

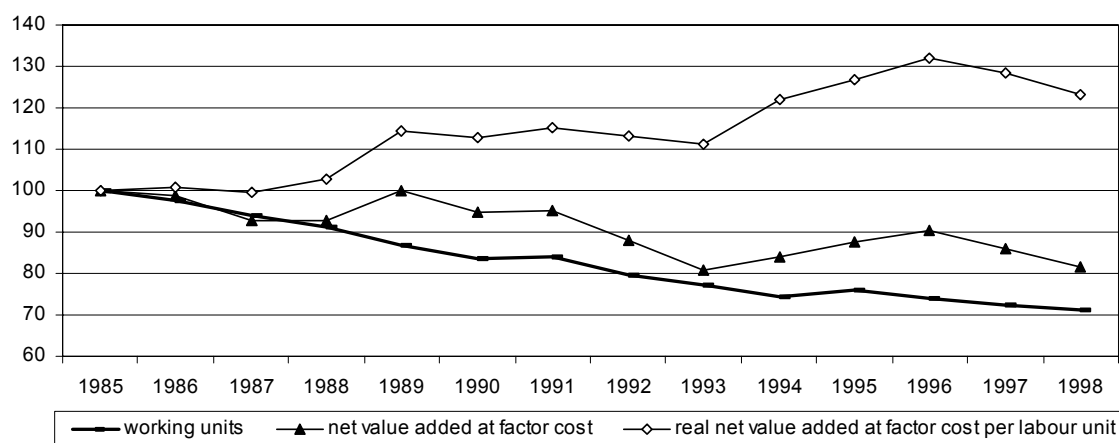
1. MAIN TRENDS IN THE EU AGRICULTURE

The contribution of the agriculture to EU GDP has felt from 3,3% in 1980 to 2,4% in 1990 and 1,6% in 1997. This decline reflects the drop of the total income of the agricultural branch, which in the 90s has only increased during three exceptional years of growth (1993-1995).

Though agriculture labour force has been declining everywhere in Europe, it has to be remarked the sharp slow down in the reduction in agricultural labour recorded since the implementation of the CAP reform, with a noticeable increase in Spain and the Netherlands for a second successive year in 1998.

However, since the rate of fall in labour has been higher than that occurred in total agricultural income, the income per labour unit in agriculture has been increasing since 1980 (graph 1.1).

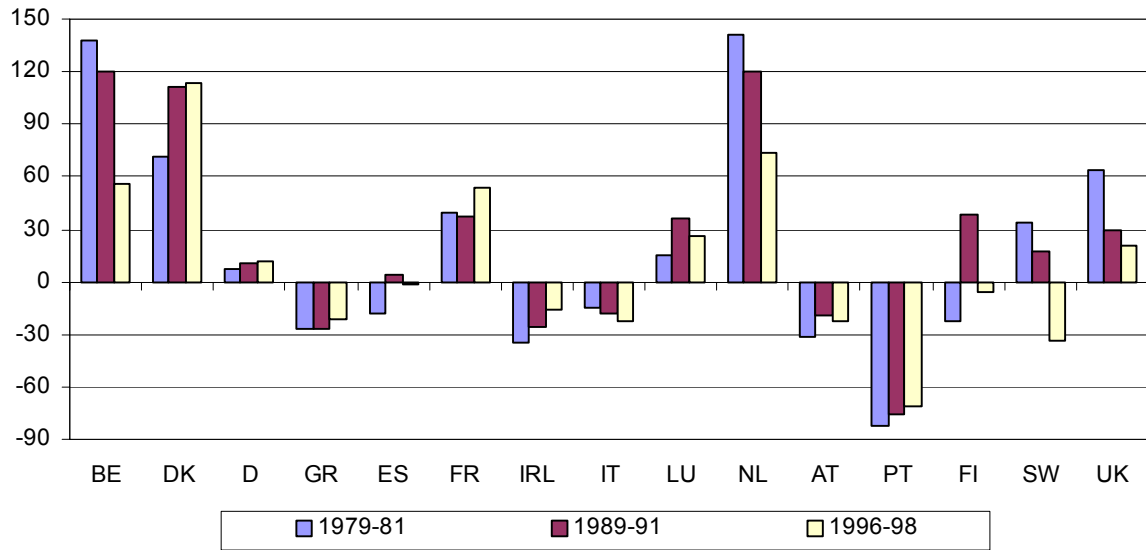
Graph 1.1 Trends in agricultural net real value added at factor cost, labour and income per labour unit in the European Union (1985=100) [1985-1998]



Source: our calculation - Eurostat data

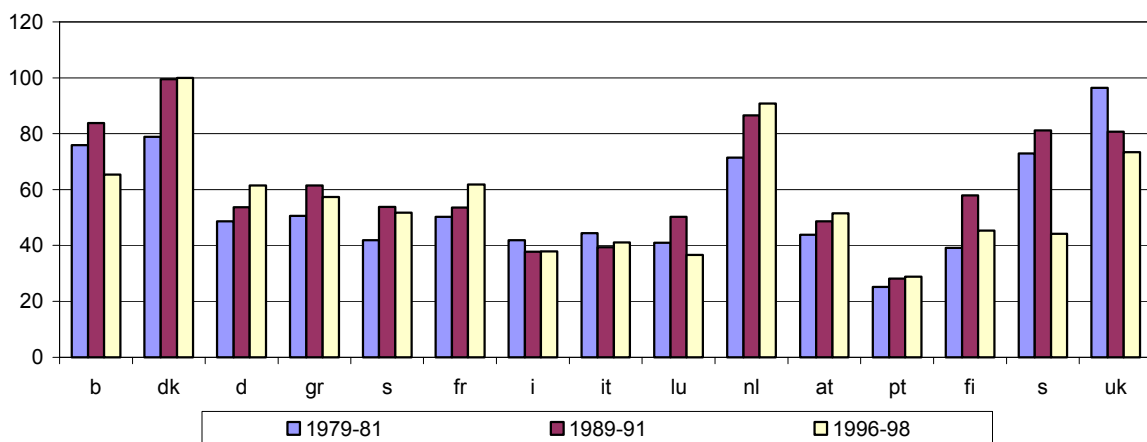
Wide differences in agricultural income per labour unit still exist across Member States; but these differences appear to have declined over the last 20 years. Some countries recorded a significant improvement in their relative position, particularly Denmark; whereas Italy, Sweden the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium have seen their position deteriorated. Spain has reached income level in line with the European average level. The other cohesion countries, Greece, Ireland and Portugal are moving towards the EU average; but the last country still presents income levels which are largely below the EU average (graph 1.2).

Graph 1.2 Deviation in the level of agricultural income in Member States from the EU average in 1979-1981, 1989-91 and 1996-98



Despite the important improvements in agricultural income, it should be noted that income generated by agricultural activity still lags behind that generated in other sectors of the economy in most EU Member States. In Denmark, income per labour unit produced by agricultural activity is not below the national average. In Netherlands, agricultural incomes are reaching those of the other sectors, but also in other countries it seems that the gap has declined; whereas in UK, Belgium, Finland and Sweden, agriculture has been losing in relative terms (graph 1.3).

Graph 1.3 Agricultural income per labour unit in the Member States in relation to the total economy [total economy=100]



Note:

Ratio of the gross value added at factor cost per AWU as percentage of the gross domestic product at factor cost per occupied person

Source : our calculation - Eurostat data

Considering subsidies in agricultural incomes

Subsidies provided by the European Union and National Governments affect significantly the level of agricultural income. We have several income indicators and not all of them are calculated by considering subsidies. If we use the Gross Value Added at Market Prices (GVAmP), we focus on the receipts deriving from farming when agricultural commodities are sold at market prices. Subsidies are paid to farmers to integrate the receipts received through market transaction. Since we want to consider subsidies in agricultural incomes, we have to introduce another parameter: the Value Added at Factor Cost. The Gross Value Added at Factor Cost (GVAfc) is calculated by deducting taxes linked to production from the Gross Value Added at Market Prices, and then adding subsidies. When we deduct depreciation costs from the GVAfc; we obtain the Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVAfc).

In table 1.1, we can observe that the importance of agriculture in the total economy is always higher when measured through the Value Added at Factor Cost. This is due to the massive presence of public support in farming.

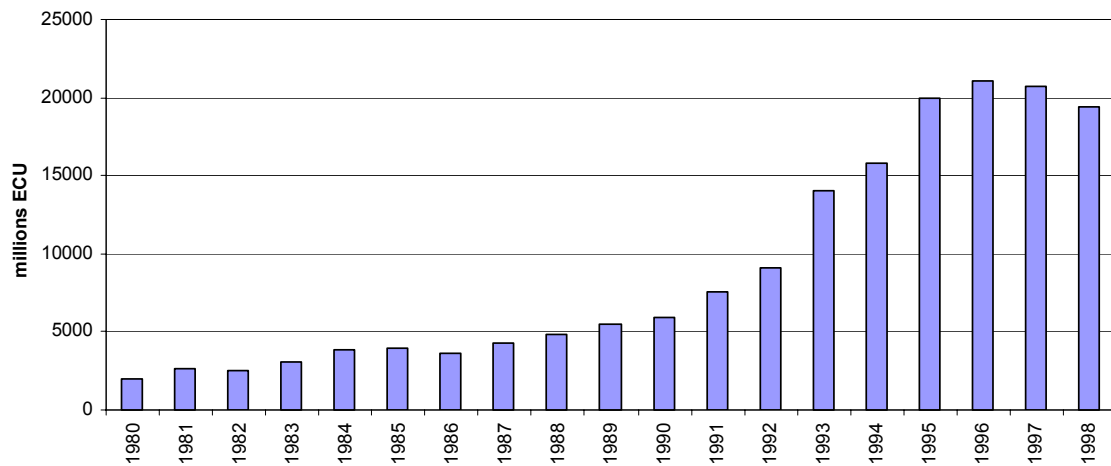
Table 1.1 Part of agriculture in the total economy [1996]

	Part of agriculture in total Value Added at Market Prices (%)	Part of agriculture in total Value Added at Factor Cost (%)
EU-15	1,7	2,5
Belgium	1,1	1,4
Denmark	2,5	3,4
Germany	0,8	1,2
Greece	6,7	9,4
Spain	3,5	4,7
France	2,0	2,9
Ireland	4,2	6,6
Italy	2,7	3,5
Luxembourg	0,7	1,2
Netherlands	2,8	3,0
Austria	1,0	2,1
Portugal	2,9	4,0
Finland	0,8	3,1
Sweden	0,5	0,9
UK	0,8	1,4

Source : our calculations - Eurostat data

In 1998 subsidies represented 28,6% of agricultural income on average in the EU and their share has been increasing. The growing role of subsidies in the composition and the development of agricultural income - they only represented 5% and 15% of agricultural income in 1980 and 1990 respectively - reflects the partial shift in the support of the agricultural sector from market price support towards more direct income payments brought about by the 1992 CAP reform (graph 1.4). This has generally contributed to ensure the consolidation of agricultural income and the reduction in its variability.

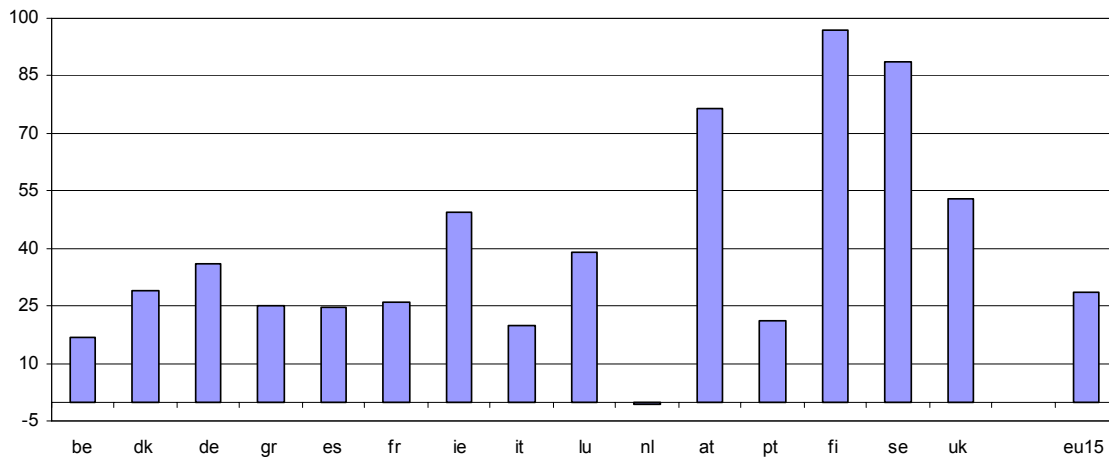
Graph 1.4 Trend in subsidies (net of taxes) received by the agricultural sector in 1985 constant values [1980-1998]



Source : our calculations - Eurostat data

The contribution of subsidies to income is much higher in some countries and weaker in others. For example, in Finland, Austria and Sweden, subsidies still play a great role as we can deduce from graph 1.5. Among the cohesion countries, Ireland exhibits the highest share of subsidies in total agricultural income, whilst Portugal presents the lowest levels.

Graph 1.5 Share of subsidies in agricultural incomes in 1998 by Member State



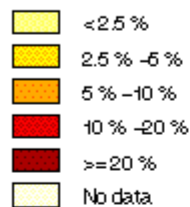
Note: Subsidies minus taxes divided by net Value Added at Factor Cost

Source: our calculations - Eurostat

Is agriculture still positively correlated with low development?

At regional level, agriculture still covers up to 20% of the labour force in many regions. In Southern Europe, we have the very highest dependence on agriculture, whilst the lowest shares of agricultural employment are recorded in metropolitan and industrial areas (map 1.1).

European Union Agricultural employment as share of total employment (1996)



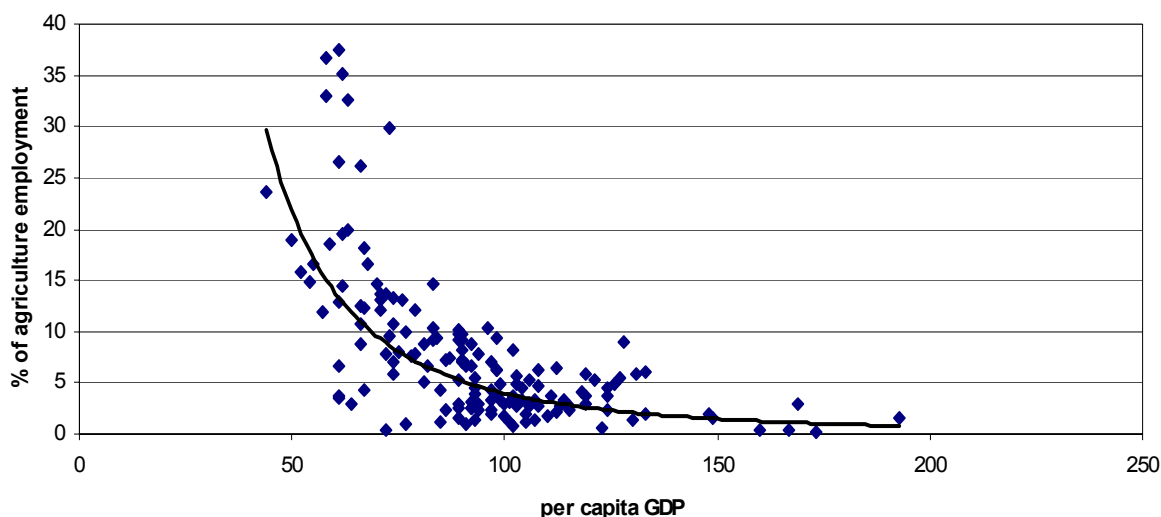
SOURCE: De Rose elaborations - EUROSTAT data
(\varnothing MEGRIM for the administrative boundaries)
CARTOGRAPHY: EC - GIS-AGRI-09/00

Map 1.1



The relationship between per capita GDP and share of agricultural employment for the EU regions is negative. In graph 1.4, the curve representing the scatter diagram has a negative slope which declines at a decreasing rate, that is to say people are more willing to leave the primary sector when per capita GDP is relatively lower.

Graph 1.6 Relationship between per capita GDP (EU15=100) and share of agricultural employment across EU regions [1996]



Source : our calculation - Eurostat data

On the other hand, we do not observe a clear trend of migration from regions with high share of agricultural employment. The correlation coefficient between population change and importance of agriculture in total employment is hardly $-0,1$. However, it is remarkable that 8 out of the 15 regions, with the most negative levels of population change between 1986 and 1996, have a share in agriculture employment higher than 10%. On the contrary, some greek regions, having a per capita GDP below the EU average and significant agricultural employment shares, have also increased their population, ranking among the 15 regions with the most positive levels of population change (table 1.2).

Table 1.2a The 15 EU regions with the most positive population change from 1986 to 1996; shares of agricultural employment (1996)

	Population change [% variation, '86-96]	% of agricultural employment (1996)
Berlin	6,4	0,7
Flevoland	4,3	5,6
Sterea Ellada	1,8	26,2
Peloponnisos	1,3	36,6
Brabant Wallon	1,3	2,1
Utrecht	1,3	1,7
Ipeiros	1,2	23,6
Niederbayern	1,2	6,1
Türingen	1,2	3,6
Detmold	1,2	3,5
Luxembourg	1,2	2,9
Notio Aigaio	1,1	8
Weser-Ems	1,1	5,7
Salzburg	1,1	5,2
Schwaben	1,1	4,6

Source: our elaboration - Eurostat data

Table 1.2b The 15 EU regions with the most negative population change from 1986 to 1996; shares of agricultural employment (1996)

	Population change [% variation, '86-96]	% of agricultural employment (1996)
Sachsen-Anhalt	-1	3,6
Sachsen	-1	2,9
Alentejo	-0,9	12,8
Thüringen	-0,8	3,7
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	-0,7	6,7
Principado de Asturias	-0,6	10,7
Liguria	-0,6	3
Voreio Aigaio	-0,5	15,8
Castilla y León	-0,5	13
Centro (P)	-0,4	26,5
Extremadura	-0,4	16,6
Brandenburg	-0,4	4,3
Calabria	-0,3	18,6
Aragón	-0,3	10,1
Région Bruxelles-capitale	-0,3	0,2

The localisation of the value of EU agricultural production is not directly correlated with the incidence of agriculture in regional total employment. Indeed; many rich areas (for example, Lombardia, Bavaria, Niedersachsen, Veneto, West-Nederland, Vlaams Gewest) present considerable levels of agricultural production, even if they have low shares of agricultural employment.

As a result, the EU agricultural production is mainly concentrated in more developed countries and regions, with some significant areas of production also in southern Europe, mainly we refer to some Spanish regions and some Southern Italy regions. Over time, the agriculture in Spain has developed more rapidly than in the other mediterranean regions.

Andalucia is the region with the highest share in EU agricultural Value Added at Market Prices, but with a per capita GDP equal to only 57% of EU15 average level; on the other side, we have rich regions where agriculture is nearly insignificant (for example, Bremen, Hamburg).

A detailed analysis of the regional dimension of the CAP will be provided in following sections. In chapter 3, we will examine the relationship between CAP support and performance of regional agriculture; in chapter 4 we will look at the elements of concentration of final agricultural production by product. In chapter 5, we will evaluate the overall impact of the CAP for each EU region, taken as a whole, and for the agricultural sector of each EU region.

Table 1.3: Economic results in agriculture at regional level [1996]

Regions	Area (Km ²)	Density (ab/km ²)	per capita GDP [EU=100; PPS]	Agriculture employment as share of total employment	Agricultural Gross Value Added at Market Prices (Millions ECU) ^{(a),(b)}	% of agricultural GVAMP in total GVAMP ^(a)	Importance of regional agriculture in the EU agriculture [%] ^{(a),(b)}	Share of regional agriculture at national level [%] ^{(a),(b)}	GVAMP/AAA ^(a) ^(b)	GVAMP/AWU ^(a) ^(b) [EU=100]
EU-15	3191120	117	100		143396.2	1.8	100.0		1170.4	100
EU-12	2363729	123	101		135829.8	1.9	94.7		1128.6	100.4
be Belgium	30518	333	112	2.2	2690.8	1.1	1.9	100.0	1713.5	171.9
be1 Région Bruxelles-capitale	161	5882	173	0.2						
be2 Vlaams Gewest	13512	436	115	2.4	1822.1	1.1	1.3	67.7	2637.9	170.3
be3 Région Wallonne	16844	197	89	2.6	868.6	1.3	0.6	32.3	941.6	175.4
dk Denmark	43094	122	119	3.7	4076	2.7	2.8	100.0	1252.6	245.6
de Fed Rep Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)	357021	229	108	2.8	20257	0.97	14.1	100.0	877.8	149.9
de1 Baden-Württemberg	35752	289	124	2.4	2247.9	0.7	1.6	11.1	1217.3	127.6
de2 Bayern	70548	170	124	3.8	3585.4	0.9	2.5	17.7	808.5	92.4
de3 Berlin	891	3890	102	0.7	24.7	0	0.0	0.1	10446.4	211.7
de4 Brandenburg	29476	87	67	4.3	898.7	1.3	0.6	4.4	348.3	175
de5 Bremen	404	1679	149	1.5	16.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1602.4	
de6 Hamburg	755	2262	193	1.6	93.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	6313.5	
de7 Hessen	21115	285	148	1.9	846	0.3	0.6	4.2	789.7	119.9
de8 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23170	79	61	6.7	880.8	2	0.6	4.3	340.5	196.1
de9 Niedersachsen	47613	164	102	3.8	4073.6	2	2.8	20.1	1230.2	220.9
dea Nordrhein-Westfalen	34079	526	110	1.8	2401	0.5	1.7	11.9	1250.5	168.8
deb Rheinland-Pfalz	19847	201	94	3	1412.3	1.5	1.0	7.0	1614.9	179.3
dec Saarland	2570	422	105	1.1	70	0.2	0.0	0.3	647.6	138.4
ded Sachsen	18412	248	64	2.9	829.4	0.9	0.6	4.1	606.9	142.1
dee Sachsen-Anhalt	20447	134	61	3.6	975.8	1.8	0.7	4.8	518	232.6
def Schleswig-Holstein	15771	173	103	2.8	1177.2	1.6	0.8	5.8	889.3	198.1
deg Thüringen	16172	154	61	3.7	724.1	1.4	0.5	3.6	559.1	168.7
gr Greece	131626	80	68	16.5	7838	8	5.5	100.0	1674.7	58.1
gr11 Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	14158	40	61	37.5	701.6	15.4	0.5	9.0	1482.2	58.1
gr12 Kentriki Makedonia	18811	95	67	18.2	1391	8.6	1.0	17.7	1558.9	59.3

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gr13 Dytiki Makedonia	9452	32	62	35.1	264.4	10.1	0.2	3.4	957.2	51
gr14 Thessalia	14037	53	63	32.6	1054	16.5	0.7	13.4	1812.3	70.5
gr21 Ipeiros	9204	40	44	23.6	379	16.8	0.3	4.8	2554.9	45.1
gr22 Ionia Nisia	2307	86	62	19.5	175.9	9.2	0.1	2.2	1678.9	40.7
gr23 Dytiki Ellada	11351	65	58	33	785.4	13.3	0.5	10.0	1789.4	49.7
gr24 Sterea Ellada	15550	43	66	26.2	682.7	11.7	0.5	8.7	1433.3	54.6
gr25 Peloponnisos	15491	43	58	36.6	1093.2	19.8	0.8	13.9	2079.7	64.9
gr3 Attiki	3808	906	77	0.9	235.2	0.7	0.2	3.0	2101.9	93
gr41 Voreio Aigaio	3836	48	52	15.8	161.6	11.5	0.1	2.1	1137.4	39.2
gr42 Notio Aigaio	5286	51	75	8	165.2	6.1	0.1	2.1	1616.9	51.1
gr43 Kriti	8336	67	73	29.9	748.8	12.6	0.5	9.6	1867.6	65.1
es Spain	504790	78	79	7.9	14747.4	2.9	10.3	100.0	495.7	64.4
es11 Galicia	29434	93	63	20	826.5	3.2	0.6	5.6	872.2	20.7
es12 Principado de Asturias	10565	101	74	10.7	188.7	1.5	0.1	1.3	563.7	17.3
es13 Cantabria	5298	99	77	10	171.7	2.6	0.1	1.2	945.1	34.8
es21 Pais Vasco	7261	285	92	2.6	185.3	0.6	0.1	1.3	813.6	35
es22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra	10421	51	98	9.3	304.1	3.6	0.2	2.1	440	84.1
es23 La Rioja	5034	52	89	9.8	252.2	6.9	0.2	1.7	782.5	97
es24 Aragón	47650	25	89	10.1	585.3	3	0.4	4.0	179	57.1
es3 Comunidad de Madrid	7995	627	101	1.1	115.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	258.4	64.5
es41 Castilla y León	94193	27	76	13	1280.9	3.8	0.9	8.7	182.6	52.2
es42 Castilla-la Mancha	79230	21	66	12.4	1556.6	8	1.1	10.6	280.8	93.2
es43 Extremadura	41602	26	55	16.6	903.2	8.3	0.6	6.1	315.6	77.9
es51 Cataluña	31930	190	99	3.3	1170.9	1.3	0.8	7.9	850.4	69
es52 Comunidad Valenciana	23305	168	74	5.8	1480	3.2	1.0	10.0	1535.7	94.7
es53 Baleares	5014	146	97	2.3	93.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	312.8	37.6
es61 Andalucía	87268	82	57	12	4519.7	6.3	3.2	30.6	795.7	94.7
es62 Murcia	11317	96	67	12.3	737.4	6.3	0.5	5.0	1116	96.1
es63 Ceuta y Melilla (ES)	31	4296	72	0.4				0.0		
es7 Canarias (ES)	7242	216	74	7	375.6	2.2	0.3	2.5	2334.3	58.8
fr France	543965	107	104	4.4	30714.6	2	21.4	100.0	791	150.5
fr1 Île de France	12012	919	160	0.4	609.4	0.1	0.4	2.0	726.6	226.4
fr21 Champagne-Ardenne	25606	53	94	7.9	2077.3	6.6	1.4	6.8	1056.7	257.9

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fr22 Picardie	19399	96	85	4.3	1541.7	3.9	1.1	5.0	900.5	249.9
fr23 Haute-Normandie	12317	145	106	2.7	779.7	1.5	0.5	2.5	670.8	187.5
fr24 Centre	39151	62	92	6.7	1908	2.6	1.3	6.2	470.9	185.9
fr25 Basse-Normandie	17589	81	89	9.2	1198.4	3.9	0.8	3.9	692.7	126.2
fr26 Bourgogne	31582	52	90	7.1	1747.6	4.2	1.2	5.7	656.2	212.6
fr3 Nord - Pas-de-Calais	12414	323	86	2.3	1131.2	1.4	0.8	3.7	1083.7	165
fr41 Lorraine	23547	98	89	2.9	808.4	1.3	0.6	2.6	444.9	175
fr42 Alsace	8280	206	105	1.9	535.1	1.3	0.4	1.7	1336	135.2
fr43 Franche-Comté	16202	69	93	5.4	522.3	2	0.4	1.7	550.1	139
fr51 Pays de la Loire	32082	99	91	6.9	2923.8	4.2	2.0	9.5	1028.1	161.6
fr52 Bretagne	27208	105	86	7.3	2770.9	5	1.9	9.0	1329.7	156.2
fr53 Poitou-Charentes	25810	63	83	10.3	1396.3	3.2	1.0	4.5	479.9	133.4
fr61 Aquitaine	41308	70	92	8.8	2593.1	4.2	1.8	8.4	1347.4	136.7
fr62 Midi-Pyrénées	45348	55	87	7.5	1983.4	2.9	1.4	6.5	483.6	110.7
fr63 Limousin	16942	42	81	8.7	420.7	1.5	0.3	1.4	201.4	73.5
fr71 Rhône-Alpes	43698	129	100	3	1955.7	1.5	1.4	6.4	951.1	125.1
fr72 Auvergne	26013	51	84	9.4	964.3	2.7	0.7	3.1	370.8	112.8
fr81 Languedoc-Roussillon	27376	82	78	7.7	1417.2	3.5	1.0	4.6	1136.9	124.2
fr82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	31400	142	92	2.6	1343	1.5	0.9	4.4	1378.3	127.2
fr83 Corse	8680	30	82	6.6	86.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	159.7	110.6
fr9 French overseas departments (FR)	89287	18								
ie Ireland	70273	52	97		3379	4.2	2.4	100.0	523.3	77.3
it Italy	301316	191	103	5.7	29935.3	2.7	20.9	100.0	1540.3	89.7
it1 Piemonte	25399	169	118	4.1	2133.4	2.3	1.5	7.1		85
it2 Valle d'Aosta	3264	37	131	5.8	52.9	1.5	0.0	0.2		41.4
it3 Liguria	5418	305	119	3	642.7	2	0.4	2.1		108
it2 Lombardia	23872	375	133	2	3187	1.5	2.2	10.6		163.8
it31 Trentino-Alto Adige	13607	67	128	8.9	768	3.8	0.5	2.6		81
it32 Veneto	18365	242	124	4.4	2975	2.9	2.1	9.9		127.2
it33 Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7844	151	126	4.9	542.7	1.9	0.4	1.8		89
it4 Emilia-Romagna	22124	178	133	6	3199.1	3.4	2.2	10.7		134.1
it51 Toscana	22993	153	111	3.7	1358.8	1.7	0.9	4.5		75.9

Table 1.3: Economic results in agriculture at regional level [1996]

Regions	Area (Km ²)	Density (ab/km ²)	per capita GDP [EU=100; PPS]	Agriculture employment as share of total employment	Agricultural Gross Value Added at Market Prices (Millions ECU) ^{(a),(b)}	% of agricultural GVAMP in total GVAMP ^(a)	Importance of regional agriculture in the EU agriculture [%] ^{(a),(b)}	Share of regional agriculture at national level [%] ^{(a),(b)}	GVAMP/AAA ^(a) _(b)	GVAMP/AWU ^(a) _(b) [EU=100]
it52 Umbria	8456	98	98	6.2	556.6	3	0.4	1.9		83.8
it53 Marche	9694	149	106	5.2	761.6	2.6	0.5	2.5		86.2
it6 Lazio	17227	302	114	3.3	1509.3	1.4	1.1	5.0		70
it71 Abruzzo	10794	118	90	7.3	860.8	4.1	0.6	2.9		70.2
it72 Molise	4438	75	79	12.1	230.2	4.1	0.2	0.8		51.6
it8 Campania	13595	425	66	8.8	2159.7	3	1.5	7.2		57
it91 Puglia	19357	211	71	12.1	3142	5.7	2.2	10.5		85.3
it92 Basilicata	9992	61	70	14.7	448.5	4.6	0.3	1.5		50.4
it93 Calabria	15080	138	59	18.6	1554.8	6.3	1.1	5.2		69.1
ita Sicilia	25707	198	66	10.8	2891.2	4.8	2.0	9.7		101.4
itb Sardegna	24090	69	73	9.6	961.1	3.8	0.7	3.2		74.4
lu Luxembourg	2586	161	169	2.9	144.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	805.4	154.3
nl Netherlands	41526	374	107	3.3	7679.9	3	5.4	100.0	3984.9	164.7
nl1 Noord-Nederland	11389	143	103	4.8	1172.3	4.2	0.8	15.3	2135.9	181.9
nl2 Oost-Nederland	10975	293	93	3.9	1656.3	3.6	1.2	21.6	3056.4	131.3
nl3 West-Nederland	11871	611	115	2.7	3253.2	2.5	2.3	42.4	6852.9	200.3
nl4 Zuid-Nederland	7291	471	104	3.4	1598.1	3	1.1	20.8	4394.3	140.9
at Austria	83859	96	112	6.5	3259.4	1	2.3	100.0	510.9	116.4
at1 Ostösterreich	23554	144	127	5.4		0.8	0.0		584.7	
at11 Burgenland	3966	69	72	7.9						
at12 Niederösterreich	19173	80	96	10.4						
at13 Wien	415	3844	167	0.4						
at2 Südösterreich	25921	68	90	9.2		1.6	0.0		600.2	
at21 Kärnten	9533	59	90	8.1						
at22 Steiermark	16388	74	90	9.8		0.9	0.0		396.9	
at3 Westösterreich	34384	84	108	6.2						
at31 Oberösterreich	11980	115	102	8.2						
at32 Salzburg	7155	71	121	5.2						
at33 Tirol	12648	52	108	4.6						
at34 Vorarlberg	2601	132	113	2.7						
pt Portugal	91906	108	71	13.7	2974.8	3.1	2.1	100.0	632.4	26.2
pt1 Portugal (Continent)	88797	106	72	13.6						

Table 1.3: Economic results in agriculture at regional level [1996]

Regions	Area (Km ²)	Density (ab/km ²)	per capita GDP [EU=100; PPS]	Agriculture employment as share of total employment	Agricultural Gross Value Added at Market Prices (Millions ECU) (a),(b)	% of agricultural GVAMP in total GVAMP (a) (b)	Importance of regional agriculture in the EU agriculture [%] (a),(b)	Share of regional agriculture at national level [%] (a),(b)	GVAMP/AAA (a) (b)	GVAMP/AWU (a) (b) [EU=100]
pt11 Norte	21278	166	62	14.4						
pt12 Centro (P)	23668	72	61	26.5						
pt13 Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	11931	278	89	5.3						
pt14 Alentejo	26931	19	61	12.8						
pt15 Algarve	4989	69	71	13						
pt2 Açores (PT)	2330	104	50	19						
pt3 Madeira (PT)	779	331	54	14.9						
fi Finland	304529	17	97	7.1	2683.8	0.9	1.9	100.0	361.5	76.1
fi1 Manner-Suomi	303003	17	97		2661.5	0.9	1.9	99.2		
fi13 Itä-Suomi	70294	10	74	13.3						
fi14 Väli-Suomi	42666	17	83	14.7						
fi15 Pohjois-Suomi	128294	4	83	9.2						
fi16 Uusimaa (suuralue)	9113	145	130	1.3						
fi17 Etelä-Suomi	52636	34	91	6.6	22.3	1.4	0.0	0.8		
fi2 Åland	1527	17	119	5.9						
se Sweden	410934	22	101	3.1	1623.2	0.5	1.1	100.0	298.5	93.9
se01 Stockholm	6490	269	123	0.5						
se02 Östra Mellansverige	38432	39	92	3.1						
se04 Sydsverige	13968	91	93	4.5						
se06 Norra Mellansverige	63971	13	97	4.3						
se07 Mellersta Norrland	71122	6	99	4.8						
se08 Övre Norrland	154312	3	97	3.4						
se09 Småland med öarna	33244	24	98	6.2						
se0a Västsverige	29396	60	98	3.7						
uk United Kingdom	243820	241	100	1.7	11392.2	1	7.9	100.0	503	143.4
ukc North East	8612	302	85	1.1						
ukd North West (including Merseyside)	14165	487	91	0.9						
uke Yorkshire and The Humber	15566	324	89	1.6	1046.9	1.2	0.7	9.2	818.9	171.6
ukf East Midlands	15627	265	94	2.3	1154.9	1.5	0.8	10.1	802	175.3
ukg West Midlands	13004	409	93	1.3	1048.6	1.2	0.7	9.2	952.8	172.5
ukh Eastern	19120	277	97	2						

Table 1.3: Economic results in agriculture at regional level [1996]

Regions	Area (Km ²)	Density (ab/km ²)	per capita GDP [EU=100; PPS]	Agriculture employment as share of total employment	Agricultural Gross Value Added at Market Prices (Millions ECU) ^{(a),(b)}	% of agricultural GVAMP in total GVAMP ^{(a),(b)}	Importance of regional agriculture in the EU agriculture [%] ^{(a),(b)}	Share of regional agriculture at national level [%] ^{(a),(b)}	GVAMP/AAA ^{(a),(b)}	GVAMP/AWU ^{(a),(b)} [EU=100]
uki London	1584	4467	140							
ukj South East	19111	413	107	1.4	1776.8	2.1	1.2	15.6	845.1	168.9
ukk South West	23971	202	95		577	0.9	0.4	5.1	218.5	72.2
ukl Wales	20768	141	83		1346.6	1.2	0.9	11.8	165	128.8
ukm Scotland	78132	66	98	5.1	664.1	2.6	0.5	5.8	481.3	90.5
ukn Northern Ireland	14160	118	81							

^a to calculate EU-15 and EU-12, different periods have been considered by country

^b Data: 1992 for Spain, 1993 for Netherlands, 1994 for Greece, 1995 for UK

NB Negative values reflect a negative final production, that is to say costs of production that overcome the farmers receipts.

Source: EUROSTAT; our calculations by EUROSTAT data for columns 7 and 8

