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Income from agricultural activity in 2000

5

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Signs and abbreviations employed

EU	European Union
EU-15	The fifteen Member States of the European Union
EUR-12	The twelve Members of the euro zone (B, D, EL, E, F, IRL, I, L, NL, A, P and FIN)
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
D	Germany
EL	Greece
E	Spain
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
A	Austria
P	Portugal
FIN	Finland
S	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

AWU	Annual Work Unit
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
EAA	Economic Accounts for Agriculture
ECU	European Currency Unit
ESA	European System of integrated economic Accounts
EURO	European Currency
GDPmp	Gross Domestic Product at market prices
GVAbp	Gross Value Added at basic prices
mio	million
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard

-	not produced
:	not available
...	part of series not shown

Introduction

After an absence of one year, the latest report in the Eurostat series giving estimates of recent changes in agricultural income in the Member States and in the European Union as a whole, "*Income from agricultural activity in 2000"*, is available. This interruption in the annual publication is explained by the introduction of new methodologies for both the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry (EAA/EAF 97, rev. 1.1) and Agricultural Labour Input statistics ([1]). The necessary methodological changeovers took time to implement, which delayed the transmission of data from the Member States to Eurostat and the necessary validation procedure. It must be stressed that this is the **first report based on the new EAA methodology**. Readers interested in the main methodological principles, and in particular their changes *vis-à-vis* the old methodology, will find a brief summary in the Annex to this publication.

The figures in this report are based on the **last available estimates** (late January to mid March 2001 ([2])) from the competent national authorities regarding the probable **changes in values, prices and volumes** for the variables that determine income from agricultural activity. During the course of the year these estimates are revised, as more complete basic data become available. The data required to calculate income from agricultural activity are based on the same methodology (i.e. definitions, principles and rules) as the EAA and can, therefore, be combined with EAA data for the purpose of obtaining longer historical series. However, their level of detail is more limited than the EAA and, unlike the EAA, they do not provide information on the capital account. When Member States, therefore, do update their estimates (in most cases this will be by late Summer or Autumn 2001) they are able to replace the variables behind income from agricultural activity with the full Economic Accounts for Agriculture.

The structure of this year's report is a little different from previous ones. Once again, the main focus for this publication is providing analyses on the changes in income from agricultural activity in the Member States and in the European Union as a whole for 2000 compared to 1999 (Chapters 1 and 2 respectively). Recent results are placed, as far as is possible, in their longer-term context. However, it has not been possible to carry out a separate analysis of long-term developments ([3]) this year because of incomplete historical series. For the first time, this publication looks into agricultural productivity and its measurement (Chapter 3), reflecting on the development work that is in progress.

Three indicators are derived from the EAA to show unit income trends in agriculture. These Agricultural Income Indicators can be described as follows ([4]):

- **Indicator A: Index of the real income of factors in agriculture, per annual work unit**

  This indicator corresponds to the real (i.e. deflated) net value added at factor cost of agriculture per total annual work unit ([5]). Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting intermediate consumption, depreciation and other (i.e. non-product-specific) production taxes from the value of agricultural output at basic prices (i.e. including subsidies on products and excluding taxes on products), and adding the value of other (i.e. non-product-specific) production subsidies. Indicator A is obtained by deflating this net value with the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices and dividing by the volume of total labour in agriculture.

([1]) See Eurostat (2000): *Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF 97 (rev. 1.1)*, Theme 5, Methods and nomenclatures, Luxembourg; Eurostat (2000): *Target methodology on agricultural labour input statistics (Rev. 1)*, Theme 5, Methods and nomenclatures, Luxembourg.

([2]) Data as of 15th March 2001.

([3]) The reader is referred to "*Income from agricultural activity 1998"*. This report, the last based on the old EAA methodology, dedicated two detailed chapters to an analysis of the long-term developments in income (1980 to 1998) in the European Union and in the Member States. It should be noted that the data using the old methodology and the data using the new methodology cannot be compared reliably, if at all. In addition, some Member States made use of the methodology switchover to make other extensive changes (for example, with regard to the data sources).

([4]) For more detailed information, refer to the comments on methodology in the Annex to this publication.

([5]) For more detailed information, refer on the definition and measurement of agricultural labour input refer to *Methodological Note* A.3.

- **Indicator B: Index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per unpaid annual work unit**

  This indicator presents the changes in net entrepreneurial income over time, per unpaid / non-salaried annual work unit. Net entrepreneurial income is obtained by subtracting the compensation of employees and interest and rent paid from the net value added at factor cost and adding the interest received. This figure, when deflated with the same price index referred to above and divided by the volume of non-salaried labour in agriculture, gives Indicator B.

- **Indicator C: Real net entrepreneurial income from agriculture**

  This indicator defines the change in the real (i.e. deflated) net entrepreneurial income as a separate value ([6]). For the purposes of this report, this indicator is also given in the form of an index (and not in absolute values).

To calculate indicators B and C, more information is therefore needed than for calculating Indicator A: data on the compensation of employees, rents and interest paid and received, and on the breakdown of labour input into its salaried and non-salaried components. Full harmonisation of these variables has yet to be achieved in the Member States. For this reason, **analyses centre on Indicator A**. It should also be mentioned that Indicator B is most useful in countries in which the agricultural units are organised into holdings of sole proprietorship or unincorporated enterprises. Where there are "conventional" companies earning a corporate profit and employing only paid / salaried workers, Indicator B is overestimated in relation to a real individual income. This disadvantage can prevent comparisons of income levels between Member States where the weightings of “conventional” companies are very different.

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

It should be noted that the agricultural income referred to above is based on **macroeconomic 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 in different regions or types of holdings may, in some cases, deviate substantially from the averages given in this report.

The income analyses presented in this report relate only to the agricultural **industry**. Figures on the disposable income of agricultural households and that of other socio-professional groups are no longer presented in this report (as they used to be under the title “*Total Income of Agricultural Households (TIAH)*”), in order to make a clearer distinction between the two data sets. Separate reports on what is now called *Income of the Agricultural Households Sector (IAHS)* (a change that more clearly defines the scope and origin of these statistics in National Accounts) are available ([7]), where income from non-agricultural sources (other activities, salaries, welfare benefits and property income), and deductions such as current taxes and social payments are taken into account.

([6]) This is in contrast to Indicator B, which compares this change with the development in unpaid / non-salaried labour input. Indicator C could be said to be the basis for Indicator B.

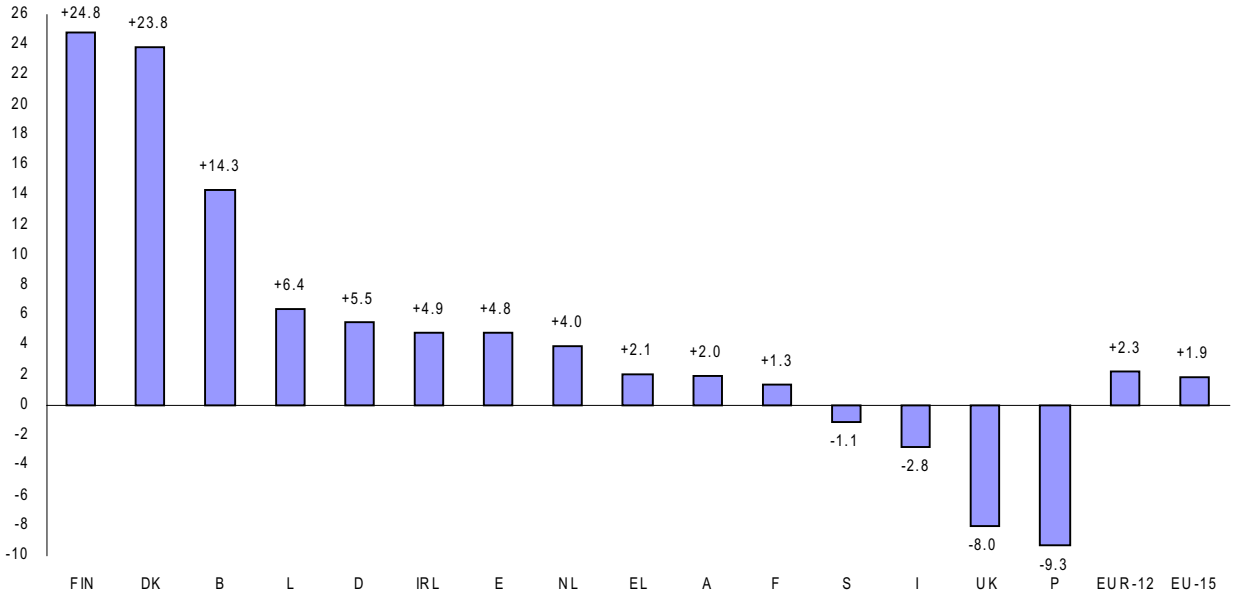
([7]) For an introduction to the concepts of statistics on Income of the Agricultural Households Sector (IAHS, formerly Total Income of Agricultural Households, or TIAH), see Eurostat: *Manual of Total Income of Agricultural Households (rev. 1)*, 1995, Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg. For the most recent IAHS statistics, see Eurostat (2000): *Income of the Agricultural Households Sector 1999*, Theme 5, Detailed tables, Luxembourg.

1. Changes in income from agricultural activity in the European Union as a whole in 2000 over 1999

1.1. An overview of the main results

According to the provisional results of the agricultural accounts for 2000, submitted to Eurostat by the Member States between the end of January and the beginning of March 2001, income from agricultural activity as measured by the real (i.e. deflated) factor income per annual work unit (**Indicator A**) in the European Union as a whole (**EU-15**) appears to be a little higher (+1.9 %, see Figure and Table 1.1)([8]). With this increase, average income from agricultural activity is estimated to be about 3.5% higher than in the 1995 reference year. In the case of EUR-12 (the Members of the euro zone ([9])), Indicator A is estimated to have risen by 2.3% in 2000; thus standing more than 8% higher than in 1995.

Figure 1.1. Changes in agricultural income measured by Indicator A for the Member States and the European Union, 2000 (%)



Changes in income from agricultural activity varied widely from one Member State to another in 2000, partly because the various countries started out in different situations, as a result of the developments in previous years, and partly because of the wide variety of structural and economic factors affecting agriculture in the European Union. The changes in income from agricultural activity in 2000 compared with 1999 varied from almost +25 % in Finland and Denmark to -8% or so in the United Kingdom and Portugal. As can be seen from Figure 1.1, agricultural income measured in terms of Indicator A rose in eleven Member States but fell in the United Kingdom and Portugal, and to a lesser extent in Sweden and Italy. Chapter 2 of this publication analyses these developments in agricultural income for each of the Member States. Chapter 1.2 places these estimates for 2000 in a medium-term perspective.

The most appropriate way to identify the main factors determining the results for 2000, i.e. the changes described by Indicator A, is to examine separately the two components of Indicator A: **real agricultural factor income** and **agricultural labour input**. Real-terms agricultural factor income actually fell in 2000

([8]) *Cf. Note on Methodology A.4* on the method of calculating short-term changes for the European Union.

([9]) Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland (i.e. EU-15 excluding Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

compared with the previous year in eight of the fifteen Member States and in the EU-15 as a whole (and EUR-12)([10]). At this level of investigation, the fact that Indicator A nevertheless rose in four of these countries (Spain, Greece, Austria and France) is explained by the respective rates of decline in the volume of agricultural labour. This is also the case for the EU-15 as a whole (and EUR-12): real-terms agricultural factor income in the EU-15 was 1.2% less in 2000 than the previous year (EUR-12: -0.6%) but a sharper rate of decline in agricultural labour input (EU-15: -3.0%, EUR-12: -2.8%) led to a rise in the income indicator for EU-15 (EUR-12). Indeed, the volume of agricultural labour continued to decline in 2000 in each of the fifteen Member States (rates ranging from -0.2% in the Netherlands to -6.1% in the United Kingdom).

Table 1.1 Changes in the three indicators of income from agricultural activity in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States in 1998, 1999 and 2000 (compared with the previous year) (in %)

Member States	Indicator A			Indicator B			Indicator C		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
B	-3.8	-7.4	14.3	-5.5	-11.0	21.8	-9.8	-12.6	18.1
DK	-19.7	-2.2	23.8	-41.9	-9.7	79.8	-45.5	-14.3	74.4
D	-16.6	3.9	5.5	:	:	:	-39.3	-1.4	8.1
EL	2.2	3.8	2.1	3.5	5.6	3.2	-7.2	2.8	-1.0
E	-0.5	-0.9	4.8	0.3	0.1	3.9	-0.9	-6.2	-1.6
F	4.9	-3.9	1.3	5.6	-6.9	2.4	2.7	-8.8	-0.3
IRL	:	-7.7	4.9	:	-10.6	3.7	:	-18.5	0.9
I	-0.1	8.2	-2.8	3.3	12.5	-4.0	-3.7	4.7	-8.0
L	10.4	-9.2	6.4	14.2	-14.9	5.4	11.5	-16.6	2.4
NL	-12.8	-0.6	4.0	-24.2	4.9	7.4	-27.0	-2.1	4.7
A	-2.7	2.8	2.0	-4.0	2.2	1.9	-6.7	0.7	-0.4
P	-2.4	26.0	-9.3	-2.6	40.2	-14.2	-7.2	36.5	-17.0
FIN	-9.8	1.7	24.8	-16.0	-1.0	41.7	-23.2	-8.1	29.9
S	3.7	4.7	-1.1	-8.6	10.5	-9.4	-15.9	5.6	-12.7
UK	-13.5	-0.4	-8.0	-25.9	-0.1	-19.5	-24.8	-1.1	-22.0
EUR-12	:	1.5	2.3	:	:	:	:	-3.5	-1.4
EU-15	:	1.3	1.9	:	:	:	:	-3.5	-1.9

Like Indicator A, real-terms net entrepreneurial income per non-salaried agricultural annual work unit (**Indicator B**) in agriculture in the European Union is likely to have increased slightly on average in 2000; although this Indicator is not calculated for Germany on methodological grounds ([11]) and, therefore, not for the EU-15, there was an average increase of 1.3 % across the other Member States (i.e. EU-14). With average real-terms net entrepreneurial income for EU-14 down in 2000 compared to 1999, the rise in Indicator B is also explained by the continuing and rapid decline in the volume of labour (non-salaried input falling -3.8 % for EU-14, i.e. EU-15 excluding Germany). **Indicator C**, which measures the annual development in real net entrepreneurial income, declined by 1.9 % over the calendar year for the EU-15 as a whole (the corresponding figure for EUR-12 was -1.4 %).

What **factors** at the EU-15 level had the biggest impact on real-terms agricultural factor income (the basis for Indicator A) in 2000? It is not easy to list them this year. There were, however, a number of striking individual changes affecting both output and intermediate consumption. The most important of these were a sharp increase in pig prices, strong growth in the volume of cereal output, and steep rises in energy prices. The effects of these individual developments were, however, largely offset by by opposite

([10]) In order of the size of the reduction in real factor income, these Member States were, in the first place, Italy, Sweden, Portugal and the United Kingdom where the reduction in real agricultural factor income was relatively substantial and Indicator A also fell as result. In the other four Member States, i.e. Austria, France, Spain and Greece, the changes were only between -0.3 % and -1.2 %.

([11]) For holdings in the new German *Länder*, which are organised as legal persons, wages and salaries are paid to all employees, including owners and their family members. Labour input by owners or family members is therefore not recorded as unpaid labour. As a consequence, these holdings' entrepreneurial profits (or losses) are not in any way based on unpaid labour. See also Chapter 2.3 and the Annex "Notes on methodology".

developments under many other output and intermediate consumption headings (see Chapters 1.3 and 1.4); the aggregates for output and intermediate consumption at the EU-15 level were only slightly different from those recorded the previous year. The principal aggregates behind factor income changed in the following ways (figures relating to the EU-15):

- **The real value of agricultural output was almost unchanged compared with the previous year (+0.1 %).** This overall stability comprised a clear increase in real-terms average producer prices for animal output (+6.2 %), lower real-terms average producer prices for crop output (-2.9 %), relatively slight declines in the volumes of crop and animal output (-1.2 % and -0.9 % respectively) and a modest increase in the real value of product-specific subsidies (+1.5 %);
- **The cost of intermediate consumption goods and services increased compared with the previous year (+1.2 % in real terms).** Average real-terms prices for intermediate inputs were 2.6% higher than the previous year, mainly as a result of higher energy prices. There were declines in the volumes of all the individual headings (-1.3 % on average);
- **Depreciation was almost unchanged in real terms, whereas the balance of "other subsidies less other taxes on output" declined (-2.9 % in real terms)**.

Excursus: Recording of subsidies (and taxes) for the calculation of income from agricultural activity

The importance of subsidies as a component of agricultural income ([12]) mean that a more general explanation of how they are recorded for the income calculations is required. The same rules, and thus the same terminology, that apply to subsidies also apply to taxes (taxes on products, other taxes on production). Given, though, that taxes are much less important in this context, they are not discussed in detail below.

According to the new EAA Methodology (EAA 97), there is a distinction between subsidies on products (which in this report are also commonly referred to as “product-specific” subsidies), other subsidies and capital transfers. In this context, the reference to subsidies on products is actually to subsidies paid per unit of a good or service produced. Subsidies on products are included in the basic price when output is valued (in the framework of the production account) and **thus do not appear as subsidies in the generation of income account.** According to the new EAA methodology, that account now records only other subsidies. These payments are primarily the assumption of production costs or support for changes in the method of production. The fact that subsidies on products and other subsidies are recorded differently means that the amount recorded in the generation of income account (other subsidies) is in no way comparable to the entry which used to be booked under “subsidies” according to the old EAA methodology.

Capital transfers are divided into investment grants and other capital transfers. These payments are recorded in the capital account and thus have **no effect whatsoever on the calculation of the income indicators shown in this report.**

A further change connected with the recording of subsidies and taxes under the new EAA methodology should also be mentioned at this point, namely that all distributive transactions (and thus also subsidies and taxes) are recorded on an accrual basis, i.e. at the time when the transaction or the event (production, sale, import etc.) which gives rise to the subsidy (or the tax) takes place. Under the old methodology, the criterion for recording was the date of payment. For the estimate of agricultural income, aid was included in the calendar year in which it was actually paid, which was not necessarily the same as the year when entitlement arose.

([12]) The importance of subsidies can be seen most clearly if the total amount of subsidies (subsidies on products plus other subsidies) is compared with gross value added at market prices (GVAmp being calculated by deducting the value of intermediate consumption from the value of agricultural industry output **at producer prices**). Calculations for the EU-15 show that in 1999 and 2000 the share of subsidies in GVAmp was 30.5% and 31.1% respectively. The share of net subsidies (i.e. total subsidies less total taxes) in GVAmp was still more than 27% in both years.

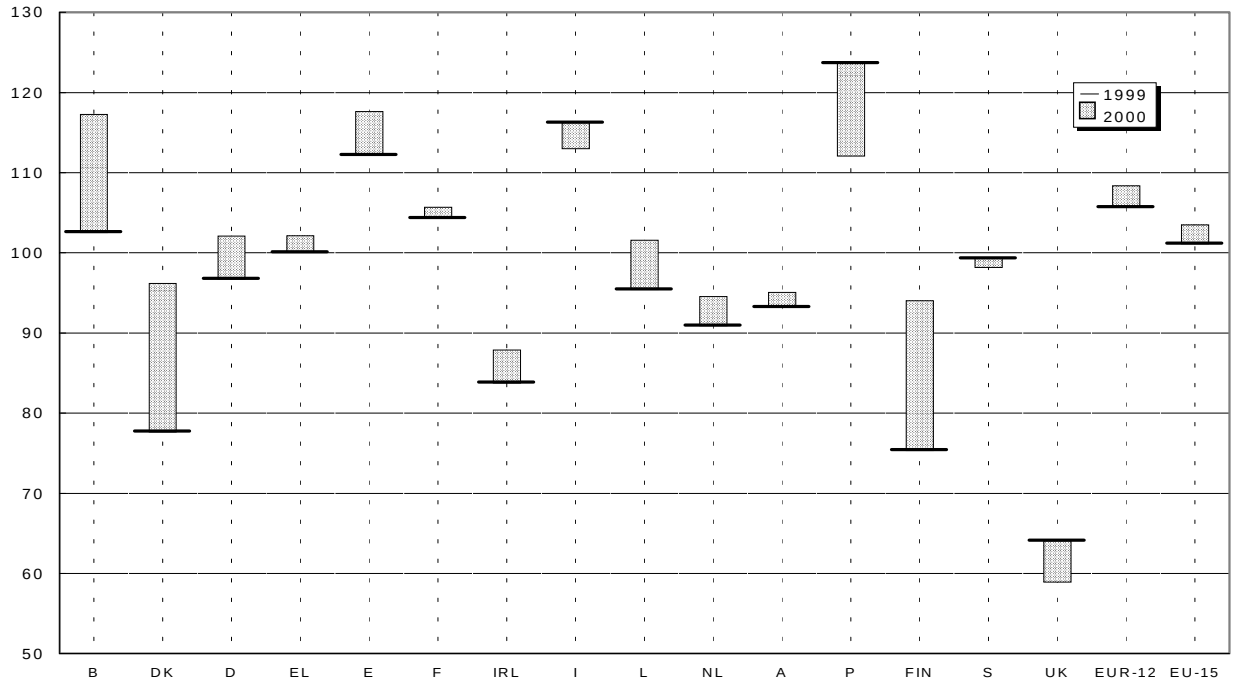
1.2. The results from a medium-term perspective

Nearly all the Member States have now calculated revised EAA data back to 1995. However, only about half of the Member States go further back to 1990, making it difficult (if not impossible) to place the estimates for the EU-15 ([13]) in a **medium-term perspective** that starts before 1995.This limited availability of longer time series has also resulted in EUROSTAT dispensing with the calculation of multi-annual averages as a reference value. Instead, the index of real agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) is based on only 1995 data being equal to 100. In analysing developments since 1995, as presented in Figure 1.2, care must be taken to establish whether income estimates for 1995 were particularly high or low. As far as is possible, such care is followed in this report.

Figure 1.2 highlights the starting values of the index of Indicator A for all the Member States in 1999, its change in 2000 and the new index level for 2000. It is necessary to underline that these figures cannot be used to compare income levels between Member States, but only to compare the change in average income as measured by Indicator A since the mid-1990s.

Member States can be divided roughly into two main groups. The first covers those countries for whom real-terms average income from agricultural activity in 2000 was above the level recorded for 1995. This group comprises Spain, Belgium, Italy and Portugal, for whom income rose significantly and also France, Greece, Germany and Luxembourg.

Figure 1.2. Indicator A in the Member States, indices from 1999 (1995 = 100) and changes in 2000



The second group covers those countries for whom real–terms average income from agricultural activity in 2000 was below the level recorded for 1995. In the majority of these countries (Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Netherlands, Finland) Indicator A was, nevertheless, over 90 % of the 1995 level in 2000. In Ireland, the Indicator was a little less than 90% of the 1995 level, despite the increase in 2000.

([13]) In this sort of situation there is a temptation to supplement the time series produced under the new EAA-methodology with those produced under the old methodology. However, EUROSTAT has very strong reservations about this sort of practice. On the one hand, the new methodology brings with it a series of changes that affect the level of value added and, on the other, a number of Member States used the switch over to carry out changes to the calculation bases and the data sources. This makes a comparison between old and new EAA figures practically impossible.

The development in agricultural income Indicator A for the United Kingdom since 1995 is quite different to that of any other Member State. The estimated decline of 8% for 2000, puts the level of Indicator A a little more than 40% below the corresponding level of 1995. From the highest level of Indicator A over the whole of the period 1973 to 2000 that was recorded in 1995, Indicator A has now fallen to its lowest level since the accession of the United Kingdom to the European Community in 1973.

Values for the EU-15 can only be calculated for a few years (the data for 1996 and 1997 being available for only 14 Member States). However, according to these calculations, the level of Indicator A in 2000 is expected to be 3,5 % above the 1995 level.

1.3 Output of the agricultural sector

Output virtually unchanged in real value terms

The real-terms value of agricultural output in the European Union for 2000 is estimated to be virtually the same as in 1999. The volume of output was slightly lower overall, but this was more or less offset by a rise in producer prices. Additionally, the real-terms value of product-specific subsidies rose whilst taxes on products (fairly insignificant amounts) fell.

Table 1.2 Total agricultural output in the European Union and in the Member States, 2000 compared with 1999 (%): volume, price and value changes

	Volume (at producer prices)	Real price (at producer prices)	Real value (at producer prices)	Subsidies - taxes (real value)	Real value (at basic prices)	Share in % of EU-15 output in "1999"
B	-1.3	11.2	9.8	-27.7	7.9	2.6
DK	0.4	5.4	5.8	-4.5	5.0	2.9
D	-2.2	4.3	2.0	23.0	3.6	15.3
EL	-0.8	1.6	0.8	-3.7	-0.2	4.1
E	1.4	-2.3	-1.0	0.2	-0.9	12.3
F	-0.4	1.2	0.8	2.6	1.0	23.1
IRL	-0.9	0.8	-0.1	12.8	1.5	2.1
I	-2.1	-0.7	-2.8	-0.6	-2.7	15.1
L	-1.7	1.5	-0.2	11.6	0.5	0.1
NL	0.0	3.7	3.7	-2.0	3.6	6.9
A	-3.5	3.2	-0.5	5.8	0.0	1.9
P	-5.1	-0.3	-5.3	-8.1	-5.5	2.1
FIN	6.6	-3.9	2.5	-0.3	2.0	1.3
S	0.1	-1.2	-1.1	-2.6	-1.3	1.6
UK	-2.6	-3.9	-6.4	-8.8	-6.8	8.6
EUR-12	-0.9	1.3	0.4	3.7	0.7	86.9
EU-15	-1.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0

As mentioned above, the average rise in prices stemmed from animal production, and especially (although not solely) pig production. Real-terms producer prices (as such not taking into account the changes in subsidies and taxes on products) for animal output as a whole rose to varying degrees in almost all the Member States (the exceptions being for Finland and the United Kingdom) . In contrast, average producer prices for crop output as a whole were below the previous year's levels in eleven of the fifteen Member States, in some cases very much below it. For both Finland and the United Kingdom, the rates of decline in average producer prices for crop output as a whole were much stronger than for animal output. For the European Union as a whole, the volumes of both animal and crop output in 2000 were slightly below that of the previous year. Nevertheless, the picture varied considerably among some Member States (see below), as it did with product-specific subsidies (taxes might be ignored at this stage since they are of minor importance. Underlying the average rise in the European Union, 1.5% in real terms, were rates of change of ±20% in the Member States.

Agricultural output consists not only of agricultural goods, i.e. crop and animal products, but also both the output of agricultural services (for example, harvesting work done by contractors) and the output of "inseparable, non-agricultural secondary activities" (such as agricultural tourism and farm holidays). However, the share of both these services and secondary activities in overall agricultural industry output is low (3% and 1.7% respectively for the EU-15 in 2000) and their impact on rates of change as a whole (volumes, prices and values) is relatively insignificant. The share of crop output in the total output of agriculture in "1999" (i.e. as an average of the years 1998 to 2000) was 54.7% and that of animal output 40.7% (in ecus, real terms, at constant 1995 exchange rates)([14]).

Table 1.2 shows ([15]) that there were wide variations between Member States in the development of the real-terms value of total agricultural output, measured in basic prices. Increases in this value were recorded for eight Member States (as high as +7.9% in Belgium), the sharpest falls among the other seven being in Portugal (-5,5%) and the United Kingdom (-6.8%).

Rates of change in the volume of total agricultural output in 2000 were generally (exceptions being for Austria, Portugal and Finland) within a fairly narrow range (from -2.6% to +1.4%) for Member States. In Germany, France and Italy - three of the four largest producer countries (in terms of their share of the EU-15 output value) - volumes declined; in Spain, in fourth position, recorded a rise of 1.4%.

1.3.1. Crop output

Lower real prices and lower volume figures

The value of crop output (at basic prices) is expected to have fallen by an average 3.3% in real terms for the EU-15 in 2000 (see Table 1.3). The main reason is a decline in real producer prices, but the volume of output also fell slightly below the 1999 level. In the average of EU-15, subsidies on crop products rose slightly, mitigating somewhat the real-term decline in values (which can be seen when real value changes at producer and basic prices are compared).

Table 1.3 Changes in volumes, prices and values of crop output in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Volume (at producer prices)	Real price (at producer prices)	Real value (at producer prices)	Subsidies - taxes (real value)	Real value (at basic prices)	Share in % of EU-15 output in "1999"
B	-5.3	5.0	-0.6	31.0	0.4	1.2
DK	1.5	-1.3	0.1	-4.7	-0.7	1.2
D	-3.1	-1.3	-4.4	17.5	-1.6	8.0
EL	-1.2	0.7	-0.5	-1.4	-0.8	3.0
E	3.2	-7.2	-4.3	3.1	-3.3	7.7
F	-1.2	-1.0	-2.1	-2.0	-2.1	13.3
IRL	5.7	-6.2	-0.9	-13.6	-2.3	0.4
I	-3.0	-3.9	-6.9	3.4	-6.0	9.8
L	-3.1	1.7	-1.4	-1.1	-1.4	0.0
NL	1.1	0.1	1.2	5.5	1.3	3.4
A	-7.6	-0.5	-8.0	3.0	-6.7	0.9
P	-9.4	-6.7	-15.5	-4.7	-14.8	1.3
FIN	13.0	-5.4	6.9	47.5	12.3	0.6
S	2.6	-4.0	-1.4	-2.7	-1.6	0.7
UK	-1.4	-7.4	-8.7	-12.0	-9.3	3.3
EUR-12	-1.3	-2.6	-3.8	4.0	-2.9	49.5
EU-15	-1.2	-2.9	-4.0	2.2	-3.3	54.7

([14]) In this section, crop and animal outputs (like the output of the industry overall) are valued at basic prices, i.e. the output values include subsidies minus taxes on products. Product-specific subsidies (minus taxes) accounted for 9.2% of the output of the industry in "1999".

([15]) The volume and price changes in Table 1.2 refer to output values calculated at producer prices. These are in general not the same as the rates of change calculated for output valued at basic prices. Tables A.3 to A.8 in the statistical annex to this report give further details on this point.

The changes at EU level were determined largely by France, Italy, Germany and Spain, since the value of crop output in these Member States alone accounted for some 70% of the EU-15 total in 2000. In all four countries, the real-terms value of crop output was lower than in the previous year, with the sharpest fall among them being in Italy (-6.0% in real terms). Output values in 2000 were also lower in most of the other Member States, and particularly so in Austria, the United Kingdom and Portugal. Indeed, real-terms values of crop output in 2000 were higher than the previous year for only three Member States, that for Finland being particularly higher. The contrasting rates of change in 2000 between Portugal (-14.8%) and Finland (+12.3%) are largely explained by the effect of weather conditions on output volumes.

The majority of Member States, including three of the main producer countries (France, Italy and Germany), recorded falls in the volume of crop output compared with 1999, by as much as -9.4% in Portugal. Only six Member States recorded higher output volumes. Average real-terms prices for crop output were lower in eleven Member States, the sharpest declines (of about -7%) being recorded for the United Kingdom, Spain and Portugal.

AGENDA 2000

In the framework of its decisions on Agenda 2000, the European Council adopted in March 1999 in Berlin a new reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The reform measures, which go back to the Communication of the European Commission on Agenda 2000 presented in July 1997, concern, in particular, the arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein crops), beef, milk and wine sectors, the new rural development framework, the horizontal rules for direct support schemes and the financing of the CAP. Implementation of the measures began in 2000/2001.

The main thrust of the reform is aimed at moving further away from a policy of price support towards a policy of direct income support for producers, and thus represents a deepening and an extension of the last comprehensive reform of the CAP, which was carried out in the first half of the '90s.

The measures of interest in the framework of the present report are primarily in the areas of arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein crops) and beef ([16]). The reform measures in the milk sector will not take effect until 2005/2006, but are also listed here for the sake of completeness:

- **arable crops**: the intervention price for **cereals** will be reduced in two stages (2000/2001 and 2001/2002) by 15 % in total. Approximately 50% of the reduction in the intervention price will be offset by a simultaneous (also two-stage) increase in direct payments for cereals. Product-specific subsidies for durum wheat will be kept at the same level. Direct payments for **oilseeds** will be reduced in three stages (from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003) to the level of the direct payments for cereals. Direct payments for **protein crops** will see a one-off reduction (2000/2001) and will then be continued at this reduced level. The base rate for **compulsory set-aside i**s set at 10% for the period 2000-2006 (further adjustments are possible depending on market conditions). Voluntary set-aside is allowed.
- **beef**: under the new regulation, the level of market support will be cut by 20% in three equal stages (between 2000 and 2002). In mitigation, the special premium for male cattle and the suckler cow premium will be increased and a new slaughter premium will be introduced.
- **milk**: increase in milk quotas by 1.5 % in three equal steps starting in 2005/06 in ten Member States (the five other Member Sates receiving an additional milk quotas in 2000 and 2001). Overall the EU milk quotas would increase by approximately 2.4 % by 2007/08. The intervention prices for butter and skimmed milk powder will be reduced by 15% in three equal stages starting from 2005/2006 onwards. In order to mitigate the effects of this reduction, the Community will introduce a new dairy premium (together with a system of national envelopes as a top-up aid) for producers from 2005/2006 onwards.

Changes in volumes, prices and thus values varied from one product to another and from one Member State to another, largely because of varied climatic conditions between Member States, the differing sensitivity of crops to climatic conditions but also because market conditions varied. Volume and price

([16]) Only the most important individual measures will be described. Further information can be found at the website of the Directorate-General for Agriculture: *http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/index_en.htm*.

changes for 2000 are also measured against the levels achieved in 1999 and, therefore, have to be judged against the previous year's results. Against this background, the most important changes in certain crop products in 2000 are explained in greater detail below (see Table 1.4).

Cereals: further record harvest

With a steep rise in volume (+7.8%), the EU cereals harvest achieved a new record level of over 210 million tonnes owing primarily to an increase in the area under cereals, which in turn was attributable to the very low oilseed and protein crop prices in 1999 and, to some extent, to the start of Agenda 2000, under which there was an increase in direct aid for cereals (to offset a reduction in the intervention price), as opposed to a sharp fall in aid for oilseeds and protein crops, both of which led to a shift in the relative attractivity away from oilseeds and protein crops towards cereals.

Table 1.4 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main crop products in the European Union as a whole, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Volume (at producer prices)	Real price (at producer prices)	Real value (at producer prices)	Subsidies - taxes (real value)	Real value (at basic prices)	Share in % of EU-15 output in "1999"
Cereals	7.8	-3.5	4.0	7.9	5.2	12.9
Oilseeds	-19.0	8.3	-12.3	-14.4	-13.4	2.0
Sugarbeet	-4.4	-0.6	-4.9	-13.3	-4.6	1.2
Forage plants	-1.8	-3.9	-5.6	4.0	-5.1	6.1
Fresh vegetables	-1.9	2.4	0.4	-68.3	0.4	7.4
Flowers and ornamental	-0.1	1.3	1.2	-2.9	1.2	5.7
Potatoes	1.0	-17.4	-16.6	8.9	-16.4	2.3
Fruit (*)	-1.6	-4.8	-6.4	26.9	-5.9	6.1
Wine	-5.1	-4.6	-9.5	5.2	-9.5	5.9
Olive oil	-19.7	-12.8	-30.0	0.9	-19.1	1.3
Crop output	-1.2	-2.9	-4.0	2.2	-3.3	54.7

(*) Including citrus fruits, tropical fruits, table grapes and olives.

The bumper harvest at the EU level was due largely to sharp rises in most of the main cereals-producing countries. Of the five countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom) which in 2000 accounted for around 80% of EU-15 cereals output in volume terms, only Italy produced less than in the previous year. Particularly noticeable was the enormous rise - over 50% - in the volume of cereals produced in Spain, which recorded its best ever harvest, primarily as a result of increases in yields. Most other Member States (apart from Italy, the other exceptions being Greece and Austria) also showed volume increases compared with 1999 (see Annex, Table A.4), in some cases substantial. With the exception of rye and rice, volumes of all the other kinds of cereals were well above the previous year's levels. There were particularly marked increases in the volumes of wheat (+8.4%) and barley output (+12.4%), the principal cereal crops (measured in value terms).

In contrast, producer prices for cereals in the European Union fell in 2000 (-3.5% in real terms). There were lower prices for all types of cereal apart from rye. Among the five main producer countries listed above (F, D, I, E and UK), real-terms producer prices for cereals rose in only Germany (outside these five countries, higher prices were also recorded only in Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg). The sharpest rate of decline in the average cereals producer price was in the United Kingdom (-10.9%), where larger volumes of output, the strength of sterling in relation to the euro and the fall in intervention prices were key factors.

With the increase in direct aid for cereals under Agenda 2000, the value of cereal subsidies rose by 7.6% over the previous year's level. In total, therefore, i.e. over all the changes in volume, producer prices and subsidies on products, the real-terms output value of cereals in EU-15 in 2000 rose by 5.2%.

Oilseeds: volumes slump but producer prices rise sharply

As a result of the switch to the cultivation of cereals described in the cereals chapter, oilseed production in EU-15 (primarily rape, sunflower and soya) recorded an average drop in volume of almost 20% compared with 1999. Of the five main producer countries (France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom together account for over 90% of EU-15 output of oilseeds in value terms), output volumes declined steeply in three of them (in F, D and UK), rates of decline ranging from -14% to -41% ([17]). In Spain, however, there was a noticeably sharp rise in the volume of oilseeds, owing to much higher yields: despite a smaller area under cultivation, volume was almost 50% up on the previous year's level. In Italy, there was a volume increase of 3.0%.

Real producer prices for oilseeds jumped 8.3% on average in EU-15 in 2000, linked to some extent to the strong dollar.. In the main oilseed-producing countries, producer price rises ranging from 1.9 % (Italy) to 20.6 % (Germany) were recorded. It was only in Spain that prices fell by just under 7% below the previous year's level (there were wide variations in the results for the other Member States – see Table A.6 in the Annex).

The real value of oilseed product subsidies fell by more than 14% in 2000, on the back of lower direct aid (as under Agenda 2000).

Sugarbeet: sharp fall in output volumes

Under the pressure of lower world market prices for sugar at sowing time and the restrictions on export subsidies under WTO rules, the area under sugarbeet in the EU-15 fell sharply during the 2000/2001 agricultural year. For the EU-15 as a whole, the volume of output was 4.4% down. Of the five most important producer countries (D, F, I, E and UK), which together accounted for about three-quarters of output by value in the EU-15 in 2000, there is estimated to have been an increase in output volume only in Spain (albeit a slight one). A decline in the area under cultivation and lower yields led to a 9% drop in France, whilst in the United Kingdom the decline was almost 12%.

EU-15 average producer prices for sugarbeet in 2000 fell a little (0.6 %) below 1999 levels. In Germany, Spain and Italy, the rate of decline in prices varied from 2.6 % to 9.1 %. By contrast, producers in the United Kingdom and more particularly France were able to command higher prices, against the backdrop of marked falls in output and more attractive world market prices (reflecting the strength of the dollar).

Forage plants: real-term producer prices and volumes below the 1999 level

Falls in the output volume of fodder crops ([18]) in seven Member States – primarily France, Germany and Italy (the most important producer countries in value terms) – led to a drop at the EU-15 level of 1.8% compared with 1999. With the exception of Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, real-terms producer prices in most Member States fell below the previous year's levels (EU-15 average -3.9 %). The value of subsidies on products, which are of only minor significance in view of their small share in output value at producer prices (EU-15 average around 5%), rose by 4% in real terms (EU-15). All in all, the real-terms output value of fodder crops in EU-15 fell by around 5% in 2000.

Fresh vegetables: lower volumes and higher prices

Lower output volumes in thirteen Member States, including Spain and France (along with Italy, the main vegetable-producing countries in EU-15), resulted in an decline of 1.9% in the output volume of vegetables for the EU-15 in 2000 (see Annex, Table A.4). Italy (by far the largest producer, accounting for just under 25% of EU-15 output by value) and Austria were the only countries where volumes were higher than in

([17]) Seven further Member States (B, DK, NL, A, P, FIN and S) also recorded falls of around 20% to 32%!

([18]) These are fodder maize, forage roots and tubers (including fodder beet) and other fodder crops, primarily products of meadows and grassland (fresh grass, grass silage and hay). However, these are only some of the agricultural products fed to livestock: depending on Member State, some of the output of cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and potatoes produced by the agricultural sector is also used as feed.

1999. Real-terms producer prices for vegetables were an average 4.5% higher for the EU-15 in 2000 over 1999, being lower in only four Member States (Luxembourg and Portugal along with Italy and Austria).

Potatoes: slump in prices, but volumes stable

The volume of potato output in EU-15 in 2000 is likely to have been slightly above the 1999 level. There were particularly sharp rises (of around 16%) in Germany and the Netherlands, principal potato-growing countries along with France and the United Kingdom . In France, the slight rise in output volume was at a rate similar to the EU-15 average (+1 %). In contrast, output volumes in the United Kingdom fell sharply (-14%), with reduced areas under potatoes, lower yields and unfavourable weather conditions at harvest time. In the other Member States, rates of change varied from +12% (Denmark) to -31% (Portugal) (see Annex, Table A.4).

With supplies still plentiful on the markets, potato prices fell sharply from the already low level of the previous year (by an average of over 17% for the EU-15). In the main producer countries, French farmers were the only ones to receive higher real-term producer prices (+3.7 %) than in 1999, whilst in Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, prices fell by between 24% and 37%. There were similar falls in Denmark, Ireland, Italy and Finland. Only four Member States (B, E, A and P) other than France reported higher producer prices.

Fruit ([19]): volumes and real producer prices down

The volume of fruit produced in the EU-15 was somewhat lower (-1.6 %) in 2000 than in 1999, primarily because of lower volumes in Spain, France and Germany. Along with Italy and Greece, these three Member States are the most important fruit-producing countries in EU-15: in 2000, almost 90% (by value) of the fruit produced in EU-15 came from these five countries. In Italy and, to a lesser extent, Greece, the volume of fruit output produced in 2000 was a little higher than in 1999. The declines in output volumes in Germany and France were accompanied by higher real-terms producer prices, and Greek producers, too, were able to command slightly higher real-terms prices for their fruit in 2000. In Spain, however, - and, to a lesser extent, Italy – producer prices plummeted. On average, real-terms producer prices for fruit in the EU-15 declined by almost 5% below the previous year's level.

Wine: much lower volumes and real producer prices

With the exception of Spain (over 13% increase in output volume), all wine-producing Member States produced less in 2000 than in the previous year. In France, the largest wine-producer in the EU-15 (accounting for over 15% in volume terms) output volume was a little lower (-2.1%), although it should be recognised that this compared with an unusually good harvest in the previous year. The rates of change in the remaining Member States varied from -3.3% in Greece to -20% in Portugal.

Real-terms producer prices for wine in the EU-15 fell by a year-on-year average of 4.6%. Prices in France were, of course, crucial: stocks from the previous year's harvest, in particular (but also imports from Italy and Spain) exerted downward pressure on prices there. On average, wine prices in France fell by 4.5% in real terms compared with 1999, but there were also declines in Greece, Spain and Italy.

Olive oil: strong declines in volumes and prices

The main olive oil-producing countries (as defined in the EAA) are Spain, Italy and Greece ([20]). In all these three countries, the volumes of output for 2000 were lower than for 1999 (when there had been steep rises) although rates of decline varied from -28 % for Italy and around -23 % for Spain to just under -8 % for Greece. The total volume of olive oil output produced in the EU-15 in 2000 was almost 20% less than the level in 1999 (see Annex, Table A.4).

Real-terms producer prices for olive oil continued to decline in 2000, at rates of between 10 % and 20 % in the three main producer countries. Portugal is the only country where real-terms producer prices were

([19]) In this publication, "fruit" means fresh fruit, including citrus and tropical fruits, table grapes and olives.

([20]) In 2000, Italy and Spain each accounted for roughly one-third of the output value of the EU-15 and Greece for just under 30%, whereas olive oil production in Portugal, as recorded in the EAA, accounted for only 3% of the Community output value. In France, all the olive oil produced comes under NACE Division 15, the manufacture of food products and beverages, and is accordingly not reported in the EAA.

estimated to have remained unchanged. Considerably more aid was granted to producers in Italy (up 10% in real value), whilst Spain and Greece received less. On average, there was thus only a slight rise (+0.9%) in EU-15. These changes in volumes, real-terms producer prices and product-specific subsidies combined to reduce the real output value of olive oil in the EU-15 by just under one-fifth compared with 1999.

Plants and flowers: real prices somewhat higher, volumes virtually unchanged

The Netherlands, Italy, Germany, France, Spain and the United Kingdom are the six main producer countries for flowers and ornamental plants (accounting for just under 90% of output by value in EU-15). In the calendar year just ended (2000), only the Netherlands and the United Kingdom recorded a slight rise in the average volume of output under this heading. In France and Spain, the output volume levels of 1999 were maintained but in Italy and Germany they were down slightly. In the other Member States, the rates of change in the volume of output varied from -5% to +1.1% (see Annex, Table A.4), leaving the level for the EU-15 almost unchanged in 2000 from that in 1999. At the same time, real-terms producer prices rose slightly on average (+1.3% for EU-15). Whilst rates of change in Italy and the Netherlands were noticeably above those of EU-15 as a whole, and there were increases in Germany and France as well, real producer prices in Spain plummeted by over 15% (United Kingdom -4%).

1.3.2. Animal output

The sharp rise in real-terms producer prices for animals (+9.5%) is the most noticeable change under this heading. Much of this overall development was due to the recovery of pig prices which recovered from the extremely low level of the previous two years (a year-on-year average real-terms price increase of 24% for the EU-15). But producer prices for poultry, sheep, goats and other livestock also showed a clear improvement on the previous year. One reason for these price rises was the BSE crisis ([21]), which led consumers to steer clear of beef again in favour of other kinds of meat, especially towards the end of 2000. During the first part of the year, until the renewed outbreak of BSE, the beef sector benefited from rising producer prices, but with prices plummeting towards the end of the year, it is now likely that real-terms producer prices for beef in the EU-15 will remain unchanged over the year. Real-terms milk prices, in EU-15, were only slightly below the previous year's level, whereas for eggs there was a remarkable rise (+17.3% for the EU-15). The real-terms index of producer prices for animal output as a whole for the EU-15 was an average 6.2% higher than the average for the previous year. In only two Member States (Finland and the United Kingdom) were average prices lower - by around 2%.

The volume of animal output as a whole in 2000 was slightly lower than for the previous year' (-0.9% for the EU-15). Output volumes declined in ten Member States, at rates varying from -0.3% (Denmark) to -4.0% (United Kingdom).

There was a sharp rise in product-specific subsidies paid for cattle (real-terms value +11.7%), in particular as part of Agenda 2000. But for animal output as a whole, the average EU-15 real value of subsidies on products was only slightly above the previous year's level.

The changes described above in volumes, real-terms producer prices and aid combined to give rises in the real output value of animal production in twelve of the Member States in 2000; as an average over EU-15, the value was 4.9% higher than in the previous year. Only Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom recorded figures below the previous year's levels.

Below are brief comments on the changes in the six most important animal output headings (see Table 1.6).

Cattle: the BSE crisis again depresses the output figures

As mentioned at the start of this section, the beef sectors of many Member States suffered from the fresh BSE outbreak in the second half of the year. In the last few months of 2000, especially, the numbers of animals slaughtered slumped in some areas, along with producer prices.

Almost half of the Member States produced less in volume terms over the year as a whole than they had done in 1999. Of the six main producer countries (France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain and

([21]) Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or "mad cow disease".

Ireland accounted for around five-sixths of EU-15 output value in 2000), France and Italy showed (moderate) increases. For the EU-15 as a whole, the volume of cattle output was 1.6% lower than in 1999.

Table 1.5 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of animal output in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Volume (at producer prices)	Real price (at producer prices)	Real value (at producer prices)	Subsidies - taxes (real value)	Real value (at basic prices)	Share in % of EU-15 output in "1999"
B	2.2	16.5	19.1	-48.9	14.5	1.4
DK	-0.3	10.2	9.9	-0.5	9.8	1.6
D	-1.4	10.6	9.0	69.2	10.2	6.8
EL	0.0	3.8	3.9	-19.7	1.0	0.9
E	-1.7	6.8	4.9	-9.9	4.0	4.2
F	0.4	4.5	4.9	19.8	5.7	8.5
IRL	-2.9	3.6	0.6	18.3	3.1	1.6
I	-0.7	5.5	4.8	-32.1	3.9	4.8
L	-1.3	1.7	0.4	35.0	1.6	0.1
NL	-1.2	8.6	7.3	-26.9	7.1	2.9
A	-0.5	6.9	6.3	14.7	6.7	0.9
P	2.8	10.0	13.2	-13.3	11.2	0.9
FIN	1.4	-2.3	-1.0	-28.8	-6.0	0.7
S	-2.0	1.0	-1.1	-2.3	-1.1	0.8
UK	-4.0	-1.7	-5.6	-6.2	-5.7	4.7
EUR-12	-0.6	7.1	6.5	2.9	6.3	33.6
EU-15	-0.9	6.2	5.2	0.1	4.9	40.7

While annual average real-terms producer price in the EU-15 as a whole remained stable, the picture varied considerably from one Member State to another, as already mentioned. In three of the main producer countries (I, D and IRL), prices rose and in the others (F, UK and E), particularly the United Kingdom and Spain, prices declined (see Annex, Table A.6).

The real-terms value of cattle output at basic prices for the EU-15 as a whole in 2000 was just above the previous year's figure. With the equivalent measure at producer prices being below the previous year's level, principally due to the aforementioned drop in volume ([22]), this rise in basic price terms can be linked to the sharp rise in product-specific subsidies. As already mentioned in the box on the individual measures under Agenda 2000, the special premium for male cattle and the suckler cow premium were increased - counteracting the lowering of the market support level - and a slaughter premium was introduced. The value of subsidies on products was thus a good deal higher than in 1999 (+11.7% in real terms).

Pigs: upturn in real-terms prices

After two years of over-production and tumbling producer prices, the most recent forecasts suggest that the volume of pig output in the EU-15 will have declined by 2.2% in 2000 - accompanied by a sharp rise of 24% in real-terms producer prices.

This price rise applied in all Member States without exception rates of increase ranging from +9% (Finland) to +36% (Belgium). In the six main producer countries (Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy accounted for over three-quarters of the output value of the EU-15 in 2000), the figures ranged from 18.5% (Spain) to 28.8 % (the Netherlands) (see Annex, Table A.6).

Volumes fell back in twelve of the Member States (including four of the main producer countries: F, DK, D and NL), and particularly so in Sweden (-13.8 %), the United Kingdom (-13.1 %) and Finland (-9.6 %). In Belgium, however, and to a lesser extent Spain and Italy, pig producers profited from both higher producer prices and volume increases.

([22]) The same applies, by the way, to Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg. In all these three countries, output value at producer prices was lower in 2000 but, after taking into account the (larger) product-specific aid, real-terms output values at basic prices rose by 3.1% (Germany), 7.1% (Ireland) and 1.3% (Luxembourg) respectively.

Sheep and goats: real output value at producer prices a long way below the previous year's levels

The United Kingdom, Spain, Greece, France, Ireland and Italy are the most important sheepmeat and goat meat-producing countries in the European Union, accounting for about 90% of the output value of the EU-15 in 2000. In five of these six Member States, the volume of output in 2000 was lower than in 1999 and only Spain recorded an increase (see Annex, Table A.4). It is therefore not surprising that the output volume produced in the EU-15 in 2000 was lower than in 1999 (by 1.0%). The developments in real producer prices essentially reflected output volume developments; of the main producer countries, only Spain noted a clear drop in real-terms prices, whilst in the other five countries, more particularly Ireland, France and the United Kingdom, producer prices were much higher. Across the EU-15 as whole, year-on-year real-terms producer prices for sheep and goats were 3.6% higher.

The EU-15 real output value of sheep and goats at producer prices was up 2.5% over the 1999 figure as a result of these price changes. As shown in Table 1.6, however, there was also a cutback in product-specific subsidies for the EU-15 (the real-terms value falling -18.3%), a development common to all the Member States except Germany. For this reason, the real-terms value of output at basic prices declined 4.1% from the level in 1999.

Table 1.6 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the most important animal products in the European Union as a whole, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Volume (at producer prices)	Real price (at producer prices)	Real value (at producer prices)	Subsidies - taxes (real value)	Real value (at basic prices)	Share in % of EU-15 output in "1999"
Cattle (including calves)	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	12.1	0.5	9.9
Pigs	-2.2	24.0	21.3	-84.8	20.6	7.9
Sheep and goats	-1.0	3.6	2.5	-18.3	-4.1	2.3
Poultry	0.0	6.8	6.9	-97.2	6.6	3.8
Milk	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-3.3	-0.6	13.6
Eggs	-0.4	17.3	16.8	-2.9	16.8	1.7
Animal output	-0.9	6.2	5.2	0.1	4.9	40.7

Poultry: sharp price rise with volume unchanged

The volume of poultry output during 2000 in the EU-15 was the same as had been recorded for 1999, but there were marked differences from one Member State to another. The most important producer countries (together accounting for over four-fifths of the output value of EU-15) are France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Germany and the Netherlands. As in the case of the EU-15 average, output volumes in France and the Netherlands were similar to the previous year. Levels in 2000 were lower than for 1999 in Spain and particularly in Italy (due to an outbreak of avian influenza). In Germany, however, and to a lesser extent the United Kingdom, output volumesincreased. Real-terms producer prices went up by 6.8% on average in EU-15. All the main producer countries except the United Kingdom, and three further Member States (B, L and P), reported increases, in some cases very steep ones.

Milk: real output value slightly below the previous year's level

In EU-15, milk production is likely to be only slightly down on the 1999 level (-0.3% in volume). Although nine of the 15 Member States reported increases during the calendar year just completed (see Annex, Table A.4), only two of the five ([23]) main producer countries, namely Germany and France did so (and these increases were marginal). In Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, output volumes over the year fell, by between 1% (I) and 3.7% (UK). Interestingly enough, real-terms producer prices over the year

([23]) Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands accounted for rather more than 70% of the output value of EU-15 in 2000.

as a whole changed in parallel with the output volumes produced: Across the EU-15 as a whole such prices were slightly below the previous year's level (-0.3% on average). Of the main producer countries, it was once again Germany and France that showed increases. In the other three main producer countries (along with a further seven Member States) real-terms producer prices declined.

Eggs: sharp rises in real producer prices

The unusually sharp rise in real-terms producer prices for eggs in the EU-15 (an average +17.3% on the 1999 average) is particularly noticeable. However, this latest rise must be set against the steady declines noted during the years 1997 to 1999 (following a similarly sharp rise in 1996). The average price rise for the EU-15 in 2000 was driven by increases in 13 of the Member States (there were slight falls in Greece and Ireland only) (see Annex, Table A.6). The volume of output for the EU-15 as a whole in 2000 was slightly lower than in 1999 (-0.4%).

1.4 Intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices

Rise in the real value of intermediate consumption in EU-15

A rise in the average real-terms price level of agricultural intermediate consumption in the European Union (largely as a result of soaring energy prices), with volumes being lower, is expected to have led to a slight increase in the real value of intermediate consumption in 2000 (see Table 1.7).

Table 1.7 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of intermediate consumption in the European Union and the Member States, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 output in "1999"
B	-0.6	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.3	3.3
DK	-0.2	2.1	1.8	-0.8	-1.1	3.5
D	-3.3	6.6	3.1	7.1	3.6	19.3
EL	-0.6	6.6	6.0	4.2	3.6	2.2
E	-2.3	5.3	2.9	1.9	-0.4	8.7
F	0.2	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.8	24.2
IRL	0.3	4.7	5.0	0.3	0.5	2.3
I	-1.1	2.5	1.4	0.7	-0.4	10.1
L	-0.6	4.0	3.4	2.2	1.6	0.1
NL	-1.0	5.8	4.8	2.8	1.8	7.7
A	-1.4	3.7	2.3	2.8	1.4	2.3
P	-3.0	2.8	-0.2	1.0	-2.0	2.1
FIN	1.1	4.4	5.5	1.2	2.2	1.9
S	-0.8	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	2.2
UK	-2.3	2.0	-0.3	-0.4	-2.6	10.0
EUR-12	-1.3	4.5	3.2	3.1	1.8	84.2
EU-15	-1.3	4.1	2.7	2.6	1.2	100.0

Where price changes were concerned, the picture was fairly similar in all Member States: all of them without exception recorded increases in nominal price levels, and even taking inflation into account, i.e. concentrating on real-term price levels, falls occurred in only two Member States (Denmark and the United Kingdom) - and even then they were only slight. For the volume of intermediate consumption, most of the Member States had negative figures ranging from -0.2% in Denmark to -3.3% in Germany. Only three countries (France, Ireland and Finland) recorded increases - although, with rates of change varying from +0.2% to +1.1%, these were fairly modest.

Intermediate consumption is the total of various headings. The relative weight (measured against the value of agricultural output) of four of the most important of these can be seen in Table 1.8, together with changes in their volumes, prices and values. The analysis below refers to these four headings alone.

Energy and lubricants: sharp price rise

There was a substantial rise in real-terms energy prices during 2000, after the OPEC countries agreed to cut back production. In EU-15 average terms, the real price rise was 23.5%. In the Member States, rates of change varied from +9.2% (Austria) to +44.3% (Belgium) (see Annex, Table A.6). Despite falls in nine Member States, the volume of inputs declined only slightly at EU-15 level over the same period (-0.8%).

Table 1.8 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the most important intermediate consumption headings in the European Union in 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 output in "1999"
Energy and lubricants	-0.8	25.3	24.4	23.5	22.6	4.3
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-1.0	4.5	3.4	2.9	1.9	3.4
Feedingstuffs	-1.8	2.4	0.5	1.0	-0.9	19.7
Material, tools and repairs	-0.8	2.1	1.3	0.6	-0.2	3.3
Intermediate consumption	-1.3	4.1	2.7	2.6	1.2	47.7

Fertilisers and soil improvers: also a real price increase in the wake of higher energy prices

The rise in energy prices naturally had an impact in this sector, too, since producing fertilisers is an energy-intensive process. As an average over EU-15, the real prices of fertilisers rose 2.9% over the previous year's levels (with increases in ten of the Member States). Here, too, however, there was a slight drop in the average volume of inputs.

Animal feedingstuffs: drop in input volumes and slight rise in real prices

Reflecting the decline in the volume of animal output (-1.4% on average in EU-15), there was a similar fall in the volume of feedingstuffs consumed by the industry(-1.8% for EU-15). With few exceptions, the pattern was similar at Member State-level, though the rates of change were more widely spread overall. Unfortunately, not all Member States produce detailed data that break feedingstuffs down into those that are bought in from outside the agricultural industry and those which are produced and consumed within the agricultural industry. This means that no analysis is possible at the EU-15 level. Overall, however, the price of feedingstuffs was slightly higher in 2000 than in the previous year (+1.0% for EU-15). There is no doubt that the higher prices for imported feedingstuffs (soya), boosted by the strong dollar, were a crucial factor here, but the higher prices for protein plants (and, to a lesser extent, oilseeds) were also responsible to some extent. Real producer prices for cereals and fodder crops were, as described above, down in 2000.

Maintenance of materials: expenditure slightly down in terms of value

The volume of "maintenance of materials" consumed was slightly below the previous year's level in the European Union as a whole in 2000 (-0.8%); in ten of the Member States, volumes were down or unchanged. Also in ten of the Member States there was an increase in the real-terms price level over the same period of up to 3.7% (Austria), although as an EU-15 average the increase was only 0.6%.

Gross value added at basic prices somewhat below the previous year's level

With output value in the industry remaining more or less unchanged over the year, the increase in the real-terms spending on intermediate consumption resulted in a small decline of -0.9% in the year-on-year level of real-terms agricultural gross value added at basic prices (see Table 1.9).

At Member State level, There were marked contrasts, however. A total of eight countries recorded declines, with rates ranging from -0.5 % in Luxembourg, through -8.5% in Portugal to -11.7% in the United Kingdom. In France, gross value added was virtually the same as in 1999. There were increases in the other Member States, ranging from 1.6% in Finland to 13.9% in Denmark.

Table 1.9 Changes in gross value added at basic prices (GVAbp) and in GVA volume and price indices in the European Union and the Member States, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal GVAbp	Real price	Real GVAbp	Share in % of GVAbp in "1999"
B	-1.9	11.6	9.5	11.0	8.9	2.0
DK	1.8	15.2	17.3	11.9	13.9	2.3
D	-1.3	4.6	3.3	5.0	3.7	11.7
EL	-1.8	2.6	0.8	0.3	-1.5	5.8
E	6.4	-4.0	2.2	-7.0	-1.1	15.5
F	-1.3	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	22.0
IRL	1.1	6.2	7.3	1.7	2.8	1.9
I	-2.6	0.7	-1.9	-1.1	-3.6	19.8
L	-2.4	3.7	1.2	1.9	-0.5	0.1
NL	1.3	7.4	8.8	4.4	5.7	6.1
A	-7.6	7.1	-1.1	6.2	-1.8	1.6
P	-6.2	-0.8	-6.9	-2.6	-8.5	2.1
FIN	24.6	-15.8	4.9	-18.4	1.6	0.8
S	3.0	-6.1	-3.3	-7.3	-4.5	1.0
UK	-1.6	-8.2	-9.6	-10.3	-11.7	7.4
EUR-12	-0.1	1.5	1.4	-0.1	-0.2	89.3
EU-15	-0.2	1.0	0.8	-0.7	-0.9	100.0

Whilst changes in gross value added at basic prices depend to a large extent on changes in output and intermediate consumption, they are also influenced by the relative size of these two headings. In fact, the share of intermediate consumption varies a great deal from one country to another depending on the main type and degree of intensity of production. Further details on this point can be seen in Chapter 2 and the tables in the Annex.

1.5 Distributive transactions

Consumption of fixed capital: virtually unchanged in real terms

The level of fixed capital consumption in the European Union was almost the same in 2000 as in 1999 (-0.1% in real terms). This development for the EU-15 was the result of decreases in eight Member States (with declines of as much as -4.8% in the United Kingdom and -5.7% in Luxembourg) but increases in the other seven (of up to +4.6% in Ireland) (see Table 1.10).

Other taxes on production: very little change

Other taxes on production , which are relatively unimportant in terms of EU-15 average, are estimated to be around 0.5% higher in 2000 than in 1999. The already high rates of change in Ireland (+10.4% in real terms) and the Netherlands (+13.7% in real terms) are outstripped by that of Austria, where the value of other taxes on production was around 40 % lower than in 1999 (as a result of the lower taxes paid by holdings making lump-sum payments, following the 1999 amendment to the Turnover Tax Act).

Other subsidies lower in real terms

The real-terms value of non-product-specific subsidies received by the agricultural industry in the European Union declined in 2000 (1.8% less than in 1999). As shown in Table 1.10, however, the situation again varied greatly among Member States. Overall, ten countries had lower figures than in 1999 – very much lower in the case of Portugal and the Netherlands. In the other (five) Member States, other subsidies were higher, sharply so in Greece and particularly in Finland (see Chapter 2.13).

Agricultural factor income

Real-terms agricultural factor income (i.e. real net value added at factor cost), the basis for Indicator A, dropped by 1.2% for the European Union as a whole in 2000. As already mentioned at the start of this Chapter (see Section 1.1), real-terms agricultural factor income for 2000 fell below the 1999 level in eight

Member States, the strongest rates of decline being for Portugal (-11.8%) and the United Kingdom (-13.6%). Seven Member States reported increases, substantial ones in Belgium (+11.8%), Finland (+18.6%) and Denmark (+20.1%), in particular.

Table 1.10 Nominal and real-terms changes in the consumption of fixed capital, other taxes on production and other subsidies in the European Union and the Member States, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Depreciation		Other taxes		Other subsidies	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
B	-1.0	-1.5	0.0	-0.5	3.4	2.9
DK	1.0	-1.8	2.0	-0.9	2.0	-0.9
D	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	-7.1	-6.7
EL	2.5	0.2	3.9	1.5	14.2	11.6
E	-0.1	-3.3	2.8	-0.5	6.1	2.7
F	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.1	-2.1	-2.9
IRL	9.2	4.6	15.2	10.4	3.9	-0.5
I	2.4	0.6	3.3	1.5	-1.9	-3.6
L	-4.0	-5.7	0.0	-1.7	8.2	6.3
NL	3.5	0.6	17.0	13.7	-38.5	-40.2
A	-0.9	-1.7	-39.7	-40.2	-2.3	-3.1
P	3.4	1.6	12.8	10.8	-16.8	-18.3
FIN	0.1	-3.0	:	:	24.8	20.9
S	-0.7	-2.0	0.0	-1.3	-1.0	-2.3
UK	-2.5	-4.8	-2.6	-4.9	-2.3	-4.6
EUR-12	1.6	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.0	-1.7
EU-15	1.3	-0.1	1.9	0.5	-0.2	-1.8

Compensation of work slightly down on the 1999 level

With decreases in six Member States, particularly in the United Kingdom (-10.2 %), and increases in the other nine Member States, the expenditure of the agricultural industry on the compensation of employed work (performed by paid labour) was an average of 0.7% lower in 2000 than in 1999. On this basis, real-terms **net operating income** (or "net mixed income") in 2000, i.e. factor income minus the compensation of employees, shrank 1.4% compared with the level for 1999.

Land rents somewhat lower in real terms

Land rental payments for the whole of 2000 in the EU-15 were less than for 1999 (a decline of -1.1%), this also being the case for eight of the Member States.

Interest payments: sharp rise

There was a marked rise in interest payments in 2000, principally due to the effect of higher interest rates into 2000. The rates of change shown in Table 1.11 actually refer to interest paid less interest received, but the amount of interest received in both years, 1999 and 2000, was only a little above 3% of the amount of interest paid. Of the 11 Member States that recorded nominal increases in net interest payments, eight still recorded increases after deflation. Particularly noticeable are the very sharp rises (real rates of change in double digits) in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Finland, Spain and Luxembourg.

Net entrepreneurial income is the residual income measure after expenditure on land rents and interest payments has been deducted from net operating surplus (and interest received is added). The real-terms rates of change in net entrepreneurial income denote the developments in Indicator C. As already mentioned at the start of this Chapter (see Section 1.1), average net entrepreneurial income across the EU-15 for 2000 was 1.9% less than in 1999. Eight Member States recorded lower figures, ranging from -0.4% in Austria to –17% in Portugal and –22% in the United Kingdom. The other Member States recorded increases ranging from 0.9% in Ireland to a significant 74.4% in Denmark.

Table 1.11 Nominal and real-terms changes in the compensation of work, rents and interest (interest paid minus interest received) in the European Union and the Member States, 2000 compared with 1999 (%)

	Compensation of employees		Rents		Interest (*)	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
B	5.0	4.5	0.0	-0.5	1.0	0.5
DK	-1.0	-3.8	0.0	-2.8	0.0	-2.8
D	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.6
EL	2.7	0.4	3.2	0.8	-6.7	-8.8
E	1.3	-1.9	-0.6	-3.8	25.8	21.8
F	2.5	1.7	-2.0	-2.8	-4.5	-5.3
IRL	-1.0	-5.1	14.2	9.4	16.0	11.1
I	0.9	-0.9	7.3	5.4	10.1	8.1
L	1.3	-0.4	-1.2	-2.9	35.2	32.9
NL	8.0	5.0	5.6	2.6	2.3	-0.6
A	3.0	2.1	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-1.0
P	4.1	2.3	-0.7	-2.5	-1.3	-3.1
FIN	4.3	1.1	5.1	1.8	18.4	14.7
S	3.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	0.2	-1.1
UK	-8.0	-10.2	-4.4	-6.7	13.3	10.7
EUR-12	2.2	0.7	0.5	-0.7	3.9	2.4
EU-15	0.9	-0.7	0.2	-1.1	4.2	2.5

(*) Interest paid less interest received.

2. Changes in income from agricultural activity in the Member States in 2000 over 1999

Introductory remarks on interpretation of the tables in this chapter

The tables shown within this Chapter contain benchmark data on changes in the agricultural income of the Member State in question in 2000. The rates of change shown for the various output headings generally refer to **output valued at basic prices**. It is only for the aggregate output of the agricultural industry that the rates of change are shown separately for (i) output valued at producer prices; (ii) subsidies on products; (iii) taxes on products, and (iv) output at basic prices.

This is important in that, when there are subsidies and taxes on products, the rates of change (more particularly of prices, but to some extent of volumes and values, too) in output at producer prices differ - in some cases substantially - from the rates at basic prices. Where rates of change in the text refer to output at producer rather than basic prices, this is as a rule clearly stated. Readers interested in more detailed information should in any case refer to Tables A.3 to A.8 in the first part of the statistical annex to this publication.

2.1. Belgium

The level of agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent in Belgium for 2000 is estimated to be considerably higher (+14.3% according to the measure of Indicator A) than the level recorded for 1999. Nevertheless, in the longer-term, this latest development should be seen as no more than a partial pull away from the low industry income levels in Belgium that were recorded for 1999 and 1995 ([24]).

As with the strong decline in agricultural industry income recorded for 1999 (revised figure of -7.4% for Indicator A), much of the upswing for 2000 is linked to the volatile nature of the pig markets. After recent years of structural imbalance on EU pig markets, that had manifested itself in levels of production that had sent prices tumbling from 1997 through to all-time lows in 1999, the EU market in 2000 was characterised by general cutbacks in production and a strong rebound in prices. Whilst real-terms prices for pigs surged in Belgium as they did in almost all the other Member States, Belgium stood alone in its continued rate of increase in pig output volumes (the estimated ([25]) rate of about +5% being the rate for the last three years).

All the other main animal and animal product sectors also contributed to the rise in agricultural industry income, although to a much small degree. A feature of the livestock market in 1999 was the dioxin outbreak that affected not only poultry production but also the other livestock sectors because of the delays in abattoir throughflow. With the passing of that outbreak, the prices for poultry and eggs rebounded strongly. In the case of poultry, as with pigs, the rebound in prices was reinforced towards the end of the year by the emergence of a new EU-wide BSE scare that strengthened consumer demand for other meats. In the case of eggs, the price rebound after three years of strong decline was underpinned by a considerable decline in output volumes (reflecting the shrinking margins of the previous two years in particular).

The volume of cattle output rose moderately, with real-terms cattle prices over the year as a whole remaining more or less unchanged from the average level recorded for the previous year. The volume of milk output is estimated to have increased a little above last year's level, despite the fact that no additional quota was awarded to Belgium and despite the threat of further super-levy payments. The average real-terms price for milk (over the year as a whole) was also moderately higher following as it did a stronger rate of decline recorded for the previous year (a revised figure of -4.6% in real-terms).

([24]) Data for Belgium under the revised EAA methodology are only available since 1995. However, time series from 1973 to 1998 are available according to EAA data under the old methodology. The reference to "income levels over the past twenty year" combines the information available from both of hese two data sources.

([25]) Estimated on the basis of slaughter figures corrected for external trade, providing indigenous production figures.

Table 2.1 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Belgium, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-5.0**	**6.2**	**5.7**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**42.1**	
Cereals	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	1.5	4.2	
Sugarbeet	-13.2	3.4	2.9	-10.3	-10.7	3.0	
Forage plants	-5.0	0.3	-0.2	-4.7	-5.2	8.9	
Fresh vegetables	-6.4	13.1	12.5	5.9	5.4	10.4	
Plants and flowers	0.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	5.6	
Fruit	-8.0	11.9	11.3	3.0	2.5	4.2	
Animals	**3.5**	**14.4**	**13.9**	**18.4**	**17.9**	**41.5**	
Cattle	2.4	-0.3	-0.8	2.2	1.6	15.1	
Pigs	5.4	26.3	25.7	33.1	32.5	21.1	
Poultry	0.5	20.8	20.2	21.4	20.8	4.9	
Animal products	**-0.8**	**7.7**	**7.2**	**6.9**	**6.3**	**15.4**	
Milk	1.0	3.3	2.8	4.3	3.8	13.4	
Eggs	-15.9	52.6	51.8	28.3	27.7	1.9	
Agricultural services	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.5**	**0.0**	**-0.5**	**0.4**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.5**	**0.0**	**-0.5**	**0.6**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-1.1**	**9.6**	**9.1**	**8.5**	**7.9**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-1.3	11.8	11.2	10.3	9.8	96.7	
Subsidies on products	1.5	-24.2	-24.6	-23.1	-23.5	4.2	
Taxes on products	-10.4	7.9	7.4	-3.2	-3.7	-0.9	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-0.6**	**8.4**	**7.9**	**7.8**	**7.3**	**60.7**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-1.9**	**11.6**	**11.0**	**9.5**	**8.9**	**39.3**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	:	:	:	-1.0	-1.5		20.3
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**:**	**:**	**:**	**12.5**	**12.0**		**79.7**
Other taxes on production				0.0	-0.5		0.6
Other subsidies on production				3.4	2.9		2.5
FACTOR INCOME				**12.3**	**11.8**		**81.6**
Compensation of employees				5.0	4.5		9.9
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**13.4**	**12.9**		**71.6**
Rents paid				0.0	-0.5		5.3
Interest paid				1.0	0.5		13.5
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**18.7**	**18.1**		**52.9**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-2.3**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.0					84.6	
of which: salaried labour	2.0					15.4	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 0.5%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

In the crop sector, the fresh vegetable market was characterised by lower output volumes (particularly tomatoes, down about an estimated 10%) but sharply higher prices. Substantially increased year-on-year prices for tomatoes and cucumbers drove the average for the fresh vegetable sector as a whole much higher. Developments for “other industrial crops” are also noteworthy despite their relatively small value because of the substantial rise in real-terms value (an estimated +27.6%). The area sown to flax was considerably higher and thanks to a recovery in demand in Far East export markets there was a substantial rise in price. Additionally, the price of hops nearly doubled despite little change in the output volume or quality of output. Within cereal production, there were divergent developments for the two main types of crops. The volume of wheat output increased strongly (+6.7%) whilst that of barley declined markedly (-16.7%). Although the overall area sown to cereals increased, most particularly for wheat and despite a strong decline in barley areas, output volumes as a whole were restrained by unfavourable weather conditions. The average real-terms price for wheat over the year was relatively unchanged from that of 1999, with higher output volumes and lower quality being downward influences but increased demand for protein fodder, particularly from the Netherlands, being an upward influence on prices.

There were, however, some downward pressures on industry income from the crop sector. There was a sharp reduction in the area sown to sugar beet reflecting weak prices and WTO export constraints. With

yields little changed from the level in 1999, the volume of output declined considerably. Nevertheless, real-terms prices only rose moderately, in part due to higher taxes on output. In the case of forage plants, the lower real-terms value fully reflected the decline in output volume, with the real-terms price unchanged.

Although there was strong upward pressure on agricultural industry income from output values, there were also considerably higher costs entailed by the industry for many goods and services. In particular, the volume of feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural industry rose strongly (+5.0%), with real terms prices also being much higher (+6.5%). These changes reflected the strong demand for feed that excludes animal based fodder. As in other Member States the cost of energy to the industry increased substantially (+42.8% in real terms) due to the hike in fuel prices caused by restricted oil production. This was also the principal reason for the rise in fertiliser costs (+8.4% in real terms).

Despite these higher costs, the value-added of agricultural production and the subsequent factor income were much higher in 2000 than the level in 1999. This higher factor income in 2000 was generated by a volume of labour that was once again less than the preceding year (-2.3% in 2000 for total labour input).

2.2. Denmark

The level of agricultural income per unit of agricultural labour input is estimated to be substantially higher in 2000 than the corresponding level in 1999 (rising about 24% according to the measure of Indicator A). This rise brings the level of the Indicator back towards its 1996 peak, after the strong fall in 1998 ([26]).

The main reason behind the income increase was the considerable upward turn in pigmeat prices (about +27% in real terms). The value of pig output accounts for about a quarter of all the output value of the agricultural industry. Developments in the value of pig output have a considerable influence, therefore, on the income of the agricultural industry as a whole. In both 1998 and 1999 pig prices had fallen sharply (a total of about -37% in real terms) due to overproduction. The strong resurgence in price levels was accompanied by the start of a cut back in output volumes among most Member States, including a partial cutback (-2.0%) in Denmark ([27]). Elsewhere in the livestock sector, output values declined on 1999 levels; there was little difference in the level of output volumes in 2000 from 1999 (apart from the rise for the category “other animals”) but real-terms prices decreased. Against the background of milk quotas, the volume of milk output in Denmark has varied only very slightly over the years. The higher volume of milk output in 2000 compared to 1999 is therefore significant, even if the rate of increase is much smaller than for other products. Accompanying this higher output volume, the real price of milk declined, particularly when the increased superlevy is taken into account in the basic price.

There was little change in the real-terms value of crop output as a whole in Denmark for 2000 compared to 1999. However, as with the animal sector, there was a considerable contrast in the development for the principal product within the sector compared to the others. The volume of cereal production increased significantly as a whole and for all the main cereal types, with higher areas sown (particularly for barley, rye and oats) and a general improvement in yields. These higher output volumes were accompanied by relatively firm real-terms prices (after steady and prolonged declines in recent years), with higher demand for cereals in animal feed. In contrast, the value of oilseeds and protein crop output declined sharply. Cutbacks in direct aid payments for these products were announced as part of the Agenda 2000 CAP reform, and coupled with low prices, many farmers decided to switch away from oilseeds and protein crop production towards more cereal production (principal reasons for the marked decline in output volumes). The volume of potato output increased considerably in 2000, back to the peak levels of 1992 and 1993. However, prices of potatoes tumbled as a result and the value of potato output declined markedly.

([26]) The upswing in agricultural industry income was even pronounced for Indicators B and C. The more volatile nature of these Indicators is explained by the considerable importance of interest payments in Danish agriculture and the small residual income component that results. Interest payments are considerably higher than other Member States because of the special hereditary arrangements of farms that often sees younger generations buying the farm (and therefore incurring high loans) from their elders.

([27]) It is interesting to note that the pig population jumped to new levels in the months between the April and July 2000 pig surveys (from 11.6 million head to 12.6 million), confirmed by subsequent surveys. This increase has been accorded, by some commentators, to the profitable nature of the pig market since prices started to rebound so strongly from their 1999 lows.

The overall cost of goods and services used by the agricultural industry in 2000 was a little lower (in real-terms) than that in 1999. The importance of livestock and dairy production in Denmark is reflected in the importance of feed costs in the overall costs of goods and services in the agricultural industry (the proportion being about 55%). The lower real-terms price of feed (-3.3%) was the principal reason for the overall decline in industry costs, although declines in the costs for many other items did much to offset the marked rise in the price of energy (+24% in real-terms). With little change in the value of net "other subsidies on production", the cutback in overall costs further supported the rise in factor income. This factor income was generated, at least in part, by a smaller number of full-time equivalent agricultural workers (an estimated -3.0% in the volume of labour input).

Table 2.2. Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Denmark, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**1.6**	**0.6**	**-2.3**	**2.2**	**-0.7**	**39.2**	
Cereals	7.7	2.2	-0.7	10.0	6.9	19.1	
Oilseeds	-28.5	2.8	-0.1	-26.5	-28.6	1.2	
Plants and flowers	-5.0	3.0	0.1	-2.2	-4.9	5.1	
Potatoes	12.0	-31.7	-33.6	-23.5	-25.7	1.2	
Animals	**-0.9**	**20.2**	**16.8**	**19.1**	**15.7**	**38.2**	
Cattle	-0.5	-1.6	-4.4	-2.1	-4.9	4.7	
Pigs	-2.0	31.1	27.4	28.5	24.9	27.9	
Animal products	**1.2**	**1.2**	**-1.6**	**2.4**	**-0.4**	**18.9**	
Milk	1.4	0.9	-1.9	2.3	-0.6	18.0	
Agricultural services	**0.0**	**2.0**	**-0.9**	**2.0**	**-0.9**	**3.5**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**0.0**	**2.0**	**-0.9**	**2.0**	**-0.9**	**0.1**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**0.6**	**7.5**	**4.4**	**8.1**	**5.0**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	0.4	8.4	5.4	8.9	5.8	93.3	
Subsidies on products	2.0	-3.5	-6.2	-1.5	-4.3	6.8	
Taxes on products	1.0	17.9	14.5	19.0	15.7	-0.1	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-0.2**	**2.1**	**-0.8**	**1.8**	**-1.1**	**55.8**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**1.8**	**15.2**	**11.9**	**17.3**	**13.9**	**44.2**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	0.0	1.0	-1.8	1.0	-1.8		25.6
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**2.6**	**21.0**	**17.6**	**24.1**	**20.6**		**74.4**
Other taxes on production				2.0	-0.9		3.6
Other subsidies on production				2.0	-0.9		5.1
FACTOR INCOME				**23.6**	**20.1**		**75.9**
Compensation of employees				-1.0	-3.8		14.1
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**31.0**	**27.3**		**61.8**
Rents paid				0.0	-2.8		4.6
Interest paid				0.0	-2.8		27.2
Interest received				0.0	-2.8		3.1
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**79.5**	**74.4**		**33.0**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-3.0**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.0					69.8	
of which: salaried labour	-3.0					30.2	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 2.9%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

2.3. Germany

Average agricultural income per annual work unit as measured by Indicator A is estimated to have risen in Germany for 2000 (+5.5%). This industry income rise follows a similar rate of increase recorded for 1998, further recovering from the considerable decline noted for 1998 (down from the 1997 peak, when the index level stood at 112 (1995 =100)). The rise in Indicator A for 2000, to a level a little above that for 1995, was

driven principally by the widespread ([28]) real-terms price rises for animal output (the rebound in pig prices being particularly marked).

The price for pigs for slaughter began to climb in Spring 2000 from lows at the start of the year, underpinned by a decline in production and buoyant demand. Increased export demand ensured that there was no customary seasonal price decline in the Autumn. The average annual real-terms price for pigs climbed substantially (+28.5%) and, coupled with a relative moderately lower output volume, the real-terms value of pig production also rose considerably (+24.6%). The real-terms price of cattle, particularly cows for slaughter and heifers, was rising for much of the year until the first confirmed case of BSE in a cow born in Germany triggered sharp price declines through November and December. Nevertheless, year-on-year averages point to a rise in producer prices for 2000 (+2.0% compared to 1999) accompanied by a significant reduction in output volume (-5.4%). A considerable increase in the value of specific cattle subsidies (up by nearly 80% in real terms)([29]) resulted in a higher real-terms value of cattle output when measured in basic prices (+3.1%).

There was a significant expansion of poultry output volume in 2000 (+7.0%). Increased demand, however, together with a slight fall in imports from other Member States, particularly for turkey meat, also resulted in higher real-terms prices (+3.4%), that ensured that the value of poultry output in 2000 was sharply higher than that of the previous year (+10.6%). Against a background of improved export opportunities in 2000 and lower imports, the price of eggs surged (+20.5% in real terms). With output volumes also a little higher (+1.8%), the real-terms value of egg output increased markedly (+22.6%).

The volume of milk output in 2000 remained almost unchanged from that of a year earlier. However, greater market demand right from the beginning of the year led to higher prices, particularly from the middle of the year onwards (with an annual increase of +5.2% in real terms, prices re-attained 1998 levels). These higher prices offered by the dairy industry were despite their own increased energy costs.

In contrast to the strong rise in the real-terms value of animal output as a whole (+10.2% in basic-price terms), there was a decline in the real-terms value of crop output. The output volumes of most of the main crop products declined (exceptions being for cereals and potatoes), lowering the aggregate (-3.5%). There was also a small decline in the average real-terms producer price for crop products. These downward developments were limited by a sharp increase in product-specific subsidies (up just under a sixth in real terms).

The fact that the real-terms value of crop output declined had much to do with the downward developments for fodder plants, potatoes and wine, three products that represent just under a third of the output value of crop output as a whole. In the case of fodder plants, a decline in output volume combined with noticeably lower real prices, resulted in a sharp decrease in value (-10.9% in real terms). In the case of potatoes, considerably higher yields resulted in a marked increase in output volume (despite a reduced cultivation area) compared with the previous year. With greater supply but a slackening of demand (as in the previous year), what were already weak prices tumbled more than a third in 2000 (to their lowest level since 1991). The volume of wine output in 2000 was also sharply down (-15.4%) on the previous year. The average price of wine did increase (+6.4% in real terms), albeit from the previous year's low level.

Common wheat is the most grown cereal in Germany, the value of output accounting for about half of the total for cereals. The second highest cereals harvest in the Federal Republic (after the record in 1997) was predominantly due to common wheat (the volume of output rising about +10%), resulting from a sharp increase in the area under cultivation rather than yields that were reduced because of poor weather. Apart from an increase in the output volume of triticale, the output volumes for the other cereal types were lower in 2000. Compared with the previous year, a markedly higher proportion of the harvest was not suitable for bread production. However, average real-terms producer prices for wheat remained above those of the previous year, with those of the other cereal types also rising ; real producer prices for cereals as a whole

([28]) Each year, the Federal Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture presents the Bundestag with a comprehensive agricultural report in the middle of February. This year's agricultural report (Agricultural Report 2001, Agricultural and food policy report of the Federal Government, German Bundestag, 14th term, paper 14/5326 of 14.2.2001) has also been drawn upon for this EUROSTAT analysis.

([29]) Higher subsidies result principally from a sharp increase in the breeding cow premium and the special premium for male cattle and the introduction of the slaughter premium under the EU's Agenda 2000.

increased moderately (+3.2%). Under Agenda 2000, there were marked rises in product-specific subsidies (up just under a sixth in real terms compared with the previous year). The value of cereals output, when measured in basic prices, rose strongly (+8.3%).

The area of oilseeds (in Germany almost exclusively rape and turnips) under cultivation for the 2000 harvest declined for the first time in several years. With yields also falling, the volume of oilseeds output fell markedly (by about a third) compared with the previous year. Producer prices for rape that had started to recover in the Spring of 2000 continued higher through the harvest, primarily shaped by declining output, markedly higher import prices for soya as a result of the strong dollar and the ban on animal meal feed, which made alternative protein feeds such as rape meal more expensive. With product-specific subsidies actually increasing, despite the reforms to the sector under Agenda 2000, the value of oilseeds output at basic prices declined only a little (an estimated -3.1%).

Table 2.3. Change in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Germany, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-3.5**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**-2.0**	**-1.6**	**50.8**	
Cereals	1.7	6.1	6.5	7.9	8.3	17.8	
Oilseeds	-33.5	45.2	45.8	-3.5	-3.1	3.1	
Sugarbeet	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-2.0	-1.6	2.6	
Forage plants	-3.3	-8.3	-7.9	-11.3	-10.9	10.2	
Potatoes	15.6	-37.5	-37.2	-27.8	-27.5	2.0	
Wine	-15.4	6.0	6.4	-10.3	-9.9	2.5	
Animals	**-3.0**	**16.6**	**17.1**	**13.1**	**13.6**	**24.0**	
Cattle	-5.4	8.6	9.0	2.7	3.1	8.7	
Pigs	-3.0	28.0	28.5	24.1	24.6	12.1	
Poultry	7.0	3.0	3.4	10.2	10.6	1.8	
Animal products	**0.2**	**6.2**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.8**	**22.1**	
Milk	0.1	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.3	19.8	
Eggs	1.8	20.0	20.5	22.1	22.6	2.2	
Agricultural services	**0.4**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.9**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**-5.4**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**-4.3**	**-3.9**	**0.2**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-2.5**	**5.8**	**6.2**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-2.2	3.9	4.3	1.6	2.0	91.0	
Subsidies on products	-5.6	27.7	28.2	20.6	21.1	9.3	
Taxes on products	-0.9	-15.7	-15.4	-16.4	-16.1	-0.3	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-3.3**	**6.6**	**7.1**	**3.1**	**3.6**	**59.4**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-1.3**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**3.3**	**3.7**	**40.6**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	-1.2	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.9		41.4
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-1.3**	**6.7**	**7.1**	**5.3**	**5.7**		**58.6**
Other taxes on production				1.2	1.6		2.4
Other subsidies on production				-7.1	-6.7		9.4
FACTOR INCOME				**3.5**	**3.9**		**65.6**
Compensation of employees				1.6	2.0		21.3
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**4.4**	**4.8**		**44.2**
Rents paid				0.9	1.3		7.0
Interest paid				0.2	0.6		12.3
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**7.7**	**8.1**		**24.9**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-1.6**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.0					68.2	
of which: salaried labour	-0.5					31.8	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: -0.4%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

The area of sugar beet under cultivation also decline markedly (-7.4%). However, with yields higher in 2000 than for the previous year, there was another high harvest level. With the proportion of C-beet in Germany increasing alongside A and B sugar quota reductions, the average producer price for sugar beet fell below that of the previous year. However, product-specific taxes fell by approximately a sixth in real

terms, which meant that real-terms output value at basic prices was only a little lower than in 1999 (down -1.6%). Poor weather in the early part of the Summer meant that for most types of fruit and vegetables, output volumes were generally lower in 2000 than the previous year, albeit the yields and output still being above-average. Average annual prices, however, rose sufficiently for there to be higher real-terms output values for both product categories.

As a result of the above-mentioned principal changes, the value of agricultural industry output in Germany increased in 2000 (an estimated +2.0% as measured in producer prices and +3.6% when measured in terms of basic prices, the difference being explained predominantly by higher product-specific subsidies). However, the cost of intermediate consumption goods and services also rose (+3.6%), reflecting widespread real-terms price increases (seeds and planting stock being the exception, although the decrease was relatively slight compared to the previous year), of which that for energy was particularly sharp (+37.6% in real-terms ([30]), being the second highest rate of increase after Belgium), and lower volumes.

Apart from energy, there were also marked price increases for fertilisers and feed purchased from outside the agricultural industry (+8.9% and +6.9% respectively in real terms). In the case of feed purchased from outside the agricultural industry it is worth mentioning that despite the markedly higher prices, the volume of such feed purchased also increased (+3.0%); this was probably related to the pronounced decline in the volume of own-produced and consumed feedingstuffs (-12.6%). To a large extent the divergent price and volume developments for the feed headings offset each other (the real-terms value for feed as a whole declining -1.7% in real terms).

The developments in both agricultural industry output and intermediate consumption resulted in a moderate rise in real-terms gross value added at basic prices (+3.7%) compared with 1999. With only a slight increase in the real-terms value of fixed capital consumption, real net value added at basic prices rose more strongly (+5.7%). The real value of other subsidies in 2000 was markedly below that of the previous year ([31]), and there was a slight increase in other taxes linked to production. Nevertheless, real agricultural factor income, the basis of Income Indicator A, increased by nearly 4% compared with the previous year. According to estimates (raw labour force data being recorded only every two years), total agricultural labour input continued to decline (-1.6% in 2000), explaining the stronger rate of increase in real-terms factor income per annual work unit (i.e. Indicator A).

Further costs for the compensation of employees, rental payments and interest payments all increased in real-terms, although at rates much less than the rate of increase in factor income. It is for this reason that the rates of increase in the residual headings of real operating surplus and real net entrepreneurial income were even stronger (+4.8% and +8.1% respectively).

It should be noted that Germany has dispensed with the calculation of Indicator B. The explanation for this is that in the New Länder of the old Eastern Germany there are holdings which have the form of a legal person. In contrast to sole proprietorships and partnerships, these enterprises pay out wages and salaries to all employees, including the owners or partners of the business. Holdings with the form of a legal person thus produce entrepreneurial income (or losses) which are not recorded against unpaid labour. This results in a situation in which Indicator B, whose denominator is determined by the change in unpaid labour input, is overestimated in relation to actual individual income.

([30]) This rate of increase reflected an "actual" increase in energy prices and not merely an increase in prices combined with a reduction in the diesel subsidy. In Germany, the diesel subsidy has so far been recorded under other subsidies, and the abolition of this diesel subsidy together with the introduction of "agricultural diesel" (lower diesel tax rate for agriculture), which is exempted from the increases in the environmental tax up to 2003, is thus reflected in the decline in the heading "Other subsidies" (the budget level in 2000 for the amount of diesel consumed was DM 460 million below that of the diesel subsidy in the previous year).

([31]) It should, however, be mentioned here that the value of total subsidies (product-specific subsidies + other subsidies) rose by more than one tenth in real terms compared with the previous year.

2.4. Greece

The headline measure of agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent (Indicator A) for the year 2000 is estimated to be slightly higher (+2.1%) than the level recorded for 1999. This latest estimate underlines the relatively stable development of Greek agricultural income per full-time labour equivalent since 1995, although it should be borne in mind that this reflects a declining factor income shared amongst a shrinking workforce (agricultural labour input having fallen about 15% since 1995).

Table 2.4 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Greece, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-1.9**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**-0.8**	**72.4**	
Cereals	-2.8	10.4	7.9	7.3	4.9	10.9	
Raw tobacco	-1.0	-2.9	-5.1	-3.9	-6.0	4.5	
Sugarbeet	34.5	10.0	7.5	48.0	44.7	1.2	
Other industrial crops	-4.0	1.2	-1.1	-2.9	-5.1	9.1	
Fresh vegetables	-0.3	10.8	8.3	10.5	8.0	13.0	
Fruit	0.4	3.9	1.6	4.3	2.0	14.0	
Olive oil	-7.6	-2.6	-4.8	-10.0	-12.0	12.2	
Animals	**-0.8**	**2.8**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**-0.4**	**13.2**	
Cattle	0.0	4.4	2.0	4.4	2.0	2.1	
Pigs	-0.6	14.9	12.3	14.2	11.6	2.3	
Sheep and goats	-2.2	-0.7	-2.9	-2.9	-5.1	7.3	
Animal products	**0.7**	**4.7**	**2.3**	**5.4**	**3.0**	**9.6**	
Milk	0.7	4.9	2.5	5.7	3.3	7.5	
Agricultural services	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**0.0**	**5.3**	**3.0**	**5.3**	**3.0**	**4.8**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-1.4**	**3.6**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**-0.2**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-0.8	4.0	1.6	3.1	0.8	78.7	
Subsidies on products	-3.7	2.6	0.2	-1.2	-3.4	21.5	
Taxes on products	0.5	76.6	72.6	77.5	73.5	-0.1	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-0.6**	**6.6**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**3.6**	**26.6**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-1.8**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**-1.5**	**73.4**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	:	:	:	2.5	0.2		7.8
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**:**	**:**	**:**	**0.6**	**-1.6**		**92.2**
Other taxes on production				3.9	1.5		2.0
Other subsidies on production				14.2	11.6		3.7
FACTOR INCOME				**1.0**	**-1.2**		**93.9**
Compensation of employees				2.7	0.4		5.8
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**0.9**	**-1.3**		**88.2**
Rents paid				3.2	0.8		3.3
Interest paid				-6.7	-8.8		4.0
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**1.3**	**-1.0**		**80.8**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-3.3**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-4.1					84.5	
of which: salaried labour	1.7					15.5	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 2.3%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

The agricultural industry in Greece is dominated by the crop sector (the value of crop output accounting for about 75% of the value of total agricultural output in 2000). Within this sector there were considerably different developments in the value of crop products in 2000. The real-terms value of cereals increased, principally due to the price rises for durum wheat (underpinned by unchanged per hectare aid payments) and maize; this reflected the higher demand from the stock breeding industry. The volume of cereals output declined moderately although there was a significant fall in the volume of soft wheat output (-26.7%), reflecting the effects of a drought and the fact that many farmers had switched over to the production of durum wheat, following the lifting of restrictions on the cultivated area and its relatively more favourable subsidies.

In almost all Member States, the volume of sugar beet output declined as farmers cut back on cultivated areas, against a background of low prices and the threat of significant quota reductions under new GATT ceilings. In Greece, however, there was an expansion in the cultivated area of sugar beet in 2000 as the Sugar Industry made a concerted effort to overturn the domestic deficit and raise production back to the quota level. The upsurge in demand was also reflected in anticipated price rises. Raw tobacco production in Greece depends on the continued support given to the sector ([32]) (subsidies on production accounting for 70% of the value of output). The subsidies for 2000 were lower than those of the previous year (down -3.3% in real-terms), and together with a slight reduction in the volume of output, there was a notable decline in the real-terms value of output. There is also estimated to have been a significant decline in the real-terms value (about -5%) of fibre plant output in 2000. Fibre plant output volume is estimated to have decreased (by about -4%), with cutbacks in cultivated area reflecting worries about the co-responsibility levy. Although producer prices for fibre plant output rose as a result, the value of subsidies declined strongly (-5.6%) because of continued over quota production, bringing basic prices down.

The level of total fresh vegetable output volume in 2000 is estimated to have been very similar to the previous year. However, there was a strong rise in the average real-terms price of fresh vegetables as producers passed on much of the higher production costs incurred (particularly the higher fuel costs). Similarly, the total volume of fruit was barely changed from the levels recorded for 1999. The stable output volume of dessert grapes provided the basis for the development for fruit as a whole, although there were other changes that at an aggregate level offset each other; there were rises for fresh fruit and citrus fruit (+2.3% and +5.6% respectively) and a sharp decline for table olives (-11.8%, reflecting the downward cycle of olive oil production for the 2000/01 crop). The real-terms price of fruit rose a little, with higher prices for fresh fruit (+3.4%), citrus fruit (+1.9%) and table olives (+7.5%) but a decline for table grapes (-4.0%). Despite the cyclical decline in the volume of olive oil output, there was also a decline in real-terms prices reflecting the relatively high output levels in Spain and the corresponding competition for exports to Italy in particular.

The volume of milk output in 2000 is estimated to have been slightly above the level of the previous year. With continued growth in demand from the Dairy Industry, real-terms prices increased for the second successive year. Renewed scares about BSE in the fourth quarter of the year affected consumer demand not only for cattle but other meats, with a significant shift in demand away from beef towards sheep and pig meat being reported. The strengthening of demand for sheep and goatmeat coupled with a small reduction in output volumes is reflected in sharply higher producer prices (+4.8% in real-terms). However, subsidy payments in the form of ewe and she-goat premiums were reduced substantially (by -20%) and the basic price for sheep and goats declined as a result. The general upswing in pig prices during 2000 was also recorded in Greece, where there was little change in output volumes.

The value of intermediate consumption goods and services purchased in 2000 rose moderately. With little change in either the volume or real-terms price of feedingstuffs purchased, almost all of the rise in costs for the agricultural industry can be explained by the rise in energy prices (+24.8% in real terms, the result of higher crude oil prices coupled with a stronger dollar).

The downward pressure on factor income from this rise in costs was slightly offset by a strong rise in other subsidies on production (+11.6%). Once more though, the slight rise in Indicator A was ultimately achieved because of the continued decline in the volume of agricultural labour (-3.3%).

2.5. Spain

Income from agricultural activity per full-time labour equivalent in Spain is estimated to have risen (+4.8% as measured by headline indicator A) in 2000. With agricultural factor income actually declining, the rise in the Income Indicator reflects fully the further strong reduction in the volume of agricultural labour (-5,3% after a similarly strong decline in the previous year).

([32]) Support continues for the sector because of “the large number of jobs involved, its social and economic significance, and its impact in terms of spatial development”, Fact Sheet: Reform of the Tobacco Sector, European Commission, http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/publi/fact/tobacco/index_en.htm .

The Spanish crop sector, that accounts for heading towards two-thirds of the value of agricultural output, was characterised in 2000 by considerably lower real-terms prices but higher average output volumes (particularly those of cereals, oilseeds and wine). The animal sector, in contrast, was characterised by higher prices (particularly the pan-European recovery in pig prices but also strong price rises for poultry and eggs) but lower output volumes. The real-terms value of the agricultural industry output in Spain was a little below 1999 levels.

Table 2.5 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Spain, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**6.3**	**-6.1**	**-9.1**	**-0.2**	**-3.3**	**61.9**	
Cereals	56.4	-13.6	-16.3	35.1	30.8	13.0	
Fresh vegetables	-4.2	4.4	1.1	0.0	-3.2	13.5	
Plants and flowers	0.0	-12.4	-15.2	-12.4	-15.2	2.9	
Fruit	-5.9	-11.5	-14.3	-16.7	-19.4	14.5	
Olive oil	-23.2	3.7	0.4	-20.3	-22.9	4.6	
Animals	**-1.3**	**11.1**	**7.6**	**9.6**	**6.1**	**27.3**	
Cattle	-7.2	-0.9	-4.0	-8.0	-11.0	6.5	
Pigs	0.9	22.4	18.5	23.5	19.6	11.1	
Poultry	-2.5	37.2	32.8	33.8	29.5	3.7	
Animal products	**-2.8**	**3.3**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**-2.8**	**7.9**	
Milk	-2.2	-1.8	-4.9	-4.0	-7.0	5.9	
Agricultural services	**0.9**	**0.7**	**-2.5**	**1.6**	**-1.6**	**0.3**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**-0.2**	**0.4**	**-2.8**	**0.1**	**-3.1**	**2.5**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**3.4**	**-1.0**	**-4.2**	**2.4**	**-0.9**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	1.4	0.9	-2.3	2.3	-1.0	89.9	
Subsidies on products	21.8	-15.0	-17.7	3.5	0.2	10.1	
Taxes on products	:	:	:	:	:	:	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-2.3**	**5.3**	**1.9**	**2.9**	**-0.4**	**34.3**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**6.4**	**-4.0**	**-7.0**	**2.2**	**-1.1**	**65.7**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	:	:	:	-0.1	-3.3		11.4
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**:**	**:**	**:**	**2.5**	**-0.8**		**88.6**
Other taxes on production				2.8	-0.5		0.6
Other subsidies on production				6.1	2.7		4.1
FACTOR INCOME				**2.6**	**-0.7**		**92.0**
Compensation of employees				1.3	-1.9		12.5
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**2.8**	**-0.5**		**79.5**
Rents paid				-0.6	-3.8		3.0
Interest paid				25.8	21.8		5.1
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**1.6**	**-1.6**		**71.4**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-5.3**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-5.3					67.5	
of which: salaried labour	-5.2					32.5	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 3.3%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Spain is the main fruit producing country in the European Union (accounting for almost 30% of EU-15 fruit output in 2000), and fruit (i.e. fresh fruit, citrus and tropical fruits, grapes and olives) are one of the most important product groups in Spanish agriculture. Therefore the developments in this sector have a considerable impact on overall output, and consequently on the final measures of agricultural income. Hail and rainy weather at the beginning of June contributed greatly to generally lower output volumes for fruit (particularly olives but with citrus fruit being an exception). Nevertheless, average real-terms producer prices for fruit as a whole fell well below 1999 levels (more or less down 15%, reflecting similar falls for fresh fruit, citrus fruit and olives). Similarly, there was a strong decline both in the output volume of olive oil (-23.2%) and the average real-terms producer price (about 20% down). However, with a relatively stable

level of product-specific subsidies, the decline in the real-terms value of olive oil output was at least partly checked (declining -23.4% ([33])).

As in many other Member States, farmers extended the area sown to cereals for the 2000 harvest (in part reflecting a switch over from oilseeds). Coupled with much higher cereal yields (as a whole almost a third higher), harvest levels were among the highest ever recorded for Spain; the volume of cereal output in 2000 was almost half again higher than in 1999. Against this background, real-terms producer prices fell below 1999 levels. A similar development was observed in oilseed production: average yields went up by almost two thirds so that (despite a marked reduction in the area under oilseeds) output volumes were nearly 50% above the previous year's levels. Against this background, real-terms producer prices for oilseeds also declined. In both sectors, product-specific subsidies represent an important share in output measured in basic prices, and in both sectors such subsidies increased in 2000. For cereals, this increase in subsidies was at a considerably lower rate than the average for the EU-15, but for oilseeds (where, in principle, the implementation of the Agenda 2000 was expected to lead to a lower level of subsidies), Spain along with Germany recorded the only increases throughout the European Union.

The output volume of fresh vegetables (Spain is one of the major producer countries in EU-15) declined, principally due to smaller production areas. The real-terms producer price rose slightly above the average of the previous year. As with cereals and oilseeds, weather conditions were also favourable for volumes of grapes harvested; the volume of wine output rose strongly. Although average real-terms price for wine declined, the real-terms value of output remained strongly above 1999 levels.

Like other EU Member States, pig farmers in Spain received real-terms prices for their products that were considerably higher than in 1999 (even if a little below the EU-15 average rise of +23.2 %). However, unlike the majority of Member States (Belgium and Italy being the other exceptions), the volume of pig output in Spain increased a little. Together, these developments led to an increase in real-terms value that was similar to the EU average. The rate of price increase for poultry in Spain was even more pronounced than that for pigs (and one of the very highest rates in the EU in 2000). This price development reflected, among other things, increased consumer demand in the wake of the BSE crisis and lower output volumes. The real-terms value of poultry output for 2000 was substantially higher than that recorded for 1999 (about 30% higher).

The volume of cattle output in 2000 was sharply lower than a year earlier (-7.2%), although with cattle slaughter numbers over the first ten months of 2000 only being a little lower (-1.3%) most of the annual decline in output volume can be traced to the dramatic cutbacks in slaughter that followed the re-emergence of BSE concerns late in the year. Real-terms prices for cattle were similarly affected and also declined significantly year-on-year.

In the dairy sector, the output value of milk also declined strongly (down -7.0% in real terms). This decline, which was the second sharpest rate of decline for milk in 2000 after the United Kingdom, resulted from both lower output volumes (there being a further reduction in the dairy herd) and lower real-terms prices. There was also a notable decline in the output volume of eggs but prices rebounded sharply (at a rate even faster than the EU-15 average).

Industry expenditure on intermediate consumption goods and services was similar in 2000 to that a year earlier (only -0.4% lower in real terms). This relative stability comprised some strong price rises (particularly energy but also fertilisers) but also some significant cutbacks in volumes (particularly for feed, in part reflecting the lower animal output volumes, but also for the maintenance of materials).

The value of fixed capital consumption, stable in nominal terms, declined at the rate determined by the deflator used (the implicit price index of GDP). Other subsidies on production (net of other taxes)

([33]) When measured in producer prices, the real-terms value of olive oil output fell far more strongly (-38.5%). The recording of these subsidies and the differences between the resulting differences between the average producer price and basic price need explaining. As can be seen in Table 3.5, the real-terms basic price of olive oil output was slightly higher than in 1999 and contrasts with the substantial producer price decline already described above. This (only apparent) contradiction is explained by the fact that the volume development of the product-specific subsidies is supposed to be the same as that of output at producer prices (i.e. -23.2%). This means that output at basic basic prices presents the same volume development as output at producer prices. With the real value of subsidies declining by only -3.4%, the imputed price change for subsidies is +25.8%, and the price change of output at basic prices therefore +0.4%. See Tables A.3 to A.9 for detailed information.

increased. All these factors were the principal determinants of the slight decline in factor income (-0.7% in real terms).

Real-terms net entrepreurial income, or Indicator C as it is otherwise called, declined at a slightly faster rate (down -1.6%) than factor income. The principal reason for this sharper rate of decline was a considerable increase in the level of interest paid by the agricultural industry in 2000 (more than one fifth higher, in real terms), which in part reflected interest rates rises from particularly low levels in 1999. Other cost items only declined relatively little ; the compensation of agricultural employees decreased when expressed in real-terms only (in nominal terms rising slightly despite a rate of decline in the volume of salaried labour similar to that of the total) and rental costs were lower. Nevertheless, a significant further decline in the volume of non-salaried labour did result in a small rise in the income per labour unit as measured by Indicator B.

2.6. France

Having declined in 1999, average agricultural income per annual work unit in France is expected to show a small upturn in 2000 (+1.3% as measured by Indicator A). Higher real-terms prices, above all in the animal and animal products sector, enabled the real output value of the agriculture industry to rise a little, the volume of output remaining more or less unchanged. Intermediate consumption costs, however, were also higher principally due to the sharp rise in energy prices and an increase in the prices for animal feed. The upward development in Income Indicators A and B is, therefore, chiefly due to the continued decline in agricultural labour input (-1.8% for total AWUs, and -2.7% for non-salaried labour input).

As in most of those Member States where average price levels of agricultural output as a whole were higher in 2000, the increase in France can be attributed first and foremost to a recovery in pig prices (+22% higher in real-terms than their 1999 levels in France). This price increase alone explains the rebound in the real value of pig output, the volume of output being very slightly below the previous year's figure.

Until the end of September 2000, producer prices for cattle also rose. However, the crisis of consumer confidence in the wake of BSE then sent prices for cattle crashing from October onwards. Producer prices for cattle averaged over the year as a whole, however, were almost unchanged from the average for 1999 (-0.2% in real-terms). The volume of cattle output increased a little. In basic price terms (including subsidies but excluding taxes on products), the real-terms value of cattle output nevertheless rose +4.8%; under Agenda 2000, direct payments to producers were raised to compensate for a drop in intervention prices ([34]).

The value of poultry output also increased (+2.2% in real terms): prices that were down sharply in 1999 recovered slightly in 2000, against an unchanged volume of output. After rising over the previous two years, the volume of eggs for consumption started declining from February 2000 onwards (being -2.0% lower for the whole of 2000 than in 1999). This fall was accompanied by a considerable rise in the real price of eggs (+19.1%).

The volume of milk output in 2000 was slightly higher than the previous year. The real-terms price of milk also rose a little, due to the interprofessional agreement of November 1997 that indexed farm gate prices to those of certain processed products, which were in strong demand during 2000.

The volume of sheep and goat output fell for the fourth successive year. Producer prices rose markedly (+12.0%), causing product-specific subsidies ([35]) to be adjusted; the real value of output at basic prices was "only" 2.3% higher than in 1999.

Overall, the real value of animal output showed an upturn, sustained by growth in prices and volumes. Crop output revealed a different picture, however, with a real output value 2.1% below the 1999 level, owing to a slight drop in volumes and real prices.

([34]) A result of increases in the special premium for male cattle and the suckler cow premium, plus the introduction of slaughter premiums.

([35]) Compensatory aid for sheep makes up all or part of the gap between market prices and the prices guaranteed by the European Union.

This general development was heavily influenced by the development for wine, France's leading crop product after cereals. After the high grape harvest level in 1999, that of 2000 fell back to a more average level because of unfavourable weather conditions; the volume of wine output was 2.1% less than in 1999, with all categories of wine being affected. Nevertheless, the average real-terms price of wine also declined by 4.5%, affected by carry-over stocks from the previous year as well as imports, above all from Italy and Spain.

Table 2.6 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in France, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-1.4**	**0.1**	**-0.7**	**-1.3**	**-2.1**	**56.6**	
Cereals	2.6	-2.3	-3.1	0.2	-0.6	15.6	
Oilseeds	-14.0	-0.7	-1.5	-14.6	-15.3	3.1	
Fresh vegetables	-0.5	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.6	4.8	
Fruit	-0.6	8.3	7.4	7.6	6.8	3.8	
Wine	-2.1	-3.7	-4.5	-5.8	-6.5	13.0	
Animals	**0.6**	**7.2**	**6.4**	**7.8**	**7.0**	**23.9**	
Cattle	1.4	4.2	3.4	5.7	4.8	12.5	
Pigs	-0.5	23.0	22.0	22.4	21.4	4.7	
Poultry	0.0	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	4.6	
Animal products	**0.2**	**4.4**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**3.7**	**14.1**	
Milk	0.5	2.6	1.8	3.1	2.3	12.1	
Eggs	-2.0	20.0	19.1	17.6	16.7	1.7	
Agricultural services	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**4.1**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**2.7**	**-3.5**	**-4.2**	**-0.9**	**-1.7**	**1.4**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-0.6**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-0.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	90.0	
Subsidies on products	-2.3	5.8	4.9	3.3	2.5	10.2	
Taxes on products	-1.9	2.5	1.7	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**0.2**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**50.8**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-1.3**	**2.2**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**49.2**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.0	1.2		24.7
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-2.1**	**2.7**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**-0.3**		**75.3**
Other taxes on production				0.9	0.1		4.0
Other subsidies on production				-2.1	-2.9		4.6
FACTOR INCOME				**0.3**	**-0.5**		**75.9**
Compensation of employees				2.5	1.7		16.4
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**-0.3**	**-1.1**		**59.5**
Rents paid				-2.0	-2.8		6.4
Interest paid				-4.5	-5.3		5.6
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**0.5**	**-0.3**		**47.5**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-1.8**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.7					73.7	
of which: salaried labour	0.8					26.3	

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

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Overall developments were also influenced by arable crops, for which there was a decline in the real value of output as a whole, comprising a slight fall in that for cereals but a marked decrease for oilseeds and protein crops. In the framework of Agenda 2000, product-specific direct payments to cereal producers were revised to compensate for the intervention price cut, but for oilseeds and protein crops producers were cut substantially towards a single aid in line with cereals. This was immediately followed by a change in the type of crops grown.

The reduced area under oilseeds and protein crops, coupled with lower yields, led to a considerable decline in the output volume of both product groups. Despite higher farm gate prices, real-terms output values at producer prices were well below their respective 1999 levels. In basic price terms, that took into account the

lower product-specific subsidies, the real-terms output value of oilseeds declined by an estimated -15.2% and that of protein plants by -13.4% in 2000.

The volume of cereals output increased, principally due to an expansion of the area under cereals (with yields generally being stable). With a higher output volume and lower intervention prices, real-terms producer prices for cereals declined significantly. Nevertheless, the real-terms value of cereals output in basic prices was only slightly below the previous year's level, because of higher direct subsidies for cereals.

In contrast, the real-terms output values of fresh fruit, vegetables and potatoes were higher in 2000 than for 1999. For fresh fruit as a whole and fresh vegetables as a whole (averaging over the various specific products), slight declines in output volumes were accompanied by noticeable increases in real-terms prices. For potatoes, a higher output volume and above all a rebound in real-terms prices led to the increase in the real-terms output value of potatoes.

The volume of intermediate consumption remained stable in 2000, but price increases meant higher costs. As in the other EU-15 Member States, a prime factor here was the sharp rise in average energy prices (+21% in real terms). An upturn in animal feed prices (following two years of decline) also had a significant effect, and was driven by more expensive imported soya cake (the appreciation in the dollar by a key factor). Nevertheless, there were lower prices for fertiliser, seeds and animal feed produced and consumed by the agricultural industry that limited the increase in overall intermediate consumption costs.

Real-terms gross value added at basic prices for the year 2000 remained at the level of 1999, the rise in the value of agricultural output being absorbed by higher real intermediate consumption costs. Real-terms agricultural factor income declined slightly after accounting for higher depreciation costs and a reduction in other subsidies ([36]).

The total volume of agricultural labour continued to decline in 2000. Nevertheless, the volume of salaried labour continued to increase (albeit slightly), as it has done since the mid-1990s. The compensation of these agricultural employees also rose (+1.7% in real-terms), pushing real-terms net operating surplus for 2000 more clearly below the level of the previous year. Interest payments in 2000, both in nominal and real-terms, were significantly lower the level paid in 1999, due to lower medium-term and long-term interest rates and higher deductible interest. Additionally, rental payments declined in 2000, having risen for several years. These developments in interest and rental payments had a stabilising effect on net entrepreneurial income, the level of which declined only slightly in real-terms (-0.3%) compared to the previous year.

2.7. Ireland

It is estimated that agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent as derived by the headline measure of Indicator A for Ireland increased in 2000 (+4.9% in deflated terms) compared to the level of 1999. This upturn in industry income follows two years in which there were relatively strong declines away from the peak levels achieved in 1995 to 1996.

The agricultural industry in Ireland as a whole is dominated by cattle and milk production. The annual developments for these two products have a significant bearing, therefore, on the change in the headline Income Indicator. The first phase of the reform of the beef and veal sector under Agenda 2000 was a characteristic of the year’s developments for cattle; intervention prices were reduced and direct payments to producers increased. Another feature of the cattle market was the continued downward cycle of the cattle population (down to its lowest level since 1995), with particularly strong declines in cattle other than breeding cattle over one year old ([37]); this was reflected in the strong decline in the output volume as measured by producer prices (-7.4%). In part reflecting these lower output volumes and in part reflecting somewhat of a recovery from the lows that had been recorded for all bullock and heifer weight categories in the previous year, real-terms prices for cattle increased over the year as a whole. Nevertheless, the fragile

([36]) The decline in the value of other subsidies was due principally to lower set-aside premiums and the expiry of special measures such as those in connection with the pig-market crisis. Nevertheless, subsidies as a whole (both product subsidies that contributed to the valuation of output in basic prices, and other subsidies) increased slightly in 2000 in real-terms, whilst taxes as a whole (taxes on products plus other taxes linked to production) remained more or less unchanged in real terms.

([37]) “Livestock Survey” from December 2000 published by the Central Statistics Office on http://www.cso.ie

state of the markets was highlighted by the renewed uncertainty regarding BSE that emerged late in the year; seasonally adjusted agricultural output price indices (excluding VAT) for cattle were estimated to have fallen sharply (-5.3%) in November from their October high ([38]). Nevertheless, the value of cattle output in 2000 rose strongly when measured in basic prices, with cattle subsidies rising strongly (+30.1% in real-terms) under the CAP reform direct payment packages such as the 2000 Special Beef Premium, the Suckler Cow Premium Scheme, New Slaughter Premiums and, late in the year, the National Envelope ([39]). Under terms negotiated as part of Agenda 2000, Ireland secured an additional 32 million gallons of milk quota. However, before this quota began to be distributed in April, there were warnings of hefty super levy bills with fat-adjusted deliveries being in particular excess. With farmers being urged to be more responsible in respecting their own quota ([40]) and with the additional quota in large part covering existing excess, the output volume of milk in 2000 is estimated to have increased by little more than 1%. The real-terms average price for milk over the year declined moderately, although prices in the final quarter appeared to be much stronger.

Table 2.7 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Ireland, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**5.7**	**-3.5**	**-7.6**	**2.0**	**-2.3**	**19.6**	
Cereals	14.2	-1.2	-5.4	12.8	8.1	5.3	
Forage plants	6.7	0.1	-4.1	6.7	2.2	7.7	
Animals	**-2.0**	**12.7**	**7.9**	**10.4**	**5.8**	**51.1**	
Cattle	0.0	11.9	7.1	11.8	7.1	34.7	
Pigs	-6.7	26.0	20.7	17.6	12.6	4.6	
Sheep and goats	-12.4	10.2	5.5	-3.5	-7.5	6.1	
Poultry	-3.9	-2.1	-6.2	-5.9	-9.8	2.6	
Animal products	**1.7**	**0.6**	**-3.6**	**2.4**	**-1.9**	**24.8**	
Milk	0.8	0.8	-3.5	1.6	-2.7	24.1	
Eggs	63.2	3.3	-1.0	68.6	61.5	0.6	
Agricultural services	**0.4**	**-3.1**	**-7.1**	**-2.7**	**-6.8**	**4.5**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**0.6**	**5.3**	**0.9**	**6.0**	**1.5**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-0.9	5.2	0.8	4.3	-0.1	85.7	
Subsidies on products	16.5	1.3	-3.0	18.0	13.1	14.8	
Taxes on products	6.6	16.5	11.6	24.2	18.9	-0.6	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**0.3**	**4.7**	**0.3**	**5.0**	**0.5**	**52.8**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**1.1**	**6.2**	**1.7**	**7.3**	**2.8**	**47.2**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	:	:	:	9.2	4.6		22.7
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**:**	**:**	**:**	**6.8**	**2.3**		**77.3**
Other taxes on production				15.2	10.4		0.2
Other subsidies on production				3.9	-0.5		15.7
FACTOR INCOME				**6.3**	**1.8**		**92.9**
Compensation of employees				-1.0	-5.1		9.0
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**7.1**	**2.6**		**83.9**
Rents paid				14.2	9.4		6.6
Interest paid				16.0	11.1		9.6
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**5.3**	**0.9**		**67.7**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-2.9**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.7					91.0	
of which: salaried labour	-5.0					9.0	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 4.4%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

([38]) "Agricultural Price Indices" from November 2000 published by the Central Statistics Office on 30th January 2001.

([39]) See press releases on subsidy payments to Irish farmers and general agricultural matters on the Government's website for the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, http://www.irlgov.ie/daff/Pressrel

([40]) "Minister warns of threat of super levy bill", from a press release issued in February 2000 by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

Elsewhere in the animal sector there were significant developments for horse, pig and sheep production. In the equine industry, there were markedly higher volumes of horses on the market (+9.6%) and substantially higher prices (+19.2% in real terms). The pig sector was characterised by a significant cutback in the output volume of pigs in 2000, following EU-wide imbalances. Prices that had begun rising from lows in July 1999 continued to rise strongly in the year 2000. The latest estimated monthly price indices available (see footnote 38) at the time of writing points to a further strong increase in pig prices in November 2000. However, it is too early to attribute this rise to changing consumer preference for certain types of meat in the light of the renewed concerns about BSE. This cautionary note must also be sounded for sheep, for which there was also a strong price rise in November. Nevertheless, the real-terms price for sheep averaged over the year was markedly higher than a year before, with peak prices being received in February and March. In large part this development reflected the continued decline in the output volume of sheep, with numbers of ewes under two years old declining particularly sharply. With ewe premiums also declining significantly, the real-terms value of sheep output in 2000 was considerably below the level of 1999.

In the crop sector, the volume of cereal output in 2000 was much higher than the previous year; there were greater areas sown to soft wheat and indeed barley, and yields that maintained their high levels. The domestic market was also influenced by the fact that the EU Cereals Management Committee accepted bids to export all the remaining barley stocks in Irish intervention, reflecting the strong demand on the world market and relative strength of the dollar. As in many other countries, higher output volumes were accompanied by lower prices that to a certain extent were limited by the intervention price changes in the Agenda 2000 CAP reform and increased direct support to growers.

Despite the strong rise in energy prices (+24.9% in real-terms) in 2000 because of the steep climb in world oil prices, the value of intermediate consumption goods and services purchased by the agricultural industry increased only a little in real-terms. This relative stability in overall industry costs was due to the reduced cost of feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural industry (-6.4% in real-terms), to the reduced cost of agricultural services (-6.8% in real-terms) and indeed to the lower expenditure on fertilisers (-4.8% in real-terms). Among the other cost items, the value of depreciation increased strongly (+4.6% in real-terms), suggesting rising levels of investment in Irish agriculture ([41]), and the compensation of employees declined notably (-5.1%), in line with the rate of decline in the volume of hired labour. With little change in the level of real-terms net “other subsidies on production”, the level of agricultural industry income as measured by factor income was estimated to have risen in 2000 slightly above its 1999 level (+1.8%).

The headline Income Indicator measure increased at a faster rate (+4.9%) because this factor income was generated by a smaller full-time equivalent workforce; there was a continued decline in the volume of agricultural labour (a provisional -2.9% for total labour), for both the non-salaried (self-employed) workers and hired labour.

2.8. Italy

The level of agricultural industry income per annual work unit in Italy is estimated to have fallen moderately for 2000 (-2.8%, according to the headline Income Indicator A). This decline in income follows a decade of steadily rising income from lows at the start of the 1990s to a high at the end of the 1990s.

The downward change in income for 2000 can be traced in large part to the developments for two key crop products, wine and olive oil. Unfavourable weather conditions in many wine producing regions in Italy, with drought and then hail and heavy rain, led to a particularly short harvest season, with many vineyards closing up for the season by the middle of September. Output volumes were among the lowest over the last three decades for which Eurostat has records (other lows being 1995 and 1997 in particular). The quality of grapes harvested was little affected. Nevertheless, there was a strong decline in prices to a level much lower than between the years 1997 and 1999. Against the background of ongoing transitional reforms to the olive oil sector, the volume of olive oil output in Italy (the second biggest olive oil producer in the EU and the

([41]) The methodology used by the National Accounts division in the Central Statistics Office for determining the agricultural portion of depreciation is under review.

world after Spain) is estimated to have fallen sharply from the relatively high level in 1999; this follows the cyclical pattern of production yields from high to low and back to high. The increased competition on the domestic market from olive oil exported by Greece, Spain, Tunisia and Morocco led to another strong decline in producer prices (-10.3% in real-terms); producer prices are some 30% lower in real terms than in 1998 and 1992 when there were comparable output volumes. Despite the fact that product-specific subsidies increased once more in 2000 (+10.0% in real terms), the real terms value of olive oil output in basic prices declined steeply to a level just below that of 1992.

Table 2.8. Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Italy, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-2.9**	**-1.5**	**-3.2**	**-4.3**	**-6.0**	**63.0**	
Cereals	-1.6	1.2	-0.6	-0.4	-2.2	10.8	
Fresh vegetables	2.5	-3.3	-5.0	-0.9	-2.7	11.9	
Fruit	2.9	-1.9	-3.6	1.0	-0.8	10.7	
Wine	-8.0	-6.0	-7.7	-13.5	-15.0	9.2	
Olive oil	-20.5	-1.4	-3.1	-21.6	-23.0	4.1	
Animals	**-0.8**	**9.5**	**7.6**	**8.6**	**6.7**	**20.9**	
Cattle	0.0	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.0	8.5	
Pigs	1.5	21.9	19.7	23.7	21.5	5.5	
Poultry	-3.8	14.8	12.8	10.4	8.4	4.2	
Animal products	**-1.1**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**-0.4**	**12.1**	
Milk	-1.0	-1.2	-2.9	-2.2	-3.9	9.6	
Eggs	-1.5	21.2	19.1	19.4	17.3	2.4	
Agricultural services	**1.1**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**3.3**	**1.5**	**2.3**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**1.3**	**0.4**	**-1.4**	**1.7**	**-0.1**	**1.7**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-2.1**	**1.3**	**-0.5**	**-0.9**	**-2.7**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-2.1	1.1	-0.7	-1.0	-2.8	93.7	
Subsidies on products	-2.7	3.2	1.4	0.5	-1.3	6.8	
Taxes on products	-1.5	-6.8	-8.4	-8.2	-9.8	-0.5	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-1.1**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**-0.4**	**32.0**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-2.6**	**0.7**	**-1.1**	**-1.9**	**-3.6**	**68.0**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	0.8	1.6	-0.2	2.4	0.6		26.1
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-3.7**	**0.4**	**-1.4**	**-3.4**	**-5.1**		**73.9**
Other taxes on production				3.3	1.5		1.9
Other subsidies on production				-1.9	-3.6		5.9
FACTOR INCOME				**-3.4**	**-5.1**		**77.9**
Compensation of employees				0.9	-0.9		22.3
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**-5.1**	**-6.8**		**55.6**
Rents paid				7.3	5.4		1.1
Interest paid				10.1	8.2		3.7
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**-6.3**	**-8.0**		**50.8**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-2.4**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-4.1					61.1	
of which: salaried labour	0.5					38.9	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 1.8%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Despite an increase in the total area sown to cereals (with higher areas of durum wheat and maize but a reduction in the area under soft wheat), the volume of cereals output declined moderately, principally due to lower yields (affected by the inclement weather). The average real-terms price for cereals declined a little but this was compensated by increased direct payments. The volume of fruit output rose moderately, in large part due to the considerable increase in the volume of citrus fruit output (+10%). Real-terms prices for fruit mirrored the changes in output volumes to leave real-terms values almost unchanged for fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes.

In contrast to the crop sector, the value of animal output increased. This rise was due to higher real-terms prices for key products. As with most other Member States, the price of pigs recovered strongly in 2000

from the general lows in 1998 and 1999. Nevertheless, the rise in the output volume of pigs in Italy bucked the trend observed for the clear majority of Member States. Indeed, the June Livestock Survey suggests that the pig herd in Italy is continuing to expand, particularly in the categories of pigs for fattening (an additional 150,000 head in the combined weight categories from 50kg – 110kg). The poultry sector in Italy was clouded by an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza around the turn of the year, mostly centred around Lombardia (the provinces of Brescia and Mantova in particular) and Veneto (the province of Verona in particular). A mission report ([42]) from the Food and Veterinary Office suggested that by mid-February 2000, over two and a quarter million birds (not including one-day old chicks or hatching eggs) had been killed, the majority being done so for preventative measures. The volume of poultry and egg output in Italy declined, but prices rose strongly, having fallen sharply in the period 1996 to 1999 in particular, despite increased imports primarily from other EU countries. The volume of cattle output in 2000 is estimated to have been almost the same as in 1999. Although real-terms prices lifted slightly, the average real-terms price of cattle was still some 15% below pre-1996 levels. The volume of milk output in 2000 was slightly less than that in 1999 and the accompanying average real-terms price was also moderately lower.

There was little alleviation of the downward pressure on agricultural industry income from the reduced costs of agricultural goods and services as a whole. In large part the fact that real-terms costs declined only marginally reflected the impact of the higher oil prices on energy costs (+13.4% in real terms); the cost of feed, which accounts for just over half of total industry costs, declined a little more strongly (-2.0% in real terms from both slight reductions in volumes and real-price). A decline in **net** "other subsidies on production", from both higher "other taxes" and lower "other subsidies" in real-terms, further pressured factor income lower.

The lower factor income in 2000 was, nevertheless, notionally generated by a smaller workforce. The volume of total labour in Italian agriculture was estimated to have fallen (-2.4% year on year) by the equivalent of thirty thousand full-time and exclusively non-salaried workers ([43]). Entrepreneurial income, that takes into account the additional costs of salaried labour, rents and interest, declined more sharply (-8.0% in real terms) than factor income. Rental payments were up strongly on 1999 levels (+5.4% in real terms) and, reflecting the upward movement of interest rates through 1999 into early 2000, interest paid climbed steeply (+8.2%).

2.9. Luxembourg

Latest estimates of Indicator A's average agricultural income per annual work unit suggest an increase of +6.4% for Luxembourg. This increase would return average income in the country to a level slightly above that of 1995 (in 1999 Indicator A fell by -7.3% to an index level of 95.5; 1995 = 100). This development for 2000 was founded on a sharp rise in total subsidies (+ 8.8% in real terms ([44])), a marked decline in the value of depreciation (-5.7% in real terms), as well as the continued decline in the total volume of agricultural labour (-2.2 %). Indeed, the real-terms value of agricultural industry output for 2000 was almost identical to that in the previous year when measured in producer prices.

Behind this development in the producer price-measured value of agricultural industry output, were lower volumes for both crop and animal output (-3.1% and -1.3% respectively) and higher real-terms producer prices (both +1.7%). The fact that the basic price measure of the real-terms value of agricultural industry output increased very slightly is explained by the increase in product-specific subsidies (+12.9% in real terms), resulting from the implementation of the initial phase of CAP reform measures under Agenda 2000 (increases in direct payments for cereals, increases in cattle premiums owing to, inter alia, the introduction of new slaughter premiums).

An important influence on the figures for the animal sector as a whole was the development for eggs, even though this product represents only a very small proportion of total agricultural output (c.f. Table 2.09).

([42]) For further information see http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/vi/reports/italia/vi_rep_ital_1161-2000_en.pdf

([43]) This estimate is based on substantially revised figures provided by ISTAT. This revision has been founded on the changes made within the National Accounts central framework. Eurostat is involved with ISTAT in a vigorous validation of this revision.

([44]) Product-specific subsidies ("goods subsidies") plus other subsidies.

Real-terms prices rebounded substantially (estimated at +75% in real-terms) from lows in 1999, and the volume of output increased strongly. It is necessary to underline that these rates of change relate to developments in products that are of very low absolute value ([45]).

Against the background of disequilibrium on EU pig markets into 1999, the volume of pig output in Luxembourg decreased sharply. As with most of the other Member States, there was a sharp rebound in pig prices, although in the case of Luxembourg this was less than the EU average (+13.0% against an average of +23.2% for the EU as a whole). These developments limited the rise in the real-terms value of pig output in Luxembourg (+3.5% compared to +20.6% for the EU-15).

Table 2.9. Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Luxembourg, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-2.4**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**-1.4**	**33.5**	
Cereals	6.7	2.6	0.9	9.5	7.7	8.7	
Fresh vegetables	-5.8	-36.6	-37.7	-40.3	-41.3	0.6	
Wine	-13.5	9.6	7.8	-5.2	-6.8	11.2	
Animals	**-2.9**	**8.2**	**6.4**	**5.0**	**3.3**	**27.9**	
Cattle	-1.7	4.8	3.0	3.0	1.3	20.3	
Pigs	-8.4	14.9	13.0	5.2	3.5	6.8	
Animal products	**-0.1**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**33.5**	
Milk	-0.2	-0.3	-1.9	-0.5	-2.2	31.7	
Eggs	5.4	78.3	75.3	87.9	84.8	1.7	
Agricultural services	**-4.4**	**0.0**	**-1.7**	**-4.4**	**-6.0**	**2.7**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**13.0**	**0.0**	**-1.7**	**13.0**	**11.1**	**2.3**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-1.5**	**3.8**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-1.7	3.3	1.5	1.5	-0.2	93.4	
Subsidies on products	1.1	13.6	11.7	14.8	12.9	7.0	
Taxes on products	-0.2	41.3	38.9	41.0	38.6	-0.4	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-0.6**	**4.0**	**2.2**	**3.4**	**1.6**	**49.2**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-2.4**	**3.7**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**-0.5**	**50.8**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	-5.0	1.0	-0.7	-4.0	-5.7		39.2
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-0.5**	**5.4**	**3.7**	**4.9**	**3.2**		**60.8**
Other taxes on production				0.0	-1.7		0.5
Other subsidies on production				8.2	6.3		22.0
FACTOR INCOME				**5.8**	**4.0**		**82.3**
Compensation of employees				1.3	-0.4		8.0
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**6.3**	**4.5**		**74.4**
Rents paid				-1.2	-2.9		8.1
Interest paid				35.2	32.9		8.7
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**4.1**	**2.4**		**57.6**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-2.2**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.9					83.8	
of which: salaried labour	1.3					16.2	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 1.7%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

It is estimated that the volume of cattle output declined a little in 2000 (-1.7%), accompanied by real-terms producer prices that were also lower. However, with the above-mentioned increase in premiums and resulting product-specific subsidies on cattle (+36.1% in real terms), the value of cattle output, that when measured in producer price terms had declined moderately (-3.3%), increased a little (+1.3%) when measured in basic prices. In contrast, the value of milk output in basic prices declined; the volume of output

([45]) It should also be noted that eggs are not sold via wholesalers but directly on consumer markets or directly to the final consumer. This makes it difficult to determine prices for statistical purposes. There was also a huge increase in poultry output in 2000, resulting in more than a quadrupling of real output value compared with 1999. However, in this case too the base figure was extremely low (0.4% of output value in 2000), and it is difficult to record the prices as there is no poultry slaughterhouse in Luxembourg.

remained just under that of the previous year (a level that was over-quota and resulted in a sharp rise in the level of product-related taxes in 2000) and prices slipped a little.

Wine is one of the most important products in Luxembourg and annual developments in its value can strongly influence not only the development for crop output as a whole but indeed that of the agricultural industry as a whole. Against the background of unusually high wine output volume figures in 1999, figures for 2000 were rather more below average due to poor weather conditions (inter alia, heavy hail showers in July), explaining the sharp decline in year-on-year output volume (-13.5%). The accompanying rise in the average real-terms price of wine over the year, somewhat limited the decline in the value of wine output (-6.8% in real terms).

The real-terms value of cereals output for 2000 was strongly higher than for the previous year (+7.7% in both producer and basic price terms). In large part this was due to higher output volumes for the cereals sector as a whole, although within this overall development the volume of wheat output increased substantially and that of barley declined considerably. These contrasting developments for the two principal cereal types are linked to the developments in previous years. Poor weather conditions during in Autumn 1998 meant that the sowing of winter wheat could not be fully completed and had to be replaced by Spring-sown crops (mainly barley). This altered the ratio of wheat to barley output in 1999, whereas in 2000 it returned to roughly the average of previous years. This shift between types of cereal also matters to the extent that wheat (chiefly bread wheat but also fodder wheat) fetches a higher price than barley and thus brought about an increase in the overall output value of cereals. For cereals overall (valued at producer prices), volume increased by 7.3%, though 2000 was not a good year for cereals production: wet weather, mainly during the harvest time, led to poorer quality Mental note: take out last bit (lower producer prices!).

Elsewhere in the crop sector, developments for fruit and fresh vegetables were significant even though neither product is particularly valuable within the agricultural industry as a whole. Higher yields pushed the volume of fruit output for 2000 nearly 30% above the level of a year earlier and, despite this rise, real-terms prices were also a little higher, resulting in the real-terms value rising by about a third. In contrast, the real-terms value of fresh vegetables collapsed by more than 40%, mainly due to the price decline of more than a third.

Intermediate consumption costs for the agricultural industry as a whole in Luxembourg were a little higher in 2000 (+1.6% in real terms) than in 1999. The fact that costs rose was due to the sharp rise in energy prices (+29.8% in real terms) experienced across the EU and the price of fertiliser (+11.1% in real terms). Limiting this overall rise were lower real-term costs of feed (both slightly lower volume and average price) and seeds (markedly lower real prices). Nevertheless, these higher industry costs for intermediate consumption goods and services, brought real gross value added at basic prices (in contrast to output at basic prices) in 2000 very slightly below the level of the previous year.

The subsequent increase (+3.2%) in real net value added at basic prices is explained by the significant decline (-5.7% in real terms) in depreciation costs. Lower levels of investment in the agricultural industry in 2000, compared with previous years, was linked to uncertainties surrounding a revision to the Law on Agriculture, governing state support for agricultural investment; the old law expired on the 1st January 2000 and the new Law was not due to come into force until 2001, and although investment activity in 2000 was assured support retrospectively under the provisions of the new Law, the unknown specifics led to a sharp investment slowdown.

A further impetus to upward agricultural industry income in 2000, was the increase in the value of subsidies other than those on production (+6.3% in real terms); this reflected an increase in compensatory payments for less-favoured areas and assistance under agri-environmental programmes. Mental note: Streichung des Kommentars zu Steuern. Real-terms factor income increased (+4.0%), setting the platform for the higher level of the Income Indicators in 2000.

In contrast to lower rental payments in 2000, interest payments rose very sharply (+32.9% in real terms), reflecting both higher interest rates (interest rates rising from the exceptionally low levels of 1999) and a rise in overall debt levels. Real net entrepreneurial income (as measured by Indicator C) thus rose at a lower rate (+2.4%) than real factor income. Nevertheless, the rate of increase in the level of Indicator B

was only slightly less than that of Indicator A, with a continued decline in the volume of non-salaried labour (-2.9%).

2.10. The Netherlands

The headline indicator of average income from agricultural activity per full-time agricultural labour equivalent (Indicator A) for 2000 is provisionally estimated to be +4.0% higher than the corresponding level in 1999, which in itself was one of the lowest levels of the past twenty years.

Table 2.10. Rates of change of the main components of the income calculation in the Netherlands, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**1.2**	**3.0**	**0.1**	**4.3**	**1.3**	**49.6**	
Fresh vegetables	-5.0	15.0	11.8	9.2	6.2	10.0	
Plants and flowers	1.5	6.5	3.5	8.1	5.0	24.2	
Animals	**-0.8**	**16.7**	**13.4**	**15.8**	**12.5**	**24.2**	
Cattle	1.5	2.9	0.0	4.4	1.5	7.2	
Pigs	-3.0	32.1	28.4	28.2	24.5	13.0	
Poultry	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	3.3	
Animal products	**-1.6**	**5.4**	**2.4**	**3.7**	**0.8**	**18.5**	
Milk	-2.0	2.5	-0.4	0.4	-2.4	16.2	
Agricultural services	**-1.0**	**3.9**	**1.0**	**2.9**	**0.0**	**7.2**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**4.4**	**1.4**	**-1.5**	**5.8**	**2.8**	**0.4**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**0.1**	**6.5**	**3.5**	**6.6**	**3.6**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	0.0	6.7	3.7	6.7	3.7	98.7	
Subsidies on products	5.3	-3.9	-6.6	1.1	-1.7	1.4	
Taxes on products	4.2	0.0	-2.8	4.2	1.2	-0.1	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-1.0**	**5.8**	**2.8**	**4.8**	**1.8**	**53.2**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**1.3**	**7.4**	**4.4**	**8.8**	**5.7**	**46.8**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	1.0	2.5	-0.4	3.5	0.6		23.7
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**1.4**	**9.0**	**5.9**	**10.6**	**7.4**		**76.3**
Other taxes on production				17.0	13.7		4.9
Other subsidies on production				-38.5	-40.2		3.0
FACTOR INCOME				**6.7**	**3.7**		**74.5**
Compensation of employees				8.0	5.0		20.8
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**6.2**	**3.3**		**53.7**
Rents paid				5.6	2.6		0.7
Interest paid				2.1	-0.8		15.6
Interest received				0.5	-2.3		1.9
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**7.7**	**4.7**		**39.2**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-0.2**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.6					64.9	
of which: salaried labour	4.3					35.1	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 2.9%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

This development for the industry as a whole in the Netherlands was largely dictated by the developments for the pig sector, as has been the case since the swine fever epidemic of 1997. The volatile nature of pig markets continued in 2000, with a strong upswing in producer prices across the EU after two years that had seen overproduction and relatively weak demand growth send prices tumbling. Pig output volume in the Netherlands declined in 2000, with pig herd numbers falling by about a third of a million.

However, the increase in industry income was more broad-based than just the pig sector. The real-terms value of both the fresh vegetable and horticultural sectors rose significantly in 2000. In the case of the fresh vegetables sector, the market was characterised by a rebound in prices (particularly for greenhouse market gardeners) from lows in 1999 for most of the main products. This general price rise for vegetables was driven by supply-side decreases and strong demand. On the supply-side, output volumes in the

Netherlands were down (lower sunshine levels being a factor) and also in Spain (where inclement weather affected harvest levels). On the demand-side, there was export growth to North America and Britain (helped, in particular, by the weakness of the Euro) as well as Scandinavia. In the horticultural sector, price rises for flowers were particularly marked for roses and chrysanthemums, with sharply rising exports to Japan, America and Britain (underpinned by the relative decline in the Euro) maintaining the high demand for cut flowers from the Netherlands. There were more modest price rises for plants, backed by continued growth in exports to Scandinavia.

Elsewhere in the crop sector, the real-terms value of cereal output also increased markedly; higher output volumes (about +37%), particularly from larger areas sown to soft wheat and generally higher yields, and price falls limited by the floor provided by the pre-determined intervention price cutback and higher direct area aid payment in first year of implementation of the Agenda 2000 CAP reform. In contrast, the real-terms value of potatoes was sharply down, triggered by a tumble in prices (-31.7% in real terms) from the highs of the previous two years as output volumes climbed (+16.5%). Nevertheless, the Autumn 2000 harvest was hindered by heavy rains, suggesting that 2000/01 output volumes levels will be lower.

Milk continues to be the single ([46]) most valuable agricultural product in the Netherlands and the relatively benign changes on the market during 2000 underpinned the changes for the agricultural sector as whole. The reduction in the size of the national dairy herd continued and the volume of milk output fell moderately. The deflated price for milk was little changed on the level for 1999. For much of the year, there was a degree of stability on cattle markets, with output volumes edging higher and deflated average prices for the year remaining unchanged from the average for 1999. Nevertheless, the sector remains fragile across the EU and at the end of the year suffered a new crisis of confidence regarding BSE. Following the mid-1999 dioxin crisis, particularly in Belgium, the price of eggs recovered strongly (rising +34.4% in real terms), accompanied by moderately higher output volumes (+3.0%).

Intermediate consumption goods and services were more costly as a whole in 2000. The clearest price rises were for energy (+18.6% in real-terms) and fertilisers (+11.8% in real-terms), as a result of the higher oil prices on world markets after OPEC agreed to targeted production cuts. These rises had a significant impact for the horticultural industry (this sector accounting for some 75% of the total energy consumption in Dutch agriculture and horticulture ([47])), especially as there were no cutbacks in purchased volumes. Purchase prices of feedingstuffs were also higher than the previous year (+1.1% in deflated terms), as imports of feedingstuffs from outside the Euro zone were relatively more expensive. Nevertheless, the impact of this was balanced by smaller quantities purchased, in particular a response to the smaller pig herd.

Despite these rises in input costs, net value added at basic prices rose strongly in 2000. However, the impact of this increase was dampened by higher other taxes on production and significantly lower other subsidies on production.

The resulting factor income for the agricultural industry was generated, in part, by an almost unchanged volume of total agricultural labour (an estimated -0.2%). This relatively small decline in labour input continues to set the Netherlands apart from other Member States, where decreases have been at a far faster rate. This is explained by the growth of specialist hired labour in the Netherlands for the expanding horticultural industry, and as such partly masks the fact that farmers in other sectors of agriculture in the country have been leaving the industry at a significantly faster rate than new members joining. Higher volumes of hired labour, at a time when the strength of the economy as a whole had led to a shrinking labour market of available workers, was also reflected in higher employee costs.

([46]) Plants and flowers only being more so when combined.

([47]) "*Agricultural Economic Report 2000 of the Netherlands*", produced by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute LEI (ISSN 924-0764). Additional information in this chapter was also kindly provided from the forthcoming 2001 summary report.

2.11. Austria

For the first time since the mid-90s, agricultural income per annual work unit in Austria is estimated to have increased, albeit slightly (+2.0% according to Indicator A, after declines in recent years). With factor income for 2000 being very similar to the level of 1999 (-0.3% less in deflated terms), the rise in the Income Indicator A is explained by the continued decline in the volume of agricultural labour amongst whom this factor income is notionally shared. The relative stability in factor income reflected an unchanged real-terms value of agricultural output (lower crop output value, all but balanced by a higher value of animal output), an increase in intermediate consumption expenditure and a fall in non-product-specific subsidies.

Table 2.11. Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Austria, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-8.6**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**-6.0**	**-6.7**	**42.8**	
Cereals	-8.1	7.2	6.3	-1.5	-2.3	13.1	
Sugarbeet	-20.4	1.7	0.9	-19.1	-19.7	2.1	
Forage plants	-15.6	-4.2	-5.0	-19.2	-19.8	7.7	
Fruit	11.2	-4.1	-4.8	6.6	5.8	5.4	
Wine	-13.2	10.8	9.9	-3.9	-4.6	5.5	
Animals	**-3.3**	**15.0**	**14.1**	**11.2**	**10.3**	**28.7**	
Cattle	0.5	3.0	2.2	3.6	2.7	10.9	
Pigs	-6.6	27.5	26.5	19.1	18.1	15.9	
Animal products	**3.8**	**-1.8**	**-2.6**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**17.1**	
Milk	4.1	-2.5	-3.3	1.4	0.6	15.1	
Agricultural services	**0.0**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**3.6**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**0.0**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**7.8**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-4.1**	**5.1**	**4.3**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-3.5	4.0	3.2	0.3	-0.5	92.5	
Subsidies on products	-11.9	20.8	19.9	6.5	5.6	7.7	
Taxes on products	-4.9	5.1	4.3	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-1.4**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**1.4**	**56.3**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-7.6**	**7.1**	**6.2**	**-1.1**	**-1.8**	**43.7**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	:	:	:	-0.9	-1.7		53.2
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**:**	**:**	**:**	**-1.3**	**-2.1**		**46.8**
Other taxes on production				-39.7	-40.2		3.1
Other subsidies on production				-2.3	-3.1		41.7
FACTOR INCOME				**0.5**	**-0.3**		**85.4**
Compensation of employees				3.0	2.1		4.8
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**0.4**	**-0.4**		**80.7**
Rents paid				-0.2	-1.0		5.0
Interest paid				-0.2	-1.0		5.5
Interest received				-0.2	-1.0		3.0
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**0.4**	**-0.4**		**73.2**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-2.2**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.2					86.6	
of which: salaried labour	-2.2					13.4	

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

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Despite encouraging early signs, the volume of crop output declined strongly in 2000 (about 8%), with considerably reduced yields for cereals, oilseeds, sugar beet and wine in particular due in large part to a prolonged drought in the growing season. The late-potato and grain-maize harvest was better than in 1999. A moderate increase in crop prices limited the decline in real-terms value. By contrast with crops, animal production showed a significant overall increase. This was largely due to the rapid recovery of the pig market (see below). Most other animal products maintained or slightly improved their position, at least until November. The BSE crisis is expected to have an adverse effect on the overall result. The real-terms

average price of animals over the year as a whole increased sharply (about 14%), principally due to the development in pig prices, the corresponding average real-terms price for animal products declining moderately (-2.6%).

Notwithstanding a 2.5% expansion in cultivated area under cereals, the quantities harvested fell by more than 6%. Heavy rain and regional hailstorms significantly delayed harvesting which, in conjunction with the drought damage, adversely affected both quality and quantity. Producer prices for cereals remained virtually unchanged in real-terms from the level in 1999. However, the real-terms value of cereal output in basic prices was only moderately lower than the 1999 level, because of increased compensatory payments made under the Agenda 2000 arrangements. The value of oilseed and protein crop output declined significantly, principally due to considerably lower output volumes resulting from smaller production areas and yields that were lower because of the drought. It was a similar development for sugar beet, with the area under cultivation continuing to shrink (-8% compared to 1999) and a considerable decline in yields (-14%) due to the damp weather during the growing season and the drought in April and May; the volume of sugar beet output declined significantly (-20%). With real-terms prices only slightly above the previous year's level, the value of output was largely determined by the volume losses.

The output volume of fodder was also hit by the unfavourable weather, and coupled with real-terms price declines, the value of output for fodder, a product that is of considerable significance for the crop sector as a whole, also declined markedly (-20%). The volume of wine output was also significantly lower than the above-average 1999 level (about -13%), although the high quality of the vintage is thought to have raised average prices strongly. In contrast to other crop products, the volume of fruit output was sharply higher, with volumes of summer apples and pears, and even of plums, rising by at least 20%. Reflecting higher supplies, prices for some fruit fell sharply restricting the rise in the real-terms value of output to a little under 6%.

The pig sector showed a significant recovery after the sharp declines of recent years. Prices rose by more than a quarter in real terms compared with 1999. Even so, output was approximately 6.6% lower. Following a favourable start, beef markets came under heavy pressure from the end of November as a result of the BSE debate. Prices had risen slightly and output was moderately above the 1999 level until the crisis erupted, but a fall in both output and prices in December reduced overall growth at production prices by approximately 2% (to +2.7% in real terms). The volume of milk output was strongly up on levels in 1999 (+4.1%) although price falls largely limited the rise in real-terms output value.

The cost of intermediate consumption goods and services in 2000 was slightly above that incurred during the previous year. Higher energy and lubricant costs (which also contributed to an increase in commercial fertiliser prices) had a particularly significant impact on overall costs along with far more expensive feed that was purchased from outside the agricultural industry. The trend of a slow erosion of capital stock that has been noted for many years was reflected in a decline in depreciation costs. However, the aforementioned rise in intermediate consumption costs helped keep net added value at basic prices below the previous year's level. The relative stability in factor income (-0.3%) reflected a significant reduction (about 40%) in the real-terms value of other production levies, resulting from tax benefits for companies making lump-sum payments introduced by the new turnover tax law of 1999.

The other per labour unit Income Indicator (B), that compares the development in real entrepreneurial income to the development in non-salaried labour input, confirmed the relatively slight nature of the income increase as measured by Indicator A (rising + 1.9%). With net entrepreneurial income barely changed year-on-year (-0.4%), the rise in Indicator B reflected the decline in labour input.

2.12. Portugal

Portugal's agricultural income per annual work unit, as measured by Indicator A, is estimated to have fallen by -9.3% in 2000, a faster rate of decline than for any other Member State. This should, however, be seen against the background of a very good previous year, in which this indicator showed exceptional growth of more than a quarter (to almost 125 index points, 1995 = 100).

Unfavourable weather conditions were the main reason for the downward development in agricultural industry income in 2000. After Portuguese agriculture had suffered a prolonged drought (from October

1999 to the end of the first quarter of 2000), heavy rainfall in April and May hampered the Spring sowing of maize, rice and sunflowers and destroyed the already formed shoots on vines and fruit trees. The heavy rainfall did, however, have a positive effect on pastures, to the benefit of cattle farmers, and on arable crops that had already been sown in the Autumn and Winter (particularly wheat, oats and barley).

Table 2.12. Rates of change of the main components of the income calculation in Portugal, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-9.0**	**-4.6**	**-6.3**	**-13.3**	**-14.8**	**58.0**	
Cereals	1.4	-9.5	-11.1	-8.2	-9.8	6.6	
Fresh vegetables	-3.8	-9.6	-11.2	-13.1	-14.6	11.1	
Potatoes	-31.0	11.7	9.7	-22.9	-24.3	2.6	
Fruit	-7.8	-4.9	-6.6	-12.3	-13.9	9.7	
Wine	-20.0	-6.8	-8.4	-25.5	-26.8	14.9	
Olive oil	23.1	1.8	0.0	25.3	23.1	2.3	
Animals	**2.3**	**11.0**	**9.0**	**13.5**	**11.5**	**29.0**	
Cattle	6.7	-2.7	-4.4	3.8	2.0	6.8	
Pigs	-4.9	23.2	21.0	17.2	15.1	8.7	
Poultry	3.9	18.7	16.6	23.3	21.1	7.1	
Animal products	**5.0**	**7.0**	**5.1**	**12.4**	**10.4**	**12.9**	
Milk	4.4	4.5	2.7	9.1	7.2	11.0	
Eggs	13.3	32.5	30.2	50.1	47.4	1.5	
Agricultural services	**0.0**	**2.9**	**1.1**	**2.9**	**1.1**	**0.1**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	:	:	:	:	:	:	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-4.7**	**0.9**	**-0.9**	**-3.8**	**-5.5**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-5.1	1.5	-0.3	-3.6	-5.3	93.4	
Subsidies on products	-0.1	-5.0	-6.7	-5.0	-6.7	6.8	
Taxes on products	-20.0	155.1	150.6	104.1	100.5	-0.2	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-3.0**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**-0.2**	**-2.0**	**47.9**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-6.2**	**-0.8**	**-2.6**	**-6.9**	**-8.5**	**52.1**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	9.5	-5.5	-7.2	3.4	1.6		23.9
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-10.5**	**0.8**	**-1.0**	**-9.8**	**-11.4**		**76.1**
Other taxes on production				12.8	10.8		0.5
Other subsidies on production				-16.8	-18.3		3.9
FACTOR INCOME				**-10.2**	**-11.8**		**79.6**
Compensation of employees				4.1	2.3		18.4
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**-13.8**	**-15.3**		**61.1**
Rents paid				-0.7	-2.5		1.9
Interest paid				-1.3	-3.0		6.3
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**-15.5**	**-17.0**		**52.9**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-2.7**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.3					81.0	
of which: salaried labour	0.0					19.0	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 1.8%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

As a result of the circumstances described above, the volume of crop output fell by almost a tenth as a whole compared with the level of the previous year. In addition to the decline in the output volume of wine, one of Portugal's most important agricultural products, other principal causes for this decline in crop output volumes were significantly lower output volumes of potatoes and fresh fruit and vegetables. With widespread and sometimes marked declines in real prices, the real value of crop output fell by about 15% compared to the level in the previous year.

The overall trend in animal output, on the other hand, was more positive. All the major individual headings showed increases in real value, in most cases fuelled by considerably higher real prices (almost +8% on average for animal output). In this context, the increase in pig prices (by more than twenty percent in real terms) also had a marked effect in Portugal against the background of the recovery of the pig markets and

the continuing BSE crisis, which also benefited poultry farmers, whose products commanded prices that were on average about a sixth higher in real terms.

Although average cattle prices in 2000 were below the previous year's level, these losses were more than offset by increases in volume. There were also marked increases in the volume of milk output (national output in the 2000/2001 marketing year is expected to reach the limit set by the quota system). At the same time there was an increase in real milk prices, mainly as a result of very steep price rises for ewes' and goats' milk.

The real output value of eggs was almost 50% higher than in the previous year due to marked increases in both volume and average price. This considerable rise should, however, be seen against the background of a continuous slide in prices during the 1990s; egg prices bottomed out in 1999 and, despite this substantial increase, were still more than 10% below the 1990 level in 2000.

The weather conditions also had an indirect effect on the volume of some intermediate consumption goods and services purchased , so that - despite the considerably higher energy prices - there was ultimately a decline in the real value of intermediate consumption as a whole. The lower volume of wine output due to weather conditions, and the resulting reduction in the volume of goods and services linked to viticulture explains much of the considerable decline in volumes of “other goods and services”, whose real value - despite higher real prices - was almost 8% below that of the previous year. Furthermore, there was a marked decrease in the input volume of seeds. With a roughly equivalent rate of decline in real prices, the real value of this item of intermediate consumption declined by more than a quarter year-on-year.

In 2000, total subsidies (subsidies on products plus other subsidies) fell by just under 10% in real terms compared with 1999. At the same time taxes, the value of which was, however, relatively small in relation to subsidies, increased in real terms by more than a third. Depreciation in real terms was slightly higher than in the previous year.

In the wake of all these developments, the level of real-terms agricultural industry factor income in 2000 was almost 12% lower than in the previous year. The slightly less steep rate of decline in the level of Indicator A is explained by the estimated reduction of 2.7% in agricultural labour input.

Higher wage costs in 2000 meant that there was a more marked decline in the real net operating surplus, and consequently in real net entrepreneurial income (Indicator C), than in agricultural factor income. Indicator B, which measures trends in real net entrepreneurial income in relation to trends in unpaid labour input, fell by -14.2% in 2000.

2.13. Finland

It is estimated that agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent has risen considerably in 2000 (+24.8% for Indicator A), returning to a level similar to the peak recorded for 1995. The importance of subsidies to the Finnish agricultural industry (the value of subsidies being the equivalent of 50% of the value of agricultural output in 1999) was underlined by the fact that higher subsidies, particularly other than those on products, accounted alone for about 88% ([48]) of the marked rise in factor income (+18.6%). This higher factor income was notionally shared among many less full-time labour equivalents in 2000 (a provisional -5.0% fewer than in 1999).

The considerable rise in “other subsidies on production” is explained by the combination of markedly higher Less Favoured Area subsidies (about 50% up on levels in 1999), higher environmental subsidies, and also the reclassification of number of support subsidies for cattle, pigs and poultry as being other than production linked following the ending of the transition period in Finland and a change in the structure of national support.

This change in the recording of subsidies for many animals is reflected in the overall decline in the value of animal output when calculated in basic prices (-6.0%); when measured in deflated producer prices,

([48]) Even these subsidies do not reflect fully the support to the industry. What is measured in the accounts are direct current transfers to agriculture and as such do not cover, for example, transfers to agricultural households, support to the agri-food sector, capital transfers etc.

however, there was only a marginal decline for animal output as a whole (-1.0%). Milk is the principal agricultural product in Finland. The output volume of milk for 2000 was moderately higher than the previous year, reflecting a 2% rise in deliveries to dairies and an improvement in the fat / protein content from 4,24 / 3,31 in 1999 to 4,23 / 3,38 in 2000. The decline in deflated producer prices (-3.4%) offset the rise in output volume to leave the value of output in producer prices unchanged from the level of 1999. Direct payments linked to milk production were almost unchanged in nominal terms. In deflated terms, however, this meant that the value of milk output in basic prices declined a little. In the pig sector, there was a further notable cutback in production, with output volumes falling sharply for a second successive year from the high level recorded in 1998. As in other Member States there was a strong upswing in producer prices for pigs from lows in previous recent years (+9.0% in deflated terms) but, for reasons already outlined above, the reclassification of subsidies was reflected in a value of output that was sharply lower when measured in basic prices. In the cases of both cattle and poultry, the real-terms values of output in producer prices for 2000 were both significantly lower than a year earlier, principally due to falling prices but also, in the case of poultry production, to a moderate decline in output volume. The corresponding values of output in basic prices were considerably lower for reasons already alluded to.

Table 2.13. Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Finland, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**17.4**	**-1.3**	**-4.4**	**15.9**	**12.3**	**45.7**	
Cereals	49.8	-5.4	-8.3	41.7	37.3	19.0	
Forage plants	3.8	5.2	1.9	9.2	5.8	14.5	
Potatoes	-3.6	-19.5	-22.0	-22.4	-24.8	1.8	
Fruit	42.9	2.0	-1.2	45.8	41.3	1.2	
Animals	**-3.5**	**-10.6**	**-13.4**	**-13.7**	**-16.4**	**14.6**	
Cattle	1.6	-14.8	-17.4	-13.4	-16.1	6.5	
Pigs	-9.6	-3.4	-6.4	-12.7	-15.4	5.7	
Poultry	-3.3	-15.3	-17.9	-18.1	-20.6	2.0	
Animal products	**4.0**	**-1.4**	**-4.5**	**2.5**	**-0.7**	**33.6**	
Milk	3.4	-1.4	-4.5	2.0	-1.2	28.0	
Agricultural services	**0.4**	**0.9**	**-2.2**	**1.3**	**-1.8**	**2.7**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**7.9**	**-0.6**	**-3.7**	**7.3**	**4.0**	**3.5**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**8.3**	**-2.8**	**-5.8**	**5.3**	**2.0**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	6.6	-0.8	-3.9	5.8	2.5	85.4	
Subsidies on products	17.9	-11.9	-14.6	3.9	0.7	14.7	
Taxes on products						-0.1	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**1.1**	**4.4**	**1.2**	**5.5**	**2.2**	**69.7**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**24.6**	**-15.8**	**-18.4**	**4.9**	**1.6**	**30.3**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	-2.0	2.1	-1.1	0.1	-3.0		63.5
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**77.6**	**-35.5**	**-37.5**	**14.6**	**11.0**		**36.5**
Other taxes on production				:	:		0.0
Other subsidies on production				24.8	20.9		130.7
FACTOR INCOME				**22.4**	**18.6**		**167.2**
Compensation of employees				4.3	1.1		39.2
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**29.3**	**25.3**		**128.0**
Rents paid				5.1	1.8		8.3
Interest paid				18.4	14.7		18.2
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**34.1**	**29.9**		**101.5**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-5.0**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-8.3					85.6	
of which: salaried labour	31.7					14.4	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 3.2%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Weather conditions for cereal growing were among the most favourable in a decade. Year-on-year yields rose substantially, with current figures suggesting that rises for oats, barley and wheat were no less than +30% and for spring wheat even as much as +69% higher than in 1999. In the case of wheat and

particularly rye, output volumes were also higher due to increased areas under production (that of rye more than doubling). It is interesting to note, however, the decline in areas under the two main cereal types, barley and oats. Output volumes of wheat more than doubled, of rye more than quadrupled and for the main cereal types, barley and oats, still increased markedly (+30% and +47% respectively). There were across-the-board declines in real-terms prices, but these declines were perhaps limited by the underlying intervention price. In contrast to cereals, sugarbeet yields were lower on average in 2000. With harvested areas also slightly lower, there was a notable decline in output volume (-10.9%). The average real-terms price for sugarbeet, that was in almost continuous free-fall during the 1990s, increased very slightly in 2000 from its lows. The oilseeds sector was influenced primarily by new CAP arrangements. As in many other Member States, the real value of oilseeds output declined markedly in 2000 (-22.7% in basic prices), the combined result of lower areas sown due to the announced cutbacks in support and prevailing low prices, and in spite of improved yields. New CAP arrangements for forage plants also started in 2000 and were reflected in direct payment support for the sector. Coupled with moderately higher output volumes, there was a strong increase in the real-terms value of output when measured in basic prices.

Overall intermediate consumption costs to the agricultural industry rose a little in 2000. The main reasons for this rise in costs were the considerable rise in energy prices (+20.3% in real terms) due to higher oil prices on world markets and the increased volume of feed used (+4.7%), particularly own-produced and consumed feed as farmers, encouraged to use more cereals in their feed rather than animal-based fodder, drew on their bumper cereal harvests.

A special note should be made about the figures for labour input. The Census of Agriculture figures for 2000 suggested that the rates of decline in total labour input for 1999 and 1998 had been underestimated. This data source, also suggested a salaried labour input figure much higher than the level that had been recorded under the 1997 Farm Structure Survey (that covered about 36% of all farms). Although an increase in the volume of salaried labour input seems to fit with the significant structural changes in the industry, the rate of increase in salaried labour input for 2000/99 should be treated with caution. In particular, there is a significant difference between the rate of increase in the volume of salaried labour and the rate of increase in the remuneration of that labour, as should be recorded under “compensation of employees” in the accounts. Nevertheless, non-salaried labour input accounts for 85% of all agricultural labour input in Finland and Indicator A which compares the development in factor income with the development in total labour input is little affected. It is also safe to assume that the rate of increase in Indicator B was higher than that of Indicator A.

2.14. Sweden

Income from agricultural activity per unit of labour for 2000 is estimated to have decreased in Sweden by -1.1% (as measured by Indicator A) compared to 1999. This headline development comprised stronger rates of decline in both factor income and the workforce amongst whom this factor income is notionally shared (the volume of labour declining a further -4.1% or the equivalent of about 3000 full-time workers). The bases of the falling level of factor income were the relatively small declines in the values of both crop and animal output for 2000, whilst real-terms costs to the agricultural industry were barely changed from 1999 levels (despite much higher energy prices).

The rise in the volume of output for the crop sector as a whole was almost entirely due to a higher cereals output volume. Much of this rise for cereals reflected an upswing from low levels in 1999 (a consequence of the sharply reduced area of winter wheat sown in 1998 when weather conditions had been particularly unfavourable). Yields that in 1999 had been some 8% lower than the average of the five preceding years increased strongly and the area sown to cereals as a whole returned to more recognised levels (although within this it is interesting to note the significant swing away from barley production to wheat production). The impact of the accompanying fall in real prices for cereals was at least partly softened by the increase in direct area aid payments, announced under the most recent reforms of the CAP. This decline in prices was also reflected in the price for forage plants, although output volumes remained more or less unchanged from 1999 levels. Elsewhere though in the crop sector, output volumes in 2000 were generally lower than in 1999. In the case of oilseeds, lower output volumes (20.2%) reflected reduced production of spring oilseed and turnip rape in particular in reaction to announced cutbacks in direct aid. Although producer prices for

oilseeds rose strongly, this reduction in per hectare aid led to a moderate fall in the basic price for oilseeds. The volume of sugar beet also declined slightly, principally due to reductions in the areas planted. Nevertheless, the average real-terms price for the year continued to fall. The volume of fresh vegetable output was also moderately down on 1999 levels, but there were marked price rises.

Table 2.14. Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Sweden, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**2.9**	**-3.1**	**-4.4**	**-0.4**	**-1.6**	**44.7**	
Cereals	9.8	-5.0	-6.3	4.2	2.9	18.0	
Oilseeds	-20.2	-3.4	-4.6	-22.9	-23.8	0.9	
Sugarbeet	-1.5	-3.2	-4.4	-4.6	-5.9	2.7	
Forage plants	0.3	-4.0	-5.2	-3.7	-5.0	11.8	
Animals	**-3.9**	**3.5**	**2.2**	**-0.5**	**-1.8**	**21.3**	
Cattle	3.8	-2.5	-3.8	1.2	-0.1	8.3	
Pigs	-13.8	13.4	12.0	-2.2	-3.5	8.3	
Animal products	**-0.3**	**0.9**	**-0.3**	**0.6**	**-0.6**	**28.1**	
Milk	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.5	-0.8	25.9	
Agricultural services	**1.3**	**1.0**	**-0.3**	**2.3**	**1.0**	**2.3**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**0.5**	**1.0**	**-0.3**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**3.5**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**0.4**	**-0.4**	**-1.7**	**0.0**	**-1.3**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	0.1	0.1	-1.2	0.2	-1.1	91.1	
Subsidies on products	3.8	-5.0	-6.2	-1.3	-2.6	8.9	
Taxes on products	:	:	:	:	:	:	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-0.8**	**2.5**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**68.1**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**3.0**	**-6.1**	**-7.3**	**-3.3**	**-4.5**	**31.9**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	-0.7	0.0	-1.3	-0.7	-2.0		44.9
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**5.9**	**-10.5**	**-11.7**	**-5.2**	**-6.5**		**55.1**
Other taxes on production				0.0	-1.3		0.3
Other subsidies on production				-1.0	-2.3		27.8
FACTOR INCOME				**-3.9**	**-5.1**		**82.6**
Compensation of employees				3.0	1.7		17.3
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**-5.6**	**-6.8**		**65.3**
Rents paid				2.6	1.3		9.6
Interest paid				0.2	-1.1		25.5
Interest received				0.0	-1.3		1.3
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**-11.6**	**-12.7**		**31.5**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-4.1**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.6					76.0	
of which: salaried labour	-5.4					24.0	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 1.3%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

The volume of pig output in 2000 in Sweden was considerably down on the levels of the previous year, reflecting the accelerated decline in pig herd numbers. As with other Member States, there was a strong rebound in pig prices. Despite higher prices, however, the real-terms value of pig output declined, this development setting Sweden (as Finland) apart from developments in other Member States (EU-15: +20.6%). The relative stability of the animal sector as a whole was founded on the relatively unchanged real-terms values of both milk and cattle output. Milk is the single most valuable product in Swedish agriculture and stability in the sector was assured with output volumes and real prices almost unchanged from 1999 levels. In the cattle sector, there was a moderate rise in the volume of output that was accompanied by moderately lower real prices.

Despite a considerable rise in energy prices (+18.2%) and the inherent price inelasticity of demand for energy in Sweden, as in all Member States, the real-terms intermediate consumption costs for the agricultural industry was barely changed from the level in 1999. Higher energy costs were more or less offset by the impact of the declining real-terms values of feed costs (-2.2%) and “seeds and planting stock” costs (-8.4%).

Although depreciation costs for 2000 declined compared to a year earlier, factor income declined at a faster rate than gross value added at basic prices because of the reduction in "other subsidies on production". It is also interesting to note that despite the decline in the volume of salaried agricultural labour (-5.1%), the real-terms compensation of employees rose a little, suggesting that the average cost of hired workers rose significantly. Mental note: deletion from here onwards.

2.15. United Kingdom

Estimates of the United Kingdom's agricultural industry income per unit of full-time labour equivalent (as calculated according to Indicator A) for the year 2000 point to yet another significant decline (-8.0%) compared with the level of the previous year. Indeed, the new level of Income Indicator A for 2000 confirms the dramatic decline since 1995 (between an estimated 40% - 45% down), at a time when the average for the European Union as a whole (and therefore an average that includes the figure for the United Kingdom) has risen very slightly. The level of income for the United Kingdom defined by Indicator A is now at its lowest level over the three decades for which Eurostat has records ([49]).

This squeeze on incomes from farming activities is reflected in the sharpest rate of decline in the total volume of agricultural labour in the United Kingdom (-6.1% in 2000, compared to an average rate of decline of -1.9% during the 1990s) over the period for which Eurostat has collected information.

The main reason for agricultural incomes in the United Kingdom being driven lower in 2000 was the relative strengthening of the value of the pound against the Euro (year-on-year), which pressured prices for most products down. The restricted supply of oil on world markets increased the cost of fuel, and therefore the purchase prices of energy and fertilisers, which meant that the full effect of lower input costs elsewhere in the industry (particularly reflecting cutbacks in labour costs, animal feed and pesticides) were largely offset. Adding to the problems experienced by the industry as a whole, the damp Autumn meant that the harvesting of some crops was hampered greatly.

The value of milk output for the year 2000 was significantly below the corresponding level for 1999. This decline was founded on both lower output volumes and prices. The fact that the grazing season was somewhat later than usual because of unfavourable weather and that farmers seemed mindful of overshooting quotas particularly with changes in rules to the transfer of unused milk quota, weighed output volumes down. The decline in the price of milk, at least in part, reflected the strength of sterling relative to the Euro. The volume of cattle output rose moderately in 2000 compared to the level of the previous year. However, prices for cattle declined once more as a result of the combined forces of a strong pound that made imports relatively cheaper, in particular, and the renewed fears of the impact of BSE that surfaced towards the end of the year, at a time when output volumes were higher than 1999. Within the livestock sector, the only notable price increase was for pigs, where a part correction of the markets took place following a year when EU-wide overproduction had sent prices tumbling. As with many other Member States, there were significant cutbacks in pig production during 2000.

The downward pressure on agricultural industry income was equally strong from the crop sector, with developments for oilseeds and potatoes particularly significant. Year-on-year potato prices in the first six months of the year 2000 were considerably down, following the abundant Autumn 1999 harvest. The volume of potato output in 2000 was also much lower, due to a reduction in areas sown, lower yields and problems of lifting and wastage at harvest time caused by the wet Autumn. Part of the first year of implementation of the Agenda 2000 reform for the arable sector saw the first phase of reduction in the direct aid payable for oilseeds. As elsewhere, the forewarning of aid reductions, coupled with already depressed prices, led to a general decline in the area sown to oilseeds; output volumes of oilseeds were substantially lower than in 1999. Many farmers turned from oilseeds to cereal planting. In the United Kingdom, there was a 6-7% rise in the area sown to cereals in 2000 ([50]). Combined with average yields that

([49]) In the case of the United Kingdom, such has been the recent decline in agricultural income that this statement is deemed well-founded, despite the cautionary notes already struck regarding combining old and new EAA figures; 1985 to 2000 according to the new methodology on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and data for the period 1973 to 1998 according to the old methodology for the United Kingdom.

([50]) "*Total Income from Farming in 2000*", produced by MAFF and available on the internet http://www.maff.gov.uk

beat most forecasts to surpass levels in 1999, the volume of cereal output was much higher than that of a year earlier. Nevertheless, there continued to be a decline in prices, against a backdrop of higher output volumes, the relative strength of the pound against the Euro and the near nine Euro per tonne cut in intervention prices (for which there was part compensation with a 4.33 Euro per tonne rise in direct aid ([51])).

Table 2.15. Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the United Kingdom, % change in 2000 over 1999

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	**-2.3**	**-4.9**	**-7.1**	**-7.1**	**-9.3**	**37.9**	
Cereals	7.5	-6.0	-8.2	1.1	-1.3	15.5	
Oilseeds	-38.8	-6.7	-8.9	-42.9	-44.2	1.9	
Fresh vegetables	-3.8	6.0	3.5	1.9	-0.4	6.4	
Potatoes	-13.8	-22.5	-24.3	-33.2	-34.7	3.3	
Animals	**-1.4**	**0.7**	**-1.6**	**-0.7**	**-3.1**	**36.0**	
Cattle	2.2	-6.8	-9.0	-4.7	-7.0	14.2	
Pigs	-13.1	20.9	18.0	5.0	2.5	5.5	
Sheep and goats	-4.1	2.9	0.5	-1.3	-3.6	6.9	
Poultry	1.4	1.5	-0.9	2.9	0.5	8.5	
Animal products	**-3.0**	**-5.6**	**-7.8**	**-8.3**	**-10.5**	**17.9**	
Milk	-3.7	-7.0	-9.2	-10.4	-12.5	15.3	
Agricultural services	**-3.0**	**-0.7**	**-3.0**	**-3.7**	**-5.9**	**4.5**	
Secondary activities (inseparable)	**4.3**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**6.7**	**4.2**	**3.6**	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	**-1.9**	**-2.6**	**-4.9**	**-4.5**	**-6.8**	**100.0**	
Output at producer prices	-2.6	-1.6	-3.9	-4.2	-6.4	85.4	
Subsidies on products	1.9	-8.0	-10.2	-6.3	-8.5	14.7	
Taxes on products	-3.5	80.5	76.3	74.1	70.0	-0.1	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**-2.3**	**2.0**	**-0.4**	**-0.3**	**-2.6**	**57.1**	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-1.6**	**-8.2**	**-10.3**	**-9.6**	**-11.7**	**42.9**	**100.0**
Fixed capital consumption	14.0	-14.4	-16.4	-2.5	-4.8		27.3
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	**-6.8**	**-5.6**	**-7.8**	**-12.0**	**-14.1**		**72.7**
Other taxes on production				-2.6	-4.9		1.4
Other subsidies on production				-2.3	-4.6		5.4
FACTOR INCOME				**-11.6**	**-13.6**		**76.7**
Compensation of employees				-8.0	-10.2		28.4
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				**-13.5**	**-15.5**		**48.3**
Rents paid				-4.4	-6.7		3.5
Interest paid				13.3	10.7		10.6
Interest received				:	:		:
ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				**-20.1**	**-22.0**		**34.2**
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	**-6.1**					**100.0**	
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.1					65.4	
of which: salaried labour	-11.3					34.6	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: 2.4%

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Despite the significant rise in the cost of fuel and therefore energy as well as downstream products like fertilisers (deflated prices rising +23.7% and +9.2% respectively), there was an overall decline in the cost of intermediate goods and services purchased by the agricultural sector. This reduction was due mostly to the combined effects of lower feed costs (-6.3% in real-terms) and plant protection products (-14.2% in real terms). There was also a significant reduction in labour costs as farmers responded to squeezed margins by cutting back hard on their hired labour (-11.4%).

Whilst Indicator A is the headline income figure published by Eurostat, a second Indicator (B) is also calculated that further takes into account the changes in the above-mentioned labour costs, rent and interest paid, and relates the resulting entrepreneurial income to the change in non-salaried (self-employed)

([51]) For further information of what the reform of the CAP under Agenda 2000 means for the different agricultural sectors see the internet site of the Directorate General for Agriculture on http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture

labour input. According to this second measure of agricultural income, the decline in 2000 was far more severe (-19.5%) than that estimated for Indicator A, putting levels in 2000 somewhere closer to 65% below that of the 1995 high. The stronger rate of decline in Indicator B for 2000 was predominantly down to much higher interest payments (+10.7% in real-terms), itself mainly due to relatively higher average interest rates (a 6% base rate from 17th February 2000 to the end of the year, compared to the previous year during which rates had fallen from 6%, down to 5% and back up to 5.5%).

3. Agricultural Productivity in the EU

Summary

Eurostat is currently developing agricultural productivity indicators for the Member States of the European Union as a response to the Common Agricultural Policy reform "Agenda 2000" and in anticipation of greater interest from policy makers and analysts alike.

The revised Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA 97 ([52])) and its coherent counterpart, Agricultural Labour Input (ALI) statistics, provide a harmonised framework within which timely data can be used for the construction of productivity indicators. Indeed, the reason that a new Chapter on agricultural productivity makes sense in this report is because the Income Indicators that are constructed from the EAA and ALI and analysed in this report are themselves a form of productivity indicator that measures the health of the agricultural industry in the European Union.

Discussions with Member States have pointed towards concentration on two agricultural productivity indicators, although the final form of these is still being researched and depends to a large degree on the availability of data. Further progress is needed towards a final form of these productivity indicators in the year ahead so that more robust derived productivity data and more concise analyses can be presented in the next income report.

In the interim, Eurostat considers that there is a need for putting forward the work that is in development, the basic data and the **partial and provisional** derived productivity data in order to further improve discussions.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What is "productivity"? Productivity indicators are ratios of measures of output to measures of input. In the case of the agricultural productivity indicators being developed by Eurostat, these measures relate to the agricultural industry.

What is the relationship between "output" and "inputs"? Output is viewed as a function of quantities of four types of input - capital, labour, land and raw materials - given existing technical knowledge ([53]).

3.1. Background

Since the founding of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the Treaty of Rome, the link between productivity and income has been emphasised. Article 39 of the Treaty regarding the CAP states as its first two objectives :

a) *to increase agricultural productivity by promoting technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of factors of production, in particular labour;*

b) *thus to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture.*

Over time, the CAP has adapted to meet new challenges. Most recently, Agenda 2000 has widened and deepened the reforms introduced in 1992. The internal and external challenges of enlargement, WTO negotiations (affecting domestic support, market access and export subsidies) and EU budget costs among others, mean that if the European Union is to thrive in more open world markets, then greater attention will have to be made at ensuring the competitiveness of the agricultural industry.

([52]) The EAA was revised following the revision of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts in 1995 (ESA 95) and in order to adapt to economic and structural developments in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

([53]) For further information about production functions see "Economics" by Begg, Fischer and Dornbusch published by McGraw-Hill.

Eurostat responded to this latest challenge by starting discussions with the Member States in March 2000 about what agricultural productivity measures could be provided for analytical purposes to all manner of users from the data available. These discussions have since been supported and guided by the July 2000 draft of the OECD's "Manual on Productivity Measurement : a guide to the measurement of industry-level and aggregate productivity growth", which has just been published ([54]).

3.2. Objectives

The objectives of Eurostat's agricultural productivity indicators are shaped by the context of the CAP (as described above) and the availability of detailed harmonised data for the Member States. Eurostat's initial general objectives for agricultural productivity indicators are to measure and compare rates of *growth* in agricultural productivity between Member States rather than to measure and compare *levels* of agricultural productivity between Member States, although this may be explored at a subsequent stage.

Whilst the income indicators could be viewed as a type of productivity indicator that monitors the health of the agricultural industry in the European Union, bearing in mind that care must be taken not to equate this with the standard of living of farmers ([55]), the growth approach pursued will also allow performance comparisons of the agricultural industries of all Member States as well as performance comparisons across different industries of each Member States' economy. These objectives are the chosen focus of Eurostat's development of the agricultural productivity indicators although this does not preclude there being other uses ([56]).

3.3. Types of productivity measures

Productivity measures fall into one of either two main types;

1. *Partial productivity : that relates all of a measure of output to a single measure of input.*
2. *Multi-factor productivity : that relates all of a measure of output to a bundle of inputs ([57]).*

Both of these broad categories of productivity indicator have advantages and disadvantages. In short, the advantages of the partial productivity approach are its ease of measurement and readability (once the subject coverage, in this case the definition of the agricultural industry, are applied to both data sets). Its disadvantage is that, in reality, output is a function of the developments in a number of factor inputs that work together and inter-relate. Conversely, the multi-factor approach combines a number of inputs and relates these to the development in output, but has the drawback that it places strong demands on data availability.

A preference for and main focus on a multi-factor agricultural productivity approach that allows performance comparisons of the agricultural industries of all Member States to be made has been

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([54]) On the 30th March 2001, the OECD published its productivity manual. This manual can be viewed as a PDF document on the OECD's website under the following address: http://www.oecd.org/subject/growth/an_ec_gr.htm

([55]) Eurostat has also developed "Income of the Agricultural Households Sector statistics" that present an aggregate picture of the overall income situation of agricultural households, covering income from all sources not just from farming (diversification into non-farm activities having been promoted by successive CAP reforms) and deductions such as taxation and social contributions. The main income concept is net disposable income. For further information see "Income of the Agricultural Households Sector -1999 report", Theme 5, Eurostat, ISBN: 92-828-8759-6.

([56]) The OECD Manual summarises the "objectives of constructing productivity series" in the following way:

i) Technology - to trace technical change or shifts in the production frontier

ii) Efficiency - to trace whether the maximum amount of output has been physically achieved with current technology

iii) Real cost savings - to trace real cost savings in production

iv) Benchmarking production processes – to identify inefficiencies in the production processes

v) Living standards – to assess living standards, per capita income being a simple example

([57]) In line with the OECD manual, the term "multi-factor" has been used as a synonym for "total-factor productivity" *to signal a certain modesty with respect to the capacity of capturing all factors' contribution to output growth*. However, the reference to "partial productivity" rather than its synonym "single-factor productivity" is preferred for this publication.

determined. A partial labour productivity indicator for industry comparisons within a Member State would also be explored but would not be the principal measure. It was thought that focus on a partial labour productivity measure (in an industry that is highly labour intensive) could be misleading because other inputs have been changing at varying rates over time and certain work activities performed by the industry have also changed over time.

The two measures of agricultural productivity that are being developed by Eurostat are presented below:

Multi-factor productivity indicator being researched:

The Member States are agreed that the productivity measures that Eurostat adopts should concentrate on **volume** (constant price) measures of output and input. These measures should be based on the revised Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) and revised Agricultural Labour Input (ALI) frameworks.

"**Output**" corresponds to the volume (constant prices, 1995=100) of the output of the agricultural industry (a total output approach) in basic prices ([58]). The figures are calculated in euros.

"**Input**" refers to the bundle of the volume (constant prices, 1995=100) of a unit input of capital (weighted by current euro prices of the consumption of fixed capital), raw materials (weighted by current euro prices of intermediate consumption) and labour (salaried labour input being weighted by the compensation of employees in current prices and non-salaried labour input by the average compensation per employee ([59])).

Caution: There are a number of elements about this measure that need to be alluded to:

- "**Output**" only refers to a physical output, but there are social (particularly desertification) and environmental issues / policy goals that are not measured.
- "**The consumption of fixed capital**" is used as the weight for capital but may need reviewing empirically.
- "**Labour input**" figures used here are not broken down by demographics into age, gender, level of education among others ([60]). Definitions of the units measuring labour input that are currently being used vary widely between the Member States (the number of hours defining full-time work varying between 1739 hours per person per year in Denmark to 2218 hours per family member per year in Germany) and apply a constraint so that no one working over the definition of full-time can be counted as more than one full-time equivalent worker ([61]).

Data constraints and the importance of carrying out empirical research will determine how far these cautionary notes can be tackled and the resulting multi-factor indicator modified.

([58]) Volume measures of productivity have been selected but prices play an indirect role in the way that the volumes of different commodities are weighted together. If producer prices are used in the calculation, a subsidised product will be given a lower weighting *vis-à-vis* if basic prices were used. Some empirical work carried out for Eurostat showed that in the Member State study case, there was very little difference in productivity growth according to the two price concepts. With basic prices being the focus price of the EAA it was decided that it would also be the initial focus for the productivity indicators. However, further empirical work will be carried out for the other Member States and discussions with users will be conducted.

([59]) The empirical work carried out for Eurostat showed that there was little difference between the weighting of non-salaried labour input by average compensation per employee or by a three-year moving average of entrepreneurial income.

([60]) The Farm Structure Survey and Labour Force Survey conducted by Eurostat offer some demographic breakdowns of labour input that will be explored but there are problems of a corresponding breakdown in their remuneration.

([61]) A review of the definitions of the Annual Work Unit used by Member States will be conducted in 2001 in order to determine whether they are specific to agriculture or pan-industry based and whether the number of hours determining full-time work requires any adjustment for more recent labour developments.

Partial labour productivity indicator being researched:

A partial productivity indicator for industry comparisons within a Member State, based on "**volume**" figures from the revised EAA and ALI frameworks, is also being pursued as a secondary measure.

"**Output**" corresponds to the volume of Gross Value Added at basic prices.

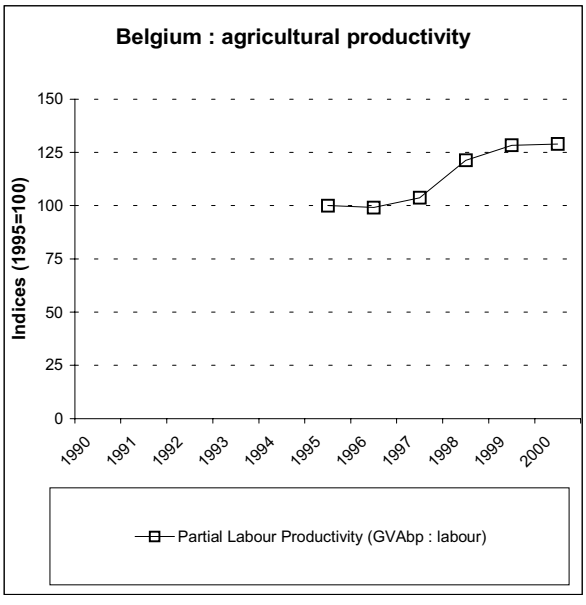
"**Input**" refers to the volume of agricultural labour as measured in Annual Work Units.

Caution: As for the "multi-factor indicator", there are some elements that require further research.

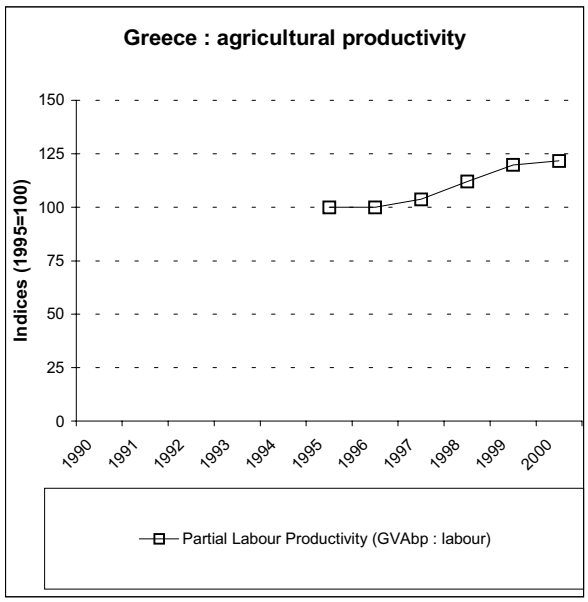
3.4. Agricultural productivity in the EU

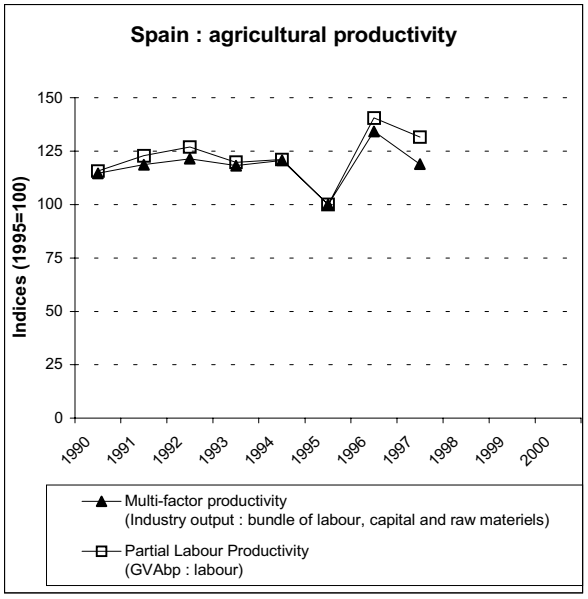
For policy makers and analysts alike the need for coherent and harmonised long-term productivity series is paramount. On the one hand, Eurostat and Member States will continue discussions on the final form of the productivity indicators, **building on the provisional situation presented here**. On the other, Member States will be working on their commitment to provide Eurostat with the background long-term series for the revised Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) and Agricultural Labour Input (ALI) statistics. In the current period of implementation of these revised manuals of methodology there are considerable gaps in the data provided that mean that the **provisional productivity measures** are incomplete in many cases.

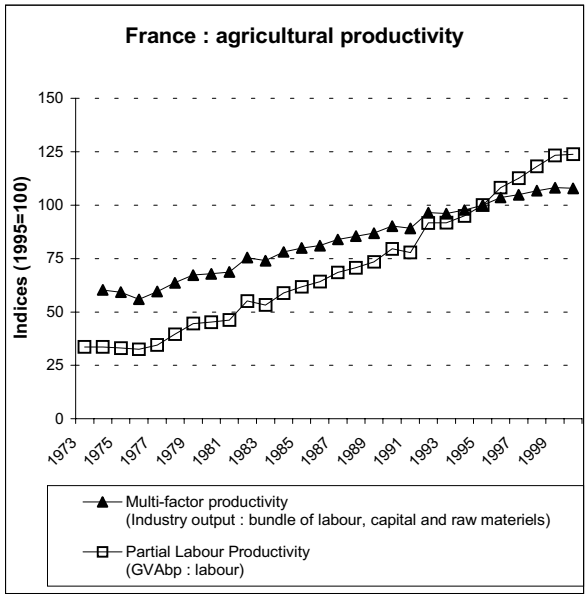
Nevertheless, preliminary and incomplete productivity indicators can be calculated for all of the Member States. Below, a series of graphics highlight the existing productivity time series that can be calculated for the two measures chosen on a Member State by Member State basis. The corresponding productivity data, together with the background volume indices for the outputs and inputs covered as well as the weights derived are available in Annex II of this report.



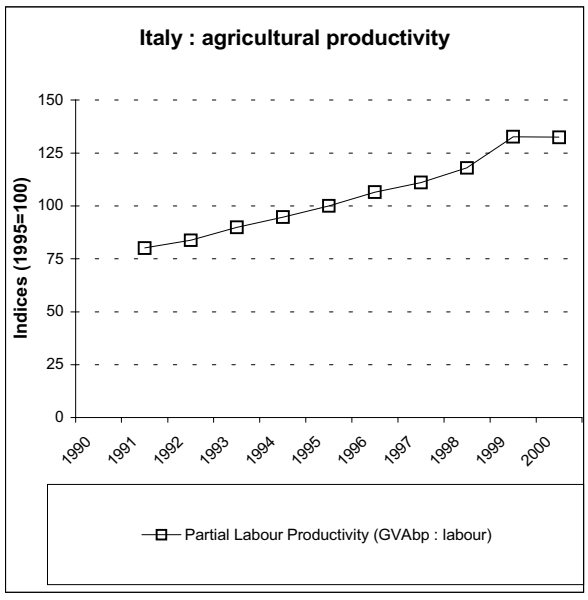

Germany : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Partial Labour Productivity (GVAbp : labour)

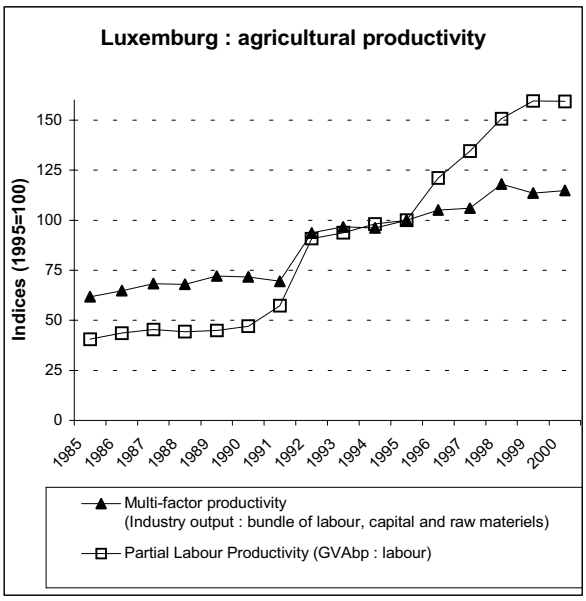

Greece : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Partial Labour Productivity (GVAbp : labour)

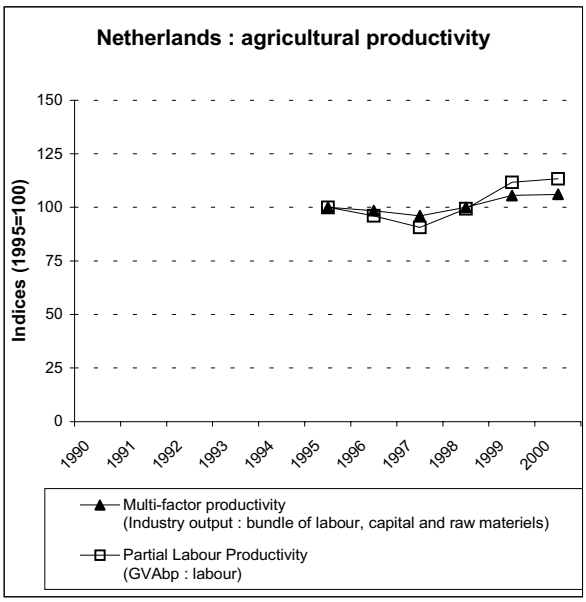

Spain : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)


France : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)

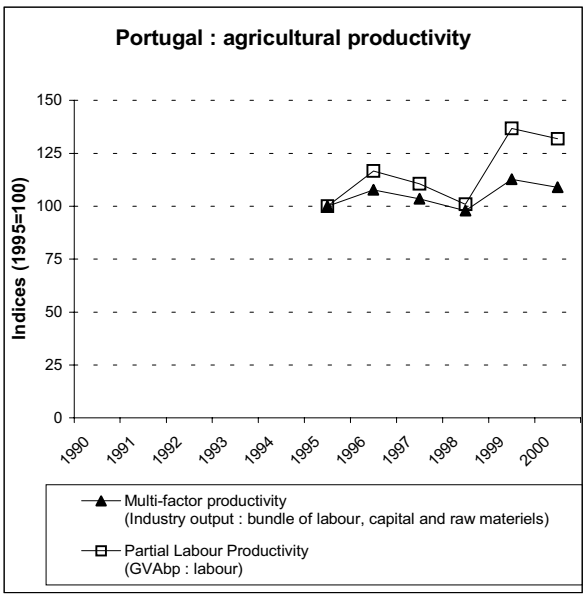

Ireland : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)

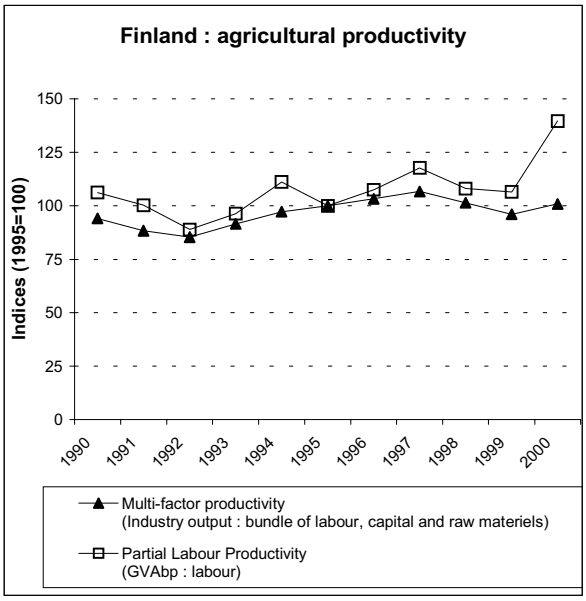

Italy : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Partial Labour Productivity (GVAbp : labour)

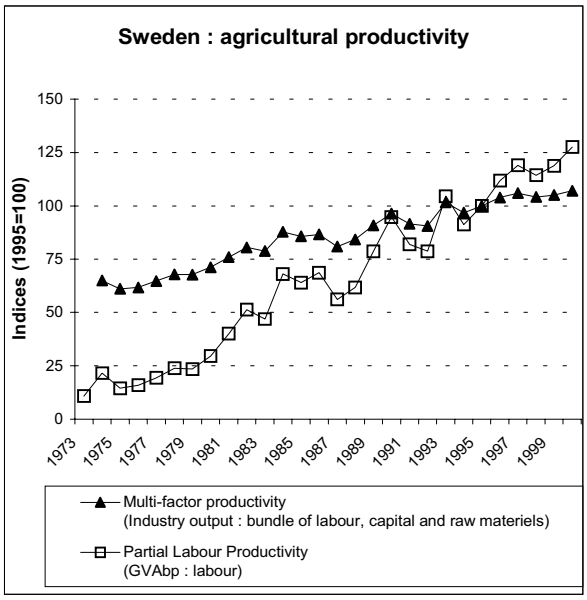

Luxemburg : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity (GVAbp : labour)

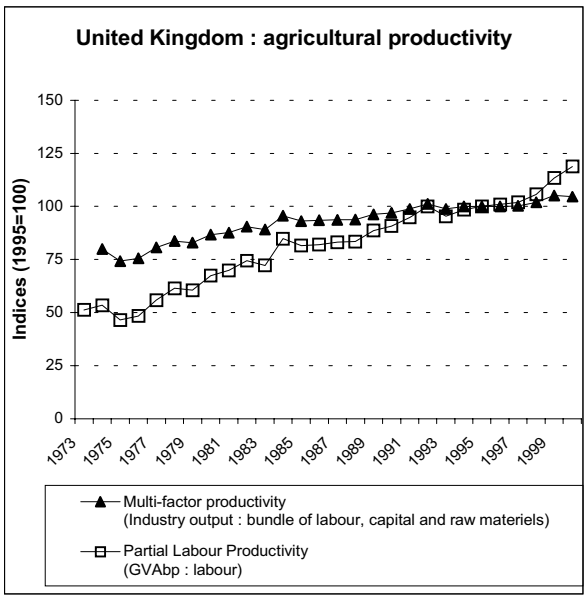

Netherlands : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)


Austria : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity (GVAbp : labour)


Portugal : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)


Finland : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)


Sweden : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)


United Kingdom : agricultural productivity
Indices (1995=100)
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
1973
1975
1977
1979
1981
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
Multi-factor productivity
(Industry output : bundle of labour, capital and raw materiels)
Partial Labour Productivity
(GVAbp : labour)

Analyses of the provisional productivity indicators generated can only be of a highly limited nature for the moment because of the incomplete nature of the data sets thus far supplied by the Member States and the fact that the weights being used are in development. It is intended, however, that these productivity measures will be available for all Member States during the course of 2001 and that in-depth analyses will subsequently be provided by Eurostat.

Nevertheless, there are some important points for users to bear in mind and some general information about the productivity indicators that can be made. It should be remembered that there are varied structures of agriculture in the Member States. Some types of agricultural production (orchard, vineyard and olive grove production) are more labour intensive than others. Additionally, some technological developments are not applicable or of varying applicability in Member States, perhaps because of climatic, soil or topographical conditions.

The partial agricultural productivity indicators illustrate that there have been widespread and marked improvements during the period under review. For most Member States there has been expanding agricultural industry output (the exceptions being for Finland and to some degree Sweden) at the same time as marked and continuous reductions in the volume of agricultural labour. Although direct comparisons between Member States should be treated with caution for the reasons expressed above, it can be concluded that the differences between the rates of productivity gain may be very substantial.

In some Member States there are marked fluctuations in the productivity indicators between years. In general, such changes reflect either climatic influences on crop output and input volumes or outbreaks of animal diseases. For example, the strong downward turns in the productivity indicators for Spain in 1995 largely reflect the influences of the worsening drought in that year both on output and input. The volume of agricultural output as a whole declined due to the effects of the drought in reducing the cereal harvest output. The decline in cereals output meant that many farmers could not produce enough on-farm animal feed for their strongly expanding cattle and pig production. Instead, feed had to be bought from off the farm, resulting in a much higher volume ([62]) of animal feed purchased. In the case of the Netherlands, the downturn in the productivity indicators in 1997 reflected the impact of the swine fever crisis; the volume of pig output declined by about 35% on 1996 levels as millions of pigs were removed from food chain.

The steady and considerable decline in the number of agricultural workers ([63]) can be linked to both push and pull factors. On the one hand, the number of farms has declined sharply over the years leading to the loss of agricultural labour, and technological changes have seen the substitution of manual labour with machinery. On the other, there may have been relatively brighter economic prospects for the agricultural workforce in other sectors of the economy as personal expectations, environments and requirements have changed (this may be the case, in particular, for farmers' wives and daughters).

The composition of the remaining workforce has also changed with many Member States recording increasing proportions of hired workers. Despite considerable variations in seasonal hired labour for perishable crops, there are some features of the upward trend in hired labour that can be identified. Many farms, particularly small ones, are increasingly using hired labour on a contract basis for specialist tasks, rather than investing in new technological or replacement machinery. There are also a number of farms that

([62]) As mentioned in footnote 58, it should be remembered that prices play an indirect role in the way that the volumes of different commodities are weighted together. Whilst quantities of a product group may increase, the volume of output of that product group also reflects the changes in the overall weight (reflecting shifts within the group and the different price levels).

([63]) Eurostat plans to publish a detailed Statistics in Focus on the volume of agricultural labour around the end of May 2001. The emphasis of this analytical report will be on changes and reasons for change in 2000 and how these latest developments fit with the longer-term trends noted for Member States.

are established on a legal basis. Such farms, often with directors at the helm do not fit the traditional family farm mould and the labour input employed on the farm is considered as salaried labour input.

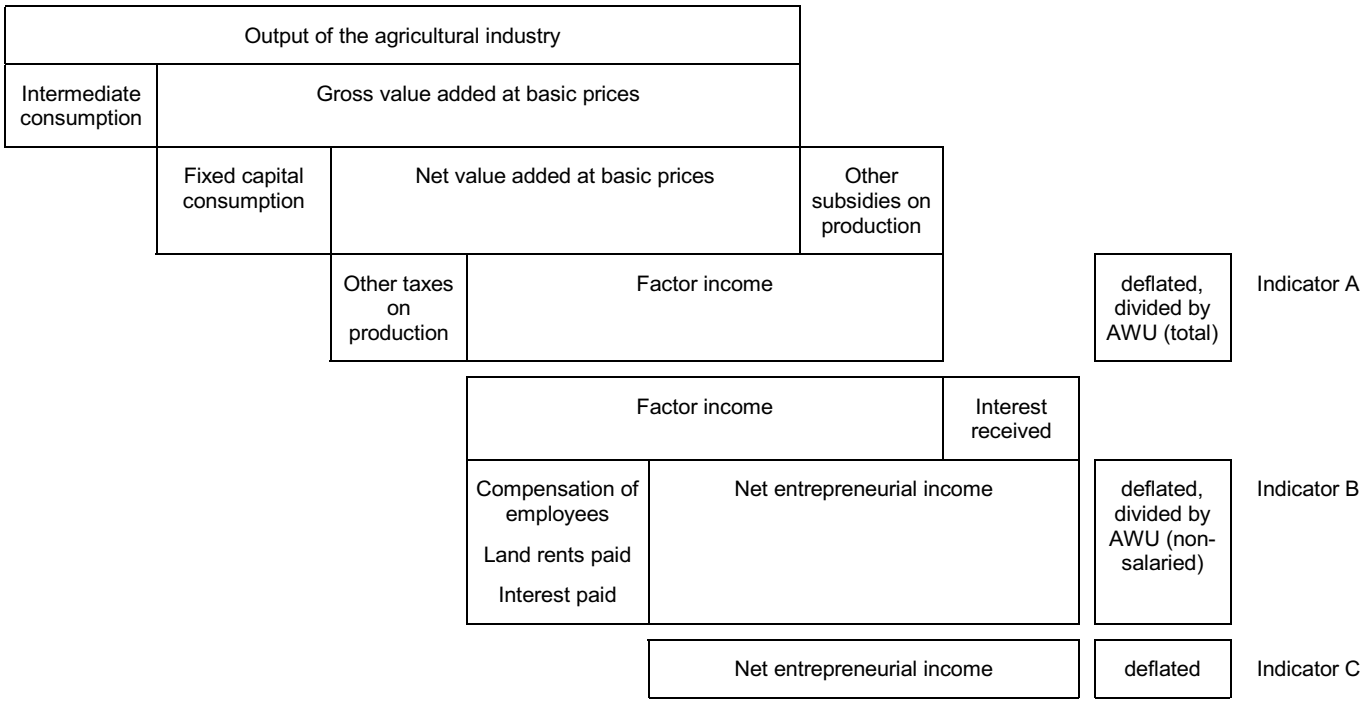
As farmers retire (often encouraged into early retirement by specific policies that encourage a younger generation to take over) or leave agriculture, the industry make-up is changing to that of a smaller number of bigger, often specialising farms, engaging ever smaller amounts of labour input per holding.

ANNEXES

I. Notes on methodology

A.1. The income indicators

The estimates of the agricultural income indicators are based on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EEA 97) ([64]), which in turn have been based on the ESA 95 (European System of Accounts). The three income indicators are calculated as follows (a detailed description of the calculation steps can be found in the introduction to this report):



The data refer to the agricultural industry, i.e. they focus on **agricultural output (goods and services)** resulting from a main or secondary activity, including the **output of inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities** (see below, Section A.2) on agricultural holdings. The income aggregates and indicators used in Chapters 1 and 2 of this publication do not indicate the total or disposable income of households engaged in agriculture, since income may be derived from sources (other activities, wages or salaries, social benefits, property income) other than "agricultural activity" in the strict sense. In other words, **agricultural income** as described and analysed in this report must not be regarded as farmers' total income ([65]).

For **Indicator B** (the index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income per non-salaried annual work unit), data for 14 Member States of the European Union only are shown in this report; for methodological reasons no Indicator B is calculated for Germany, because in the new Länder of eastern Germany there are a number of holdings organised as legal persons, in which, unlike sole proprietorships and partnerships, wages and salaries are paid to all workers, including the members of/partners in the enterprise. Holdings which are legal persons thus produce corporate profits (or losses) with no unpaid labour force. In such a situation, Indicator B, the denominator of which is determined by changes in non-salaried labour input, would be overestimated in relation to an actual individual income.

([64]) Cf. Eurostat (2000): *Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF97 (Rev. 1.1)*, Theme 5, Methods and Nomenclatures, Luxembourg. This Manual is now available in all eleven official languages of the European Communities.

([65]) For further information on this subject, please see footnote 7 in the introduction.

The income indicators published here refer to **calendar years**, and thus the figures differ from those in the publications of certain countries which base their calculations on financial years.

A.2. The new methodology of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA 97)

The introduction of the new methodology has resulted in a number of changes in the agricultural accounts data, as a result of both the revision of the methodology itself and the use of new data sources. Some of the changes have had a direct impact on value added and thus on agricultural income measures, whereas others have altered only the level of certain aggregates without affecting value added or the income measures ([66]).

Revisions which have had no impact on the level of agricultural income indicators (all things being equal) are:

1. The valuation of **output at basic prices**. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products.
2. The **abandonment of the concept of national farm**: besides output sold by agricultural units (to units outside the agricultural industry or to other agricultural units), stocked or used for own consumption, the output of the agricultural industry includes that share which is used as intermediate consumption by the unit which produced it (for example, cereals used as animal feed).

Methodological revisions which did have an impact on the level of agricultural income indicators include, more particularly:

1. **The recording of non-agricultural secondary activities** of agricultural units where these activities cannot be separated from the principal agricultural activity. These are, mainly, the processing of agricultural products and agri-tourism ("holidays on the farm").
2. **The exclusion of the output of units producing solely for own final consumption** (e.g. the kitchen gardens of those who are not farmers) and for which agriculture is purely a **leisure activity**.
3. The recording of transactions on an **accruals basis**, meaning that the amounts are recorded during the year in which the amount due or claim is created, transformed or ceases to exist. For example, the value of subsidies recorded in the accounts for year n corresponds to aid granted in year n even if all or part of the amount in question is paid in year n+1 or later.
4. The reclassification of certain agricultural aid which used to be classed as "subsidies" and which will now be recorded as "**capital transfers**". The value of this aid will no longer be included in the calculation of income.

A.3. Agricultural labour input

Agricultural labour input is calculated in **annual work units (AWU)** 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 agriculture on a holding over the whole year.

As in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, the methodology used for statistics on agricultural labour input has been revised ([67]). Under the new methodology, there is a distinction between an AWU of non-salaried labour input and an AWU of salaried labour input, the two combining to give total AWUs.

The data published and used here to calculate the agricultural income indicators are based on changes in the number of AWUs. The harmonisation of time series at European Union level is an ongoing process.

A.4. 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 either as weighted averages of national indices or rates of change, or calculated directly from Community aggregates which in turn are calculated by converting national data into ecus/euros. In both

([66]) For more details on the differences between the new and old methodologies, see *Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry, EAA/EAF97 (Rev. 1.1)*.

([67]) Cf. Eurostat (2000): *Target methodology for agricultural labour input statistics (Rev. 1)*, Theme 5, Methods and Nomenclature series, Luxembourg.

cases, a base year has to be chosen: in the first case, the one used for establishing the different countries' share in the calculation of European Union averages, and in the second case the base year whose rates of change are used for the aggregate calculations.

In this report, the calculations for the short-term (changes in 2000 compared with 1999) and long-term (from 1990 to 2000) sections are based on slightly different methods and on different base years.

For the **short-term section** (Chapters 1 and 2 and Tables A.4 to A.8 of Annex II), the rates of change in the volumes and nominal and real values of the European Union for 2000 compared with 1999 were calculated as **weighted averages** of the corresponding estimated rates of change in the Member States. The weighting factors have been calculated from **EAA data for 1999,** converted into euro at **1999 exchange rates**: these weighting factors are, of course, specific to each item. Rates of change of nominal and real prices have been derived from those of values and volumes. All in all, the method based on 1999 appears to be the most appropriate for short-term analysis and the most in tune with the method used by the Member States for calculating rates of change in volumes and prices in 2000 for mixed product groups.

For the **long-term section** (Tables A.9 et seq. of Annex II), income indices and rates of change in volumes and values for the European Union were calculated from **Community aggregates expressed in ecus/euros at constant 1995 exchange rates**; for real values, **the deflators are also based on 1995 = 100**. The price indices and rates of change are derived from the corresponding values and volumes. This 1995-based method appears to be the most appropriate for describing and analysing changes during the period 1980 to 2000 as a whole. For reasons of consistency, the EAA at constant 1995 prices is used in the calculation of indices and rates of change in volumes and prices for each Member State.

A.5 Calculation of deflated time series

For each Member State, **indices and rates of change in the real-terms prices and values** of individual products, aggregates and indicators are obtained by deflating the corresponding nominal figures with the **implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices.** For long-term series, use is made of the GDP price index with base 1995 = 100. For short-term changes, i.e. 2000 compared with 1999, the rates of change for this index for 2000 and all Member States (with the exception of Germany, the Netherlands and Finland, which are sending Eurostat their own estimates) are forecasts from the European Commission's Economic and Financial Affairs Directorate-General.

There are a number of important points in favour of using this deflator, such as its reliability and comparability. The implicit GDP price index is an indicator of trends in the general level of prices of all goods and services produced in a national economy. The price index of final national uses could also serve as an appropriate deflator. Unlike the GDP price index, this takes immediate account of the influence 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 values (at current prices) with the implicit GDP price index of the country concerned and converting the results into ecus/euros (at 1995 exchange rates for the long term and 1999 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 values, are then used for calculating indices and rates of change for EU 15, obviating the need to calculate a "European Union deflator". In particular, it is the European Union income aggregates in this deflated form expressed in 1995 ecus/euros that are set against the number of annual work units in the European Union as a whole for the calculation of the trend in income indicators for EU-15 (and EUR-12).

$$IND\ A_{EU,t} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{FI_{i,t}}{GDPpi_{i,t}\ x\ ER_{i,95}}}{\sum_i ALItotal_{i,t}}$$

where:
- IND A = Indicator A (in ecus/euros per AWU);
- FI = Agricultural factor income (in national currency);
- GDPpi = Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (1995=100);
- ER = Exchange rate (1 ecus/euros = ...national currency);
- ALItotal = Total agricultural labour input (in AWU);
- i = Member State (B...UK);
- t = Year (1973 ... 2000).

Finally, this method makes the calculation of a deflator for the European Union as a whole unnecessary, and therefore none is given in this publication. However, the "average rate of inflation for the European Union" which could be derived from the above-mentioned real value calculation (a rate which would in fact differ, depending on 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).

II. Detailed tables on the income from agricultural activity in the EU

Table A.1.

Agriculture in the economy: share of gross value added at market prices of agriculture in gross domestic product at market prices (in %)

	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	:	:	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
DK	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.8
D	:	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
EL	:	:	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.0
E	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.1
F	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
IRL	:	:	4.9	:	:	2.7	2.2	1.9
I	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
L	:	:	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
NL	:	:	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2
A	:	:	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
P	:	:	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5
FIN	:	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
S	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
UK	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
EUR-12	:	:	1.9	:	:	1.8	1.7	1.7
EU-15	:	:	1.8	:	:	1.6	1.5	1.4

Source: Eurostat B-2 (National Accounts), Eurostat F-1 (Economic Accounts for Agriculture)

Table A.2.

Agriculture in the economy: agricultural employment as share of total employment (in %) ([1])

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
B	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3
DK	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
D	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
EL	28.0	27.7	26.2	25.8	24.6	23.2	21.4	21.2	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.7	19.3	17.3	:
E	:	15.0	14.1	13.2	12.1	10.9	9.9	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.8
F	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0
IRL	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.6	13.3	13.0	12.2	11.7	11.1	10.4	10.0	8.6	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.0
L	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	6.2	3.0	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.9
NL	5.1	:	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0
P	:	20.2	21.0	20.0	18.1	17.0	16.5	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.9	11.5	12.6	13.0	12.0
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.7	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.3
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
UK	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
EUR-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	:

([1]) From 1991 onwards, with Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990.
Source: Eurostat E-1 (Labour force survey)

Table A.3

Economic accounts for agriculture in 1999

at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu/Euro)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ **CROP OUTPUT**																	
- at producer prices	3,043	2,669	19,405	6,070	18,666	31,927	1,013	25,132	77	9,188	2,131	3,797	1,269	1,661	7,790	121,716	133,835
- subsidies on product	145	538	2,955	2,202	2,599	5,002	122	2,484	10	169	291	264	198	308	1,625	16,440	18,911
- taxes on product	55	0	160	0	0	75	1	174	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	473	473
- at basic prices	3,134	3,207	22,200	8,271	21,264	36,854	1,134	27,442	86	9,356	2,418	4,056	1,466	1,969	9,414	137,682	152,273
CEREALS (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	231	994	4,771	708	2,158	7,172	186	3,185	15	137	481	258	324	505	2,461	19,626	23,585
- subsidies on product	80	453	2,297	474	1,152	2,865	90	1,461	6	44	224	179	175	254	1,070	9,045	10,822
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	182
- at basic prices	311	1,447	7,068	1,181	3,310	9,990	276	4,511	21	181	705	437	499	759	3,530	28,489	34,226
INDUSTRIAL CROPS																	
- at producer prices	361	240	2,331	747	723	3,176	73	1,222	2	344	218	65	74	159	1,088	9,334	10,821
- subsidies on product	16	85	658	1,006	505	1,580	0	366	2	0	66	40	22	37	445	4,261	4,829
- taxes on product	55	0	160	0	0	8	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	262
- at basic prices	322	325	2,829	1,753	1,227	4,748	72	1,549	4	344	284	105	96	196	1,533	13,333	15,387
FORAGE PLANTS																	
- at producer prices	648	573	4,937	386	671	4,395	428	1,819	16	489	504	191	494	535	114	14,979	16,202
- subsidies on product	49	0	0	0	38	440	0	65	2	78	0	0	0	0	104	672	776
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	697	573	4,937	386	710	4,835	428	1,885	18	567	504	191	494	535	218	15,651	16,978
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	1,153	565	3,672	1,452	5,758	5,078	167	7,482	7	6,175	302	1,113	257	276	2,533	32,616	35,990
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
- at basic prices	1,153	565	3,672	1,452	5,760	5,077	167	7,482	7	6,197	301	1,113	257	276	2,533	32,638	36,012
POTATOES (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	301	134	1,157	300	587	1,050	85	447	3	898	54	206	86	131	1,138	5,174	6,577
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	38	38
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	301	134	1,157	300	587	1,077	85	447	3	907	54	207	86	132	1,138	5,212	6,615
FRUITS																	
- at producer prices	307	35	1,338	1,418	5,969	2,205	8	4,404	3	287	267	624	32	39	393	16,864	17,331
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	142	17	89	0	0	0	4	0	43	0	0	0	295	295
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
- at basic prices	307	35	1,338	1,559	5,987	2,292	8	4,404	3	291	267	667	32	39	393	17,156	17,623
WINE																	
- at producer prices	0	0	1,199	45	1,043	8,849	0	4,442	30	0	306	1,219	0	0	0	17,132	17,132
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	22	22
- at basic prices	0	0	1,199	45	1,043	8,835	0	4,442	30	0	303	1,215	0	0	0	17,111	17,111

Table A.3. (continuation)

Economic accounts for agriculture in 1999

at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu/Euro)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
OLIVE OIL																	
- at producer prices	0	0	0	993	1,101	0	0	1,581	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	3,786	3,786
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	580	885	0	0	592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,058	2,058
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	0	0	0	1,573	1,986	0	0	2,173	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	5,843	5,843
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	42	127	0	23	655	0	67	550	0	856	0	9	3	16	62	2,205	2,410
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	13	0	0	0	16	6	45	67
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	42	127	0	23	655	0	99	550	1	869	0	9	3	32	68	2,249	2,477
+ **ANIMAL OUTPUT**																	
- at producer prices	3,460	4,188	17,630	2,248	10,530	21,579	3,568	12,710	148	7,584	2,169	2,079	1,517	2,078	10,889	85,222	102,377
- subsidies on product	267	40	337	317	736	1,362	618	333	6	71	95	169	330	88	2,006	4,641	6,775
- taxes on product	17	6	5	8	0	48	26	36	1	22	6	0	0	0	13	167	186
- at basic prices	3,711	4,222	17,962	2,557	11,266	22,894	4,161	13,006	153	7,633	2,258	2,248	1,848	2,166	12,882	89,696	108,966
ANIMALS																	
- at producer prices	2,384	2,640	8,730	1,185	7,815	12,904	2,125	7,743	63	4,057	1,279	1,382	515	882	6,370	50,181	60,072
- subsidies on product	263	40	337	316	736	1,360	618	333	6	60	95	169	114	57	2,006	4,408	6,511
- taxes on product	15	0	0	0	0	31	13	36	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	101	101
- at basic prices	2,632	2,680	9,067	1,501	8,551	14,233	2,730	8,039	69	4,117	1,368	1,551	629	939	8,375	54,488	66,482
Cattle																	
- at producer prices	963	360	3,339	192	2,085	6,466	1,380	3,356	45	1,326	478	279	216	311	2,042	20,124	22,837
- subsidies on product	158	38	293	44	331	1,146	462	141	6	28	80	119	63	51	1,386	2,871	4,346
- taxes on product	10	0	0	0	0	20	11	33	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	75	75
- at basic prices	1,111	398	3,632	236	2,415	7,592	1,831	3,464	51	1,354	557	398	279	362	3,429	22,919	27,108
Pigs																	
- at producer prices	1,106	1,811	4,170	232	3,093	2,491	231	1,854	17	1,978	701	452	211	369	1,204	16,535	19,918
- subsidies on product	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	0	35	2	0	152	154
- taxes on product	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	15	15
- at basic prices	1,192	1,811	4,170	232	3,093	2,485	230	1,854	17	1,995	707	452	245	370	1,204	16,672	20,057
Equines																	
- at producer prices	9	5	54	1	54	152	136	42	0	26	1	4	0	28	181	481	696
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	9	5	54	1	54	152	138	42	0	26	1	4	0	28	181	482	697
Sheep and goats																	
- at producer prices	6	4	124	603	1,226	556	218	221	0	81	13	186	0	9	983	3,235	4,231
- subsidies on product	1	2	43	272	406	213	155	192	0	15	5	50	3	5	619	1,357	1,983
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
- at basic prices	8	6	168	875	1,632	764	372	409	1	97	18	236	3	13	1,603	4,582	6,203

Table A.3. (continuation)

Economic accounts for agriculture in 1999

at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu/Euro)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Poultry																	
- at producer prices	292	174	710	122	956	2,888	160	1,596	0	633	86	350	76	93	1,914	7,870	10,051
- subsidies on product	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	27	27
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	304	174	710	122	956	2,889	160	1,596	0	634	86	350	90	93	1,914	7,897	10,078
ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	1,076	1,548	8,899	1,063	2,715	8,675	1,443	4,967	85	3,527	890	697	1,002	1,196	4,519	35,041	42,304
- subsidies on product	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	217	30	0	234	264
- taxes on product	1	6	5	8	0	17	12	0	1	22	1	0	0	0	13	66	85
- at basic prices	1,078	1,542	8,894	1,055	2,715	8,661	1,430	4,967	85	3,516	890	698	1,219	1,226	4,506	35,209	42,483
Milk																	
- at producer prices	962	1,473	8,106	828	2,097	7,553	1,411	4,105	83	3,206	788	611	805	1,100	3,939	30,556	37,067
- subsidies on product	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	30	0	223	253
- taxes on product	1	6	5	8	0	17	12	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	13	66	85
- at basic prices	964	1,467	8,101	820	2,097	7,539	1,399	4,105	82	3,184	788	611	1,022	1,131	3,926	30,712	37,236
Eggs																	
- at producer prices	114	70	778	166	549	906	22	832	2	265	83	59	44	86	523	3,821	4,500
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
- at basic prices	114	70	778	166	549	906	22	832	2	276	83	59	44	86	523	3,831	4,510
Other animal products																	
- at producer prices	1	5	16	68	69	216	9	30	0	56	19	28	153	10	57	665	738
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	1	5	16	69	69	216	9	30	0	56	19	28	153	10	57	666	738
= **AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT**																	
- at producer prices	6,504	6,856	37,035	8,317	29,195	53,506	4,581	37,842	225	16,771	4,300	5,876	2,786	3,739	18,679	206,938	236,212
- subsidies on product	412	578	3,292	2,518	3,336	6,365	740	2,817	16	240	385	433	528	396	3,630	21,082	25,687
- taxes on product	71	6	165	8	0	123	26	210	1	22	10	5	0	0	13	640	659
- at basic prices	6,844	7,429	40,162	10,828	32,531	59,747	5,294	40,449	240	16,990	4,676	6,304	3,314	4,135	22,296	227,379	261,239
+ **AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT**																	
- at producer prices	28	287	1,214	0	111	2,541	273	917	7	1,349	187	5	99	100	1,081	6,730	8,198
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	38	38
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	28	287	1,214	0	111	2,541	273	917	7	1,386	187	5	99	100	1,081	6,768	8,235
= **AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT**																	
- at producer prices	6,532	7,143	38,249	8,317	29,307	56,047	4,853	38,758	232	18,120	4,487	5,881	2,885	3,839	19,759	213,668	244,409
- subsidies on product	412	578	3,292	2,518	3,336	6,365	740	2,817	16	278	385	433	528	396	3,630	21,120	25,724
- taxes on product	71	6	165	8	0	123	26	210	1	22	10	5	0	0	13	640	659
- at basic prices	6,872	7,716	41,376	10,828	32,642	62,288	5,567	41,365	247	18,376	4,863	6,309	3,413	4,235	23,376	234,147	269,474

Table A.3. (continuation)

Economic accounts for agriculture in 1999

at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu/Euro)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+	**SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)**																	
	- at producer prices	48	8	107	523	862	888	0	683	5	81	405	0	122	150	785	3,726	4,668
	- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- at basic prices	48	8	107	523	862	888	0	683	5	81	405	0	122	150	785	3,726	4,668
=	**OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'**																	
	- at producer prices	6,580	7,151	38,356	8,841	30,168	56,935	4,853	39,442	237	18,201	4,892	5,881	3,007	3,989	20,544	217,393	249,078
	- subsidies on product	412	578	3,292	2,518	3,336	6,365	740	2,817	16	278	385	433	528	396	3,630	21,120	25,724
	- taxes on product	71	6	165	8	0	123	26	210	1	22	10	5	0	0	13	640	659
	- at basic prices	6,921	7,724	41,483	11,351	33,504	63,176	5,567	42,049	252	18,457	5,268	6,309	3,535	4,385	24,161	237,872	274,143
-	**TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION**	4,224	4,579	24,667	2,909	11,452	31,838	2,967	13,168	123	9,997	2,922	2,913	2,460	2,937	13,214	109,640	130,370
	SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	250	114	826	244	456	1,880	67	535	6	975	145	319	70	146	507	5,772	6,539
	ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	316	227	2,255	547	812	2,141	341	1,450	8	1,078	245	191	203	313	938	9,587	11,065
	FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	220	220	1,535	245	889	2,812	338	796	9	231	123	205	224	201	1,142	7,628	9,190
	PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	192	162	1,104	221	587	2,648	62	670	6	317	81	149	53	69	938	6,089	7,258
	VETERINARY EXPENSES	189	115	711	80	415	1,019	94	29	7	234	180	34	56	27	419	3,048	3,609
	FEEDINGSTUFFS	2,302	2,480	11,041	1,224	5,137	11,545	1,283	6,812	49	3,333	1,085	1,397	1,045	1,195	3,431	46,253	53,358
	MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	326	339	1,933	61	1,595	2,302	161	267	11	594	234	55	142	234	979	7,681	9,233
	MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	59	121	601	35	280	475	64	98	2	114	47	42	60	94	481	1,876	2,571
	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	65	276	1,212	99	494	2,528	273	516	6	1,282	488	4	99	100	930	7,066	8,372
	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	307	525	3,448	153	789	4,488	283	1,996	20	1,838	294	518	508	559	3,451	14,641	19,176
=	**GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES**	2,697	3,145	16,816	8,443	22,052	31,338	2,600	28,881	129	8,459	2,346	3,396	1,076	1,448	10,947	128,233	143,773
-	**FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION**	606	934	7,148	647	2,581	7,661	578	7,210	53	2,104	1,246	730	716	634	2,775	31,282	35,625
=	**NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES**	2,090	2,211	9,668	7,795	19,470	23,677	2,022	21,670	76	6,356	1,100	2,666	360	814	8,172	96,951	108,148
-	**COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES**	279	525	3,649	477	2,788	5,064	254	6,265	10	1,768	107	560	424	235	3,059	21,646	25,466
-	**OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION**	17	130	419	165	129	1,239	5	530	1	384	119	13	0	4	138	3,020	3,292
+	**OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION**	71	184	1,754	278	863	1,483	422	1,706	27	450	992	149	1,182	394	546	9,376	10,499
=	**FACTOR INCOME**	2,144	2,265	11,002	7,908	20,205	23,921	2,439	22,847	102	6,422	1,973	2,802	1,541	1,203	8,580	103,306	115,355
=	**NET OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME**	1,865	1,740	7,353	7,430	17,417	18,857	2,185	16,582	92	4,654	1,866	2,242	1,117	968	5,521	81,660	89,889
-	**RENTS PAID**	157	170	1,202	273	688	2,058	160	296	11	65	116	62	90	131	362	5,177	5,840
-	**INTEREST PAID**	393	1,005	2,132	368	915	1,856	230	940	8	1,407	128	203	173	356	923	8,754	11,038
+	**INTEREST RECEIVED**	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	69	0	0	18	0	240	372
=	**NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME**	1,315	679	4,020	6,789	15,813	14,943	1,795	15,346	72	3,353	1,691	1,978	854	500	4,236	67,969	73,383

Table A.4

Percentage change in volume of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ **PRODUCTION VÉGÉTALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-5.3	1.5	-3.1	-1.2	3.2	-1.2	5.7	-3.0	-3.1	1.1	-7.6	-9.4	13.0	2.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2
- subventions sur les produits	-1.9	2.2	-5.8	-3.9	28.4	-3.3	5.6	-1.6	3.0	8.1	-15.7	-4.3	45.4	4.3	-6.6	2.0	1.3
- impôts sur les produits	-13.2	:	-0.9	:	:	-3.0	0.0	-2.0	:	0.0	-7.7	-20.0	:	:	:	-3.3	-3.3
- valeurs au prix de base	-5.0	1.6	-3.5	-1.9	6.3	-1.4	5.7	-2.9	-2.4	1.2	-8.6	-9.0	17.4	2.9	-2.3	-0.9	-0.9
CEREALES (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	1.3	7.5	1.6	-2.3	52.4	2.5	16.9	-2.3	7.3	37.1	-6.5	0.6	48.0	11.0	8.6	7.7	7.8
- subventions sur les produits	0.1	8.0	2.0	-3.4	63.9	2.7	8.1	-0.1	5.2	37.8	-11.5	2.7	52.9	7.3	5.0	10.4	9.7
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-2.6	:	-2.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.3	-2.3
- valeurs au prix de base	1.0	7.7	1.7	-2.8	56.4	2.6	14.2	-1.6	6.7	37.3	-8.1	1.4	49.8	9.8	7.5	8.6	8.5
PLANTES INDUSTRIELLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-11.0	-15.9	-13.4	1.8	21.6	-10.6	3.3	-0.9	3.8	-1.7	-20.7	-6.9	-11.8	-4.1	-15.9	-6.3	-7.5
- subventions sur les produits	-3.0	-28.5	-32.8	-2.8	41.2	-14.8	:	-9.1	4.0	:	-29.8	-16.8	-13.3	-15.0	-36.3	-7.8	-10.8
- impôts sur les produits	-13.2	:	-0.9	:	:	-10.8	0.0	-1.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.9	-3.9
- valeurs au prix de base	-10.2	-19.2	-18.6	-0.8	29.7	-12.0	3.4	-2.8	3.9	-1.7	-22.8	-10.7	-12.2	-6.2	-21.8	-6.9	-8.6
PLANTES FOURRAGÈRES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-5.0	2.0	-3.3	-2.3	5.1	-0.2	6.7	-3.5	0.2	-5.0	-15.6	1.5	3.8	0.3	1.9	-2.0	-1.8
- subventions sur les produits	-5.0	:	:	:	5.1	-1.0	:	-5.5	0.2	-5.0	:	:	:	:	2.5	-1.8	-1.3
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-5.0	2.0	-3.3	-2.3	5.1	-0.3	6.7	-3.6	0.2	-5.0	-15.6	1.5	3.8	0.3	2.2	-2.0	-1.7
PRODUITS MARAÎCHERS ET HORTICOLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-4.1	-5.0	-2.5	-0.2	-3.4	-0.3	0.0	1.0	-4.3	-0.4	1.9	-2.7	-4.1	-2.7	-1.7	-1.0	-1.1
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	-4.2	0.0	:	:	:	1.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.9	0.9
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	4.4	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.4
- valeurs au prix de base	-4.1	-5.0	-2.5	-0.2	-3.4	-0.3	0.0	1.0	-4.3	-0.4	1.8	-2.7	-4.1	-2.7	-1.7	-1.0	-1.1
POMMES DE TERRE (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-7.0	12.0	15.6	5.0	-9.2	1.0	-3.1	0.4	0.3	16.5	-2.4	-31.0	-3.6	0.0	-13.8	4.1	1.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	1.1	:	:	:	16.5	:	-31.0	-3.6	0.0	:	3.9	3.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- valeurs au prix de base	-7.0	12.0	15.6	5.0	-9.2	1.0	-3.1	0.4	0.3	16.5	-2.4	-31.0	-3.6	0.0	-13.8	4.1	1.1
FRUITS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-8.0	10.0	-7.5	0.3	-5.9	-0.5	0.5	2.9	28.7	3.0	11.2	-6.9	42.9	-0.8	14.0	-2.0	-1.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	0.8	-13.7	-2.9	:	:	:	3.0	:	-20.4	:	:	:	-4.2	-4.2
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	7.1	:	:	:	:	11.2	:	:	:	:	8.1	8.1
- valeurs au prix de base	-8.0	10.0	-7.5	0.4	-5.9	-0.6	0.5	2.9	28.7	3.0	11.2	-7.8	42.9	-0.8	14.0	-2.1	-1.7
VINS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	-15.4	-3.3	13.2	-2.1	:	-8.0	-13.5	0.0	-13.2	-20.0	:	:	:	-5.1	-5.1
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	13.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	-20.0	:	:	:	-20.1	-20.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-13.2	-20.0	:	:	:	-7.9	-7.9
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	-15.4	-3.3	13.2	-2.1	:	-8.0	-13.5	0.0	-13.2	-20.0	:	:	:	-5.1	-5.1

Table A.4. (continuation)

Percentage change in volume of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
HUILE D'OLIVE																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	:	-7.6	-23.2	:	:	-28.0	:	0.0	:	23.1	:	:	:	-19.7	-19.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-7.6	-23.2	:	:	-0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-12.3	-12.3
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	:	-7.6	-23.2	:	:	-20.5	:	0.0	:	23.1	:	:	:	-17.1	-17.1
AUTRES PRODUITS VÉGÉTAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	:	-3.0	-3.0	-36.4	-6.0	:	-20.0	0.0	2.0	-2.2	-3.3	-3.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	-36.4	-6.0	:	:	0.0	2.0	-35.7	-3.0	-4.9
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	:	-2.8	-3.0	-36.4	-6.0	:	-20.0	0.0	2.0	-5.3	-3.3	-3.1
+ **PRODUCTION ANIMALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	2.2	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	-1.7	0.4	-2.9	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2	-0.5	2.8	1.4	-2.0	-4.0	-0.6	-0.9
- subventions sur les produits	3.3	-0.5	-3.9	-1.9	-1.6	1.4	18.6	-10.3	-1.9	1.8	-0.2	6.5	1.4	2.2	8.8	2.0	4.0
- impôts sur les produits	-0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	:	0.0	6.8	0.7	-0.2	4.2	-2.9	:	:	:	-3.5	1.6	1.2
- valeurs au prix de base	2.3	-0.1	-1.4	-0.2	-1.7	0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-0.5	3.1	1.4	-1.9	-2.0	-0.5	-0.7
ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.5	-0.9	-3.0	-0.5	-1.3	0.5	-6.3	-0.4	-3.0	-0.9	-3.5	1.7	-3.8	-4.4	-4.7	-0.9	-1.4
- subventions sur les produits	3.3	-0.5	-3.9	-1.9	-1.6	1.4	18.6	-10.3	-1.9	1.5	-0.2	6.5	-2.4	3.6	8.8	2.0	4.1
- impôts sur les produits	-1.1	:	:	:	:	-0.1	-10.0	0.7	:	:	-3.4	:	:	:	:	-1.4	-1.4
- valeurs au prix de base	3.5	-0.9	-3.0	-0.8	-1.3	0.6	-2.0	-0.8	-2.9	-0.8	-3.3	2.3	-3.5	-3.9	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9
Bovins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	2.4	-0.5	-5.4	0.0	-7.2	1.3	-7.4	0.5	-1.7	1.5	0.3	6.7	1.6	3.8	-5.5	-1.3	-1.6
- subventions sur les produits	2.4	-0.5	-6.2	0.0	-7.2	2.0	29.7	-12.3	-1.7	1.5	1.8	6.7	1.6	3.8	13.6	4.0	7.0
- impôts sur les produits	2.4	:	:	:	:	1.0	-9.5	0.7	:	:	0.9	:	:	:	:	-0.5	-0.5
- valeurs au prix de base	2.4	-0.5	-5.4	0.0	-7.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	-1.7	1.5	0.5	6.7	1.6	3.8	2.2	-0.8	-0.4
Porcins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	5.4	-2.0	-3.0	-0.6	0.9	-0.5	-6.7	1.5	-8.4	-3.0	-6.5	-4.9	-9.6	-13.8	-13.1	-1.1	-2.2
- subventions sur les produits	5.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.0	-13.8	:	-9.6	-13.8	:	-0.1	-0.3
- impôts sur les produits	5.4	:	:	:	:	-2.0	0.0	:	:	:	-6.2	:	:	:	:	-0.2	-0.2
- valeurs au prix de base	5.4	-2.0	-3.0	-0.6	0.9	-0.5	-6.7	1.5	-8.4	-3.0	-6.6	-4.9	-9.6	-13.8	-13.1	-1.1	-2.2
Equidés																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	2.2	0.0	-29.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	10.5	-3.6	-0.1	-2.0	-21.8	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.3
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	-45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.5	54.5
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	2.2	0.0	-29.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	9.6	-3.6	-0.1	-2.0	-21.8	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.4
Ovins et caprins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	0.0	11.0	-2.2	2.8	-2.0	-11.4	-3.3	-15.7	6.5	-2.4	6.1	0.0	8.0	-5.3	0.2	-1.0
- subventions sur les produits	-0.5	0.0	11.4	-2.2	2.8	-2.0	-13.8	-8.8	-15.7	6.5	-7.3	6.1	0.0	8.0	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-2.0	-22.2	1.0	:	:	-7.3	:	:	:	:	-3.4	-3.4
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	0.0	11.1	-2.2	2.8	-2.0	-12.4	-5.9	-15.7	6.5	-3.7	6.1	0.0	8.0	-4.1	-0.4	-1.4

Table A.4. (continuation)

Percentage change in volume of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Volailles																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.5	0.0	7.0	6.7	-2.5	0.0	-3.9	-3.8	142.4	0.0	-1.1	3.9	-3.3	0.0	1.4	-0.3	0.0
- subventions sur les produits	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	-3.3	:	:	-1.4	-1.4
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.1	:	:	:	:	-0.1	-0.1
- valeurs au prix de base	0.5	0.0	7.0	6.7	-2.5	0.0	-3.9	-3.8	142.4	0.0	-1.1	3.9	-3.3	0.0	1.4	-0.3	0.0
PRODUITS ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7	-2.8	0.2	2.2	-1.1	-0.1	-1.6	3.8	5.0	4.1	-0.3	-3.0	0.0	-0.3
- subventions sur les produits	1.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	3.0	:	5.9	3.4	-0.3	:	3.3	2.9
- impôts sur les produits	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.5	:	0.0	24.5	:	-0.2	4.2	2.2	:	:	:	-3.5	6.0	4.3
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.8	1.2	0.2	0.7	-2.8	0.2	1.7	-1.1	-0.1	-1.6	3.8	5.0	4.0	-0.3	-3.0	0.0	-0.3
Lait																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	-2.2	0.5	1.2	-1.0	-0.2	-2.0	4.1	4.4	3.4	-0.3	-3.7	0.0	-0.3
- subventions sur les produits	1.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	4.4	3.4	-0.3	:	3.3	2.9
- impôts sur les produits	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.5	:	0.0	24.5	:	-0.2	4.2	:	:	:	:	-3.5	6.1	4.3
- valeurs au prix de base	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	-2.2	0.5	0.8	-1.0	-0.2	-2.0	4.1	4.4	3.4	-0.3	-3.7	0.0	-0.3
Oeufs																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-15.9	-3.0	1.8	0.8	-5.5	-2.0	63.2	-1.5	5.4	3.0	2.2	13.3	-0.7	0.3	3.4	-0.8	-0.4
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.0	:	13.3	:	0.3	:	3.0	3.0
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.2	:	:	:	:	2.2	2.2
- valeurs au prix de base	-15.9	-3.0	1.8	0.8	-5.5	-2.0	63.2	-1.5	5.4	3.0	2.2	13.3	-0.7	0.3	3.4	-0.8	-0.4
Autres produits animaux																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.4	0.0	-12.2	1.7	0.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.4	0.0	-12.2	1.7	0.6
= **PRODUCTION DE BIENS AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-1.3	0.4	-2.3	-0.9	1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-2.2	-1.9	0.1	-4.0	-5.1	6.7	0.0	-2.9	-1.0	-1.1
- subventions sur les produits	1.5	2.0	-5.6	-3.7	21.8	-2.3	16.5	-2.7	1.1	6.2	-11.9	-0.1	17.9	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
- impôts sur les produits	-10.4	1.0	-0.9	0.5	:	-1.9	6.6	-1.5	-0.2	4.2	-4.9	-20.0	:	:	-3.5	-2.1	-2.1
- valeurs au prix de base	-1.1	0.6	-2.5	-1.5	3.5	-0.7	0.7	-2.3	-1.7	0.1	-4.7	-4.7	8.5	0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.8
+ **PRODUCTION DE SERVICES AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	0.4	:	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.1	-4.4	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	-3.0	0.8	0.3
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.0	:	:	:	:	:	-1.0	-1.0
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	0.4	:	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.1	-4.4	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	-3.0	0.8	0.3
= **PRODUCTION AGRICOLE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-1.3	0.4	-2.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.4	-0.9	-2.1	-2.0	0.0	-3.9	-5.1	6.5	0.1	-2.9	-0.9	-1.0
- subventions sur les produits	1.5	2.0	-5.6	-3.7	21.8	-2.3	16.5	-2.7	1.1	5.3	-11.9	-0.1	17.9	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
- impôts sur les produits	-10.4	1.0	-0.9	0.5	:	-1.9	6.6	-1.5	-0.2	4.2	-4.9	-20.0	:	:	-3.5	-2.1	-2.1
- valeurs au prix de base	-1.1	0.6	-2.5	-1.5	3.5	-0.6	0.6	-2.2	-1.8	0.1	-4.5	-4.7	8.3	0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.7

Table A.4. (continuation)

Percentage change in volume of 2000 over 1999

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+	**ACTIVITÉS SECONDAIRES NON AGRICOLES (NON SÉPARABLES)**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	-5.4	0.0	-0.2	2.7	:	1.3	13.0	4.4	0.0	:	7.9	0.5	4.3	1.0	1.6
	- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	-5.4	0.0	-0.2	2.7	:	1.3	13.0	4.4	0.0	:	7.9	0.5	4.3	1.0	1.6
=	**PRODUCTION DE LA BRANCHE AGRICOLE**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	-1.3	0.4	-2.2	-0.8	1.4	-0.4	-0.9	-2.1	-1.7	0.0	-3.5	-5.1	6.6	0.1	-2.6	-0.9	-1.0
	- subventions sur les produits	1.5	2.0	-5.6	-3.7	21.8	-2.3	16.5	-2.7	1.1	5.3	-11.9	-0.1	17.9	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
	- impôts sur les produits	-10.4	1.0	-0.9	0.5	:	-1.9	6.6	-1.5	-0.2	4.2	-4.9	-20.0	:	:	-3.5	-2.1	-2.1
	- valeurs au prix de base	-1.1	0.6	-2.5	-1.4	3.4	-0.6	0.6	-2.1	-1.5	0.1	-4.1	-4.7	8.3	0.4	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7
-	**CONSOMMATIONS INTERMÉDIAIRES**	-0.6	-0.2	-3.3	-0.6	-2.3	0.2	0.3	-1.1	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-3.0	1.1	-0.8	-2.3	-1.3	-1.3
	SEMENCES ET PLANTS	-0.3	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.9	-3.5	9.0	-0.6	0.0	-3.0	0.7	-13.4	0.9	-3.8	-2.3	-2.4	-2.4
	ÉNERGIE, LUBRIFIANTS	-1.0	-2.0	-3.0	0.0	0.9	-2.0	4.2	1.0	-5.5	1.0	-1.9	4.5	-1.3	-1.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8
	ENGRAIS ET AMENDEMENTS	-1.0	-3.0	-1.0	0.0	0.1	-1.0	-5.9	-2.7	0.0	0.0	-0.7	3.6	-0.2	5.6	-1.8	-1.0	-1.0
	PRODUITS DE PROTECTION DES CULTURES ET ANTIPARASITAIRES	-2.0	-5.0	-1.0	-4.8	0.3	0.5	9.0	-2.5	0.0	-1.0	0.4	-2.6	1.3	7.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4
	DÉPENSES VÉTÉRINAIRES	0.0	-2.0	-1.0	4.1	0.3	0.0	-2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
	ALIMENTS POUR ANIMAUX	2.3	1.0	-6.3	-0.7	-4.7	1.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1	-2.8	-1.0	4.7	0.3	-3.6	-1.9	-1.8
	ENTRETIEN DU MATÉRIEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	-2.7	0.0	4.7	-4.5	0.0	-1.0	0.5	17.3	1.8	-3.1	-3.1	-0.5	-0.8
	ENTRETIEN DES BÂTIMENTS	-1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	-1.6	-1.5	-0.1	-1.0	3.0	0.0	2.9	-3.0	-3.1	0.2	-0.5
	SERVICES AGRICOLES	:	-1.0	-0.2	-7.6	0.0	2.0	0.4	-1.5	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.0	-0.7	-0.2
	AUTRES BIENS ET SERVICES	0.0	-2.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-10.0	-5.0	-4.1	-3.6	-0.7	-1.4
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE BRUTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	-1.9	1.8	-1.3	-1.8	6.4	-1.3	1.1	-2.6	-2.4	1.3	-7.6	-6.2	24.6	3.0	-1.6	-0.1	-0.2
-	**CONSOMMATION DE CAPITAL FIXE**	:	0.0	-1.2	:	:	1.2	:	0.8	-5.0	1.0	:	9.5	-2.0	-0.7	14.0	-17.7	-14.4
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE NETTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	:	0.0	-1.2	:	:	1.2	:	0.8	-5.0	1.0	:	9.5	-2.0	-0.7	14.0	-17.7	-14.4

Table A.5

Percentage change in nominal prices of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ **PRODUCTION VÉGÉTALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	5.6	1.5	-1.7	3.0	-4.1	-0.2	-2.1	-2.2	3.5	3.0	0.3	-5.0	-2.4	-2.7	-5.2	-1.1	-1.3
- subventions sur les produits	20.4	-4.1	22.3	5.0	-17.1	2.1	-13.2	6.1	-2.4	0.4	23.1	3.7	4.7	-5.5	-3.5	3.0	2.1
- impôts sur les produits	10.0	:	-16.2	:	:	0.5	280.0	-6.3	:	0.0	8.3	155.1	:	:	:	-4.9	-4.9
- valeurs au prix de base	6.2	0.6	1.5	3.5	-6.1	0.1	-3.5	-1.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	-4.6	-1.3	-3.1	-4.9	-0.6	-0.9
CEREALES (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-9.6	5.0	2.8	6.4	-0.9	-5.3	-4.6	-1.1	2.0	-0.3	0.7	-3.9	-5.5	-7.3	-8.8	-1.6	-2.2
- subventions sur les produits	31.9	-4.0	12.9	16.4	-35.8	5.0	7.0	5.4	4.0	-12.3	21.9	-17.4	-5.1	-0.5	0.6	-0.5	-0.5
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	1.4	:	-7.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-5.5	-5.5
- valeurs au prix de base	1.0	2.2	6.1	10.4	-13.6	-2.3	-1.2	1.2	2.6	-3.2	7.2	-9.5	-5.4	-5.0	-6.0	-1.2	-1.6
PLANTES INDUSTRIELLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	8.0	3.3	4.0	5.1	-4.7	7.9	-0.8	-2.7	14.9	3.8	4.1	0.0	0.6	-0.7	6.5	3.6	3.8
- subventions sur les produits	7.9	-4.8	72.0	-3.1	-20.9	-5.9	:	-4.9	-42.5	:	28.2	20.1	10.0	-17.3	-16.4	2.0	0.5
- impôts sur les produits	10.0	:	-16.2	:	:	3.4	280.0	-0.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-7.6	-7.6
- valeurs au prix de base	7.7	1.4	18.5	0.5	-12.0	3.5	-3.3	-2.4	-9.3	3.8	9.2	7.1	2.7	-3.6	1.1	3.3	3.0
PLANTES FOURRAGÈRES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	-8.3	-0.6	5.0	-1.1	0.1	-2.0	0.0	4.5	-4.2	1.4	0.3	-4.0	2.6	-3.0	-2.9
- subventions sur les produits	4.6	:	:	:	1.1	6.7	:	0.4	7.2	11.4	:	:	:	:	-12.9	10.0	6.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.3	0.0	-8.3	-0.6	4.8	-0.4	0.1	-1.9	0.9	5.4	-4.2	1.4	5.2	-4.0	-4.8	-2.4	-2.4
PRODUITS MARAÎCHERS ET HORTICOLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	9.1	5.4	4.7	10.1	1.0	4.6	0.5	1.0	-12.9	8.9	-1.4	-5.6	2.2	7.0	2.6	3.9	3.9
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	-30.4	0.0	:	:	:	-1.3	:	:	:	:	:	-3.3	-3.3
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-4.2	:	:	:	:	-0.4	-0.4
- valeurs au prix de base	9.1	5.4	4.7	10.1	1.0	4.6	0.5	1.0	-12.9	8.8	-1.4	-5.6	2.2	7.0	2.6	3.9	3.9
POMMES DE TERRE (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	8.0	-31.7	-37.5	-2.8	7.0	4.5	-15.4	-16.5	0.0	-30.0	4.0	11.5	-19.5	0.0	-22.5	-14.9	-16.1
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	9.8	:	:	:	-5.6	:	50.0	-17.0	0.0	:	6.3	6.2
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- valeurs au prix de base	8.0	-31.7	-37.5	-2.8	7.1	4.7	-15.4	-16.5	0.0	-29.8	4.0	11.7	-19.5	0.0	-22.5	-14.7	-15.9
FRUITS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.9	-1.5	10.0	3.3	-12.4	8.5	-12.6	-1.9	4.7	8.5	-4.1	-10.4	2.0	-5.0	-15.1	-2.7	-3.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	9.8	355.1	3.0	:	:	:	-2.9	:	88.5	:	:	:	34.9	34.9
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-10.1	:	:	:	:	-2.5	-2.5
- valeurs au prix de base	11.9	-1.5	10.0	3.9	-11.5	8.3	-12.6	-1.9	4.7	8.3	-4.1	-4.9	2.0	-5.0	-15.1	-2.0	-2.4
VINS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	6.0	1.5	-1.5	-3.7	:	-6.0	9.6	0.0	10.8	-6.5	:	:	:	-3.4	-3.4
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	272.8	:	:	:	272.8	272.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-4.0	:	:	:	:	15.3	155.1	:	:	:	32.1	32.1
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	6.0	1.5	-1.5	-3.7	:	-6.0	9.6	0.0	10.8	-6.8	:	:	:	-3.4	-3.4

Table A.5. (continuation)

Percentage change in nominal prices of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
HUILE D'OLIVE																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	:	-9.2	-17.3	:	:	-8.7	:	0.0	:	1.8	:	:	:	-10.8	-10.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	8.6	29.9	:	:	12.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.9	17.9
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	:	-2.6	3.7	:	:	-1.4	:	0.0	:	1.8	:	:	:	-0.1	-0.1
AUTRES PRODUITS VÉGÉTAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	:	-0.1	-0.1	:	0.7	-2.8	0.0	-1.0	:	-6.5	0.0	2.9	-7.8	-1.1	-1.2
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	-75.7	:	74.8	6.4	:	:	0.0	-66.9	0.0	-52.5	-52.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	:	-0.1	-0.2	:	-23.9	-2.8	27.4	-0.9	:	-6.5	0.0	-31.6	-7.3	-2.2	-2.6
+ **PRODUCTION ANIMALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	17.1	13.4	10.2	6.2	10.3	5.4	8.2	7.4	3.5	11.8	7.8	12.0	0.8	2.3	0.7	8.6	7.8
- subventions sur les produits	-47.2	5.2	74.3	-13.9	-5.4	18.6	3.9	-20.2	40.4	-17.4	14.9	-17.2	-25.9	-3.2	-11.2	2.9	-1.5
- impôts sur les produits	2.0	17.9	-0.1	76.6	:	5.6	10.4	-8.9	41.3	0.0	3.0	:	:	:	80.5	8.4	13.5
- valeurs au prix de base	12.5	13.2	11.3	3.6	9.3	6.2	8.5	6.8	4.7	11.5	8.1	9.8	-4.3	2.0	-1.5	8.3	7.3
ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	20.9	20.4	14.4	7.2	12.7	6.0	13.7	10.6	5.0	17.3	14.9	14.7	3.4	4.1	5.5	11.6	11.3
- subventions sur les produits	-46.6	5.2	74.3	-13.9	-5.4	18.6	3.9	-20.2	40.4	-20.0	14.9	-17.4	-72.5	-5.2	-12.7	3.3	-1.9
- impôts sur les produits	-13.8	:	:	:	:	8.2	0.4	-8.9	:	:	3.5	:	:	:	:	-2.6	-2.6
- valeurs au prix de base	14.4	20.2	16.6	2.8	11.1	7.2	12.7	9.5	8.2	16.7	15.0	11.0	-10.6	3.5	0.7	11.0	10.0
Bovins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	1.3	-2.4	1.6	2.7	-2.0	0.6	11.8	3.2	0.0	3.5	0.9	2.4	-3.3	-2.0	-1.2	1.9	1.5
- subventions sur les produits	-10.9	5.4	89.0	11.9	5.8	24.6	4.7	-10.0	40.8	-26.9	15.2	-14.8	-53.9	-5.6	-13.6	17.0	6.3
- impôts sur les produits	-19.3	:	:	:	:	4.0	0.5	-9.0	:	:	-0.9	:	:	:	:	-5.4	-5.4
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.3	-1.6	8.6	4.4	-0.9	4.2	11.9	2.8	4.8	2.9	3.0	-2.7	-14.8	-2.5	-6.8	4.1	2.5
Porcins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	36.7	31.1	28.0	14.9	22.4	23.0	25.9	21.9	14.9	32.5	27.5	23.2	12.5	13.4	19.6	26.1	26.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-14.1	16.0	:	:	16.0	:	-84.7	-75.1
- impôts sur les produits	-3.7	:	:	:	:	24.0	0.0	:	:	:	6.6	:	:	:	:	9.4	9.4
- valeurs au prix de base	26.3	31.1	28.0	14.9	22.4	23.0	26.0	21.9	14.9	32.1	27.5	23.2	-3.4	13.4	20.9	25.1	25.2
Equidés																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	2.0	43.5	0.5	36.8	2.9	-28.0	0.0	2.8	8.2	6.4
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	24.4	2.0	43.5	0.5	36.8	2.9	-28.0	0.0	2.8	8.4	6.5
Ovins et caprins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-2.9	0.0	8.0	7.2	-3.6	12.9	17.2	3.1	31.6	6.0	2.5	2.8	620.0	-5.0	13.1	4.0	6.0
- subventions sur les produits	-10.2	0.0	-9.8	-18.2	-13.7	-14.7	0.0	-27.4	12.8	-14.4	7.9	-23.3	-58.1	-7.4	-12.6	-15.4	-14.5
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	6.0	0.0	-7.5	:	:	7.9	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.5
- valeurs au prix de base	-4.3	0.0	3.4	-0.7	-6.1	5.3	10.2	-10.7	28.4	2.7	3.9	-2.8	-36.9	-5.9	2.9	-1.7	-0.5

Table A.5. (continuation)

Percentage change in nominal prices of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Volailles																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	25.9	0.3	3.0	1.1	37.1	3.0	-2.1	14.8	80.7	3.0	-1.3	18.7	-0.1	-0.7	1.5	10.8	8.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.1
- valeurs au prix de base	20.8	0.3	3.0	1.1	37.2	3.0	-2.1	14.8	80.7	3.0	-1.3	18.7	-15.3	-0.7	1.5	10.4	8.4
PRODUITS ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	8.3	1.7	6.1	5.2	3.3	4.3	0.6	2.5	2.4	5.4	-1.8	7.0	-0.6	1.0	-6.1	4.3	3.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-7.1	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	-2.9	:	152.8	-2.9	0.7	:	-4.2	8.6
- impôts sur les produits	185.6	17.9	-0.1	76.6	:	0.9	18.0	:	41.3	0.0	-2.2	:	:	:	80.5	23.9	31.5
- valeurs au prix de base	7.7	1.2	6.2	4.7	3.3	4.4	0.6	2.5	2.0	5.4	-1.8	7.0	-1.4	0.9	-5.6	4.2	3.0
Lait																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.9	1.4	4.8	5.6	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-1.2	0.1	2.5	-2.5	4.5	-0.3	0.8	-7.6	2.2	1.1
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	211.1	-2.9	0.7	:	-4.3	9.1
- impôts sur les produits	185.6	17.9	-0.1	76.6	:	0.9	18.0	:	41.3	0.0	:	:	:	:	80.5	24.1	31.7
- valeurs au prix de base	3.3	0.9	4.8	4.9	-1.8	2.6	0.8	-1.2	-0.3	2.5	-2.5	4.5	-1.4	0.8	-7.0	2.1	1.1
Oeufs																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	52.6	8.4	20.0	1.6	23.7	20.0	3.3	21.2	78.3	40.0	4.7	32.5	9.8	3.0	3.3	21.9	19.1
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.9	:	-22.2	:	-0.3	:	-3.0	-2.9
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.2	:	:	:	:	-2.2	-2.2
- valeurs au prix de base	52.6	8.4	20.0	1.6	23.8	20.0	3.3	21.2	78.3	38.3	4.7	32.5	9.8	3.0	3.3	21.8	19.0
Autres produits animaux																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	4.6	9.6	0.0	0.4	-29.2	-3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	-4.7	0.0	7.8	-0.4	0.1
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-7.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	4.6	9.6	0.0	0.4	-29.2	-3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	-4.7	0.0	7.8	-0.4	0.1
= **PRODUCTION DE BIENS AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.9	8.7	4.0	3.9	0.9	2.1	5.7	1.1	3.5	6.9	4.2	1.5	-0.7	0.0	-1.8	2.9	2.7
- subventions sur les produits	-24.2	-3.5	27.7	2.6	-15.0	5.8	1.3	3.2	13.6	-4.6	20.8	-5.0	-11.9	-5.0	-8.0	3.0	1.1
- impôts sur les produits	7.9	17.9	-15.7	76.6	:	2.5	16.5	-6.8	41.3	0.0	5.1	155.1	:	:	80.5	-1.3	0.4
- valeurs au prix de base	9.8	7.7	5.9	3.5	-1.0	2.4	5.8	1.2	4.0	6.8	5.5	0.9	-2.9	-0.5	-2.9	2.9	2.5
+ **PRODUCTION DE SERVICES AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	2.0	1.5	:	0.6	2.0	-3.1	2.2	0.0	4.0	2.5	2.9	0.9	1.0	-0.7	2.1	1.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.0	:	:	:	:	:	1.0	1.0
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	2.0	1.5	:	0.7	2.0	-3.1	2.2	0.0	3.9	2.5	2.9	0.9	1.0	-0.7	2.1	1.7
= **PRODUCTION AGRICOLE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.9	8.5	3.9	3.9	0.9	2.1	5.2	1.1	3.4	6.7	4.1	1.5	-0.8	0.0	-1.8	2.9	2.6
- subventions sur les produits	-24.2	-3.5	27.7	2.6	-15.0	5.8	1.3	3.2	13.6	-3.9	20.8	-5.0	-11.9	-5.0	-8.0	3.0	1.1
- impôts sur les produits	7.9	17.9	-15.7	76.6	:	2.5	16.5	-6.8	41.3	0.0	5.1	155.1	:	:	80.5	-1.3	0.4
- valeurs au prix de base	9.7	7.5	5.8	3.5	-1.0	2.4	5.3	1.3	3.9	6.6	5.4	0.9	-2.8	-0.5	-2.8	2.9	2.5

Table A.5. (continuation)

Percentage change in nominal prices of 2000 over 1999

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+	**ACTIVITÉS SECONDAIRES NON AGRICOLES (NON SÉPARABLES)**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	2.0	1.1	5.3	0.3	-3.5	:	0.9	0.0	1.4	2.5	:	-0.6	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.7
	- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	2.0	1.1	5.3	0.4	-3.5	:	0.4	0.0	1.4	2.5	:	-0.6	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.7
=	**PRODUCTION DE LA BRANCHE AGRICOLE**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.8	8.4	3.9	4.0	0.9	2.0	5.2	1.1	3.3	6.7	4.0	1.5	-0.8	0.1	-1.6	2.8	2.6
	- subventions sur les produits	-24.2	-3.5	27.7	2.6	-15.0	5.8	1.3	3.2	13.6	-3.9	20.8	-5.0	-11.9	-5.0	-8.0	3.0	1.1
	- impôts sur les produits	7.9	17.9	-15.7	76.6	:	2.5	16.5	-6.8	41.3	0.0	5.1	155.1	:	:	80.5	-1.3	0.4
	- valeurs au prix de base	9.6	7.5	5.8	3.6	-1.0	2.3	5.3	1.3	3.8	6.5	5.1	0.9	-2.8	-0.4	-2.6	2.9	2.5
-	**CONSOMMATIONS INTERMÉDIAIRES**	8.4	2.1	6.6	6.6	5.3	2.5	4.7	2.5	4.0	5.8	3.7	2.8	4.4	2.5	2.0	4.5	4.1
	SEMENCES ET PLANTS	-8.0	0.2	-1.0	3.7	1.0	-1.0	0.0	-2.1	-6.0	5.0	-1.3	-12.5	-0.9	-3.5	-9.3	-0.6	-1.3
	ÉNERGIE, LUBRIFIANTS	45.0	27.6	37.0	27.7	23.8	22.0	25.1	14.3	32.0	22.0	10.1	20.2	24.1	19.7	26.7	25.3	25.3
	ENGRAIS ET AMENDEMENTS	10.0	2.9	8.5	-0.2	9.4	-2.0	5.6	2.4	13.0	15.0	1.6	4.5	1.6	1.0	11.9	3.5	4.5
	PRODUITS DE PROTECTION DES CULTURES ET ANTIPARASITAIRES	2.5	7.2	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	-11.9	-0.2	2.0	0.0	-0.4	2.4	-1.3	-5.2	-12.0	0.6	-0.9
	DÉPENSES VÉTÉRINAIRES	3.0	8.1	5.0	-0.2	4.6	2.0	11.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	-0.2	-1.5	2.4	0.8	-1.8	3.2	2.8
	ALIMENTS POUR ANIMAUX	5.2	-0.5	4.5	2.6	3.0	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	4.0	2.2	2.8	1.4	-1.2	-0.5	2.9	2.4
	ENTRETIEN DU MATÉRIEL	1.5	0.0	2.5	5.0	4.0	1.0	6.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	4.5	1.0	2.3	3.4	0.0	2.4	2.1
	ENTRETIEN DES BÂTIMENTS	2.6	2.1	0.5	3.0	6.2	1.5	5.4	2.3	2.9	2.5	0.2	4.4	2.5	3.1	-0.7	2.2	1.7
	SERVICES AGRICOLES	:	2.0	1.0	-9.2	2.8	2.0	-3.1	2.2	0.0	4.0	6.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	2.0	3.1	2.9
	AUTRES BIENS ET SERVICES	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	5.6	1.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	6.2	4.4	7.3	4.3	1.2	2.2	2.1
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE BRUTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	11.6	15.2	4.6	2.6	-4.0	2.2	6.2	0.7	3.7	7.4	7.1	-0.8	-15.8	-6.1	-8.2	1.5	1.0
-	**CONSOMMATION DE CAPITAL FIXE**	:	1.0	1.7	:	:	0.8	:	1.6	1.0	2.5	:	-5.5	2.1	0.0	-14.4	23.4	18.3
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE NETTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	:	1.0	1.7	:	:	0.8	:	1.6	1.0	2.5	:	-5.5	2.1	0.0	-14.4	23.4	18.3

Table A.6

Percentage change in real prices of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ **PRODUCTION VÉGÉTALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	5.0	-1.3	-1.3	0.7	-7.2	-1.0	-6.2	-3.9	1.7	0.1	-0.5	-6.7	-5.4	-4.0	-7.4	-2.6	-2.9
- subventions sur les produits	19.8	-6.8	22.8	2.6	-19.7	1.3	-16.9	4.2	-4.0	-2.4	22.1	1.9	1.5	-6.7	-5.8	1.6	0.6
- impôts sur les produits	9.5	:	-15.9	:	:	-0.3	264.0	-8.0	:	0.0	7.5	150.6	:	:	:	-5.7	-5.7
- valeurs au prix de base	5.7	-2.3	1.9	1.2	-9.1	-0.7	-7.6	-3.2	1.0	0.1	2.0	-6.3	-4.4	-4.4	-7.1	-2.1	-2.4
CEREALES (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-10.0	2.1	3.2	4.0	-4.1	-6.0	-8.6	-2.8	0.3	-3.1	-0.1	-5.6	-8.4	-8.5	-10.9	-2.8	-3.5
- subventions sur les produits	31.2	-6.7	13.4	13.8	-37.8	4.1	2.4	3.5	2.3	-14.8	20.9	-18.9	-8.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	-9.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-6.9	-6.9
- valeurs au prix de base	0.5	-0.7	6.5	7.9	-16.3	-3.1	-5.4	-0.6	0.9	-5.9	6.3	-11.1	-8.3	-6.3	-8.2	-2.4	-3.0
PLANTES INDUSTRIELLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	7.5	0.4	4.4	2.8	-7.7	7.1	-5.0	-4.4	13.0	0.8	3.2	-1.8	-2.5	-2.0	4.0	2.5	2.5
- subventions sur les produits	7.4	-7.5	72.7	-5.3	-23.4	-6.6	:	-6.6	-43.5	:	27.2	18.0	6.6	-18.3	-18.3	0.6	-0.9
- impôts sur les produits	9.5	:	-15.9	:	:	2.6	264.0	-2.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-7.8	-7.8
- valeurs au prix de base	7.1	-1.5	19.0	-1.8	-14.8	2.7	-7.3	-4.1	-10.8	0.8	8.3	5.2	-0.5	-4.8	-1.3	2.1	1.6
PLANTES FOURRAGÈRES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-2.8	-7.9	-2.9	1.6	-1.9	-4.1	-3.7	-1.7	1.6	-5.0	-0.4	-2.8	-5.2	0.2	-3.9	-3.9
- subventions sur les produits	4.1	:	:	:	-2.1	5.9	:	-1.4	5.4	8.2	:	:	:	:	-14.9	8.6	5.3
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.2	-2.8	-7.9	-2.9	1.5	-1.2	-4.1	-3.6	-0.8	2.5	-5.0	-0.4	1.9	-5.2	-7.0	-3.4	-3.5
PRODUITS MARAÎCHERS ET HORTICOLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	8.6	2.4	5.1	7.6	-2.2	3.8	-3.7	-0.8	-14.4	5.8	-2.2	-7.3	-1.0	5.6	0.2	2.0	1.9
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	-32.6	-0.8	:	:	:	-4.1	:	:	:	:	:	-5.9	-5.9
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-4.9	:	:	:	:	-1.2	-1.2
- valeurs au prix de base	8.6	2.4	5.1	7.6	-2.2	3.8	-3.7	-0.8	-14.4	5.8	-2.2	-7.3	-1.0	5.6	0.2	2.0	1.9
POMMES DE TERRE (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	7.5	-33.6	-37.2	-4.9	3.6	3.7	-19.0	-18.0	-1.7	-32.0	3.2	9.5	-22.0	-1.3	-24.3	-16.1	-17.4
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	9.0	:	:	:	-8.2	:	47.3	-19.6	-1.3	:	4.9	4.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	-0.8
- valeurs au prix de base	7.5	-33.6	-37.2	-4.9	3.7	3.8	-19.0	-18.0	-1.7	-31.7	3.2	9.7	-22.0	-1.3	-24.3	-16.0	-17.3
FRUITS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.3	-4.3	10.4	1.0	-15.2	7.6	-16.3	-3.6	2.9	5.4	-4.8	-12.0	-1.2	-6.2	-17.1	-4.5	-4.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	7.4	340.6	2.2	:	:	:	-5.6	:	85.2	:	:	:	32.2	32.2
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-10.8	:	:	:	:	-3.2	-3.2
- valeurs au prix de base	11.3	-4.3	10.4	1.6	-14.3	7.4	-16.3	-3.6	2.9	5.3	-4.8	-6.6	-1.2	-6.2	-17.1	-3.9	-4.2
VINS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	6.4	-0.8	-4.6	-4.5	:	-7.7	7.8	:	10.0	-8.2	:	:	:	-4.6	-4.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	266.2	:	:	:	266.2	266.2
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-4.8	:	:	:	:	14.3	150.6	:	:	:	30.6	30.6
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	6.4	-0.8	-4.7	-4.5	:	-7.7	7.8	:	9.9	-8.4	:	:	:	-4.6	-4.6

Table A.6. (continuation)

Percentage change in real prices of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
HUILE D'OLIVE																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	:	-11.3	-19.9	:	:	-10.3	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	-12.8	-12.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	6.2	25.8	:	:	10.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.0	15.0
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	:	-4.8	0.4	:	:	-3.1	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	-2.5	-2.5
AUTRES PRODUITS VÉGÉTAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-2.8	:	-2.4	-3.3	:	-3.5	-4.5	-1.7	-3.8	:	-8.2	-3.1	1.6	-9.9	-3.8	-3.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	-76.7	:	71.9	3.4	:	:	-3.1	-67.3	-2.3	-54.1	-54.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-2.8	:	-2.4	-3.4	:	-27.1	-4.5	25.3	-3.7	:	-8.2	-3.1	-32.5	-9.4	-4.8	-5.2
+ **PRODUCTION ANIMALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	16.5	10.2	10.6	3.8	6.8	4.5	3.6	5.5	1.7	8.6	6.9	10.0	-2.3	1.0	-1.7	7.1	6.2
- subventions sur les produits	-47.5	2.2	75.0	-15.9	-8.4	17.6	-0.5	-21.6	38.1	-19.7	14.0	-18.7	-28.2	-4.4	-13.3	1.0	-3.5
- impôts sur les produits	1.5	14.5	0.3	72.6	:	4.8	5.7	-10.5	38.9	-2.8	2.2	:	:	:	76.3	6.4	11.2
- valeurs au prix de base	12.0	10.0	11.7	1.2	5.8	5.3	3.9	4.9	3.0	8.4	7.2	7.9	-7.3	0.7	-3.8	6.8	5.6
ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	20.3	17.0	14.9	4.7	9.1	5.2	9.0	8.6	3.3	14.0	14.0	12.7	0.2	2.8	3.1	10.0	9.5
- subventions sur les produits	-46.8	2.2	75.0	-15.9	-8.4	17.6	-0.5	-21.6	38.1	-22.3	14.0	-18.9	-73.4	-6.4	-14.8	1.5	-3.8
- impôts sur les produits	-14.2	:	:	:	:	7.3	-3.8	-10.5	:	:	2.7	:	:	:	:	-4.0	-4.0
- valeurs au prix de base	13.9	16.8	17.1	0.4	7.6	6.4	7.9	7.6	6.4	13.4	14.1	9.0	-13.4	2.2	-1.6	9.3	8.2
Bovins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.8	-5.1	2.0	0.4	-5.1	-0.2	7.1	1.4	-1.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	-6.3	-3.3	-3.5	0.5	0.0
- subventions sur les produits	-11.4	2.5	89.8	9.4	2.4	23.6	0.3	-11.6	38.4	-29.0	14.3	-16.3	-55.3	-6.8	-15.6	15.2	4.4
- impôts sur les produits	-19.7	:	:	:	:	3.2	-3.8	-10.6	:	:	-1.7	:	:	:	:	-6.9	-6.9
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.8	-4.4	9.0	2.0	-4.0	3.4	7.1	1.0	3.0	0.0	2.2	-4.4	-17.4	-3.8	-9.0	2.6	0.9
Porcins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	36.0	27.4	28.5	12.3	18.5	22.0	20.6	19.7	13.0	28.8	26.5	21.0	9.0	11.9	16.8	24.3	24.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-16.5	15.1	:	:	14.5	:	-85.0	-75.6
- impôts sur les produits	-4.2	:	:	:	:	23.0	-4.2	:	:	:	5.8	:	:	:	:	8.5	8.5
- valeurs au prix de base	25.7	27.4	28.5	12.3	18.5	22.0	20.7	19.7	13.0	28.4	26.5	21.0	-6.4	12.0	18.0	23.3	23.2
Equidés																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.2	-2.8	5.4	-2.2	-3.2	-0.8	18.9	0.2	41.1	-2.3	35.7	1.1	-30.2	-1.3	0.4	5.7	4.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95.8	95.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	3.2	-2.8	5.4	-2.2	-3.5	-0.8	19.2	0.2	41.1	-2.3	35.7	1.1	-30.2	-1.3	0.4	5.8	4.0
Ovins et caprins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-3.4	-2.8	8.4	4.8	-6.7	12.0	12.3	1.3	29.4	3.0	1.7	1.0	597.7	-6.2	10.4	1.6	3.6
- subventions sur les produits	-10.7	-2.8	-9.4	-20.0	-16.4	-15.4	-4.2	-28.7	10.9	-16.8	7.1	-24.7	-59.4	-8.6	-14.7	-17.4	-16.6
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	5.2	-4.2	-9.1	:	:	7.1	:	:	:	:	-0.9	-0.9
- valeurs au prix de base	-4.8	-2.8	3.8	-2.9	-9.1	4.4	5.5	-12.3	26.2	-0.2	3.0	-4.5	-38.9	-7.1	0.5	-3.9	-2.8

Table A.6. (continuation)

Percentage change in real prices of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Volailles																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	25.3	-2.5	3.4	-1.2	32.7	2.2	-6.2	12.8	77.7	0.1	-2.1	16.6	-3.2	-2.0	-0.9	9.1	6.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	-2.8	:	:	:	:	:	-96.1	-96.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.7	:	:	:	:	-0.7	-0.7
- valeurs au prix de base	20.2	-2.5	3.4	-1.2	32.8	2.2	-6.2	12.8	77.7	0.1	-2.1	16.6	-17.9	-2.0	-0.9	8.7	6.6
PRODUITS ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	7.7	-1.2	6.5	2.9	0.0	3.5	-3.6	0.7	0.7	2.4	-2.6	5.1	-3.7	-0.3	-8.3	3.0	1.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-9.2	0.0	-0.8	:	:	:	-5.6	:	148.3	-5.9	-0.6	:	-7.1	5.6
- impôts sur les produits	184.2	14.5	0.3	72.6	:	0.1	13.0	:	38.9	-2.8	-2.9	:	:	:	76.3	21.0	28.4
- valeurs au prix de base	7.2	-1.6	6.6	2.3	0.0	3.5	-3.6	0.7	0.3	2.4	-2.6	5.1	-4.5	-0.3	-7.8	2.9	1.5
Lait																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.4	-1.5	5.2	3.2	-4.9	1.8	-3.5	-2.9	-1.6	-0.4	-3.3	2.7	-3.4	-0.5	-9.7	1.0	-0.3
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	:	205.6	-5.9	-0.6	:	-7.2	6.1
- impôts sur les produits	184.2	14.5	0.3	72.6	:	0.1	13.0	:	38.9	-2.8	:	:	:	:	76.3	21.2	28.5
- valeurs au prix de base	2.8	-1.9	5.2	2.5	-4.9	1.8	-3.5	-2.9	-1.9	-0.4	-3.3	2.7	-4.5	-0.5	-9.2	0.9	-0.3
Oeufs																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	51.8	5.4	20.5	-0.6	19.7	19.1	-1.0	19.1	75.3	36.1	3.9	30.2	6.4	1.7	0.8	20.2	17.3
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-5.6	:	-23.6	:	-1.6	:	-5.7	-5.6
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.9	:	:	:	:	-2.9	-2.9
- valeurs au prix de base	51.8	5.4	20.5	-0.6	19.8	19.1	-1.0	19.1	75.3	34.4	3.9	30.2	6.4	1.7	0.8	20.1	17.2
Autres produits animaux																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-2.8	5.0	7.2	-3.2	-0.4	-32.2	-5.6	-1.7	-2.8	-0.8	0.6	-7.7	-1.3	5.3	-2.4	-1.9
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-9.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-2.8	5.0	7.1	-3.2	-0.4	-32.2	-5.6	-1.7	-2.8	-0.8	0.6	-7.7	-1.3	5.3	-2.4	-1.9
= **PRODUCTION DE BIENS AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.4	5.7	4.4	1.6	-2.3	1.3	1.3	-0.7	1.7	3.9	3.4	-0.3	-3.8	-1.3	-4.1	1.4	1.1
- subventions sur les produits	-24.6	-6.2	28.2	0.2	-17.7	4.9	-3.0	1.4	11.7	-7.3	19.9	-6.7	-14.6	-6.2	-10.2	1.4	-0.5
- impôts sur les produits	7.4	14.5	-15.4	72.6	:	1.7	11.6	-8.4	38.9	-2.8	4.3	150.6	:	:	76.3	-2.4	-0.7
- valeurs au prix de base	9.2	4.6	6.3	1.2	-4.2	1.6	1.3	-0.6	2.3	3.8	4.6	-0.9	-5.9	-1.8	-5.2	1.4	0.9
+ **PRODUCTION DE SERVICES AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-0.9	1.9	:	-2.6	1.2	-7.1	0.4	-1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	-2.2	-0.3	-3.0	0.7	0.2
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.8	:	:	:	:	:	-1.8	-1.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-0.9	1.9	:	-2.5	1.2	-7.1	0.4	-1.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	-2.2	-0.3	-3.0	0.7	0.2
= **PRODUCTION AGRICOLE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.3	5.4	4.3	1.6	-2.3	1.2	0.8	-0.7	1.6	3.7	3.3	-0.3	-3.9	-1.3	-4.1	1.4	1.0
- subventions sur les produits	-24.6	-6.2	28.2	0.2	-17.7	4.9	-3.0	1.4	11.7	-6.6	19.9	-6.7	-14.6	-6.2	-10.2	1.4	-0.5
- impôts sur les produits	7.4	14.5	-15.4	72.6	:	1.7	11.6	-8.4	38.9	-2.8	4.3	150.6	:	:	76.3	-2.4	-0.7
- valeurs au prix de base	9.2	4.4	6.2	1.2	-4.2	1.6	0.9	-0.5	2.2	3.6	4.5	-0.9	-5.8	-1.7	-5.1	1.4	0.9

Table A.6. (continuation)

Percentage change in real prices of 2000 over 1999

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+	**ACTIVITÉS SECONDAIRES NON AGRICOLES (NON SÉPARABLES)**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-0.9	1.5	3.0	-2.9	-4.2	:	-0.9	-1.7	-1.5	1.7	:	-3.7	-0.3	0.0	-1.5	-1.2
	- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-0.9	1.5	3.0	-2.8	-4.2	:	-1.4	-1.7	-1.5	1.7	:	-3.7	-0.3	0.0	-1.5	-1.2
=	**PRODUCTION DE LA BRANCHE AGRICOLE**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	11.2	5.4	4.3	1.6	-2.3	1.2	0.8	-0.7	1.5	3.7	3.2	-0.3	-3.9	-1.2	-3.9	1.3	1.0
	- subventions sur les produits	-24.6	-6.2	28.2	0.2	-17.7	4.9	-3.0	1.4	11.7	-6.6	19.9	-6.7	-14.6	-6.2	-10.2	1.4	-0.5
	- impôts sur les produits	7.4	14.5	-15.4	72.6	:	1.7	11.6	-8.4	38.9	-2.8	4.3	150.6	:	:	76.3	-2.4	-0.7
	- valeurs au prix de base	9.1	4.4	6.2	1.3	-4.2	1.5	0.9	-0.5	2.1	3.5	4.3	-0.9	-5.8	-1.7	-4.9	1.4	0.9
-	**CONSOMMATIONS INTERMÉDIAIRES**	7.9	-0.8	7.1	4.2	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	-0.4	3.1	2.6
	SEMENCES ET PLANTS	-8.5	-2.6	-0.6	1.4	-2.2	-1.8	-4.2	-3.8	-7.6	2.0	-2.0	-14.0	-4.0	-4.8	-11.4	-2.0	-2.8
	ÉNERGIE, LUBRIFIANTS	44.3	24.0	37.6	24.8	19.8	21.0	19.9	12.3	29.8	18.6	9.2	18.1	20.3	18.2	23.7	23.7	23.5
	ENGRAIS ET AMENDEMENTS	9.5	0.0	8.9	-2.5	5.9	-2.8	1.2	0.6	11.1	11.8	0.8	2.7	-1.6	-0.3	9.2	2.2	2.9
	PRODUITS DE PROTECTION DES CULTURES ET ANTIPARASITAIRES	2.0	4.2	2.4	-2.0	-2.4	-0.3	-15.6	-2.0	0.3	-2.8	-1.2	0.6	-4.4	-6.4	-14.1	-0.5	-2.2
	DÉPENSES VÉTÉRINAIRES	2.5	5.1	5.4	-2.4	1.3	1.2	6.6	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	-3.2	-0.8	-0.5	-4.1	2.0	1.4
	ALIMENTS POUR ANIMAUX	4.7	-3.3	5.0	0.3	-0.3	1.3	-3.3	-0.9	-0.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	-1.7	-2.5	-2.8	1.6	1.0
	ENTRETIEN DU MATÉRIEL	0.9	-2.8	2.9	2.6	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.8	-0.4	3.7	-0.8	-0.9	2.1	-2.3	1.1	0.6
	ENTRETIEN DES BÂTIMENTS	2.1	-0.8	0.9	0.7	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.2	-0.4	-0.6	2.6	-0.7	1.8	-3.0	1.0	0.2
	SERVICES AGRICOLES	:	-0.9	1.4	-11.3	-0.5	1.2	-7.1	0.4	-1.7	1.1	5.4	1.1	-2.2	-1.3	-0.4	1.7	1.4
	AUTRES BIENS ET SERVICES	1.5	-0.9	2.3	-0.1	2.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	5.4	2.6	4.0	3.0	-1.1	1.0	0.6
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE BRUTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	11.0	11.9	5.0	0.3	-7.0	1.4	1.7	-1.1	1.9	4.4	6.2	-2.6	-18.4	-7.3	-10.3	-0.1	-0.7
-	**CONSOMMATION DE CAPITAL FIXE**	:	-1.8	2.1	:	:	0.0	:	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	:	-7.2	-1.1	-1.3	-16.4	21.9	16.7
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE NETTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	:	-1.8	2.1	:	:	0.0	:	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	:	-7.2	-1.1	-1.3	-16.4	21.9	16.7

Table A.7

Percentage change in nominal value of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ **PRODUCTION VÉGÉTALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.1	3.0	-4.8	1.8	-1.1	-1.4	3.5	-5.2	0.2	4.2	-7.3	-14.0	10.3	-0.2	-6.5	-2.4	-2.5
- subventions sur les produits	18.1	-2.0	15.2	0.8	6.5	-1.2	91.7	4.4	0.6	8.6	3.8	-0.7	52.2	-1.4	-9.9	5.0	3.4
- impôts sur les produits	-4.5	:	-16.9	:	:	-2.6	380.0	-8.2	:	:	0.0	104.1	:	:	:	-8.1	-8.1
- valeurs au prix de base	0.9	2.2	-2.0	1.5	-0.2	-1.3	2.0	-4.3	0.3	4.3	-6.0	-13.3	15.9	-0.4	-7.1	-1.5	-1.7
CEREALES (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-8.4	12.9	4.4	3.9	51.0	-2.9	11.5	-3.4	9.5	36.7	-5.9	-3.4	39.8	3.0	-0.9	6.0	5.5
- subventions sur les produits	32.0	3.7	15.1	12.4	5.3	7.8	115.7	5.3	9.4	20.8	7.9	-15.2	45.1	6.8	5.6	9.8	9.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-1.3	0.0	-9.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-7.7	-7.7
- valeurs au prix de base	2.0	10.0	7.9	7.3	35.1	0.2	12.8	-0.4	9.5	32.9	-1.5	-8.2	41.7	4.2	1.1	7.3	6.7
PLANTES INDUSTRIELLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-3.9	-13.1	-9.9	7.0	15.9	-3.5	102.5	-3.5	19.2	2.0	-17.5	-6.9	-11.3	-4.8	-10.5	-3.0	-4.0
- subventions sur les produits	4.7	-32.0	15.6	-5.8	11.7	-19.8	0.0	-10.1	-40.2	:	-10.0	0.0	-4.6	-29.7	-46.7	-6.0	-10.4
- impôts sur les produits	-4.5	:	-16.9	:	:	-7.8	380.0	-2.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-11.2	-11.2
- valeurs au prix de base	-3.4	-18.1	-3.6	-0.3	14.2	-8.9	100.0	-5.1	-5.8	2.0	-15.7	-4.3	-9.8	-9.6	-21.0	-3.7	-5.8
PLANTES FOURRAGÈRES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-5.0	2.0	-11.3	-2.9	10.4	-1.4	6.7	-5.4	0.2	-0.7	-19.2	2.9	4.1	-3.7	4.5	-4.9	-4.6
- subventions sur les produits	-0.6	:	:	:	6.3	5.7	0.0	-5.1	7.5	5.8	:	:	:	:	-10.7	8.0	5.5
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-4.7	2.0	-11.3	-2.9	10.2	-0.7	6.7	-5.4	1.1	0.2	-19.2	2.9	9.2	-3.7	-2.7	-4.4	-4.1
PRODUITS MARAÎCHERS ET HORTICOLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	4.7	0.1	2.1	9.8	-2.4	4.3	100.5	2.0	-16.7	8.4	0.4	-8.1	-2.0	4.1	0.8	2.9	2.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	-33.3	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	-2.4	-2.4
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- valeurs au prix de base	4.7	0.1	2.1	9.8	-2.4	4.3	100.5	2.0	-16.7	8.4	0.4	-8.1	-2.0	4.1	0.8	2.8	2.7
POMMES DE TERRE (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.4	-23.5	-27.8	2.1	-2.8	5.6	-18.0	-16.2	0.3	-18.5	1.5	-23.1	-22.4	0.0	-33.2	-11.4	-15.2
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	11.0	0.0	:	:	10.0	:	3.4	-20.0	0.0	:	10.4	10.3
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- valeurs au prix de base	0.4	-23.5	-27.8	2.1	-2.8	5.7	-18.0	-16.2	0.3	-18.2	1.5	-22.9	-22.4	0.0	-33.2	-11.3	-15.1
FRUITS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.0	8.3	1.8	3.7	-17.6	8.0	87.8	1.0	34.8	11.8	6.6	-16.6	45.8	-5.8	-3.3	-4.6	-4.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	10.7	292.9	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	50.0	:	:	:	29.2	29.2
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	7.1	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	5.4	5.4
- valeurs au prix de base	3.0	8.3	1.8	4.3	-16.7	7.6	87.8	1.0	34.8	11.6	6.6	-12.3	45.8	-5.8	-3.3	-4.1	-4.0
VINS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	-10.3	-1.9	11.5	-5.8	0.0	-13.5	-5.2	:	-3.8	-25.2	:	:	:	-8.4	-8.4
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	#DIV/0!	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	197.8	:	:	:	197.8	197.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-5.9	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	104.1	:	:	:	21.7	21.7
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	-10.3	-1.9	11.5	-5.8	0.0	-13.5	-5.2	:	-3.9	-25.5	:	:	:	-8.4	-8.4

Table A.7. (continuation)

Percentage change in nominal value of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
HUILE D'OLIVE																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	:	-16.1	-36.5	:	0.0	-34.3	:	:	:	25.3	:	:	:	-28.4	-28.4
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	0.4	-0.2	:	0.0	12.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.5	3.5
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	:	-10.0	-20.3	:	0.0	-21.6	:	:	:	25.3	:	:	:	-17.2	-17.2
AUTRES PRODUITS VÉGÉTAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	:	-0.1	-0.1	:	-2.3	-5.7	-36.4	-6.9	:	-25.2	0.0	4.9	-9.8	-4.4	-4.2
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.9	:	11.1	0.0	:	:	0.0	-66.2	-35.7	-53.9	-55.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	:	-0.1	-0.2	:	-26.0	-5.7	-19.0	-6.8	:	-25.2	0.0	-30.2	-12.2	-5.3	-5.6
+ **PRODUCTION ANIMALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	19.7	13.1	8.6	6.3	8.4	5.7	5.0	6.7	2.1	10.4	7.2	15.2	2.2	0.2	-3.3	8.0	6.8
- subventions sur les produits	-45.5	4.7	67.5	-15.6	-6.9	20.2	123.2	-28.4	37.7	-15.9	14.7	-11.8	-24.9	-1.0	-3.4	5.0	2.4
- impôts sur les produits	1.0	19.0	0.0	77.5	:	5.6	117.8	-8.2	41.0	4.2	0.0	:	:	:	74.1	10.1	14.8
- valeurs au prix de base	15.1	13.0	9.8	3.4	7.4	6.6	7.7	5.8	3.3	10.2	7.5	13.2	-3.0	0.2	-3.4	7.8	6.5
ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	25.2	19.3	11.0	6.6	11.2	6.5	6.6	10.1	1.9	16.3	10.9	16.7	-0.5	-0.4	0.6	10.6	9.7
- subventions sur les produits	-44.8	4.7	67.5	-15.6	-6.9	20.2	123.2	-28.4	37.7	-18.8	14.7	-12.0	-73.2	-1.8	-5.1	5.3	2.1
- impôts sur les produits	-14.7	:	:	:	:	8.1	90.4	-8.2	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-3.9	-3.9
- valeurs au prix de base	18.4	19.1	13.1	1.9	9.6	7.8	10.4	8.6	5.0	15.8	11.2	13.5	-13.7	-0.5	-0.7	10.2	9.0
Bovins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.8	-2.9	-3.9	2.7	-9.0	1.9	3.6	3.7	-1.7	5.1	1.2	9.3	-1.8	1.7	-6.7	0.6	-0.1
- subventions sur les produits	-8.8	4.9	77.4	11.9	-1.8	27.0	135.8	-21.1	38.4	-25.8	17.3	-9.1	-53.2	-2.0	-1.8	21.7	13.8
- impôts sur les produits	-17.3	:	:	:	:	5.0	90.9	-8.4	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-5.9	-5.9
- valeurs au prix de base	2.2	-2.1	2.7	4.4	-8.0	5.7	11.8	2.8	3.0	4.4	3.6	3.8	-13.4	1.2	-4.7	3.2	2.1
Porcins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	44.0	28.5	24.1	14.2	23.5	22.4	17.5	23.7	5.2	28.5	19.3	17.2	1.7	-2.2	3.9	24.6	23.2
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	-16.7	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	-84.7	-75.2
- impôts sur les produits	1.5	:	:	:	:	21.5	100.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	9.2	9.2
- valeurs au prix de base	33.1	28.5	24.1	14.2	23.5	22.4	17.6	23.7	5.2	28.2	19.1	17.2	-12.7	-2.2	5.0	23.6	22.5
Equidés																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	6.0	0.0	-26.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	137.2	-1.7	43.3	-1.5	7.0	-17.7	-28.0	0.0	2.8	7.8	6.1
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.5	54.5
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	6.0	0.0	-26.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	136.3	-1.7	43.3	-1.5	7.0	-17.7	-28.0	0.0	2.8	7.7	6.0
Ovins et caprins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-3.4	0.0	19.8	4.8	-0.9	10.7	3.8	-0.3	10.9	12.9	0.0	9.1	620.0	2.6	7.1	4.2	4.9
- subventions sur les produits	-10.7	0.0	0.4	-20.0	-11.2	-16.4	86.2	-33.8	-5.0	-8.8	0.0	-18.6	-58.1	0.0	-14.5	-17.2	-16.3
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	77.8	-6.6	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-2.9	-2.9
- valeurs au prix de base	-4.7	0.0	14.8	-2.9	-3.5	3.2	-3.5	-15.9	8.2	9.4	0.0	3.2	-36.9	1.7	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9

Table A.7. (continuation)

Percentage change in nominal value of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Volailles																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	26.5	0.3	10.2	7.9	33.7	3.0	94.1	10.4	338.1	3.0	-2.3	23.3	-3.4	-0.7	2.9	10.5	8.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	-96.1	-96.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- valeurs au prix de base	21.4	0.3	10.2	7.9	33.8	3.0	94.1	10.4	338.1	3.0	-2.4	23.3	-18.1	-0.7	2.9	10.1	8.5
PRODUITS ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	7.4	2.5	6.4	5.9	0.4	4.5	2.8	1.4	2.3	3.7	1.9	12.3	3.5	0.7	-8.8	4.3	2.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-7.1	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	167.6	0.4	0.4	:	-1.0	11.8
- impôts sur les produits	188.5	19.0	0.0	77.5	:	0.9	146.9	:	41.0	4.2	0.0	:	:	:	74.1	31.4	37.1
- valeurs au prix de base	6.9	2.4	6.4	5.4	0.4	4.5	2.4	1.4	1.9	3.7	1.9	12.4	2.5	0.6	-8.3	4.2	2.7
Lait																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	5.0	2.4	4.9	6.3	-3.9	3.1	2.0	-2.2	-0.1	0.5	1.4	9.1	3.1	0.5	-11.0	2.3	0.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	:	223.1	0.4	0.4	:	-1.1	12.3
- impôts sur les produits	188.5	19.0	0.0	77.5	:	0.9	146.9	:	41.0	4.2	:	:	:	:	74.1	31.6	37.3
- valeurs au prix de base	4.3	2.3	4.9	5.7	-4.0	3.1	1.6	-2.2	-0.5	0.4	1.4	9.1	2.0	0.5	-10.4	2.2	0.8
Oeufs																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	28.3	5.2	22.1	2.4	17.0	17.6	168.6	19.4	87.9	44.2	7.0	50.1	9.0	3.3	6.7	20.8	18.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	-12.5	:	0.0	:	0.0	0.0
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- valeurs au prix de base	28.3	5.2	22.1	2.4	17.0	17.6	168.6	19.4	87.9	42.5	7.0	50.1	9.0	3.3	6.7	20.8	18.6
Autres produits animaux																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	0.0	-0.6	9.6	0.0	-0.6	-29.2	-4.4	-5.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.3	0.0	-5.3	1.3	0.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-7.1	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	0.0	-0.6	9.6	0.0	-0.6	-29.2	-4.4	-5.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.3	0.0	-5.3	1.3	0.7
= **PRODUCTION DE BIENS AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	10.5	9.2	1.6	3.0	2.3	1.5	4.7	-1.2	1.5	7.0	0.0	-3.6	5.9	0.0	-4.6	1.9	1.6
- subventions sur les produits	-23.1	-1.5	20.6	-1.2	3.5	3.3	118.0	0.5	14.8	1.3	6.5	-5.0	3.9	-1.3	-6.3	5.0	3.2
- impôts sur les produits	-3.2	19.0	-16.4	77.5	:	0.6	124.2	-8.2	41.0	4.2	0.0	104.1	:	:	74.1	-3.3	-1.6
- valeurs au prix de base	8.6	8.3	3.3	2.0	2.5	1.7	6.5	-1.0	2.2	6.9	0.6	-3.8	5.4	-0.1	-5.0	2.2	1.7
+ **PRODUCTION DE SERVICES AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	2.0	1.9	:	1.5	4.0	-2.7	3.3	-4.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.3	2.3	-3.7	2.9	2.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	2.0	1.9	:	1.6	4.0	-2.7	3.3	-4.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	1.3	2.3	-3.7	2.9	2.0
= **PRODUCTION AGRICOLE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	10.4	8.9	1.6	3.0	2.3	1.6	4.3	-1.1	1.3	6.7	0.1	-3.6	5.7	0.1	-4.6	1.9	1.6
- subventions sur les produits	-23.1	-1.5	20.6	-1.2	3.5	3.3	18.0	0.5	14.8	1.1	6.5	-5.0	3.9	-1.3	-6.3	5.0	3.2
- impôts sur les produits	-3.2	19.0	-16.4	77.5	:	0.6	24.2	-8.2	41.0	4.2	0.0	104.1	:	:	74.1	-3.3	-1.6
- valeurs au prix de base	8.5	8.1	3.2	2.0	2.5	1.8	6.0	-0.9	2.0	6.6	0.6	-3.8	5.3	0.0	-4.9	2.2	1.7

Table A.7. (continuation)

Percentage change in nominal value of 2000 over 1999

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+	**ACTIVITÉS SECONDAIRES NON AGRICOLES (NON SÉPARABLES)**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	0.0	2.0	-4.3	5.3	0.1	-0.9	0.0	1.7	13.0	5.8	2.5	:	7.3	1.5	6.7	1.4	2.3
	- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- valeurs au prix de base	0.0	2.0	-4.3	5.3	0.1	-0.9	0.0	1.7	13.0	5.8	2.5	:	7.3	1.5	6.7	1.4	2.3
=	**PRODUCTION DE LA BRANCHE AGRICOLE**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	10.3	8.9	1.6	3.1	2.3	1.6	4.3	-1.0	1.5	6.7	0.3	-3.6	5.8	0.2	-4.2	1.9	1.6
	- subventions sur les produits	-23.1	-1.5	20.6	-1.2	3.5	3.3	18.0	0.5	14.8	1.1	6.5	-5.0	3.9	-1.3	-6.3	5.0	3.2
	- impôts sur les produits	-3.2	19.0	-16.4	77.5	:	0.6	24.2	-8.2	41.0	4.2	0.0	104.1	:	:	74.1	-3.3	-1.6
	- valeurs au prix de base	8.5	8.1	3.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	6.0	-0.9	2.3	6.6	0.8	-3.8	5.3	0.0	-4.5	2.2	1.7
-	**CONSOMMATIONS INTERMÉDIAIRES**	7.8	1.8	3.1	6.0	2.9	2.6	5.0	1.4	3.4	4.8	2.3	-0.2	5.5	1.6	-0.3	3.2	2.7
	SEMENCES ET PLANTS	-8.3	-0.8	-2.0	3.7	1.8	-4.5	109.1	-2.7	-6.0	1.8	-0.6	-24.2	0.0	-7.2	-11.4	-3.0	-3.7
	ÉNERGIE, LUBRIFIANTS	43.6	25.0	32.9	27.7	24.8	19.6	30.4	15.4	24.8	23.2	7.9	25.6	22.5	17.6	25.5	24.5	24.4
	ENGRAIS ET AMENDEMENTS	8.9	-0.2	7.4	-0.2	9.5	-3.0	-0.6	-0.4	13.0	15.0	0.9	8.3	1.4	6.7	9.8	2.4	3.4
	PRODUITS DE PROTECTION DES CULTURES ET ANTIPARASITAIRES	0.5	1.8	1.0	-4.5	1.1	1.0	96.1	-2.7	2.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	2.0	-12.1	0.2	-1.4
	DÉPENSES VÉTÉRINAIRES	3.0	5.9	4.0	3.9	5.0	2.0	108.6	2.5	2.0	2.5	-0.2	1.3	3.8	0.0	-1.8	3.1	2.6
	ALIMENTS POUR ANIMAUX	7.6	0.5	-2.1	2.0	-1.9	3.2	0.7	-0.2	0.4	2.9	-0.7	1.7	6.2	-1.0	-4.1	0.9	0.5
	ENTRETIEN DU MATÉRIEL	1.5	0.0	2.5	7.3	1.2	1.0	111.1	-2.3	2.5	1.5	5.0	18.5	4.1	0.2	-3.0	1.9	1.3
	ENTRETIEN DES BÂTIMENTS	1.6	2.1	0.5	5.3	7.7	1.5	103.8	0.8	2.8	1.5	3.2	4.4	5.5	0.0	-3.7	2.4	1.2
	SERVICES AGRICOLES	2.0	1.0	0.8	-16.1	2.8	4.0	-2.7	0.7	0.0	3.0	5.2	2.9	1.3	0.0	6.1	2.4	2.8
	AUTRES BIENS ET SERVICES	2.0	0.0	1.9	4.9	6.5	1.0	4.0	0.6	2.5	1.5	5.3	-6.0	1.9	0.0	-2.4	1.5	0.7
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE BRUTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	9.5	17.3	3.3	0.8	2.2	0.9	7.3	-1.9	1.2	8.8	-1.1	-6.9	4.9	-3.3	-9.6	1.4	0.8
-	**CONSOMMATION DE CAPITAL FIXE**	-1.0	1.0	0.5	2.5	-0.1	2.0	9.2	2.4	-4.0	3.5	-0.9	3.4	0.1	-0.7	-2.5	1.6	1.3
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE NETTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	12.5	24.1	5.3	0.6	2.5	0.5	6.8	-3.4	4.9	10.6	-1.3	-9.8	14.6	-5.2	-12.0	1.3	0.7
-	**RÉMUNÉRATION DE SALARIÉS**	5.0	-1.0	1.6	2.7	1.3	2.5	-1.0	0.9	1.3	8.0	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.0	-8.0	2.2	0.9
-	**AUTRES IMPÔTS SUR LA PRODUCTION**	0.0	2.0	1.2	3.9	2.8	0.9	15.2	3.3	0.0	17.0	-39.7	12.8	:	0.0	-2.6	2.1	1.9
+	**AUTRES SUBVENTIONS SUR LA PRODUCTION**	3.4	2.0	-7.1	14.2	6.1	-2.1	3.9	-1.9	8.2	-38.5	-2.3	-16.8	24.8	-1.0	-2.3	0.0	-0.2
=	**REVENU DES FACTEURS**	12.3	23.6	3.5	1.0	2.6	0.3	6.3	-3.4	5.8	6.7	0.5	-10.2	22.4	-3.9	-11.6	1.2	0.6
=	**EXCÉDENT NET D'EXPLOITATION / REVENU MIXTE**	13.4	31.0	4.4	0.9	2.8	-0.3	7.1	-5.1	6.3	6.2	0.4	-13.8	29.3	-5.6	-13.5	0.9	0.5
-	**FERMAGES**	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.2	-0.6	-2.0	14.2	7.3	-1.2	5.6	-0.2	-0.7	5.1	2.6	-4.4	0.5	0.2
-	**INTÉRÊTS À PAYER**	1.0	0.0	0.2	-6.7	25.8	-4.5	16.0	10.1	35.2	2.1	-0.2	-1.3	18.4	0.2	13.3	3.8	4.1
+	**INTÉRÊTS À RECEVOIR**	:	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.5	-0.2	:	:	0.0	:	0.3	0.2
=	**REVENU NET D'ENTREPRISE**	18.7	79.5	7.7	1.3	1.6	0.5	5.3	-6.3	4.1	7.7	0.4	-15.5	34.1	-11.6	-20.1	0.5	0.0

Table A.8

Percentage change in real value of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ **PRODUCTION VÉGÉTALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.6	0.1	-4.4	-0.5	-4.3	-2.1	-0.9	-6.9	-1.4	1.2	-8.0	-15.5	6.9	-1.4	-8.7	-3.8	-4.0
- subventions sur les produits	17.5	-4.7	15.7	-1.4	3.1	-2.0	87.8	2.6	-1.1	5.5	3.0	-2.5	47.5	-2.7	-12.0	3.6	1.9
- impôts sur les produits	-5.0	:	-16.6	:	:	-3.4	364.0	-9.8	:	:	-0.8	100.5	:	:	:	-8.8	-8.8
- valeurs au prix de base	0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-0.8	-3.3	-2.1	-2.3	-6.0	-1.4	1.3	-6.7	-14.8	12.3	-1.6	-9.3	-2.9	-3.3
CEREALES (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-8.8	9.7	4.8	1.6	46.2	-3.6	6.8	-5.1	7.7	32.9	-6.7	-5.1	35.5	1.6	-3.2	4.7	4.0
- subventions sur les produits	31.4	0.8	15.6	9.9	1.9	6.9	110.8	3.4	7.6	17.4	7.0	-16.7	40.6	5.4	3.2	8.6	7.6
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-2.1	0.0	-11.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-9.1	-9.1
- valeurs au prix de base	1.5	6.9	8.3	4.9	30.8	-0.6	8.1	-2.2	7.7	29.2	-2.3	-9.8	37.3	2.9	-1.3	6.0	5.2
PLANTES INDUSTRIELLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-4.4	-15.6	-9.5	4.6	12.2	-4.3	98.1	-5.2	17.2	-0.9	-18.1	-8.5	-14.1	-6.0	-12.6	-4.0	-5.2
- subventions sur les produits	4.2	-33.9	16.1	-7.9	8.1	-20.5	0.0	-11.7	-41.2	:	-10.7	-1.8	-7.6	-30.6	-48.0	-7.2	-11.6
- impôts sur les produits	-5.0	:	-16.6	:	:	-8.5	364.0	-4.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-11.4	-11.4
- valeurs au prix de base	-3.8	-20.4	-3.2	-2.6	10.6	-9.7	95.8	-6.8	-7.3	-0.9	-16.4	-6.0	-12.6	-10.7	-22.8	-4.9	-7.1
PLANTES FOURRAGÈRES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-5.5	-0.9	-10.9	-5.1	6.9	-2.1	2.2	-7.1	-1.5	-3.5	-19.8	1.1	0.9	-5.0	2.1	-5.8	-5.6
- subventions sur les produits	-1.1	:	:	:	2.9	4.8	0.0	-6.8	5.7	2.8	:	:	:	:	-12.8	6.6	4.0
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-5.2	-0.9	-10.9	-5.1	6.6	-1.5	2.2	-7.1	-0.6	-2.6	-19.8	1.1	5.8	-5.0	-5.0	-5.3	-5.1
PRODUITS MARAÎCHERS ET HORTICOLES																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	4.1	-2.7	2.5	7.3	-5.5	3.5	96.3	0.2	-18.1	5.4	-0.4	-9.7	-5.0	2.8	-1.5	1.0	0.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	-35.5	-0.8	0.0	:	:	-2.8	:	:	:	:	:	-5.1	-5.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	0.0	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-0.8	-0.8
- valeurs au prix de base	4.1	-2.7	2.5	7.3	-5.5	3.5	96.3	0.2	-18.1	5.3	-0.4	-9.7	-5.0	2.8	-1.5	1.0	0.8
POMMES DE TERRE (y.c. semences)																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.1	-25.7	-27.5	-0.2	-5.9	4.8	-21.4	-17.7	-1.4	-20.7	0.7	-24.5	-24.8	-1.3	-34.7	-12.7	-16.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	10.2	0.0	:	:	6.9	:	1.6	-22.5	-1.3	:	8.9	8.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	-0.8
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.1	-25.7	-27.5	-0.2	-5.9	4.9	-21.4	-17.7	-1.4	-20.5	0.7	-24.3	-24.8	-1.3	-34.7	-12.6	-16.4
FRUITS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	2.5	5.3	2.2	1.3	-20.2	7.1	84.1	-0.8	32.5	8.6	5.8	-18.1	41.3	-7.0	-5.5	-6.5	-6.4
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	8.2	280.3	-0.8	0.0	:	:	-2.8	:	47.3	:	:	:	26.6	26.6
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	6.3	0.0	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	4.6	4.6
- valeurs au prix de base	2.5	5.3	2.2	2.0	-19.4	6.8	84.1	-0.8	32.5	8.4	5.8	-13.9	41.3	-7.0	-5.5	-5.9	-5.9
VINS																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	-9.9	-4.1	7.9	-6.5	0.0	-15.0	-6.8	:	-4.6	-26.5	:	:	:	-9.5	-9.5
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	192.5	:	:	:	192.5	192.5
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-6.7	0.0	:	:	:	-0.8	100.5	:	:	:	20.3	20.3
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	-9.9	-4.1	7.9	-6.5	0.0	-15.0	-6.8	:	-4.6	-26.8	:	:	:	-9.5	-9.5

Table A.8. (continuation)

Percentage change in real value of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
HUILE D'OLIVE																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	:	:	:	-18.0	-38.5	:	0.0	-35.5	:	:	:	23.1	:	:	:	-30.0	-30.0
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-1.9	-3.4	:	0.0	10.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.9	0.9
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
- valeurs au prix de base	:	:	:	-12.0	-22.9	:	0.0	-23.0	:	:	:	23.1	:	:	:	-19.1	-19.1
AUTRES PRODUITS VÉGÉTAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-2.8	:	-2.4	-3.3	:	-6.4	-7.4	-37.5	-9.6	:	-26.5	-3.1	3.6	-11.9	-6.9	-6.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.9	:	9.3	-2.8	:	:	-3.1	-66.6	-37.2	-55.5	-56.4
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-2.8	:	-2.4	-3.4	:	-29.1	-7.4	-20.4	-9.5	:	-26.5	-3.1	-31.1	-14.3	-7.9	-8.1
+ **PRODUCTION ANIMALE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	19.1	9.9	9.0	3.9	4.9	4.9	0.6	4.8	0.4	7.3	6.3	13.2	-1.0	-1.1	-5.6	6.5	5.2
- subventions sur les produits	-45.8	1.7	68.2	-17.5	-9.9	19.2	118.0	-29.7	35.4	-18.3	13.8	-13.4	-27.2	-2.3	-5.7	3.1	0.4
- impôts sur les produits	0.5	15.7	0.4	73.5	:	4.7	112.9	-9.8	38.6	1.2	-0.8	:	:	:	70.0	8.0	12.6
- valeurs au prix de base	14.5	9.8	10.2	1.0	4.0	5.7	3.1	3.9	1.6	7.1	6.7	11.2	-6.0	-1.1	-5.7	6.3	4.9
ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	24.6	15.9	11.4	4.2	7.6	5.7	2.1	8.2	0.2	13.0	10.0	14.6	-3.6	-1.7	-1.7	8.9	7.9
- subventions sur les produits	-45.1	1.7	68.2	-17.5	-9.9	19.3	118.0	-29.7	35.4	-21.1	13.8	-13.6	-74.0	-3.0	-7.3	3.5	0.1
- impôts sur les produits	-15.1	:	:	:	:	7.2	86.6	-9.8	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-5.4	-5.4
- valeurs au prix de base	17.9	15.7	13.6	-0.4	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.7	3.3	12.5	10.3	11.5	-16.4	-1.8	-3.1	8.5	7.2
Bovins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	3.2	-5.6	-3.5	0.4	-11.9	1.1	-0.8	1.9	-3.3	2.1	0.4	7.4	-4.8	0.4	-8.9	-0.9	-1.6
- subventions sur les produits	-9.2	1.9	78.1	9.4	-5.0	26.0	130.1	-22.5	36.1	-27.9	16.4	-10.7	-54.7	-3.3	-4.1	19.8	11.7
- impôts sur les produits	-17.7	:	:	:	:	4.2	87.1	-10.0	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-7.4	-7.4
- valeurs au prix de base	1.6	-4.9	3.1	2.0	-11.0	4.8	7.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.0	-16.1	-0.1	-7.0	1.8	0.5
Porcins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	43.3	24.9	24.6	11.6	19.6	21.4	12.6	21.5	3.5	24.9	18.3	15.1	-1.5	-3.5	1.5	22.9	21.3
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	-19.0	-0.8	:	:	-1.3	:	-85.0	-75.7
- impôts sur les produits	1.0	:	:	:	:	20.6	95.8	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	8.2	8.2
- valeurs au prix de base	32.5	24.9	24.6	11.6	19.6	21.4	12.6	21.5	3.5	24.5	18.1	15.1	-15.4	-3.5	2.5	21.9	20.6
Equidés																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	5.5	-2.8	-25.7	-2.2	1.5	-0.8	131.4	-3.4	40.9	-4.3	6.1	-19.2	-30.2	-1.3	0.4	5.3	3.7
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	52.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	52.2	52.2
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	5.4	-2.8	-25.7	-2.2	1.1	-0.8	130.6	-3.4	40.9	-4.3	6.1	-19.2	-30.2	-1.3	0.4	5.1	3.6
Ovins et caprins																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-3.9	-2.8	20.3	2.4	-4.1	9.8	-0.6	-2.1	9.0	9.7	-0.8	7.2	597.7	1.3	4.6	1.8	2.5
- subventions sur les produits	-11.1	-2.8	0.8	-21.8	-14.1	-17.1	82.6	-35.0	-6.6	-11.4	-0.8	-20.0	-59.4	-1.3	-16.5	-19.2	-18.3
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	3.1	74.5	-8.3	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-4.3	-4.3
- valeurs au prix de base	-5.2	-2.8	15.3	-5.1	-6.5	2.3	-7.5	-17.4	6.3	6.3	-0.8	1.4	-38.9	0.4	-3.6	-4.4	-4.1

Table A.8. (continuation)

Percentage change in real value of 2000 over 1999

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Volailles																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	25.9	-2.5	10.6	5.5	29.4	2.2	90.2	8.4	330.8	0.1	-3.1	21.1	-6.4	-2.0	0.5	8.8	6.9
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	0.0	:	:	-2.8	:	:	:	:	:	-96.1	-96.1
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-0.8	-0.8
- valeurs au prix de base	20.8	-2.5	10.6	5.5	29.5	2.2	90.2	8.4	330.8	0.1	-3.1	21.1	-20.6	-2.0	0.5	8.4	6.6
PRODUITS ANIMAUX																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	6.9	-0.4	6.8	3.5	-2.8	3.7	-1.5	-0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	10.3	0.3	-0.6	-11.0	3.0	1.2
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-9.2	:	-0.8	0.0	:	:	-2.8	:	162.9	-2.7	-0.9	:	-4.1	8.6
- impôts sur les produits	187.0	15.7	0.4	73.5	:	0.1	140.7	:	38.6	1.2	-0.8	:	:	:	70.0	28.3	33.8
- valeurs au prix de base	6.3	-0.4	6.8	3.0	-2.8	3.7	-1.9	-0.4	0.2	0.8	1.1	10.4	-0.7	-0.6	-10.5	2.9	1.2
Lait																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	4.4	-0.5	5.3	3.9	-7.0	2.3	-2.3	-3.9	-1.8	-2.4	0.6	7.2	-0.1	-0.8	-13.0	1.0	-0.6
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	-0.8	0.0	:	:	:	:	217.4	-2.7	-0.9	:	-4.1	9.2
- impôts sur les produits	187.0	15.7	0.4	73.5	:	0.1	140.7	:	38.6	1.2	:	:	:	:	70.0	28.6	34.0
- valeurs au prix de base	3.8	-0.6	5.3	3.3	-7.0	2.3	-2.7	-3.9	-2.2	-2.4	0.6	7.2	-1.2	-0.8	-12.5	0.9	-0.6
Oeufs																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	27.7	2.2	22.6	0.1	13.3	16.7	161.5	17.3	84.8	40.1	6.2	47.4	5.6	2.0	4.2	19.2	16.8
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	-2.8	:	-14.0	:	-1.3	:	-2.9	-2.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	-0.8	:	:	:	:	-0.8	-0.8
- valeurs au prix de base	27.7	2.2	22.6	0.1	13.2	16.7	161.5	17.3	84.8	38.4	6.2	47.4	5.6	2.0	4.2	19.1	16.8
Autres produits animaux																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-2.8	-0.2	7.2	-3.2	-1.4	-32.2	-6.1	-7.3	-2.8	-0.8	1.1	1.1	-1.3	-7.5	-0.8	-1.3
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	-9.2	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	90.8	-9.2
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-2.8	-0.2	7.1	-3.2	-1.4	-32.2	-6.1	-7.3	-2.8	-0.8	1.1	1.1	-1.3	-7.5	-0.8	-1.3
= **PRODUCTION DE BIENS AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	9.9	6.1	2.0	0.7	-1.0	0.7	0.3	-2.9	-0.2	4.0	-0.8	-5.3	2.6	-1.2	-6.9	0.4	0.0
- subventions sur les produits	-23.5	-4.3	21.1	-3.4	0.2	2.5	113.1	-1.3	12.9	-1.5	5.6	-6.7	0.7	-2.6	-8.5	3.5	1.5
- impôts sur les produits	-3.7	15.7	-16.1	73.5	:	-0.2	118.9	-9.8	38.6	1.2	-0.8	100.5	:	:	70.0	-4.4	-2.8
- valeurs au prix de base	8.0	5.3	3.7	-0.3	-0.8	0.9	2.0	-2.8	0.5	3.9	-0.2	-5.5	2.1	-1.4	-7.2	0.7	0.1
+ **PRODUCTION DE SERVICES AGRICOLES**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-0.9	2.3	:	-1.7	3.2	-6.8	1.5	-6.0	0.1	1.7	1.1	-1.8	1.0	-5.9	1.6	0.5
- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	-2.8	:	:	:	:	:	-2.8	-2.8
- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-0.9	2.3	:	-1.6	3.2	-6.8	1.5	-6.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	-1.8	1.0	-5.9	1.5	0.5
= **PRODUCTION AGRICOLE**																	
- valeurs au prix du producteur	9.9	5.8	2.0	0.7	-1.0	0.8	-0.1	-2.8	-0.4	3.7	-0.7	-5.3	2.4	-1.2	-6.8	0.4	0.0
- subventions sur les produits	-23.5	-4.3	21.1	-3.4	0.2	2.5	13.1	-1.3	12.9	-1.7	5.6	-6.7	0.7	-2.6	-8.5	3.5	1.5
- impôts sur les produits	-3.7	15.7	-16.1	73.5	:	-0.2	18.9	-9.8	38.6	1.2	-0.8	100.5	:	:	70.0	-4.4	-2.8
- valeurs au prix de base	8.0	5.1	3.6	-0.3	-0.8	1.0	1.5	-2.7	0.3	3.6	-0.2	-5.5	2.0	-1.3	-7.1	0.7	0.1

Table A.8. (continuation)

Percentage change in real value of 2000 over 1999

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+	**ACTIVITÉS SECONDAIRES NON AGRICOLES (NON SÉPARABLES)**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	-0.5	-0.9	-3.9	3.0	-3.1	-1.7	0.0	-0.1	11.1	2.8	1.7	:	4.0	0.2	4.2	-0.4	0.4
	- subventions sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- impôts sur les produits	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	- valeurs au prix de base	-0.5	-0.9	-3.9	3.0	-3.1	-1.7	0.0	-0.1	11.1	2.8	1.7	:	4.0	0.2	4.2	-0.4	0.4
=	**PRODUCTION DE LA BRANCHE AGRICOLE**																	
	- valeurs au prix du producteur	9.8	5.8	2.0	0.8	-1.0	0.8	-0.1	-2.8	-0.2	3.7	-0.5	-5.3	2.5	-1.1	-6.4	0.4	0.0
	- subventions sur les produits	-23.5	-4.3	21.1	-3.4	0.2	2.5	13.1	-1.3	12.9	-1.7	5.6	-6.7	0.7	-2.6	-8.5	3.5	1.5
	- impôts sur les produits	-3.7	15.7	-16.1	73.5	:	-0.2	18.9	-9.8	38.6	1.2	-0.8	100.5	:	:	70.0	-4.4	-2.8
	- valeurs au prix de base	7.9	5.0	3.6	-0.2	-0.9	1.0	1.5	-2.7	0.5	3.6	0.0	-5.5	2.0	-1.3	-6.8	0.7	0.1
-	**CONSOMMATIONS INTERMÉDIAIRES**	7.3	-1.1	3.6	3.6	-0.4	1.8	0.5	-0.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	-2.0	2.2	0.3	-2.6	1.8	1.2
	SEMENCES ET PLANTS	-8.7	-3.6	-1.6	1.4	-1.5	-5.2	104.5	-4.4	-7.5	-1.0	-1.4	-25.5	-3.1	-8.4	-13.5	-4.4	-5.2
	ÉNERGIE, LUBRIFIANTS	42.8	21.5	33.4	24.8	20.8	18.6	24.9	13.4	22.7	19.7	7.1	23.4	18.7	16.1	22.6	22.8	22.6
	ENGRAIS ET AMENDEMENTS	8.4	-3.0	7.9	-2.5	6.0	-3.8	-4.8	-2.2	11.1	11.8	0.1	6.4	-1.7	5.3	7.2	1.1	1.9
	PRODUITS DE PROTECTION DES CULTURES ET ANTIPARASITAIRES	0.0	-1.0	1.4	-6.7	-2.1	0.2	92.1	-4.4	0.3	-3.8	-0.8	-2.1	-3.1	0.7	-14.2	-1.0	-2.7
	DÉPENSES VÉTÉRINAIRES	2.5	3.0	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	104.0	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	-1.3	-4.1	1.9	1.2
	ALIMENTS POUR ANIMAUX	7.1	-2.3	-1.7	-0.3	-5.0	2.4	-3.5	-2.0	-1.3	0.0	-1.5	-0.1	2.9	-2.2	-6.3	-0.4	-0.9
	ENTRETIEN DU MATÉRIEL	0.9	-2.8	2.9	4.8	-2.0	0.2	106.5	-4.0	0.8	-1.4	4.1	16.4	0.9	-1.1	-5.3	0.6	-0.2
	ENTRETIEN DES BÂTIMENTS	1.1	-0.8	0.9	2.9	4.3	0.7	99.4	-1.0	1.1	-1.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	-1.3	-6.0	1.2	-0.3
	SERVICES AGRICOLES	1.5	-1.9	1.2	-18.0	-0.5	3.2	-6.8	-1.1	-1.7	0.1	4.4	1.1	-1.8	-1.3	3.6	1.0	1.2
	AUTRES BIENS ET SERVICES	1.5	-2.9	2.3	2.5	3.1	0.2	-0.4	-1.2	0.8	-1.4	4.5	-7.7	-1.3	-1.3	-4.7	0.3	-0.8
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE BRUTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	8.9	13.9	3.7	-1.5	-1.1	0.1	2.8	-3.6	-0.5	5.7	-1.8	-8.5	1.6	-4.5	-11.7	-0.2	-0.9
-	**CONSOMMATION DE CAPITAL FIXE**	-1.5	-1.8	0.9	0.2	-3.3	1.2	4.6	0.6	-5.7	0.6	-1.7	1.6	-3.0	-2.0	-4.8	0.4	-0.1
=	**VALEUR AJOUTÉE NETTE AUX PRIX DE BASE**	12.0	20.6	5.7	-1.6	-0.8	-0.3	2.3	-5.1	3.2	7.4	-2.1	-11.4	11.0	-6.5	-14.1	-0.4	-1.1
-	**RÉMUNÉRATION DE SALARIÉS**	4.5	-3.8	2.0	0.4	-1.9	1.7	-5.1	-0.9	-0.4	5.0	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	-10.2	0.7	-0.7
-	**AUTRES IMPÔTS SUR LA PRODUCTION**	-0.5	-0.9	1.6	1.5	-0.5	0.1	10.4	1.5	-1.7	13.7	-40.2	10.8	:	-1.3	-4.9	0.8	0.5
+	**AUTRES SUBVENTIONS SUR LA PRODUCTION**	2.9	-0.9	-6.7	11.6	2.7	-2.9	-0.5	-3.6	6.3	-40.2	-3.1	-18.3	20.9	-2.3	-4.6	-1.7	-1.8
=	**REVENU DES FACTEURS**	11.8	20.1	3.9	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	1.8	-5.1	4.0	3.7	-0.3	-11.8	18.6	-5.1	-13.6	-0.6	-1.2
=	**EXCÉDENT NET D'EXPLOITATION / REVENU MIXTE**	12.9	27.3	4.8	-1.3	-0.5	-1.1	2.6	-6.8	4.5	3.3	-0.4	-15.3	25.3	-6.8	-15.5	-0.9	-1.4
-	**FERMAGES**	-0.5	-2.8	1.3	0.8	-3.8	-2.8	9.4	5.4	-2.9	2.6	-1.0	-2.5	1.8	1.3	-6.7	-0.7	-1.1
-	**INTÉRÊTS À PAYER**	0.5	-2.8	0.6	-8.8	21.8	-5.3	11.1	8.2	32.9	-0.8	-1.0	-3.0	14.7	-1.1	10.7	2.2	2.4
+	**INTÉRÊTS À RECEVOIR**	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	-2.3	-1.0	:	:	-1.3	:	-1.9	-2.2
=	**REVENU NET D'ENTREPRISE**	18.1	74.4	8.1	-1.0	-1.6	-0.3	0.9	-8.0	2.4	4.7	-0.4	-17.0	29.9	-12.7	-22.0	-1.4	-1.9

Table A.9. **Belgique / Belgie**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	185.5	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1978	:	:	:	150.0	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1984	:	72.2	:	132.5	:
1985	:	75.6	:	129.4	:
1986	:	77.9	:	127.6	:
1987	:	79.0	:	123.7	:
1988	:	80.8	:	120.0	:
1989	:	84.8	:	117.3	:
1990	:	87.3	:	115.0	:
1991	:	89.8	:	112.3	:
1992	:	93.0	:	107.4	:
1993	:	96.5	:	104.5	:
1994	:	98.3	:	101.9	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	105.4	101.2	104.2	95.2	109.4
1997	111.9	102.5	109.1	94.8	115.1
1998	105.9	104.2	101.7	91.8	110.8
1999	97.3	105.2	92.4	90.1	102.6
2000	109.2	105.7	103.3	88.1	117.3
% 00/99	12.3	0.5	11.8	-2.3	14.3

Table A.10. **Danmark**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	24.8	:	233.3	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1978	:	42.0	:	185.3	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1984	:	70.3	:	146.7	:
1985	:	73.7	:	141.4	:
1986	:	76.6	:	136.3	:
1987	:	80.6	:	131.1	:
1988	:	82.6	:	123.7	:
1989	:	86.9	:	120.3	:
1990	90.3	90.1	100.2	116.7	85.9
1991	86.7	92.6	93.6	112.7	83.0
1992	77.1	95.3	80.9	110.4	73.3
1993	79.0	96.6	81.8	109.4	74.8
1994	86.0	98.3	87.6	104.3	83.9
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	102.3	102.5	99.8	97.6	102.3
1997	98.5	104.7	94.0	95.0	99.0
1998	76.7	106.7	71.8	90.4	79.4
1999	73.5	109.9	66.8	86.0	77.7
2000	90.8	113.1	80.3	83.4	96.2
% 00/99	23.6	2.9	20.1	-3.0	23.8

Table A.11. **Deutschland**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	:	:
1985	:	:	:	:	:
1986	:	:	:	:	:
1987	:	:	:	:	:
1988	:	:	:	:	:
1989	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	:	:	:	:
1991	106.3	87.8	121.0	143.6	84.3
1992	103.6	92.2	112.4	120.7	93.1
1993	95.4	95.6	99.8	112.5	88.7
1994	90.4	98.0	92.2	105.3	87.6
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	105.3	101.0	104.2	96.2	108.3
1997	106.3	101.9	104.4	93.5	111.7
1998	86.4	103.0	83.8	90.0	93.1
1999	89.1	103.9	85.7	88.6	96.7
2000	92.2	103.5	89.1	87.3	102.1
% 00/99	3.5	-0.4	3.9	-1.6	5.5

Table A.12. **Ellada**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	:	:
1985	:	:	:	:	:
1986	:	:	:	:	:
1987	:	:	:	:	:
1988	:	:	:	:	:
1989	:	:	:	124.9	:
1990	:	:	:	115.7	:
1991	:	:	:	106.6	:
1992	:	:	:	108.1	:
1993	:	:	:	109.8	:
1994	:	:	:	104.8	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	99.1	107.4	92.2	96.9	95.2
1997	101.5	114.7	88.5	93.8	94.3
1998	105.5	120.6	87.4	90.7	96.4
1999	108.9	124.1	87.7	87.7	100.0
2000	110.0	127.0	86.6	84.8	102.2
% 00/99	1.0	2.3	-1.2	-3.3	2.1

Table A.13. **Espana**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	233.2	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	174.4	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	123.3	:
1985	:	:	:	119.5	:
1986	:	:	:	115.1	:
1987	:	:	:	111.9	:
1988	:	:	:	109.5	:
1989	:	:	:	104.5	:
1990	80.9	:	:	101.1	:
1991	80.5	:	:	95.6	:
1992	73.3	:	:	93.2	:
1993	85.4	:	:	102.2	:
1994	99.0	:	:	101.1	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	116.3	103.5	112.3	100.1	112.2
1997	121.7	105.8	115.0	101.0	113.9
1998	125.2	108.2	115.7	102.2	113.3
1999	121.1	111.3	108.8	96.9	112.2
2000	124.3	115.0	108.0	91.9	117.6
% 00/99	2.6	3.3	-0.7	-5.3	4.8

Table A.14. **France**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	39.1	:	:	202.3	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	47.7	:	:	178.3	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	75.1	72.3	103.9	151.5	68.6
1985	77.0	76.2	101.1	146.6	68.9
1986	79.2	80.1	98.9	141.5	69.9
1987	79.6	82.4	96.6	136.6	70.7
1988	76.6	84.9	90.3	131.7	68.5
1989	89.2	87.5	101.9	126.4	80.7
1990	96.0	90.0	106.6	121.4	87.8
1991	83.4	92.7	90.0	116.5	77.3
1992	88.4	94.5	93.6	111.6	83.8
1993	85.4	96.7	88.3	105.9	83.4
1994	95.3	98.4	96.9	102.6	94.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	99.1	101.5	97.7	97.6	100.2
1997	101.2	102.8	98.5	95.1	103.5
1998	105.0	103.7	101.2	93.2	108.6
1999	99.4	104.1	95.5	91.6	104.3
2000	99.7	104.9	95.1	89.9	105.7
% 00/99	0.3	0.8	-0.5	-1.8	1.3

Table A.15. **Ireland**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	:	:
1985	:	:	:	:	:
1986	:	:	:	:	:
1987	:	:	:	:	:
1988	:	:	:	:	:
1989	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	86.7	:	126.7	:
1991	:	88.3	:	113.2	:
1992	:	90.7	:	112.0	:
1993	:	95.4	:	108.8	:
1994	:	97.1	:	105.4	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	:	102.3	:	100.2	:
1997	:	106.8	:	92.5	:
1998	92.5	113.0	81.9	90.2	90.8
1999	81.3	117.3	69.3	82.7	83.8
2000	86.4	122.4	70.6	80.3	87.9
% 00/99	6.3	4.4	1.8	-2.9	4.9

Table A.16. **Italia**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	9.2	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	20.4	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	51.3	:	:	:
1985	:	55.9	:	:	:
1986	:	60.3	:	:	:
1987	:	64.0	:	:	:
1988	:	68.3	:	:	:
1989	:	72.7	:	:	:
1990	78.4	78.7	99.7	:	:
1991	88.3	84.7	104.3	123.0	84.8
1992	88.7	88.5	100.2	119.2	84.0
1993	86.5	92.0	94.0	109.1	86.1
1994	90.6	95.2	95.2	104.0	91.6
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	105.8	105.3	100.5	95.4	105.3
1997	107.4	107.8	99.7	92.7	107.5
1998	105.5	110.7	95.3	88.7	107.5
1999	108.7	112.5	96.7	83.1	116.3
2000	105.0	114.5	91.7	81.2	113.0
% 00/99	-3.4	1.8	-5.1	-2.4	-2.8

Table A.17. **Luxembourg**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	256.8	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	204.1	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	151.7	:
1985	92.2	:	:	147.5	:
1986	95.1	:	:	142.6	:
1987	91.8	:	:	135.8	:
1988	95.3	:	:	130.4	:
1989	110.0	:	:	127.3	:
1990	100.8	:	:	120.8	:
1991	92.2	:	:	117.1	:
1992	92.6	:	:	112.2	:
1993	93.9	:	:	109.4	:
1994	90.2	:	:	104.3	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.4	101.7	99.7	96.1	103.7
1997	93.6	105.1	89.1	93.5	95.3
1998	103.3	106.7	96.9	92.1	105.2
1999	94.0	109.1	86.1	90.2	95.5
2000	99.4	110.9	89.6	88.2	101.6
% 00/99	5.8	1.7	4.0	-2.2	6.4

Table A.18. **Nederland**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	67.0	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	84.6	:	:	:
1985	:	86.0	:	:	:
1986	:	86.2	:	:	:
1987	:	85.5	:	105.6	:
1988	:	86.5	:	105.6	:
1989	:	87.6	:	105.7	:
1990	:	89.6	:	102.2	:
1991	:	92.0	:	105.0	:
1992	:	94.1	:	106.1	:
1993	:	96.0	:	104.8	:
1994	:	98.2	:	102.0	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	100.2	101.2	99.1	102.1	97.0
1997	110.7	103.2	107.3	102.4	104.8
1998	96.8	105.2	92.0	100.6	91.4
1999	93.7	107.0	87.6	96.4	90.9
2000	100.0	110.1	90.9	96.1	94.5
% 00/99	6.7	2.9	3.7	-0.2	4.0

Table A.19. **Österreich**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	165.0	:
1985	:	:	:	160.4	:
1986	:	:	:	155.2	:
1987	:	:	:	150.3	:
1988	:	80.7	:	145.3	:
1989	:	83.1	:	139.2	:
1990	:	85.8	:	133.6	:
1991	:	89.1	:	128.3	:
1992	:	92.3	:	120.3	:
1993	:	95.0	:	112.8	:
1994	:	97.6	:	106.2	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	94.6	101.3	93.3	95.1	98.1
1997	88.3	102.6	86.1	92.3	93.2
1998	84.7	103.3	81.9	90.3	90.7
1999	85.9	104.3	82.4	88.3	93.2
2000	86.3	105.1	82.1	86.4	95.1
% 00/99	0.5	0.8	-0.3	-2.2	2.0

Table A.20. **Portugal**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	183.2	:
1985	:	:	:	178.9	:
1986	:	:	:	174.7	:
1987	:	:	:	164.5	:
1988	:	:	:	154.4	:
1989	:	:	:	143.1	:
1990	:	:	:	133.0	:
1991	:	:	:	123.0	:
1992	:	:	:	112.9	:
1993	:	:	:	102.9	:
1994	:	:	:	100.9	:
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	110.8	103.0	107.6	94.6	113.7
1997	95.8	106.8	89.7	89.2	100.5
1998	94.6	111.0	85.2	86.8	98.2
1999	120.3	115.1	104.6	84.6	123.7
2000	108.1	117.1	92.3	82.3	112.1
% 00/99	-10.2	1.8	-11.8	-2.7	-9.3

Table A.21. **Suomi / Finland**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	20.5	:	:	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1978	:	38.0	:	:	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1984	:	64.6	:	165.7	:
1985	:	68.1	:	159.8	:
1986	:	71.0	:	153.3	:
1987	:	74.0	:	151.4	:
1988	:	80.1	:	132.4	:
1989	:	85.0	:	122.4	:
1990	106.4	89.6	118.8	119.3	99.6
1991	96.8	91.2	106.1	115.9	91.6
1992	85.4	92.0	92.8	114.2	81.3
1993	83.6	94.2	88.7	109.3	81.2
1994	88.4	96.0	92.1	104.6	88.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	80.6	99.8	80.8	97.9	82.6
1997	80.0	101.8	78.5	95.6	82.1
1998	70.6	104.9	67.4	90.9	74.1
1999	68.7	105.4	65.1	86.4	75.4
2000	84.0	108.8	77.2	82.1	94.0
% 00/99	22.4	3.2	18.6	-5.0	24.8

Table A.22. **Sverige**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	33.6	:	:	205.3	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1978	53.0	:	:	171.8	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1984	84.8	:	:	141.7	:
1985	67.1	:	:	140.6	:
1986	74.3	:	:	131.7	:
1987	69.8	:	:	128.1	:
1988	77.3	:	:	121.1	:
1989	88.9	:	:	116.5	:
1990	93.1	:	:	110.6	:
1991	75.1	:	:	107.2	:
1992	71.9	:	:	105.3	:
1993	85.3	94.4	90.4	104.8	86.2
1994	76.2	96.6	78.9	103.1	76.5
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	89.6	101.4	88.3	96.6	91.4
1997	88.0	103.2	85.3	93.3	91.5
1998	87.8	104.1	84.4	89.0	94.8
1999	88.0	104.6	84.1	84.7	99.3
2000	84.6	106.0	79.8	81.2	98.2
% 00/99	-3.9	1.3	-5.1	-4.1	-1.1

Table A.23. **United Kingdom**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	19.0	15.6	121.7	147.6	82.4
...	…	…	…	…	…
1978	32.9	33.4	98.8	136.6	72.3
...	…	…	…	…	…
1984	58.4	60.0	97.4	122.8	79.3
1985	49.6	63.4	78.2	122.0	64.1
1986	53.0	65.4	81.0	119.7	67.7
1987	56.0	68.8	81.4	117.4	69.3
1988	54.9	72.9	75.3	115.1	65.4
1989	62.1	78.3	79.2	112.0	70.7
1990	62.9	84.3	74.6	110.0	67.8
1991	64.6	90.0	71.8	107.9	66.5
1992	71.4	93.5	76.3	105.9	72.1
1993	85.8	96.1	89.3	104.6	85.4
1994	89.8	97.6	92.1	102.3	90.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	96.3	103.3	93.3	98.2	95.0
1997	76.8	106.3	72.3	97.2	74.3
1998	67.4	109.5	61.5	95.7	64.3
1999	66.2	112.0	59.2	92.3	64.1
2000	58.6	114.7	51.1	86.7	58.9
% 00/99	-11.6	2.4	-13.6	-6.1	-8.0

Table A.24. **EUR-12**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...	…	…	…	…	…
1984	:	:	:	:	:
1985	:	:	:	:	:
1986	:	:	:	:	:
1987	:	:	:	:	:
1988	:	:	:	:	:
1989	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	:	:	:	:
1991	:	:	:	116.8	:
1992	:	:	:	111.1	:
1993	:	:	:	107.1	:
1994	:	:	:	103.2	:
1995	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	:	:	:	97.2	:
1997	:	:	:	94.8	:
1998	102.9	:	96.4	92.5	104.2
1999	102.6	:	93.9	88.9	105.7
2000	103.8	:	93.6	86.4	108.4
% 00/99	1.2		-0.6	-2.8	2.3

Table A.25. **EU-15**

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2000
(Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...	...	...	...	...	...
1984	:	:	:	:	:
1985	:	:	:	:	:
1986	:	:	:	:	:
1987	:	:	:	:	:
1988	:	:	:	:	:
1989	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	:	:	:	:
1991	:	:	:	116.1	:
1992	:	:	:	110.7	:
1993	:	:	:	107.0	:
1994	:	:	:	103.2	:
1995	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	:	:	:	97.2	:
1997	:	:	:	94.9	:
1998	100.2	:	92.5	92.6	99.9
1999	100.0	:	90.0	89.0	101.1
2000	100.6	:	89.3	86.3	103.5
% 00/99	0.6		-1.2	-3.0	1.9

Table A.26 **Indicator A**

Indices of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit (AWU)
from 1990 to 2000, (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	109.4	115.1	110.8	102.6	117.3	14.3
DK	85.9	83.0	73.3	74.8	83.9	100.0	102.3	99.0	79.4	77.7	96.2	23.8
D	:	84.3	93.1	88.7	87.6	100.0	108.3	111.7	93.1	96.7	102.1	5.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	95.2	94.3	96.4	100.0	102.2	2.1
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	112.2	113.9	113.3	112.2	117.6	4.8
F	87.8	77.3	83.8	83.4	94.4	100.0	100.2	103.5	108.6	104.3	105.7	1.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	90.8	83.8	87.9	4.9
I	:	84.8	84.0	86.1	91.6	100.0	105.3	107.5	107.5	116.3	113.0	-2.8
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	103.7	95.3	105.2	95.5	101.6	6.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	97.0	104.8	91.4	90.9	94.5	4.0
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.1	93.2	90.7	93.2	95.1	2.0
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	113.7	100.5	98.2	123.7	112.1	-9.3
FIN	99.6	91.6	81.3	81.2	88.0	100.0	82.6	82.1	74.1	75.4	94.0	24.8
S	:	:	:	86.2	76.5	100.0	91.4	91.5	94.8	99.3	98.2	-1.1
UK	67.8	66.5	72.1	85.4	90.0	100.0	95.0	74.3	64.3	64.1	58.9	-8.0
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	104.2	105.7	108.4	2.3
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	99.9	101.1	103.5	1.9

Table A.27 **Indicator B**

Indices of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per non-salaried annual work unit (AWU) from 1990 to 2000, (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	116.1	125.2	118.3	105.3	128.2	21.8
DK	79.2	73.0	50.4	53.1	72.5	100.0	103.8	93.1	54.1	48.8	87.7	79.8
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	96.9	95.8	99.1	104.7	108.1	3.2
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	117.4	124.5	124.9	125.0	129.8	3.9
F	85.8	70.0	77.7	74.8	92.2	100.0	100.4	105.8	111.7	104.0	106.5	2.4
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	85.6	76.5	79.4	3.7
I	:	72.3	67.3	71.8	85.7	100.0	110.9	118.2	122.1	137.3	131.8	-4.0
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	106.2	95.8	109.4	93.1	98.1	5.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	96.9	107.3	81.4	85.4	91.7	7.4
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.5	93.5	89.7	91.7	93.4	1.9
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	122.7	101.2	98.5	138.1	118.5	-14.2
FIN	89.4	73.3	56.8	65.1	82.1	100.0	79.9	83.6	70.2	69.5	98.5	41.7
S	:	:	:	64.4	48.6	100.0	80.4	83.0	75.9	83.9	76.0	-9.4
UK	47.5	49.2	59.4	81.8	87.0	100.0	91.8	60.6	44.9	44.8	36.1	-19.5
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table A.28 **Indicator C**

Indices of real net entrepreneurial income of agriculture from 1990 to 2000, (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	111.1	120.2	108.6	94.3	111.4	18.1
DK	94.0	83.6	56.0	58.3	75.8	100.0	100.4	86.3	47.2	40.1	69.9	74.4
D	:	99.3	119.9	95.9	82.2	100.0	117.7	122.3	74.5	72.9	78.8	8.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	94.1	90.3	89.6	90.7	89.8	-1.0
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	117.3	120.9	120.8	112.8	110.9	-1.6
F	108.8	84.6	89.5	81.0	95.7	100.0	96.8	98.3	100.8	91.3	91.0	-0.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	77.9	63.6	64.2	0.9
I	77.0	91.0	80.3	77.9	89.7	100.0	107.6	111.2	107.9	112.6	103.6	-8.0
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.1	88.9	99.3	82.2	84.1	2.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.2	110.2	80.8	78.5	82.2	4.7
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	92.9	85.0	79.5	79.5	79.2	-0.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	115.3	89.0	84.0	113.9	94.6	-17.0
FIN	106.8	85.0	64.4	71.1	85.8	100.0	77.7	77.7	60.7	55.4	72.0	29.9
S	:	:	:	67.5	50.2	100.0	79.0	80.1	69.5	72.5	63.3	-12.7
UK	49.8	51.2	61.6	84.8	88.4	100.0	90.7	59.3	43.6	42.0	32.8	-22.0
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	98.6	95.1	93.7	-1.4
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	92.0	89.7	87.9	-1.9

Table A.29

Volume indices of agricultural industry output (in basic prices) from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	94.0	95.2	101.7	102.5	101.4	-1.1
DK	100.6	99.3	94.3	101.4	98.5	100.0	100.2	102.3	104.7	103.0	103.6	0.6
D	:	100.2	99.7	98.9	101.0	100.0	102.2	103.6	105.2	106.7	104.1	-2.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.0	98.2	102.1	104.1	102.6	-1.4
E	102.7	101.7	101.5	104.6	102.2	100.0	115.4	122.1	:	:	:	:
F	96.7	94.8	101.2	97.3	97.9	100.0	103.5	105.0	107.4	109.7	109.1	-0.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	104.2	102.1	102.7	0.6
I	95.3	102.4	102.3	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.8	100.9	102.0	105.4	103.2	-2.1
L	74.6	72.1	99.7	97.7	95.0	100.0	105.2	102.1	117.2	120.9	119.1	-1.5
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	99.4	96.8	100.5	104.6	104.7	0.1
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.6	104.0	105.8	108.1	103.7	-4.1
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	107.4	100.0	94.9	115.4	110.0	-4.7
FIN	108.4	98.2	93.1	96.8	98.0	100.0	101.2	103.8	97.2	97.2	105.3	8.3
S	108.5	95.8	90.9	100.8	97.5	100.0	104.4	105.4	104.6	102.6	103.0	0.4
UK	97.2	98.4	100.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.7	99.7	-1.9
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table A.30

Nominal price indices of the output of the agricultural industry (at basic prices) from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100))

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	107.0	109.5	99.7	95.2	104.4	9.6
DK	100.7	99.5	100.9	94.0	96.6	100.0	102.1	101.7	91.1	88.8	95.5	7.5
D	:	99.4	98.6	97.2	99.4	100.0	99.6	99.7	94.3	90.3	95.5	5.8
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	102.7	105.7	105.0	104.4	108.2	3.6
E	81.9	83.0	78.6	80.8	93.0	100.0	95.4	95.1	:	:	:	-1.0
F	102.6	100.7	95.4	94.4	98.1	100.0	98.4	99.0	98.0	94.3	96.5	2.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	93.0	90.4	95.3	5.3
I	86.9	89.0	88.6	90.4	92.9	100.0	103.8	104.2	102.7	99.8	101.1	1.3
L	135.8	125.9	100.1	99.1	98.7	100.0	93.8	90.9	85.9	83.2	86.4	3.8
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.9	103.8	100.4	93.9	100.1	6.5
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	97.1	98.4	93.1	88.0	92.5	5.1
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.3	101.0	105.2	101.8	102.8	0.9
FIN	129.0	125.5	125.1	128.2	126.5	100.0	93.7	91.7	89.6	90.4	87.9	-2.8
S	98.7	101.1	101.8	93.9	97.5	100.0	94.9	93.3	91.5	92.1	91.7	-0.4
UK	79.3	80.2	81.6	91.4	92.2	100.0	101.6	90.6	82.4	79.0	76.9	-2.6
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	2.9
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	2.5

Table A.31

Real price indices of the output of the agricultural industry (at basic prices) from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	105.8	106.8	95.7	90.5	98.7	9.1
DK	111.8	107.5	105.9	97.3	98.3	100.0	99.7	97.1	85.4	80.8	84.4	4.4
D	:	113.2	106.9	101.7	101.4	100.0	98.5	97.9	91.5	86.9	92.3	6.2
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	95.7	92.1	87.1	84.1	85.2	1.3
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	92.2	89.9	:	:	:	-4.2
F	113.9	108.7	100.9	97.5	99.8	100.0	97.0	96.3	94.5	90.6	92.0	1.5
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	82.3	77.1	77.8	0.9
I	110.4	105.0	100.0	98.3	97.6	100.0	98.6	96.7	92.8	88.7	88.3	-0.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	92.2	86.5	80.6	76.3	77.9	2.1
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.8	100.6	95.4	87.8	90.9	3.5
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	95.9	95.9	90.1	84.4	88.0	4.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.3	94.5	94.7	88.5	87.7	-0.9
FIN	144.0	137.6	135.9	136.2	131.7	100.0	93.9	90.1	85.4	85.8	80.8	-5.8
S	:	:	:	99.5	100.9	100.0	93.5	90.4	87.9	88.0	86.5	-1.7
UK	94.0	89.1	87.3	95.1	94.5	100.0	98.4	85.3	75.3	70.5	67.1	-4.9
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.4
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.9

Table A.32

Nominal value indices of the output of the agricultural industry (at basic prices) from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.6	104.3	101.4	97.6	105.8	8.5
DK	101.3	98.9	95.1	95.3	95.1	100.0	102.4	104.0	95.3	91.5	98.9	8.1
D	:	99.6	98.3	96.2	100.3	100.0	101.8	103.3	99.2	96.0	99.1	3.2
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.7	103.8	107.2	108.7	111.0	2.1
E	84.1	84.4	79.7	84.5	95.0	100.0	110.1	116.1	118.0	116.5	119.3	2.4
F	99.2	95.4	96.6	91.8	96.1	100.0	101.9	103.9	105.2	103.9	105.7	1.8
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	96.9	92.3	97.8	6.0
I	82.8	91.1	90.6	90.4	92.2	100.0	104.6	105.1	104.7	105.2	104.2	-0.9
L	101.3	90.9	99.8	96.8	93.7	100.0	98.7	92.8	100.7	100.6	102.9	2.3
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.3	100.5	100.9	98.2	104.7	6.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.7	102.3	98.5	95.1	95.9	0.8
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	108.8	101.0	99.9	117.5	113.1	-3.8
FIN	139.8	123.3	116.5	124.1	123.9	100.0	94.9	95.2	87.1	88.0	92.6	5.3
S	107.1	96.8	92.5	94.6	95.1	100.0	99.1	98.4	95.7	94.5	94.5	0.0
UK	77.0	78.9	81.8	89.2	91.8	100.0	101.3	90.6	82.8	80.3	76.7	-4.5
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	103.1	102.6	104.9	2.2
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	102.6	102.0	103.8	1.7

Table A.33

Real value indices of the output of the agricultural industry (at basic prices) from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	99.4	101.7	97.4	92.7	100.1	7.9
DK	112.4	106.7	99.8	98.7	96.8	100.0	99.9	99.3	89.3	83.3	87.5	5.0
D	:	113.4	106.6	100.6	102.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	96.3	92.7	96.0	3.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	93.8	90.5	88.9	87.6	87.4	-0.2
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	106.4	109.8	109.1	104.6	103.7	-0.9
F	110.1	103.0	102.2	94.9	97.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.5	99.4	100.3	1.0
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	85.7	78.7	79.9	1.5
I	105.2	107.6	102.4	98.3	96.8	100.0	99.3	97.5	94.6	93.5	91.0	-2.7
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	97.0	88.3	94.4	92.3	92.8	0.5
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.1	97.3	95.9	91.8	95.1	3.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	97.4	99.8	95.3	91.3	91.2	0.0
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	105.6	94.6	89.9	102.1	96.5	-5.5
FIN	156.1	135.2	126.6	131.8	129.0	100.0	95.1	93.5	83.0	83.4	85.1	2.0
S	:	:	:	100.3	98.4	100.0	97.7	95.3	91.9	90.3	89.2	-1.3
UK	91.3	87.7	87.5	92.8	94.1	100.0	98.1	85.3	75.6	71.7	66.9	-6.8
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	98.0	95.4	96.1	0.7
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	95.6	92.9	93.0	0.1

Table A.34

Volume indices of agricultural intermediate consumption, from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	93.7	93.3	95.9	94.4	93.9	-0.6
DK	103.9	101.6	100.9	102.4	100.2	100.0	100.8	103.5	104.2	102.1	101.9	-0.2
D	:	102.3	97.5	98.9	105.2	100.0	99.8	101.8	108.5	103.0	99.6	-3.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.5	101.0	103.7	101.6	101.0	-0.6
E	78.2	75.0	72.6	73.9	67.6	100.0	72.3	103.7	:	:	:	:
F	96.8	99.0	100.2	97.4	98.3	100.0	101.4	102.8	104.6	106.5	106.7	0.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	106.3	108.8	109.1	0.3
I	107.8	110.0	107.1	103.6	100.7	100.0	99.0	96.8	96.7	95.9	94.8	-1.1
L	100.9	99.0	105.7	97.9	95.7	100.0	102.1	96.7	101.7	101.2	100.6	-0.6
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.7	100.6	100.8	101.8	100.8	-1.0
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.6	99.7	101.8	100.9	99.6	-1.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	104.0	101.4	102.8	113.6	110.1	-3.0
FIN	96.5	86.5	87.6	91.2	86.0	100.0	98.6	98.1	96.6	100.6	101.7	1.1
S	110.8	100.7	95.8	95.5	99.7	100.0	102.2	101.9	106.3	103.8	103.0	-0.8
UK	94.6	94.7	95.1	95.5	98.3	100.0	100.5	101.0	100.1	99.4	97.1	-2.3
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table A.35

Nominal price indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1990 to 2000
(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	104.9	107.3	101.7	101.4	109.9	8.4
DK	102.6	103.1	103.4	102.7	100.5	100.0	101.9	103.8	101.8	99.5	101.6	2.1
D	:	102.5	103.2	98.9	101.7	100.0	100.9	100.5	94.6	93.0	99.2	6.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	106.0	108.1	107.6	108.7	115.8	6.6
E	106.3	112.7	116.4	110.2	129.9	100.0	141.4	103.4	:	:	:	5.3
F	102.1	101.4	99.2	96.8	97.2	100.0	102.9	103.1	100.1	98.6	101.0	2.5
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	99.5	99.3	103.9	4.7
I	85.3	89.2	89.0	93.3	92.7	100.0	104.3	103.7	101.6	101.4	103.9	2.5
L	104.1	104.6	102.5	101.0	99.9	100.0	102.6	103.9	102.7	99.9	103.9	4.0
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	102.9	103.8	103.6	102.5	108.4	5.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	99.6	110.7	105.3	101.0	104.7	3.7
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	104.2	104.1	101.6	102.8	105.7	2.8
FIN	126.5	128.1	129.8	135.6	135.1	100.0	98.9	101.4	101.5	99.4	103.8	4.4
S	95.6	97.2	97.3	95.1	96.0	100.0	102.3	102.7	96.4	98.4	100.8	2.5
UK	89.0	91.7	92.0	95.4	94.8	100.0	104.9	99.2	92.9	91.0	92.8	2.0
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	4.5
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	4.1

Table A.36

Real price indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1990 to 2000
(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	103.7	104.7	97.6	96.4	104.0	7.9
DK	113.8	111.3	108.5	106.3	102.3	100.0	99.4	99.1	95.4	90.5	89.8	-0.8
D	:	116.8	111.9	103.4	103.8	100.0	99.9	98.6	91.8	89.5	95.8	7.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.7	94.3	89.2	87.5	91.2	4.2
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	136.6	97.7	:	:	:	1.9
F	113.4	109.4	104.9	100.1	98.9	100.0	101.4	100.4	96.6	94.7	96.3	1.7
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	88.0	84.6	84.9	0.3
I	108.3	105.4	100.5	101.4	97.4	100.0	99.1	96.2	91.8	90.1	90.7	0.7
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.8	98.9	96.3	91.6	93.7	2.2
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.7	100.6	98.4	95.8	98.5	2.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.3	108.0	101.9	96.9	99.7	2.8
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.1	97.4	91.5	89.3	90.2	1.0
FIN	141.2	140.5	141.1	144.0	140.7	100.0	99.1	99.6	96.8	94.3	95.4	1.2
S	:	:	:	100.8	99.4	100.0	100.9	99.6	92.7	94.0	95.1	1.2
UK	105.6	102.0	98.4	99.3	97.1	100.0	101.6	93.4	84.8	81.3	81.0	-0.4
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.1
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	2.6

Table A.37

Nominal value indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1990 to 2000
(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.4	100.2	97.5	95.7	103.2	7.8
DK	106.5	104.7	104.3	105.2	100.8	100.0	102.7	107.4	106.1	101.6	103.5	1.8
D	:	104.9	100.6	97.8	107.0	100.0	100.7	102.2	102.6	96.2	99.3	3.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	107.6	109.2	111.6	110.3	117.0	6.0
E	83.2	84.5	84.6	81.5	87.7	100.0	102.2	107.2	107.6	108.0	111.2	2.9
F	98.8	100.4	99.4	94.3	95.6	100.0	104.4	106.0	104.7	105.8	108.6	2.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	105.8	108.0	113.3	5.0
I	91.9	98.1	95.3	96.7	93.4	100.0	103.3	100.3	98.3	97.2	98.5	1.4
L	105.0	103.6	108.3	99.0	95.6	100.0	104.7	100.5	104.4	101.1	104.5	3.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	103.6	104.5	104.5	104.3	109.3	4.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.1	110.4	107.1	102.0	104.3	2.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	108.4	105.5	104.5	116.7	116.5	-0.2
FIN	122.0	110.8	113.7	123.7	116.3	100.0	97.5	99.5	98.0	101.3	106.9	5.5
S	105.8	97.8	93.2	90.8	95.7	100.0	104.6	104.7	102.5	102.1	103.8	1.6
UK	84.2	86.9	87.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	105.4	100.3	93.0	90.4	90.2	-0.3
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	101.6	101.0	104.2	3.2
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	102.9	102.3	105.1	2.7

Table A.38

Real value indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1990 to 2000
(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	97.2	97.7	93.6	90.9	97.6	7.3
DK	118.2	113.1	109.4	108.9	102.5	100.0	100.2	102.6	99.4	92.5	91.5	-1.1
D	:	119.5	109.1	102.2	109.2	100.0	99.6	100.4	99.6	92.1	95.4	3.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.2	95.2	92.5	88.9	92.1	3.6
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.8	101.3	99.4	97.0	96.7	-0.4
F	109.7	108.3	105.1	97.5	97.2	100.0	102.9	103.2	101.0	100.9	102.7	1.8
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	93.6	92.1	92.5	0.5
I	116.7	115.9	107.6	105.1	98.1	100.0	98.1	93.1	88.8	86.4	86.1	-0.4
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	102.9	95.6	97.9	92.7	94.2	1.6
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	102.4	101.2	99.3	97.5	99.3	1.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	99.8	107.6	103.7	97.8	99.2	1.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	105.2	98.7	94.1	101.4	99.5	-2.0
FIN	136.2	121.5	123.6	131.3	121.1	100.0	97.8	97.7	93.5	94.9	97.0	2.2
S	:	:	:	96.2	99.0	100.0	103.1	101.5	98.5	97.6	98.0	0.3
UK	99.8	96.6	93.6	94.8	95.4	100.0	102.1	94.4	84.9	80.8	78.6	-2.6
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	98.0	95.2	97.0	1.8
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	96.8	93.9	95.0	1.2

Table A.39

Volume of total labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1990 to 2000
in 1000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	96.6	94.3	90.2	87.8	85.6	84.0	80.0	79.6	77.1	75.7	74.0	-2.3
DK	98.9	95.5	93.5	92.7	88.4	84.7	82.7	80.5	76.6	72.9	70.7	-3.0
D	:	1041.5	876.0	816.1	763.8	725.5	698.2	678.0	653.0	643.0	633.0	-1.6
EL	746.1	687.2	696.7	707.9	675.3	644.6	624.4	604.8	584.5	565.2	546.7	-3.3
E	1100.6	1039.9	1013.9	1112.1	1099.6	1088.2	1089.2	1099.0	1112.0	1055.0	999.5	-5.3
F	1370.1	1314.9	1260.1	1195.0	1158.7	1128.9	1101.3	1074.1	1052.6	1033.7	1015.1	-1.8
IRL	293.5	262.2	259.4	252.0	244.3	231.7	232.2	214.3	208.9	191.7	186.1	-2.9
I	:	1800.3	1744.7	1596.6	1521.6	1463.3	1396.7	1356.5	1297.7	1216.7	1187.5	-2.4
L	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	-2.2
NL	225.4	231.6	233.9	231.1	224.8	220.5	225.1	225.7	221.9	212.5	212.0	-0.2
A	194.8	187.1	175.4	164.4	154.9	145.8	138.7	134.6	131.7	128.8	126.0	-2.2
P	787.2	728.0	668.5	609.1	597.1	591.9	560.0	528.0	514.0	500.6	487.1	-2.7
FIN	167.0	162.2	159.9	153.0	146.4	140.0	137.0	133.9	127.3	121.0	115.0	-5.0
S	99.4	96.3	94.6	94.2	92.7	89.9	86.8	83.8	80.0	76.1	73.0	-4.1
UK	430.0	422.0	414.0	409.0	400.0	391.0	384.0	380.0	374.0	361.0	339.0	-6.1
EUR12	:	7555.0	7184.3	6930.5	6677.3	6469.4	6287.5	6133.1	5985.2	5748.4	5586.9	-2.8
EU-15	:	8168.8	7786.4	7526.4	7258.4	7035.0	6841.0	6677.4	6515.8	6258.3	6069.5	-3.0

Table A.40

Volume of non-salaried labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1990 to 2000
in 1000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	85.1	83.2	79.2	76.5	74.1	72.0	68.9	69.1	66.1	64.5	62.6	-3.0
DK	73.5	70.9	68.9	68.0	64.7	61.9	59.9	57.4	54.1	50.9	49.4	-3.0
D	:	729.1	613.2	571.3	534.7	507.9	492.9	479.3	450.0	441.0	432.0	-2.0
EL	680.8	626.0	624.9	623.7	589.1	556.4	540.3	524.6	502.9	482.1	462.2	-4.1
E	814.5	754.8	741.6	828.7	811.1	790.2	789.2	767.5	764.0	713.0	675.1	-5.3
F	1109.1	1058.0	1007.6	947.5	908.3	875.1	844.1	813.2	789.5	768.5	747.8	-2.7
IRL	264.7	235.8	236.2	229.9	222.4	209.5	212.9	195.6	190.6	174.1	169.3	-2.7
I	:	1161.2	1101.2	1001.5	966.6	923.2	895.5	868.4	816.0	757.0	725.9	-4.1
L	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	-2.9
NL	161.3	165.4	165.7	162.0	157.7	153.4	158.7	157.5	152.2	141.1	137.5	-2.6
A	177.7	169.6	157.5	146.9	137.5	128.6	121.3	117.0	114.0	111.5	109.0	-2.2
P	669.2	617.5	565.6	513.8	502.0	494.3	464.7	435.1	421.2	407.8	394.3	-3.3
FIN	160.9	156.1	152.6	147.1	140.7	134.6	130.9	125.2	116.4	107.4	98.5	-8.3
S	73.7	71.5	70.2	69.9	68.8	66.7	65.5	64.3	61.0	57.6	55.5	-3.6
UK	256.0	254.0	253.0	253.0	248.0	244.0	241.0	239.0	237.0	228.7	221.6	-3.1
EUR12	:	5761.9	5450.3	5253.6	5048.7	4849.4	4723.4	4556.4	4386.8	4171.7	4017.9	-3.7
EU-15	:	6158.3	5842.4	5644.5	5430.2	5222.0	5089.8	4917.2	4738.8	4508.8	4344.4	-3.6

III. Detailed tables on the agricultural productivity in the EU

Table B.1

Volume indices of agricultural industry output (in basic prices), from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	94.0	95.2	101.7	102.5	101.4	-1.1
DK	100.6	99.3	94.3	101.4	98.5	100.0	100.2	102.3	104.7	103.0	103.6	0.6
D	:	100.2	99.7	98.9	101.0	100.0	102.2	103.6	105.2	106.7	104.1	-2.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.0	98.2	102.1	104.1	102.6	-1.4
E	102.7	101.7	101.5	104.6	102.2	100.0	115.4	122.1	:	:	:	:
F	96.7	94.8	101.2	97.3	97.9	100.0	103.5	105.0	107.4	109.7	109.1	-0.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	104.2	102.1	102.7	0.6
I	95.3	102.4	102.3	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.8	100.9	102.0	105.4	103.2	-2.1
L	74.6	72.1	99.7	97.7	95.0	100.0	105.2	102.1	117.2	120.9	119.1	-1.5
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	99.4	96.8	100.5	104.6	104.7	0.1
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.6	104.0	105.8	108.1	103.7	-4.1
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	107.4	100.0	94.9	115.4	110.0	-4.7
FIN	108.4	98.2	93.1	96.8	98.0	100.0	101.2	103.8	97.2	97.2	105.3	8.3
S	108.5	95.8	90.9	100.8	97.5	100.0	104.4	105.4	104.6	102.6	103.0	0.4
UK	97.2	98.4	100.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.7	99.7	-1.9
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table B.2

Volume indices of gross value added at basic prices, from 1990 to 2000 (1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	94.4	98.3	111.4	115.8	113.6	-1.9
DK	96.8	96.7	86.8	100.2	96.4	100.0	99.7	100.9	105.2	104.0	105.9	1.8
D	:	97.0	102.9	98.9	94.8	100.0	105.8	106.4	100.4	112.2	110.8	-1.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	96.8	97.3	101.5	105.0	103.2	-1.8
E	117.0	117.4	118.3	122.4	122.3	100.0	140.6	132.9	:	:	:	:
F	96.6	90.6	102.3	97.2	97.5	100.0	105.6	107.1	110.1	112.9	111.4	-1.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	102.4	96.5	97.5	1.1
I	88.9	98.5	99.9	98.1	98.4	100.0	101.7	103.0	104.6	110.3	107.4	-2.6
L	56.9	67.2	101.9	102.6	102.3	100.0	116.3	125.8	138.8	143.9	140.5	-2.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.0	92.7	100.0	107.6	109.1	1.3
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.6	108.8	110.3	117.0	108.1	-7.6
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	110.3	98.7	87.6	115.7	108.5	-6.2
FIN	126.6	116.2	101.5	105.3	116.2	100.0	105.2	112.5	98.2	92.0	114.7	24.6
S	104.8	87.8	82.8	109.5	94.1	100.0	108.0	111.0	101.8	100.6	103.6	3.0
UK	99.9	102.4	105.9	99.8	100.7	100.0	99.1	99.1	101.2	104.7	103.0	-1.6
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table B.3

Volume indices of Consumption of fixed Capital, from 1990 to 2000
(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	107.1	103.7	102.6	101.5	100.4	100.0	99.5	99.2	97.6	96.8	96.8	0.0
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	95.9	96.4	97.1	97.4	98.3	100.0	101.2	102.3	:	:	:	:
F	105.5	104.9	103.6	101.9	100.6	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.7	103.2	104.4	1.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	92.5	102.7	100.8	100.5	102.3	100.0	99.3	98.7	100.3	137.4	130.5	-5.0
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.9	97.9	98.1	90.8	91.7	1.0
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	104.3	110.3	117.6	127.7	139.8	9.5
FIN	121.0	119.9	116.0	110.6	105.0	100.0	95.7	92.3	90.3	89.2	87.4	-2.0
S	123.8	117.7	112.6	106.9	102.8	100.0	97.8	97.2	90.1	89.2	88.5	-0.7
UK	101.9	100.9	99.8	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	100.8	99.6	97.8	111.5	14.0
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table B.4

Volume indices of total agricultural labour, from 1990 to 2000
(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	115.0	112.3	107.4	104.5	101.9	100.0	95.2	94.8	91.8	90.1	88.1	-2.3
DK	116.7	112.7	110.4	109.4	104.3	100.0	97.6	95.0	90.4	86.0	83.4	-3.0
D	:	143.6	120.7	112.5	105.3	100.0	96.2	93.5	90.0	88.6	87.3	-1.6
EL	115.7	106.6	108.1	109.8	104.8	100.0	96.9	93.8	90.7	87.7	84.8	-3.3
E	101.1	95.6	93.2	102.2	101.1	100.0	100.1	101.0	102.2	96.9	91.9	-5.3
F	121.4	116.5	111.6	105.9	102.6	100.0	97.6	95.1	93.2	91.6	89.9	-1.8
IRL	126.7	113.2	112.0	108.8	105.4	100.0	100.2	92.5	90.2	82.7	80.3	-2.9
I	:	123.0	119.2	109.1	104.0	100.0	95.4	92.7	88.7	83.1	81.2	-2.4
L	120.8	117.1	112.2	109.4	104.3	100.0	96.1	93.5	92.1	90.2	88.2	-2.2
NL	102.2	105.0	106.1	104.8	102.0	100.0	102.1	102.4	100.6	96.4	96.1	-0.2
A	133.6	128.3	120.3	112.8	106.2	100.0	95.1	92.3	90.3	88.3	86.4	-2.2
P	133.0	123.0	112.9	102.9	100.9	100.0	94.6	89.2	86.8	84.6	82.3	-2.7
FIN	119.3	115.9	114.2	109.3	104.6	100.0	97.9	95.6	90.9	86.4	82.1	-5.0
S	110.6	107.2	105.3	104.8	103.1	100.0	96.6	93.3	89.0	84.7	81.2	-4.1
UK	110.0	107.9	105.9	104.6	102.3	100.0	98.2	97.2	95.7	92.3	86.7	-6.1
EUR12	:	116.8	111.1	107.1	103.2	100.0	97.2	94.8	92.5	88.9	86.4	-2.8
EU-15	:	116.1	110.7	107.0	103.2	100.0	97.2	94.9	92.6	89.0	86.3	-3.0

Table B.5

Volume indices of agricultural intermediate consumption, from 1990 to 2000
(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	93.7	93.3	95.9	94.4	93.9	-0.6
DK	103.9	101.6	100.9	102.4	100.2	100.0	100.8	103.5	104.2	102.1	101.9	-0.2
D	:	102.3	97.5	98.9	105.2	100.0	99.8	101.8	108.5	103.0	99.6	-3.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.5	101.0	103.7	101.6	101.0	-0.6
E	78.2	75.0	72.6	73.9	67.6	100.0	72.3	103.7	:	:	:	:
F	96.8	99.0	100.2	97.4	98.3	100.0	101.4	102.8	104.6	106.5	106.7	0.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	106.3	108.8	109.1	0.3
I	107.8	110.0	107.1	103.6	100.7	100.0	99.0	96.8	96.7	95.9	94.8	-1.1
L	100.9	99.0	105.7	97.9	95.7	100.0	102.1	96.7	101.7	101.2	100.6	-0.6
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.7	100.6	100.8	101.8	100.8	-1.0
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.6	99.7	101.8	100.9	99.6	-1.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	104.0	101.4	102.8	113.6	110.1	-3.0
FIN	96.5	86.5	87.6	91.2	86.0	100.0	98.6	98.1	96.6	100.6	101.7	1.1
S	110.8	100.7	95.8	95.5	99.7	100.0	102.2	101.9	106.3	103.8	103.0	-0.8
UK	94.6	94.7	95.1	95.5	98.3	100.0	100.5	101.0	100.1	99.4	97.1	-2.3
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table B.6

Consumption of fixed capital, from 1990 to 2000
in current prices and Mio Ecu/Euro

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	618.0	571.1	607.6	614.3	606.2	597.2	-1.5
DK	841.0	828.1	840.2	868.2	868.5	913.4	923.6	924.5	926.5	934.4	917.2	-1.8
D	:	6393.8	6847.7	7228.9	7258.1	7537.7	7422.5	7183.1	7122.2	7147.9	7212.5	0.9
EL	:	:	:	:	:	611.4	641.4	652.1	642.9	647.3	648.5	0.2
E	2523.5	2599.1	2460.7	2221.3	2209.5	2324.3	2479.3	2525.6	2501.4	2581.3	2496.6	-3.3
F	6611.0	6783.4	6950.4	7057.9	7127.9	7113.7	7254.4	7254.6	7391.0	7661.3	7752.5	1.2
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	476.4	:	:	568.0	578.5	604.8	4.6
I	6283.3	6792.8	6861.1	6169.8	6167.4	5799.1	6581.0	6877.6	7006.9	7210.3	7253.7	0.6
L	28.3	32.9	34.6	36.0	37.8	38.5	37.8	37.0	38.1	53.4	50.4	-5.7
NL	:	:	:	:	:	2286.9	2253.6	2194.7	2223.8	2103.7	2116.5	0.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	1272.2	1255.7	1231.1	1242.0	1246.2	1225.5	-1.7
P	:	:	:	:	:	712.7	707.2	703.7	703.6	729.8	741.4	1.6
FIN	1181.3	1132.3	947.1	817.0	865.8	786.4	742.8	717.3	705.9	715.8	694.1	-3.0
S	780.1	790.7	761.3	632.6	636.2	644.7	699.6	690.5	628.9	633.9	621.2	-2.0
UK	2455.7	2473.1	2274.0	2191.8	2269.9	2256.5	2318.5	2722.5	2750.2	2774.7	2642.7	-4.8
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	29577.3	:	:	30760.1	31281.8	31791.9	1.6
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	33391.9	:	:	35065.6	35624.8	36071.0	1.3

Table B.7

Compensation of employees, from 1990 to 2000
in current prices and Mio Ecu/Euro

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	267.5	265.4	260.8	271.7	279.1	293.1	5.0
DK	445.7	436.0	467.1	463.3	458.7	493.9	511.5	541.6	538.3	525.4	520.2	-1.0
D	:	5757.3	4301.2	4353.5	4240.3	4455.1	4031.1	3576.9	3601.3	3648.9	3706.9	1.6
EL	:	:	:	:	:	455.7	479.4	497.8	470.2	477.4	490.4	2.7
E	2527.1	2727.3	2526.4	2200.5	2181.4	2187.5	2276.0	2602.1	2766.9	2788.1	2823.0	1.3
F	3866.9	3928.8	4130.6	4373.4	4371.7	4593.2	4665.3	4700.0	4878.0	5064.4	5189.8	2.5
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	264.6	:	:	255.3	253.7	251.3	-1.0
I	8737.8	8834.6	9344.7	7797.2	7106.6	6347.1	6604.8	6653.6	6442.7	6265.1	6321.4	0.9
L	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.1	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.7	10.3	10.4	1.3
NL	:	:	:	:	:	1550.8	1593.2	1610.7	1708.1	1768.4	1910.4	8.0
A	:	:	:	:	:	94.5	94.8	99.7	93.0	107.4	110.6	3.0
P	:	:	:	:	:	514.3	503.5	523.8	534.6	559.7	582.5	4.1
FIN	538.8	557.0	475.3	376.9	381.7	433.9	391.5	376.1	381.1	423.8	442.0	4.3
S	286.5	278.7	241.9	214.4	206.1	199.0	227.8	231.8	224.5	234.7	241.8	3.0
UK	2403.0	2537.8	2417.9	2290.5	2355.3	2215.6	2311.3	2787.6	2923.7	3059.2	2813.3	-8.0
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	21170.9	:	:	21409.7	21646.4	22131.8	2.2
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	24079.3	:	:	25096.3	25465.7	25707.1	0.9

Table B.8

Imputed compensation of non-salaried workers, from 1990 to 2000
in current prices and Mio Ecu/Euro
(Non-salaried AWU * (average compensation of employees per salaried AWU))

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	1604.9	1647.7	1716.3	1632.9	1607.3	1597.0	-0.6
DK	1289.9	1256.5	1303.1	1276.5	1252.9	1343.1	1345.5	1351.9	1288.6	1216.8	1170.7	-3.8
D	:	13432.5	10036.1	10159.9	9896.5	10393.9	9678.1	8628.1	7983.3	7966.2	7999.0	0.4
EL	:	:	:	:	:	2874.6	3080.1	3256.0	2898.1	2769.7	2621.9	-5.3
E	7197.0	7218.9	6882.0	6435.1	6130.9	5799.8	5986.6	6023.8	6074.4	5812.6	5686.2	-2.2
F	16432.0	16180.2	16483.2	16742.8	15857.8	15837.4	15305.1	14643.7	14582.4	14675.6	14400.6	-1.9
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	2497.2	:	:	2658.7	2502.9	2430.7	-2.9
I	:	16053.7	15990.9	13122.4	12378.5	13016.5	11799.8	11837.7	10915.7	10316.1	9758.0	-5.4
L	36.1	38.5	40.6	40.4	40.1	42.2	42.9	38.5	38.0	55.6	53.1	-4.5
NL	:	:	:	:	:	3545.4	3807.8	3725.2	3729.9	3494.7	3427.0	-1.9
A	:	:	:	:	:	706.3	660.7	662.8	598.9	691.9	706.7	2.1
P	:	:	:	:	:	2604.5	2455.2	2453.1	2426.3	2459.6	2432.0	-1.1
FIN	14299.4	14357.3	9975.4	9380.1	9419.9	10873.9	8402.2	5413.1	4069.8	3347.0	2538.8	-24.1
S	823.5	802.2	694.6	615.6	592.1	571.0	700.8	765.2	720.9	730.7	757.1	3.6
UK	3535.5	3836.9	3799.6	3691.1	3868.3	3677.7	3895.2	4725.2	5057.8	5287.0	5189.6	-1.8
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	67101.0	:	:	58721.1	57273.7	56674.9	-1.0
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	72977.5	:	:	66888.2	65632.2	64737.2	-1.4

Table B.9

Intermediate consumption, from 1990 to 2000
in current prices and Mio Ecu/Euro

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	4619.1	4457.7	4400.3	4275.3	4224.2	4555.1	7.8
DK	4542.0	4436.9	4473.9	4639.9	4474.6	4571.6	4674.4	4810.0	4739.7	4578.9	4661.5	1.8
D	:	25643.1	24966.7	25310.2	27877.4	26756.6	26431.5	26095.0	26134.0	24667.3	25443.9	3.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	2834.4	3023.6	3032.5	2898.8	2908.7	3083.4	6.0
E	11337.7	11599.7	11252.9	9639.3	9738.3	10820.2	11216.3	11399.3	11348.4	11452.3	11783.4	2.9
F	28188.1	28409.3	28638.9	28051.3	28661.1	30242.0	31718.6	31645.8	31305.1	31837.8	32679.7	2.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	2654.0	:	:	2911.6	2967.2	3114.2	5.0
I	15844.4	16791.6	15674.2	13784.4	12797.7	12319.1	13837.2	13643.5	13270.4	13168.0	13352.0	1.4
L	121.2	120.1	127.5	119.7	118.0	127.0	130.4	121.4	125.8	122.7	126.8	3.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	10065.0	10226.1	9982.9	9943.2	9997.2	10473.9	4.8
A	:	:	:	:	:	2990.5	2967.8	3148.6	3048.3	2921.6	2987.3	2.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	2551.0	2770.1	2657.0	2591.0	2912.8	2906.4	-0.2
FIN	3628.3	3199.1	2828.1	2666.1	2712.0	2529.1	2416.2	2443.4	2365.5	2459.8	2595.6	5.5
S	3564.2	3313.0	3134.9	2521.1	2643.7	2713.8	3110.1	3065.8	2911.8	2937.1	2985.4	1.6
UK	11351.3	11929.9	11416.7	11241.3	11550.8	11613.9	12467.2	13940.8	13230.1	13214.3	13173.6	-0.3
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	108507.9	:	:	110217.3	109639.6	113101.8	3.2
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	127407.2	:	:	131098.9	130369.9	133922.3	2.7

Table B.10

Multi factor input, from 1990 to 2000
in current prices and Mio Ecu/Euro
(Table B6 +Table B7 +Table B8 +Table B9)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	7109.5	6941.9	6984.9	6794.2	6716.8	7053.3	5.0
DK	7118.6	6957.5	7084.3	7247.9	7054.7	7321.9	7454.9	7628.0	7493.1	7255.6	7330.1	1.0
D	:	51226.7	46151.6	47052.3	49272.3	49143.4	47563.3	45483.1	44840.8	43430.3	44301.4	2.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	6776.1	7224.5	7438.3	6910.1	6803.1	6919.4	1.7
E	23585.2	24144.9	23122.1	20496.2	20260.1	21131.7	21958.2	22550.7	22691.1	22634.3	23059.1	1.9
F	55097.9	55301.8	56203.0	56225.4	56018.4	57786.2	58943.5	58244.1	58156.6	59239.0	60199.9	1.6
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	5892.2	:	:	6393.5	6302.3	6534.5	3.7
I	:	48472.7	47871.0	40873.7	38450.2	37481.9	38822.9	39012.4	37635.7	36959.6	36991.3	0.1
L	189.7	196.2	207.9	202.0	201.9	214.5	218.5	203.4	208.6	242.1	242.6	0.2
NL	:	:	:	:	:	17448.1	17880.7	17513.6	17605.0	17364.0	18088.6	4.2
A	:	:	:	:	:	5063.4	4978.9	5142.2	4982.1	4967.2	5045.7	1.6
P	:	:	:	:	:	6382.4	6436.0	6337.6	6255.4	6661.9	6719.4	0.9
FIN	19647.9	19245.7	14225.9	13240.1	13379.4	14623.3	11952.8	8949.9	7522.3	6946.5	6373.9	-8.2
S	5454.4	5184.6	4832.7	3983.7	4078.1	4128.4	4738.4	4753.4	4486.1	4536.4	4623.5	1.9
UK	19745.4	20777.7	19908.2	19414.8	20044.3	19763.8	20992.2	24176.2	23961.8	24335.2	24007.1	-1.3
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	226357.1	:	:	221108.3	219841.5	224299.2	2.0
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	257856.0	:	:	258149.0	257092.7	260437.6	1.3

Table B.11

Weight of the consumption of fixed capital in the multi-factor productivity indicator

(Table B6 / Table B10)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	-6.2
DK	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	-2.8
D	:	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	-1.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	-1.5
E	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	-5.1
F	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	-0.4
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	0.08	:	:	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.8
I	:	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.5
L	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.21	-5.8
NL	:	:	:	:	:	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	-3.4
A	:	:	:	:	:	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24	-3.2
P	:	:	:	:	:	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.7
FIN	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	5.7
S	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	-3.9
UK	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	-3.5
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	0.13	:	:	0.14	0.14	0.14	-0.4
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	0.13	:	:	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.0

Table B.12

Weight of the volume of total agricultural labour in the multi-factor productivity indicator

(Table B7 / Table B10) + (Table B8 / Table B10))

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	-4.6
DK	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	-3.9
D	:	0.37	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	-1.2
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.45	-5.8
E	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.37	-2.9
F	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	-2.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	0.47	:	:	0.46	0.44	0.41	-6.2
I	:	0.51	0.53	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.43	-3.1
L	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.26	-3.8
NL	:	:	:	:	:	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	-2.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.7
P	:	:	:	:	:	0.49	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.45	-1.0
FIN	0.76	0.77	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.47	-13.9
S	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	1.5
UK	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.33	-2.8
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	0.39	:	:	0.36	0.36	0.35	-2.1
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	0.38	:	:	0.36	0.35	0.35	-2.0

Table B.13

Weight of intermediate consumption in the multi-factor productivity indicator

(Table B9 / Table B10)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.65	2.7
DK	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.8
D	:	0.50	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.57	1.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.45	4.2
E	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.51	1.0
F	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.0
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	0.45	:	:	0.46	0.47	0.48	1.2
I	:	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	1.3
L	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.51	0.52	3.2
NL	:	:	:	:	:	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.7
P	:	:	:	:	:	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.43	-1.1
FIN	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.41	15.0
S	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.65	-0.3
UK	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.55	1.1
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	0.48	:	:	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.1
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	0.49	:	:	0.51	0.51	0.51	1.4

Table B.14

Multi-factor productivity (agricultural industry output / (capital + labour + intermediate consumption))

(Indices, 1995 = 100)

(Table B1 / ((Table B3 * Table B11) + (Table B4 * Table B12) + (Table B5*Table B13)))*100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	93.6	95.0	91.1	97.5	97.2	100.0	100.4	101.4	104.5	105.4	106.8	1.3
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	114.6	118.6	121.4	118.2	120.6	100.0	134.2	119.0	:	:	:	:
F	90.2	89.1	96.5	96.1	97.7	100.0	103.5	104.9	106.8	108.2	107.8	-0.3
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	116.4	116.8	119.1	1.9
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	71.6	69.5	93.7	96.7	96.1	100.0	105.0	106.0	117.9	113.6	114.8	1.1
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.5	96.0	100.0	105.6	106.1	0.5
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	107.7	103.5	97.9	112.8	108.9	-3.4
FIN	94.1	88.3	85.3	91.5	97.2	100.0	103.3	106.8	101.4	96.0	100.8	5.0
S	96.4	91.5	90.6	101.6	96.7	100.0	103.9	105.9	104.1	105.0	107.0	1.9
UK	97.0	98.8	101.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.2	102.0	105.1	104.6	-0.5
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table B.15

Partial labour productivity (GVA bp / labour input)
(Indices, 1995 = 100)
(Table B2 / Table B4)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% 00/99
B	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	99.1	103.7	121.3	128.5	129.0	0.4
DK	82.9	85.8	78.6	91.6	92.4	100.0	102.1	106.2	116.3	120.9	126.9	5.0
D	:	67.6	85.2	87.9	90.0	100.0	110.0	113.9	111.5	126.6	127.0	0.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	103.7	112.0	119.8	121.7	1.6
E	115.7	122.8	127.0	119.8	121.1	100.0	140.5	131.5	:	:	:	:
F	79.6	77.8	91.7	91.8	95.0	100.0	108.2	112.6	118.1	123.3	123.9	0.5
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	:	:	113.6	116.6	121.4	4.1
I	:	80.1	83.8	90.0	94.7	100.0	106.5	111.1	118.0	132.6	132.4	-0.2
L	47.1	57.3	90.9	93.8	98.2	100.0	121.0	134.5	150.7	159.5	159.3	-0.1
NL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	96.0	90.6	99.4	111.7	113.4	1.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	106.8	117.9	122.1	132.5	125.1	-5.5
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	116.6	110.6	100.9	136.8	131.8	-3.6
FIN	106.1	100.3	88.9	96.3	111.1	100.0	107.5	117.6	108.0	106.5	139.6	31.1
S	94.8	81.9	78.7	104.5	91.2	100.0	111.8	119.1	114.4	118.8	127.6	7.4
UK	90.8	94.9	100.0	95.4	98.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	105.8	113.4	118.8	4.8
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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This publication presents an analysis of changes in income from agricultural activity in 2000 over 1999. The data published for 2000 are the latest available estimates on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) from the Member States. Changes in income from agricultural activity, in 2000, in the European Union as a whole are presented and analysed in Chapter 1 and then broken down by Member State in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 is dedicated to agricultural productivity and its measurement, reflecting on the development work that is in progress.