

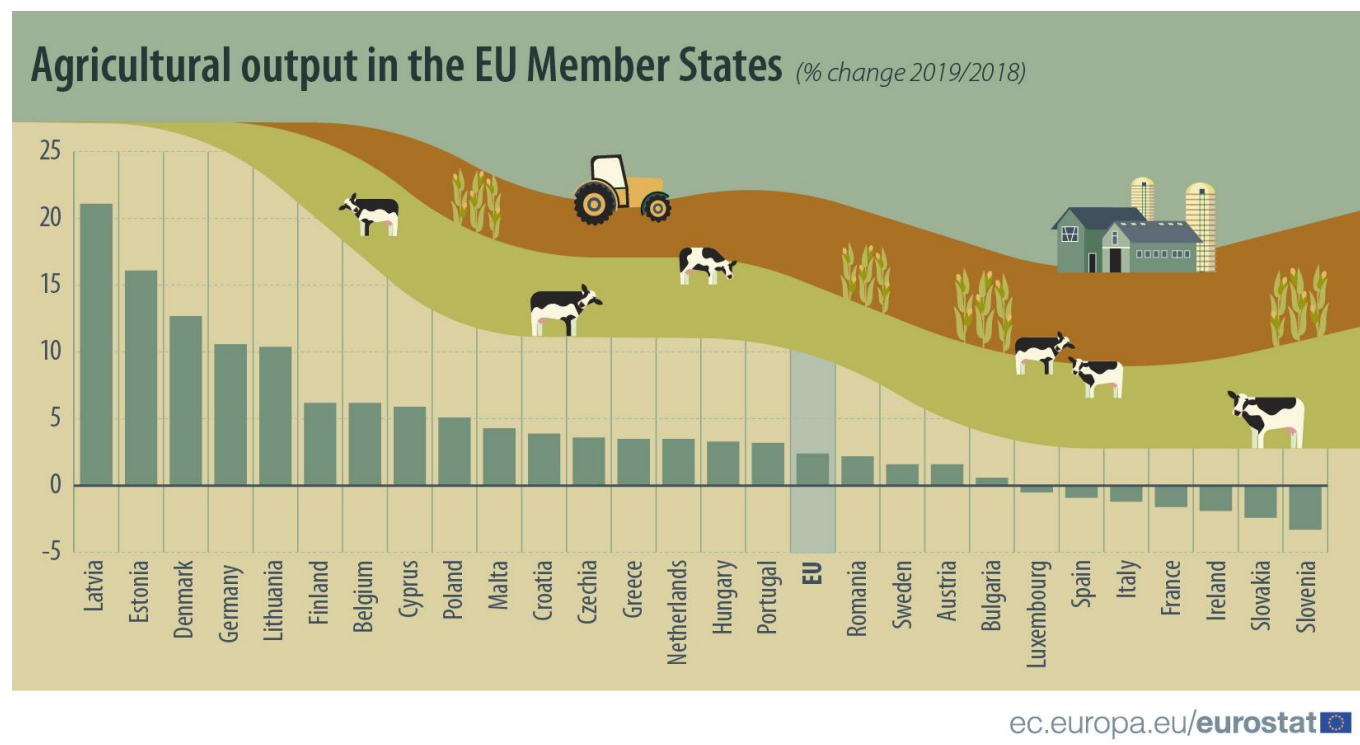
Economic accounts for agriculture

Total agricultural output in the EU up by 2.4% in 2019 Highest increase in animal output

The economic accounts for agriculture show that total agricultural output in the **European Union (EU)** stood at €418.0 billion in basic prices in 2019, up by 2.4% compared with 2018. In 2019, the equivalent of 56.6% (or €236.5 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 43.4% (or €181.5 bn). The combination of the increase in the value of agricultural output and a limited increase in intermediate consumption (+0.8%) resulted in a strong increase in the gross value added (+4.5%) generated by the EU agricultural industry in 2019 compared with 2018.

With €77.0 bn (or about 18% of the EU total) in 2019, **France** had the highest total agricultural output among Member States, followed by **Germany** (€58.2 bn, or 14%), **Italy** (€57.8 bn, or also 14%) and **Spain** (€51.7 bn, or 12%), the **Netherlands** (€29.1 bn, or 7%), **Poland** (€26.4 bn, or 6%) and **Romania** (€19.0 bn, or 5%).

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



Highest rise of agricultural output in Latvia

In three quarters of the EU Member States, the value of agricultural output increased in 2019, while in the other EU Member States it decreased. The highest increases, in relative terms, were recorded in **Latvia** (+21.1%) and **Estonia** (+16.1%). In contrast, the value of agricultural output decreased the most in **Slovenia** (-3.3%) and **Slovakia** (-2.4%). Among the Member States with the largest agricultural industry, the value of total agricultural output increased by 10.6% in **Germany**, while it decreased slightly in **France** (-1.6%), **Italy** (-1.2%) and **Spain** (-0.9%).

Increases for rye and meslin, hops, potatoes, pigs and milk

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

The value of **EU** crop output increased by 1.8%, with volume up by 2.2% and prices down by 0.3%. The rise was mainly due to increases of 29.5% for rye and meslin, 23.5% for hops, 20.4% for potatoes and 15.3% for olive oil.

EU animal output increased in value (+3.6%) in 2019 compared with 2018, with prices up by 3.5% and volume stable. The higher value in 2019 was mainly due to increases of 14.6% for pigs, 3.2% for milk and 1.8% for sheep and goats, mostly as a result of increases in prices.

Although the value of agricultural services (output) increased by 2.0% in 2019 compared with 2018, partially offset by the decrease of other agricultural activities (inseparable), their impact on the overall evolution of agricultural output is not significant.

EU agricultural input costs (intermediate consumption) increased slightly in value (+0.8%). The increase is mainly due to higher value of seeds and planting stocks (+4.5%) and maintenance of buildings (+3.0%), although this was partially compensated by a decrease for electricity and gas.

Output of agricultural industry and its components in the EU Member States, 2019

	Total agricultural output		Percentage change 2019 vs. 2018 (in percentages)				
	(in billion euros)	(in billion national currency)	Total agricultural output (%)	Crop output (%)	Animal output (%)	Agricultural services (output) (%)	Inseparable secondary activities (%)
EU*	418.0	-	2.4	1.8	3.6	2.0	-0.5
Belgium	8.7	8.7	6.2	7.3	5.4	1.0	1.0
Bulgaria	4.3	8.5	0.6	-2.3	9.2	-1.9	3.2
Czechia	5.5	141.1	3.6	5.0	2.1	2.8	-0.9
Denmark**	11.6	86.8	12.7	27.2	6.6	-0.2	-1.2
Germany	58.2	58.2	10.6	17.4	6.1	-4.4	0.4
Estonia	1.0	1.0	16.1	43.8	4.1	3.1	-64.5
Ireland	8.5	8.5	-1.9	-10.8	0.9	1.8	0.0
Greece	11.9	11.9	3.5	3.7	2.2	2.4	6.5
Spain	51.7	51.7	-0.9	-4.5	4.8	5.5	0.1
France	77.0	77.0	-1.6	-4.0	2.3	2.4	-6.8
Croatia	2.4	18.0	3.9	-0.1	12.4	-0.9	-5.0
Italy	57.8	57.8	-1.2	-3.1	0.9	2.4	1.3
Cyprus	0.8	0.8	5.9	4.2	5.9	5.7	26.5
Latvia	1.6	1.6	21.1	41.3	3.1	7.7	-7.2
Lithuania	3.2	3.2	10.4	17.5	-0.9	0.5	10.0
Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	-0.5	-4.9	3.2	10.8	-4.5
Hungary	8.7	2 837.1	3.3	2.2	4.4	6.5	9.8
Malta	0.1	0.1	4.3	7.9	2.6	0.0	-2.0
Netherlands	29.1	29.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	2.2	-0.3
Austria	7.5	7.5	1.6	0.7	2.6	-3.0	3.0
Poland	26.4	113.3	5.1	7.3	3.4	7.9	-13.8
Portugal	8.1	8.1	3.2	2.1	5.0	0.7	4.2
Romania	19.0	90.0	2.2	0.9	3.8	43.0	2.6
Slovenia	1.3	1.3	-3.3	-7.9	3.2	1.7	0.0
Slovakia	2.3	2.3	-2.4	-2.0	-2.7	-5.4	-1.8
Finland	4.7	4.7	6.2	22.4	-1.2	-2.3	-2.3
Sweden	6.0	63.5	1.6	8.1	-2.1	0.7	-21.6
United Kingdom	30.8	27.1	3.1	6.8	0.7	2.6	2.7
Iceland**	0.5	65.0	-0.5	13.2	-4.7	-1.2	-5.1
Norway	4.8	47.6	3.9	22.2	-4.7	0.0	-3.8
Switzerland	10.2	11.4	7.8	11.2	6.9	12.0	-7.9

* EU represents the European Union of 27 Member States after 1 February 2020.

** Data for Denmark and Iceland are estimates from January 2020.

Source dataset: [aact_eaa01](#)

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 and Sweden.

The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020. Information on dissemination of European statistics from 1 February 2020 is published on the [Eurostat website](#).

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 agritourism 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.

For more information

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

Eurostat [database](#) on agriculture European Statistics

European Statistics [Code of Practice](#)

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