

Economic accounts for agriculture

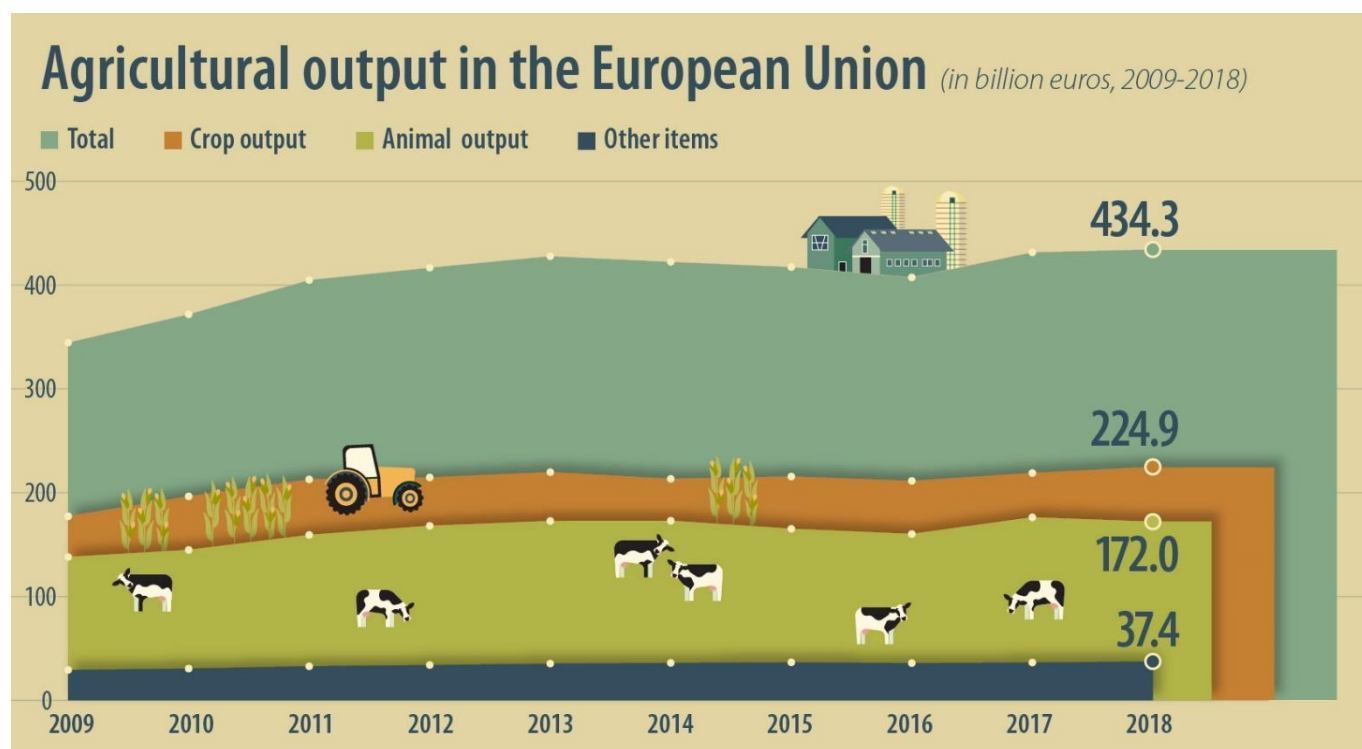
Total agricultural output in the EU up by 0.6% in 2018

Increase in crop output largely offset by decrease in animal output

The economic accounts for agriculture show that total agricultural output in the **European Union** (EU) stood at €434.3 billion in basic prices in 2018, slightly up (by 0.6%) compared with 2017. In 2018, the equivalent of 58.2% (or €252.6 bn) of the value of agricultural output generated was spent on intermediate consumption (input goods and services), while gross value added (i.e. the value of output minus the value of intermediate consumption) was the equivalent of 41.8% (or €181.7 bn). The combination of the limited increase in the value of agricultural output and a stronger increase in intermediate consumption (+3.8%) resulted in a decrease in the gross value added (-3.5%) generated by the EU agricultural industry in 2018 compared with 2017.

With €77.2 bn (or about 18% of the EU total) in 2018, **France** had the highest total agricultural output among Member States, followed by **Italy** (€56.9 bn, or 13%), **Germany** (€52.7 bn, or 12%) and **Spain** (€52.2 bn, or also 12%), the **United Kingdom** (€29.8 bn, or 7%), the **Netherlands** (€28.2 bn, or 6%), **Poland** (€25 bn, or also 6%) and **Romania** (€18.6 bn, or 4%).

This information comes from final data issued by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union.



Highest rise of agricultural output in Slovenia

In half of the EU Member States, the value of agricultural output increased in 2018, while in the other half it decreased. The highest increase, in relative terms, was recorded in **Slovenia** (+17.9%), ahead of **Romania** (+8.0%) and **Croatia** (+5.9%). In contrast, the value of agricultural output decreased in **Denmark** (-8.9%), **Sweden** (-8.8%) and **Lithuania** (-7.4%). Among the Member States with the largest agricultural industry, the value of total agricultural output increased by 5.6% in **France** and by 3.0% in **Spain** and **Italy**, while it decreased by 6.3% in **Germany**.

Increases for wine, grapes and grain maize; decreases for pigs and milk

A price change or a volume change, or a combination of the two, influence the value of agricultural output.

EU animal output decreased in value (-2.4%) in 2018 compared with 2017, with volume up by 1.2% and prices down by 3.5%. The lower value in 2018 was mainly due to decreases of 7.4% for pigs, 3.2% for milk and 1% for cattle, mostly as a result of decreases in prices.

The value of crop output increased in the EU by 2.7%, with volume up by 3.5% and prices down by 0.8%. The rise was mainly due to increases of 23.7% for wine, 14.2% for grapes, 11.6% for grain maize, 8.8% for potatoes and 7.7% for fruits.

Although the value of agricultural services and other agricultural activities (inseparable) increased in 2018 compared with 2017, their impact on the overall evolution of agricultural output is not significant.

EU agricultural input costs (intermediate consumption) increased in value (+3.8%). This was mainly due to a rise of 8.7% for energy and lubricants as well as of 6% for animal feedingstuffs, although this was partially offset by a decrease for fertilisers and soil improvers and plant protection products.

Output of agricultural industry and its components in the EU Member States, 2018

| | Total agricultural output | | Percentage change 2018 vs. 2017 (in percentages) | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | (in billion euros) | (in billion national currency) | Total agricultural output (%) | Crop output (%) | Animal output (%) | Agricultural services (output) (%) | Inseparable secondary activities (%) |
| EU-28 | 434.3 | - | 0.6 | 2.7 | -2.4 | 1.9 | 4.2 |
| Belgium | 8.2 | 8.2 | -2.3 | 0.2 | -4.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Bulgaria | 4.3 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 7.8 | -15.8 |
| Czechia | 5.3 | 135.7 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.1 | -1.8 | 6.3 |
| Denmark* | 10.1 | 75.6 | -8.9 | -10.1 | -9.5 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| Germany | 52.7 | 52.7 | -6.3 | -8.8 | -5.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Estonia | 0.9 | 0.9 | -3.0 | -5.4 | -8.4 | 41.4 | 35.2 |
| Ireland | 8.6 | 8.6 | 2.0 | 14.6 | -2.7 | 19.3 | |
| Greece | 10.9 | 10.9 | -2.9 | -3.6 | -1.4 | -6.2 | 0.4 |
| Spain | 52.2 | 52.2 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 |
| France | 77.2 | 77.2 | 5.6 | 9.5 | -1.0 | 1.5 | 21.8 |
| Croatia | 2.3 | 17.3 | 5.9 | 11.9 | -3.0 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| Italy | 56.9 | 56.9 | 3.0 | 6.9 | -2.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Cyprus | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | -2.2 | 4.6 | 2.9 | -15.7 |
| Latvia | 1.3 | 1.3 | -6.0 | -12.2 | -3.3 | -18.4 | 23.8 |
| Lithuania | 2.9 | 2.9 | -7.4 | -9.0 | -2.9 | -14.7 | -11.4 |
| Luxembourg | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 7.2 | -3.0 | 7.3 | 3.7 |
| Hungary | 8.4 | 2692.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 3.0 | -7.3 |
| Malta | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -2.9 | 1.8 | | 7.2 |
| Netherlands | 28.2 | 28.2 | -2.7 | 0.5 | -7.4 | -0.9 | 5.0 |
| Austria | 7.4 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 3.8 | -1.9 | 7.5 | 5.8 |
| Poland | 25.0 | 106.6 | -2.4 | -6.5 | 1.1 | 4.4 | -23.8 |
| Portugal | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 5.8 | 1.0 |
| Romania | 18.6 | 86.3 | 8.0 | 12.9 | -6.5 | 27.7 | 5.7 |
| Slovenia | 1.4 | 1.4 | 17.9 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | |
| Slovakia | 2.3 | 2.3 | -3.0 | -2.8 | -9.4 | 6.8 | 28.9 |
| Finland | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Sweden | 5.9 | 60.4 | -8.8 | -10.1 | -7.3 | -3.8 | -16.0 |
| United Kingdom | 29.8 | 26.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Iceland* | 0.5 | 62.7 | -5.9 | -8.1 | -5.3 | -2.5 | -3.1 |
| Norway | 4.6 | 44.4 | -7.2 | -17.6 | -1.3 | | -3.9 |
| Switzerland | 9.2 | 10.7 | -0.3 | 2.8 | -2.8 | -0.3 | -0.5 |

* Data for Denmark and Iceland are estimates from January 2019.

The source dataset can be found [here](#).

Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Methods and definitions

The final data presented in this News Release have been compiled by the national authorities in the Member States of the European Union in accordance with the methodology of the **Economic Accounts for Agriculture** (Regulation (EC) No 138/2004, as amended), which is close to the methodology of the national accounts but incorporates a number of changes to take account of the special features of the agricultural activity.

The **value of agricultural output** comprises the values of crop production, animal production, and "other items" i.e. agricultural services (for example, the processing of agricultural products, or agricultural contract work) and inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities (for example, certain agri-tourism activities).

Values at **basic prices** are values at producer prices from which taxes on products have been subtracted and subsidies on products have been added. Unless otherwise stated, all values are calculated using current prices and exchange rates.

The value of agricultural production reflects both the volume of production and the price of the product. Therefore, any change in the value must be attributed to either a price change or a volume change or a combination of the two.

To eliminate the effect of exchange rate movements, the percentage change year n versus year n-1 is calculated for individual countries using data in national currency.

For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) dedicated to agricultural statistics


Eurostat [database](#) on agriculture

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