

Economic accounts for agriculture

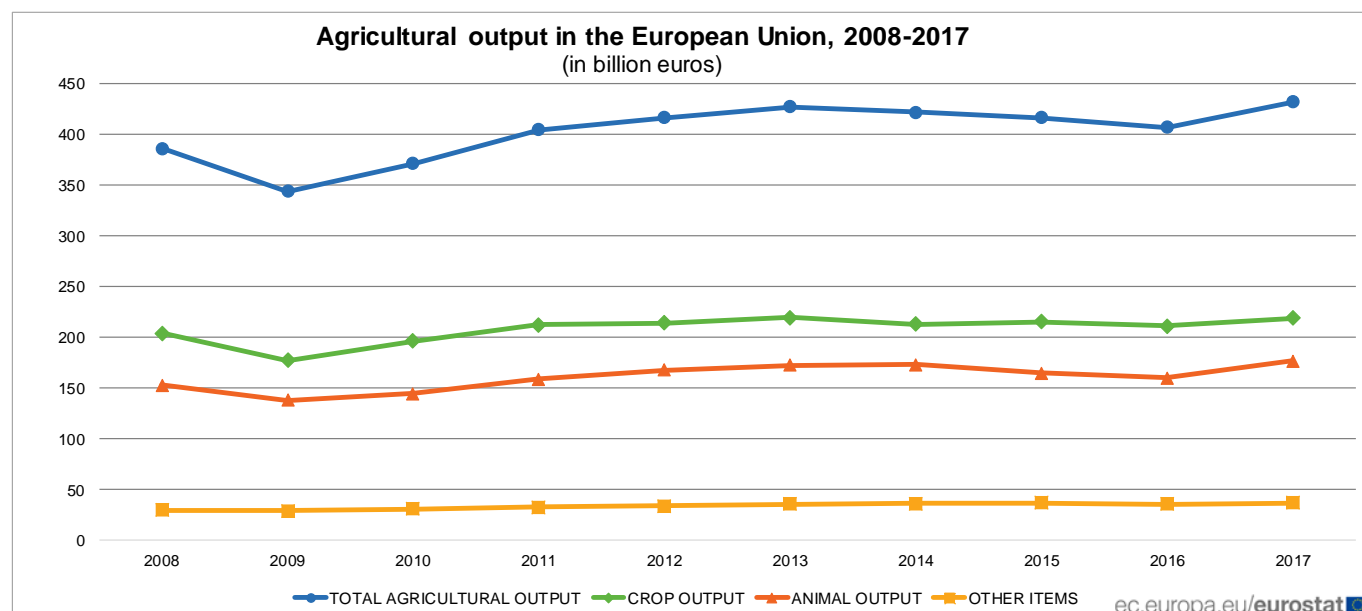
# Total agricultural output in the EU up by 6.2% in 2017 compared with 2016

## Increase mainly due to rises in animal output

The economic accounts for agriculture show that total agricultural output in the **European Union** (EU) stood at €432.6 billion in basic prices in 2017, up by 6.2% compared with 2016. In 2017, the equivalent of 56% (or €244.1 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 44% (or €188.5 bn). The combination of the sharp increase in the value of agricultural output and a limited increase in intermediate consumption (+1.8%) resulted in a steep rise in the gross value added (+12.4%) generated by the EU agricultural industry in 2017 compared with 2016.

With €72.6 bn (or 17% of the EU total) in 2017, **France** had the highest total agricultural output among Member States. It was followed by **Germany** (€56.2bn, or 13%), **Italy** (€55.1 bn, or 13%), **Spain** (€50.6 bn, or 12%), the **United Kingdom** (€31.8 bn, or 7%), the **Netherlands** (€28.9 bn, or 7%), **Poland** (€24.9 bn, or 6%) and **Romania** (€17.5 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 Estonia

In almost all EU Member States, the value of agricultural output increased in 2017. The highest increase, in relative terms, was recorded in **Estonia** (+18.2%), ahead of **Ireland** (+13.6%), **Romania** (+13.2%), the **United Kingdom** (+12.6%) and **Poland** (+11.1%). In contrast, the value of agricultural output decreased in **Slovenia** (-4.7%) and **Malta** (-3.1%), and remained stable in **Croatia** and **Slovakia**. Among the Member States with the largest agricultural industry, the value of total agricultural output increased by 8.6% in **Germany**, 4.5 % in **Spain**, 3.2% in **France** and 2.2% in **Italy**.

## Significant increases in the values of milk, eggs and pigs output

The value of agricultural production is influenced by a price change or a volume change (or a combination of the two).

The 6.2% increase in **EU** agricultural output in 2017 compared with 2016 can be largely attributed to an increase in the value of animal output (+10.3%), itself largely reflecting an increase in prices (+10.3%). The higher value of animal output in 2017 was due mainly to rises of 20.2% for milk, 17.9% for eggs and 11.6% for pigs, mostly as a result of increases in prices.

The value of crop output increased in the **EU** by 3.6%, with volume up by 1.7% and prices up by 1.9%. The rise was mainly due to increases of 10.2% for wheat and spelt and of 7.7% for industrial crops.

**EU** agricultural input costs (intermediate consumption) increased (+1.8%). This was mainly due to a rise of 5.9% for energy and lubricants, although this was partially offset by a decrease for fertilisers and soil improvers of 4.9%.

### Output of agricultural industry and its components in the EU Member States, 2017

	Total agricultural output		Percentage change 2017 vs. 2016				
	(in billion euros)	(in billion national currency)	Total agricultural output (%)	Crop output (%)	Animal output (%)	Agricultural services (output) (%)	Inseparable secondary activities (%)
<b>EU</b>	432.6	-	6.2	3.6	10.3	2.3	2.9
<b>Belgium</b>	8.4	8.4	5.1	-0.5	10.0	-12.3	1.0
<b>Bulgaria</b>	4.2	8.2	5.2	6.3	2.2	5.8	4.5
<b>Czechia</b>	4.9	133.5	0.4	-7.1	13.0	1.0	3.7
<b>Denmark</b>	11.1	82.8	10.7	12.3	11.1	3.9	-4.6
<b>Germany</b>	56.2	56.2	8.6	2.8	15.3	5.7	4.0
<b>Estonia</b>	0.9	0.9	18.2	16.1	25.6	-7.1	-3.0
<b>Ireland</b>	8.4	8.4	13.6	1.9	18.2	4.1	0.0
<b>Greece</b>	11.3	11.3	5.0	8.8	-2.2	-4.9	-4.6
<b>Spain</b>	50.6	50.6	4.5	2.3	8.6	0.5	2.3
<b>France</b>	72.6	72.6	3.2	1.9	5.4	1.0	4.5
<b>Croatia</b>	2.2	16.4	0.0	-3.0	5.2	-2.4	2.0
<b>Italy</b>	55.1	55.1	2.2	-0.7	7.2	1.6	4.9
<b>Cyprus</b>	0.7	0.7	8.8	8.7	9.3	2.9	5.3
<b>Latvia</b>	1.4	1.4	8.1	4.5	18.3	-34.0	5.9
<b>Lithuania</b>	3.1	3.1	10.8	7.3	17.9	-2.5	12.0
<b>Luxembourg</b>	0.4	0.4	5.6	-8.4	17.3	-3.8	6.3
<b>Hungary</b>	8.3	2,594.7	0.3	-3.7	8.4	1.9	-15.3
<b>Malta</b>	0.1	0.1	-3.1	-5.6	-1.7	0.0	2.1
<b>Netherlands</b>	28.9	28.9	6.3	2.8	11.4	4.3	4.2
<b>Austria</b>	7.3	7.3	5.8	0.8	12.5	-9.3	1.0
<b>Poland</b>	24.9	108.8	11.1	6.6	15.6	4.3	21.4
<b>Portugal</b>	7.5	7.5	7.0	9.0	4.5	2.2	4.4
<b>Romania</b>	17.5	78.5	13.2	17.9	8.8	5.1	-7.2
<b>Slovenia</b>	1.2	1.2	-4.7	-13.8	6.7	1.6	0.0
<b>Slovakia</b>	2.4	2.4	0.0	-6.7	9.3	10.5	4.4
<b>Finland</b>	4.3	4.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	4.2	4.2
<b>Sweden</b>	6.6	62.3	9.9	11.4	8.9	4.6	11.9
<b>United Kingdom</b>	31.8	26.1	12.6	14.1	13.3	2.1	4.8
<b>Iceland</b>	0.5	62.8	-0.5	3.5	-1.2	-12.1	-8.2
<b>Norway</b>	5.0	46.2	-1.5	-2.9	-0.9	0.0	5.7
<b>Switzerland</b>	9.5	10.3	0.1	-1.4	1.0	0.6	2.3

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

## For more information

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

Eurostat [database](#) on agriculture.

Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office**


**Romina BRONDINO**  
Tel: +352-4301-33 444  
[eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu)

 [ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)  
 [@EU\\_Eurostat](https://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat)  
 [EurostatStatistics](https://www.facebook.com/EurostatStatistics)

Production of data:

**Cecilia POP**  
Tel: +352-4301-32 319  
[cecilia.pop@ec.europa.eu](mailto:cecilia.pop@ec.europa.eu)

**Viktor STIMAC**  
Tel: +352-4301-33 821  
[viktor.stimac@ec.europa.eu](mailto:viktor.stimac@ec.europa.eu)

 **Media requests:** Eurostat media support / Tel: +352-4301-33 408 / [eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu)