

## THE 2012 AGRICULTURAL YEAR

### General overview

1. The **2012 agricultural year** in the EU was characterised by a stable real agricultural income per labour unit<sup>1</sup>, after the income growths recorded in 2011 (+8%) or in 2010 (+17%). On aggregate, since 2005 the EU-27 agricultural real income per labour unit has increased by 28.5% driven by an increase in factor income (+3%) and a decline in labour force (-20%).

The stable EU 2012 agricultural income masks a sharp contrast between the members states; the highest increases of the agriculture income per worker are expected in Belgium (+27.8%), Latvia (+21%), Lithuania (+17.5%), the Netherlands and Germany (each by +14.9%), while the highest decreases would be recorded in Romania (-27.1%), Poland (-13.7%) and Slovenia (-12.2%).

In 2012 the increase in the **EU-27 value of agricultural output** (+2% in real terms) is linked to the performance of the value animal output (+3.1%) and to a lesser extent to that of the crop production (+1.4%).

The rise in value in the **crop production** is due to an increase in real prices (+7%) offset by a decrease in volumes (-5.2%). The decrease in **volume** was registered for almost all crops categories: cereals (-6.4%) of which grain maize (-13.4%), wine (-15.4%), potatoes (-14.6%), raw tobacco (-8.5%), protein crops (-12.7%), sugar beet (-3.2%) and fruits (-7.6%). Olive oil was the only product to show an increase (+8%). **Producer prices** for crops are projected to have increased substantially in real terms in 2012 as compared to 2011, notably for cereals (+9.4%) and oilseeds (+12.0%), while being lower for rice (-13.3%).

The growth in the value of **animal output** (+3.1%) in 2012 is the result of an increase in **real producer prices** (+3.8%) and of a small cut in production **volumes** (-0.6%). Producer prices increased for equines (+14%), pigs (+9.6%) and cattle (+8.1%) which at the same time showed a drop in volumes (of -0.8%, -1.7% and -2.5% respectively). Average producer prices for **animal products** declined slightly by 0.5% of which egg prices increased the most (+30.6%) and for milk dropped by -4.8%, with lower volumes for eggs (-1.7%) or stable for milk.

**Intermediate consumption** (agricultural input costs) for the EU-27 is estimated to have increased by 2% mostly because of higher **input prices** (+3.5% on average in real terms), driven by price heights for fertilisers and energy and lubricants (each by +6.5%), and feeding stuffs (+4.1%). The **volume** of intermediate consumption went down by -1.4%, and mirrored reductions in the use of fertilisers (-4.6%), seeds (-7.5%) as well as energy (-2.5%).

2. The EU economy continued to slow down in 2012. Real Gross Domestic Product growth rate is estimated at EU level to decrease by 0.3%<sup>2</sup>, a double dip following the economic recession in 2009. The figures show a different distribution among the EU countries: the highest level of growth rate is expected in the Baltic States

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)

<sup>2</sup> Sources: EU GDP - Eurostat

for the second year in a row (Estonia 2.5%, Lithuania 2.9% and Latvia 4.3%) and Slovakia (2.6%). The main Mediterranean Countries show strong decrease led by Greece (-6.0%) and followed by Portugal (-3%), Italy (-2.3%) and Spain (-1.4%). France, Germany and the UK would reach +0.2%, + 0.8% and -0.3% respectively. At world level<sup>3</sup>, real GDP is estimated to have increased by 2.5%.

Overall consumer price inflation in 2012 is estimated at 2.6%, while annual food price inflation stood at 2.9%. The Euro depreciated against the US Dollar reaching its lowest value since 2010 in July, at 1.21\$/€. The following months were characterised by a slow re-appreciation of the exchange rate, standing at 1.31\$/€ at the end of 2012.

3. 2012 provisional **agricultural trade**<sup>4</sup> data shows an extraordinary development with a net trade of €14.3 Bn. Agricultural **imports** would increase by 3%, while exports would mark an increase by 12%. As a whole, the main destination partner remains the US with a total value of €16.5 Bn, representing the 14% of the total and with an increase of 13% comparing to 2011; the main exported product to the US (almost half of the value) belong to the group "beverages". For imports the main origin remains the MERCOSUR area which accounts for 21.4% of total imports, in particular Brazil and Argentina (14% and 6%), where the main imported products are animal feedingstuffs and oilseeds.

**EU agricultural exports** are estimated to reach around €116 Bn (+12% compared to 2011). The increase is particularly evident for "Sugar" (+22%), "Beverages" (+15% or €3.1 Bn more) and "Cereal preparations" (+18% or +€1.2 Bn). Prepared products represent almost 62% of EU exports in terms of value. . The main destinations for cereal exports remain Maghreb Countries, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. As regard the meat sector, exports improved by half a Bn Euro (+7% compared to 2011). The dairy products export marked an increase by +8%. Russia remains the main destination for meat and dairy with €1.6 and €1.2 Bn respectively.

The value of the estimated 2012 **EU agricultural imports** would increase to approximately €102 Bn (+3% compared to 2011). Tropical products were the most significant EU imports reaching over €24 Bn. The imported products which marked the highest increase were the "live animals" (+35%), "oilseeds" (+15%) and "animal or vegetable fats and oils" categories (+6%).

### Overview on agricultural markets<sup>5</sup>

4. The area cultivated under **cereals** (excluding rice) in the marketing year 2012/2013 is expected to stand at 56.9 Mio ha. This would represent an increase of 1 Mio ha or 1.9% compared with the 2011/2012 level (0.7 Mio ha in EU-15 and around 0.3 Mio ha in EU-N12). However, average yields of 4.81 t/ha (6.7% below the yield in 2011/2012, and below the five-year average by 3.4%) would lead to a total usable cereal harvest estimated at 271.5 Mio t, which is -4.9% or

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<sup>3</sup> Source: Global Insight

<sup>4</sup> A report with complete 2012 figures will be available in March at [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/trade-analysis/statistics/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/trade-analysis/statistics/index_en.htm)

<sup>5</sup> The reader should bear in mind the different marketing years (i.e. from harvest to harvest) for the agricultural products: cereals, oilseeds and olive oil (July-June), rice (September-August), sugar (October-September) and wine (August-July). Forecasts for 2012/2013 are based on latest forecast balance sheets available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/markets/sto-crop-meat-dairy/2012-09\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/markets/sto-crop-meat-dairy/2012-09_en.pdf)

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cereals/balance-sheets/cereals/2012-2013-forecast\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cereals/balance-sheets/cereals/2012-2013-forecast_en.pdf)

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about 14.1 Mio t lower than in 2011/2012 (285.7 Mio t). The decrease in yields is mainly due to the impact of the drought in some Central and Eastern Member States (Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria). As regards individual crops production, 2012 revealed a mixed picture: common wheat, maize, sorghum and triticale recorded lower levels compared to 2011 harvest, while durum wheat, barley, rye, oats and other cereals experienced an increase in production.<sup>6</sup>

5. EU-27 **oilseed** area is estimated at 10.9 Mio ha in the marketing year 2012/2013. Total oilseed production would stand at 27.1 Mio t. This would represent a decrease by 7.1% in comparison with the previous year when oilseed production reached 29.2 Mio t. Average oilseed yields would almost reach 2.5 t/ha, 2.1% lower than the 2.54 t/ha of 2011/2012.
6. **Protein crops** production would mark a strong decrease to 2.2 Mio t in 2012/2013 (about 19.3% lower compared to the previous year), steered by a strong decrease in area from 1.1 Mio ha to 0.895 Mio ha (-18.6%).
7. The EU **rice** production reached 1.77 Mio t (in milled equivalent) in 2011/2012, down 4% from the previous year but still by 3% above the 5-year average. The area sown with rice reached a new record with 479 000 ha, up 1% from the previous year. The yields with 6.4 t/ha (on paddy basis) were rather favourable, even though slightly lower than in 2010/11. The Italian rice output, mostly due to the lower yields, decreased by almost 10% to 0.81 Mio t (in milled equivalent) from the 2010/11 to 2011/12. During the same period, the Spanish production increased by 1% to 0.55 Mio t due to the stable areas and slight increase of yields.

The estimated rice consumption reached 2.52 Mio t in 2011/2012, which largely corresponds to the 5-year average; however it was down 5% from the former marketing year. The estimated stocks at the end of the marketing year (31 August 2012) were at 0.45 Mio t, which was by 6% lower than one year before. There were no public intervention stocks of rice in 2011/12. The rice imports (on milled basis) decreased from 0.97 to 0.86 Mio t in 2011/12, whilst the exports dropped from 0.22 to 0.17 Mio t.

The major EU prices remained basically stable at around €270-300/t (with Indica quotations slightly lower than Japonica) in 2011/12, which was by 90-100% above the reference price level.

As regards the 2012 harvest, the EU rice production is expected to be around 1.71 Mio t (in milled equivalent) in 2012, down 4% from the previous year and some 3% below the 5-year average. The area sown with rice decreased for the first time since 2008/09, reaching only 450 000 ha, i.e. down 6% from 2011. The yields are expected to reach 6.5 t/ha, slightly up from 2011, which can partly compensate for the area loss.

8. According to the International Sugar Organization (ISO), global sugar production amounted to 175.05 Mio t in 2011/2012, nearly 10 Mio t more than in 2010/2011. Sugar consumption reached 168 Mio t, thus the campaign 2011/2012 resulted in a global sugar surplus of 6.9 Mio t.

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<sup>6</sup> Soft wheat -4.5%, barley +1.8%, grain maize -18.6%, rye +24%, oats +1.7%, sorghum -14.9% triticale -1.4% and other cereals +4.8%.

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This situation is expected to continue in the marketing year 2012/2013, when sugar production is expected to reach a record of over 177.6 Mio t (+2.5 Mio t higher than in 2011/2012), whereas consumption would increase to 171.4 Mio t. Thus, 2012/2013 would bring a sizeable surplus of about 6.2 Mio t.

In the 2011/2012 marketing year the EU production of sugar and isoglucose under quota reached 14 Mio t plus an additional 5.4 Mio t of out-of-quota sugar and isoglucose, of which 0.7 Mio t released on domestic market. The overall sugar and isoglucose consumption would be 16.3 Mio t plus 1.95 Mio t out-of-quota (November 2012 estimate). In order to ease fluidity on the EU market the Commission took several exceptional measures for the 2011/2012 marketing year, notably two releases of out of quota sugar on the EU market (0.4 Mio t in December 2011 and 0.25 Mio t in May 2012) and import tenders at reduced levy for a total of 0.4 Mio t (0.384 Mio t of raw sugar and 0.015 Mio t of white sugar). The carry forward of sugar from 2011/2012 to 2012/2013 is important and estimated to 0.82 Mio t.

According to preliminary forecasts for 2012/2013, the EU sugar beet area would reach 1.59 Mio ha (+1.8% more than in 2011/2012 marketing year). The production under quota would reach 13.8 Mio t of which 0.7 Mio t for isoglucose.

**Sugar** prices were less volatile during 2012 than during 2011. World market prices for white sugar ranged from €540/t in July 2012 to €425/t in September 2012. On 1 October 2009 the white sugar reference price reached €404/t, its final level following the 2006 sugar reform. The average EU market price for sugar increased significantly in 2011/2012: from €634/t in October 2011 to €708/t September 2012. The difference of quotation between the London 5 and the EU community price for sugar reached €270/t in September 2012.

9. Production declarations for the 2011/2012 marketing year indicate a total **must** production for wine and grape juice at about 163.5 Mio hl (0.6% lower than the previous year) of which 156.3 Mio hl were vinified.

As result of the lower 2011/2012 production level and the increase of the exported volumes, the overall stock level decreased by 8.2 Mio hl (-5%). Stocks of "Other wines" have decreased during the 2011/2012 campaign by 6 Mio hl reaching at the end of the campaign 30.8 Mio hl, corresponding to 9 months of human consumption.

In July 2012 Spanish red regular wines without P.D.O/P.G.I were marketed at 3.39 €/hectograde (+54% compared to the last year), Italian red regular wines without P.D.O/P.G.I at €4.05/hectograde (+46%), French red regular wines without P.D.O/P.G.I decrease to €3.95/hectograde (-11%). Quotations for white regular wines without P.D.O/P.G.I are often based on insufficient volumes to be considered truly representative.

2011/2012 exports in volume terms increased by 7% reaching 23.4 Mio hl, whereas imports slightly decreased (-0.8%) during the campaign 2011/2012 compared to the previous year. Exports in value increased by 14% to €8.6 billion resulting in a positive trade balance of € 6.2 billion, an increase of 19% compared to 2010/2011.

10. 2012 was in global terms a positive year for the **fruit and vegetable** sector. No major crisis shake EU production and prices maintained a balanced level.

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The 2012 **peaches and nectarines** campaign developed correctly compared to last year and to the average of the last three years. The peaches production decreased by slightly 2% and nectarines increased by around 9% compared to 2011. The Spanish campaign was characterised by small calibres, which caused lower prices than the expected. Also in Italy calibres and, as a consequence, prices were influenced by heat waves and draught. However, in global terms, both peaches and nectarines prices were higher compared to the last year and to the average of the last three years, which included two years crisis (2009 and 2011). Apricots production registered a record level in 2012.

Due to a higher production, compared to the previous season, apple and pears in 2011/2012 campaign ended with low prices. On the contrary, unfavourable climatic conditions and frost all over EU during the flowering season (Spring 2012), caused a generalised decrease of **apples** production, affecting the current 2012/2013 campaign. Latest estimates set the total EU production at 9.7 Mio t, -9% compared to the previous season. For this reason prices are currently reported to be higher than the average. Concerning **pears**, bad weather conditions affected even more severely EU pears. Production went 30% down compared to the previous campaign and set at 1.8 Mio t according to latest estimates. Prices are reported to be at a good level all over EU.

In 2011/2012 citrus fruit production was 4% below the previous season with around 11 million t although in line with the average last ten years. **Oranges** decreased by 3%, lemons by 1%. Orange's prices decreasing and fluctuating in the first half of the year rose in the second part. The same trend was recorded for lemons. Positive export performance has been observed with +17% for oranges and +4% for lemons compared with previous season. The EU citrus production for the 2012/13 campaign is forecasted at 10.2 Mio t, a level lower than the previous one (which was particularly high) by 10.5%. In Spain, the main EU citrus producer, production is expected to fall down by 5.8% (oranges +2%, small citrus -13.1%, lemon -12.1%, grapefruit +2.3%), whereas the decrease in Italy will be -14.2% (red oranges -40%, golden oranges -15%, small citrus -7.8%, lemon -15%). Prices at the beginning of the campaign were satisfactory.

Good prices marked the end of 2011/2012 **tomatoes** winter campaign (January-May), helping producers to recover a bit from bad market conditions of the previous year. Nevertheless, expectations were not met in the first part of tomatoes summer campaign characterised by stagnating prices. Bad weather conditions (rainy spring and summer in most of the EU) and the conjunction on the market of production from different origins delayed the taking off of prices which finally hiked in August maintaining a satisfactory level till the end of the season. 2012/2013 winter campaign started with optimal conditions and, notwithstanding a brief parenthesis due to the full entrance in the production season of third countries, prices are currently set at a good level.

2012 **potatoes** production decreased almost everywhere in EU compared to the previous year. Prices are showing a very good level compared to 2011.

According to preliminary data, comparing the first 10 months of 2012 with the same period of 2011, EU imports of fresh or dried fruit and nuts decreased by 2.6% to around 9.7 Mio t in 2012, following an on-going trend of the past years. As usual, bananas (-3%) and other tropical fruit (-3%) account for more than a

half of the imported volumes. Imports of nuts (tropical and non-tropical) increased by 2.9% compared to 2011. Concerning those products, mainly imported to complement the EU seasonal production, citrus fruit increased by almost 1.3% representing 18% of the total fruit import, pip fruit decreased by 20% (7.3% of the total import), table grapes increased by 5% and stone fruit increased by 11% while representing only 1.6% of the total imported fruit.

In the first 10 months of 2012, EU exports of fresh or dried fruit and nuts reached 3.2 million t, +20% above the same period of 2011. With Russia as the main destination, exports of fresh apples and pears increased by 27% and pip fruit representing almost 50% of the total export. Following 2011 trend but at a slower pace, 2012 registered an increase in citrus fruit exports, +5%, for all the products, while going in detail oranges registered a +6% and for easy peelers -6%. Peaches and nectarines increased by +18% following last year trend, at higher pace though; apricots showed an outstanding export performance registering an increase of 60% compared to 2011.

In the first 10 months of 2012, the EU imported slightly more than 1.2 Mio t of fresh vegetables, which represents a decrease of 11% compared to 2011 (excluding potatoes). Main imported products are tomatoes (-5%) representing on its own 25% of the total vegetables import, onions (-29%) representing 18% of the total, sweet peppers (-8%), carrots and turnips (+19%) and garlic (-10%). Potatoes import decreased by 15% compared to 2011. EU exports of fresh vegetables increased by 10%, making up for 1.5 million t in the first 10 months of 2011, excluding potatoes. The main products exported are onions (+12%) representing a share of 42% of the total export, followed by tomatoes (+40%), 15% of the total export, brassicas (-8%) and sweet peppers (+9%). Garlic export doubled (+98%), representing a tiny of the total export 1% though. Export of potatoes decreased by 34% but compared to 2011, an exceptional export year for this specific product.

11. According to data submitted by producing countries, **olive oil** production in the 2011/2012 marketing year is estimated to have reached 2.4 Mio t (of which 1 613 400 t produced in Spain, 450 000 t in Italy, 295 000 t in Greece, 76 200 t in Portugal, 5 600 t in Cyprus, 3 300 t in France and 500 t in Slovenia). This quantity represents an 11% increase compared to 2010/2011. During the same period, the average price for extra virgin olive oil situated at around €2 175/t (10% more than in the previous year). As for the trade flows between EU and extra EU partners, imports increased by 48% and reached 121 300 t in 2011/2012 with respect to 2010/2011, while exports amounted to 434 000 t, 10% lower than during the previous campaign.
12. As for the EU **beef** sector, December 2011 survey indicated a continuous reduction of cattle herds against the previous year (-1.4%). The livestock numbers decreased in most of the EU countries and more pronounced in main producing countries, such as France (-2.4%), Germany (-1.4%) and the UK (-2.2%). As a consequence, according to recent forecasts<sup>7</sup>, the 2012 EU beef and veal production would decline by 4.8% against 2011. In beef meat trade with third countries, the EU changes its position as net exporter in volume acquired in 2011 into net importer (excluding live cattle trade). The main driver

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<sup>7</sup> Short Term Outlook for arable crops, meat and dairy products, September version available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/markets/sto-crop-meat-dairy/2012-09\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/markets/sto-crop-meat-dairy/2012-09_en.pdf)

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has been the reduction trend in EU cattle herd which resulted into lower slaughtering and consequently into lower exports. Beef meat imports into the EU in 2012 are expected to be 6% lower than 2011 driven by lower production in main global producers, strong demand from emerging countries and the relatively weak Euro. Beef meat exports would have declined by 43% due to lower domestic availability, and certain replacement on meat export by live cattle export to Mediterranean destinations. Beef exports to Turkey came back to pre-2011 levels though live cattle exports increased. The overall EU beef and veal consumption in 2012 is expected to decline and per capita consumption to situate at 15.3 kg. Producer prices persisted at record levels throughout 2012 for all categories (young bulls, steers, cows and heifers) overtaking last year levels. Quotations for young bulls registered a new record level in December (€396/100 kg). Steer, heifer and cow prices are situated, as well, at very high levels over 2012.

- 13.** As far as the EU **pig sector** is concerned, high feed costs throughout 2012 were offset by high pig meat prices maintaining producer margins at average levels. The pig herd contracted by -1.7% (December 2011 survey against December 2010 survey) and more pronounced for breeding sows (-3.2%) which translated into slightly lower pigmeat production (-0.5%). As regards exports, 2012 is comparable to the exceptional year 2011: the EU would export around 2.2 Mio t of pig meat, representing nearly 10% of the domestic production. Russia, China and Ukraine would represent the main export destinations (about 34% of EU pig meat exports). Pig meat imports into the EU, although marginal, further decreased to 14 000 t in 2012, 8% down compared to 2011 with Chile being the main origin accounting for almost half of all EU imports. Pig meat consumption is estimated to slightly decrease in 2012 and the per capita consumption to reach 41.2 kg. The 2012 EU average carcass price up to November set at 171 Euro/100 kg was around €18 /100 kg more than a year before.
- 14.** **Poultry meat** production would increase by about 1.5% in 2012. Imports maintained at the same level as it was in 2011. Although still in top place (with a share of approximately 70% of all imports), imports from Brazil are expected to decline by 7%. EU is expected to enjoy a good level of exports as well in 2012, in particular due to a strong demand in Ukraine, South Africa, Benin and Ghana. EU poultry meat exports would grow by 1.5% in 2012 as compared to 2011. EU broiler prices are at their highest level in the past years averaging €192/100 kg (+3% compared to 2011 level). EU poultry meat consumption in 2012 would increase by an estimated 1.5% and per capita consumption would situate at 23.9 kg.
- 15.** EU **sheep meat** production is estimated to decline by 1.6% in 2012. Regarding trade, sheep meat imports in 2012 decreased by 20% due to lower availabilities in New Zealand. The volume of exports, though marginal would increase to 22 000 t. EU sheep meat consumption would fall by -5.6% with per capita consumption situating at 2.2 kg. Higher prices in 2012 are expected as well for sheep meat: the EU average price of light lamb in 2012 up to October was €594/100 kg carcass weight while the price of heavy lamb amounted to €507/100 kg carcass weight.
- 16.** After high prices in the first half of 2011, dairy commodity prices followed a decreasing trend from the summer 2011 till May 2012. However, in June-July they started to recover as supply pressure receded. The average EU farm gate

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milk price reached €32/100 kg in September 2012, which was 8% below September 2011 level.

Milk production is estimated to have increased to 153.1 Mio t in 2012 (+1.5% compared to 2011) thanks to a continuous increase in milk yields both in EU-15 and EU-N12 which compensates for the contraction in the herd. EU dairy herd size is estimated at 22.7 Mio heads in 2012, corresponding to a reduction of 0.8%. The average yield per dairy cow is estimated to have increased to 6 584 kg (+1.7%).

According to recent forecasts, **milk** deliveries to dairies would have reached 140.1 Mio t in 2012 (+1.1% compared to 2011) with France, and Germany leading the growth in EU-15 milk deliveries (+1%) and the Baltic States and Poland generating a 2.5% increase in the EU-N12.

EU **cheese** production is estimated at 9 061 Mio t for 2012, corresponding to an increase of 1%. Domestic use is expected to slightly increase (+0.2%) and per capita consumption to remain at 16.7 kg. EU exports are estimated to increase by around 11% to reach 756 000 t.

EU **butter** production is estimated to have increased by 2.7% in 2012 or 58 000 t, to reach 2.25 Mio t. Imports would have increased to 35 000 t while EU butter exports are estimated to have been maintained at the same level as in the previous year. EU consumption is expected to have slightly improved compared to 2011 with per capita consumption around 4.2 kg.

EU **skimmed milk powder** production is estimated to have increased by 9% in 2012 to reach 1 164 000 t driven by continuous growth in exports (+19%). Nevertheless, remaining consumption would have slightly declined (to 630 000 t). In 2012, the 53 000 t of SMP from the public stocks reserved for 2012 were released under the most deprived persons' scheme.

Drinking milk production is estimated to have increased by 1.1% in 2012, cream by 1.3%, and fermented milk to have declined by 0.4%. Per capita consumption of **fresh dairy products** as a whole would have increased by a slight 0.4% to 94 kg.



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**Table 1: Changes in real farm gate prices (%), 2011 and 2012<sup>8</sup> compared to the previous year**

	Crop output		Animal output		Total output	
	2011/2010	2012/2011	2011/2010	2012/2011	2011/2010	2012/2011
EU-27	4.8	7.0	9.1	3.8	6.4	5.3
BE	-8.6	19.5	3.6	3.6	-2.1	10.3
BG	18.2	14.7	3.7	6.3	11.8	11.3
CZ	6.8	13.4	8.4	1.6	7.3	8.2
DK	-6.6	5.6	8.8	2.5	2.8	3.4
DE	18.8	10.2	21.3	2.4	19.0	6.1
EE	5.2	16.5	12.3	2.7	8.8	9.2
IE	9.3	8.7	17.4	3.2	14.2	4.4
EL	1.7	-1.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	-0.9
ES	-3.6	8.9	7.1	9.0	0.3	8.8
FR	0.4	9.9	6.7	4.0	2.5	7.2
IT	5.9	3.2	8.1	5.3	5.9	3.9
CY	1.9	0.9	-2.5	0.2	-0.3	0.5
LV	7.3	1.9	3.6	1.7	5.4	1.9
LT	12.0	-8.2	8.0	-2.6	9.8	-6.3
LU	9.5	8.8	1.9	-0.1	5.0	4.3
HU	14.1	12.1	12.8	5.4	12.9	8.7
MT	-2.1	4.1	2.1	2.6	0.3	3.3
NL	-2.3	5.3	7.2	3.1	1.6	3.9
AT	-2.6	11.8	6.4	1.9	1.8	6.2
PL	22.5	-1.1	10.2	3.6	16.3	1.0
PT	-2.7	2.4	4.0	4.2	0.2	3.1
RO	2.1	2.0	-2.7	5.4	0.9	3.0
SI	12.8	12.2	8.3	4.1	10.5	8.1
SK	10.7	3.5	11.5	-0.7	10.6	1.4
FI	13.5	11.7	4.0	2.1	7.6	5.8
SE	-1.4	2.4	2.6	-4.3	0.5	-0.8
UK	13.9	-0.8	6.6	2.8	9.8	1.2

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

<sup>8</sup> Provisional data for 2012

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**Table 2: Changes in real purchase prices for agricultural inputs (%)  
2012 compared to 2011, 2005=100**

	Seeds	Energy	Fertilisers	Plant protection	Veterinary expenses	Feedingstuffs	Other goods and services	TOTAL INPUT
EU-27	7.0	6.5	6.5	-0.6	0.2	4.1	0.3	3.5
BE	1.8	3.4	0.2	1.8	0.8	2.7	0.5	2.0
BG	-1.0	6.8	14.8	-4.3	5.9	10.7	0.9	6.1
CZ	1.1	4.8	2.3	1.0	-0.4	9.4	0.4	4.2
DK	-0.1	-1.3	1.4	-1.2	0.3	4.5	1.6	2.3
DE	6.8	3.9	8.3	-0.7	-1.1	3.2	1.3	2.9
EE	2.1	9.7	1.4	0.2	2.9	16.8	3.9	10.8
IE	-18.1	6.3	5.0	-3.5	-0.1	2.6	4.3	2.1
EL	0.8	7.3	11.8	2.0	3.1	0.8	-3.5	2.4
ES	5.0	7.6	4.7	0.8	0.4	9.5	4.6	6.7
FR	0.9	11.1	12.6	-1.2	0.9	3.4	-2.8	3.5
IT	4.4	9.8	5.0	1.0	-0.3	0.8	0.5	2.6
CY	2.0	3.9	3.2	0.9	0.9	1.6	-10.4	0.3
LV	5.4	6.1	5.4	-2.3	-2.4	-1.7	-1.3	2.1
LT	4.8	6.4	1.2	-8.8	22.1	0.4	6.4	2.2
LU	-2.5	6.7	-1.0	0.8	-2.4	15.6	1.9	8.2
HU	-4.3	1.9	5.9	3.5	0.1	10.1	-1.1	3.8
MT	-2.2	2.0	0.4	-8.6	-7.0	3.4	-2.0	1.3
NL	-0.6	2.3	2.8	-0.3	1.8	4.0	1.7	2.6
AT	-2.9	4.1	6.2	5.3	1.0	9.9	2.0	5.1
PL	-2.7	7.9	7.2	0.1	-0.1	3.5	-24.4	3.4
PT	11.1	4.9	1.7	-1.0	0.8	7.4	-0.9	4.7
RO	-4.5	6.0	10.0	2.5	-2.9	0.7	0.3	1.7
SI	4.2	9.0	5.7	4.1	0.5	13.2	0.0	9.0
SK	2.0	3.0	1.2	-3.4	-1.2	0.1	1.1	0.7
FI	1.2	1.8	3.9	-0.2	0.6	5.5	0.4	2.6
SE	7.5	0.7	-4.0	-0.7	4.2	2.3	0.7	1.0
UK	64.2	1.1	-2.8	-0.1	-1.6	0.9	-1.8	2.2

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

**Table 3: Indices of real purchase prices for goods and services consumed in agriculture 2005=100**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	100	100.8	106.5	115.7	108.1	108.7	118.4	122.5
BE	100	96.1	92.7	101.5	92.6	84.1	92.9	94.8
BG	100	96.8	98.0	103.1	97.3	98.2	102.1	108.3
CZ	100	100.4	106.7	111.2	101.2	102.6	110.1	114.7
DK	100	98.4	105.7	113.6	103.9	99.2	108.2	110.7
DE	100	104.0	114.2	130.6	113.6	114.4	129.2	133.0
EE	100	97.7	97.6	105.2	96.0	98.8	102.2	113.2
IE	100	100.6	109.2	126.1	121.1	123.4	135.4	138.3
EL	100	101.7	107.8	111.1	102.6	105.6	114.1	116.8
ES	100	98.1	104.0	115.9	103.3	106.8	118.4	126.3
FR	100	100.3	101.7	108.0	110.2	107.4	114.6	118.6
IT	100	101.7	106.0	114.5	107.2	109.9	117.0	120.1
CY	100	112.7	137.9	169.7	176.1	176.8	178.4	178.9
LV	100	98.9	98.4	97.6	91.7	95.8	99.5	101.6
LT	100	101.1	112.2	118.5	100.2	108.8	123.7	126.4
LU	100	102.0	107.2	116.7	126.6	128.2	133.7	144.7
HU	100	101.9	109.7	122.2	110.6	113.1	125.6	130.4
MT	100	101.1	103.7	119.6	109.1	110.0	118.9	120.4
NL	100	102.5	107.4	112.9	107.8	109.4	118.3	121.4
AT	100	100.1	107.3	114.8	108.0	109.4	117.5	123.5
PL	100	100.6	113.5	120.1	109.4	112.0	126.8	131.1
PT	100	100.0	106.6	111.0	100.8	104.9	113.2	118.5
RO	100	96.7	105.2	102.7	92.0	94.2	94.1	95.7
SI	100	101.0	108.2	112.8	100.7	108.6	123.7	134.8
SK	100	98.3	104.3	102.1	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.9
FI	100	105.6	111.2	123.0	105.7	110.4	122.8	126.0
SE	100	100.8	108.5	115.3	108.1	109.0	115.3	116.4
UK	100	100.5	105.0	123.1	116.5	118.3	130.2	133.0

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

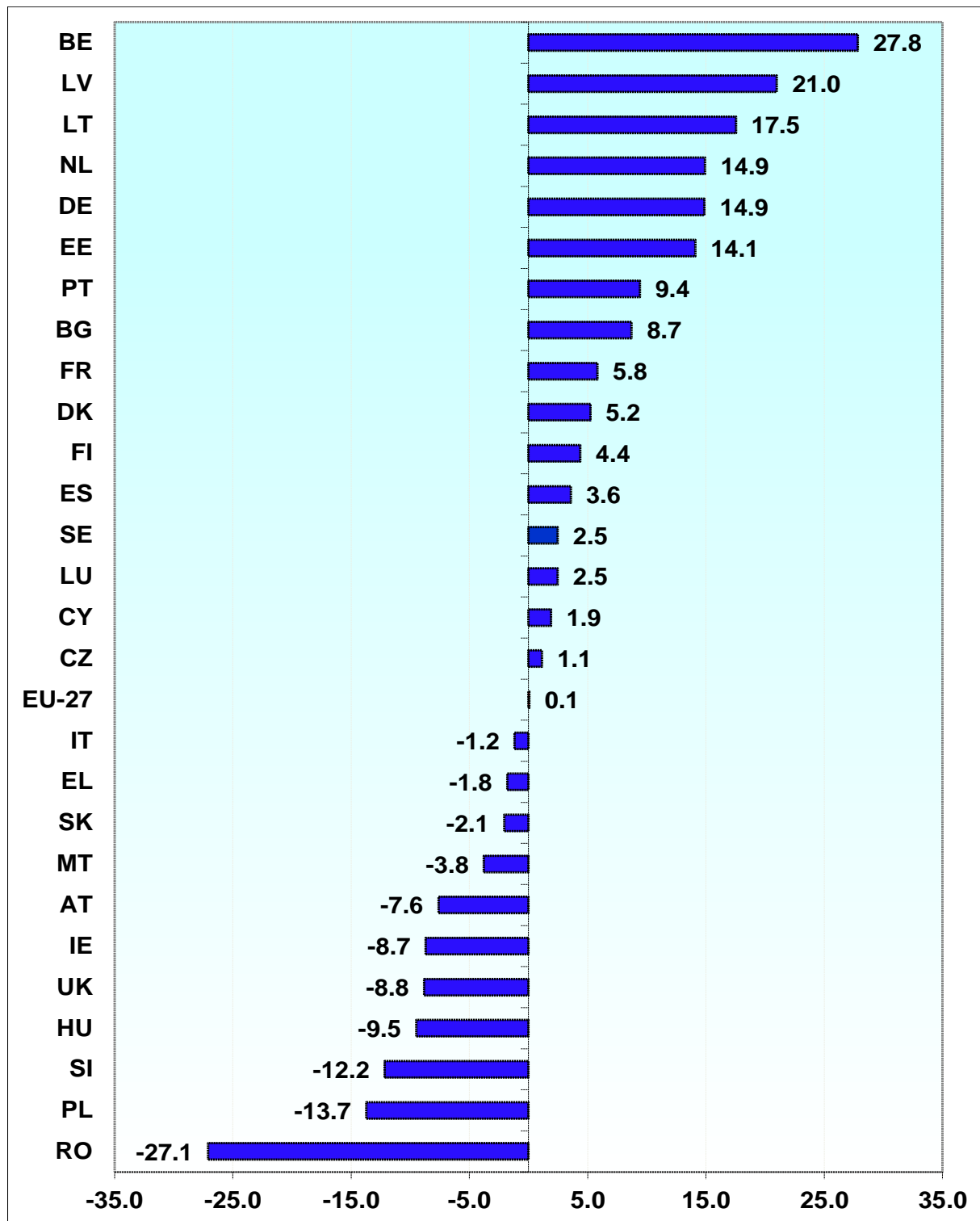
## The 2012 Agricultural year

**Table 4: Indices of real output prices for agricultural products 2005=100**

GEO/TIME	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	100.0	98.3	103.5	103.8	93.6	99.2	105.5	111.1
BE	100.0	104.2	104.7	106.4	94.5	103.9	101.7	112.2
BG	100.0	96.8	106.6	100.1	83.3	86.5	96.7	107.6
CZ	100.0	103.1	113.7	104.2	86.2	98.6	105.8	114.5
DK	100.0	102.9	110.7	102.9	89.3	100.4	103.2	106.7
DE	100.0	103.7	117.5	122.3	103.4	113.7	135.3	143.5
EE	100.0	99.2	97.1	88.6	75.3	90.9	98.9	108.0
IE	100.0	101.9	113.0	120.4	108.2	122.6	140.0	146.1
EL	100.0	90.4	96.6	88.6	83.2	83.6	84.4	83.6
ES	100.0	87.7	88.0	86.0	77.5	79.5	79.7	86.7
FR	100.0	95.7	100.8	98.8	90.5	98.8	101.3	108.6
IT	100.0	99.4	100.4	102.1	94.1	95.3	100.9	104.8
CY	100.0	103.2	110.4	116.5	119.1	119.2	118.8	119.4
LV	100.0	103.8	95.8	83.6	71.6	81.0	85.4	87.0
LT	100.0	97.2	107.4	99.9	81.9	95.6	105.0	98.4
LU	100.0	95.1	105.4	106.6	91.8	90.8	95.3	99.4
HU	100.0	104.4	120.3	104.8	93.7	106.3	120.0	130.5
MT	100.0	97.6	102.7	101.4	100.4	95.0	95.3	98.4
NL	100.0	105.8	106.0	103.8	95.0	102.1	103.7	107.7
AT	100.0	103.7	109.5	108.4	97.9	106.1	108.0	114.7
PL	100.0	103.5	113.5	110.4	99.0	105.2	122.4	123.6
PT	100.0	96.2	96.1	96.2	91.2	93.6	93.8	96.7
RO	100.0	96.0	97.3	97.6	83.9	84.8	85.6	88.2
SI	100.0	105.8	103.4	105.8	92.0	97.1	107.3	116.0
SK	100.0	101.1	108.5	102.9	89.2	98.8	109.3	110.8
FI	100.0	89.2	96.9	96.2	84.7	92.4	99.4	105.2
SE	100.0	102.8	113.8	113.6	101.6	114.3	114.9	114.0
UK	100.0	100.8	108.9	127.0	124.3	125.1	137.3	138.9

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

Graph 1: Development of the agricultural income per Annual Working Unit in the EU 27 in 2012<sup>9</sup> (% change versus 2011)



Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

<sup>9</sup> Provisional data

## The 2012 Agricultural year

**Table 5: Development of the agricultural income per Annual Working Unit (2005=100)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	100.0	104.1	115.8	112.3	101.6	118.9	128.4	128.5
BE	100.0	123.1	132.5	107.2	113.4	140.7	104.9	134.1
BG	100.0	96.9	98.8	159.2	111.4	121.9	135.5	147.3
CZ	100.0	105.2	109.4	129.3	105.9	124.7	167.3	169.2
DK	100.0	112.8	114.4	66.3	67.2	115.6	128.0	134.7
DE	100.0	108.8	135.1	143.1	104.3	112.4	125.7	144.4
EE	100.0	100.0	140.1	109.8	94.2	156.3	192.3	219.4
IE	100.0	81.9	91.8	85.1	66.0	72.4	91.9	83.9
EL	100.0	95.9	103.9	104.7	121.9	113.6	105.3	103.4
ES	100.0	95.5	107.4	91.1	91.6	101.0	98.0	101.5
FR	100.0	111.9	122.3	106.2	88.0	122.4	128.6	136.1
IT	100.0	97.4	96.7	97.9	93.4	83.0	93.7	92.6
CY	100.0	90.0	90.1	85.7	89.8	91.8	68.0	69.3
LV	100.0	130.2	135.6	114.0	101.8	131.4	136.3	164.9
LT	100.0	88.9	133.2	123.4	105.9	120.6	154.5	181.6
LU	100.0	104.8	132.8	95.3	62.7	61.9	72.9	74.7
HU	100.0	107.3	115.8	152.6	103.7	122.2	181.2	164.0
MT	100.0	98.3	95.7	89.0	99.6	93.9	82.2	79.1
NL	100.0	123.0	121.7	104.5	84.0	108.8	99.8	114.7
AT	100.0	112.9	127.8	125.7	95.2	111.4	127.4	117.7
PL	100.0	112.9	137.8	119.5	133.9	153.3	182.9	157.8
PT	100.0	98.1	95.9	100.8	91.3	104.8	92.4	101.1
RO	100.0	99.3	76.8	114.4	97.1	108.6	155.4	113.3
SI	100.0	97.4	109.5	97.2	92.1	101.4	115.2	101.2
SK	100.0	122.1	128.9	143.5	110.5	114.4	200.0	195.9
FI	100.0	98.8	112.3	96.1	113.0	122.8	123.2	128.6
SE	100.0	111.3	135.7	119.5	92.0	122.7	125.4	128.5
UK	100.0	102.0	111.1	139.5	141.4	135.0	150.7	137.4

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

**Table 6: Development of the agricultural income<sup>10</sup> measured as factor income in EUR (in real terms) per Annual Working Unit**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	9,882	10,285	11,440	11,100	10,037	11,746	12,684	12,707
BE	27,069	33,313	35,869	29,010	30,686	38,074	28,391	36,311
BG	2,391	2,317	2,361	3,806	2,662	2,915	3,240	3,522
CZ	8,264	8,689	9,040	10,680	8,748	10,306	13,823	13,982
DK	29,776	33,578	34,071	19,729	20,024	34,428	38,133	40,124
DE	19,461	21,182	26,294	27,855	20,299	21,875	24,454	28,093
EE	6,174	6,163	8,648	6,778	5,806	9,631	11,854	13,536
IE	20,161	16,509	18,515	17,167	13,305	14,600	18,534	16,910
EL	11,819	11,338	12,285	12,371	14,409	13,431	12,451	12,216
ES	22,684	21,666	24,360	20,663	20,767	22,916	22,223	23,034
FR	22,603	25,286	27,647	24,000	19,899	27,660	29,071	30,764
IT	13,564	13,209	13,118	13,274	12,665	11,260	12,703	12,565
CY	12,335	11,100	11,110	10,587	11,077	11,331	8,397	8,555
LV	2,377	3,095	3,223	2,708	2,419	3,121	3,237	3,919
LT	2,837	2,522	3,779	3,500	3,004	3,420	4,382	5,150
LU	23,392	24,368	31,017	22,359	14,781	14,379	16,957	17,652
HU	3,960	4,248	4,584	6,042	4,107	4,838	7,172	6,495
MT	14,707	14,463	14,208	13,218	14,792	13,946	12,213	11,755
NL	27,244	33,514	33,170	28,458	22,883	29,630	27,204	31,257
AT	14,511	16,378	18,549	18,239	13,825	16,170	18,475	17,086
PL	2,431	2,744	3,350	2,907	3,255	3,726	4,448	3,838
PT	5,752	5,645	5,516	5,799	5,253	6,030	5,314	5,817
RO	1,915	1,901	1,470	2,190	1,860	2,079	2,975	2,169
SI	4,673	4,546	5,112	4,540	4,302	4,735	5,381	4,728
SK	4,074	4,974	5,250	5,846	4,502	4,662	8,146	7,982
FI	18,938	18,720	21,266	18,196	21,407	23,262	23,328	24,345
SE	19,012	21,175	25,824	22,726	17,504	23,343	23,874	24,452
UK	27,920	28,467	31,020	38,960	39,479	37,696	42,080	38,369

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

<sup>10</sup> Provisional data