

Income from agricultural activity in 2001 —

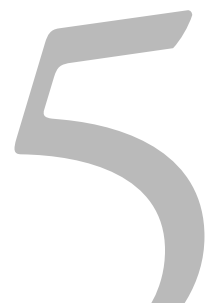
European Union and
Candidate Countries



EUROPEAN
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THEME 5
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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002

ISBN 92-894-3381-7

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Table of contents

	Table of contents	3
	List of tables	5
	List of graphs	6
	Signs and abbreviations employed	7
	Introduction	9
1.	Changes in income from agricultural activity in the European Union as a whole in 2001 compared to 2000	13
	1.1 An overview of the main results	13
	1.2 The results from a medium-term perspective	17
	1.3 Output of the agricultural industry	18
	1.3.1 Crop output	20
	1.3.2 Animal output	26
	1.4 Intermediate consumption and gross value added at basic prices	30
	1.5 Distributive transactions	33
2.	Changes in income from agricultural activity in the Member States in 2001 compared to 2000	37
	2.1 Belgium	37
	2.2 Denmark	39
	2.3 Germany	42
	2.4 Greece	44
	2.5 Spain	47
	2.6 France	50
	2.7 Ireland	53
	2.8 Italy	55
	2.9 Luxembourg	58
	2.10 The Netherlands	60
	2.11 Austria	63
	2.12 Portugal	66
	2.13 Finland	70
	2.14 Sweden	72
	2.15 United Kingdom	74
3.	Changes in income from agricultural activity in the Candidate Countries in 2001 compared to 2000	79
	3.1 Czech Republic	79
	3.2 Estonia	81
	3.3 Hungary	84
	3.4 Lithuania	87
	3.5 Malta	90
	3.6 Poland	92
	3.7 Slovak Republic	93
	3.8 Slovenia	95

4.

Agricultural Productivity in the EU	97
4.1 Introduction	97
4.1.1 <i>Interest in productivity</i>	97
4.1.2 <i>Key productivity principles</i>	98
4.1.3 <i>Background to Eurostat’s agricultural productivity indicators</i>	98
4.1.4 <i>Eurostat’s agricultural productivity indicators</i>	98
4.2 Agricultural productivity growth within the EU Member States	99
4.2.1 <i>General overview</i>	100
4.2.2 <i>Analysis by Member States</i>	101
ANNEXES	
I. Notes on methodology	121
II. Detailed tables on the income from agricultural activity in the EU	125
III. Detailed tables on the agricultural productivity in the EU	191

List of tables

Table 1.1	% changes in the three indicators of income from agricultural activity in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (compared to the previous year)	14
Table 1.2	Overall output of the agricultural industry in the European Union and in the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000: volume, price and value % changes	19
Table 1.3	% changes in volumes, prices and values of crop output in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000.....	20
Table 1.4	% changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main crop products in the European Union as a whole, 2001 compared to 2000	24
Table 1.5	% changes in the volumes, prices and values of animal output in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000	26
Table 1.6	% changes in the volumes, prices and values of the most important animal products in the European Union as a whole, 2001 compared to 2000.....	27
Table 1.7	% changes in the volumes, prices and values of intermediate consumption in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000	31
Table 1.8	% changes in the volumes, prices and values of major headings of intermediate consumption in the European Union in 2001 compared to 2000	32
Table 1.9	% changes in gross value added at basic prices (GVA _{bp}) and in GVA volume and price indices in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000	32
Table 1.10	Real-terms % changes in the consumption of fixed capital, other taxes on production and other subsidies in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000	34
Table 1.11	Real-terms % changes in the compensation of employees, rents and interest (interest paid minus interest received) in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000	35
Table 2.1	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Belgium, 2001 compared to 2000	39
Table 2.2	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Denmark, 2001 compared to 2000.....	41
Table 2.3	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Germany, 2001 compared to 2000	43
Table 2.4	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Greece, 2001 compared to 2000.....	46
Table 2.5	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Spain, 2001 compared to 2000.....	48
Table 2.6	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in France, 2001 compared to 2000.....	52
Table 2.7	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Ireland, 2001 compared to 2000.....	54
Table 2.8	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Italy, 2001 compared to 2000	57
Table 2.9	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Luxembourg, 2001 compared to 2000	59
Table 2.10	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Netherlands, 2001 compared to 2000	62

Table 2.11	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Austria, 2001 compared to 2000	65
Table 2.12	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Portugal, 2001 compared to 2000	68
Table 2.13	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Finland, 2001 compared to 2000.....	70
Table 2.14	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Sweden, 2001 compared to 2000	73
Table 2.15	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the United Kingdom, 2001 compared to 2000	76
Table 3.1	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Czech Republic, 2001 compared to 2000.....	81
Table 3.2	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Estonia, 2001 compared to 2000	83
Table 3.3	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Hungary, 2001 compared to 2000	85
Table 3.4	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Lithuania, 2001 compared to 2000.....	89
Table 3.5	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Malta, 2001 compared to 2000	91
Table 3.6	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Poland, 2001 compared to 2000	93
Table 3.7	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Slovak Republic, 2001 compared to 2000.....	94
Table 3.8	% changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Slovenia, 2001 compared to 2000	96
Table 4.1	Trends in output, factor inputs and productivity in Member States.....	101

List of graphs

Figure 1.1	% changes in agricultural income measured by Indicator A for the Member States and the European Union, 2001 compared to 2000.....	13
Figure 1.2	Indicator A in the Member States, indices from 2000 ("1995" = 100) and changes in 2001	17

Signs and abbreviations employed

CC-8	Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia
EU	European Union
EU-15	The fifteen Member States of the European Union
EUR-12	The twelve Members of the euro zone (B, D, EL, E, F, IRL, I, L, NL, A, P and FIN)
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
D	Germany
EL	Greece
E	Spain
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
A	Austria
P	Portugal
FIN	Finland
S	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
HU	Hungary
LT	Lithuania
MT	Malta
PL	Poland
SK	Slovak Republic
SI	Slovenia
AWU	Annual Work Unit
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
EAA	Economic Accounts for Agriculture
ESA	European System of integrated economic Accounts
EURO	European Currency
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDPmp	Gross Domestic Product at market prices
GVAbp	Gross Value Added at basic prices
mio	million
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
-	not applicable
:	not available
...	part of series not shown

Introduction

As in previous years, Eurostat has undertaken to publish the results of estimates of recent changes in the income from agricultural activity in the Member States and in the European Union as a whole (EU-15). Additionally, this report for the first time includes a chapter dedicated to the **Candidate Countries**. Eight of these countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia) have been able to participate in the present agricultural income index exercise.

The figures in this report are based on the **latest available estimates** (late January to end of February 2002 ⁽¹⁾) from the competent national authorities regarding the probable changes in values, prices and volumes for the variables that determine income from agricultural activity. During the course of the year these estimates are revised, as more complete basic data become available. The data required to calculate income from agricultural activity are based on the same methodology (i.e. definitions, principles and rules) as the EAA and can, therefore, be combined with EAA data for the purpose of obtaining longer historical series. However, their level of detail is more limited than the EAA and, unlike the EAA, they do not provide information on the capital account.

The present report is the second report which is based on the new methodologies for the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry (EAA/EAF 97, rev. 1.1) and Agricultural Labour Input statistics ⁽²⁾. Readers interested in the main methodological principles, and in particular their changes *vis-à-vis* the old methodology, will find a brief summary in the Annex to this publication.

The development of the income from agricultural activity in 2001 for the European Union as a whole is presented and analysed in Chapter 1 of this report. It is then examined for each Member State in Chapter 2 and for the Candidate Countries in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 of this publication looks into agricultural productivity and its measurement, reflecting on the development work that is in progress.

Three indicators are derived from the EAA to show unit income trends in agriculture. These Agricultural Income Indicators can be described as follows ⁽³⁾:

⁽¹⁾ Data as of 28th February 2002.

⁽²⁾ See Eurostat (2000): *Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF 97 (rev. 1.1)*, Theme 5, Methods and nomenclatures, Luxembourg; Eurostat (2000): *Target methodology on agricultural labour input statistics (Rev. 1)*, Theme 5, Methods and nomenclatures, Luxembourg.

⁽³⁾ For more detailed information, refer to the comments on methodology in the Annex to this publication.

■ Indicator A: Index of the real income of factors in agriculture, per annual work unit

This indicator corresponds to the real (i.e. deflated) net value added at factor cost of agriculture per total annual work unit ⁽⁴⁾. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting intermediate consumption, depreciation and other (i.e. non-product-specific) production taxes from the value of agricultural output at basic prices (i.e. including subsidies on products and excluding taxes on products), and adding the value of other (i.e. non-product-specific) production subsidies. Indicator A is obtained by deflating this net value with the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices and dividing by the volume of total labour in agriculture.

■ Indicator B: Index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per unpaid annual work unit

This indicator presents the changes in net entrepreneurial income over time, per unpaid / non-salaried annual work unit. Net entrepreneurial income is obtained by subtracting the compensation of employees and interest and rent paid from the net value added at factor cost and adding the interest received. This figure, when deflated with the same price index referred to above and divided by the volume of non-salaried labour in agriculture, gives Indicator B.

■ Indicator C: Real net entrepreneurial income from agriculture

This indicator defines the change in the real (i.e. deflated) net entrepreneurial income as a separate value ⁽⁵⁾. For the purposes of this report, this indicator is also given in the form of an index (and not in absolute values).

To calculate indicators B and C, more information is therefore needed than for calculating Indicator A: data on the compensation of employees, rents and interest paid and received, and on the breakdown of labour input into its salaried and non-salaried components. Full harmonisation of these variables has yet to be achieved in the Member States. For this reason, **analyses centre on Indicator A**. It should also be mentioned that Indicator B is most useful in countries in which the agricultural units are organised into holdings of sole proprietorship or unincorporated enterprises. Where there are “conventional” companies earning a corporate profit and employing only paid / salaried workers, Indicator B is overestimated in relation to a real individual income. This disadvantage can prevent comparisons of income levels between Member States where the weightings of “conventional” companies are very different.

The analyses and comments on the development of agricultural income presented in this report are mainly related to **changes in real terms** (deflated). In effect, while nominal changes can be of some interest in a national context, they are much less relevant when calculating European Union aggregates or when establishing comparisons between countries with very different inflation rates.

It should be noted that the agricultural income referred to above is based on **macroeconomic and national data**. The figures therefore reflect the average development of agricultural incomes, without any possibility of differentiation according to regions or types of holdings.

The income analyses presented in this report relate only to the agricultural **industry**. Figures on the disposable income of agricultural households and that of other socio-professional groups are no longer presented in this report (as they used to be under the title “*Total Income of Agricultural Households*”).

(⁴) For more detailed information, refer on the definition and measurement of agricultural labour input refer to *Methodological Note A.3*.

(⁵) This is in contrast to Indicator B, which compares this change with the development in unpaid / non-salaried labour input. Indicator C could be said to be the basis for Indicator B.

(TIAH)”), in order to make a clearer distinction between the two data sets. Separate reports on what is now called *Income of the Agricultural Households Sector (IAHS)* (a change that more clearly defines the scope and origin of these statistics in National Accounts) are available ⁽⁶⁾, where income from non-agricultural sources (other activities, salaries, welfare benefits and property income), and deductions such as current taxes and social payments are taken into account.

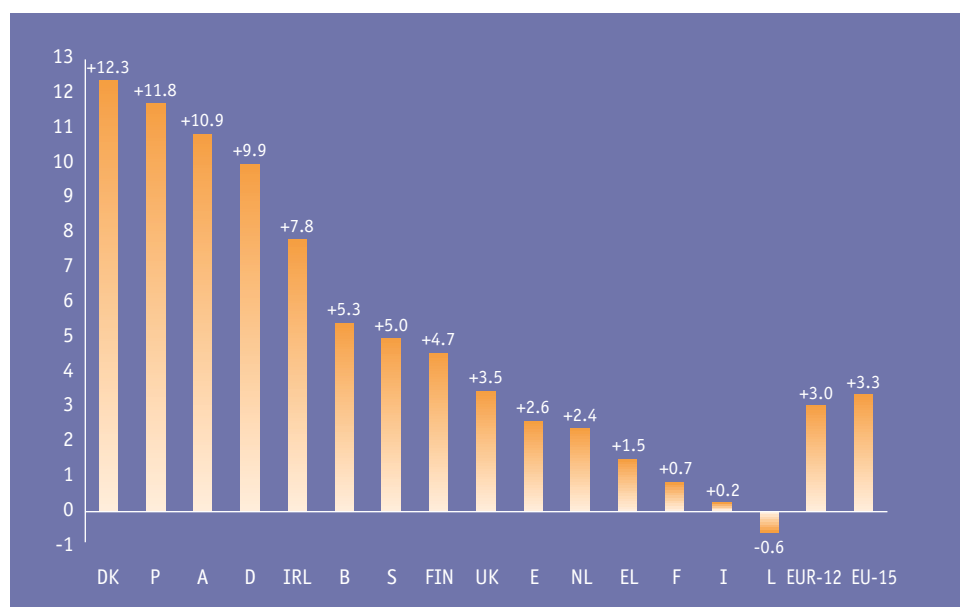
⁽⁶⁾ For an introduction to the concepts of statistics on Income of the Agricultural Households Sector (IAHS, formerly Total Income of Agricultural Households, or TIAH), see Eurostat: *Manual of Total Income of Agricultural Households (rev. 1)*, 1995, Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg. For the most recent IAHS statistics, see Eurostat (2000): *Income of the Agricultural Households Sector 1999*, Theme 5, Detailed tables, Luxembourg.

1. Changes in income from agricultural activity in the European Union as a whole in 2001 compared to 2000

1.1. An overview of the main results

According to the provisional results of the EAA for 2001, compiled and submitted to EUROSTAT by the Member States in January / February 2002, income from agricultural activity per full-time worker equivalent is estimated to have increased, in 2001, by 3.3% when measured by **Indicator A** ⁽¹⁾, for the European Union as a whole (**EU-15**) (see Figure and Table 1.1). With this increase, the index of average

Figure 1.1. Changes in agricultural income measured by Indicator A for the Member States and the European Union, 2001 compared to 2000



⁽¹⁾ **Indicator A** measures the change of real (i.e. deflated) agricultural factor income (corresponding to the net value added at factor cost) related to the change in total agricultural labour input (in annual work units). See also *Introduction* and *Notes on methodology*, in this publication.

income from agricultural activity reaches a level of 107.6 in comparison with “1995”⁽⁸⁾. For the members of the Euro zone (EUR-12), the index of Indicator A is estimated to have risen by 3.0% in 2001 thus reaching a level of 112.1 (“1995” = 100).

Changes in income from agricultural activity usually vary widely across Member States, partly because the various countries started out in different situations, as a result of the developments in previous years, and partly because of the wide variety of structural and economic factors affecting agriculture in the individual Member States of the European Union. This finding is confirmed by the results for 2001. It is however remarkable that all countries, with the exception of Luxembourg, actually recorded increases in the agricultural income Indicator A (see Figure 1.1 and also Table 1.1). The fastest rates of change were measured in Denmark (+12.3%), Portugal (+11.8%), Austria (+10.9%), and in Germany (+9.9%). But also Ireland (+7.8%) recorded a notable income increase. The lowest growth rates were observed in France (+0.7%) and Italy (+0.2%). In Luxembourg, Indicator A fell 0.6% below the level reached in 2000. Chapter 2 of this publication analyses these developments in agricultural income for each of the Member States. Chapter 1.2 places these estimates for 2001 in a medium-term perspective.

For the EU-15 in 2001, real (i.e. deflated) agricultural factor income, the basis of Indicator A, was slightly higher than in 2000 (+1.2%). There were increases in eleven Member States with the highest rates measured in Portugal (+9.5%), Austria and Denmark (both +9.0%). Real agricultural factor income fell

Table 1.1 % changes in the three indicators of income from agricultural activity in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (compared to the previous year)

	Indicator A			Indicator B			Indicator C		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
B	-14.2	11.6	5.3	-21.8	19.3	7.8	-23.7	16.8	4.6
DK	-3.2	20.8	12.3	-27.1	95.5	31.2	-31.4	89.6	27.3
D	-8.9	19.0	9.9	:	:	:	-17.2	30.4	14.1
EL	1.7	-1.5	1.5	2.3	-1.0	2.9	1.6	-4.4	-0.7
E	-2.9	11.4	2.6	-2.3	10.8	5.4	-10.4	-0.8	-0.2
F	-2.2	0.2	0.7	-3.9	-0.4	0.8	-6.5	-3.0	-2.0
IRL	-7.8	5.3	7.8	-10.7	4.5	9.0	-18.5	1.6	1.8
I	8.9	-3.9	0.2	13.8	-5.3	1.6	5.9	-9.7	1.5
L	-9.5	1.8	-0.6	-15.2	-2.3	1.7	-17.4	-6.5	-1.8
NL	-11.8	-3.3	2.4	-20.8	-6.9	4.6	-22.4	-8.1	-1.2
A	-3.9	2.6	10.9	-5.1	1.4	13.2	-5.9	-1.5	11.1
P	14.3	-9.4	11.8	21.0	-12.4	18.0	12.9	-12.4	15.5
FIN	9.9	27.6	4.7	13.9	35.1	7.5	5.1	21.9	2.3
S	-9.2	9.8	5.0	-19.4	20.3	7.7	-23.9	15.9	3.8
UK	-1.9	-9.4	3.5	-3.4	-23.8	10.9	-6.5	-26.3	8.9
EUR-12	-0.7	3.2	3.0	:	:	:	-6.4	-2.5	1.5
EU-15	-1.0	2.7	3.3	:	:	:	-5.9	-2.0	2.2

⁽⁸⁾ In the framework of this report, years in inverted commas usually refer to three-year averages, e.g. “1995” means the average of the years 1994, 1995 and 1996.

below 2000 levels in four Member States, namely the Netherlands, France, Greece and Luxembourg. However, the ratio of real factor income per annual work unit nevertheless increased in three of these countries (the Netherlands, France and Greece) as the number of annual work units declined at a faster rate than factor income ⁽⁹⁾. Indeed, the volume of agricultural labour continued to decline in 2001 in all the Member States, with the exception of Italy (+0.5%, see Chapter 2.8). For the EU-15 as a whole, there was a reduction of 2.0% in the volume of agricultural labour input, the slowest rate over the last ten years.

Like Indicator A, real-terms net entrepreneurial income per non-salaried agricultural annual work unit (**Indicator B**) in agriculture in the European Union is expected to have increased in 2001 (see Table 1.1 ⁽¹⁰⁾). This indicator is not calculated for Germany on methodological grounds ⁽¹¹⁾ and, therefore, not for the EU-15, but figures from the other Member States suggest that there was an average increase of 4.4% for EU-15 less Germany ("EU-14"). This increase is the result of a rise, by 1.4%, in the real-terms net entrepreneurial income for "EU-14" in 2001 compared to 2000, on the one hand, and of the continued decline in the volume of non-salaried labour input (-2.9%), on the other. **Indicator C** measuring the development in real net entrepreneurial income was 2.2% higher than in 2000 for the EU-15 as a whole.

Excursus I: Recording of subsidies (and taxes) for the calculation of income from agricultural activity

The importance of subsidies as a component of agricultural income ⁽¹²⁾ means that a more general explanation of how they are recorded for the income calculations is required. The same rules, and thus the same terminology, that apply to subsidies also apply to taxes (taxes on products, other taxes on production). Given, though, that taxes are much less important in this context, they are not discussed in detail below.

According to the new EAA Methodology (EAA 97), there is a distinction between subsidies on products (which in this report are also commonly referred to as "product-specific" subsidies), other subsidies and capital transfers. In this context, the reference to subsidies on products is actually to subsidies paid per unit of a good or service produced.

⁽⁹⁾ For the Netherlands, a decline of 1.1% in real agricultural factor income, and of 3.4% in the volume of agricultural labour input resulted in an increase of 2.4 % in Indicator A (Greece: real factor income -1.4%, agricultural labour input -2.9%, Indicator A +1.5%; France: real factor income -1.1%, agricultural labour input -1.8%, Indicator A +0.7%).

⁽¹⁰⁾ It is worth noting that changes in Indicator C, and consequently also in Indicator B, are normally more pronounced (in both directions) than changes in Indicator A. This is because the net entrepreneurial income, the basis for both Indicators B and C, is considerably smaller in absolute terms than factor income. The share, in 2000, of factor income in gross value added at basic prices was 79.4% compared to only 49.6% for net entrepreneurial income. A given change in any item entering the calculation of factor income, therefore yields a larger change in entrepreneurial income than in factor income.

⁽¹¹⁾ For holdings in the new German *Länder*, which are organised as legal persons, wages and salaries are paid to all employees, including owners and their family members. Labour input by owners or family members is therefore not recorded as unpaid labour. As a consequence, these holdings' entrepreneurial profits (or losses) are not in any way based on unpaid labour. See also Chapter 2.3 and the Annex "Notes on methodology".

⁽¹²⁾ The importance of subsidies can be seen most clearly if the total amount of subsidies (subsidies on products plus other subsidies) is compared with gross value added at market prices (GVAmP being calculated by deducting the value of intermediate consumption from the value of agricultural industry output **at producer prices**). Calculations for the EU-15 show that in 2000 and 2001 the share of subsidies in GVAmP was 31.3% and 31.9% respectively. The share of net subsidies (i.e. total subsidies less total taxes) in GVAmP was 27.9% in 2000 and 28.5% in 2001.

Subsidies on products are included in the basic price, taxes on products excluded, when output is valued in the framework of the production account. Neither the subsidies on products nor the taxes on products appear therefore as subsidies or taxes in the generation of income account. According to the new EAA methodology, only the other subsidies as well as the other taxes on production are recorded in the generation of income account. The other subsidies concern primarily the reduction of production costs or support for changes in the method of production. The fact that subsidies on products and other subsidies are recorded differently means that the amount recorded in the generation of income account (other subsidies) is in no way comparable to the entry which used to be booked under “subsidies” according to the old EAA methodology (the same goes for taxes).

Capital transfers are divided into investment grants and other capital transfers. These payments are recorded in the capital account and thus have **no effect whatsoever on the calculation of the income indicators shown in this report.**

A further change connected with the recording of subsidies and taxes under the new EAA methodology should also be mentioned at this point, namely that all distributive transactions (and thus also subsidies and taxes) are recorded on an accrual basis, i.e. at the time when the transaction or the event (production, sale, import etc.) which gives rise to the subsidy (or the tax) takes place. Under the old methodology, the criterion for recording was the date of payment. For the estimate of agricultural income, aid was included in the calendar year in which it was actually paid, which was not necessarily the same as the year when entitlement arose.

Which were the **key factors** at the EU-15 level driving the development of real-terms agricultural factor income in 2001? On the whole, the principal aggregates behind factor income changed little, in 2001. On the level of the individual products, however, there was a number of significant changes which are briefly enumerated in the following (see Chapters 1.3 and 1.4 for more details).

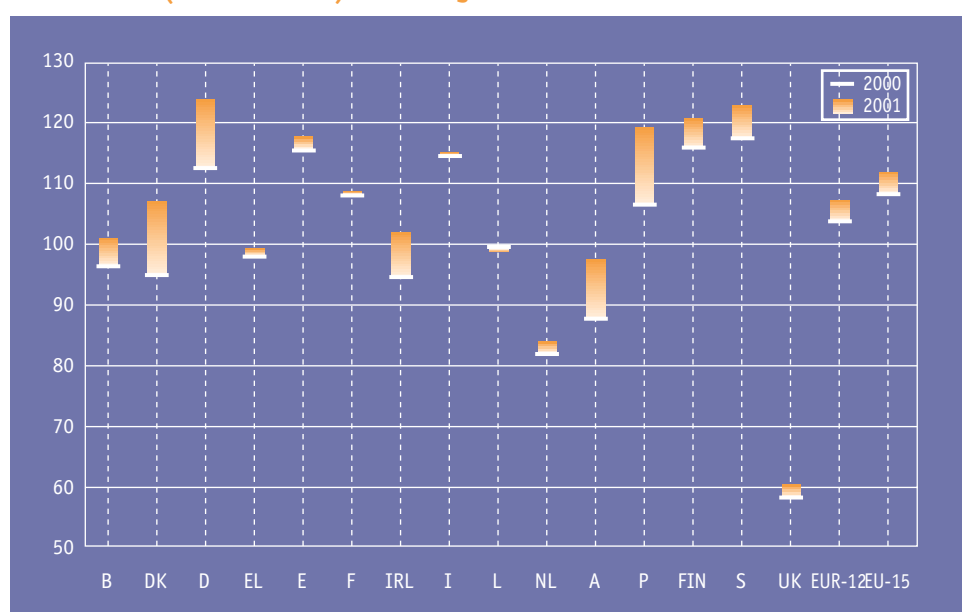
- **The value at basic prices of the agricultural industry’s output was slightly higher in 2001 (+0.3% in real terms).** Increases in the output values of animals and animal products (+2.1% and +3.7% respectively, in real terms) thus outweighed the decline in the value of crop output (-1.5% in real terms). The latter decline was mainly the result of lower volumes (-7.5%) in *cereal* production and lower volumes (-5.7%) and producer prices (-3.7%) in *wine* production. The increase in the average output value of animals (at basic prices), despite the considerable fall in the output values of *cattle* (producer prices down by -13.3% in real terms), was mainly the result of a further remarkable increase in the producer prices for *pigs* (+16.0% in real terms). Higher producer prices for *milk* (+3.8% in real terms) were the main factor behind the rise in the output value of animal products. The overall value of *product-specific subsidies (net of taxes)* was slightly smaller in 2001 than in 2000 (-0.4% in real terms).
- **The cost of intermediate consumption goods and services was slightly higher than in 2000 (+0.2% in real terms).** Average real-terms prices for intermediate inputs were 0.8% higher than in 2000, mainly as a result of higher prices for *animal feedingstuffs* and *fertilisers* (+1.6% and +9.7% respectively, in real terms). The average volume of the input use was reduced by 0.6% which reflects mostly reductions in the use of *fertilisers* and of *pesticides* (down by 6.5% and 6.3% respectively).

- Depreciation was slightly higher (+0.2% in real terms) while the other taxes on production fell below 2000 levels (-0.4%). The other subsidies on production increased considerably (+9.7% in real terms)⁽¹³⁾.

1.2. The results from a medium-term perspective

Figure 1.2 puts the changes in agricultural income in 2001 for the various Member States in a **medium-term** perspective. The index of real agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) is calculated using a base equal to 100 for the average of the three years from 1994 to 1996 ("1995"). The graph takes the value of the index in 2000 as the starting point, and shows the change in 2001 as well as the new level of the index for 2001 in each of the Member States.

Figure 1.2. **Indicator A in the Member States, indices from 2000 ("1995" = 100) and changes in 2001**



When interpreting the values of the index shown in Figure 1.2, it should be borne in mind that they do not allow a comparison of the income levels between the Member States, but only a comparison of their trends since the mid-nineties.

The Member States can be divided roughly into two main groups. The first covers those countries for whom real-terms average income from agricultural activity in 2001 was **above the level recorded for "1995"**. This group comprises in particular **Germany, Sweden, Finland, Portugal** and **Spain**, where the income levels attained in 2001 were around 20% higher than in "1995", and in addition **Italy, France, Denmark, Ireland** and **Belgium**. In the case of Denmark, Ireland and Belgium, the income levels in 2000 were still below "1995" levels, and it was therefore the increases recorded in 2001 that brought incomes in these countries above "1995" levels.

⁽¹³⁾ When the totals of subsidies and taxes (subsidies on products plus other subsidies on production, taxes likewise) are looked at, the level of subsidies increased by 2.3% in real terms, in 2001 compared to 2000, and the level of taxes declined by 2.1%. The resulting increase in net subsidies (subsidies total net of taxes total) was 2.9% in real terms.

The second group covers those countries for whom real-terms average income from agricultural activity in 2001 was **below the level recorded for “1995”**: *Greece, Luxembourg, Austria, the Netherlands* and particularly the *United Kingdom*. In Greece, Luxembourg and Austria, Indicator A in 2001 came (or remained, in the case of Luxembourg) close to “1995” levels. In the Netherlands, Indicator A had reached in 2000 its lowest level (81.9 compared to “1995” = 100) since records are available (1987), and the latest modest increase in 2001 did not alter this position by much.

The development in agricultural income in the United Kingdom since the mid-nineties is quite different to that of any other Member State of the European Union. In 1995, Indicator A had reached the highest level over the whole of the period 1973 to 2001. However, sharp declines in the second half of the nineties and in 2000 (major reasons being the BSE crisis but also the relative strengthening of the value of the pound against the EURO) pushed Indicator A to its lowest level since the accession of the United Kingdom to the European Union in 1973. Indicator A remained, in 2001, still about 40% below the corresponding “1995” level, despite the most recent increase.

According to the calculations for the **EU-15 as a whole**, the index of Indicator A in 2001 is expected to reach 107.6 (“1995” = 100), after the increases of 2.7% in 2000 and of 3.3% in 2001.

1.3. Output of the agricultural industry

Output value only slightly higher in real terms

The real-terms value of the **agricultural industry’s output** slightly increased in 2001 (+0.3%). This is the result of contrasting value developments in animal and crop production.

Excursus II: Valuation of output and breakdown of changes in output values

Under the EAA 97 methodology, output is valued at basic prices. The basic price can be calculated from the producer price by adding subsidies on products (less taxes on products) to the price obtained by the producer (“producer price”).

In the context of the present report, the changes in the real-terms (i.e. deflated) output values at basic prices are usually broken down into three components: (i) the changes in the volumes of output at producer prices, (ii) the changes in the real producer prices, and (iii) the changes in the real-terms value of subsidies on products net of taxes on products. The structure of the tables in the chapters on the European Union, the EU-15 Member States and on the Candidate Countries is adapted to this approach.

For the interested reader, exhaustive information on the development of volumes, prices and values of output at producer prices, subsidies on products, taxes on products, and of output at basic prices is available in the Tables A.3 to A.8 in the statistical annex to this report.

In **animal production**, both the real output values (at basic prices) of animals and of animal products are expected to increase (+2.1% and +3.7% respectively) so that the overall output value of animal production rises, in 2001, by 2.7% in real terms. This increase is mainly the result of higher producer prices (+2.7% in real terms), but volumes of output at producer prices were also slightly higher than in the previous year. The product-related subsidies (net of taxes) show an increase of 0.3% (in real

terms). It has to be noted, though, that despite the positive overall results, the developments are quite different when looked at on a product-by-product basis.

In **crop production**, volumes of output at producer prices were on average 3.0% lower than in 2000. This was only partly outweighed by higher real-terms producer prices (+1.4%). The real value of product-related subsidies (net of taxes) fell slightly below 2000 levels (-0.6% in real terms). As a result of these developments, the crop output value (at basic prices) for EU-15 declined by 1.5% in 2001.

Agricultural output consists not only of agricultural goods, i.e. crop and animal products, but also both the output of **agricultural services** (for example, harvesting work done by contractors) and the output of **“inseparable, non-agricultural secondary activities”** (such as agricultural tourism and farm holidays). However, the share of both these services and secondary activities in overall agricultural industry output is low (3.2% and 1.9% respectively for the EU-15 in 2000) and their impact on the rates of change of overall output (volumes, prices and values) is usually very limited. In 2001, the output value of agricultural services (valued at basic prices) declined by 2.7% while the output value of the secondary activities increased by 1.8%.

Table 1.2 Overall output of the agricultural industry in the European Union and in the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000: volume, price and value % changes

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at basic prices)	% share of EU-15 output in 2000
B	-4.1	5.3	1.0	1.8	2.5
DK	0.7	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.0
D	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.8	15.4
EL	-3.9	1.4	-2.6	-1.8	4.0
E	-1.1	2.0	0.9	0.6	12.2
F	-2.6	2.0	-0.6	-0.1	22.9
IRL	1.5	-2.2	-0.7	-3.8	2.1
I	-0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	15.0
L	-2.8	-1.6	-4.3	-1.0	0.1
NL	-2.5	0.5	-2.1	-1.7	6.9
A	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.0
P	-0.8	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.0
FIN	-1.1	-1.4	-2.4	-1.9	1.4
S	0.3	-0.8	-0.5	1.3	1.8
UK	-4.4	5.0	0.4	-1.6	8.8
EUR-12	-1.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	86.4
EU-15	-1.5	1.9	0.3	0.3	100.0

Table 1.2 shows that the changes in the output at basic prices and in its various components were generally more pronounced on the level of the individual Member States than on the aggregate levels of EU-15 or EUR-12. Eight Member States recorded increases in their overall output value at basic prices, at rates up to 3.9% (Denmark). The fastest rate of decline (-3.8%) was measured in Ireland.

Volume declines were observed in ten Member States, inter alia in four of the five main producer countries: Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Of the main producer countries, only Germany recorded slightly higher volumes. Higher average real-terms producer prices were recorded in eleven Member States, inter alia in all the five main producer countries.

In 2001, the level of product-specific subsidies (net of taxes) was lower in Germany, Spain, Ireland, and in the United Kingdom. This led to an average decline of 0.4% (in real-terms) for EU-15 as a whole, despite increases in the other eleven Member States. However, as has been said above (Excursus I), public transfers to agriculture do not only comprise product-specific subsidies. Also taking into account the other subsidies on production (net of the other taxes on production), in which there was a real-terms increase of 14.3% (EU-15), there was an overall increase in the level of subsidies (net of taxes) of 2.9% (in real terms).

1.3.1. Crop output

Average volume decline only partly offset by higher real-terms producer prices

The value of crop output at basic prices is expected to have fallen by an average 1.5% in real terms for the EU-15 in 2001 (see Table 1.3). The main reason was a decline in the volume of output (-3.0%). But also the product-specific subsidies (net of taxes) were slightly lower than in 2000 (-0.6% in real terms). In contrast, the average level of real-terms producer prices for crop products was a little higher than in the year before.

Table 1.3 % changes in volumes, prices and values of crop output in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at basic prices)	% share of EU-15 output in 2000
B	-6.2	11.8	4.9	4.8	1.1
DK	-1.7	-1.1	-2.7	-1.7	1.2
D	1.4	-1.8	-0.5	-0.9	7.7
EL	-5.8	0.1	-5.6	-3.3	2.9
E	-4.5	-1.0	-5.5	-4.5	7.4
F	-4.9	3.4	-1.7	-1.5	12.9
IRL	3.6	-3.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
I	-2.0	1.0	-1.1	-1.2	9.5
L	-11.7	0.7	-11.1	-9.8	0.0
NL	-1.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	3.5
A	2.2	-2.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.9
P	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.1
FIN	-6.0	-1.9	-7.9	-6.2	0.6
S	-0.4	-3.4	-3.8	-1.0	0.9
UK	-7.9	9.4	0.7	-1.8	3.3
EUR-12	-2.8	1.1	-1.8	-1.5	48.0
EU-15	-3.0	1.4	-1.7	-1.5	53.3

The changes at EU level were largely determined by France, Italy, Germany and Spain, since the value of crop output in these Member States alone accounted for about three quarters of the EU-15 total in 2000. In all four countries, the real-terms value of crop output was lower than in the previous year, with rates of decline ranging between 0.9% (Germany) and 4.5% (Spain). But output values in 2001 were also lower in seven other Member States, and particularly so in Luxembourg and in Finland. Indeed, real-terms values of crop output in 2001 were higher than the previous year for only four Member States (Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal).

The majority of Member States, including three of the main producer countries (Spain, France and Italy), recorded falls in the volume of crop output compared with 2000, by as much as -11.7% in Luxembourg. Only four Member States, Germany amongst these, recorded higher output volumes. Average real-terms prices for crop output were higher in eight Member States, the strongest increases being recorded for Belgium (+11.8%) and the United Kingdom (+9.4%).

Changes in volumes, prices and thus values varied from one product to another and from one Member State to another, largely because of varied climatic conditions between Member States, the differing sensitivity of crops to climatic conditions but also because market conditions varied. Volume and price changes for 2001 are also measured against the levels achieved in 2000 and, therefore, have to be judged against the previous year's results. Against this background, the most important changes in certain crop products in 2001 are explained in greater detail below (see also Table 1.4). Of particular interest, in this context, are certainly **cereals**, but also **wine**, **potatoes** and **fruit** because it was mainly these crop products that influenced the overall crop output results in 2001. At the first stage, the following analysis focusses on EU-15 as a whole, at the second stage on the main producer countries of the respective products or product groups.

The reader interested in more country-specific information might refer to **Chapter 2**. Detailed data on the development of volumes, prices and values can be found in the **Annex Tables A.4 to A.8**.

AGENDA 2000

In the framework of its decisions on Agenda 2000, the European Council adopted in March 1999 in Berlin a new reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The reform measures, which go back to the Communication of the European Commission on Agenda 2000 presented in July 1997, concern, in particular, the arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein crops), beef, milk and wine sectors, the new rural development framework, the horizontal rules for direct support schemes and the financing of the CAP. Implementation of the measures began in 2000/2001.

The main thrust of the reform is aimed at moving further away from a policy of price support towards a policy of direct income support for producers, and thus represents a deepening and an extension of the last comprehensive reform of the CAP, which was carried out in the first half of the '90s.

The measures of interest in the framework of the present report are primarily in the areas of arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein crops) and beef⁽¹⁴⁾. Most of the reform measures in the milk sector will not take effect until 2005/2006, but are also listed here for the sake of completeness:

⁽¹⁴⁾ Only the most important individual measures will be described. Further information can be found at the website of the Directorate-General for Agriculture: http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/index_en.htm.

- **arable crops:** reduction of the intervention price for **cereals** in two stages (2000/2001 and 2001/2002) by 15% in total. Simultaneous (also two-stage) increase in direct payments for cereals in order to offset approximately 50% of the reduction in the intervention price. Product-specific subsidies for durum wheat kept at the same level. Reduction in the direct payments for **oilseeds** in three stages (from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003) to the level of the direct payments for cereals. One-off reduction (2000/2001) in the direct payments for **protein crops** and continuation at this reduced level. The base rate for **compulsory set-aside** is set at 10% for the period 2000-2006 (further adjustments are possible depending on market conditions). Voluntary set-aside is maintained.
- **beef:** cut in the level of market support by 20% in three equal stages (between 2000 and 2002). In mitigation, increases in the special premium for male cattle and the suckler cow premium and introduction of a new slaughter premium.
- **milk:** increase in milk quotas by 1.5% in three equal steps starting in 2005/06 in ten Member States (the five other Member States receiving additional milk quotas in 2000 and 2001). Overall the EU milk quotas would increase by approximately 2.4% by 2007/08. The intervention prices for butter and skimmed milk powder will be reduced by 15% in three equal stages starting from 2005/2006 onwards. In order to mitigate the effects of this reduction, the Community will introduce a new dairy premium (together with a system of national envelopes as a top-up aid) for producers from 2005/2006 onwards.

Cereals: volumes down in 2001 after record harvest in the year before

According to their share in year 2000 output, cereals are the most important crop product group of EU-15 agriculture. The EU-15 cereal harvest in 2001 fell back against the 2000 harvest where a record level had been reached. Unfavourable weather conditions, in particular wet weather in Autumn 2000 hampering the sowing of winter cereals in a number of major producer countries, led to a reduction in the area grown under cereals. But also average yields were lower than in 2000. The output volume of cereals as a whole declined by 7.5%, with marked declines notably for wheat (-13.0%), barley (-12.4%) and oats (-10.6%). In contrast, output volumes were higher for grain maize (+6.8%), rye (+14.9%) and the other cereals (mainly triticale, +7.6%). In line with Agenda 2000 (see box "Agenda 2000" above), there was a further cut in the intervention prices (though the real-terms producer prices actually rose by +0.5%) partly compensated for by a simultaneous increase in the direct payments for cereals (+1.9% increase in product-related subsidies net of taxes). The value of cereals output at basic prices declined by 4.2%.

Declines in the overall cereal output volume combined with higher real-terms producer prices, in four of the five main cereal-producing countries set the tone for the development at EU-15 level. The volume declines were particularly strong in Spain (-30.2%, after a record harvest in 2000) and in the United Kingdom (-20.6%); in France the cereal output volume was 8.6% lower than in 2000, in Italy 3.7%. In all these countries there were rises in the average level of the real-terms producer prices at rates ranging between +0.7% (in Italy) and +5.9% (in the United Kingdom) but these rises only partly compensated for the decline in volumes. Germany was the only one of the five main producers of cereals where output volumes in 2001 were considerably higher (+9.3%) than those recorded in 2000. However, this volume increase was coupled with a decline in the level of real-terms producer prices of 6.0%.

Wine: further fall in volumes and real-terms producer prices

In wine production, important declines in both output volumes and real-terms producer prices (-5.7% and -3.7% respectively) resulted in a decline in the value of wine output of 9.2% in real terms ⁽¹⁵⁾.

France and Italy are the major wine-producing countries with a combined share in overall EU-15 wine output, in 2000, of almost 80% (France: 53.6%, Italy: 26.2%). It is estimated that volumes produced were smaller in both countries, by -6.6% in France, and by -3.2% in Italy. But there was also a very important decline in Spain, the third most important wine producer (with a share of 7.9%) where volumes were down by as much as 23.2% compared to the previous year. Of the other wine-producing Member States, Germany, Austria and Portugal recorded volume increases, Greece and Luxembourg decreases.

Real-terms producer prices for wine were down in most of the wine-producing countries, including France (-3.4%), with the rates of decline ranging between -2.2% in Austria and -29.8% in Spain. Of the major wine producers, only Italy recorded a modest increase (+2.8%). There were also increases in Greece and in Luxembourg.

Potatoes: producer prices rising by more than one quarter

In 2000 and 1999, the EU-15 potato market was saturated and producer prices were rather low. Against this background the area under potatoes was reduced in 2001. Yields were also below 2000 levels, with dry spells and hot temperatures having affected the non-irrigated varieties in southern regions, and excessive rain having hindered north European production. The overall EU-15 output volume of potatoes therefore was 3.2% lower in 2001. This decline allowed producer prices to recover. In the average of EU-15 they were up by 26.6% (in real terms).

Of the five main producer countries (France, Germany, United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Spain), only the United Kingdom recorded a volume increase of 2.8% compared to 2000 (the 2000 harvest in the UK was severely reduced because around 20 000 hectares had to be overwintered and only a small tonnage could be salvaged from this area). In Germany and France, the volume declines were rather small (-0.5% and -1.0% respectively); in Spain and in the Netherlands they were more pronounced (-5.2% and -4.0%). Volume declines were also recorded in most of the other Member States; only Ireland and Austria recorded higher volumes.

With the exception of Luxembourg, Austria and Finland, the real-terms producer prices for potatoes were up everywhere, the highest rate of increase being observed in Belgium (+80.8%). In the main producer countries, the real-terms producer prices rose between 16.6% (Spain) and 52.4% (the Netherlands).

Fruit: volumes lower but rise in producer prices

In the average of EU-15, the output volume of the product group fruit was 2.9% lower than in 2000 while real-terms producer prices were considerably higher (+8.3%). The output value at producer prices therefore increased by 5.1% (in real terms). When measured at basic prices, taking into account the changes in the product-specific (net) subsidies on fruit (of little importance in value terms), the output value was 4.8% higher than in 2000.

Fruit is a very varied product group, the most important sub-aggregates being fresh fruit and citrus fruits accounting for 55.9% and 18.7% respectively of the overall fruit output value in 2000. The remaining quarter are primarily grapes and olives, with a smaller percentage for tropical fruit. In 2001, there were

⁽¹⁵⁾ In the case of wine, the value of product specific taxes and subsidies is practically negligible. At least at the level of EU-15, a distinction between output at producer and at basic prices is therefore irrelevant.

volume declines in the production of fresh fruit (-2.8%), citrus fruit (-7.5%) and grapes (-6.9%), and increases in the case of tropical fruit (+5.9%) and olives (+10.5). At the same time, the level of the real-terms producer prices were above 2000 levels for each of these items, with particularly marked increases for fresh fruit (+8.2%) and citrus fruit (+16.6%).

Spain, Italy, France and Greece are the main producer countries of fruit, with shares of 30%, 28%, 15% and 9% respectively, in EU-15 fruit output. There was a slight increase in the output volume of Spain (+1.1%), a slight reduction in Italy (-0.9%) and notable declines in France (-5.0%) and Greece (-8.4%). Real-terms producer prices, in contrast, were higher in all four countries with rates of increase ranging between 3.8% (Italy) and 10.9% (Spain).

Table 1.4 % changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main crop products in the European Union as a whole, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at basic prices)	% share of EU-15 output in 2000
Cereals	-7.5	0.5	-7.1	-4.2	13.0
Oilseeds	-3.2	18.4	14.6	-2.7	1.8
Sugarbeet	-11.1	2.2	-9.2	-9.1	1.7
Forage plants	0.5	-2.9	-2.5	-1.6	6.1
Fresh vegetables	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6	-1.3	7.3
Plants and flowers	0.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	5.8
Potatoes	-3.2	26.6	22.5	22.2	2.0
Fruit (*)	-2.9	8.3	5.1	4.8	5.7
Wine	-5.7	-3.7	-9.2	-9.2	5.4
Olive oil	8.6	-6.4	1.6	2.4	1.8
Crop output	-3.0	1.4	-1.7	-1.5	53.3

(*) Including citrus fruits, tropical fruits, table grapes and olives.

Oilseeds: lower volumes but considerably higher prices

The EU-15 oilseed harvest in 2001 was lower than in 2000 (output volume -3.2%), and remains significantly below the record harvest of 1999. Of the five main oilseed-producing countries, France and Italy (combined share in EU-15 oilseed output: 49%) recorded volume declines of 13.0% and 5.8% respectively; Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom (accounting for a share of 44%) increases of 10.3% (Germany) and 2.7% (Spain and the United Kingdom) respectively. The real-terms producer prices for oilseeds were higher in all five countries with rates ranging between +4.8% (Italy) and 22.5% (France). In the average of EU-15, the level of real-terms producer prices was 18.4% higher than in 2000.

The application of Agenda 2000 has reduced the direct payments for oilseeds. In the average of EU-15, the value of the product specific subsidies (net of taxes) on oilseeds declined by 20.5% (in real terms). This reduction is the reason for the difference in the development of the output value of oilseeds at producer prices (+14.6%) and at basic prices (-2.7%). The share of product-specific subsidies (net of taxes) was nevertheless still 40% (it had been 49% in 2000) of the output value at basic prices, in 2001.

Sugarbeet: strong decline in volumes, producer prices only a little higher

The Member States' estimates indicate that there was an average fall in EU-15 sugar beet output volume of 11.1%. While the overall area under beet declined only slightly (but following on from last year's steep decline), yields fell heavily due to the poor climatic conditions. EU-15 real-terms producer prices were only a little higher than in 2000 (+2.2%).

The main producer countries of sugar beet are France and Germany (with shares in EU-15 output of 24% and 23% respectively, in 2000), followed by Italy, the United Kingdom and Spain (accounting together for a further 28%). Output volumes were down in all these countries with rates of decline ranging between -9.9% (United Kingdom) and -15.1% (Spain). Germany was the only country out of this group where real-terms producer prices for sugar beet fell below previous year's levels (-2.3%). In the other main producer countries prices were up with rates ranging between 3.9% (Italy) and 9.7% (United Kingdom).

Forage plants: volume stable but real-terms producer prices down

For EU-15 as a whole, the volume of forage crop output ⁽¹⁶⁾ remained close to the previous year's level (+0.5%). Real-terms producer prices fell by -2.9%. As the value of product-specific subsidies increased (+13.6% in real terms), the output value at basic prices in 2001 was only a little below the previous year's level (-1.6%).

Fresh vegetables: volumes and prices slightly below the previous year's levels

For EU-15 as a whole, both output volumes and real-terms producer prices for fresh vegetables fell slightly (by 0.8%) below the previous year's levels. Seven Member States ⁽¹⁷⁾ account for about 90% of the EU-15 output of fresh vegetables. While output volumes, in 2001, were stable in France and a little higher in Spain, there were declines in the other five countries with rates ranging between -1.0%, in the Netherlands, and -3.7%, in the United Kingdom.

Real-terms producer prices were down in four of the main producer countries with rates ranging between -2.3%, in Greece, and -8.4%, in Spain. In contrast, there were strong rises in real-terms prices in Germany and the United Kingdom (+12.5% and +12.2% respectively), and a very small rise in France (+0.4%).

Olive oil: marked increase in volumes, prices lower

The main olive oil-producing countries are Italy, Spain and Greece with shares in the EU-15 overall output, in 2000, of 40%, 32% and 27% ; olive oil production in Portugal, as recorded in the EAA, accounted for only 1% of the EU-15 output value ⁽¹⁸⁾. The volume development was very different from country to country. After strong declines in 2000, the output volumes in 2001 remained more or less unchanged in Italy (-0.2%) and increased very strongly in Spain (+48.1%). In Greece there was a further decline (-8.9%), and in Portugal a strong decline (-39.8%) after an increase in the year before. The real-terms producer prices were down in Italy (-3.6%), Spain (-14.5%) and in Portugal (-13.4%). In Greece they were only slightly higher than in 2000 (+1.0%).

⁽¹⁶⁾ These are fodder maize, forage roots and tubers (including fodder beet) and other fodder crops, primarily products of meadows and grassland (fresh grass, grass silage and hay). However, these are only some of the agricultural products fed to livestock: depending on Member State, some of the output of cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and potatoes produced by the agricultural sector is also used as feed.

⁽¹⁷⁾ These countries are Italy (with a share of 24% in EU-15 output of fresh vegetables in 2000), Spain (21%), France (15%), the Netherlands (10%), the United Kingdom and Greece (7% each), Germany (6%).

⁽¹⁸⁾ In France, all the olive oil produced comes under NACE Division 15, the manufacture of food products and beverages, and is accordingly not recorded in the EAA.

1.3.2. Animal output

Average output volume stable, increase in real-terms producer prices

Despite the sanitary crises observed in the animal sector, linked to BSE and Foot and Mouth disease (FMD), favourable price developments in 2001, notably for pigs, sheep and goats, poultry and milk, led to an increase in the value of overall animal output (at basic prices), for the EU-15, of 2.7% in real terms (see Table 1.5). The EU-15 output volume of animal output remained close to the previous year's level (+0.2%). The product-specific subsidies (net of taxes) were higher for cattle (+10.0% in real terms), in line with the provisions of the Agenda 2000. But with a strong decline in net subsidies on sheep and goats (-35.5% in real terms), the level of product-specific net subsidies on animals and animal products as a whole was only slightly higher than in 2000 (+0.3% in real terms).

Table 1.5 % changes in the volumes, prices and values of animal output in the European Union as a whole and in the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at basic prices)	% share of EU-15 output in 2000
B	-2.5	0.6	-1.9	-0.5	1.4
DK	2.2	4.9	7.2	8.1	1.7
D	0.5	4.7	5.3	5.3	7.1
EL	-0.2	4.4	4.2	2.3	1.0
E	4.6	6.7	11.6	9.8	4.4
F	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.8	8.5
IRL	1.2	-2.3	-1.2	-5.4	1.6
I	1.1	2.0	3.1	3.4	4.8
L	1.5	-2.7	-1.3	3.6	0.1
NL	-3.9	-0.6	-4.5	-3.9	2.9
A	-0.6	5.1	4.5	5.5	0.9
P	-1.8	2.7	0.9	1.5	0.9
FIN	2.5	-0.7	1.8	1.9	0.7
S	1.1	1.0	2.0	3.3	0.9
UK	-2.6	3.4	0.6	-1.3	4.8
EUR-12	0.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	34.2
EU-15	0.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	41.6

France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain and the Netherlands are the six main producer countries in the sector of animal production. Their combined share of the overall animal output of EU-15, in 2000, was almost 80% ⁽¹⁹⁾. In France, the volume of animal output remained unchanged compared to 2000. There were volume increases in Germany (+0.5%), Italy (+1.1%) and in Spain (+4.6%), and declines in the Netherlands (-3.9%) and in the United Kingdom (-2.6%). Of the other Member States, five recorded increases, four declines, all in the range of $\pm 2.5\%$.

⁽¹⁹⁾ France (21%), Germany (17%), Italy and the United Kingdom (12% each), Spain (11%) and the Netherlands (7%).

Higher real-terms producer prices were attained in all but four Member States. The Netherlands was the only one of the main producer countries where prices were lower than in 2000 (-0.6% in real terms).

The changes in the most important items of animal output in 2001 are explained in greater detail below (see also Table 1.6). As in the previous sub-chapter on EU-15 crop output, the analysis focuses, at the first stage, on the EU-15 as a whole, and then, at the second stage, on the main producer countries of the respective products or product groups. The reader interested in more country-specific information is referred to **Chapter 2**. Detailed data on the development of volumes, prices and values can be found in the **Annex Tables A.4 to A.8**.

Cattle production once again strongly affected by animal diseases

In 2001, cattle production was once again strongly affected by the sanitary crises linked to BSE and FMD. Towards the end of 2000, there had been further outbreaks of BSE, in Germany and also in other Member States. In the course of 2001, Greece, Austria and Finland recorded their first BSE cases. By the end of 2001, Sweden was the only EU-15 Member State where so far no BSE case had been recorded. In late February 2001, there was the outbreak of FMD, mainly in the United Kingdom and in the Netherlands.

Various measures were taken in order to support the markets for beef and veal, including the Purchase for Destruction scheme and the Special Purchase Scheme. It is estimated that over 800 000 tonnes of meat were taken off the market. Together with a recovery in beef consumption, this allowed for a gradual recovery of the EU market. Average prices nevertheless remained considerably lower than in 2000, although it should be borne in mind that 2000 was generally considered as an exceptionally good year in terms of market price levels. Over 2001, the decline in the level of real-terms producer prices for cattle, in EU-15, was 13.3% compared to 2000. The EU-15 cattle output volume was 1.9% lower compared to 2000.

The price reductions should also be seen in light of the 13.4% reduction (over two years) of intervention prices decided under Agenda 2000. Farmers were compensated for this reduction through increased direct payments, offsetting a part of the losses incurred (see box "Agenda 2000" above). For EU-15 as a whole, there was an increase in the product-specific subsidies (net of taxes) on cattle of 10.0% (in real-terms).

Table 1.6 % changes in the volumes, prices and values of the most important animal products in the European Union as a whole, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at producer prices)	Real value (output at basic prices)	% share of EU-15 output in 2000
Cattle (including calves)	-1.9	-13.3	-15.0	-10.5	9.9
Pigs	0.2	16.0	16.3	16.2	8.5
Sheep and goats	-4.3	8.1	3.5	-7.1	2.1
Poultry	3.5	2.7	6.3	6.3	4.1
Milk	0.3	3.8	4.2	4.5	13.6
Eggs	3.3	-4.1	-1.0	-1.0	1.8
Animal output	0.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	41.6

Taking all these factors into account, the EU-15 cattle output value measured at basic prices was 10.5% lower than in 2000.

The six most important cattle-producing countries are France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Ireland, their combined share accounting for more than 80% of the overall EU-15 cattle output ⁽²⁰⁾. With the exception of Spain (volume +2.5%), there were volume declines in all these countries with rates of decline ranging between 0.5%, in Germany, and 7.1%, in the United Kingdom ⁽²¹⁾. There were also lower volumes in five of the other Member States, the sharpest decline being observed in the Netherlands (-11.0%).

Real-terms producer prices for cattle were down in all the Member States with the exception of the United Kingdom where the average price level increased by 7.3% compared to 2000. In the other main producer countries, the rates of decline varied between 8.1% (Italy) and 24.6% (Germany).

In all the Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Ireland, the level of product-specific subsidies (net of taxes) on cattle was higher than in 2000, in line with the changes programmed in Agenda 2000. The declines in the United Kingdom and in Ireland (of 7.5% and 22.7% respectively) have to be seen in the context of a reclassification of certain product-specific subsidies as other subsidies on production. This explains also in part the strong rises in the other subsidies on production in these two countries (see Chapter 1.5 below, Table 1.10).

As a result of the developments described, the cattle output value at basic prices was down in each of the six main cattle-producer countries, the slowest rate of decline being recorded in the United Kingdom (-3.3% in real terms), the fastest in Germany (-19.4% in real terms). There were also declines in six of the other Member States; only Greece (+3.5%), Finland (+3.2%) and Sweden (+9.5%) recorded higher real-terms output values.

Pigs: continued recovery of producer prices

As in the past, the recent BSE scares increased the demand for pigmeat and led to a sustained high price level in 2001. However, the pig sector was also negatively affected by animal diseases, in particular by the outbreak of FMD. Animals were destroyed for sanitary reasons, there were limitations on movement of livestock and a large number of export bans were imposed by third countries. Nevertheless, compared to 2000, the EU-15 output volume of pigs for the year 2001 was slightly higher (+0.2%), and the level of the real-terms producer prices was 16.0% above the previous year's level.

The six main producer countries for pigs are Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, accounting for almost 80% of the EU-15 output of pigs ⁽²²⁾. Besides the pronounced decline in the pig output volume in the Netherlands (-8.0%), due mainly to the outbreak of FMD, there were increases in the other five countries with rates ranging from +1.0% (France) to +5.0% (Denmark). Six of the other Member States recorded declines which were particularly sharp in the United Kingdom (-8.2%) and in Luxembourg (-8.6%).

⁽²⁰⁾ France (28%), Germany and the United Kingdom (13% each), Italy (12%), Spain (8%), Ireland (7%).

⁽²¹⁾ In this context it is very important to note that the rate of decline of -7.1%, in the United Kingdom, does not reflect the losses due to FMD, in 2001. These losses are considered as “**exceptional losses**”, and according to the rules of national (and EAA) accounting such exceptional losses are to be recorded in a different way than “normal” losses. In contrast to the normal losses (which are deducted from output), the value of the exceptional losses (up to the time of the loss) is **not deducted** in the calculation of output (as if the loss had not occurred). At the same time, the compensation paid for these exceptional losses is recorded as “other capital transfers”. Neither the value of the (exceptional) losses nor the compensation for these losses, therefore enter the calculation of agricultural income.

⁽²²⁾ Germany: 22%, Spain: 16%, France: 13%, the Netherlands: 10%, Denmark: 10%, Italy: 9%.

The real-terms producer prices for pigs were up in all Member States. In the main producer countries, the rates of increase were between 9.5% (the Netherlands) and 22.1% (Spain and Italy). But also in the other Member States (with the exception of the United Kingdom: +0.9%) they were at least ten percent higher than in 2000. Mainly as a result of these price rises the real-terms output value of pig production (at basic prices ⁽²³⁾) was considerably higher in most of the Member States with rates of increase ranging between 5.2% (Luxembourg) and 27.1% (Spain). Only in the United Kingdom was there a decline (-7.4%), and in the Netherlands the output value remained almost at the previous year's level (+0.4%).

Sheep and goats markets disturbed by the consequences of FMD

In contrast to the more or less stable situation in 1999 and 2000, 2001 has been a difficult year for sheep and goat meat markets. With a share of 28% of the EU-15 output of sheep and goats, in 2000, the United Kingdom is the major producer country of sheep in EU-15, and the outbreak of FMD in this country therefore had a considerable impact on the overall EU-15 developments in this sector. The UK output volume of sheep and goats, without deduction of the exceptional losses (see Footnote 21), was 20.4% lower than in 2000, and as a consequence sheep meat became scarce in continental EU countries that traditionally rely on UK exports. This led to strong price rises in most of the Member States. In the UK, in contrast, the average real-terms producer price, in 2001, fell by 6.0% compared to 2000. For EU-15 as a whole, there was an average price increase of 8.1% (in real terms), whilst the output volume was 4.3% lower than in 2000.

Besides the United Kingdom, the other main producer countries of sheep and goats are Spain, Greece and France, accounting together for slightly more than half of the EU-15 output in this sector ⁽²⁴⁾. In 2001, output volumes were higher in Spain and France (+3.9% and +3.4% respectively) and a little lower in Greece (-2.0%). At the same time, real-terms producer prices rose by 4.6% in Greece, 5.7% in Spain and a considerable 23.7% in France.

The level of product-specific subsidies (net of taxes), in 2001, was reduced in all the Member States. In the four main producer countries of sheep and goats the declines varied between 21.4% (France ⁽²⁵⁾) and 46.1% (United Kingdom ⁽²⁶⁾); for the EU-15 as a whole they were down by more than one third. This explains the difference in the development of the EU-15 output when measured at producer prices (+3.5% in real terms) and at basic prices (-7.1%).

Poultry: increases in volumes and prices

In contrast to the stagnation in production levels experienced in 1999 and 2000, poultrymeat production in 2001 saw an increase of 3.5% compared to 2000. This is mainly due to the latest BSE scare, which led to a switch in demand away from beef to other kinds of meat, and which mostly benefited the poultry sector due to its ability to respond relatively quickly to the increased demand for alternatives to beef. Averaged over 2001, real-terms producer prices for poultry were 2.7% higher than in 2000.

The most important producer countries (together accounting for over 80% of the EU-15 output value of poultry) are France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Germany. Output volumes were higher in each of these countries, with rates of increase ranging between 2.0% (France) and 7.9% (Germany). There were, however, marked differences in the development of real-terms producer prices: while they were strongly up

⁽²³⁾ Product-specific subsidies and taxes in pig production are negligible.

⁽²⁴⁾ Spain: 26%, Greece: 13%, France: 13%.

⁽²⁵⁾ The level of the subsidies is linked to the level of the producer prices.

⁽²⁶⁾ As in the case of cattle, this strong decline has to be seen in the context of a reclassification of certain product-specific subsidies as other subsidies on production.

in France (+6.3%), Germany (+7.6%) and Spain (+9.7%), they were considerably lower in Italy (-4.5%) and in the United Kingdom (-5.1%).

Milk: increase in real-terms producer prices

With a small reduction in the dairy herd, and an increase in milk yields, the overall volume of EU-15 milk output is expected to be only slightly higher than in 2000 (+0.3%). The real-terms producer prices rose in most of the Member States, by 3.8% in the average of EU-15. These changes appear relatively moderate, particularly when compared to the developments in other sectors of crop and animal production. Their influence on the overall income results is nevertheless far from negligible, with milk contributing almost 14% to the overall output value of agriculture in the EU-15.

Accounting together for more than 70% of the EU-15 output of milk, Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands are the most important producer countries of milk ⁽²⁷⁾. Output volumes were a little higher in Germany (+0.2%), the Netherlands (+1.0%) and the United Kingdom (+1.5%) while they were slightly lower than in 2000 in France and Italy (both -0.5%). The real-terms producer prices were considerably higher in Germany (+7.6%) and in the United Kingdom (+10.5%), and there were also rises in France (+2.3%) and in Italy (+0.3%). In the Netherlands, the real-terms producer prices for milk fell slightly below the level of 2000 (-0.5%).

1.4. Intermediate consumption and gross value added at basic prices

Real-terms value of intermediate consumption only slightly higher than in 2001

A small rise in the average real-terms price level of agricultural intermediate consumption in the EU-15 (+0.8%), largely as a result of higher prices for animal feedingstuffs and fertilisers, with volumes being lower (-0.6%), is expected to have led to a slight increase in the real value of intermediate consumption in 2001 (+0.2%, see Table 1.7).

The combined input use of France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands accounts for roughly 80% of the overall EU-15 intermediate consumption ⁽²⁸⁾. The pattern of a lower average volume of input use, combined with higher real-terms prices, can be found in four of these countries, namely in France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In Germany, volume, real-terms prices and consequently also real-terms values remained almost unchanged in comparison to their respective levels in 2000. In Spain, higher input volumes were accompanied by lower real-terms prices. The resulting value changes (in real terms) were moderate in all these countries, the rates of change varying between -1.2% in the Netherlands and +1.1% in Italy. Besides this, there were value increases in four of the other Member States, and declines in the remaining five.

Intermediate consumption is the total of various headings. On the level of the EU-15 as a whole, it was mainly the changes in volumes and prices of four of them that determined the development of the total, in 2001. These items are energy (and lubricants), fertilisers (and soil improvers), plant protection products and animal feedingstuffs. The changes in their volumes, prices and values, as well as their relative weight is depicted in Table 1.8.

Animal feedingstuffs: rises in volumes and real-terms prices

There were relatively modest increases in both input use and real-terms prices of animal feedingstuffs (+0.7% and +1.6% respectively, for the EU-15 as a whole), in 2001, and the resulting increase in real-

⁽²⁷⁾ Germany: 22%, France: 20%, Italy: 11%, the United Kingdom: 10%, the Netherlands: 8%.

⁽²⁸⁾ France: 24%, Germany: 19%, the United Kingdom: 10%, Italy: 10%, Spain: 9%, the Netherlands: 8%.

Table 1.7 % changes in the volumes, prices and values of intermediate consumption in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume	Real price	Real value	% share of EU-15 intermediate consumption in 2000
B	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.2
DK	-0.5	2.5	2.0	3.6
D	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	18.9
EL	-1.9	-0.3	-2.3	2.2
E	1.8	-1.4	0.4	8.6
F	-1.5	2.1	0.6	23.9
IRL	2.0	-2.6	-0.7	2.3
I	-0.7	1.8	1.1	10.0
L	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
NL	-2.2	1.1	-1.2	7.9
A	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	2.3
P	-1.3	1.4	0.1	2.1
FIN	-3.8	-1.1	-4.8	2.0
S	0.0	2.9	2.9	2.6
UK	-0.4	0.6	0.3	10.4
EUR-12	-0.6	0.7	0.1	83.4
EU-15	-0.6	0.8	0.2	100.0

terms expenditure on this item was 2.3%. Nevertheless, as animal feedingstuffs are by far the most important heading of intermediate consumption (accounting for 40% of the overall value), this change had a stronger impact on agricultural incomes than the changes in any other item of intermediate consumption.

Energy and lubricants: prices still high but lower than in 2000

After the strong rise in oil prices in 2000, energy prices remained generally high at the start of 2001 and dropped sharply in mid-September 2001. Over the year 2001, the real-terms price level of the heading energy and lubricants, for the EU-15 as a whole, was 3.0% lower than in 2000. With the exception of Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, real-terms prices were down in all the Member States with the sharpest falls observed in Belgium (-9.9%) and in France (-8.5%). The volume of energy input was only a little lower than in 2000: -0.4% for the EU-15 as a whole.

Fertilisers and soil improvers: real-terms prices considerably higher but input use reduced

The rise in energy prices, in 2000, and their continued high level during a considerable part of 2001, naturally had an impact on fertiliser prices since the production of fertilisers is an energy-intensive process. The real-terms prices of fertilisers and soil improvers increased, in 2001, in all the Member States, with rates ranging between 2.2% (Italy) and 22.7% (Austria). For the EU-15 as a whole, the average real-terms price for fertilisers and soil improvers was almost 10% higher than in 2000. However, at the same time there was a considerable reduction in the input use of fertilisers (-6.5% for EU-15) reflecting mainly the reduced area under cereals so that the increase in the expenditure on fertilisers and soil improvers was limited to 2.6% (in the average of EU-15).

Table 1.8 % changes in the volumes, prices and values of major headings of intermediate consumption in the European Union in 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume	Real price	Real value	% share of EU-15 intermediate consumption in 2000
Energy and lubricants	-0.4	-3.0	-3.4	10.0
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-6.5	9.7	2.6	7.2
Plant protection products	-6.3	-1.8	-8.0	5.6
Feedingstuffs	0.7	1.6	2.3	39.8
Intermediate consumption	-0.6	0.8	0.2	100.0

Plant protection products: reduction in input use, real-terms prices lower

As for fertilisers, there was also a considerable reduction in the input use of plant protection products, in 2001 (-6.3% for EU-15). In contrast to fertiliser prices, however, the prices for plant protection products were lower compared to the previous year (-1.8% in real terms). For the EU-15 as a whole, there was therefore a marked reduction in expenditure for this heading (-8.0% in real terms).

Gross value added at basic prices slightly higher than in 2000

Table 1.9 % changes in gross value added at basic prices (GVAbp) and in GVA volume and price indices in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume	Real price	Real GVAbp	% share of EU-15 GVAbp in 2000	Intermediate consumption as a % of output in 2000
B	-11.8	15.6	1.9	1.9	61.6
DK	2.4	4.1	6.6	2.4	57.5
D	3.4	1.1	4.5	12.1	59.0
EL	-5.0	3.5	-1.7	5.7	26.1
E	-2.4	3.3	0.8	15.6	33.6
F	-4.6	3.9	-0.9	21.9	50.2
IRL	-6.5	-1.0	-7.4	1.9	53.5
I	-0.7	1.1	0.3	19.6	32.1
L	-5.3	3.6	-2.0	0.1	49.7
NL	-2.9	0.5	-2.4	6.0	54.6
A	2.7	2.8	5.5	1.7	55.3
P	-1.2	7.2	5.9	1.9	51.2
FIN	2.7	1.5	4.3	0.9	67.3
S	-0.3	-1.7	-2.0	1.2	67.3
UK	-13.5	10.9	-4.0	7.3	57.0
EUR-12	-2.1	2.6	0.5	89.1	46.4
EU-15	-2.8	3.2	0.3	100.0	48.0

With overall EU-15 output slightly above 2000 levels (+0.3%), and a similar increase in the value of intermediate consumption (+0.2%), gross value added at basic prices in real terms, for EU-15, was 0.3% higher than in 2000 (see Table 1.9).

In the Member States, the changes in gross value added were, however, more pronounced: eight Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, Portugal and Finland) recorded increases (in real terms) between 0.3% (Italy) and 6.6% (Denmark). In the other Member States, the gross value added declined (in real terms), with the sharpest decline in Ireland (-7.4%).

Whilst changes in gross value added at basic prices depend to a large extent on changes in output and intermediate consumption, they are also influenced by the relative size of these two headings (see Table 1.9). In fact, the share of intermediate consumption varies a great deal from one country to another depending on the main type and degree of intensity of production.

1.5 Distributive transactions

Consumption of fixed capital: slight increase in real terms

For EU-15 as a whole, fixed capital consumption (i.e. depreciation), in 2001, was only slightly higher than in 2000 (+0.2% in real terms). There were increases in five Member States, particularly in Spain (+5.8%) and in France (+2.2%), but declines in the other ten countries (see Table 1.10). The change in EU-15 net value added at basic prices, in 2001, was similar to that of gross value added (+0.3%).

Other taxes on production: very little change

The other taxes on production are of only minor importance in EU-15. In 2000, they were equivalent to around 2% of EU-15 gross value added at basic prices, and the reduction in the real-terms value of these taxes (by 0.4%, in 2001) had therefore only very little impact on the development of agricultural incomes.

Other subsidies on production considerably higher in real terms

The other subsidies on production (see Excursus I at the beginning of this chapter) are more than three times as important in value than the other taxes: they were equivalent to around 7% of EU-15 gross value added, in 2000. In 2001, the other subsidies on production increased by 9.7% (in real terms) for the EU-15 as a whole. This increase was mainly due to rises in the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands⁽²⁹⁾. There were also increases in six other Member States (see Table 1.10) but in absolute terms these changes had less impact on the EU-15 aggregate figures.

Taking into account the development of both other taxes and other subsidies, there was an increase in the level of the other subsidies on production net of taxes of 14.3% (in real terms). When the subsidies on products (net of taxes on products) are also looked at (-0.4% in real terms for the EU-15 in 2001), the level of overall subsidies net of taxes, for the EU-15 in 2001, was 2.9% higher (in real terms) than in 2000.

Agricultural factor income: little increase in real terms

Agricultural factor income (i.e. net value added at factor cost), the basis of Indicator A, is obtained by adding the other subsidies on production (less other taxes on production), to net value added at basic prices. For EU-15 as a whole, real (i.e. deflated) agricultural factor income increased by 1.2%, in 2001. When expressed in nominal terms, factor income was 3.9% above 2000 levels. As already mentioned at the

⁽²⁹⁾ The most important increase, not only in percentage but also in absolute terms, in 2001, was recorded for the United Kingdom. This increase was due to a change in the support schemes according to which certain subsidies previously classified as subsidies on products (related to cattle and sheep) were reclassified as subsidies on production. The level of overall subsidies (subsidies on products plus other subsidies on production) net of taxes, in the United Kingdom in 2001, was 0.4% below previous year's levels.

start of this Chapter (see Section 1.1), eleven Member States recorded increases, the strongest increases being observed in Portugal (+9.5%), Austria and Denmark (both +9.0%). The fastest rate of decline was measured in Luxembourg (-2.4%).

Table 1.10 Real-terms % changes in the consumption of fixed capital, other taxes on production and other subsidies in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000

	Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation)	Other taxes on production	Other subsidies on production
B	-1.1	-2.1	-2.1
DK	-2.9	21.4	1.0
D	-1.2	-0.1	-14.3
EL	-1.6	-2.8	3.9
E	5.8	-0.2	13.7
F	2.2	-0.1	12.2
IRL	-2.6	58.4	47.5
I	0.7	-1.9	6.5
L	0.0	-2.9	0.3
NL	-1.4	-1.4	79.0
A	-0.4	-2.0	4.0
P	0.5	3.1	22.0
FIN	-2.1	:	-2.7
S	-2.6	:	6.5
UK	-2.8	-12.5	80.1
EUR-12	0.7	-0.6	6.1
EU-15	0.2	-0.4	9.7

Compensation of employees little higher than in 2000

For EU-15 as a whole, expenditure (in real-terms) on the compensation of employees, in 2001, was a little higher than in the previous year (+0.7%). There were increases in six Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), the sharpest one in Spain (+5.6%). The EU-15 net operating surplus, i.e. factor income minus the compensation of employees, increased by 1.3% (in real terms), in 2001.

Land rents slightly lower

In 2001, rental payments for land diminished in ten Member States; for EU-15 as a whole, there was a reduction of 0.9% (in real terms).

Lower interest payments

The rates of change shown in Table 1.11 actually refer to interest paid less interest received, although this concerns only Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden, which are the only Member States where interest received is recorded. With the exception of three Member States (Spain, Austria and Finland), (net) interest payments were lower in all Member States, with particularly strong declines in the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Greece. For EU-15 as a whole, the real-terms interest payments net of interest received declined by 3.0%.

Net entrepreneurial income is the residual income measure after expenditure on land rents and interest payments has been deducted from net operating surplus (and interest received is added). The real-terms rates of change in net entrepreneurial income denote the developments in Indicator C. As already mentioned at the start of this Chapter (see Section 1.1), average net entrepreneurial income across the EU-15 for 2001 was 2.2% higher than in 2000. Ten Member States recorded increases, with rates ranging from +1.5% in Italy to +27.3% in Denmark. The other Member States recorded declines ranging from -0.2% in Spain to -2.0% in France.

Table 1.11 Real-terms % changes in the compensation of employees, rents and interest (interest paid minus interest received) in the European Union and the Member States, 2001 compared to 2000

	Compensation of employees	Rents	Interest (*)
B	1.8	-1.1	-1.1
DK	-2.9	0.1	-2.9
D	0.3	-0.4	-1.0
EL	-1.3	-0.5	-17.0
E	5.6	1.2	2.3
F	1.8	-2.0	-1.6
IRL	-4.1	-1.7	-2.2
I	-0.1	1.9	-4.9
L	3.8	-2.5	-11.8
NL	1.0	-2.5	-4.8
A	-0.7	0.7	9.6
P	-0.7	-7.4	-4.0
FIN	-0.8	2.8	2.4
S	-3.2	-0.9	-1.6
UK	-1.4	-2.8	-10.6
EUR-12	1.2	-0.8	-2.1
EU-15	0.7	-0.9	-3.0

(*) Interest paid less interest received.

2. Changes in income from agricultural activity in the Member States in 2001 compared to 2000

2.1. Belgium

Latest estimates ⁽³⁰⁾ provided to Eurostat suggest that there has been a further rise in the level of agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent for 2001; the headline measure of Indicator A is estimated to have risen by +5.3%, after a considerable rise in 2000 away from the low of 1999 (revised figure: +11.6%).

Within this general rise in agricultural industry income were important differences in the developments at farm type level, particularly among livestock farmers. There was considerable disruption caused by BSE and foot-and-mouth (FMD). Although the Belgian cattle herd was estimated to have remained relatively stable in 2001 according to Eurostat's summer cattle population census (-0.7% as a whole on the equivalent 2000 census figure), cattle slaughter was down substantially. Despite the steep reduction in output volume, producer prices for cattle also declined substantially, particularly as a result of lower demand within the EU and overseas and the programmed cut in intervention prices (for which compensatory payments were increased incrementally).

These developments for cattle contrasted sharply with the overall developments for pigs and poultry. Higher consumer demand for pigmeats and poultry meats, during a year when output volumes were more restricted (particularly in the second half of the year as regards pigs ⁽³¹⁾), pushed producer prices in 2001 significantly higher than the previous year's levels. There was also a moderate increase in the price of milk in 2001 reflecting a general increase in demand for high-value dairy products and positive developments on world markets.

There were also significant contrasts within the crop sector. It is thought that the persistent wet weather will have greatly reduced both the yield of potatoes from the high levels in 2000 and (with areas only being slightly down on 2000) the volume of potato output. Nevertheless, this sharp decline in volume

⁽³⁰⁾ It should be recognised that these estimates are based on incomplete data. Revisions will be made during the course of 2002.

⁽³¹⁾ EU pig production projections for 2002 suggest that the cutback noted for 2001 will continue into 2002 and therefore underlines the downward movement of the pig production cycle after previous years of structural imbalances.

was accompanied by a much steeper rate of price increase. In general, potato prices across the EU had been depressed during the previous two years (even though there was a notable increase in Belgium for 2000) but the upturn estimated during 2001 will have returned average potato prices to highs similar to those in 1994. The wet weather and resulting low sugar content together with reduced quotas help explain the considerable decline in the volume of sugarbeet output in 2001. In contrast to potatoes, however, the average producer price for sugarbeet remained almost unchanged compared to the average level in 2001.

The horticultural sector continued to expand in Belgium during 2001, with the latest estimated volume of plants and flowers output suggesting an aggregated 25% rise since 1995 (pushed by the growth in nursery plants production in particular). Nevertheless, general demand continues to increase, with real-terms producer prices remaining very similar to the previous year's average (being some 7% lower than in 1995). The persistent wet weather reduced considerably the volumes of fresh fruit output (-30.3%), particularly for the principal items of dessert apples (down about 30%), dessert pears (down about 55%) and strawberries (down about 20%). Lower supplies were reflected in significant price rises from what were generally lows in 2000; the average real-terms price for fresh fruit as a whole was a little over 40% higher than in 2000. The output volume of fresh vegetables as a whole (of which tomatoes, chicory, leeks and beans are the principal items) continued to remain relatively stable as a whole in 2001, although the wet weather reduced supplies of field vegetables. Producer price changes for individual vegetables varied considerably with particularly strong gains for chicory and leeks (for which output volumes were down) but steep declines for tomatoes and cucumbers (where there was stiff competition on markets). As a whole for the sector, however, the average price of fresh vegetables rose strongly.

For the agricultural industry as a whole, the net effect of these various developments was that the level of the real-terms value of output for 2001 was a little higher than for 2000, both in producer price and basic price terms. The cost of intermediate consumption goods and services, however, was also higher in 2001. The main forces driving such industry costs higher were the costs of feedingstuffs purchased from outside the industry (+5.0% in real terms, as a result of both volume and price) and fertiliser costs (+6.2%, entirely due to price increases). Indeed, had it not been for a significant decline in energy / lubricant costs (-10.8%), overall goods and services costs would have been yet higher. Although intermediate consumption costs were higher, there was a rise in the value added for 2001, which underpinned the rise in factor income.

The moderately higher factor income for 2001 was in part generated and notionally shared by a reduced volume of total labour input, which resulted in the relatively strong increase in agricultural industry income as measured by Indicator A.

In contrast to the volume of non-salaried labour (essentially family labour), the volume of salaried labour is estimated to have risen a little. However, it is worth noting that salaried labour only represents about 15% of the total labour input in the industry and, as such, that initial estimates are provisional in nature. The cost of this salaried labour is also estimated to have increased in real-terms, suggesting a slight increase in real-terms wages too. The impact of these slightly higher wage-based costs was largely balanced by the slight real-terms declines in interest and rental payments. Against the background of these additional cost developments, entrepreneurial income increased relatively strongly. This income measure was in part generated and notionally shared amongst a non-salaried labour input that continues to decline, resulting in a firmer rise in agricultural industry income when measured by Indicator B (+7.8%).

Table 2.1 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Belgium, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-6.2	11.8	4.9	4.8	43.3
Sugarbeet	-15.0	2.5	-12.9	-14.7	2.9
Fresh vegetables	0.9	2.4	3.3	3.3	11.2
Plants and flowers	5.0	0.4	5.4	5.4	6.6
Potatoes	-24.3	80.8	36.9	36.9	4.6
Animals	-3.6	0.4	-3.3	-1.2	40.6
Cattle	-6.0	-19.4	-24.2	-16.6	15.3
Pigs	-2.2	11.7	9.3	9.0	20.5
Poultry	-3.4	8.5	4.8	4.8	4.2
Animal products	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.2	15.0
Milk	0.0	3.4	3.4	2.9	12.8
Agricultural services output	0.0	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	0.5
Secondary activities (inseparable)	0.0	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	0.6
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-4.1	5.3	1.0	1.8	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	0.8	0.8	//	1.7	61.6
Energy; lubricants	-1.0	-9.9	//	-10.8	9.3
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-1.0	7.3	//	6.2	5.3
Feedingstuffs	1.9	1.9	//	3.8	54.9
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-11.8	15.6	//	1.9	38.4
Fixed capital consumption	-1.6	0.5	//	-1.1	22.4
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-14.7	20.5	//	2.8	29.9
Other taxes on production				-2.1	0.6
Other subsidies on production				-2.1	2.1
FACTOR INCOME				2.7	79.2
Compensation of employees				1.8	10.0
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				2.9	69.2
Rents paid				-1.1	6.0
Interest paid				-1.	14.8
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				4.6	48.3
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-2.4				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.0				85.4
of which: salaried labour	1.0				14.6

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+2.1 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

2.2. Denmark

The level of agricultural income per unit of agricultural labour input is, for the second year running, estimated to be substantially higher than the corresponding level in the previous year. Indicator A has risen by 12.3% from 2000 (+20.8% in 2000), giving Denmark one of the biggest rises in this Indicator

across the EU-15. This rise brings the level of Indicator A back up to the 1995 = 100 level, after the fall of nearly a quarter in 1998/1999 ⁽³²⁾.

The main reason behind the income increase was the continuing rise in pig producer prices (+12.6% in real terms), as well as an increase of 5.0% in the output volume produced. The value of pig output accounts for over a quarter of all the output value of Denmark's agricultural industry. Developments in the value of pig output have a considerable influence, therefore, on the income of the agricultural industry as a whole. In both 1998 and 1999 pig prices had fallen sharply (by a total of about 37% in real terms) due to overproduction, but prices recovered in 2000, and rose again strongly in 2001. The strong resurgence in price levels can be seen across the EU-15, as consumers seek alternatives to beef.

Elsewhere in the livestock sector, fall in consumer demand following reported BSE cases exerted a downward pressure on the price of cattle, which fell by 14.4%, while volumes were slightly below the previous year's levels. However, the fall in the value of cattle output was only moderate because of a substantial increase in the level of product-specific subsidies on cattle (about 80% in real terms). This rise is due partly to the new slaughter premium, and partly to higher pre-payment rates in 2001.

In a reversal of the 2000 movements, the volume of milk produced has gone down (by 3.6%) while the price has shown a slight rise of just under 1%. The size of the milk sector as a proportion of the total agricultural industry is so significant, however, that these small changes have had a large negative impact on Indicator A.

There was a small fall in the real-terms value of crop output as a whole in Denmark for 2001 compared to 2000, with volumes and real producer prices falling a little below the previous year's averages. The volume of cereal production showed a minor (0.5%) increase, while the price dipped by 1.2%. In contrast, the value of oilseeds output continued its sharp decline, with a fall in volume produced of 29.1%. The continued cutback in direct aid payments for these products, in line with the Agenda 2000 CAP reform, coupled with lower intervention prices, encouraged many farmers to switch away from oilseeds and protein crop production towards more cereal. Real producer prices for oilseeds rose strongly in 2001, but the output value at basic prices nevertheless dropped by more than a quarter. In potato production, unfavourable weather conditions pushed down the areas planted as well as the yields (volume decrease of 5.0%). At the same time, the rise in prices of potatoes was much lower than in the average of EU-15 (+6.9% compared to +26.9% for EU-15) so that the output value was only a little higher than in 2000. The bad weather has also impacted on fruit production, as has higher energy prices at the start of the year, with the result that volumes are down by 10.0%.

The overall cost of goods and services (in real value terms) used by the agricultural industry in 2001 was, due to an increase in the average real-terms price, a little higher than in 2000. The importance of livestock and dairy production in Denmark is reflected in the proportion of feeding stuffs compared to overall intermediate consumption, where they make up over half of the value. There were increases in both the real-terms price of feed and in input volumes, due to an increase in the amount of feeding stuffs purchased from sources outside agriculture. The declines in real energy prices and volumes have been more pronounced than the EU-15 average. A significant proportion of Denmark's energy usage is natural gas from the North Sea. Changes in the pricing structure have made the fall in price of natural gas more marked than for other sources of energy, hence the strong (6.7%) decrease in energy prices. The cost of fertiliser has gone up for all EU-15 countries, and in Denmark the price rise has been 16.6%.

⁽³²⁾ The upswing in agricultural industry income was also pronounced for Indicators B and C. The more volatile nature of these Indicators is explained by the considerable importance of interest payments in Danish agriculture and the small residual income component that results. Interest payments are considerably higher than other Member States because of the special hereditary arrangements of farms that often sees younger generations buying the farm (and therefore incurring high loans) from their elders.

Table 2.2 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Denmark, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-1.7	-1.1	-2.7	-1.7	38.6
Cereals	0.5	-1.2	-0.7	2.0	18.6
Oilseeds	-29.1	11.7	-20.8	-25.7	1.4
Potatoes	-5.0	6.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Fruit	-10.0	-2.9	-12.6	-12.6	0.4
Animals	5.0	6.7	11.9	13.1	38.6
Cattle	-1.0	-14.4	-15.3	-2.1	4.7
Pigs	5.0	12.6	18.2	18.2	28.0
Animal products	-3.3	1.1	-2.2	-1.9	19.0
Milk	-3.6	0.9	-2.7	-2.5	18.1
Agricultural services output	-2.9	0.1	-2.9	-2.9	3.7
Secondary activities (inseparable)	0.0	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	0.1
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	0.7	2.7	3.4	3.9	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-0.5	2.5	//	2.0	57.5
Energy; lubricants	-5.0	-6.7	//	-11.4	6.5
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-5.0	16.6	//	10.7	4.5
Feedingstuffs	1.3	3.4	//	4.7	52.5
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	2.4	4.1	//	6.6	42.5
Fixed capital consumption	-3.0	0.1	//	-2.9	11.3
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	4.4	5.5	//	10.1	31.2
Other taxes on production				21.4	3.2
Other subsidies on production				1.0	5.1
FACTOR INCOME				9.0	75.2
Compensation of employees				-2.9	15.6
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				12.1	59.6
Rents paid				0.1	5.2
Interest paid				-2.9	28.1
Interest received				-2.9	2.6
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				27.3	29.0
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-3.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.0				68.3
of which: salaried labour	-3.0				31.7

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+2.9 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Other taxes on production have risen by 21.4%, largely due to an increase in real estate taxes on land ⁽³³⁾. This is the result of higher taxable values of land following the removal of thresholds applied previously. The agricultural factor income was generated, at least in part, by a smaller number of full-time equivalent agricultural workers (an estimated -3.0% in the volume of labour input).

⁽³³⁾ At the same time, the other subsidies on production were a little higher than in 2000. However, when taking into account the strong increase in the other taxes on production, the level of the other subsidies net of taxes was down by one third.

2.3. Germany

Based on provisional data from the Federal Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture, average agricultural income per annual work unit as measured by indicator A is estimated to have risen substantially in Germany in 2001 (+9.9%). This follows a sharp rise in 2000 (+19.0%, revised data), therefore in 2001 the indicator recorded its highest level since the beginning of the 1990s (126.1 in 1995 = 100).

As in 2000, the rise for 2001 was driven principally by agricultural producer prices for livestock. As in the majority of other Member States, prices for pigs, milk and poultry climbed sharply. Lower nominal prices than in 2000 were recorded only for cattle. Overall animal output recorded average real-terms price increases for 2001 of 4.7%, while output volume rose 0.5% compared to the previous year. Real-terms producer prices for crop output fell slightly (-1.8% average), but this was offset in part by a higher output volume (+1.4% average) ⁽³⁴⁾.

In the early months of 2001 real-terms producer prices for pigs in Germany were affected by the BSE-triggered shift in demand towards pigmeat, and also by the suspension in supplies, particularly from the Netherlands, following the FMD outbreak. Towards the end of the year prices fell slightly, but in the yearly average real-terms prices were 17.5% higher than in 2000. Since this trend was accompanied by a slight rise in output volume, the real-terms output value of pig output grew by just under one-fifth. A sharp rise was also recorded in poultry production (output value +16.1%) with an increase in output volume of 7.9%. The continued strong BSE-induced demand meant that, despite the increased supply, real-terms producer prices of poultry rose by 7.6%.

Cattle prices throughout Europe suffered under the impact of the BSE crisis. The collapse in producer prices (real-terms annual average -24.6%) was particularly marked in Germany (EU-15: -13.3%). After deducting the cattle taken off the market, cattle output volume was only slightly down on 2000. Under Agenda 2000 cattle premiums were raised in 2001: overall the real-terms value of product-specific cattle subsidies rose by 14.3%. However, even when these subsidies are included, the real-terms output value at basic prices fell by almost one-fifth compared to 2000.

In terms of output value, milk is by far the most important product for German agriculture. For this reason the clear surge in real-terms producer prices for milk had a significant impact on overall trends - these rose +7.6% in 2001, the peak since reunification. The incidence of BSE undoubtedly contributed to a marked rise in demand for milk products, while the skimmed milk powder market was additionally buoyed by world market trends. Milk output volume in 2001 was slightly up on the previous year.

In contrast to most other Member States, in 2001 Germany recorded a sharp rise in the output volume (+9.3%; EU-15: -7.5%) of cereals, the most grown crop product in that country. Part of this rise can be attributed to an extension in the area under cereals, in particular barley and triticale, but the main factor was optimum sowing conditions for winter wheat and generally favourable harvesting weather leading to the highest ever hectare yield recorded in Germany and consequently to a record harvest. This led to substantially lower prices for bread rye in particular - and to a lesser extent for fodder barley and triticale - than in 2000. At season onset, only the prices for brewing barley and oats exceeded those of the previous year. The yearly average real-terms producer prices for cereals overall are estimated to have fallen by 6.0%. The second phase of price reductions under Agenda 2000 was accompanied by an increase in direct payments to cereal producers: in real terms the value of product-specific subsidies to cereal production rose by 6.1%.

⁽³⁴⁾ The Federal Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture submits a detailed Agricultural Report to Parliament each year in mid-February (Agrarbericht: Ernährungs- und agrarpolitischer Bericht der Bundesregierung 2002, Deutscher Bundestag, 14. Wahlperiode, Drucksache 14/8202, 6.2.2002, see also www.verbraucherministerium.de). Eurostat's current analysis took account of the Agricultural Report for 2001 and any readers interested in more detailed information are advised to consult that report.

Table 2.3 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Germany, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	1.4	-1.8	-0.5	-0.9	50.1
Cereals	9.3	-6.0	2.7	3.9	17.9
Oilseeds	10.3	18.3	30.4	-7.0	3.1
Sugarbeet	-12.3	-2.3	-14.2	-14.5	2.6
Fresh vegetables	-2.6	12.5	9.5	9.5	3.0
Potatoes	-0.5	25.9	25.2	25.2	2.2
Fruit	-18.7	10.6	-10.1	-10.1	1.6
Wine	0.9	-4.2	-3.3	-3.3	2.2
Animals	0.9	2.4	3.3	3.7	24.2
Cattle	-0.5	-24.6	-25.0	-19.4	8.7
Pigs	1.3	17.5	19.0	19.0	11.9
Poultry	7.9	7.6	16.1	16.1	2.1
Animal products	0.1	7.1	7.2	6.9	22.2
Milk	0.2	7.6	7.8	7.5	19.9
Agricultural services output	-8.0	0.2	-7.8	-7.8	3.2
Secondary activities (inseparable)	10.0	0.3	10.4	10.4	0.3
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.8	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	0.1	-0.2	//	-0.1	59.0
Energy; lubricants	2.0	0.2	//	2.2	10.1
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-1.0	11.4	//	10.3	6.9
Feedingstuffs	0.1	-2.6	//	-2.5	42.6
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	3.4	1.1	//	4.5	41.0
Fixed capital consumption	-1.2	0.0	//	-1.2	16.7
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	6.6	1.7	//	8.4	59.4
Other taxes on production				-0.1	2.4
Other subsidies on production				-14.3	9.6
FACTOR INCOME				5.5	66.5
Compensation of employees				0.3	21.1
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				7.9	45.4
Rents paid				-0.4	6.9
Interest paid				-1.0	12.1
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				14.1	26.4
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-4.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-4.2				67.1
of which: salaried labour	-3.7				32.9

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+1.3 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

The output volume of oilseed production - in Germany almost exclusively rape and turnip seed - recorded a marked increase in 2001. Against the background of the previous year's relatively low output, a larger area under cultivation and higher yields led to an increase in volume of over 10%. High demand led to a sharp rise in producer prices - on average the real-terms increase is estimated at about 18.3%. The strong decline in product-specific subsidies for oilseeds (in real terms -44%) can be explained mainly, apart from the reduction in the premium, by the reformed payment system introduced in 2000. As a result the output value of oilseeds at basic prices declined by about 7% over the previous year.

A reduction in the area under cultivation and significantly lower sugar beet yields - partly as a result of the poor sowing conditions in spring - meant that the output volume of sugar beet production fell by 12.3% compared with 2000. Sugar yields were below average; however, owing to lower C-beet volume, the average producer prices fell very little compared with the previous year.

With little change in the output volume of potato production, the real-terms producer prices in mid-2001 were well above the prices attained in the previous year (+25.9%). The German fruit harvest of 2001 was substantially lower than in 2000 (volume -18.7%), principally due to the decline in the apple harvest. This was accompanied by higher real-terms producer prices for fruit (+10.6% averaged over the year). In vegetable production the output volume fell 2.6% in 2001. The real-terms producer prices for vegetables had already risen sharply in 2000, and rose even further in the first half of 2001 following unfavourable spring weather conditions (+12.5% averaged over the year). The 2001 wine must harvest was of good quality, but of below average volume (the slight increase in output volume is to be seen against the background of a low harvest in 2000); average real-terms producer prices were 4.2% down on 2000.

For intermediate consumption items the average increase in input volume (0.1%) almost cancelled out the decline in prices in 2001 (-0.2% in real terms); the real-terms value of agricultural industry intermediate consumption thus remained more or less unchanged compared to the previous year. Reduced expenditure for feed and higher expenditure for fertilizers (a clear increase in prices with slightly lower input volume) are the two most important developments.

The development in both agricultural industry output and intermediate consumption resulted in a rise in real-terms gross value added at basic prices (+4.5%) and - owing to lower real-terms depreciation - in real net value-added at basic prices (by as much as +8.4%) compared with 2000. The reduction in other subsidies (-14.3% in real terms) reflects a decline in low-priced fuel oil following the amendment of the reduced fuel oil prices Act in 2000 and 2001. Against this background real agricultural factor income, the basis for calculating income indicator A, increased by 5.5%. It is estimated that total agricultural labour input declined by 4.0%.

If this analysis is applied to real operating surplus and also to real net entrepreneurial income, the rates of increase are as high as +7.9% and even +14.1%. Further costs for the compensation of employees, rental payments and interest payments all increased in nominal terms compared with the previous year, although after deflation only the costs for the compensation of employees rose slightly (+0.3%).

It should be noted that the calculation of indicator B has been dispensed with for Germany. The explanation for this is that in the new *länder* of the former East Germany there are a substantial number of holdings which have the form of a legal person. Unlike sole proprietorships and partnerships, these enterprises pay out wages and salaries to all employees, including the owners or partners of the business. Holdings which are legal persons thus produce entrepreneurial income (or losses) which are not recorded against unpaid labour. This results in a situation in which indicator B, whose denominator is determined by the change in unpaid labour input, is overestimated in relation to actual individual income.

2.4. Greece

The headline measure of agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent (Indicator A) for 2001 is estimated to have been slightly higher (+1.5%) than the level recorded for 2000. This latest estimate confirms the recent stability in such industry income; Indicator A has remained within 5% of its (real-terms) 1995 level in each year since then. Nevertheless, it should be borne in mind that this relative stability reflects a declining factor income shared amongst a reduced workforce (labour input having fallen about 13% since 1995).

Despite the significant decline in the volume of total crop output (crop farming activities accounting for upwards of two-thirds of the value of agricultural output), a slight increase in Indicator A was achieved through a combination of the following main factors:

- a general rise in real-terms prices for most animals and animal products
- an overall decline in intermediate consumption goods and services costs (volumes rather more than real-terms prices)
- a small fall in real-terms depreciation costs, and
- a continued reduction in the volume of agricultural labour

High spring temperatures and a subsequent drought were recurring factors in the decline in many crop output volumes. The volume of fresh fruit output (-12.3%), particularly that of apples, apricots, pears and cherries, was down sharply as a result of the prevailing weather conditions. Citrus fruit output volume is also estimated to be sharply lower (-10.0%) as a result of the recent severe frost. These low volumes coupled with strong export demand from the EU and Central and Eastern Europe led to sharp real-terms price rises for citrus fruit (+16.7%), tropical fruit (+11.8%), fresh fruit (+9.8%) and dessert grapes (+18.1%) over the year as a whole. This full range of adverse weather conditions (high spring temperatures, then drought and severe frost at the very end of the year) were also reflected in sharply lower output volumes for olives and olive oil. With strong growth in pan-EU olive oil output volumes, however, there was little rise in real-terms olive oil prices (although that for olives rose somewhat faster).

The drought conditions also hit cereal yields, although the principal reason for the strong decline in cereal output volume was the reduction in area cultivated; output volumes of soft wheat (-8.5%), barley (-23.5%) and rice (-12.6%) were notably lower. The relatively poor harvest for wheat coupled with relatively low stocks led to a sharp price rise (averaging +7.8% in real terms). Although average real-terms prices for barley and rice also rose, these are estimated to have been far more limited.

The volume of fresh vegetable output in 2001 was also lower than the previous year. In large part, this reflected the considerable decline in tomato production; it is thought that the change in subsidy system (from a minimum price aid to a weight premium paid directly to farmers) led to significant reduction in cultivated area and output volume.

Output volumes of key industrial crops in 2001 were down sharply on 2000; there were steep falls in the output volumes of sugarbeet (-10.2%) and cotton (-7.1%), although the volume of tobacco output stabilised. The higher volume of sugarbeet output in 2000 coupled with falling demand led to an accumulation in stocks. Although farmers cut back their cultivated areas of sugarbeet in 2001 and output volumes declined, the weak demand and low sugar content were reflected in sharply lower prices (-9.6% in real terms). The decline in the volume of cotton output reflected efforts to reduce cultivated areas and avoid the burden of co-responsibility levies. However, the world-wide rise in supplies and stocks combined with low demand for fibre yarns and the imposition of the co-responsibility levy led to a steep fall in producer prices (-9.3% in real terms). Among the main industrial crops, it was only for tobacco that real-terms prices averaged an increase over the year (+2.7%); a general improvement in demand, both for stocks and the improved quality of tobacco in 2001, strengthened prices. Subsidies for the production of raw tobacco continue to be essential for the sector ⁽³⁵⁾ and increased moderately in 2001 (+3.1% in real terms).

⁽³⁵⁾ Support continues for the sector because of “the large number of jobs involved, its social and economic significance, and its impact in terms of spatial development”, Fact Sheet: Reform of the Tobacco Sector, European Commission, http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/publi/fact/tobacco/index_en.htm .

Table 2.4 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Greece, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-5.8	0.1	-5.6	-3.3	71.6
Cereals	-8.4	4.1	-4.6	-1.3	10.0
Fresh vegetables	-1.5	-2.3	-3.8	-1.2	12.4
Fruit	-8.4	8.4	-0.6	0.3	13.4
Olive oil	-8.9	1.0	-7.9	-5.2	12.2
Animals	-1.2	8.6	7.3	2.8	13.6
Pigs	-1.1	25.1	23.8	23.8	2.5
Sheep and goats	-2.0	4.6	2.4	-5.6	7.2
Animal products	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.6	10.7
Milk	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.6	8.6
Agricultural services output	//	//	//	//	//
Secondary activities (inseparable)	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.0
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-3.9	1.4	-2.6	-1.8	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-1.9	-0.3	//	-2.3	26.1
Energy; lubricants	0.1	-2.1	//	-2.0	24.8
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-10.8	8.1	//	-3.5	8.2
Feedingstuffs	-1.9	-1.0	//	-2.9	38.1
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-5.0	3.5	//	-1.7	73.9
Fixed capital consumption	//	//	//	-1.6	7.4
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	//	//	//	-1.7	68.4
Other taxes on production				-2.8	2.1
Other subsidies on production				3.9	3.6
FACTOR INCOME				-1.4	94.0
Compensation of employees				-1.3	5.9
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				-1.4	88.1
Rents paid				-0.5	3.4
Interest paid				-17.0	4.0
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-0.7	80.6
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-2.9				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.5				86.5
of which: salaried labour	1.0				13.5

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: +3.3 %
 Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Within the animal and animal products sector, there were some strong producer price increases. The renewed BSE scare that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2000 in other Member States had seen consumers switch their demand for meat away from bovine meat towards other meat (Greece is a net importer of bovine meat from European countries). This pattern continued over the majority of 2001, with producer prices (also set against the backdrop of small declines in output volumes) for sheep, poultry but particularly pigs all rising strongly as a result. The output volume of cattle itself increased a little with producer prices remaining relatively stable.

Subsidies on animal production decreased significantly, restraining the increase in the real-terms value of animals when expressed in basic prices. Despite a significant rise in subsidies on cattle (+21.2%

in real-terms as part of the programmed reforms announced under Agenda 2000), overall subsidies to the sector declined because of the further cutback in ewe and she-goat premiums (-28.8% in real-terms).

With both the volume of milk output and average real-terms price for milk in 2001 estimated to have remained very similar to levels in 2000, the small rise in real-terms value of animal output as a whole in basic prices reflected the net change for animals. The aforementioned changes to the crop sector, however, resulted in a small decline in the real-terms value of agricultural industry output in basic prices.

There was a moderate decline in the real-terms costs of intermediate consumption goods and services in 2001 compared to 2000, with lower volumes of fertilisers (-10.8%), agricultural services (-8.9%) and animal feedingstuffs (-1.9%) being particularly significant. The significant decline in the use of fertilisers reflected restricted demand from the dual impacts of rainfall, which often rendered its application futile, and a steep rise in prices (+8.1% in real-terms, due to the hike in nitrogen prices). Together with a moderate rise in other subsidies on production (+3.9% in real-terms) and a slight decline in capital consumption costs (-1.6% in real-terms), these lower intermediate consumption costs helped to restrict the decline in factor income for 2001. The small rise in Indicator A reflects the fact that this slight decline in factor income was notionally shared among a workforce whose labour input had shrunk at a faster rate (-2.9%).

It is estimated that the interest rate declines in 2001 will have resulted in a sharp fall in corresponding interest payments. Rental payments are estimated to have risen by a similar rate to inflation. Although the volume of salaried labour input is estimated to have increased (despite the difficulties the weather caused for fresh fruit and vegetable production), average real-terms wages are estimated to have fallen, bringing down the real-terms cost of compensation of employees. These further real-terms cost reductions help explain why the decline in entrepreneurial income was marginal. The corresponding increase in Indicator B also reflects the sharper rate of decline in the volume of non-salaried labour input.

2.5. Spain

According to provisional figures from the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, 2001 again saw an increase in income from agricultural activity in Spain. Agricultural income per annual work unit, measured by indicator A, rose by an estimated 2.6%. With an increase of 11.4%, the previous record for this indicator during the period under observation had been set in 2000, at 120.0 index points (1995 = 100) ⁽³⁶⁾.

The latest rise in income indicator A is due to a combination of factors:

- a rise - albeit very small - in output value at producer prices (+0.9% in real terms). For animal production, Spain had the largest increase in value - an average of 11.6% - in EU-15, but crop production was 5.5% below the previous year's level in real terms, owing principally to the drop in volume (sharp falls in cereals, wine and sugar beet owing to unfavourable weather conditions);
- a rise in net subsidies of 2.6% in real terms ⁽³⁷⁾;
- a slight increase in the value of intermediate consumption (+0.4% in real terms). For feedingstuffs, in particular, expenditure was higher than in 2000, but for seeds, energy, fertilisers and pesticides it was lower;

⁽³⁶⁾ EAA data based on the new methodology are available for years since 1990.

⁽³⁷⁾ However, there was a real-term increase of 13.7% over the previous year in other (i.e. non-product-specific) subsidies in 2001; the main reason was an increase in compensatory payments for less-favoured areas. The other subsidies accounted for little more than one-quarter of the total amount of subsidies. On the other hand, product-specific subsidies, which in value terms were much more important, and which are included in the calculation of output value at basic prices, declined by 1.3% in real terms. In Spain as elsewhere in EU-15 (other) taxes on production are of secondary importance. In 2001, the value was more or less the same as in the previous year.

- a marked increase (+5.8% in real terms) in capital consumption, and
- a 1.8% decrease in agricultural labour input.

Table 2.5 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Spain, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-4.5	-1.0	-5.5	-4.5	60.7
Cereals	-30.2	2.1	-28.7	-19.9	12.4
Fresh vegetables	1.6	-8.4	-6.9	-6.9	12.7
Potatoes	-5.2	16.6	10.5	10.5	1.6
Fruit	1.1	10.9	12.1	12.0	14.1
Wine	-23.2	-29.8	-46.0	-46.0	3.5
Olive oil	48.1	-14.5	26.6	16.8	4.6
Animals	3.6	8.1	12.0	10.2	27.3
Cattle	2.5	-18.9	-16.8	-13.2	6.6
Pigs	4.1	22.1	27.1	27.1	10.9
Poultry	4.0	9.7	14.0	14.0	3.8
Animal products	6.2	2.3	8.7	8.6	8.4
Milk	5.8	4.8	10.9	10.9	6.2
Eggs	8.1	-5.0	2.7	2.7	1.9
Agricultural services output	-4.6	-3.1	-7.5	-7.5	1.2
Secondary activities (inseparable)	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.5
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-1.1	2.0	0.9	0.6	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	1.8	-1.4	//	0.4	33.6
Seeds and planting stock	-4.6	-4.7	//	-9.1	6.6
Energy; lubricants	-4.6	-1.8	//	-6.3	10.0
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-7.0	3.7	//	-3.6	9.7
Plant protection, pesticides	0.5	-3.2	//	-2.7	7.1
Feedingstuffs	8.2	-1.3	//	6.8	39.1
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-2.4	3.3	//	0.8	66.4
Fixed capital consumption	1.9	3.9	//	5.8	8.1
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-3.0	3.2	//	0.1	58.3
Other taxes on production				-0.2	0.6
Other subsidies on production				13.7	5.1
FACTOR INCOME				0.8	92.4
Compensation of employees				5.6	12.8
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				0.0	79.6
Rents paid				1.2	3.3
Interest paid				2.3	5.1
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-0.2	71.1
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-1.8				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-5.3				66.9
of which: salaried labour	5.4				33.1

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+3.8 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

Overall, cereals production in Spain was marked by drastic falls of one- to two-thirds - or even more - in the volume of wheat, barley, oats and rye produced in 2001. Except in a few regions, there had been problems with the sowing of these winter cereals owing to the amount of rain, and the area under cereals was therefore

smaller than before. Then in June, just at the time of graining, there was a heat wave which had a negative effect on yields. The situation was different, however, with spring cereals: there was a noticeable increase in areas under maize (in Andalusia, it even doubled) which, coupled with the higher yield per hectare, resulted in a volume increase of over 50%. The rice crop benefited from the greater accumulation of groundwater during the winter; the volume of rice produced was over 10% higher than in the previous year. Real producer prices for cereals as a whole were around 1% lower on average. Wheat and barley were the only cereals for which prices in real terms were higher than in the previous year (+11.7% and +5.6% respectively). Losses to producers were to some extent offset by a rise in product-specific subsidies for cereals (+2.7% in real terms), but output values at basic prices were around 20% lower than in 2000.

In terms of its share of output value, fruit is the most important product group for Spanish agriculture. It is, however, a very varied crop - the most important aggregates being fresh fruit and citrus fruits ⁽³⁸⁾ - and changes in the volumes and prices of the individual components were accordingly far from uniform. For apples, apricots, bananas and dried fruit, there were rises in output volumes - of over 20% in some cases - whilst for cherries, peaches and plums, volumes declined. In mid-April, frost caused damage which reduced the grape harvest (output volumes - 22.4%), and consequently, of course, less wine was produced as well (see below). A poorer mandarin harvest led to a decline in the overall volume of citrus fruits (-4.1%). For olives, there was a sharp rise in volume (+14.2%), but the quantity harvested was below the record level of 1997. Overall, the volume of fruit produced was only slightly above the previous year's level. However, real-term producer prices rose substantially: by 10% for fruit as a whole. There were particularly noticeable price rises for citrus fruits and fresh fruit (real increases of 19.2% and 10.6% respectively). It was only for tropical fruit that prices fell (-9.7% in real terms).

Moving on to vegetables, there were increases in the production of tomatoes, peppers and onions; the volume of vegetables as a whole grew by 1.6% in 2001. At the same time, however, real producer prices were 8.4% down, resulting in much lower output values than in 2000.

2001 was a very poor year for wine-growing. Owing to the frost in April, in particular, yields fell sharply, with almost one-quarter less produced in volume terms. Real producer prices plummeted at the same time (-29.8%), with the result that the output value for wine was only about half of the previous year's level. The volume of sugar beet is estimated to have fallen by 15.1%, and higher real producer prices only partly cancelled out these losses. For potatoes, a smaller area under cultivation and lower yields led to a decline in the volume produced. However, real producer prices were a good deal higher than in the previous year, so that output value in real terms was 10.5% up on 2000.

As mentioned in the introduction, Spain saw the highest rate of increase in output value for animal production as a whole in 2001, whether valued at producer or basic prices. This was the result of both higher real-term producer prices and larger volumes: with rates of increase of +6.7% and +4.6% respectively, Spain headed the list of EU-15 Member States. For all the major individual headings, volumes increased in 2001, with the highest rates of change for eggs and milk. But the 2.5% increase in cattle production is also noteworthy in view of the general decline in EU-15 (-1.9%); in fact, since April 2001 there has been something of a revival in Spanish beef production. But real producer prices fell sharply - at -18.9%, much more steeply than the EU-15 average. Despite a rise in product-specific subsidies (+8.7% in real terms), there was therefore a noticeable drop in the output value of cattle at basic prices.

As in most Member States, it was therefore the value increases in the output of pigs, poultry and milk (at +27.1%, +14.0 and +10.9% respectively in real terms, some of these increases were substantial)

⁽³⁸⁾ Fresh fruit and citrus fruits account for around one-third of the output value of fruit as a whole. The remaining third is primarily olives and grapes, with a smaller percentage for tropical fruit.

which largely determined the overall result and thus changes in agricultural income. For pigs and poultry, the value increases were driven primarily by sharp rises in real producer prices (with consumer demand for pork and poultry meat shooting up as a result of BSE); for milk, the increase in the volume produced was somewhat higher than the rise in real producer prices. In addition, there was a marked expansion in egg production (+8.1% in volume), but lower producer prices meant a smaller value increase in real terms than might otherwise have been expected.

Changes in intermediate consumption closely mirrored changes in output. In line with the expansion in animal production, the volume of feedingstuffs input rose substantially - by 8.2% in 2001 (with feed prices only slightly lower in real terms than in 2000). The considerably higher expenditure on feedingstuffs was, however, offset by the lower expenditure on seeds, energy and fertilisers resulting from the contraction in areas under cereals, and hence a lower volume of inputs under these three headings, alongside lower real prices for seeds and energy. As a result of this slight rise in intermediate consumption, real gross value added at basic prices grew by 0.8% in 2001.

Real factor incomes in agriculture, the basis for the calculation of income indicator A, changed at the same rate. The value of capital consumption rose substantially in 2001; in contrast, the other subsidies (less other taxes) increased by as much as 15.5% in real terms over the previous year's figure (see Footnote 37).

Paid labour input, measured in annual work units, was 5.4% higher in 2001 than in the previous year. This is reflected in the (real) 5.6% increase in the compensation of employees, an increase which is, in fact, the main reason for the slight drop in net entrepreneurial income (-0.2% in real terms). In addition, rental and interest payments were higher in 2001. If the change in real net entrepreneurial income is seen in relation to unpaid labour input (-5.3%), the result is income indicator B. As a result of the changes described above, 2001 saw a 5.4% rise in that indicator.

2.6. France

Latest estimates for 2001 suggest that average agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent (measured in terms of Annual Work Units) increased marginally on the levels in 2000 in real (i.e. deflated) terms; Indicators A and B are estimated to have risen +0.7% and +0.8% respectively.

In broad terms, this marginal increase in average income reflected the following developments:

- A slight decline in the real-terms value of agricultural "industry" output in producer price terms (-0.6%), resulting from contrasting general developments in producer prices (+2.0%) and volumes (-2.6%).
- A marked increase in *net* subsidies (+7.3% in real-terms), in particular reflecting increases in both subsidies on products (+4.3% in real terms) and other subsidies on production (+12.2%).
- A small rise in the cost of intermediate consumption goods and services as a whole (+0.6% in real-terms), pushed higher by the sharp rise in the price of animal feedingstuffs in particular (+4.9% in real-terms).
- A continued decline in the volume of total agricultural labour (estimated at -1.8% as for the previous two years, whilst waiting for more definitive data).

The output volumes of many of the key crop products were markedly lower for 2001 than for the previous year. Persistent rain disrupted sowing of soft wheat in particular, leading to significantly lower areas sown and a further fall in average yields. Yields of maize and barley were also lower in 2001 but increases in areas sown to these two crops stabilised output volume. There was also a considerable decline in oilseeds output volume (-13.0%), reflecting the difficult weather conditions as well as lower areas sown (this being set against the background of a foreseen reduction in subsidy payments as part of the

reorientation of the CAP). The volume of sugarbeet output also declined significantly (-14.0%), despite an increase in production area; the frequent summer rainfall and insufficient sunlight reduced the richness of the sugar and led to a sharp decline in yields. The unfavourable spring weather conditions and selected downward trends in areas (strawberries) also led to a decline in fruit output volumes (-5.0%), those for apricots and cherries being particularly strong (-20% and -17% respectively). The volume of wine output for 2001 was also much lower than that for 2000, most particularly with sharp rates of decline in output volumes of table wines (-27%) and champagne (-8%). In the case of champagne this decline in large part reflected the lowering of the regulatory ceiling, whereas the decline in table wine in part reflected the continued fall in demand.

For many of these crop products, lower output volumes were a significant factor in pushing producer prices higher (particularly for wheat, oilseeds, sugarbeet and fruit). The strong price rise for wheat (soft and particularly hard wheat) was further underlined by an improvement in quality after average levels in 2000. In the case of wine, however, lower overall output volumes were accompanied by further price declines (champagne being the exception, for which prices were rather more stable); already high stock levels and weakening demand for table wine, resulting in a partial reorientation of wine for distillation, were important factors driving prices lower. Within the fresh vegetable sector, there were contrasting price developments for key vegetables; the price of carrots increased substantially (reflecting the difficulties in lifting because of the weather and active export demand), as did those for cauliflower, lettuce, artichokes and courgettes, but the prices for tomatoes and cucumbers declined (strong competition on international markets and dampened demand). There was a considerable increase in the average price of potatoes from the low levels of the previous two years, with the European output volumes as a whole declining strongly (although relatively little in France).

Net subsidies on crop products as a whole for 2001 were relatively unchanged from the level in 2000. Compensatory aid on cereals increased (+3.0% in real terms) in line with the second year of implementation of the Agenda 2000 reforms, whilst that for oilseeds decreased sharply (-15.4% in real terms) towards the level for cereals and set-aside. The real-terms value of crop output at both producer prices and basic prices declined moderately.

There was a more significant rise in the level of net subsidies on animal products (at an estimated +18.2% in real terms, a similar rate of increase to that recorded for 2000). Special premiums for male bovine, suckler cow premiums and slaughter premiums rose strongly under the programmed increases of the Agenda 2000 and in the case of the suckler premium by the additional rise in national premium to the authorised ceiling (brought forward to 2001 rather than staggered over the period to 2003 because of the market slump). These higher subsidies on animal products as a whole ⁽³⁹⁾ help explain the stronger rate of increase recorded for the real-terms value of animal output when recorded in basic rather than producer prices.

Latest cattle market estimates suggest that towards the end of 2001 sales in France began tentatively to pick up after the collapse at the end of 2000 and then the foot and mouth crisis at the start of 2001, aided by the special measures to either destroy (untested) or buy up (tested) cattle over thirty months old. The size of the cattle herd increased once more, but at a slower rate than the year before. Nevertheless, this continued rise in herd numbers on holdings since the autumn of 2000 has further weighed down prices. Cattle prices have failed to rise since the collapse in October 2000 and were markedly lower in 2001 than a year earlier (a year-on-year average decline estimated at -13.4%).

⁽³⁹⁾ It should be noted that compensatory payments for sheep declined strongly as producer prices for sheep rose steeply.

Table 2.6 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in France, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-4.9	3.4	-1.7	-1.5	56.3
Cereals	-8.6	3.8	-5.1	-2.5	15.6
Forage plants	1.3	5.0	6.3	7.1	7.5
Potatoes	-1.0	20.1	18.9	17.9	1.8
Wine	-6.6	-3.4	-9.8	-9.8	12.6
Animals	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.0	23.8
Cattle	-1.0	-13.4	-14.3	-8.0	12.3
Pigs	1.0	16.1	17.3	17.3	4.7
Sheep and goats	3.4	23.7	27.9	18.3	1.2
Poultry	2.0	6.3	8.4	8.4	4.8
Animal products	-0.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	13.5
Milk	-0.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	12.0
Agricultural services output	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.0
Secondary activities (inseparable)	1.5	-1.2	0.2	0.2	2.3
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-2.6	2.0	-0.6	-0.1	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-1.5	2.1	//	0.6	50.2
Energy; lubricants	0.0	-8.5	//	-8.5	7.8
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-12.0	12.7	//	-0.8	8.5
Plant protection, pesticides	-12.5	-1.1	//	-13.5	8.0
Feedingstuffs	1.3	4.9	//	6.2	36.5
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-4.6	3.9	//	-0.9	49.8
Fixed capital consumption	1.2	1.0	//	2.2	24.7
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-6.5	5.0	//	-1.9	37.5
Other taxes on production				-0.1	4.0
Other subsidies on production				12.2	4.6
FACTOR INCOME				-1.1	75.9
Compensation of employees				1.8	16.6
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				-1.9	59.4
Rents paid				-2.0	6.6
Interest paid				-1.6	5.6
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-2.0	47.2
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-1.8				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.7				73.7
of which: salaried labour	0.7				26.3

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices: +1.6 %
 Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

The volume of pig output is estimated to have risen a little for 2001 as a whole (after a decline in 2000). The crisis on beef markets strengthened demand for pigmeat through until the summer, after which it stabilised; this was reflected in rising prices through the first three-quarters of the year. However, prices have tumbled since October. There was also strong demand for sheep meat, which stimulated an upturn in output volumes after four years of cutbacks. Nevertheless, there were supply imbalances as imports of sheep from England, the principal exporter to France, were broken off as a result of the foot-and-mouth outbreak there. The strength of demand and relative weakness in supply led to sharp price rises to historically high levels in the spring. Although these high prices slightly dampened demand, prices

remained at high levels over the year. There was also strong domestic demand for poultry that took up the slack of falling exports (a trend concerning exports to Middle East but also explained by the fallback from the exceptional levels to Italy in 2000 where there had been pathogenic avian influenza). Prices rose to historically high levels in the first five months of the year, the increases for chickens in particular but also guinea fowl and turkey being particularly sharp.

The volume of milk output in 2001 is estimated to be marginally less than that of 2000. Milk prices are estimated to have risen further in 2001; the interprofessional agreement of November 1997 that indexes producer prices of milk to those of certain dairy-based processed products enabled milk prices to benefit from the lifting of important tariffs on milk products which saw prices pick up in the second quarter.

The heavy winter and spring rainfall that affected many crop products meant that there were difficulties in applying fertilisers and plant protection products (volumes being down about -12% in both cases). Despite the rise in the volume of feedingstuffs consumed (linked to the rise in cattle numbers), the volume of intermediate consumption goods and services as a whole over the year declined for the first time since 1993. Nevertheless, total intermediate consumption costs for the industry rose, as a result of some significant price increases; the price of fertilisers (particularly nitrate fertilisers) rose strongly (+12.7% in real terms) reflecting the price hikes in gas during 2000 and the price of feedingstuffs (particularly for cattle) also increased significantly (+4.9% in real terms) reflecting the price rises in compounds (cereals, oilseeds and soya among others).

The small rise in real-terms intermediate costs set alongside the almost unchanged real-terms value of agricultural industry output in basic prices resulted in a small fall in real-terms gross value added at basic prices in 2001. The continued pick-up in investment in agricultural buildings increased overall fixed capital consumption costs. This weighed down net value added at basic prices further. The rate of decline in factor income was somewhat lessened by the significant rise in other subsidises on production (particularly subsidy increases concerning exceptional aid to cattle producers for the market slump experienced, set-aside and agri-environmental packages).

The volume of salaried labour input is estimated to have risen a little in 2001, continuing an upward trend going back to 1993. Together with an increase in hourly wage rates, this contributed to the rise in real-terms compensation of employees. So although real-terms rental and interest payment costs were reduced in 2001, real-terms net entrepreneurial income (Indicator C) declined at a somewhat faster rate than factor income.

Although both factor income and entrepreneurial income declined a little in real terms, the fact that these incomes were notionally shared amongst a volume of full-time labour equivalents shrinking at a faster rate (-2.7% for the volume of non-salaried labour and -1.8% for total labour) explains why Indicators A and B increased marginally.

2.7. Ireland

It is estimated that agricultural industry income per full-time labour equivalent as shown by the headline measure of Indicator A for Ireland increased in 2001 (+7.8% in deflated terms) compared to the level of 2000. On top of last year's rise, this continuing upturn in industry income follows two years in which there were relatively strong declines away from the peak levels achieved in 1995 to 1996.

The agricultural industry in Ireland as a whole is dominated by cattle and milk production. The annual developments for these two products have a significant bearing, therefore, on the change in the headline Income Indicator.

Real-terms prices for cattle fell by 11.8% over the year as a whole. The state of the market was nervous over both Foot and Mouth Disease and BSE. There was only one confirmed case of Foot and Mouth Disease in Ireland, so the impact was not as serious as it was in the UK, and the small resultant losses have not been treated as exceptional. However, uncertainty in the beef market as a whole reduced demand, with consequent lower volumes produced and prices attained, as well as a knock-on positive effect in alternative markets such as poultry and pigs.

The value of cattle output in 2001 fell strongly (-15.9%) when measured in basic prices, with cattle subsidies much reduced from last year. This is because of a reclassification of subsidy from “product specific” to subsidies on production. The United Kingdom and Ireland were the only Member States where subsidies on cattle decreased.

Table 2.7 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Ireland, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000	
Crop output	3.6	-3.2	0.3	0.9	20.0	
Cereals	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	1.3	5.1	
Forage plants	9.0	-10.4	-2.4	-2.4	7.8	
Potatoes	1.4	32.0	33.9	33.9	1.2	
Animals	-0.2	-3.7	-3.8	-9.6	50.0	
Cattle	-1.2	-11.8	-12.8	-15.9	34.3	
Pigs	3.1	10.6	14.0	14.1	4.7	
Sheep and goats	-4.3	37.9	31.9	3.1	5.8	
Animal products	3.2	-0.5	2.7	3.0	25.2	
Milk	3.4	-0.3	3.0	3.3	24.6	
Agricultural services output	-1.7	2.8	1.1	1.1	4.7	
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	1.5	-2.2	-0.7	-3.8	100.0	
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	2.0	-2.6	//	-0.7	53.5	100.0
Seeds and planting stock	31.6	-22.8	//	1.7	3.1	
Energy; lubricants	6.4	-6.4	//	-0.4	14.5	
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-10.6	11.1	//	-0.7	10.8	
Plant protection, pesticides	-9.8	-4.4	//	-13.8	1.9	
Feedingstuffs	4.1	-4.2	//	-0.3	41.4	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-6.5	-1.0	//	-7.4	46.5	100.0
Fixed capital consumption	//	//	//	-2.6	9.6	20.6
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	//	//	//	-8.7	36.9	79.4
Other taxes on production				58.4	0.5	
Other subsidies on production				47.5	16.2	
FACTOR INCOME				0.5	95.1	
Compensation of employees				-4.1	9.4	
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				1.0	85.7	
Rents paid				-1.7	6.8	
Interest paid				-2.2	10.1	
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				1.8	68.8	
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-6.7				100.0	
of which: non-salaried labour	-6.7				91.0	
of which: salaried labour	-7.1				9.0	

(*)The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+4.8 %

The volume of milk produced was up by 3.4%, while the price dropped slightly (-0.3%). Milk makes up nearly a quarter of Ireland's agricultural output, so the resultant rise in real value at basic prices of 3.3% was an important component of the Indicator A change.

Elsewhere in the animal sector there were significant developments for pig and sheep production.

The pig sector benefited from the swing in consumer demand away from beef, and also from the lessened supply following over production in this sector across the EU-15 in previous years. The price rose by 10.6% in real terms (16.0% for EU-15)

The real-terms price for sheep averaged over the year was markedly higher than a year before, following disruption in the supply from the UK due to FMD.

In the crop sector, the real value overall was largely unchanged from 2000. Cereals had a small price and volume fall, the volumes of forage plants rose but the price fell, and the price of potatoes – unconstrained by quotas etc – rose by nearly a third. The price of potatoes is typically volatile, and can rise and fall quite markedly throughout the year.

Energy prices fell by 6.4% in real-terms, and were similarly cheaper in most other member states. Although the price of oil was high for most of 2001, it dropped for the last quarter of the year, and was markedly lower than the previous year.

The value of intermediate consumption goods and services purchased by the agricultural industry declined only a little in real-terms. This overall stability masks large changes in seeds and in plant protection. The volume of seeds used was up by nearly a third, but with a lower price (-22.8% in real terms). The usage of plant protection and pesticides was down by 9.8% and the prices fell by 4.4%.

The amount of fertiliser used was down by 10.6%, and it was more expensive by 11.1%, as a result of high energy prices early in the year.

The introduction of an area-based compensatory allowance scheme (mainly for cattle and sheep) resulted in payments previously classified as “subsidies on product” now being designated as “other subsidies on production”, which consequently show a rise of 47.5%.

The compensation of employees declined notably (-4.1%), in line with the rate of decline in the volume of hired labour.

Indicator C, real net entrepreneurial income for agriculture, rose by 1.8%, while Indicator B, the index of income per unpaid work unit rose by 9%. Factor income was generated by a smaller full-time equivalent workforce; there was a continued decline in the volume of agricultural labour (a provisional - 6.7% for total labour), for both the non-salaried (self-employed) workers and hired labour.

2.8. Italy

Latest estimates of income from agricultural activity per full-time labour equivalent for Italy suggest that there is almost no change for 2001 from the level achieved in 2000 (the headline measure of Indicator A being a provisional +0.2%). In perspective, this stability comes after a decade of strong income growth; the level of Indicator A in 2001 being some 40% higher than the start of the 1990s.

One of the most interesting findings of these latest estimates is that the total volume of agricultural labour is actually thought to have increased slightly (+0.5%). Whilst a certain amount of caution should be attached to this estimate it suggests a break (likely to be brief) from what has been a persistent downward trend in annual labour volumes not only in Italy but also in the other Member States. The other significance of this development is that agricultural labour input in Italy corresponds to nearly a fifth of

all such labour in the European Union as a whole. The impact of this rise in labour input on the Income Indicators for both Italy and the European Union therefore needs to be underlined, just as any revision of this estimate needs to be. Driving total labour input higher is thought to have been a more noticeable increase in salaried labour input, which in Italy represents nearly 40% of total agricultural labour (a much higher proportion than the majority of Member States : EU-15 28%).

The relative stability of the income indicators is also explained by the relative stability of factor income. This resulted from the combined developments of the following key factors:

- A marginal increase in the real-terms value of agricultural industry output, both in producer price and basic price terms. This comprised a small decline in the real-terms value of crop output (volume led) but a moderate rise in the real-terms value of animal output (both volume and price led)

but

- A small rise in the real-terms costs of intermediate consumption goods and services (particularly feedingstuffs)
- A small rise in the cost of fixed capital consumption

Italian agriculture has a much broader agricultural product base than most other Member States but with crop products predominating. The volume of fresh vegetables output in 2001 is thought to have decreased a little for 2001 compared to 2000, principally due to a similar rate of decline in the volume of tomato output (the production area being down). The average annual real-terms price for the product group as a whole is also estimated to have been moderately lower for 2001, with the competitive market for tomatoes being a principal reason. The development for the fruit sector as a whole comprised significant differences between fresh fruit, citrus fruit and the less valuable tropical fruit sub-sectors. In contrast to the other two sub-sectors, the volume of citrus fruit as a whole is estimated to have declined sharply (-10.8%), with the reduced volume of lemons being particularly significant (this was largely due to a lower production area). To a large degree, the strong rise in real-terms prices for citrus fruit (+9.0%) compensated for his lower output volume. The volume of fresh fruit is estimated to have risen moderately (+2.6%), based on similar rates of increase for dessert apples and pears. The average real-terms price also rose moderately (+2.1%) from a growth in demand. Growing demand for tropical fruit led to a significant increase in both the volume of output (+14.6%) and real-terms prices (+7.4%).

At some 52.3 million hectolitres, according to ISTAT, the volume of wine output for 2001 was even lower than the previous year and was close to the record low (in 1997) of the past forty years. This further decline is in large part explained by the difficult weather conditions; there was a late frost in the spring, a subsequent drought and then high temperatures during the summer months. Earlier in the year, it had been thought that there would be a rebound in production levels and although this proved not to be the case, there was little rise in real-terms prices. These weather conditions also appear to have disrupted the cyclical production pattern of olives, with volumes remaining at the low volumes of the previous year. Real-terms prices for olive oil continued to decline with the greater competition on international markets, particularly due to the marked rise in production in Spain.

The volume of cereal output in 2001 is also estimated to have been lower than in 2000. In large part, this reflects the markedly lower output volume of wheat (-13.1%); yields of soft wheat but particularly durum wheat are estimated to have fallen in 2001 (about 5% and 20% respectively) whilst the production area of soft wheat also declined strongly (about 7%), that of durum having increased moderately (about 3%). Although the average yield of maize declined (about 3%), the volume of grain maize output rose moderately (+2.7%) as a result of a higher production area. Under Agenda 2000, there was a programmed rise in compensatory payments for the reduction in the intervention price of cereals. In the case of soft

wheat, the marked decline in output volume resulted in a rise in producer prices (+5.9% in real terms). Together with the increase in Agenda 2000 subsidies, the real-terms value of wheat when expressed in basic price terms actually increased moderately (+3.3%). Leading the overall value of cereals lower, however, was the decline in the real-terms value of grain maize when expressed in basic prices (-10.2%); this is almost entirely explained by the sharp cutback in subsidies (-31.7% in real-terms).

Table 2.8 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Italy, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-2.0	1.0	-1.1	-1.2	63.7
Cereals	-3.7	0.7	-3.1	-2.6	10.8
Fresh vegetables	-2.3	-4.4	-6.6	-6.6	11.8
Fruit	-0.9	3.8	2.8	2.8	10.7
Wine	-3.2	2.8	-0.5	-0.5	9.5
Olive oil	-0.2	-3.6	-3.8	-2.0	4.8
Animals	1.7	4.0	5.9	6.3	20.3
Cattle	-1.4	-8.1	-9.4	-6.8	8.2
Pigs	1.9	22.1	24.5	24.5	5.2
Animal products	0.1	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	12.1
Milk	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	9.9
Agricultural services output	1.4	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.3
Secondary activities (inseparable)	4.9	1.4	6.3	6.3	1.7
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-0.7	1.8	//	1.1	32.1
Energy; lubricants	-4.0	-6.5	//	-10.2	12.2
Feedingstuffs	-1.7	5.3	//	3.5	51.1
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-0.7	1.1	//	0.3	67.9
Fixed capital consumption	1.5	-0.8	//	0.7	27.0
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-1.6	1.8	//	0.2	49.5
Other taxes on production				-1.9	2.0
Other subsidies on production				6.5	5.7
FACTOR INCOME				0.7	76.7
Compensation of employees				-0.1	22.3
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				1.0	54.4
Rents paid				1.9	1.1
Interest paid				-4.9	3.7
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				1.5	49.6
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	0.5				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-0.1				60.6
of which: salaried labour	1.4				39.4

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+2.6 %

Developments in the Italian animal sector were similar to those experienced elsewhere in Europe. The sanitary crisis of BSE and foot-and-mouth (FMD) in other Member States disrupted livestock markets. The volume of cattle slaughtered in 2001 was lower than the previous year (more so over the opening half

of the year) and with a marginally lower cattle population, the volume of cattle output is estimated to have fallen a little. The continued weakness in demand coupled with the planned reduction in intervention prices put strong downward pressure on prices. Despite a sharp increase in programmed subsidies (special beef, suckler cow and slaughter premiums), the real-terms value of cattle output in basic price terms for 2001 was notably lower than the level for 2000.

The volume of pig output in Italy is estimated to have risen in 2001, with year-on-year production in the first quarter of the year being particularly notable. Despite the rise in output volume in Italy, strong demand and a continued weakening of supplies since the highs of 1999 at the EU-level supported a substantial rise in producer prices. Elsewhere in the intensive livestock sector, the volume of poultry output continued to recover strongly from the outbreak of avian influenza at the start of 2000. Prices fell back from their highs of the previous year (-4.5% in real terms).

There was a slight decline in the volume of milk output estimated for 2001, although the summer Census of cattle suggests that the Italian dairy herd grew in numbers (+4.3% according to Eurostat figures). With a relatively stable real-terms annual average price for milk, the real-terms value remained almost unchanged in 2001 from the level in 2000.

At an aggregate agricultural industry level, these various product-specific developments resulted in a marginal rise in real-terms value when expressed in both producer price and basic price terms. However, a slight increase in real-terms costs for the intermediate consumption goods and services used to generate this agricultural industry output led to an almost unchanged level of gross value added (at basic prices). In large part, higher costs can be attributed to the higher price of feedingstuffs (+5.3% in real terms). Although there was a slight rise in real-terms fixed capital consumption costs, a strong increase in net "other subsidies on production" (+11.1%), maintained a slight upward development in factor income. With the latest estimates available suggesting that this higher income was in part generated and notionally shared among a slightly increased volume of labour, the level of Indicator A for 2001 is thought to be almost exactly the same as that recorded for 2000.

The slight rise in income when based on the measure of entrepreneurial income (for both Indicator B and C) is explained by the strong decline in the level of real-terms net interest payments, which mainly reflected the cuts in interest rates on loans.

2.9. Luxembourg

As measured by Indicator A, average agricultural income per annual work unit is estimated to have declined by 0.6% in Luxembourg in 2001. This was the only decline in EU-15: compared with 2000, increases for this income indicator were recorded in all the other Member States.

The main reason for the decline in 2001 was the slump in crop production. Owing to poor weather conditions in particular, output volume fell by an average of 11.7% compared with the previous year; a primary reason for this was the marked decline in output volumes of wine and cereals (-14.3% and -11.7% respectively), which are the two most important crop products in Luxembourg's agricultural sector (in terms of output value). The average producer price in real terms for crop production rose only slightly compared with the previous year (+0.7%).

Although 2001 saw no new case of BSE in Luxembourg, the crisis, together with consumer concerns surrounding BSE, clearly made itself felt on the cattle market. The volume of cattle production did indeed rise by 2.9% (the EU-15 average saw a decline of 1.9%), but in the middle of the year, producer prices fell by more than 20% in real terms, one of the sharpest declines in EU-15. However, a marked increase in product-specific direct payments (+75.8% in real terms) for cattle production limited the decline in output value at basic prices (-2.3%).

The increase in producer prices in real terms for pig production was of the same order of magnitude (+15.1%) as the average of the other Member States. However, there was a relatively sharp decline in output volume (-8.6%), as a result of which the increase in output value (at basic prices) was limited to a modest 5.2%, which compares with an increase of 16.2% for EU-15 as a whole.

Milk is by far the most important product of Luxembourg's agricultural sector and accounted for nearly one third of output value in the base year 2000. It was therefore no surprise that the increase of 6.2% in real terms in the value of milk production in 2001 (as a result of higher producer prices in real

Table 2.9 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Luxembourg, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-11.7	0.7	-11.1	-9.8	33.1
Cereals	-10.5	-3.5	-13.6	-10.3	9.0
Wine	-14.3	0.3	-14.0	-14.0	11.1
Animals	-0.1	-10.9	-11.0	-0.2	28.4
Cattle	2.9	-20.6	-18.3	-2.3	20.9
Pigs	-8.6	15.1	5.2	5.2	6.7
Animal products	2.6	3.2	5.8	6.8	33.2
Milk	1.6	3.5	5.2	6.2	31.7
Agricultural services output	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	-1.6	2.9
Secondary activities (inseparable)	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.4
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-2.8	-1.6	-4.3	-1.0	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-0.1	0.0	//	-0.1	49.7
Energy; lubricants	0.0	-5.5	//	-5.5	7.3
Fertilisers and soil improvers	0.0	10.1	//	10.1	7.7
Feedingstuffs	0.0	-0.3	//	-0.3	39.3
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-5.3	3.6	//	-2.0	50.3
Fixed capital consumption	0.0	0.0	//	0.0	21.1
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-9.2	6.4	//	-3.4	58.1
Other taxes on production				-2.9	0.5
Other subsidies on production				0.3	22.4
FACTOR INCOME				-2.4	79.9
Compensation of employees				3.8	8.4
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				-3.1	71.5
Rents paid				-2.5	8.6
Interest paid				-11.8	8.7
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-1.8	54.2
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-1.7				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.4				83.7
of which: salaried labour	6.9				16.3

(*)The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+3.0 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

terms and a slight increase in output volume) played an extremely important role in the overall income trend.

According to preliminary results, intermediate consumption in Luxembourg's agricultural sector remained essentially unchanged compared with 2000; this applies to the changes in average input volume, prices in real terms and intermediate consumption costs in value terms. For individual headings, the most pronounced changes in 2001 were for energy (prices in real terms: -5.5%) and fertilizers (prices in real terms: +10.1%), both in line with the overall trend at European level.

Gross value added at basic prices declined by 2.0% in real terms in 2001 compared with 2000. Net value added (for fixed capital consumption unchanged in real terms) saw a decline of 3.4%. The changes in other subsidies on production and other taxes on production were of only slight importance in 2001. Real factor income in agriculture, the basis for calculating income Indicator A, fell by 2.4%. The fact that Indicator A declined by only 0.6% compared with the previous year, was - at this level of investigation - due to a further decline in labour input (-1.7%).

Real net entrepreneurial income (as measured by Indicator C) saw a decline of 1.8% in 2001 compared with the previous year. Although significantly lower interest rates than in 2000 led to a considerable decline in interest payments (-11.8% in real terms) and rental payments were 2.5% lower in real terms than in the previous year, there was, however, a sharp increase in compensation of employees for salaried labour (+3.8% in real terms). Non-salaried labour is estimated to have declined by 3.4% in 2001, thus producing an increase of 1.7% for Indicator B, which measures the trend in real net entrepreneurial income in relation to the trend in non-salaried labour input.

2.10. The Netherlands

Latest estimates ⁽⁴⁰⁾ suggest that average income for the agricultural industry per full-time labour equivalent in 2001 was a little higher than that recorded for 2000 in real (i.e. deflated) terms, although remaining near historically low levels; Indicators A and B were estimated to have risen by +2.4% and +4.6% respectively.

In general terms, the key aggregate developments for the sector as a whole can be summarised as follows:

- A small decline in the value of agricultural "industry" output in real-terms producer prices (-2.1%), resulting from contrasting general developments between and within average producer prices (+0.5%) and total output volumes (-2.5%)
- A steep rise in the value of *net* subsidies on products (+21.2% in real terms), with those subsidies on animal products more than doubling
- A small decline in the real-terms cost of intermediate consumption goods and services
- A marked reduction in the volume of total labour, notable in that the estimated rate of shrinkage is faster than for any other year during the previous decade, underlined by the sharp loss in the volume of non-salaried labour (-5.6%)

The agricultural industry in the Netherlands had to deal with uncertainties regarding outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the spring (including the necessary restrictions on mobility), the continuing effects of the BSE crises and torrential rain at harvest time.

The foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks in the Netherlands meant that for a number of months there were bans of one sort or another on the slaughter and export of animals. With cattle being held back on farms, there was further downward pressure on prices during the second half of the year (adding to the

⁽⁴⁰⁾ As provided by the LEI together with their report *Actuele ontwikkeling van bedrijfsresultaten en inkomens in 2001*.

downward influences of weak demand since the BSE crisis and a second staged cut in the intervention price of beef (again -6.7%) that had been programmed in Agenda 2000. As part of the Agenda 2000 reforms, there were further staged increases in the compensatory special beef, suckler cow and slaughter premia, but the value of cattle output even in basic prices declined substantially in 2001.

In part contrast to cattle farmers, the intensive livestock farming sector was characterised by strong price gains accompanying restrictions in output volumes. The sales ban on pigs in the spring of 2001 due to FMD also had a considerable impact; pig production (in terms of head) during the first half of 2001 was down about a fifth on the level for the first half of 2000 and supply shortages whilst consumer demand was high led to a sharp rise in the prices. Although prices began to ease with the subsequent relaxation of controls, the average price gain over the year as a whole more or less offset the decline in output volume, to leave the real-terms value of pig output at producer prices very similar in 2001 to the level in 2000. The switch in consumer demand towards poultry products was particularly strong and real-terms prices increased considerably.

Eurostat's collated May-June cattle Census suggested that the dairy herd population in 2001 was higher than in the corresponding census in 2000. Estimates for the volume of milk output in 2001 point to a slight rise over the level in 2000 (with fat content also being higher), although deliveries appeared to have started to fall back in the second half of the year. In nominal terms, the average price of milk in the Netherlands increased notably over the year as a whole, although prices came under pressure towards the end of the year (weaker demand for skimmed-milk powder in calf feed and for whole-milk powder exports diverted excess milk into butter production). With a relatively high level of inflation in the Netherlands for 2001, average milk prices actually declined marginally when expressed in real terms. The output volume of eggs, having fallen steeply in both 1999 and 2000 (revised development), is estimated to have risen moderately in 2001 (+4.0%). Against this background, the average real-terms price for eggs is estimated to have fallen back sharply again (-7.9% in real terms), after the strong upsurge in egg prices during 2000 from a historical low in 1999.

It was feared that the persistent wet weather of 2001 would severely reduce the volume of potato output in the Netherlands (particularly significant given that the country is the second biggest producer Member State after Germany). Latest estimates, however, suggest that the shortfalls are much less than first thought, reflecting the decline in area sown rather than average yield. Lower output volumes at an EU level (particularly Germany) pushed prices considerably higher from the very low levels of the previous couple of years.

The output volumes of fresh vegetables and plants and flowers in 2001 were relatively similar to those in 2000, but in both cases real-terms prices declined moderately. Within the fresh vegetables sector, however, there were particularly sharp price falls for some products like tomatoes, cucumbers, red and yellow pepper and (in the second-half of the year) mushrooms. In the cases of tomatoes and cucumbers, these price falls reflected strong competition on international markets, particularly from Southern European countries like Spain, Italy and the Canary Islands, and an increasing overlap in growing seasons. Of the other vegetables, the decline in the area of sprouts was particularly noteworthy (down an estimated -9%) given recent years of low profitability. The main developments in the cut flower market were the continued decline in the area of carnations (which has halved since 1997), a sharp decline in prices for chrysanthemums but a general increase in total exports (with strong growth to Ireland and the United Kingdom). The tulip and hyacinth bulb market was characterised by relatively stable volumes and prices. For potted plants, general price levels rose a little in nominal terms and the gradual upward development in production areas continued.

There is estimated to have been an overall reduction in the real-terms cost of intermediate consumption goods and services, although the development in costs of individual goods and services varied significantly. The developments in these costs per farm type were, therefore, divergent. Gas prices

Table 2.10 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Netherlands, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-1.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	49.9
Fresh vegetables	-1.0	-3.8	-4.8	-4.8	10.1
Plants and flowers	0.5	-2.9	-2.4	-2.4	25.1
Potatoes	-4.0	52.4	46.3	45.5	3.2
Animals	-8.0	0.3	-7.8	-7.1	23.4
Cattle	-11.0	-26.7	-34.7	-31.1	6.6
Pigs	-8.0	9.5	0.8	0.4	12.6
Poultry	-4.0	14.3	9.7	9.7	3.5
Animal products	1.2	-1.6	-0.4	0.2	18.6
Milk	1.0	-0.5	0.5	1.2	16.5
Agricultural services output	-2.0	-1.4	-3.4	-3.4	7.5
Secondary activities (inseparable)	3.6	-1.8	1.8	1.8	0.4
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-2.5	0.5	-2.1	-1.7	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-2.2	1.1	//	-1.2	54.6
Energy; lubricants	-1.0	8.1	//	7.0	12.4
Plant protection, pesticides	-15.0	-3.3	//	-17.8	2.9
Feedingstuffs	-2.0	0.3	//	-1.7	32.4
Agricultural services	-1.0	-1.4	//	-2.4	12.8
Other goods and services	-2.0	-1.4	//	-3.4	18.6
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-2.9	0.5	//	-2.4	45.4
Fixed capital consumption	0.0	-1.4	//	-1.4	27.5
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-4.0	1.2	//	-2.8	32.9
Other taxes on production				-1.4	4.8
Other subsidies on production				79.0	1.5
FACTOR INCOME				-1.1	69.3
Compensation of employees				1.0	22.1
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				-2.1	47.2
Rents paid				-2.5	0.8
Interest paid				-4.8	14.2
Interest received				-4.8	2.3
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-1.2	34.4
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-3.4				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-5.6				66.8
of which: salaried labour	1.0				33.2

(*)The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+5.0 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

rose considerably, leading to higher prices for energy (gas being a significant cost item in floriculture and horticulture under glass) and fertilisers (+8.1% and +14.3% respectively)⁽⁴¹⁾. In the case of fertilisers, the further rise in price together with the generally wetter weather and further environmental pressures led to a steep fall in fertiliser use (-10%). The growing environmental pressure being discussed in parliament also triggered a steep decline in the volume of plant protection products used (-15.0%). With demand falling

(41) The relative strengthening of the dollar against the euro should not be forgotten in this respect.

back, real-terms prices for plant protection products also declined moderately. The requirements for veterinary services during FMD increased considerably (volumes rising +10.0%) with prices rising more or less in line with inflation. The volume of feedingstuffs is estimated to have decreased a little (-2.0%) although prices, particularly for feed purchased of the farm are estimated to have risen at a slightly steeper rate than inflation.

Although the real-terms cost for intermediate consumption goods and services was estimated to have declined in 2001, the faster rate of decline in the real-terms value of agricultural industry output squeezed down gross value-added at basic prices. A real-terms decline in the value of fixed capital consumption coupled with an appreciable increase in net subsidies on products (in large related to FMD subsidies) helped limit the subsequent fall in factor income. The rise in Indicator A reflected the fact that this slightly lower factor income was notionally shared among a moderately reduced volume of full-time labour equivalents.

With the volume of salaried labour, particularly in the horticultural sector, continuing to increase (a quite separate trend to that of non-salaried labour input) and estimated wages rising in line with inflation, wage costs (compensation of employees) also rose. Although there were successive interest rate cutbacks in the third and fourth quarters of the year this does not yet appear to be reflected in contracts and interest payments in 2001 (which are six times greater than interest receipts in the Dutch agricultural industry) were at a similar level to those in 2000 in nominal terms (although being lower in real-terms). These main changes in the further costs to the industry resulted in real-terms net entrepreneurial income (Indicator C) for 2001 declining at a similar rate to factor income. The steep rate of decline in non-salaried labour, amongst which this slightly smaller net entrepreneurial income was shared, helps explain the faster rate of increase in Indicator B.

2.11. Austria

Following the declines recorded between 1996 and 1999, and the modest recovery seen in 2000, income from agricultural activities in Austria rose significantly in 2001. According to provisional calculations by Statistics Austria (based on what are still incomplete data), average agricultural income per annual work unit as measured by Indicator A increased by 10.9% (2000: +2.6%)⁽⁴²⁾.

Agricultural factor income, which forms the basis for income indicator A, is estimated to have increased by 9.0% in real terms compared with the previous year, as a result of the following factors:

- an increase in real output value at producer prices (caused mainly by higher prices). There were particularly big increases in the producer prices of pigs and milk;
- an increase in the real value of other (i.e. non-product-specific) production subsidies, due mainly to an increase in funds available under the ÖPUL programme⁽⁴³⁾, and
- slightly lower real expenditure on intermediate consumption and depreciation.

⁽⁴²⁾ A comparison of the index following this latest, significant increase, with a reference year is not a straightforward matter in the case of Austria. In 1995, following Austria's accession to the European Union, there was a major break in the time series. The Indicator rose by 12.3% between 1994 and 1995, before falling back 10.3% between 1995 and 1996, which nearly brought it back down to the level of 1994. Using only 1995 as the reference year therefore gives a distorted picture (on the basis of 1995 = 100, Indicator A would stand at 90.2 points as of 2001). This is why Eurostat generally calculates the Index on the basis of the average for the years from 1994 to 1996 ("1995" = 100) (see Chapter 1.2). According to this calculation, Indicator A for Austria was just 2.9 points below the reference value once the latest increase in 2001 is taken into account. It should, however, be pointed out that revisions may be made to the data for 1994.

⁽⁴³⁾ Austrian Programme for the Promotion of an environmentally sound, extensive agriculture protecting the natural habitat.

In Austria, as elsewhere, one of the factors determining income in 2001 was the continued recovery in producer prices for pigs, which rose by 17.7% in real terms. Volume fell slightly (-1.9%), mainly as a result of a decline in slaughterings.

The BSE crisis left its mark in Austria in 2001. Although the first confirmed case of BSE in Austria was not reported until December 2001, the first suspected case was discovered at the beginning of the year. The behaviour of Austrian consumers was also affected by the first cases of BSE to be reported in neighbouring Germany towards the end of 2000. As a result, producer prices for cattle collapsed (by 16.5% in real terms). However, a significant increase in slaughterings (+10%), albeit accompanied by a decline in the total herd, led to a 3.0% increase in volume in 2001. This increase, plus a big rise in direct payments for cattle as part of Agenda 2000 (product-specific subsidies on cattle rose by +22.0%), limited the fall in output value as measured by producer prices to -7.6% in real terms.

Milk is the biggest single component of Austrian agricultural output, accounting for nearly 15% of its total value. Developments in the milk sector, where real producer prices rose strongly (+12.3%), therefore had a major impact on the overall result for the sector. In recent years, producer prices for milk in Austria have remained at fairly low levels, which prompted some producers, particularly in 2000, to begin to supply dairies in Bavaria, where higher producer prices were obtainable. The increases in producer prices seen in 2001 are therefore an attempt by Austrian dairies to protect their supply of raw milk from further defections, but also reflect the general upward pressure on milk prices throughout Europe, which allowed the dairies to pass on higher retail prices to the producers. The volume of milk production in 2001 was only slightly down on the previous year, with the result that another additional levy is anticipated for the 2001/2002 milk production year.

Mainly as a result of the individual changes described above, a real average increase in value (at producer prices) of 4.5% in the animal production sector was achieved. By contrast, the real value of crop production fell slightly from the previous year's levels. For crop production as a whole, this is the net result of contrasting trends in average producer prices and subsidies on products on the one hand (both of which went down in real terms) and in volume on the other (which went up). In terms of individual crop products (or product groups), there were some widely divergent trends, which are discussed in detail below; The value of fruit, potatoes, sugar beet and fodder crops fell, while that of cereals, oilseeds, fresh vegetables and wine rose.

The area under cereals was down slightly (-1%), compared with the previous year, although the area under feed grains increased somewhat (thanks to increased plantings of grain maize and triticale), while the area under cereals for bread declined. The cereals crop in 2001 was a good average; against the backdrop of the previous year's lower yields caused by drought, however, this represents high (and, in some cases, double-digit) rates of growth in volumes for most cereals (including wheat, barley and rye). The same cannot be said of grain maize, for which the 2001 harvest was well below the record levels of the previous year. For cereals as a whole, there was an average increase of 7.8% in production volume. This increase was largely wiped out by falls in average real producer prices of 6.3%. As there were only minor real increases in subsidies on cereals, this meant that output value at producer prices was only slightly changed (+1.0%) compared with 2000.

There were considerable increases in the value of oilseed production in 2001. The largest item in the harvest was winter rape (61% of the oilseed total). Both the area under this crop and its yield rose (+9% and +8% respectively). There were also increased plantings of oil squash and soya beans, whereas as the area under sunflowers declined by about 9%. The average yield of sunflowers and oil squash was slightly up on the previous year, while that of soya beans was down slightly. In combination with significantly higher producer prices (up by an average of +22.7% in real terms for all oilseeds) there is likely to have

been a fairly big increase in real output value at producer prices (+33.2%). In terms of producer prices, which take account of subsidies on products, there was still an increase of 18.2%.

Real increases in value were also recorded for the producers of fresh vegetables (+14.9% at basic prices), thanks to higher volume and, more importantly, to a big increase in producer prices. The volume of wine was bigger than the year before, with the result that the real value of output is estimated to have increased, despite lower producer prices (falling prices for white wine in barrels).

Table 2.11 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Austria, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	2.2	-2.3	-0.1	-0.2	44.8
Cereals	7.8	-6.3	1.0	1.0	12.9
Oilseeds	8.5	22.7	33.2	18.2	1.6
Sugarbeet	5.3	-8.2	-3.3	-3.3	2.4
Forage plants	-1.0	-4.1	-5.1	-5.0	8.9
Fresh vegetables	3.4	11.0	14.8	14.9	2.4
Potatoes	2.2	-10.5	-8.6	-8.9	1.0
Fruit	-9.0	1.4	-7.7	-7.7	4.7
Wine	6.0	-2.2	3.7	3.7	7.1
Animals	0.5	1.6	2.1	3.7	27.0
Cattle	3.0	-16.5	-13.9	-7.6	12.5
Pigs	-1.9	17.7	15.5	15.5	11.9
Animal products	-2.1	9.9	7.6	8.2	18.2
Milk	-1.1	12.3	11.1	12.0	14.9
Agricultural services output	-1.9	-0.1	-2.0	-2.0	3.0
Secondary activities (inseparable)	-1.3	-0.1	-1.4	-1.4	7.1
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	0.0	-0.3	//	-0.4	55.3
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-4.2	22.7	//	17.6	3.9
Feedingstuffs	-0.2	-2.3	//	-2.5	38.6
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	2.7	2.8	//	5.5	44.7
Fixed capital consumption	-0.6	0.3	//	-0.4	25.8
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	7.2	6.0	//	13.7	18.9
Other taxes on production				-2.0	3.3
Other subsidies on production				4.0	46.2
FACTOR INCOME				9.0	85.1
Compensation of employees				-0.7	10.1
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				10.3	75.0
Rents paid				0.7	5.0
Interest paid				3.9	6.1
Interest received				-4.8	2.4
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				11.1	66.3
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-1.7				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-1.8				89.3
of which: salaried labour	-0.4				10.7

(*)The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+2.1 %

The volume of fruit fell in 2001 by 9.0% compared with the year before. The main reason was significantly lower yields of pomaceous fruit, especially summer apples and summer pears, harvests of which were seriously reduced by late frost. Higher yields were recorded only for cherries, sour cherries and damsons. Declines in the volumes of pomaceous fruit were compensated for to some extent, but not entirely, by price increases. The average real producer price for the product group fruit was just 1.4% higher than in the previous year.

Significantly lower real producer prices (especially for semi-early food potatoes, but also for starch and food industry potatoes) and a decline in product-specific subsidies were the main causes of a big drop in the real output value (at producer prices) of potatoes. This decline was limited to some extent by a slight increase in volume, which in turn was due to higher yields of early and semi-early varieties (the total area under potatoes declined by about 3% in 2001).

Increases in the area under sugar beet, combined with higher yields per hectare (despite the extended droughts in 2001, and thanks to a wet September), led to an increase in volume of more than 5% compared with the year before. The average beet yield per tonne for all categories declined, however, because of a lower sugar content. This caused a decline in the real value of output.

Following the previous year's good harvest, 2001 saw declines of about 14% in the harvest volumes of silage maize and green maize, whereas the volumes of clover (+3%) and pasture (+4%) were up on the poor levels recorded the previous year. The overall volume of fodder crops was therefore slightly below the level seen in 2000. Because of an estimated 4% decline in producer prices, however, there is estimated to have been a significant overall fall in real value.

According to provisional calculations, the value of intermediate consumption goods declined slightly in real terms in 2001. The average input volume of all items was unchanged on the previous year: prices rose by 1.7% in nominal terms, but fell by 0.3% in real terms. Provisional data point to a decline in real terms in expenditure on feedingstuffs. The input volume of feedingstuffs as a whole was slightly below the level of the previous year. Within this group, there was a shift towards bought-in feedingstuffs, which offset a decline in own-produced feedingstuffs. There was a remarkably steep rise in expenditure on fertilisers (+17.6% in real terms, the biggest increase in EU-15). Real fertiliser prices rose by more than twice the average for EU-15 (+22.7%, compared with +9.7%). If trends in output and the use of intermediate consumption goods are taken together, gross value added at producer prices grew by 5.5% in real terms compared with 2000.

As a result of slightly lower expenditure on compensation of employees and what is likely to have been higher expenditure on rents and interest payments (less interest received), real net entrepreneurial income (Indicator C) rose by 11.1% in 2001. Indicator B, which tracks trends in real net entrepreneurial income in relation to trends in non-salaried labour input, rose by 13.2%. According to provisional estimates, non-salaried agricultural labour input declined by 1.8% compared with 2000, i.e. at a similar rate to agricultural labour input as a whole (-1.7%).

2.12. Portugal

Portugal's agricultural income per annual work unit, as measured by Indicator A, is estimated to have risen by 11.8% in 2001, one of the fastest rates of increase amongst the Member States. Indicator A thus recovers from a significant drop in the previous year (-9.4%), and reaches, in 2001, its highest level since first records are available (119.4 compared to 1995 = 100). This latest increase in average agricultural income is the result of a higher agricultural factor income (+9.5% in real terms) and of a continued decline in the volume of labour input (-2.0%). The rise in factor income was brought about mainly by increases

in the real value of overall output (+2.9%), on the one hand, and in the level of the other (i.e. non-product-specific) subsidies on production (+22.0% in real terms), on the other.

On the whole, the output volume of crop production remained unchanged when compared with the previous year though there were substantial differences across the individual crop products. However, the combined output of animal production (livestock plus animal products) fell by 1.8% in volume terms; there were lower volumes in the production of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, and milk. The increase in the overall output value was therefore mainly the result of a rise in real terms producer prices (averaging +3.6%, +7.6% in nominal terms). The strong rises in the producer prices of vegetables, fruit and pigs are particularly noteworthy in this context. The level of product-specific subsidies was 6.5% higher than in 2000. Primarily, this increase is a consequence of higher direct payments related to cattle and cereals.

Vegetables are, besides fruit, wine and milk, one of the major product groups of Portuguese agriculture. The strong rise in the real-terms producer prices of vegetables had the most significant impact on the development of overall output and consequently of agricultural factor income. Primarily, this rise in the producer prices for vegetables can be linked to a drop in output volumes, at the start of 2001, caused by heavy rainfall. Later in the year output volumes recovered (averaging +0.2% over 2001) but real producer prices nevertheless remained high (averaging +22.8% over the year as a whole compared to 2000).

Vegetables were, however, not the only product group affected by the unfavourable weather conditions of winter 2000/2001 and early spring 2001. The rainfall also caused important delays in the sowing of the Autumn/Winter cereals (particularly of soft wheat) leading to subsequent reductions in the areas sown; other products affected were sugarbeet, peaches and citrus fruit, their output volumes declining an estimated 52%, 60% and 20% respectively. For cereals as a whole, there was a marked decline in output volumes (-12.8%). At the same time the average producer price for cereals, though stable in nominal terms, was down by -3.6% in real terms. However, an important increase in the level of product-specific subsidies related to cereals (+16.7% in real terms) limited the fall in the output value measured at basic prices considerably. This rise in subsidies is explained by higher direct payments related to cereals, as foreseen by the Agenda 2000, and also by the late payment in 2001 of certain grants still relating to the 1999/2000 campaign. The transition from the second to the third Community Support Framework (CSF, *Quadro Comunitário de Apoio*) in Portugal in 2000 caused delays in the payment of various grants (that were then recorded when paid, i.e. in 2001). This explains, *inter alia*, the increase in the value of product-specific subsidies on cereals and on cattle in 2001, and also the rise in the other subsidies on production (see below).

The product group "fruit" comprises fresh fruit (accounting for more than half of the aggregate output value), citrus and tropical fruit, grapes and olives. Although there were unfavourable weather conditions early in 2001, the output volume of fruit as a whole is estimated to have been moderately (+3.0%) above 2000 levels. At the same time, average real-terms producer prices for fruit as a whole were 6.5% higher so that the output value at producer prices was almost 10% higher than in 2000. However, there was a marked reduction of more than two-thirds in the product-specific subsidies for olives destined for the production of olive oil in 2001, due to the fact that the payment of the advances relating to the next campaign, usually paid out in November/December, were transferred to 2002. This reduction considerably lessened the rate of growth of the overall output value of fruit when measured in basic prices.

In the case of wine, the third most important crop product in Portugal, an increase in output volume by one tenth was more than offset by declines in real producer prices. A slight increase in the product-specific taxes (net of subsidies) weighed further on the development of the wine output value at basic prices (-1.2% in real terms). In terms of its contribution to the overall output value, olive oil is certainly one of the less important products of Portuguese agriculture. However, volume and price developments in

2001 were such that the impact on the development of overall output (and hence agricultural income) was quite significant. After a bad olive harvest in 2000, the output volume of olive oil fell steeply in 2001 (by almost 40%), to the lowest level since records began in 1986. Real-terms producer prices, nevertheless, continued to decline strongly so that the real-terms value of olive oil output shrank almost by half compared to the previous year. Declines in both output volumes and real producer prices were also estimated for forage plants leading to a fall of 13.6% in the real output value.

Table 2.12 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Portugal, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	56.2
Cereals	-12.8	-3.6	-16.0	-2.9	6.8
Forage plants	-11.2	-2.7	-13.6	-13.6	5.0
Fresh vegetables	0.2	22.8	23.1	27.2	11.1
Plants and flowers	7.6	-0.2	7.5	7.5	6.5
Fruit	3.0	6.5	9.8	3.5	12.7
Wine	10.0	-9.9	-0.9	-1.2	8.3
Olive oil	-39.8	-13.4	-47.8	-47.8	1.3
Animals	-0.9	3.1	2.2	3.2	29.1
Cattle	-6.4	-9.8	-15.6	-3.2	6.1
Pigs	-4.3	18.9	13.8	13.8	8.7
Poultry	6.6	-7.8	-1.7	-1.7	8.4
Animal products	-3.5	1.9	-1.6	-1.6	14.5
Milk	-4.6	3.8	-1.1	-1.1	12.5
Eggs	4.7	-9.2	-5.0	-5.0	1.5
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-0.8	3.6	2.7	2.9	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-1.3	1.4	//	0.1	51.2
Seeds and planting stock	-9.8	9.7	//	-1.1	3.0
Energy; lubricants	1.6	-2.5	//	-1.0	7.9
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-2.0	13.5	//	11.2	6.5
Plant protection, pesticides	-9.2	-2.2	//	-11.2	4.7
Feedingstuffs	-2.4	0.9	//	-1.5	56.4
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-1.2	7.2	//	5.9	48.8
Fixed capital consumption	1.0	-0.6	//	0.5	12.3
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-1.9	9.8	//	7.7	36.5
Other taxes on production				3.1	0.3
Other subsidies on production				22.0	10.5
FACTOR INCOME				9.5	85.1
Compensation of employees				-0.7	20.0
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				12.7	65.1
Rents paid				-7.4	1.9
Interest paid				-4.0	7.1
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				15.5	56.1
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-2.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.1				80.9
of which: salaried labour	-1.8				19.1

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+3.9 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

As in most of the other Member States, the demand for pigmeat continued to grow, against the background of the ongoing worries about BSE. Real-terms producer prices for pigs, therefore, continued to rise strongly in Portugal in 2001, at average annualised rate of +18.9% (EU-15: +15.9%). Output volumes were smaller than in 2000, but the increase in the real output value of pigs was still sufficiently high to make it one of the main contributors to the growth of agricultural factor income. In contrast, both volumes and real producer prices in cattle production showed clearly the impact of the continuing BSE crisis. When measured at producer prices, the real value of cattle output declined considerably (-15.6%). However, with the level of the direct payments for cattle being much higher than in 2000 (+42.2%, see explanations above), the fall in the real value of cattle output when measured at basic prices was limited to a moderate -3.2%.

Production in the poultry sector continued to expand with considerable increases in the output volumes of poultry and eggs. However, the competition from other producer countries weighed heavily on the development of real producer prices so that the output values of both commodities, particularly that of eggs, fell below previous year's levels. In the case of milk, there were contrasting developments in volumes and prices (though here it was volumes down and real producer prices up), that resulted in a slight drop in the real output value. The relatively important decline in the output volume of milk is linked to the reduction of the number of milk cows resulting from the programme for the slaughtering of cattle older than 30 months.

Intermediate consumption costs remained almost unchanged, in 2001. The volume of total intermediate consumption was reduced by 1.3% compared to the previous year. In Portugal there were strong declines in the use of seeds and pesticides, as well as some reduction in the use of fertilisers, most probably linked to the reduction in the area under cereals. There was also a decline in the input volumes of animal feedingstuffs, which is explained by a considerable reduction in the production and consumption of forage crops within the agricultural industry (the level of animal feedingstuffs purchased from outside agriculture was slightly above previous year's levels). With regard to prices, there was an average increase of 1.4% for the total of intermediate consumption, with fertiliser prices in particular being considerably higher than in 2000 (as in most other Member States of EU-15).

The combined developments of output and of intermediate consumption led to an increase of 5.9% in agricultural gross value added. Fixed capital consumption was only a little higher than in 2000, and this meant that the growth rate of net value added at basic prices was still faster than that of gross value added.

There was a significant increase in the level of the other (i.e. non-product-specific) subsidies of 22% in real terms. This rise has to be seen, however, against the background of a similar drop (-19.1% in real terms) in this item in 2000. Both the fall in 2000 and the increase in 2001 are explained by the fact that the payment of certain grants (particularly of compensatory payments) that normally would have been made in 2000, had to be postponed to 2001 as a consequence of the slow transition from the CSF II to the CSF III (as explained above).

Rental payments were markedly lower in 2001 (-7.4% in real terms) compared to 2000. This fall is linked to the reduction in the areas planted, referred to above. Interest payments remained stable in nominal terms (lower interest rates while the volume of credits increased) but also showed a reduction of 4.0% in real terms. Wage costs were only slightly below previous year's levels. As a consequence, agricultural net entrepreneurial income in real terms (the development of which is measured as Indicator C), rose by +15.5%. The volume of non-salaried labour input declined by a further 2.1%, and this meant that Indicator B presented a growth of 18.0%.

2.13. Finland

In 2000, Finland displayed the highest rise in indicator A of the EU-15 compared with the previous year (+27.6%). This year's rise is a more modest 4.7%. The income level, in 2000, was the highest in the observation period for which EAA data is available since 1979. The factor income itself shows a small rise of 1.6%, while the full-time labour equivalents among whom this is shared is down by an estimated 3%.

The main influence on the increase in factor income has been the strong decline in cost items, particularly in intermediate consumption (-4.8% in real terms), and to a lesser extent in fixed capital consumption (-2.1% in real terms). Output prices have fallen slightly (-1.5% after deflation), although the

Table 2.13 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Finland, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-6.0	-1.9	-7.9	-6.2	44.2
Cereals	-11.0	-4.5	-14.9	-10.0	18.3
Oilseeds	34.0	24.7	67.2	41.0	0.8
Forage plants	-6.5	-2.3	-8.7	-7.4	13.9
Fresh vegetables	-2.9	11.2	8.0	8.0	3.9
Potatoes	-11.9	-2.3	-14.0	-13.5	2.1
Fruit	20.3	-19.3	-2.9	-2.9	0.8
Animals	2.3	5.9	8.3	9.9	15.0
Cattle	-1.9	-1.1	-2.9	3.2	6.8
Pigs	2.1	13.0	15.3	15.3	5.9
Poultry	17.5	3.5	21.6	21.6	1.9
Animal products	2.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.7	34.7
Milk	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	27.2
Agricultural services output	0.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	2.7
Secondary activities (inseparable)	5.2	-3.6	1.4	1.4	3.4
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-1.1	-1.4	-2.4	-1.9	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-3.8	-1.1	//	-4.8	67.3
Energy; lubricants	0.3	-5.8	//	-5.5	9.3
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-6.3	4.6	//	-1.9	8.7
Feedingstuffs	-7.0	-1.9	//	-8.9	42.6
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	2.7	1.5	//	4.3	32.7
Fixed capital consumption	-2.5	0.3	//	-2.1	18.6
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	9.5	2.9	//	12.8	43.1
Other subsidies on production				-2.7	110.9
FACTOR INCOME				1.6	153.9
Compensation of employees				-0.8	34.1
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				2.3	119.8
Rents paid				2.8	7.4
Interest paid				2.3	16.4
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				2.3	96.0
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-3.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-4.9				88.8
of which: salaried labour	11.5				11.2

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+2.4 %

changes in nominal terms showed a small increase. Volumes as a whole were down, split between a fall in crop volumes (down by 6.0%) and a rise in the volumes of animals and animal products (by 2.3% and 2.5% respectively).

Overall crop output showed a reduction in both prices and volumes from the 2000 figures. A 6% fall in volumes produced, coupled with a fall in prices of 1.9%, was only marginally ameliorated by subsidies, and resulted in a decrease in output at basic prices of 6.2%.

Adverse weather conditions in the cereal harvest season of August to October, particularly in western Finland, affected cereal production, with output volumes as a whole down by 11%. The current figures of the year-on-year yields of individual cereals suggest the following downward movements: Oats - volumes down 9.5%; Barley - volumes down 10.6%; Wheat - volumes down 9.3%; Rye - volumes down 41.1%. The price of cereals when looked at in aggregate also fell (down 4.5%). It is note-worthy that the product-specific subsidies on cereals were down in real terms.

In contrast to cereals, oilseed volumes were up by more than one third on average in 2001. The area planted with oilseed has increased by over a third, as oilseed growers responded to the rise of 2/3 in the level of direct national payments (+20.1% in real terms). In addition the price rose by almost one quarter. The weather during the fruit production season was favourable, particularly for strawberries, the most important berry grown in Finland, and output volumes for fruit are up by 20.3%. However, a saturated market depressed the prices, which show a fall of 19.3%.

According to the provisional estimates, the price of forage plants fell by 2.3%, and volumes were down by 6.5%. The yield of many crops used as animal feedstuffs was at a record high in the previous year, 2000, which meant that there was plenty of hay and silage already available for consumption before the 2001 growing season. The weather conditions affected the production of fresh vegetables, which suffered a drop in volumes produced of 2.9%, although with a significant price jump of 11.2 %, while the potato market also felt the effects of the weather, recording a fall in volumes of 11.9% and a price decline of 2.3%.

The value of animal output when calculated in basic prices has risen by 9.9% (in real-terms), comprised of a small increase in volumes (+2.3%) and a rise in prices of 5.9% (in real-terms). This composite rise is due mainly to the pig market, where there was an increase in production, with output volumes rising by 2.1%. As in other Member States there was a strong upswing in producer prices for pigs from lows in previous recent years (+13.0% in deflated terms for Finland compared to 16.0% for the EU-15). Cattle showed a drop in both price (-1.1%) and volume (-1.9%) – fears over disease in cattle continued to affect the beef market, and Finland identified its first case of BSE late in 2001. For poultry, the real-terms values of output in producer prices for 2001 rose significantly from a year earlier, a combination of slightly higher prices (+3.5%) and a jump in volume of almost one fifth. Consumer demand for poultry has shown a steady and very marked rise over the past 20 years, with 2001 production figures 5 times what they were in 1980. Turkey production in particular rose by 60% in 2001.

Milk is the principal single agricultural product in Finland. The output volume of milk for 2001 remained unchanged from the previous year, and the price dropped by 1.3%. in real-terms.

Overall intermediate consumption costs to the agricultural industry were cheaper by almost 5% in 2001. The main reasons were lower expenditures mainly on animal feedingstuffs and on energy.

The volume of animal feedingstuffs was down by 7.0%, due partly to the large amounts available from previous years. Energy prices were down by -5.8% in real terms, in line with the most of the Member States. There was a decline in both price and usage of feedingstuffs. The price of these was marginally cheaper (down 1.9%), but there was a significant 7.0% lower usage, because of the high inventory level

of feeding stuffs resulting from the previous year's production. The usage of fertilisers and soil improvers was less (-6.3%), while the price of fertilisers increased by 4.6% (less than half of the EU-15 average change of +10%).

Over the years, subsidies have had a major role in the development of Finnish agriculture figures, and changes in "other subsidies on production" have a pronounced influence on the movement of Indicator A. The subsidies paid in 2001 were down by 2.7% on those paid in 2000, with the main changes being a lessening of National Support, and of Agri-environmental payments.

Indicator C is up by 2.3% and Indicator B by 7.5%. The total volume of the agricultural labour input has fallen by 3%; non-salaried labour is down by 4.9% while salaried labour increased by 11.5%. Non-salaried labour accounts for 85% of all agricultural labour input in Finland (2000 figures).

2.14. Sweden

Income from agricultural activity per unit of labour as measured by Indicator A for 2001 is estimated to have increased by 5.0% from the 2000 position. There had already been an increase of 9.8% in this indicator in 2000, which means that agricultural incomes have recovered to 1998 levels, from a drop in 1999. On top of this, the 2001 increase in income Indicator A has pushed it to its highest level (112.9 compared to 1995 = 100) since records began in 1973.

The increase in factor income is relatively small (+0.8% in real terms), and the main cause of the increase in Indicator A has therefore been the continuing decline in labour input (-4.0%). This rate of decline is only exceeded by that in Ireland, and is consistent with the Swedish long-term trend.

The increase in real factor income, in spite of an increase in the costs of intermediate consumption (+2.9% in real terms), is the result of a number of elements:

- Firstly, the value of overall output at basic prices increased by 1.3% in real terms. This in turn is mainly the result of higher product-specific subsidies because, when measured at producer prices, the value of output fell slightly below even the previous year's levels.
- Secondly, the level of other subsidies on production increased by 6.5% in real terms, due to an increase in payments for set-aside, and for environmental support ⁽⁴⁴⁾.
- Thirdly, the consumption of fixed capital was lower by 2.6% in real terms.

Output at producer prices fell, as a result of lower output values in crop production (both lower volumes and real producer prices) and animal products (lower prices, but with volumes a little higher than in 2000). In contrast, the output value of animals increased strongly, due to both higher real term producer prices and higher volumes (+5.4% and +1.7% respectively).

In the crop sector, the most significant movements can be seen in cereals, forage plants and potatoes. Real producer prices for cereals increased by 8.2%, while volume produced fell by 6.5%. This was due to a decline in the areas under cultivation, and somewhat lower yields per hectare, as a result of the dry summer and rain during harvest time. Nevertheless, the cereals output value at basic prices rose by 6.1% because of considerably higher product-specific subsidies. As elsewhere, the level of direct subsidies has increased, in line with the provisions of Agenda 2000, to compensate for the change in intervention prices. However, a further factor contributing to the rise in subsidy payments (which are denominated in Euro) was the devaluation of the Swedish crown against the Euro.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ The level of overall subsidies, both product specific and other subsidies on production, net of taxes, increased by 13.2%, thereby increasing the ratio of overall net subsidies to gross value added market prices to more than 90%.

Table 2.14 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Sweden, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-0.4	-3.4	-3.8	-1.0	47.4
Cereals	-6.5	8.2	1.1	6.1	16.5
Forage plants	4.4	-16.6	-12.9	-11.0	17.5
Potatoes	-3.5	17.0	12.9	12.7	2.7
Animals	1.7	5.4	7.2	9.8	21.5
Cattle	3.0	-0.6	2.4	9.5	9.3
Pigs	1.1	14.7	16.0	15.9	7.7
Animal products	0.5	-2.6	-2.1	-2.1	25.8
Milk	0.1	-3.3	-3.2	-3.2	23.0
Agricultural services output	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.1
Secondary activities (inseparable)	-0.6	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.2
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	0.3	-0.8	-0.5	1.3	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	0.0	2.9	//	2.9	67.3
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-1.2	16.1	//	14.7	6.0
Feedingstuffs	1.0	3.5	//	4.5	39.1
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-0.3	-1.7	//	-2.0	32.7
Fixed capital consumption	-3.7	1.1	//	-2.6	41.2
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	2.0	-3.5	//	-1.6	19.2
Other taxes on production				//	//
Other subsidies on production				6.5	24.2
FACTOR INCOME				0.8	83.0
Compensation of employees				-3.2	14.4
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				1.6	68.6
Rents paid				-0.9	8.9
Interest paid				-1.6	21.4
Interest received				-1.9	1.1
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				3.8	39.4
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-4.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-3.6				76.0
of which: salaried labour	-5.5				24.0

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+1.9 %

Forage plants show a strong price fall, and even though the area under forage crops increased, the overall effect was a fall in output value. Also worthy of note is the rise in the output value of potatoes, in line with the strong price rises seen across the EU15.

Whilst crops, and animal products (as can be seen below), have exerted a downward pressure on the overall output figures, those for animals themselves have shown an increase. Sweden is the only EU country to have escaped the ravages of BSE, and has still not had an incidence of FMD, both of which have affected cattle production elsewhere in the EU. Cattle output volumes increased, and real producer prices fell only little below 2000 levels. Sweden was thus in 2001, besides the United Kingdom, the only Member State where cattle output (when measured at producer prices) increased. In addition there was a substantial increase in the level of product-specific subsidies on cattle (+45.8% in real terms) so that the output value at basic prices increased by 9.5%. A similar situation exists in the case of cereals, where the

increase is in line with Agenda 2000, but there was also the amplifying effect of the devaluation of the Swedish crown. The price of pigs has risen strongly, as it has across the EU-15, with the result that the real value of output at basic prices is up by almost 16%.

Within animal products, milk is the single most valuable product in Swedish agriculture (its share of the overall agricultural output in 2001 being almost one quarter) and its impact on overall incomes and income developments is therefore significant. The real price of milk at producer prices shows a decrease of 3.3%, and the real output value declined at a similar rate, as output volumes remained more or less unchanged compared to the previous year.

Intermediate consumption costs, on the whole, were up by 2.9%, as a result of higher real input prices, since the average input use, in volume terms, was unchanged. The main contributors to the overall price rise were, as elsewhere in EU-15, higher price levels of feedingstuffs and fertiliser.

The net entrepreneurial income revealed by Indicator C shows an increase of 3.8%. This is a result of the small increase in factor income, coupled with lower compensation paid to employees (down by 3.2%, in line with the decline in salaried labour input), and lower interest payments and rents (down 1.6% and 0.9% respectively). Indicator B has risen by 7.7%, due to the decrease in non-salaried labour input of 3.6%

2.15. United Kingdom

The agricultural industry in the United Kingdom was blighted by a widespread outbreak of Foot and Mouth (FMD) disease in 2001. In analysing the development in agricultural industry income in 2001, it is important to stress that the losses and compensation payments resulting from FMD have been excluded from the figures⁽⁴⁵⁾; they are regarded as *exceptional* items. It should be underlined, therefore, that the fuller financial impact of FMD is not reflected in this report.

In presenting the latest estimate of the change in agricultural industry income, the steep declines of previous recent years should also be borne in mind ; as reported last year, it was estimated that industry income declined to its lowest level over the period for which data are available (since accession back in 1973).

Against this background, the latest estimate of income development for 2001 suggests a small rise from this depressed level (+3.5% as measured by Indicator A). Nevertheless, the underlying depression in the industry is perhaps better illustrated by a continued decline in real net value added (down -4.6% in basic price terms).

The differences in the developments in net value added and factor income are largely explained by the re-classification of subsidies under a number of support schemes related to cattle and sheep from subsidies on *products* to those on *production* ; subsidies on production increased substantially⁽⁴⁶⁾ (+80.1% in real terms) although total subsidies actually fell a little (down -1.4% in real terms).

The small rise in the level of factor income was also based on the following key factors :

⁽⁴⁵⁾ The losses due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the UK during 2001 are considered as exceptional. Thus according to the rules of National and EAA accounting these losses are recorded in a different way from normal losses. The latter are deducted from output, but exceptional losses are not. In addition, the compensation paid for exceptional losses is recorded as "other capital transfers". This means that both the loss and the compensation are excluded from the calculation of agricultural income. Compensation paid for livestock culled as part of the measures taken to eradicate FMD (totalling £1.3 billion) are not included in income. The UK is the only Member State to have recorded exceptional losses in 2001.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ The Hill Farm Allowance (HFA) is an area based subsidy and, therefore, not treated as a subsidy on product. It replaces the Hill Livestock Compensatory Allowance (HLCA), which was based on the number of animals, and therefore was included in previous calculations of subsidies on product.

- A slight rise in the value of output at producer prices (+0.4% in real terms).
- Only a marginal increase in intermediate consumption goods and services (+0.3% in real terms).
- Lower fixed capital consumption (-2.8% in real terms).

The vast majority (90%) of the UK's trade in agricultural products is within the EU, making the sterling/Euro exchange rate one of the most important determinants of market prices. The continuing strength of sterling makes UK products dearer abroad, and imports cheaper. In addition, subsidies are denominated in Euro ; as sterling strengthens, the value of the subsidies decreases.

On average the prices received by farmers for their produce were 5.0% higher in 2001 than the average in 2000, due mainly to price rises for cattle, milk and crops (in particular for cereals, oilseeds, potatoes and vegetables). Averaged over all categories, real output prices for cattle rose by 7.3%. The main reason for this was a rise in price at the start of the year: the previous year's prices were low as farms were reducing their herd sizes, partly due to the very low price for milk. The FMD culls from Spring onwards reduced the supply and increased the demand for these animals, and that helped to keep the price high throughout the year. The UK was the only country across the EU in which the change in cattle prices was upwards. The strong upward swing in pig prices seen elsewhere across the EU-15 was not so obvious in the UK, which only recorded a price rise of 0.9% for pigs. The markets of sows and boars fell by 43% as the export ban put in place at the start of the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease removed the main market for sow meat. Those that were sold on the UK market attracted a much lower price. The UK is the EU-15's main producer of sheep, (it produced 28% of the whole EU-15 market for sheep and goats in 2000), but the fall in volumes produced of 20.4% and in price of 6.0% are atypical of the EU-15 movements during 2001. A ban on exports imposed as a result of FMD was in force for most of the year, restricting access to existing and potential markets. Although the export ban was lifted near the end of the year, it was too late to have an effect on the 2001 figures. The price of oilseeds rose by nearly 1/5th, in line with the average movement across the EU-15. The prices of all vegetables, particularly potatoes, is strongly linked to shortages; and the excessive rainfall in all areas during the Autumn and Winter of 2000 continued into 2001, with resultant difficult harvesting conditions and shortages.

Despite the pronounced average increase in real producer prices (particularly the +9.4% for crop output as a whole), the value of agricultural industry output at producer prices was only a little above the previous year's levels. The reason for this was that output volumes for the agricultural industry as a whole were 4.4% lower with reduced production of cereals and livestock due to wet weather and FMD respectively.

The volume of cereals output declined substantially due to adverse weather conditions. Although there was a small increase in the area of spring sown barley, as some farmers switched from winter wheat to spring barley, others put more land into set-aside under special arrangements following the wet winter. The volume of sugarbeet produced was also affected by the bad weather, and is down by 9.9%.

Despite the wet weather, the volume of potato output rose a little, from a marginally smaller planted area. In part, this is explained by the fact that 20000 hectares of potatoes sown in 2000 had to be overwintered because of the corresponding wet weather conditions that affected lifting at harvest in Autumn 2000 . These areas yielded a tonnage (albeit relatively small) that was included in the figures for 2001. Potato prices are very volatile:- they rose by over 40% during the first 5 months of the year, remained high during the Summer, before falling to finish the year at 3/4 of their opening price. The average price rise over the whole year of +25.7% reflects the EU-wide shortfall in potato levels.

Table 2.15 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the United Kingdom, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-7.9	9.4	0.7	-1.8	37.2
Cereals	-20.6	5.9	-15.9	-15.6	15.7
Fresh vegetables	-3.7	12.2	8.0	8.0	5.9
Potatoes	2.8	25.7	29.2	29.2	3.0
Animals	-5.8	-0.2	-6.0	-8.7	36.6
Cattle	-7.1	7.3	-0.4	-3.3	14.7
Pigs	-8.2	0.9	-7.4	-7.4	5.4
Sheep and goats	-20.4	-6.0	-25.2	-32.0	6.8
Animal products	2.2	8.5	10.9	13.4	18.3
Milk	1.5	10.5	12.1	15.1	15.6
Agricultural services output	-3.8	-3.8	-7.5	-7.5	4.4
Secondary activities (inseparable)	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.1	3.5
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-4.4	5.0	0.4	-1.6	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-0.4	0.6	//	0.3	57.0
Seeds and planting stock	6.4	-0.9	//	5.4	3.2
Energy; lubricants	1.0	-4.9	//	-4.0	8.6
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-5.7	7.9	//	1.8	8.9
Plant protection, pesticides	-6.5	-4.9	//	-11.1	7.2
Feedingstuffs	0.9	5.5	//	6.5	24.8
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-13.5	10.9	//	-4.0	43.0
Fixed capital consumption	-2.7	-0.1	//	-2.8	13.3
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-18.2	16.7	//	-4.6	29.8
Other taxes on production				-12.5	1.4
Other subsidies on production				80.1	5.1
FACTOR INCOME				1.5	72.8
Compensation of employees				-1.4	29.6
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				3.4	43.2
Rents paid				-2.8	3.6
Interest paid				-10.6	9.9
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				8.9	29.7
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-1.9				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-1.8				65.5
of which: salaried labour	-2.2				34.5

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+2.3 %

Milk is the second most important agricultural product in the UK, after cereals, and a price rise of 10.5% from the very low prices of 2000 was significant in contributing towards the increase in factor income.

Intermediate consumption costs for the agricultural industry as a whole were almost the same in 2001 as in 2000. Less fertilisers (-5.7%) and pesticides (-6.5%) were used, but more seed (+6.4%) as poor weather conditions led many farmers to resow in the Spring. Some prices rose sharply, particularly those for fertilisers (+7.9%) and feedingstuffs (+5.5% with the increase in cereal prices). General costs also rose with the restrictions imposed by FMD.

After the particularly sharp decline in the volume of agriculture labour in 2000 (-6.1%, with salaried labour bearing the brunt with a decline of -11.3%), the continued reduction in labour input slowed (total input down an estimated -1.8%, of which salaried labour input was down at a similar rate). The decline in salaried labour input was reflected in the real-terms decline in the cost of compensation of employees. With sharply reduced levels of interest payments, as interest rates on loans declined, and a moderate fall in rental payments, the rise in income when measured by entrepreneurial income was more marked (albeit having fallen about 70% over the previous five years).

3. Changes in income from agricultural activity in the Candidate Countries in 2001 compared to 2000

Introductory remarks

For the first time, this report includes a chapter devoted to the Candidate Countries. Eight of these countries have been able to participate in the present agricultural income index exercise, and their estimates on the changes in the income from agricultural activity, in 2001, are presented and analysed in Chapter 3. The countries covered by this report are the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and the Slovak Republic.

The analyses for these countries are presented in the same way as for the EU-15 Member States. The changes in the main components of the income calculations are presented in country-specific tables. Readers interested in more detailed information should refer to the tables in Part A of the statistical annex to this publication.

It has to be underlined that the data for the year 2000, for the Candidate Countries as well as for the EU-15 Member States, are still not definitive, and data for the year 2001 are provisional estimates. Both data sets will therefore most probably be subject to subsequent revisions. In addition, in many of the Candidate Countries, the compilation of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) in the framework of which the agricultural income index data are calculated, is still undergoing changes. New data sources such as farm accountancy data network (FADN) or agricultural censuses are becoming available. Also certain methodological aspects may need further investigation. The results presented, particularly in this first year, should therefore be interpreted with care.

3.1. Czech Republic

Income from agricultural activity per full-time labour equivalent (as measured by income Indicator A) in the Czech Republic is estimated to have increased by 20.5% in 2001.

The main reasons for this rise were a strong increase in the average output volume of crop production (+8.4%), on the one hand, and higher real-terms producer prices for animals (+7.8%), on the other.

Cereals are the most important product of Czech agriculture, and provisional data for 2001 suggest that there was an increase in the output value at basic prices of this crop of more than one quarter (+27.7%). After a relatively low harvest in 2000, due to dry weather conditions, the cereal output volume increased, in 2001, by more than 20%. Additionally, real-terms producer prices for cereals rose by +5.5%. There were also a higher output volume and real-terms producer prices for oilseeds (+14.9% and +7.5% respectively). In contrast, for potatoes there were strong declines in both output volume and real-terms producer prices (-24.0% and -20.9% respectively). For crop output as a whole, the average real-terms producer price was 2.7% lower than in 2000 but this was more than offset by the increase in volumes.

In the Summer of 2001, the Czech Republic reported its first BSE case (later in the year a further case was discovered). As in most countries concerned by the outbreak of this disease, consumers drastically reduced their consumption of beef and veal, and switched to pigmeat and poultry. Averaged over 2001, real-terms producer prices for cattle dropped by 20.2%, and the output volume was reduced by 5.1%. Pig prices were high, in 2001, averaged over the year 18.4% higher than in 2000. On the one hand, this increase was driven by a higher consumer demand, but at the same time there was a low number of fattening pigs, a shortage of piglets and higher exports. The output volume of pigs was 0.9% lower than in 2000. Poultry production expanded strongly: the 2001 output volume was 13.3% higher than that in 2000. The increased demand for this type of meat contributed to the rise in prices (+12.2% in real terms).

Milk is the second most important product of Czech agriculture. Both output volume and real-terms producer prices fell a little below the previous year's level.

Due to a decline in the expenditure on animal feedingstuffs (-2.8% in real terms), the overall value of intermediate consumption of goods and services in 2001 was slightly lower than in the previous year (-0.4% real terms). On the back of the overall developments of output and input, agricultural gross value added at basic prices in the Czech Republic, increased by 15.6%, in 2001.

Following provisional data, the value of fixed capital consumption was considerably lower than in 2000 (-8.8%). Against this background, net value added grew at a rate of 30.8%. However, with an increase in the other taxes on production (+6.6% in real terms) and a strong reduction in the other subsidies on production (-36.5%)⁽⁴⁷⁾, the growth rate of real agricultural factor income, the basis of income Indicator A, was limited to a (still considerable) 18.1%. The volume of agricultural labour input is estimated to have been reduced in 2001 by 2.0%.

For the Czech Republic, expenditure on compensation for employees is a most important item. In 2000, the base year of the current exercise, compensation for employees accounted for more than 90% of agricultural factor income⁽⁴⁸⁾. This means that both net operating surplus and net entrepreneurial income are relatively small, in comparison to agricultural factor income, and even little changes in the compensation of employees would be reflected in strong variations of these two income aggregates. In 2001, compensation of employees was 2.2% (in real terms) lower than in 2000, and net operating surplus therefore showed an increase of 151.5%. In 2000, net entrepreneurial income had been negative (it was positive in 2001), and for this reason it is not possible to calculate income Indicators B and C in the framework of the present exercise.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ It is interesting to note, that following the changes in these two items in 2001, the other taxes on production were higher in value than the other subsidies on production. Taking into account also the product-specific subsidies (in which there was an increase in 2001), the overall value of subsidies net of taxes was reduced by 26.6% in real terms. This meant a reduction in the ratio of subsidies net of taxes to gross value added at market prices from 7.6% in 2000 to 1.2% in 2001.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ At the same time, salaried labour input accounted for almost three quarters of the total of agricultural labour input (in terms of annual work units).

Table 3.1 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Czech Republic, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	8.4	-2.7	5.4	5.7	49.2
Cereals	20.3	5.5	26.9	27.7	19.4
Oilseeds	14.9	7.5	23.6	23.8	6.3
Potatoes	-24.0	-20.9	-39.9	-39.9	5.2
Animals	0.3	7.8	8.1	8.9	27.9
Cattle	-5.1	-20.2	-24.3	-20.4	7.4
Pigs	-0.9	18.4	17.3	17.3	16.0
Poultry	13.3	12.2	27.1	27.1	4.6
Animal products	-1.0	-2.3	-3.3	-3.6	22.0
Milk	-1.9	-1.3	-3.1	-3.5	18.8
Agricultural services output	//	//	1.6	1.6	0.9
Secondary activities (inseparable)	//	//	//	//	0.0
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	3.2	1.1	4.3	4.5	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	//	//	//	-0.4	69.5
Energy; lubricants	//	//	//	3.2	3.4
Fertilisers and soil improvers	//	//	//	3.3	5.7
Plant protection, pesticides	//	//	//	3.3	5.0
Feedingstuffs	//	//	//	-2.8	55.8
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	//	//	//	15.6	30.5
Fixed capital consumption	//	//	//	-8.8	38.3
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	//	//	//	30.8	18.8
Other taxes on production				6.6	12.2
Other subsidies on production				-36.5	16.9
FACTOR INCOME				8.1	66.4
Compensation of employees				-2.2	57.6
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				151.5	8.8
Rents paid				13.2	5.4
Interest paid				13.2	8.5
Interest received				13.2	2.7
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				//	-2.5
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-2.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.0				21.6
of which: salaried labour	-2.0				78.4

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+5.1 %

3.2. Estonia

During the Soviet period, Estonian agriculture had focussed on animal production for export to the other regions of the Soviet Union⁽⁴⁹⁾. Since the country's independence was restored, there have been substantial decreases in animal numbers (Eurostat's livestock surveys and FAO). The fading Soviet

⁽⁴⁹⁾ For details on the recent development of agriculture in Estonia, a fact sheet (June 2000) was prepared by the Estonian Institute and is available to view on www.einst.ee/economy/agricult.htm.

influence was put into sharp focus by the collapse of Soviet demand during the financial crisis of 1998, which resulted in plummeting prices and herd sizes.

The economic situation started improving in 2000 and has continued in 2001. The latest provisional estimates regarding agricultural industry income for Estonia in 2001 suggest a substantial rise on the level achieved in 2000; the headline measure of Indicator A is estimated to have risen +17.2% whilst the other two measures (based on a smaller residual income) are estimated to have increased by more than half.

In large part, this significant rise in industry income levels was founded on a sharp re-expansion in livestock output from the low levels of 2000, coupled with a surge in producer prices for livestock.

Pig production is the most valuable livestock sector in Estonia (providing about two-thirds of the value of animal output in 2000). It was, therefore, significant that pig output volumes in 2001 expanded at double digit growth, with the pig population rebounding towards a third of a million head⁽⁵⁰⁾. In part, the rebound in output volume was encouraged by the high prices on European markets. Pig prices in the first half of the year rose still further as demand for meat products other than beef accelerated. Although pig prices generally fell back towards the end of the year, over the year as a whole it is estimated that the average producer price for pigs in Estonia was substantially higher than the average for 2001. Similar developments were also noted for poultry, with output volumes expanding rapidly (by nearly a quarter) and producer prices also sharply up on the average for 2000.

During the 1990s, the size of the cattle herd had shrunk in successive years from about three-quarters of a million head to a little over a quarter of a million head, of which about half were dairy cows. The livestock surveys in 2001 pointed towards a small increase in both the numbers of dairy cows and cattle as a whole. The latest Agricultural Income Index estimates suggest a moderate increase in the volume of milk output in 2001 and relatively strong growth in the volume of cattle output. The problems of BSE and FMD in the EU, and in some other Central and Eastern European Countries, led to Estonia banning some imports from a number of countries. This led to an increase in demand for domestic produce. This is one of the factors behind the sharp increase in the price of cattle. There was also a sharp rise in the price of milk, reflecting the improvements in quality and demand from a more competitive processing industry.

In contrast to the broad and steep rise in values across the animal and animal product sector, the value of key crop products declined sharply in 2001. The key crop products in Estonia are cereals, forage plants and potatoes. The persistent wet weather that was a feature of many northern Member States was also a key factor in the reduced volumes of crop output in Estonia.

Within the cereals sector, there has been a steady switch from barley production to wheat production during the 1990s, although barley is still the principal cereal grown. Eurostat figures on production areas for 2001 point to a pause in this development with areas remaining similar to 2000 levels. The poor weather, however, is thought to have completely revised earlier optimistic forecasts of production growth; year-on-year output volumes are now thought to have declined substantially. The wet weather was also responsible for reducing the quality of cereals. This was reflected in lower prices, which were also under pressure from cheaper imports.

The production of potatoes has also been in decline during the 1990s and the production area is thought to have declined once more in 2001. Potato yields that had been at a high level in 2000 were considerably lower in 2001, principally due to the wet weather conditions. The reduced supply of potatoes,

⁽⁵⁰⁾ It should be noted though that this is still substantially down on the levels under the Soviet period; pig survey figures for 1990, the last year before independence, record a pig population at nearer 1 million head in Estonia (Eurostat).

Table 3.2 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Estonia, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-12.1	-0.1	-12.2	-12.4	38.3
Cereals	-17.6	-6.7	-23.1	-22.2	14.9
Forage plants	-1.4	-0.2	-1.6	-1.6	8.0
Potatoes	-25.9	10.2	-18.3	-18.2	6.7
Animals	12.7	20.5	35.8	35.8	18.6
Cattle	7.3	21.0	29.9	30.2	4.2
Pigs	12.6	22.3	37.7	37.7	12.0
Poultry	23.3	12.8	39.0	39.0	2.2
Animal products	3.9	10.0	14.3	13.1	32.5
Milk	4.3	12.0	16.8	15.1	26.8
Agricultural services output	0.0	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	5.5
Secondary activities (inseparable)	0.0	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	5.0
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-0.9	7.3	6.3	5.6	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-3.3	2.6	//	-0.8	56.7
Energy; lubricants	2.5	3.3	//	5.9	27.4
Feedingstuffs	-9.8	0.5	//	-9.3	38.7
Maintenance of materials	-0.4	14.3	//	13.8	6.7
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	1.6	12.3	//	14.1	43.3
Fixed capital consumption	1.3	6.7	//	8.1	30.1
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	1.8	14.6	//	16.7	30.3
Other taxes on production				-5.1	1.2
Other subsidies on production				26.3	1.2
FACTOR INCOME				17.2	69.9
Compensation of employees				4.1	47.9
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				45.7	22.0
Rents paid				-5.1	1.2
Interest paid				5.3	4.4
Interest received				-5.1	1.3
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				55.6	17.7
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	0.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	0.0				58.2
of which: salaried labour	0.0				41.8

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+5.4 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

coupled with the fact that prices on European markets picked up from the lows of the previous two years, led to a strong increase in prices for potatoes in Estonia.

Despite the lower values for the key crop products in 2001, the significant increases in values for animals and animal products raised the real-terms value of agricultural industry output notably. Gross value added at basic prices rose much more considerably, thanks to the fact that the total cost of intermediate consumption goods and services remained relatively stable in real-terms. Within these costs, however, there were stark contrasts between feedingstuffs on the one hand and energy on the other. Estimates supplied to Eurostat suggest that the real-terms value of feedingstuffs decreased significantly (-9.3%), almost exclusively due to reduced volumes (-9.8% and despite the increase in livestock numbers). In

contrast, the real-terms cost of energy rose strongly (+5.9%), with both volumes used and real-terms price moderately higher.

Despite a sharp increase in the cost of fixed capital consumption, reflecting a rise in loans as the country nears accession to the European Union, factor income rose at an even faster rate than gross value added. Supporting this accelerated rate of increase was the jump in net other subsidies on production, which reflected a change in the system of support for the liming of land (to farmers rather than to the company rendering the service) and higher agri-environmental payments.

Agricultural employment (incl. forestry, hunting and fishing) represents about 7.4% of total employment in Estonia. This is far less than many other CEECs (an average share of 20.7% is estimated by the European Commission for the CEEC-10 in 2000), but more than the average in the EU (4.3% in 2000). The restoration of independence allowed the break-up of the collectivisation of farms that had featured since 1949. This has meant the gradual restitution of land to legitimate owners and the privatisation of state property. Calculating the volume of agricultural labour in Estonia is in its infancy. Estimates of year-on-year changes are thought to be unstable in the absence of regular annual data sources, so a position of no change has been adopted for 2001. Nevertheless, it should be noted that if there had been a decline in volume, which seems likely, the Income Indicators would have risen even faster.

3.3. Hungary

The latest provisional estimates regarding agricultural industry income for Hungary in 2001 suggest a substantial rise on the level achieved in 2000; the headline measure of Indicator A is estimated to have risen +26.8% whilst the other two measures (based on a smaller residual income) are estimated to have increased by more than half. In large part, this increase can be seen as a recovery from the lows of 1999 and 2000, when the impact of the Russian financial crisis was felt through the plummeting prices and volumes that came with the loss of a main export market.

The significant upturn in industry income levels in 2001 was driven by the following key developments:

- Strong growth in crop output volumes
- Higher prices for pigs and poultry

Favourable weather conditions that improved yields, coupled with an expansion in production areas, drove the volume of crop output as a whole for 2001 considerably above the level for 2000. The production areas of grain maize (about +5%), wheat (about +18%) and barley (about +13%) in 2001 were all significantly up on the production areas in 2000 and generally confirmed the recovery from the relatively low production areas of 1999. The fine weather experienced in 2001 was reflected in vastly improved cereal yields; the average yield of grain maize (the principal cereal-type) is thought to have increased by about half, with yields of wheat and barley also significantly higher (about +19% and +27% respectively). Against this backdrop of higher supplies of cereals in 2001, prices did fall sharply. Nevertheless, there was still a strong increase in the real-terms value of cereals.

As with cereals, the yields of sunflower and rape seed improved greatly in 2001. In the case of sunflowers, the improvement in average yield was accompanied by a slight rebound in production area (about +7%, although still about 40% down on the record level in 1999). The production area of rape seed, by contrast, is estimated to have fallen back a little further from the record level in 1999 (down about -7% compared to 2000). Despite the higher supplies, the average price of oilseeds as a whole also strengthened, supported by the shortfall in sunflower production within the EU.

Table 3.3 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Hungary, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	27.3	-12.5	11.4	11.0	50.9
Cereals	47.0	-18.5	19.7	19.7	21.9
Oilseeds	24.4	14.3	42.2	42.2	2.9
Sugarbeet	46.8	4.4	53.3	53.3	1.1
Fresh vegetables	22.3	-11.7	8.0	8.0	7.3
Fruit	6.4	-15.8	-10.5	-12.2	8.6
Animals	-0.4	21.4	20.9	20.6	29.7
Cattle	-15.0	-6.5	-20.6	-20.7	2.2
Pigs	-7.0	35.6	26.1	25.7	15.4
Poultry	12.0	10.0	23.2	22.9	10.6
Animal products	1.9	1.5	3.5	3.5	15.9
Milk	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.4	10.8
Eggs	10.1	2.0	12.3	12.3	4.0
Agricultural services output	13.0	0.6	13.6	13.6	3.5
Secondary activities (inseparable)	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	0.0
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	14.6	-1.4	13.0	12.8	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	7.4	1.8	//	9.4	63.5
Energy; lubricants	14.3	-2.0	//	12.0	11.8
Fertilisers and soil improvers	11.6	5.9	//	18.2	6.5
Feedingstuffs	2.0	1.3	//	3.3	42.0
Maintenance of materials	17.8	4.2	//	22.8	12.2
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	26.3	-6.1	//	18.6	36.5
Fixed capital consumption	-1.0	-0.2	//	-1.2	27.2
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	36.6	-7.7	//	26.0	72.8
Other taxes on production				15.2	0.8
Other subsidies on production				8.1	8.7
FACTOR INCOME				24.2	80.6
Compensation of employees				-2.5	26.7
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				37.4	53.9
Rents paid				0.3	8.6
Interest paid				-7.5	6.7
Interest received				-2.7	1.1
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				52.0	39.7
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-2.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-0.5				81.8
of which: salaried labour	-8.9				18.2

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+8.6 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

The production of wine is currently recorded under the heading "other grapes", which falls within the fruit heading ⁽⁵¹⁾. The volume of wine is estimated to have increased sharply in 2001, thanks to the improved yield of grapes. The volume of fresh fruit as a whole is estimated to have remained at levels

⁽⁵¹⁾ The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) plans to amend the recording of this item during the course of the year.

similar to 2000. The average price of both fresh fruit and wine for 2001, however, is estimated to have declined at such a rate as to have brought the real-terms value of fruit down sharply on 2000 levels.

The volume of sugarbeet output in Hungary for 2001 increased substantially above the level of 2000, in sharp contrast to the steep declines in the EU. In large part this reflected the favourable weather conditions that improved average yields considerably (an improvement of about 28%) but also a rebound in production area (about 16%) from the low level of 2000 ⁽⁵²⁾. The shortfalls in production that characterised the EU market, where wet weather reduced sugar content and caused problems of sowing and lifting, meant that there was strong demand for Hungarian sugarbeet; this strengthened prices.

The animal sector in Hungary is dominated by pig and poultry production. These key intensive livestock sectors benefited from high international prices, which reflected changes in consumer demand as a result of the sanitary crises affecting cattle in parts of the EU. The price for slaughtered pigs began to fall back in October and this development accelerated during the rest of the year. Averaged over the year 2001 as a whole, however, the price of pigs was substantially above the average for 2000. The volume of pig output was down on the level of 2001, confirming the continued downward trend in the pig cycle that started in 1999 (the August 2001 pig population was estimated to be close to 400 000 less than a year earlier and 900 000 head less than August 1999). The volume of poultry output, in contrast, expanded rapidly in 2001, taking advantage of the higher prices.

The cattle sector is relatively small and getting still smaller in Hungary. It is in the cattle sector that the struggles in transforming the agricultural sector from an industry under a command economy to one under a market-orientated economy still persist. The cattle population has been in long-term decline and this continued in 2001; the cattle population in December 2001 was about 3% lower than a year earlier and almost exactly half of the 1.6 million head recorded in 1990 ⁽⁵³⁾. Against this background, the volume of cattle output declined steeply in 2001. Although the average price over the year as a whole rose slightly in nominal terms, with GDP inflation running at 8.6%, there was a relatively strong decline in real-terms prices.

As with cattle, there has been a considerable downsizing of the dairy sector over the 1990s. The national cowherd declined from about 630 000 cows at the start of the 1990s to about 400 000 cows a decade later. In this time, milk production also declined sharply from the levels of 2 800 million litres at the start of the 1990s. Following a particularly sharp cutback in cow numbers and milk output in 2000, there is estimated to have been slight volume growth in milk output in 2001 (despite a further decrease of about 12 000 cows in the national herd to 368 000 by December 2001). The average nominal price of milk increased by a rate just above that of underlying inflation, leaving real-terms producer prices also slightly higher.

Although the value of agricultural industry output increased sharply in 2001, there was also a steep rise in the value of intermediate consumption goods and services ⁽⁵⁴⁾. The expansion of crop areas, the prospect of high yields and the fine weather during application all encouraged a greater use of fertilisers in 2001 (volumes being an estimated +11.6% higher than in 2000). With nitrate prices on international markets also rising, the cost of some fertilisers also increased steeply (+5.9% in real-terms for fertilisers as a whole). The use of energy also rose considerably (+14.3%) accompanied by nominal price rises just a little less than the underlying rate of inflation. The cost of feedingstuffs rose slightly, both a result of

⁽⁵²⁾ The production area of sugarbeet, however, has been on a long-term downward decline. Despite the rebound in area to 1999 levels, the level in 2001 was still (less than) half of the area sown at the start of the 1990s.

⁽⁵³⁾ Official figures show the number of cattle to have fallen from 805 000 head in December 2000 to 783 000 in December 2001.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ It should be pointed out that the estimates for intermediate consumption are particularly preliminary at the moment, as data sources are deemed to be somewhat inconsistent.

volumes (most particularly for the expanding poultry production) and prices (with the higher cost of oilseeds feeding through). The greatest increase in costs, however, came from the increased volume of materials maintained and serviced (+17.8%), also perhaps reflecting the desire to have materials in good working order for the bumper harvests.

Despite the sharp rise in intermediate consumption goods and services, gross value added for the agricultural industry in 2001 was considerably up on the 2000 level. The rise in factor income was further strengthened by an increase in other subsidies on production and a slight fall in the real-terms costs of the consumption of fixed capital. This higher factor income was notionally generated and shared between a moderately reduced volume of labour.

It is worth noting that agricultural employment (including forestry, hunting and fishing) represented 6.2% of total employment in 2000 (latest Labour Force Survey results). This proportion is a little higher than the average for the European Union as a whole (although much lower than for Portugal and Greece) but does suggest that further reductions in the size of the labour force are likely to be at a much slower rate than compared to other Central and Eastern European countries (the CEEC-10 average being a proportion of about 20%). Nevertheless, the estimated decline in the total volume of labour in 2001 was almost exclusively the result of the fall in the volume of salaried labour. In large part, this reflects the changes in land ownership; there has been a marked move towards private farms away from co-operatives and enterprises where labour is salaried. Salaried labour now accounts for about 17% of the total volume of labour. The decline in salaried labour is also reflected in lower real-terms compensation of employee costs. With real-terms interest payments also declining (more or less in line with the underlying rate of inflation), the smaller residual income figure of entrepreneurial income rose considerably.

3.4. Lithuania

In analysing the provisional agricultural income index figures for 2001, it is important to underline the dramatic impact of the Russian financial crisis of 1998. At the time of the crisis, Russia accounted for about a third of all agricultural and food exports from Lithuania (Lithuanian Development Agency), with members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) accounting for at least another 22%. The disappearance of the Russian export market and its ripple effect through the CIS and other Baltic States resulted in surplus production on domestic markets (for which adjustments had to be made subsequently) and crashing prices. The income of the agricultural industry as a whole in Lithuania tumbled by about 80% in the two years immediately after the crisis.

The fall-out from this crisis coupled with the restructuring of the industry as the country nears accession to the European Union is also demonstrated by the number of farmers leaving the industry; the volume of agricultural labour (measured in full-time labour equivalents) in 2001 is estimated to have been about 10% lower than in 2000 and about a third lower than the level in 1997. With agricultural employment (incl. those in forestry, hunting and fishing) accounting for about a fifth of all employment in 2000 (a much higher proportion than the EU average of 4.3%) such rates of downsizing of the workforce are likely to continue in the years ahead.

The reduction in the volume of agriculture labour is particularly significant in 2001, in so much as the rise in the headline measure of agricultural industry income in 2001 (Indicator A: +13.6%) is almost entirely explained by the fact that the relatively flat level of factor income was generated and notionally shared amongst this much reduced workforce.

The small rise in the level of factor income (+2.1 in real terms) was the net result of the following main developments:

- A steep fall in the output volumes of cereals, potatoes and fodder crops.
- Sharp price rises for pigs, milk and particularly cattle.
- A slight decline in the real-terms costs of the intermediate consumption goods and services purchased by the agricultural industry.
- A steep fall in the real-terms value of fixed capital consumption.

The Lithuanian agricultural industry had always been geared towards the dairy and livestock sectors. This was the case in the first period of independence but intensified under the Soviets. Since regaining independence, these sectors have been characterised by sharply declining herd sizes. Pig production remains the most valuable animal sector in Lithuania but pig numbers have fallen dramatically since the start of the 1990s; during the course of the decade the number of pigs fell from near 2.5 million head to under 1 million. This trend has continued in the subsequent two years and the volume of pig output in 2001 was estimated to be about 8% lower than the level recorded in 2000. It is a similar story with the cattle and cow herds; cattle numbers falling from 2.3 million head in 1990, of which 0.8 million were dairy cows, to 0.7 million and 0.4 million head respectively. The volume of cattle output in 2001 is estimated to be about 8% lower than in 2000. The volume of milk from dairy cows, however, is estimated to have risen moderately in 2001.

In assessing the price developments, it is interesting to note the low implicit GDP deflator (+0.6% in 2001) in Lithuania. This means that the nominal and real (i.e. deflated) terms changes in prices and values were quite similar. In broad terms, the animal sector enjoyed higher prices. The strong rise in the average price of milk in part reflects the advances made in restructuring the milk processing industry⁽⁵⁵⁾ (three big groups of enterprises currently process more than 65% of the total raw-milk quantity) and in part the favourable international market prices that milk and dairy exports from Lithuania could command.

Exports of animals from Lithuania are now much less significant than milk and dairy products. In this respect, the changes in prices are more influenced by changes on domestic markets. Subsidies for animals were not paid in 2000 and prices became very low, leading to large numbers of pigs and cattle being slaughtered. Supply shortages at the start of 2001 led to higher prices, particularly for cattle that take longer to finish than, for example, pigs. The price of cattle was also influenced by the introduction of selected import bans on some EU and Central and Eastern European Countries as a result of the BSE and FMD crises.

As in other northern European countries, wet weather affected sowing and harvests. The volume of cereals declined sharply, both as a result of lower yields and a decline in production area (about -4.5%). These developments held for both wheat (winter and spring) and barley (spring), the main types of cereal. The problems with the weather were most acute for the potato industry. Problems with sowing and lifting resulted in a volume of output down considerably. The unfavourable weather also hit the volume of fodder output.

In the case of potatoes, the supply shortages were reflected in a surge in prices from their general lows of previous recent years. In the case of cereals, however, the supply shortages were accompanied by a moderate decline in prices. In part this reflected the reduced grain quality and the price that the grain could therefore attract, but also the fact that lower intervention prices were set for the year.

The real-terms value of the output of the agricultural industry in 2001 was a little less than the level in 2000. However, the provisional costs of intermediate consumption goods and services to the industry

⁽⁵⁵⁾ Read more on the restructuring process from the Lithuanian Ministry of Agriculture, www.zum.lt/europa/eng/home.htm

Table 3.4 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Lithuania, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-12.0	2.7	-9.7	-10.1	56.0
Cereals	-11.9	-5.8	-17.1	-17.1	21.1
Forage plants	-6.7	0.2	-6.5	-6.5	11.3
Fresh vegetables	-2.2	-5.4	-7.4	-7.4	7.2
Potatoes	-41.1	90.8	12.4	12.4	6.1
Animals	-7.6	16.9	8.0	7.9	18.8
Cattle	-7.8	53.0	41.0	40.3	4.4
Pigs	-8.1	6.5	-2.1	-2.1	10.9
Animal products	3.8	9.7	13.8	13.8	22.0
Milk	4.0	12.7	17.2	17.2	16.7
Agricultural services output	-35.4	41.1	-8.8	-8.8	1.7
Secondary activities (inseparable)	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	1.5
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-7.9	7.5	-1.0	-1.3	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-0.8	-0.6	//	-1.3	66.3
Energy; lubricants	-7.7	-0.6	//	-8.2	21.5
Fertilisers and soil improvers	19.1	-0.6	//	18.4	11.5
Feedingstuffs	-1.5	-0.6	//	-2.1	42.4
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-22.9	28.0	//	-1.3	33.7
Fixed capital consumption	-7.7	-0.7	//	-8.3	10.8
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-30.0	45.7	//	2.0	23.0
Other taxes on production				-0.6	3.7
Other subsidies on production				-0.6	1.1
FACTOR INCOME				2.1	65.6
Compensation of employees				-1.3	20.7
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				3.7	44.8
Rents paid				-0.6	0.1
Interest paid				-0.6	0.5
Interest received				-0.6	1.2
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				3.6	45.5
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-10.1				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-9.2				80.7
of which: salaried labour	-14.1				19.3

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+0.6 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

were also a little lower than in 2000 ⁽⁵⁶⁾. Driving costs lower appear to be the lower demand for energy (volumes down about 9%), seeds (down about -14%) and plant protection products (down about 8%), as well as for feedingstuffs (down about -2%). Given the recent turmoil in the industry, it is perhaps no

⁽⁵⁶⁾ Estimates of intermediate consumption are highly provisional at the moment. There is difficulty in assessing the price developments for most of the individual goods. A neutral position of no change in nominal prices has been adopted for many items. Clearly subsequent changes in this position will alter the costs of intermediate consumption and gross value added. The revisions will not change the overall impression of a partial recovery in income, although they may change the magnitude somewhat.

surprise that there was a sharp decline in fixed capital consumption costs. Indeed, maintenance rather than replacement seems to have been a feature, with the amount of building maintenance rising significantly (+15.7%).

Since 1991, the restitution of private land ownership has been a key goal within the agricultural sector. The final phase of land management and titling started in 2001 (the aim being to finish by July 2002), with an estimated 78% of land having ownership rights restored by 1st June 2001. As far as labour classifications are concerned, this restitution is reflected in the growing proportion of non-salaried labour (i.e. labour that shares in the entrepreneurial income of the holding); non-salaried labour accounted for 68% of all agricultural labour even by 1997 but has risen still further (up to 82%) by 2001⁽⁵⁷⁾. The compensation of employees remains, however, a significant cost item when calculating entrepreneurial income. It is somewhat surprising, therefore, that the particularly sharp decline in the volume of salaried labour input in 2001 (-14.1%) was barely reflected in the estimated level of the compensation of employees. This helps explain why the rise in entrepreneurial income was not much higher than the slight rate for factor income.

3.5. Malta

Income from agricultural activity per full-time labour equivalent (as measured by income Indicator A) in Malta is estimated to have declined by 1.6% in 2001.

The main reason for this decline is a considerable rise in the real-terms expenditure on intermediate consumption goods and services (+7.3%) which, in its turn, is due mainly to an important increase in the input usage of animal feedingstuffs (+12.2%, with prices being down by 2.3%).

The overall value of the agricultural industry's output in Malta, in 2001, was only slightly higher than in 2000 (+0.5% in real terms). This overall increase was the result of contrasting developments in crop and animal production.

Crop output declined a little in real value terms (-1.9%), due to a reduction in the output volumes of all the major crop products (which are fresh vegetables, potatoes and fruit), averaging -6.2% for crop production as a whole. Real-terms producer prices were higher for each of these products, particularly for potatoes and fruit. For crop output as a whole, the average real-terms producer prices increased by 4.6%.

The overall output value at basic prices of animal production increased in 2001 (+2.6% in real terms). There were increases in the output volumes of all the major items, particularly for the item *other animals* (which are essentially rabbits) and for cattle. Real-terms producer prices declined by 3.5% for animal production as a whole. The sharpest decline was observed for cattle (-13.7% in real terms).

On the back of the overall developments of output and input, agricultural gross value added at basic prices, in Malta, declined by 4.4% in 2001. With an increase in the value of fixed capital consumption of +4.7% (in real terms), net value added fell by 4.8% (in real terms) compared to 2000.

In 2001, there were neither product-specific subsidies and taxes in Malta, nor were there other taxes on production. The level of the other subsidies on production was very low. They were equivalent to just 0.8% of gross value added, in 2000, and in 2001 they were reduced by 2.3% (in real terms). Real (i.e. deflated) agricultural factor income, the basis for income Indicator A, was 4.8% lower than in 2000. Following provisional data, the volume of agricultural labour input was reduced by 3.3%.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ Nevertheless, it should be remembered that overall numbers of farmers and hired workers has been declining sharply.

Table 3.5 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Malta, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-6.2	4.6	-1.9	-1.9	44.9
Fresh vegetables	-2.7	1.9	-0.8	-0.8	29.6
Potatoes	-18.6	17.5	-4.3	-4.3	8.2
Fruit	-20.2	10.9	-11.4	-11.4	4.1
Animals	8.0	-3.4	4.3	4.3	34.9
Cattle	12.9	-13.7	-2.6	-2.6	3.3
Pigs	4.3	-2.3	1.9	1.9	12.6
Poultry	4.8	-2.3	2.3	2.3	12.1
Other animals	17.8	-2.3	15.1	15.1	6.8
Animal products	3.5	-3.6	-0.3	-0.3	19.6
Milk	2.9	-4.6	-1.8	-1.8	11.6
Eggs	4.5	-2.3	2.1	2.1	7.6
Agricultural services output	//	//	//	//	//
Secondary activities (inseparable)	-20.1	6.5	-14.8	-14.8	0.6
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.5	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	8.5	-1.1	//	7.3	41.7
Energy; lubricants	7.2	-1.5	//	5.5	8.5
Fertilisers and soil improvers	-30.5	40.7	//	-2.2	2.0
Feedingstuffs	12.2	-2.3	//	9.6	55.6
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-5.2	0.8	//	-4.4	58.3
Fixed capital consumption	7.2	-2.3	//	4.7	4.7
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-5.8	1.0	//	-4.8	55.6
Other taxes on production				//	//
Other subsidies on production				-2.3	0.8
FACTOR INCOME				-4.8	96.1
Compensation of employees				-7.3	13.3
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				-4.4	82.8
Rents paid				13.8	1.7
Interest paid				-17.8	2.5
Interest received				//	//
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-4.4	78.6
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-3.3				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	-2.9				89.6
of which: salaried labour	-6.9				10.4

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+2.4 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

There was a strong reduction in the expenditure on compensation of employees (-7.3% in real terms) which corresponded to a similar decline in the volume of salaried labour input (-6.9%). Furthermore, there was an important fall in the value of interest paid (-17.8% in real terms). Rental payments, in contrast were considerably higher in 2001 (+13.8% in real terms). As a result of all these developments, real net entrepreneurial income, the changes in which are measured by Indicator C, was 4.4% lower than in 2000.

With a decline in the volume of non-salaried labour input of 2.9%, the level of income Indicator B (which measures the change in the real-terms net entrepreneurial income against the change in the volume of non-salaried labour input) was 1.6% lower than in 2000.

3.6. Poland

Estimates of agricultural income and expenditure for 2001 suggest that for Poland, Indicator A is down by 10.3%, with similar falls in Indicators B and C (-12.4% and -11.1% respectively).

The overall output of the agricultural industry is barely changed (+0.2%), and the main factor behind the change in Indicator A has been higher value of intermediate consumption, which is up by 4.2% in real terms. In particular, increased values of feedingstuffs, energy, and fertilisers were consumed.

Crops make up nearly half of agricultural output, and the output of crops at basic prices was down by 1.0% (in real terms) overall. Within that, the most significant movements were in cereals, whose value in real terms increased by 16%. This was the result of an increase in volumes of 21.1% while prices were down by 4.7% (in real terms). The acreage planted was largely unchanged from 2000, but the yields were much increased. There was a drought in 2000, which caused the yields to be low.

Potatoes are the 2nd most important crop grown in Poland, and in 2001 the volumes dropped by 15.8%, as a result of late blight of potato. In addition, prices fell by 20% (in real terms).

Pigs are the most important animals in Polish agriculture. During 2001, the price of pigs at producer prices increased by 12.7% (in real terms), and volumes fell by 3.7%.

In the cattle sector, volumes were down by 11.9% and producer prices fell by 4.8% (in real terms). The market for meat in Poland is still recovering from the Russian financial crisis, and as elsewhere across Europe, consumer demand fell in response to the various disease outbreaks.

Milk is the main animal product, and as a result of the volumes increasing by 1.0% while the prices fell by 5.7% (in real terms), the value at basic prices dropped by 4.8% (in real terms).

Agriculture is a major source of employment in Poland, involving 25% of the labour force. In terms of annual work units, Polish agricultural labour input accounts for almost two thirds of the total agricultural labour input of the CEECs covered in this report. Most of the other CEECs recorded a decrease in their agricultural labour input. In this context, the rise of 1.2% in agricultural labour input in Poland in 2001 is particularly noteworthy. This increase is a consequence of a rise in the number of non-salaried labour equivalents. Salaried labour input, by contrast, was 3.7% lower than in 2000, and the expenditure on compensation of employees was 8.1% lower (in real terms).

Table 3.6 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Poland, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	7.1	-7.9	-1.4	-1.0	48.4
Cereals	21.1	-4.7	15.4	16.0	17.7
Potatoes	-15.8	-20.0	-32.6	-32.6	8.0
Animals	-2.1	7.8	5.6	5.6	27.5
Cattle	-11.9	-4.8	-16.1	-16.1	3.7
Pigs	-3.7	12.7	8.6	8.6	18.0
Poultry	10.0	-0.1	9.9	9.9	5.3
Animal products	2.0	-6.0	-4.1	-4.1	19.9
Milk	1.0	-5.7	-4.8	-4.8	15.9
Agricultural services output	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.4
Secondary activities (inseparable)	1.0	-5.7	-4.8	-4.8	1.8
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	3.3	-3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	//	//	//	4.2	62.0
Energy; lubricants	//	//	//	3.7	21.0
Fertilisers and soil improvers	//	//	//	8.7	7.3
Feedingstuffs	//	//	//	5.9	47.0
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	//	//	//	-6.4	38.0
Fixed capital consumption	//	//	//	-5.4	25.7
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	//	//	//	-6.7	28.2
Other taxes on production				12.8	6.3
Other subsidies on production				-24.8	3.1
FACTOR INCOME				-9.2	71.1
Compensation of employees				-8.1	15.1
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				-9.6	56.0
Rents paid				-6.8	1.9
Interest paid				12.9	4.4
Interest received				50.1	0.5
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-11.1	50.1
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	1.2				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	1.5				93.8
of which: salaried labour	-3.7				6.2

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+6.1 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

3.7. Slovak Republic

Income from agricultural activity per full-time labour equivalent, as measured by income Indicator A, in the Slovak Republic is estimated to have increased by 14.1% in 2001.

The main reason for this rise is a strong increase in the output volumes of many crop products, averaging 35.2% for crop output as a whole. Particularly noteworthy was the recovery in the output volume of cereals (+67.3%), the most important crop of Slovak agriculture, after a rather low harvest in 2000. Additionally there were strong volume increases in the production of oilseeds and of fresh vegetables. Real producer prices were lower for cereals and considerably so for oilseeds (-1.6% and -7.9% respectively). Nevertheless, for crop output as a whole there was an average price increase of 3.3% (in real terms).

The markets for beef and veal were heavily disturbed by the impact of the BSE crisis in 2001, including the Slovak Republic. The discovery of BSE in the neighbouring Czech Republic in the Summer 2001 sent Slovakian beef consumption plunging by almost one half. A partial recovery followed, but this was undone at the end of September by news of the first Slovakian BSE case. By the end of 2001, three more cases had been reported. Averaged over 2001, real producer prices were 14.0% lower than in 2000, and the cattle output volume was reduced by one half.

In pig production, the output volume dropped by 12.0%, with producer prices going down, simultaneously, by 7.4% (in real terms).

Most of the headings of intermediate consumption showed marked declines in volumes. The overall volume of input use therefore was 5.9% lower than in 2000. In contrast, real-terms prices rose, averaging

Table 3.7 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Slovak Republic, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	35.2	3.3	39.7	39.4	32.2
Cereals	67.3	-1.6	64.6	64.6	12.1
Oilseeds	54.9	-7.9	42.7	42.7	3.2
Fresh vegetables	19.8	0.6	20.5	20.5	5.3
Animals	-18.0	-6.7	-23.5	-23.2	34.1
Cattle	-49.9	-14.0	-56.9	-56.2	8.1
Pigs	-12.0	-7.4	-18.4	-18.3	18.4
Animal products	3.9	-8.6	-5.0	-4.4	20.8
Milk	7.4	-5.6	1.4	1.5	14.6
Eggs	-6.1	21.2	13.8	13.8	3.9
Agricultural services output	-7.6	-1.6	-9.2	-9.2	4.3
Secondary activities (inseparable)	-9.4	0.0	-9.4	-9.4	8.5
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	5.0	-2.1	2.8	2.7	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-5.9	1.9	//	-4.0	75.8
Energy; lubricants	-14.2	2.8	//	-11.9	16.1
Feedingstuffs	-1.5	4.6	//	3.1	38.6
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	37.8	-10.3	//	23.7	24.2
Fixed capital consumption	-0.4	0.0	//	-0.3	53.1
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	81.1	-16.7	//	50.9	46.9
Other taxes on production				//	//
Other subsidies on production				-34.7	59.3
FACTOR INCOME				3.7	101.5
Compensation of employees				2.3	88.3
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				13.1	13.2
Rents paid				-7.1	3.1
Interest paid				-9.4	5.3
Interest received				8.6	1.2
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				42.6	6.0
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	-9.1			100.0	
of which: non-salaried labour	-10.7			17.3	
of which: salaried labour	-8.7			82.7	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:

+7.1 %

Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

1.9% for intermediate consumption as a whole. On the back of the overall developments of output and input, agricultural gross value added at basic in the Slovak Republic, increased by almost one quarter in 2001 (+23.7%).

With depreciation slightly below the previous year's level, net value added grew by more than 50% compared to 2000. The other taxes on production were reduced by 11.1%, in 2001. However, at the same time there also was a strong reduction in the value of the other subsidies on production, by roughly one third, so that the change in the real agricultural factor income (the basis of the income Indicator A) was limited to a moderate 3.7%. Nevertheless, the level of Indicator A was 14.1% higher than in 2000 because of a very strong reduction in the volume of agricultural labour input. There was a decline of 9.1% in the number of annual work units, which is the second sharpest decline amongst the CEECs covered by this report, after that observed in Lithuania.

Real-terms net entrepreneurial income, the change in which is measured by the income Indicator C, increased by 42.6% compared to the previous year. Expenditure on compensation of employees was a little higher than in 2000. In contrast, the rental payments and net interest payments declined by 7.1% and 14.6% respectively. With a decline in the volume of non-salaried labour input of 10.7%, the level of income Indicator B (which measures the change in the real-terms net entrepreneurial income against the change in the volume of non-salaried labour input) was 59.7% higher than in 2000.

3.8. Slovenia

Initial estimates of the change in Indicator A for Slovenia are that it is 14.4% lower than the previous year. Since the agricultural labour input is unchanged, this is solely as a result of changes in the factor income. Indicators B and C both show a fall of 18.4%.

Slovenia is 54% forested, making it the third most forested European country (after Sweden and Finland). This can cause problems with agricultural land being overgrown by forests. When this aspect is combined with other geographically difficult terrain, the result is that most of Slovenia's agricultural production comes from small parcels of land. The main crops are grown for fodder, mostly corn. The weather conditions during 2001 were not favourable for agricultural production. Spring frost and Summer drought had a particularly strong impact on the production of early fruit, and of fodder and late crops. During 2001 the volume of forage plants produced fell by 5.7% as a result of poor weather conditions.

The price of cereals fell markedly, by 20.1% in deflated terms, due to the drop in quality of the cereals.

On industrial-scale agriculture, sugar-beet is the most heavily grown crop, but volumes were down by over half in 2001 due to smaller areas being cultivated, and a lack of humidity during growth.

Potatoes make up less than 5% of all fields, but experienced fluctuations in supply and price. The volume produced was down by 21.7% over the year as a whole, while the price change overall was up 20.2% (in real terms) as a consequence of the short supply.

Fruit growing in Slovenia is significant, taking place on 4% of all agricultural land. The fruit types grown are mostly apples, followed by pears, sour cherries and cherries. In 2001 the volumes produced were down by a quarter with a small fall in prices. The effects of the weather are particularly relevant to fruit growing.

About a third of Slovenian farms deal in wine growing, usually as a supplementary activity. There was no significant change in the wine market during 2001.

Animal rearing makes up nearly one third of Slovenian farming, with the largest share being cattle farming, followed by pigs and poultry. Slovenia reported its first case of BSE in 2001. The price of cattle

fell by 9.1% in real terms, although the volumes produced were almost unchanged. The volume of poultry produced rose by 9.3%.

Milk volumes were up by 2.8%, and Slovenia has a thriving dairy industry, exporting almost a quarter of the milk produced.

Under intermediate consumption, energy was slightly more expensive, and as a result fertiliser prices were much higher. More feeding stuffs were consumed, in line with the higher volumes of animals.

Table 3.8 % changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Slovenia, 2001 compared to 2000

	Volume (output at producer prices)	Real price (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at producer prices) (*)	Real value (output at basic prices) (*)	Share of each item in % in 2000
Crop output	-7.6	-4.7	-11.9	-11.6	43.1
Cereals	2.9	-20.1	-17.8	-14.8	7.7
Sugarbeet	-54.5	2.5	-53.4	-52.3	1.2
Forage plants	-5.7	-0.3	-6.0	-5.9	12.0
Fresh vegetables	4.6	7.9	12.9	12.9	2.3
Potatoes	-21.7	20.2	-5.9	-5.9	2.1
Fruit	-24.5	-4.4	-27.8	-27.8	7.0
Wine	2.8	-6.6	-3.9	-3.9	7.0
Animals	1.6	-0.9	0.7	2.3	30.3
Cattle	1.0	-9.1	-8.2	-3.8	12.3
Pigs	-4.5	3.4	-1.3	-1.3	9.6
Poultry	9.3	3.8	13.4	13.4	6.6
Animal products	3.4	-2.1	1.3	1.3	18.9
Milk	2.8	0.5	3.4	3.4	15.5
Agricultural services output	0.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.2
Secondary activities (inseparable)	0.0	-7.8	-7.8	-7.8	6.5
OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	-2.0	-3.1	-5.0	-4.5	100.0
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	0.2	1.5	//	1.7	53.8
Energy; lubricants	0.6	4.1	//	4.7	12.8
Fertilisers and soil improvers	1.8	21.9	//	24.1	5.8
Feedingstuffs	1.9	-0.1	//	1.8	54.3
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-4.1	-8.0	//	-11.7	46.2
Fixed capital consumption	0.0	-0.6	//	-0.6	40.0
NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-6.8	-13.2	//	-19.1	60.0
Other taxes on production				//	//
Other subsidies on production				23.9	7.5
FACTOR INCOME				-14.4	67.5
Compensation of employees				-0.2	13.2
NET OPERATING SURPLUS				-17.8	54.3
Rents paid				-7.8	1.4
Interest paid				-7.8	3.6
Interest received				-7.8	2.0
NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME				-18.4	51.3
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR INPUT (total)	0.0				100.0
of which: non-salaried labour	0.0				93.6
of which: salaried labour	0.0				6.4

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices:
Note: for more detailed information see statistical annex

+8.4 %

4. Agricultural Productivity in the EU

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1 Interest in productivity

The requirement that improvements in productivity be the driving force for ensuring a fair standard of living for the agricultural community of the European Union has been a founding principle of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) since its formation in the founding Treaty of Rome. Article 39 of the Treaty regarding the CAP states as its first two objectives:

- a) to increase agricultural productivity by promoting technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of factors of production, in particular labour;*
- b) thus to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture.*

Over time, the CAP has adapted to meet new challenges. Most recently, Agenda 2000 has widened and deepened the reforms introduced in 1992. The internal and external challenges of enlargement, WTO negotiations (affecting domestic support, market access and export subsidies) and EU budget costs among others, mean that if the European Union is to thrive in more open world markets, then greater attention will have to be made at ensuring the competitiveness of the agricultural industry.

It is principally against this background policy interest of improving standards of living for the agricultural community and agricultural trade in more open world markets that the major uses of EU agricultural productivity measures can be identified ⁽⁵⁸⁾:

- i) to monitor the health of the agricultural industry*
- ii) to make performance comparisons of the agricultural industries of the Member States*
- iii) to enable performance comparisons of the agricultural industry against other industries within the same Member State*

⁽⁵⁸⁾ The OECD "Manual on Productivity measurement: a guide to the measurement of industry-level and aggregate productivity growth", published on the 3rd March 2001 summarises the "objectives of constructing productivity series" in the following way:

- i) Technology - to trace technical change or shifts in the production frontier
- ii) Efficiency - to trace whether the maximum amount of output has been physically achieved with current technology
- iii) Real cost savings - to trace real cost savings in production
- iv) Benchmarking production processes - to identify inefficiencies in the production processes
- v) Living standards - to assess living standards, per capita income being a simple example

As the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Eurostat aims to provide policy makers and analysts alike with information against which existing policies can be assessed and new policies enhanced.

4.1.2 Key productivity principles

Output is viewed as a function of quantities of four types of input - capital, labour, land and raw materials - given existing technical knowledge ⁽⁵⁹⁾.

Productivity captures the relationship between outputs and inputs in production ⁽⁶⁰⁾. Productivity indicators are, therefore, ratios of measures of output to measures of input, that quantify the growth in output not accounted for by the growth in inputs. Usually this ratio is measured *using indices because the heterogeneity of goods and services does not permit simply adding up units of different types of commodities* (OECD, 2001).

There is no single definition of productivity. Different measures are appropriate for different purposes (such as those mentioned above). In general, productivity measures fall into three broad categories:

- i) partial productivity measures (sometimes referred to as single productivity measures): these relate a measure of output to a single measure of input*
- ii) multi-factor productivity measures: these relate a measure of output to a bundle of two or three of the factor inputs*
- iii) total-factor productivity measures: these relate a measure of output to a bundle of all the factor inputs*

These broad categories of productivity indicator have advantages and disadvantages. In short, the advantages of the partial productivity approach are its ease of measurement and readability (once the subject coverage, in this case the definition of the agricultural industry, are applied to both data sets). Its disadvantage is that, in reality, output is a function of the developments in a number of factor inputs that work together and inter-relate. Conversely, the multi- and total-factor approaches combine a number of inputs and relate these to the development in output, but have the drawback that they place strong demands on data availability.

4.1.3 Background to Eurostat's agricultural productivity indicators

The sharpened policy context for agricultural productivity indicators and the move by Eurostat to improve the relevancy of its statistics to policy (within a general move towards ensuring and enhancing quality aspects of its data) have coincided with a growing body of international literature on productivity to result in two measures of agricultural productivity that are now published by Eurostat.

In achieving publication of these series, Eurostat has consulted with international bodies (particularly in its guidance by the OECD's reference manual) and extensively with Member States. Nevertheless, it should be understood that these **productivity measures are still exploratory** and that further refinements in the methodology and scope for analyses are likely to take place over the coming years.

4.1.4 Eurostat's agricultural productivity indicators

On the basis of the demands placed on data availability and the policy context for productivity indicators, Eurostat has adopted two measures of agricultural productivity; one is a "partial" measure, the

⁽⁵⁹⁾ For further information about production functions see "Economics" by Begg, Fischer and Dornbusch published by McGraw-Hill.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ Ahearn *et al* (2001), ERS of the USDA in "Agricultural Productivity in the US".

other a “multi-factor” measure. These measures are explained in detail within the “technical notes” section at the end of this chapter but in basic form these measures correspond to:

- *partial productivity measure:*
output : volume of Gross Value Added at basic prices
input : volume of agricultural labour (measured in full-time labour equivalents)
- *multi-factor productivity measures:*
output : volume of agricultural industry output in basic prices
input : volume of a unit input bundle comprising capital, raw materials and labour

These productivity measures are among the most commonly used. Indeed the partial productivity measure adopted *is the single most frequently computed productivity statistic* (OECD, 2001). This partial labour productivity measure *shows the time profile of how productively labour is used to generate value added. It can demonstrate the industry contribution to economy wide labour productivity and economy growth* (OECD, 2001) and, therefore, enables performance comparisons of the agricultural industry against other industries within the same Member State.

However, this partial measure is not the primary productivity indicator because of the importance of labour input in the agricultural industry. The main focus of analysis is the multi-factor productivity indicator. The multi-factor agricultural productivity measure adopted by Eurostat *shows the time profile of how productively combined inputs are used to generate output. It is used to analyse industry-level and sectoral change.* In making performance comparisons of the agricultural industries of the Member States *it is an important tool for reviewing past growth patterns and for assessing the potential for future economic growth* (OECD, 2001).

The reason that a new chapter on agricultural productivity makes sense in this Income from Agricultural Activity report is because the Income Indicators that are constructed from the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) and the Agricultural Labour Input (ALI) statistics, and analysed in this report, are themselves a form of productivity indicator that measures the health of the agricultural industry in the European Union ⁽⁶¹⁾.

Importantly, the productivity indicators that have been adopted have been done so on the basis that they measure *rates* of productivity growth rather than measure and compare *levels* of productivity.

4.2 Agricultural productivity growth within the EU Member States

For policy makers and analysts alike the need for coherent and harmonised long-term productivity series is paramount. Member States are working on their commitment to provide Eurostat with the background long-term series for the revised Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) and Agricultural Labour Input (ALI) statistics as well as improving methodological harmonisation. In the current period of implementation of these revised manuals of methodology there are gaps in the data provided (particularly constant price data) that mean that the productivity measures are incomplete in many cases, and there are still some differences in harmonisation.

⁽⁶¹⁾ Care must be taken not to equate this exactly with the standard of living of farmers. Indeed, Eurostat has also developed “Income of the Agricultural Households Sector statistics” that present an aggregate picture of the overall income situation of agricultural households, covering income from all sources not just from farming (diversification into non-farm activities having been promoted by successive CAP reforms) and deductions such as taxation and social contributions. The main income concept is net disposable income. For further information see “Income of the Agricultural Households Sector -1999 report”, Theme 5, Eurostat, ISBN: 92-828-8759-6.

Nevertheless, incomplete productivity indicators can be calculated for most of the Member States (Luxembourg being the exception because revised accounts have not yet been verified). In a series of graphics, the derived productivity time series are presented on a Member State by Member State basis. The corresponding productivity data, together with the background volume indices for the outputs and inputs covered as well as the weights derived are available in Annex III of this report.

The aim of this presentation is **not to make comparisons of growth rates, because of the aforementioned differences in reference period and degree of harmonisation**, but rather provide an overview of developments on a Member State by Member State basis for as long a time period as national data currently permit. As Member States meet their commitments to provide longer, more complete and more harmonised time series data, such comparisons will be possible and have meaning.

In extending the analyses to include the latest 2001 estimates, **the provisional nature of these 2001 data should once again be underlined**. As more primary data source information becomes available on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Agricultural Labour Input statistics, so these data will be revised. Nevertheless, it is interesting to put the latest provisional information contained in this report in its longer-term context; it is the longer-term trends on which analyses are concentrated.

4.2.1 General overview

In general terms, the increases in productivity can be explained by the restructuring of the agricultural industries within Member States (where they have comparative advantage), economies of scale and by technological progress (such as in plant breeding, application methods, mechanisation, feed, pharmaceuticals etc.)⁽⁶²⁾.

However, the determination of productivity changes has followed different paths in Member States (as shown in Table 4.1), that are best illustrated between two extremes.

In the Netherlands, there has been fast growth in agricultural output volumes (an annual average of +3% over their respective time periods as measured by the GVA_{bp}). This growth helps explain why there has been less of a reduction in agricultural labour compared to other Member States. There has also been strong capital accumulation in the Netherlands. Growth has been the driving force behind the productivity improvements in the Netherlands; such gains are often referred to as “progressive”⁽⁶³⁾.

In contrast to the Dutch model, agricultural output in Portugal has retracted (an average -2.5% per year as measured by the GVA_{bp}). This has been accompanied by disinvestment (about -1.1% per year) and a steep reduction in agricultural labour (an average -5.3% per year). The cost savings have offset the contraction of output, resulting in an improvement in multi-factor productivity. This type of productivity growth is often called “recessive” (c.f. Footnote 63).

⁽⁶²⁾ Structural data from the *Survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings (FSS)* are used in the analyses for the period up until 1997. Although some 2000 FSS data have been supplied to Eurostat by Member States, these have not yet been verified and are not yet available in the public domain.

⁽⁶³⁾ See Eurostat (1991), *Generation and distribution of productivity increases in European agriculture, 1967-87*, (prepared by Butault et al).

Table 4.1 Trends in output, factor inputs and productivity in Member States

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
	90-01	90-01	91-01	95-01	90-01	74-01	90-01	90-01	87-01	90-01	87-01	79-01	74-01	73-01
Volume index														
Output - GVA	1.4	0.7	2.1	-0.4	2.2	1.8	-1.2	1.7	3.1	0.2	-2.5	-0.5	3.6	0.8
Int.Consumption	0.8	-0.1	0.3	-1.1	0.8	0.9	1.9	-1.2	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.1	-0.3	0.4
Fixed capital		-1.3			1.0	0.8	1.2		2.9	0.3	-1.1	0.3	-0.6	0.2
Labour	-2.6	-3.1	-5.1	-2.3	-2.5	-2.9	-4.7	-3.8	-0.7	-2.2	-5.3	-4.2	-3.4	-2.0
Input - total		-1.5			0.0	-0.9	-0.9		0.4	-0.8	-1.9	-2.4	-1.5	-0.8
Output - total	1.2	0.2	1.0	-0.6	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.6
Productivity														
Int.Consumption	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.8	-3.1	2.9	3.1	-0.2	-4.7	-0.6	3.9	0.5
Fixed Capital		2.0			1.3	1.0	-1.1		0.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.8	4.3	0.6
Labour	4.1	3.9	7.5	2.0	4.8	4.9	3.6	5.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	3.9	7.3	2.8
Multi-factor		1.8			1.9	2.3	1.3		1.1	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.5

N.B. Fixed capital consumption and multi-factor productivity are currently limited to more restricted time periods in Spain (1990-1998) and Ireland (1995-2000) than for the other items reviewed.

4.2.2 Analysis by Member States

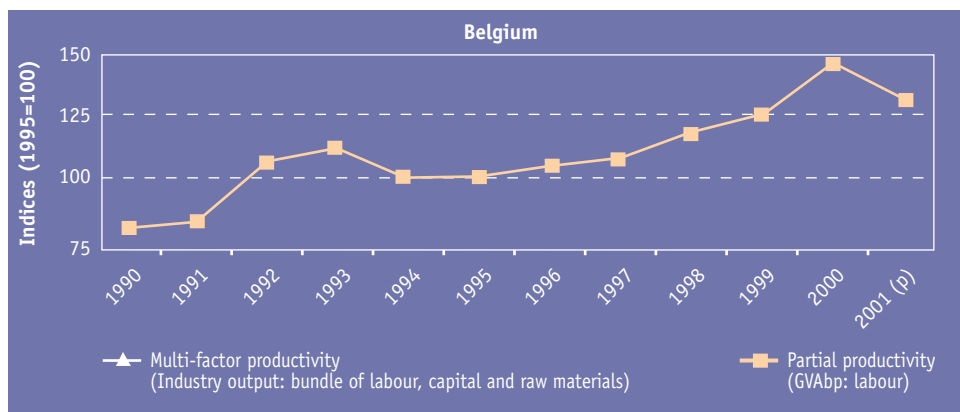
Belgium:

Despite a continued reduction in the volume of agricultural labour (down a further 25% since 1990) and the absence of upward trends in the volume of intermediate consumption goods and services consumed by the industry or total agricultural area over much of the period, the volume of agricultural output (as measured by Gross Value Added at basic prices) has risen. These developments provide the background to the strong growth in agricultural productivity recorded in Belgium (the partial indicator rising by more than 50% over the period for which data are currently available).

The improvements in how productively labour has been used to generate value-added can be analysed in terms of changing structures within the agricultural industry.

Over the period in question, the animal sector has been characterised by a rapid expansion of the intensive livestock sectors (pigs and poultry) but a contraction of the cattle sector since the mid-1990s; output volumes of pigs have risen by almost half since 1990, that of poultry has nearly doubled, but the output volume of cattle has fallen by nearly a third. Structural data show that the number of cattle holdings declined by nearly a third between 1987 and 1997, pig holdings decreased by about 55% and poultry holdings by about a third.

The average pig population per holding trebled in the decade between 1987 and 1997, with that of poultry increasing at a not too dissimilar rate. On the specialist granivore holdings, this expansion has required an increase in labour input, although this has been relatively moderate; the average volume of labour on a specialist granivore holding increased from about 1 AWU per holding in 1987 to 1.3 AWUs per holding in 1997.



Within the crop sector, there has been continued growth in horticultural and vegetable production; the volumes of fresh vegetables and plants and flowers have increased by about a third since 1990 (although much of this was limited to the beginning of 1990s in the case of the former and end of the 1990s in the case of the latter). Although the number of such specialist holdings has declined (about 30% in all), those remaining have grown in size (area and labour input).

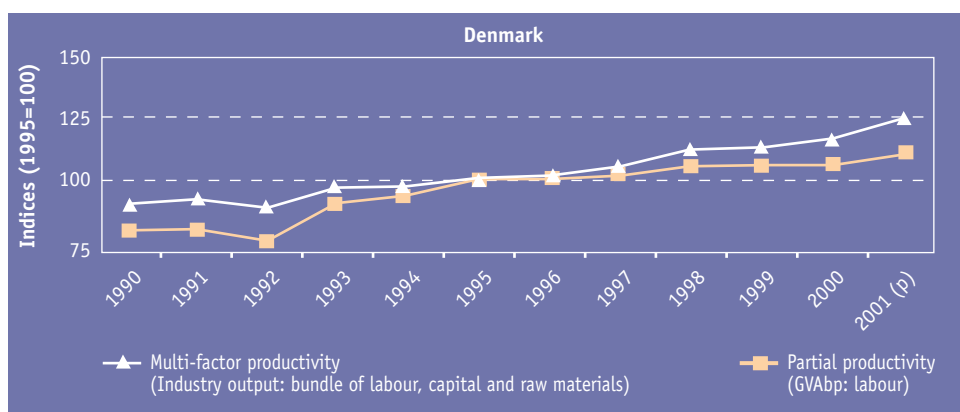
Denmark:

As in other Member States, there has been a continued and steady reduction in the volume of agricultural labour in Denmark since 1990 (down 30%). The volume of intermediate consumption goods and services consumed by the industry over this same period has remained similar. The utilised agricultural area has declined very gradually but steadily. The volume of capital has also declined steadily and at a notable rate.

Against the background of these lower inputs, however, the volume of agricultural output in Denmark has increased a little (both in terms of Gross Value Added and total industry output).

These developments are reflected in the steady increases in agricultural productivity in Denmark since 1990 (an average +1.8% per year in multi-factor productivity and an average +3.9% in partial labour productivity).

Agricultural production in Denmark is dominated by four main sectors; pigs, milk, cereals and cattle. In contrast to the other sectors, the production of pigs intensified during the 1990s; output volumes have increased by nearly half since 1990. This expansion in production came despite a reduction in the number of holdings with pigs, reflected in the fact that the average number of pigs per holding doubled. The expansion in poultry production has been at an even faster pace; output volumes rising by about three-quarters, although the number of holdings almost halved. This expansion in intensive livestock production has seen an increase in the volume of labour on specialist farms.

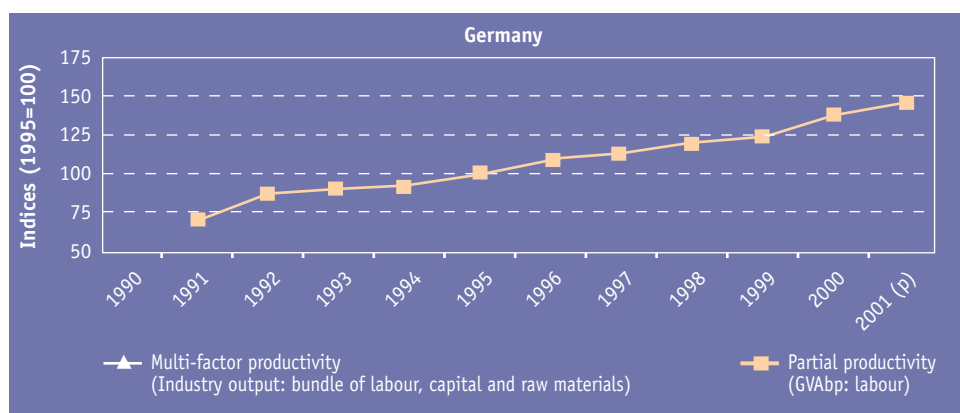


In contrast, the production of cattle has been in decline during the 1990s, with output volumes down a quarter. There have been fewer cattle and falling numbers of holdings with cattle, although the average number of cattle on those remaining holdings increased by about a quarter between 1987 and 1997 (the rise in the average number of cows per holding being particularly strong). Within the specialist grazing livestock farms, the volume of labour declined by about 40% during this same period.

Germany:

Since the reunification of Germany, the speed of reduction in the agricultural workforce has accelerated. This is largely explained by the impact of the restitution of land in the former Eastern Germany back to private ownership. Despite less manpower, the volume of agricultural output (as measured by both the GVA_{bp} and total output measures) grew significantly (particularly in the period since 1995).

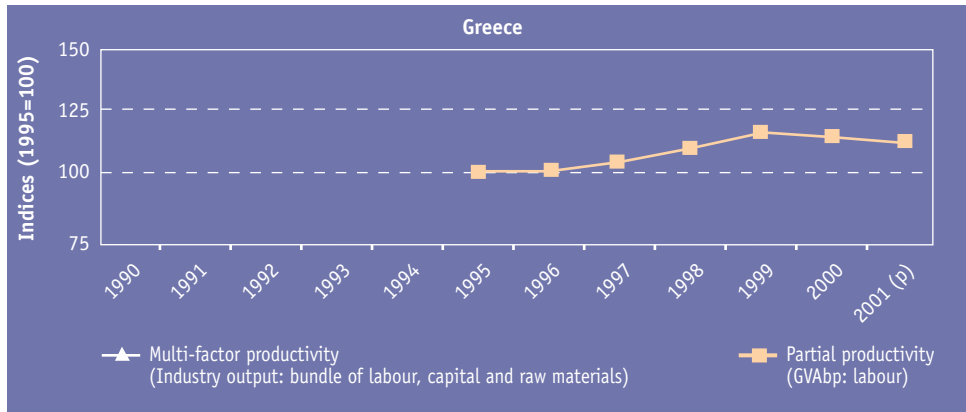
The increases in output volume of the agricultural industry as a whole were driven by the expansion of cereal production (output volumes being an average +2.9% per year higher for the period since reunification). Within the cereals sector, expansion was centred on wheat and maize production (output volumes rising by an annual average +3.3% and +5.4% respectively). The expansion in wheat and grain maize production was based on higher areas sown to these two cereals. Output volumes also increased so markedly because of the rise in average yields (averaged at +2.2% and +3.3% respectively). Associated with this expansion in cereal production area, the volumes of fertilisers and plant protection products used by the industry also rose strongly (an annual average +4.8% and +3.2% per year). Rises in the overall volume of intermediate consumption goods and services used were kept in check by the fall in the volume of feedingstuffs used (as a result of shrinking cattle numbers) and of the maintenance of machinery and buildings.



Greece:

Productivity gains in Greece since 1995 have been of a “recessive” nature; output volumes have declined but rates of decline in the volumes of intermediate consumption and labour have been steeper.

Output volumes in Greece were led lower by reductions in the volumes of cereals and fibre plants. The reduction in the volume of cereal output was due to lower yields (particularly low in 2001 because of the drought conditions) and reduced production areas (particularly for common wheat and barley). The decline in fibre plants has been based on significant reductions in areas cultivated since 1999, although this is exaggerated by the particularly high cultivated area recorded in 1995. Output volumes of the other main products fluctuated but over the period in question there were few discernible trends. Total agricultural area is estimated to have continued to decline.



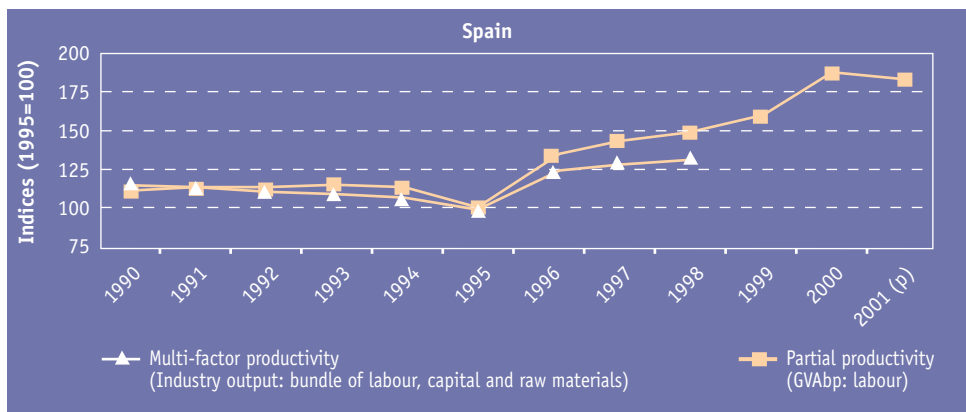
The amount of intermediate consumption goods and services used by the agricultural industry have been in steady decline since 1995 due to lower volumes of fertilisers (linked to the decline in cereal output) and the decline in feedingstuffs (both about 15% lower in 2001 than in 1995).

Although the overall number of holdings has been in decline over a longer period, structural data suggests that this concerns the smallest holdings (those of less than 10ha). Indeed the number of holdings of a size between 10ha and 50ha has even increased a little in the period since 1983.

An interesting feature of the agricultural workforce in Greece is that about 20% of the agricultural workforce are over the age of 65 years. Despite the fact that the number of workers has decreased significantly, the numbers aged over 65 has increased. Furthermore, the majority of farmers in Greece (75% in 1997) are part-time in so much as they provide less than half the labour input of an average full-time worker, and this proportion has remained high since the early 1980s (70% in 1983, although within a larger workforce). This is linked to the fact that on average, the agricultural holding in Greece continues to be smaller than elsewhere in the EU (4.2 ha in 1997, a fraction higher than in 1987).

Spain:

Productivity gains since the beginning of the 1990s in Spain have been of a “progressive” nature, with strong output growth (an annual average of +2.2% and +1.8% per year in terms of GVAbp and total output respectively), coupled with some capital accumulation and a greater use of intermediate consumption products.



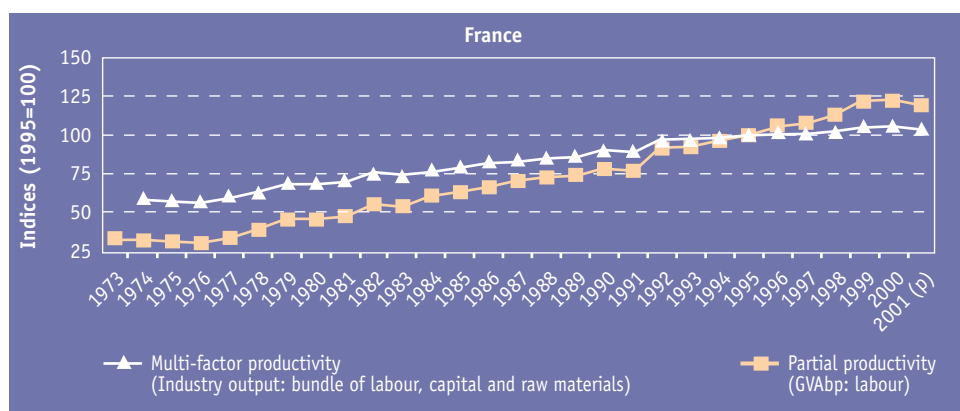
Output growth has been centred around growth in output volumes for animals (pigs and cattle), cereals and fruit. Both pig and cattle populations have increased sharply, and with the number of livestock holdings having decreased, numbers of livestock per holding have doubled (in the case of pigs to the EU average in 1997 although in the case of cattle still considerably down on the EU average). The growth in cereal output has been led by rises for grain maize (with a steady increase in yields, +33% since 1990) but also wheat. In contrast, the production of barley (still the principal cereal) has declined with a steady reduction in area (down a third since 1990).

Despite an average holding size above the EU average (21 ha in 1997), there is a disproportionately high proportion of farmers that work less than half the average time of a full-time worker (some 70% in 1997, up from 64% in 1987). The proportion of older farmers has also risen (from 8% in 1987 to 15% in 1997).

France:

Strong productivity gains in agriculture have also been of a “progressive” nature in France during the last thirty years. There has been relatively robust output growth (annual averages of +1.8% for GVA_{bp} and +1.4% for total output), against a background of capital accumulation (+0.8% per year on average since 1974) and some growth in the volume of intermediate consumption goods and services used (+0.9% per year on average). In contrast, there has been a continued reduction in the volume of agricultural labour (more than halving in the period under review).

Agriculture in France is diverse and there have been a number of factors behind the rise in output volumes. As a whole, the total agricultural area has decreased by about one million hectares (between 1975 and 1997). However, within this lower overall production area, there has been an increase of one and three-quarter million hectares in arable land. This increase, coupled with sharply higher yields of about an average +1.8% per year for wheat (relatively steady throughout), +2.0% per year for barley (particularly the jumps in the mid 1980s and late 1990s) and +2.4% per year for maize (steady throughout), provided strong growth in cereals output volumes. Higher cereal yields have been achieved despite the fact that the volume of fertilisers used has fallen sharply (about -20%) since the beginning of the 1990s. In contrast, the volume of plant protection products used has increased two and a half-fold.



Granivorous livestock numbers (for pigs and poultry) have increased substantially over the reference period. In the case of pigs, expansion has been fastest in the period since the late 1980s. The average number of pigs per holding has increased substantially from a low level (a nine fold rise) to a figure well above the EU average although still about two-thirds less intensive than the group of Member States comprising Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. These changes contrast

with developments for cattle, for which output volumes have been relatively unchanged over the reference period. The overall expansion in animal numbers has required a greater volume of feed (an average +1.3% per year).

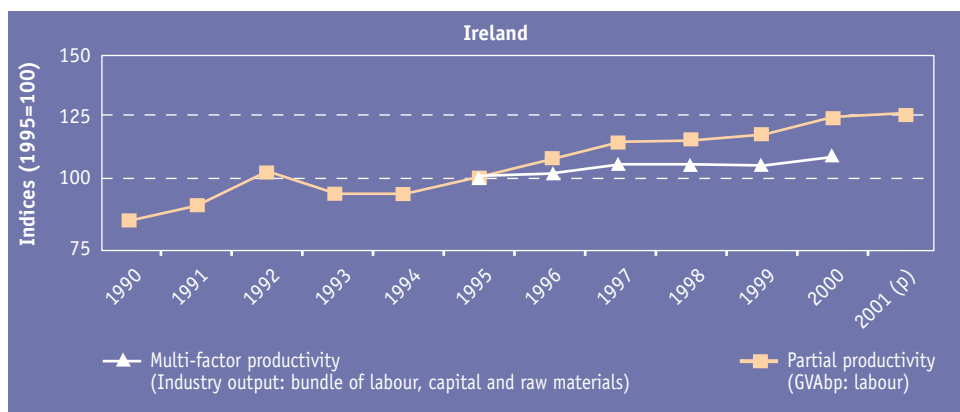
As with other Member States there has been a persistent decline in the volume of agricultural labour. The structure of this labour, though, is a little different from many of the Member States. The numbers of agricultural workers aged over 65 in France has held relatively steady at 8% of the total (in 1979 and 1997), with the other four age categories providing greater and similar proportions. This suggests that an ageing farm workforce is not a characteristic in France. The number of full-time workers in agriculture in France has increased a little from about 35% of the total in 1975 to 40% in 1997. The proportion of workers contributing less than half the average contribution of a full-time worker is also about 40%. This distribution reflects the diverse structure of agriculture in France.

Most of the increase in the consumption of fixed capital can be traced to the period from the early 1970s through until the mid-1980s. In the period since then, although the volume has fluctuated and finished with a rising tendency from the mid-1990s, it has only approached the levels achieved in the mid-1980s.

Ireland:

In the short period between 1995 and 2000, there is thought to have been moderate productivity growth of a “progressive” nature in Ireland; a small rise in the volume of output (an average +0.4% per year) from a lower use of inputs (an average -0.9% per year). The lower volume of the bundle of multi-factor inputs was exclusively due to the steep rate of decline in the volume of agricultural labour; both volumes of intermediate consumption goods and services and the consumption of fixed capital rose moderately. These contrasts explain the divergent trends in the partial productivity indicators for the individual input items.

Agriculture in Ireland is dominated by cattle and milk production. Any “progressive” productivity gains, though, do not appear to come from these main sectors; the volumes of milk and cattle output since 1990 have not been on an upward trend during the extended review period (1990 to 2001). Indeed, there has been relative stability in the supply of milk under the milk quota system and a strong downward move in cattle output since the start of the downward cycle in the cattle population at the end of the 1990s (coinciding with the all the problems of the BSE). The “progressive” nature of the productivity gains in agriculture appear to have come from the output volumes of other livestock. Growth in output volumes has been particularly strong in pig and poultry production. The average number of pigs per holding more than trebled in the decade between 1987 to 1997, to the highest average concentration level in the European Union, with the average number of broilers per holding nearly doubling.



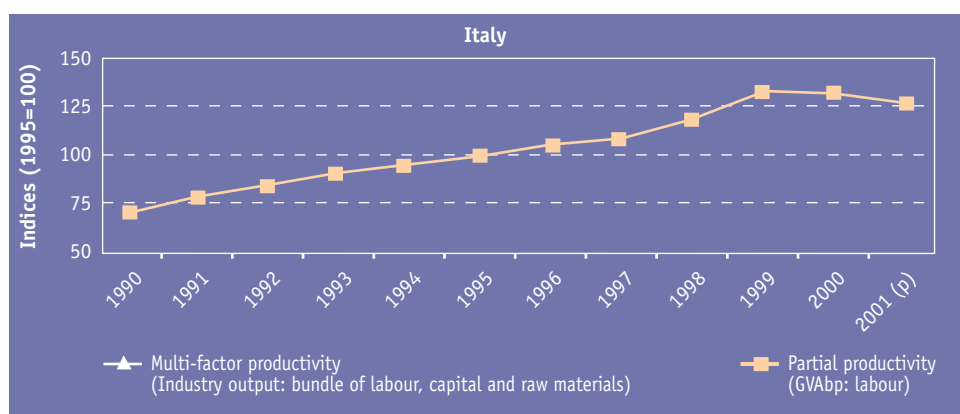
Expansion in intensive granivore livestock production has been behind the rise in the volumes of feedingstuffs and particularly the sharp rise in energy consumption since 1995 (these two inputs developments explaining the overall increase in intermediate consumption volumes).

The decline in the volume of agricultural labour has been at a particularly fast rate in Ireland. This is linked to the rapid reduction in small holdings; between 1975 and 1997, the number of holdings of less than 5 ha declined by as much as 68%. The greatest loss of labour has been for part-time farmers, who have typically farmed these smaller holdings. Full-time workers in Ireland now account for half of the workforce.

Italy:

The volume of agricultural output (both in terms of GVAbp and total output) has increased since 1990. This has been achieved in spite of reductions in the amount of intermediate consumption goods and services used, sharp reductions in the amount of agricultural labour used and a marginal decline in the total agricultural area. These developments suggest sharp gains in productivity.

Two thirds of the agricultural industry in Italy is concerned with diverse crop production. The sensitivity of crops to the weather meant that output volumes of crop products fluctuated strongly between years. Nevertheless, there were upward output volume trends for some of the main crop products. In the case of fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, the reference period finished with significantly higher output levels for the years 1999 to 2001. Although, the volume of cereals declined strongly in 2001, output volume levels remained above those during the early to mid-1990s. Within the cereals sector, the driving force for higher output volumes was the considerable expansion in grain maize production; the area of grain maize increased by about 30% over the reference period (at the expense of barley and wheat in particular) with a similar rise in average yields (those of barley and wheat remaining rather unchanged).



Within the animal sector, there was output volume growth for pigs (steady increases over the reference period) and cattle (restricted to the period up until 1998). Nevertheless, there were strong declines in livestock numbers for cattle, and within this dairy cows. The pig population in 2001 was also down on the peak cycle numbers in 1990 but had picked up strongly since the cycle trough of the mid-1990s. Within the pig sector, there appeared to be a move towards increasing numbers of fattening pigs between 50 and 100 kg.

The difference between the trends in livestock numbers and their output volumes (with rising carcass weights) was underlined by the steady and relatively steep decline in the volume of feedingstuffs used by the agricultural industry. The decline in overall intermediate consumption volumes was further assisted by the steep decline in the use of fertilisers.

The number of agricultural holdings in Italy fell steeply in the decade between 1987 and 1997 (a loss approaching some half a million holdings). These holdings were largely small holdings of under 10ha, with numbers above this size remaining relatively steady. Such losses have been accompanied by a considerable downsizing of the agricultural labour force, which has concerned part-time workers in particular who represent about 85% of all workers. Nevertheless, Italy still has more agricultural labour input than any other Member State (a fifth of the EU total). As with some other Member States, the country is experiencing an ageing of the agricultural workforce. There has been an upward trend in the numbers of workers over 65 years old but reductions in other age categories. Indeed nearly half of all workers were aged over 55 years in 1997.

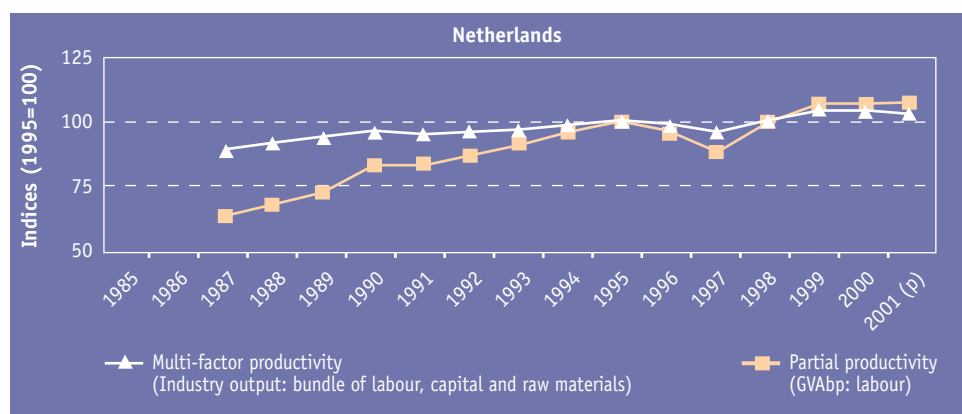
Luxembourg:

Unfortunately, it is not possible to present the results for Luxembourg because the revised Economic Accounts for Agriculture have not yet been verified.

Netherlands:

The Netherlands has experienced rates of growth in the volume of output of the agricultural industry that compare favourably with most other Member States (rates averaging +3.1% per year for GVA_{bp} and +1.5% per year for total output between 1986 and 2001). This growth has been supported by productivity gains as well as capital accumulation.

The growth in agricultural industry output has been driven by the expansion in vegetable and horticultural (nursery plants, ornamental plants and flowers) production. Fresh vegetable production grew strongly during the opening part of the reference period, having reached a plateau since about 1992. This development closely followed the rise and subsequent stability in the area under outdoor fresh vegetables (rather than that under glass). Plant and flower production has expanded at a relatively consistent and fast rate (output volumes rising at an average +5.1% per year). Areas under glass and outdoor have increased, with average areas per holding rising strongly (to the highest averages among the Member States).



The expansion of plant and flower production under glass, particularly when providing off-season supplies, has required greater amounts of energy, for both gas and electricity. Overall intermediate consumption goods and services volumes, however, were remarkably steady over the reference period. Offsetting the higher volumes of energy and “other goods and services” (incl. water rates), were lower volumes for fertilisers and feedingstuffs. The reduction in the use of fertilisers is largely due to the tightening of tough environmental laws. The decline in the volume of feed used, however, is explained by the fall in the number of cattle; over the reference period the cattle population is estimated to have fallen

from about 5.1 million head to 3.8 million head, with that of dairy cows falling from 1.9 million head to 1.5 million head. Although the volume of milk has remained steady under production quotas, with an increase in milk yield per cow, output volumes of cattle have declined. Under the review period there appears to have been an almost complete pig cycle with rising volumes and pig numbers to the mid-1990s, followed by a downward change to levels similar to the beginning of the reference period.

Declines in the volume of agricultural labour have been at a much slower rate than other Member States. Specialist horticultural production required increasing volumes of labour, particularly in the period through until 1993. Specialist sheep, goats and other grazing livestock have also taken on more labour input. These gains, in particular, have helped reduce the impact of the reduction in labour input on specialist dairy holdings. The developments in these sectors also help explain the changing structure of labour between non-salaried and salaried workers; the proportion of salaried labour rising from 25% to 35% of the agricultural workforce during the reference period (which translates to an increase in the equivalent of 17,500 full-time salaried workers). Dairy farms are typically family farms and the increased labour input on horticultural holdings (of which there are steadily decreasing numbers) tends to be salaried labour.

Horticultural production is capital intensive and the expansions that have taken place are also reflected in the strong rise in capital accumulation (an average +2.9% per year, setting the Netherlands apart from other Member States). Such capital accumulation alone explains the overall rise in the multi-factor input volume.

Austria:

Comparisons between the beginning and end of the review period (1990 to 2001) show that there has been little volume growth in agricultural output in Austria, despite strong increases in 1998 and 1999. This pattern is also the case for the developments in the volume of intermediate consumption goods and services used. There has also been little change in capital input over the review period.

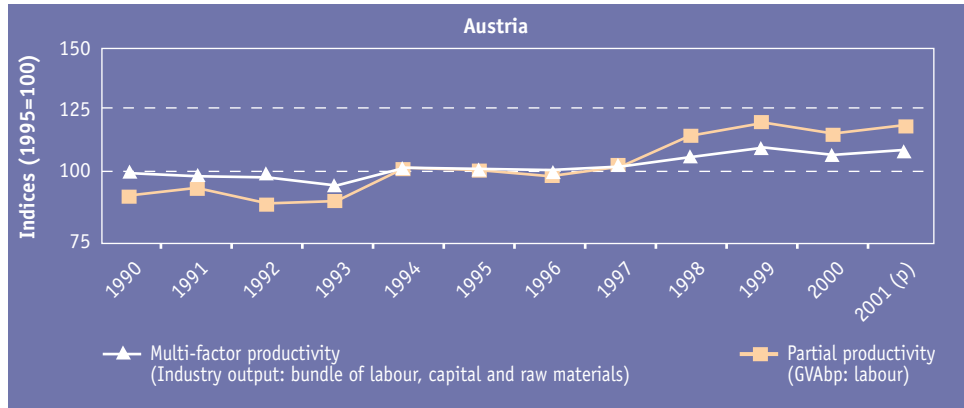
These developments help explain why the changes in multi-factor productivity so closely reflect the changes in the partial productivity of labour ⁽⁶⁴⁾.

Developments in the key products within the animal sector, when put together, exemplify the overall volume developments for the industry as a whole. The volume of milk output was relatively steady during the period 1990 to 1996. Since then, however, there has been relatively strong volume growth, despite the fact that the number of dairy cows has continued to fall sharply (down about 250 000 head between 1991 and 2000). In contrast, the volume of cattle output has been on a downward trend since the early 1990s, despite a pick up in 1999. Although the number of pigs (and their output volume) peaked in 1998, since when there have been significant reductions, the volume of pig output at the end of the review period was a little higher than at the start.

Within the crop sector, the volume of wine output in 2000 and 2001 was down on the above-average level of 1999 and a little down on the levels in 1990 and 1991. Nevertheless, volumes at the end of the review period were significantly higher than the period 1992-1997. In the second half of the 1990s, the volumes of fresh fruit were marked higher than in the first half, peaking in 2000 when volumes of summer apples, pears and plums were high. The volume of cereals in Austria was lower at the end of the review period than the beginning, despite a marked upturn in 2001. Within the group, the area sown to cereals was fairly steady between 1992 and 2001 although significantly lower than in 1991. The main loss of area

⁽⁶⁴⁾ With the figures for agricultural labour input in Austria still under review, the provisional nature of the productivity indicators should be emphasised.

has been to barley, which ceased to be the most widely sown of the cereals in 1998. The area sown to wheat has increased sharply in the last two years of the review period with that of grain maize being on a slight decline. For wheat and barley, although there were relatively strong annual fluctuations in yields, there does not appear to be any upward trend. In contrast, grain maize yields have been rising despite the lower yields recorded in 2001.



Within the intermediate consumption goods and services sector, there were significant changes within input groups. Although the overall volume of feedingstuffs consumed by the industry finished the review period a little lower than the beginning of the 1990s, within the group there were increasing amounts of feed purchased from outside the industry (up by nearly 50%). This rise in external feed was at the expense of feed produced and consumed on the same holding (down about 15%), although this is still the most common supply of feed. Volumes of “other goods and services” purchased rose steadily and sharply, doubling between 1990 and 1999 before falling back a little. In contrast, there was a steady and sharp fall in the amount of maintenance of materials.

There has been steady erosion of the capital stock in Austria since 1995. However, stronger capital accumulation in the first half of the 1990s from a low level in 1990 is reflected in the small average rise in capital over the review period as a whole.

The most distinctive trend in inputs has been the continued decline in the volume of agricultural labour (a total fall of -22% over the review period, the equivalent of nearing 50 000 full-time workers, although see Footnote 64). Almost exclusively, these workers have been family workers not receiving a salary but rather sharing in farm profits.

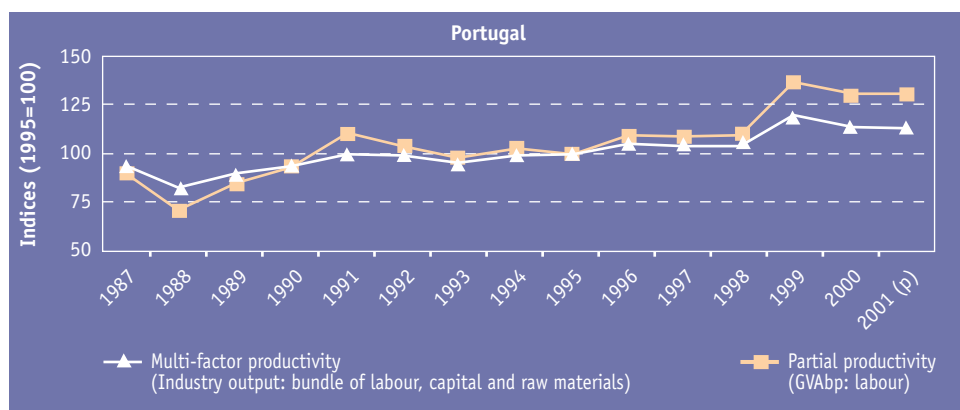
Portugal:

Agricultural productivity gains in Portugal only relate to the partial labour productivity measure (an average +2.9% per year) and the multi-factor indicator (an average +1.4% per year). These gains were of a “regressive” nature because the rate of input decline was even faster than the significant decline in output volume.

The notable declines in output volume (averaging -2.5% per year in terms of GVAbp and -0.5% per year in terms of total output) were driven by the fall in output volume of cattle. Domestic sales and slaughtering of adult bovine have fallen sharply over the review period, leading to a steep decline in output volume (down by a little over half). However, it is important to underline the fact that cattle numbers have remained relatively even to rising (1.4 million head in 2000). The apparent paradox is explained by the increasing number of animals classified as “fixed assets”. With output volumes of three other key agricultural products remaining little changed between the ends of the reference period (fresh

vegetables, poultry and cereals), the fuller effect of this decline in cattle output volume on levels for the agricultural industry as a whole was noted.

The relative stability in cereal volumes, despite strong annual fluctuations caused by weather conditions, was achieved despite across-the-board reductions in production areas; the total area of cereals declined by half over the review period to some half a million hectares, with the reductions for soft wheat (the area of durum wheat rising sharply from 1999), oats and grain maize being particularly strong. The increase in yields, however, was restricted to grain maize (which more than doubled). Apart from grain maize, therefore, output volumes of the other cereal types declined, exaggerated by the poor harvest in 2001.



Some further downward pressure on industry output volume over the review period available came from wine, although the strong annual fluctuations make trends rather more difficult to assess. There have been relatively average harvests in the past three years but at the start of the review period, there were exceptional yields in 1987 and 1990.

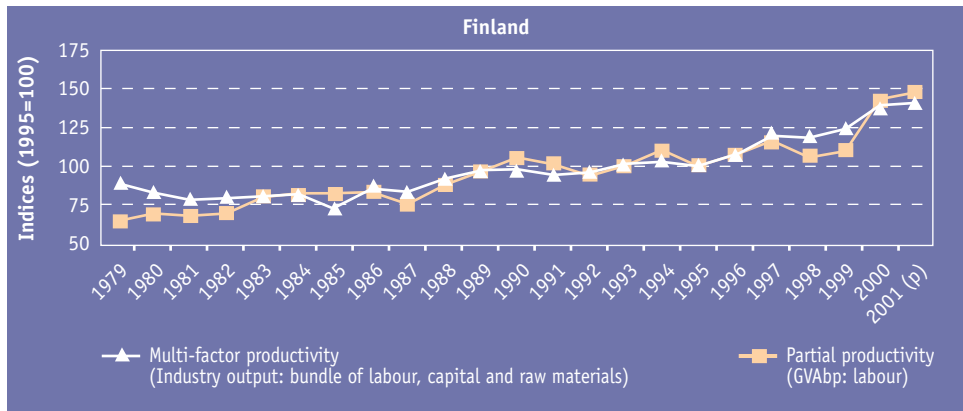
In contrast to other sectors within the industry, the volume of milk output increased significantly (more than doubling). This has been achieved through greater yields per cow, a part result of the restructuring of the livestock industry during the review period. Although there has been some regular reduction in dairy herd numbers since 1996, improvements in yields have still resulted in ever increasing volumes (albeit there being a fall in 2001).

The volume of intermediate consumption goods and services used by the agricultural industry increased strongly over the period in question. These increases can be traced to the greater volumes of feed consumed by rising livestock numbers, rising use of "other goods and services" and greater maintenance of tools and buildings. Figures suggest a run-down in capital, centred on the period 1992 to 1997, since when there has been relative stability in the volume of fixed capital consumption.

The main reason for the overall decline in input volumes has been the steep and continued reduction in the volume of agricultural labour. Labour reductions have been for both non-salaried (family labour in Portugal) and salaried labour, although the former still predominates (accounting for about 75% of total labour). Part-time work still predominates agriculture in Portugal, with over 60% of total persons working less than half the average time of a normal full-time worker, and a further 24% between half- and full-time. Indeed, structural data suggests that the greatest rates of decline in persons in agriculture have been for the full-time workers. A striking feature of the labour force in Portugal is that there are more farmers aged over 55 years than under, with many more over 65 years old (more than 25% in 1997) than under 35 years old (about 17% in 1997). Longer-term structural data points to a marked ageing of the workforce, with many farmers continuing to work into old age on their small holdings (holdings under 10 ha still accounting for 88% of all holdings in Portugal in 1997).

Finland:

There have been strong multi-factor productivity gains in Finland during the period since 1979 (an annual average of +2.2%). With small falls in the volume of output during the review (average annual declines of -0.5% for GVA_{bp} and -0.2% for total output), and declines in the multi-input volume bundle, these gains have been of a “regressive” nature but point to significant technical changes.



The agricultural industry in Finland is dominated by the animal sector. Within the sector dairy farming is the primary employer in the industry and milk is the most important contributor to the value of the output of the agricultural industry. The downward pressure on the volume of industry output can be traced in large part to the reduction in the volume of milk output that came with the introduction of quotas (the cow herd falling sharply). This downward pressure was underlined by the reduction in the volume of cattle output (cattle numbers also falling sharply to about one million head).

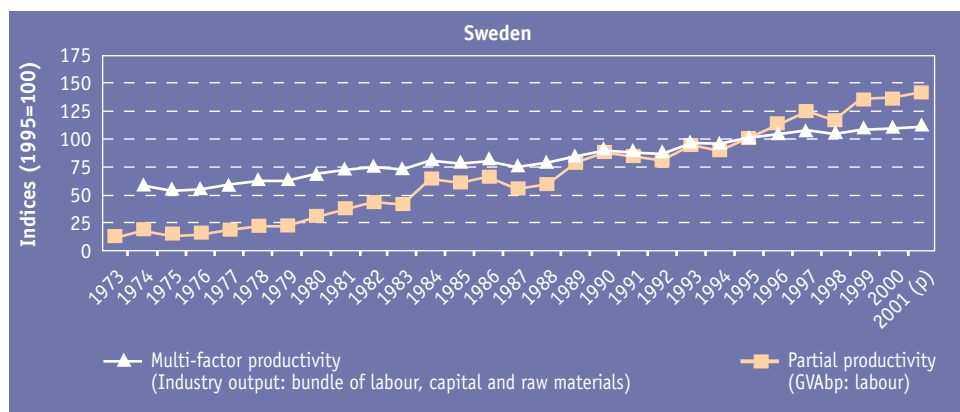
Output volume gains were somewhat restricted to the crop sector, where there was continued expansion in fresh vegetable production and, despite some relatively poor harvests in recent years, some expansion in cereal production (areas increasing through until the end of the review period but yields fluctuating wildly).

The volume of labour is estimated to have declined sharply and continuously over the period under review. Nevertheless, latest structural data shows that there is a relatively strong proportion of young farmers; three-quarters of the agricultural labour input was aged under 55 years old, with almost a quarter under 35 years old. About half of all agricultural workers were engaged less than half-time in 1997, with about a third working the equivalent of at least full-time.

Sweden:

In reviewing the productivity developments for Sweden in the period from 1974 to 2001, it should be borne in mind that Sweden was not a member of the European Union until 1995. For the majority of the period under review, therefore, developments occurred outside the immediate influence of the Common Agricultural Policy.

During the period under review, there have been strong increases in output volumes (averaging +3.6% per year in terms of GVA_{bp} and +0.8% per year in terms of total output) against a background of reductions in the input volumes of intermediate consumption goods and services, capital and labour. This suggests that there have been significant technical changes in the agricultural industry in Sweden.



The strong rise in the output volume of the agricultural industry over the review period has been the result of specific expansions at particular moments. The first significant spurt of output growth was the result of expansion in milk production in the period through until 1985 (output volumes coming close to tripling over the eleven-year period). Such expansion was met with a voluntary quota scheme in 1985, which although subsequently abolished in 1989, had the effect of curbing production. Since joining the EU milk production has remained very steady (just over 10% down from the peak production level in 1985). The second wave of growth can be attributed to the expansion in “ornamental plant and flower production” (including Christmas trees) and fresh vegetables. Since the mid-1980s, output volumes of these two product sectors have risen steeply (each rising by about a third again), with specific programmes being run just before accession in order to strengthen competitiveness. The third major push has come with the increase in cattle output volumes during the 1990s (since the late 1980s, output volumes having risen by almost half again). Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the overall cattle population has fallen in the period for which data are available (1974 to 2001). Running the length of the period under review, there has been a significant expansion in poultry production (output volumes more than tripling).

This growth in output volumes for the agricultural industry has been achieved despite a steady reduction in intermediate consumption goods and services since 1978. This decline in input goods and services can largely be explained by the rapid decline in the volume of fertilisers used by the industry since the early to mid-1980s, as tighter environmental regulations were put in place, and the steady but considerable reduction in the volume of maintenance of materials and buildings. It is also important to underline the development for feed, since this is the primary intermediate consumption input in the agricultural industry; despite some cyclical fluctuations in feed consumption to fit with animal production cycles, the volume of feed has remained relatively steady over the review period. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that since 1990 increasing volumes of feed are being sourced from other agricultural holdings than from outside the agricultural industry, although own produced and consumed feed together with feed from outside the industry still dominate.

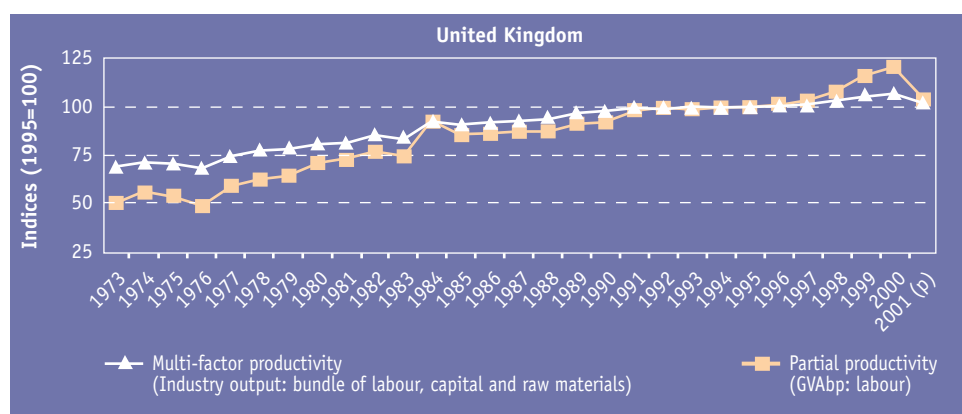
The decline in the volume of fixed capital consumption has been restricted to the decline in the fixed capital of equipment in the period since 1988 (a significant fall of about 45%). In this period, the capital accumulation in buildings has accelerated.

There has been a steep and steady decline in the volume of agricultural labour during the review period (a total decrease of about 60%). These declines have been for both non-salaried labour input (essentially family labour) and salaried labour input and have decreased at similar rates. Non-salaried labour still predominates the remaining labour force, accounting for about 75% in 2001. The recent structural data that exists suggests that specialist dairy holdings account for the greatest proportion of labour input (about 31% in 1997), then mixed crops /livestock holdings (16%), cereals (14%), general cropping (13%) and horticulture

(6%). The majority (61%) of agricultural labour is less than half time engaged in agricultural activity (full-time engaged persons accounting for about 22%). Although there is greater labour input aged under 35 years old than over 65 years old (unlike the relationship in most Southern European Member States), the distinction is much less noticeable than for the other Scandinavian countries; labour input over 65 years old accounting for about 14% of the total and 17% for under 35 years old in Sweden, compared to 11% and 35% respectively in Denmark and 7% and 22% in Finland.

United Kingdom:

In analysing the developments in productivity in the United Kingdom it is important to distinguish between two separate sub-periods, before and after about 1992. Productivity gains of a “progressive” nature were strongest in the opening two decades, with robust output volume growth built from higher volumes of intermediate consumption and capital accumulation. Since then “productivity” gains have slowed and been of a more “regressive” nature, with lower agricultural output volumes but a faster falls in the input volume bundle (lower volumes of intermediate consumption, capital input but particularly the continued reduction in labour).



Milk is the most valuable agricultural commodity in the United Kingdom. As with many other Member States, the volume of milk output peaked in 1983, the year before milk quotas were introduced. These controls on milk production curbed the progressive growth which had taken place from the mid-1970s. There was a subsequent downward trend in output volume (totalling about 19% through until 2001), resulting from a downsizing of the national dairy herd and despite rising yields per cow.

One of the few increases in the volume of cattle output recorded over the period was in 1984 and this had much to do with the slaughter of cows to accommodate the new milk policy. Since the mid-1980s, however, there was a clear downward trend in the volume of cattle output which has accelerated with the BSE and foot and mouth limitation policy and the lack of profitability in the sector. Some stability to the animal sector was provided by the expansion in poultry production; the volume of output doubled since the start of the 1980s, reflecting growing demand for white meat. Until the recent foot and mouth crisis, there was also an upward trend in the volumes of sheep and pig output.

The volume of final crop output reached a high in 1984, with expansion in cereals output, oilseeds production and a good fruit harvest. Final crop output volumes then fell back principally due to the lower volume of cereals output. A new peak was reached in 1996, with the easing of the set-aside rate for arable crops helping cereal and oilseeds output volumes to new highs. This coincided with good harvests for root crops and a surge in horticultural production.

The volume of intermediate consumption goods and services increased relatively steadily through until the mid-1990s. However, volumes have since fallen back, particularly for feedingstuffs, as an impact of the BSE and foot and mouth crises and the loss of livestock numbers. The volume of fertilisers and plant protection products used in agriculture in the United Kingdom rose particularly strongly during the period of expansion in cereal and oilseed production at the start of the 1980s. Although use of the latter continued to grow during following years, the amount of fertilisers used first stabilised and has also fallen sharply at the end of the review period. The steady rise in the use of services and the cost of these services was also a feature of the times.

Over the review period there was a steady decline in the volume of agricultural labour. The largest reductions have been for labour on specialist dairy farms, specialist mixed crop – livestock farms and specialist field crop – grazing livestock combined. The only area where there has been an increase in labour input has been on specialist sheep holdings (although not at the rate of increase in such holdings).

Over the review period there has been a small decline in the total agricultural area. There has been a far more noticeable decline in the number of holdings, which has resulted in the average area per holding rising even further away from the EU average (almost four-times the average in 1997). In large part this distinction continues to be most noticeable for arable farms although average livestock holdings are also among the largest in the European Union.

Technical box

In choosing the precise measures of agricultural productivity, Eurostat has had to make a number of choices; these have principally concerned the *measures of output*, *the measures of input*, *the price measures*, *the weights to be used for the factor inputs in the multi-factor indicator*, *quality adjustment of labour and the index system to be used for the weights*.

In making its choices Eurostat has had to face both theoretical and practical difficulties, the latter predominantly being dictated by data availability. One clear policy, however, is that the agricultural productivity indicators should be based within the frameworks of the revised Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA'97) and their coherent counterpart, the Agricultural Labour Input (ALI) statistics.

Measures of output: Eurostat is aware that the outputs from agricultural production are more than just physical measures of agricultural produce; there can be tangible environmental and social outputs (resulting from policies to stem desertification for example). However, the integration of environmental and social accounting into agricultural accounts is, whilst under discussion, some years from fruition. It is for this reason that Eurostat has adopted the measures of output (measured in constant price terms because of the heterogeneity of products) and indices from its Economic Accounts for Agriculture only.

Measures of input: In not choosing to adopt a Total Factor Productivity (TFP) measure, Eurostat has made the choice to exclude land as a factor input from its calculations. The main reason for this concerns the absence of quality data on land prices in the Member States, that would be part of the weighting scheme. Additionally, there is the difficulty of trying to measure the implicit rental of owner-occupied land. Given that the volume of land was also thought to be the most stable factor input, Eurostat chose not to include this input item and, therefore, to settle for a multi-factor rather than total factor input.

The OECD manual prefers the use of actual hours worked as the favoured measure of *labour input*, with the use of full-time labour equivalents and persons, progressively less good alternatives. In opting for full-time labour equivalent data, Eurostat recognised the absence of data on hours actually worked for those working in the agricultural industry as a critical factor. However, on a more positive note, the Agricultural Labour Input (ALI) statistics, from which the full-time labour equivalent data (measure in Annual Work Units) are taken are fully coherent with the coverage of the agricultural industry adopted as the measure of output (taken from EAA'97). Furthermore, the ALI statistics are already a type of labour account, in so far as they do combine existing data sources within a harmonised framework. In some Member States, changing definitions over time in what is considered normal full-time work have also been taken into account using chain indices to provide coherent (unaffected by definitional change) developments.

Price measures: Basic prices for output have been selected since they are the principal focus of the EAA'97 and they reflect *the amount retained by the producer [and] is the price most relevant for his decision making process* (OECD, 2001). Eurostat did, however, carry out empirical work to look at the impact of adopting a producer price. This work showed there to be almost no difference in the measure of output when weighted in terms of either basic or producer prices. This seemed to be explained by the accounting procedure adopted for breaking down subsidies into volume and price components, in so far as the change in the volume component of the subsidies reflected the volume change in the product to which the subsidy was linked.

Weights for factor inputs: The multi-factor productivity measure adopted requires weighting schemes for three factor inputs; labour, capital, and raw materials.

Total labour input comprises both salaried and non-salaried labour input. The weight for salaried labour input is the compensation of employees (in current euro prices). The weight for non-salaried labour input is based on the implicit average compensation per employee. The alternative was to base this on a three year average of net entrepreneurial income. The empirical work carried out, suggested that there was little difference between the two methods. Eurostat adopted the compensation per employee approach for non-salaried labour input, against the OECD's view that *a common way to deal with this point is to assume that average compensation [...] of a self-employed person equals that of a wage earner* (OECD, 2001).

The choice of weight for *capital input* is not the preferred option of the OECD, because of the practical problems in drawing up a capital stock, as well the problem that money spent on building capital stock could have been used in another way, which would have opened up the issue of appropriate interest rates on alternative investments. Instead, Eurostat has used the current prices of consumption of fixed capital as its weight.

Raw materials are weighted by the current purchase prices of intermediate consumption.

Adjustment of labour input: The adjustment of labour input for differences in type of labour is the preferred approach of the OECD. Whilst recognising the heterogeneity of labour, Eurostat was faced with data problems; although it would have been possible to break down the volume of labour according to various socio-demographic characteristics (such as age and education among others) there were no data sources available for the corresponding breakdown of remuneration of these labour classes. From a policy perspective there was also uncertainty about whether it was desirable to quality adjust to "constant quality labour inputs".

Index system to be used for the weights: Productivity is usually measured as a quantity index of output over a quantity index of inputs. Indices are required because the heterogeneity of goods and services does not permit simply adding up unit of different commodities. However, the results of the index aggregation are in general sensitive to the choice of a specific index number formula (OECD, 2001). Using annual weights against annual volumes creates a bias, because growth rates between years can reflect changes in weights. Following the view that *Fisher and Törnqvist* [index systems] come out first on most criteria (OECD, 2001), the Task Force proposed to adopt a Fisher index number formula for weighting the input bundle. As with the output and input indices, the index system is based on 1995 = 100.

In **mathematical terms** the multi-factor productivity measure is derived in the following way:

The Fisher index (F) for inputs is derived as

$$F = \sqrt{LxP}$$

where

L = Laspeyres index for inputs P = Paasche index for inputs

$$L = \frac{\sum_i \left(w_i^0 \frac{q_i^t}{q_i^0} \right)}{\sum_i w_i^0} \frac{1}{P} = \frac{\sum_i \left(w_i^t \frac{q_i^0}{q_i^t} \right)}{\sum_i w_i^t}$$

where,

W_0, W_t = weight at reference (1995) and current price respectively

Q_0, Q_t = volume index at reference (1995) and constant price respectively

i = type of input (labour, capital, intermediate consumption)

The multi-factor productivity index is:

Output index / Fisher index

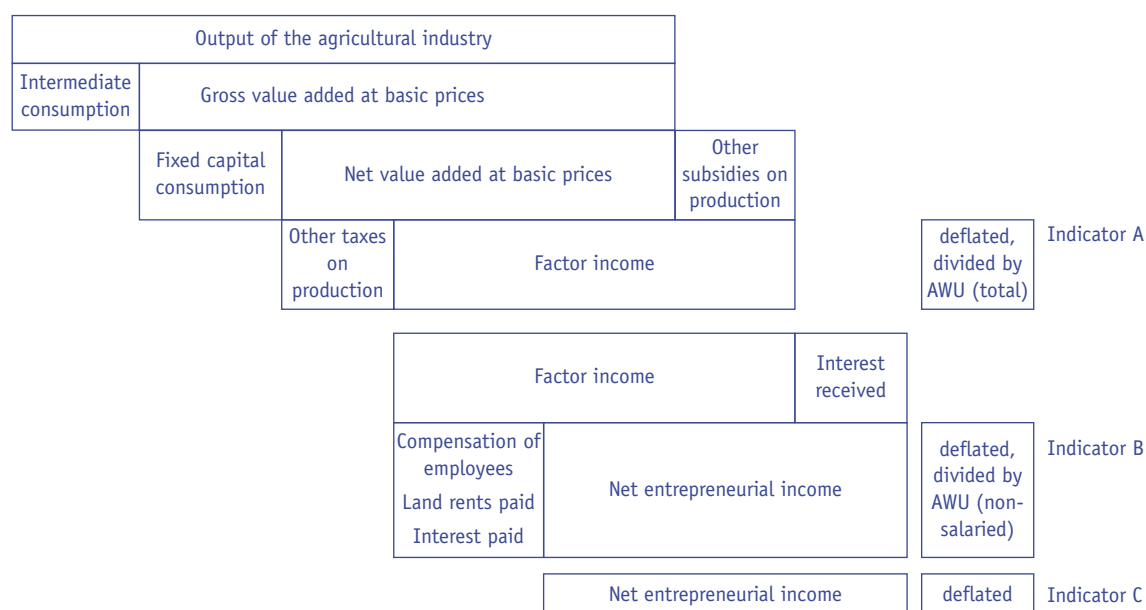
ANNEXES

- I. Notes on methodology**
- II. Detailed tables on the income from agricultural activity in the EU**
- III. Detailed tables on the agricultural productivity in the EU**

I. Notes on methodology

A.1. The income indicators

The estimates of the agricultural income indicators are based on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA 97) ⁽⁶⁵⁾, which in turn have been based on the ESA 95 (European System of Accounts). The three income indicators are calculated as follows (a detailed description of the calculation steps can be found in the introduction to this report):



The data refer to the agricultural industry, i.e. they focus on **agricultural output (goods and services)** resulting from a main or secondary activity, including the **output of inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities** (see below, Section A.2) on agricultural holdings. The income aggregates and indicators used in Chapters 1 and 2 of this publication do not indicate the total or disposable income of households engaged in agriculture, since income may be derived from sources (other activities, wages or salaries, social benefits, property income) other than “agricultural activity” in the

⁽⁶⁵⁾ Cf. Eurostat (2000): *Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF97 (Rev. 1.1)*, Theme 5, Methods and Nomenclatures, Luxembourg. This Manual is now available in all eleven official languages of the European Communities.

strict sense. In other words, **agricultural income** as described and analysed in this report must not be regarded as farmers' total income ⁽⁶⁶⁾.

For **Indicator B** (the index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income per non-salaried annual work unit), data for 14 Member States of the European Union only are shown in this report; for methodological reasons no Indicator B is calculated for Germany, because in the new Länder of eastern Germany there are a number of holdings organised as legal persons, in which, unlike sole proprietorships and partnerships, wages and salaries are paid to all workers, including the members of/partners in the enterprise. Holdings which are legal persons thus produce corporate profits (or losses) with no unpaid labour force. In such a situation, Indicator B, the denominator of which is determined by changes in non-salaried labour input, would be overestimated in relation to an actual individual income.

The income indicators published here refer to **calendar years**, and thus the figures differ from those in the publications of certain countries which base their calculations on financial years.

A.2. The new methodology of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA 97)

The introduction of the new methodology has resulted in a number of changes in the agricultural accounts data, as a result of both the revision of the methodology itself and the use of new data sources. Some of the changes have had a direct impact on value added and thus on agricultural income measures, whereas others have altered only the level of certain aggregates without affecting value added or the income measures ⁽⁶⁷⁾.

Revisions which have had no impact on the level of agricultural income indicators (all things being equal) are:

1. The valuation of **output at basic prices**. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products.
2. The **abandonment of the concept of national farm**: besides output sold by agricultural units (to units outside the agricultural industry or to other agricultural units), stocked or used for own consumption, the output of the agricultural industry includes that share which is used as intermediate consumption by the unit which produced it (for example, cereals used as animal feed).

Methodological revisions which did have an impact on the level of agricultural income indicators include, more particularly:

1. **The recording of non-agricultural secondary activities** of agricultural units where these activities cannot be separated from the principal agricultural activity. These are, mainly, the processing of agricultural products and agri-tourism ("holidays on the farm").
2. **The exclusion of the output of units producing solely for own final consumption** (e.g. the kitchen gardens of those who are not farmers) and for which agriculture is purely a **leisure activity**.
3. The recording of transactions on an **accruals basis**, meaning that the amounts are recorded during the year in which the amount due or claim is created, transformed or ceases to exist. For

⁽⁶⁶⁾ For further information on this subject, please see footnote 7 in the introduction.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ For more details on the differences between the new and old methodologies, see *Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry, EAA/EA97 (Rev. 1.1)*.

example, the value of subsidies recorded in the accounts for year n corresponds to aid granted in year n even if all or part of the amount in question is paid in year n+1 or later.

4. The reclassification of certain agricultural aid which used to be classed as “subsidies” and which will now be recorded as “**capital transfers**”. The value of this aid will no longer be included in the calculation of income.

A.3. Agricultural labour input

Agricultural labour input is calculated in **annual work units (AWU)** to reflect the role of part-time and seasonal work in agriculture. An AWU is equivalent to the time worked by one person employed full time in agriculture on a holding over the whole year.

As in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, the methodology used for statistics on agricultural labour input has been revised⁽⁶⁸⁾. Under the new methodology, there is a distinction between an AWU of non-salaried labour input and an AWU of salaried labour input, the two combining to give total AWUs.

The data published and used here to calculate the agricultural income indicators are based on changes in the number of AWUs. The harmonisation of time series at European Union level is an ongoing process.

A.4. Aggregation of European Union data

Indices and rates of change for the European Union as a whole (EU-15 unless otherwise stated) can be calculated either as weighted averages of national indices or rates of change, or calculated directly from Community aggregates which in turn are calculated by converting national data into ecus/euros. In both cases, a base year has to be chosen: in the first case, the one used for establishing the different countries’ share in the calculation of European Union averages, and in the second case the base year whose rates of change are used for the aggregate calculations.

In this report, the calculations for the short-term (changes in 2001 compared with 2000) and long-term (from 1990 to 2001) sections are based on slightly different methods and on different base years.

For the **short-term section** (Chapters 1 and 2 and Tables A.4 to A.8 of Annex II), the rates of change in the volumes and nominal and real values of the European Union for 2001 compared with 2000 were calculated as **weighted averages** of the corresponding estimated rates of change in the Member States. The weighting factors have been calculated from **EAA data for 2000**, converted into euro at **2000 exchange rates**: these weighting factors are, of course, specific to each item. Rates of change of nominal and real prices have been derived from those of values and volumes. All in all, the method based on 2000 appears to be the most appropriate for short-term analysis and the most in tune with the method used by the Member States for calculating rates of change in volumes and prices in 2001 for mixed product groups.

For the **long-term section** (Tables A.9 et seq. of Annex II), income indices and rates of change in volumes and values for the European Union were calculated from **EU aggregates expressed in ecus/euros at constant 1995 exchange rates**; for real values, **the deflators are also based on 1995 = 100**. The price indices and rates of change are derived from the corresponding values and volumes. For reasons of consistency, the EAA at constant 1995 prices is used in the calculation of indices and rates of change in volumes and prices for each Member State.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ Cf. Eurostat (2000): *Target methodology for agricultural labour input statistics (Rev. 1)*, Theme 5, Methods and Nomenclature series, Luxembourg.

A.5 Calculation of deflated time series

For each Member State, **indices and rates of change in the real-terms prices and values** of individual products, aggregates and indicators are obtained by deflating the corresponding nominal figures with the **implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices**. For long-term series, use is made of the GDP price index with base 1995 = 100. For short-term changes, i.e. 2001 compared with 2000, the rates of change for this index for 2001 and all Member States (with the exception of Germany, France, the Netherlands and Austria, which were sending Eurostat their own estimates) are forecasts from the European Commission's Economic and Financial Affairs Directorate-General.

There are a number of important points in favour of using this deflator, such as its reliability and comparability. The implicit GDP price index is an indicator of trends in the general level of prices of all goods and services produced in a national economy. The price index of final national uses could also serve as an appropriate deflator. Unlike the GDP price index, this takes immediate account of the influence of external trade and thus reacts faster and less ambiguously to price changes for imports (e.g. energy price changes). However, to ensure comparability with other Commission publications, it was decided not to introduce a new deflator.

Real values for the European Union as a whole are calculated by deflating each Member State's nominal values (at current prices) with the implicit GDP price index of the country concerned and converting the results into ecus/euros (at 1995 exchange rates for the long term and 2000 rates for the short term, as indicated above). The results are then added together to give real values for the European Union. These aggregates, in real values, are then used for calculating indices and rates of change for EU 15, obviating the need to calculate a "European Union deflator". In particular, it is the European Union income aggregates in this deflated form expressed in 1995 ecus/euros that are set against the number of annual work units in the European Union as a whole for the calculation of the trend in income indicators for EU-15 (and EUR-12).

$$IND A_{EU,t} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{FI_{i,t}}{GDPpi_{i,t}} \times ER_{i,95}}{\sum_i ALI_{total,i,t}}$$

where:

- IND A = Indicator A (in ecus/euros per AWU);
- FI = Agricultural factor income (in national currency);
- GDPpi = Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (1995=100);
- ER = Exchange rate (1 ecus/euros = ...national currency);
- ALI_{total} = Total agricultural labour input (in AWU);
- i = Member State (B...UK);
- t = Year (1973 ... 2001).

Finally, this method makes the calculation of a deflator for the European Union as a whole unnecessary, and therefore none is given in this publication. However, the "average rate of inflation for the European Union" which could be derived from the above-mentioned real value calculation (a rate which would in fact differ, depending on the product or aggregate chosen for calculating it) would not correspond to the figures in the Commission's other publications for the average change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product in the European Union (as this rate of change is generally calculated from each Member State's share in the European Union's GDP expressed in PPS).

II. Detailed tables on the income from agricultural activity in the EU

Table A.1.	Agriculture in the economy: gross value added at market prices of agriculture as % share of gross domestic product at market prices
Table A.2.	Agriculture in the economy: agricultural employment as % share of total employment
Table A.3.	Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 - at current prices and current exchange rates
Table A.4.	% changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000
Table A.5.	% changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000
Table A.6.	% changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000
Table A.7.	% changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000
Table A.8.	% changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000
Table A.9.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Belgique / Belgie
Table A.10.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Danmark
Table A.11.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Deutschland
Table A.12.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Ellada
Table A.13.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Espana
Table A.14.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - France
Table A.15.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Ireland
Table A.16.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Italia
Table A.17.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Luxembourg
Table A.18.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Nederland
Table A.19.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Österreich
Table A.20.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Portugal
Table A.21.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Suomi / Finland
Table A.22.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Sverige
Table A.23.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - United Kingdom
Table A.24.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - EUR-12
Table A.25.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - EU-15
Table A.26.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Czech Republic
Table A.27.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Estonia
Table A.28.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Hungary
Table A.29.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Lithuania
Table A.30.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Malta
Table A.31.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Poland
Table A.32.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Slovak Republic
Table A.33.	Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 - Slovenia
Table A.34.	Indicator A: indices of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit (AWU) ("1995" = 100)
Table A.35.	Indicator B: indices of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per non-salaried annual work unit (AWU) ("1995" = 100)
Table A.36.	Indicator C: indices of real net entrepreneurial income of agriculture ("1995" = 100)
Table A.37.	Volume of total labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1990 to 2001
Table A.38.	Volume of non-salaried labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1990 to 2001

Table A.1. **Agriculture in the economy: share of gross value added at market prices of agriculture in gross domestic product at market prices (in %)**

	1990	...	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	1.7	...	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
DK	3.4	...	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7
D	:	...	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
EL	:	...	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.1	4.7
E	4.7	...	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.2
F	3.1	...	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
IRL	6.7	...	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.8
I	3.0	...	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
L	1.4	...	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
NL	3.8	...	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1
A	2.4	...	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
P	4.7	...	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0
FIN	2.7	...	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
S	1.0	...	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
UK	1.2	...	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
EUR-12	:	...	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
EU-15	:	...	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4

Source: Eurostat B-2 (National Accounts), Eurostat F-1 (Economic Accounts for Agriculture)

Table A.2. **Agriculture in the economy: agricultural employment as share of total employment (in %)**

	1985	...	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	3.5	...	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.9
DK	6.0	...	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5
D	4.9	...	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5
EL	28.1	...	23.2	21.4	21.2	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.7	19.3	17.3	16.5	16.5
E	:	...	10.9	9.9	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.2
F	7.9	...	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9
IRL	15.8	...	14.7	13.4	13.1	12.2	11.7	11.2	10.4	10.0	8.7	8.2	7.6
I	:	...	:	:	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.8
L	4.4	...	3.7	3.4	6.2	3.0	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.4
NL	5.1	...	4.6	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2
A	:	...	:	:	:	:	:	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.9
P	:	...	17.0	16.5	10.9	10.9	11.2	10.9	11.5	12.6	13.0	12.0	11.9
FIN	:	...	:	:	:	:	:	6.8	6.8	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.0
S	:	...	:	:	:	:	:	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
UK	2.2	...	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
EUR-12	:	...	:	:	:	:	:	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.7
EU-15	:	...	:	:	:	:	:	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0

Source: Eurostat E-1 (Labour force survey)

Table A.3 Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
CROP OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	2,921	2,653	18,277	5,823	18,016	31,105	1,058	24,140	75	9,446	2,124	2,877	1,415	2,078	7,533	117,278	129,541
- subsidies on product	157	570	3,405	2,152	2,668	4,863	107	2,593	10	187	327	263	303	354	1,548	17,036	19,508
- taxes on product	54	0	161	15	0	69	2	129	0	0	5	15	0	0	0	452	452
- at basic prices	3,024	3,223	21,521	7,961	20,683	35,899	1,163	26,604	85	9,634	2,446	3,125	1,718	2,431	9,081	133,862	148,597
CEREALS (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	205	1,059	5,031	626	3,054	6,908	198	3,080	17	183	464	227	456	558	2,636	20,447	24,700
- subsidies on product	106	496	2,644	487	1,184	3,056	100	1,539	6	51	243	151	254	289	1,200	9,821	11,806
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	143
- at basic prices	310	1,554	7,675	1,113	4,238	9,921	297	4,518	23	234	707	379	710	848	3,836	30,125	36,363
INDUSTRIAL CROPS																	
- at producer prices	333	215	2,150	806	846	2,855	75	1,223	2	325	192	69	72	160	1,051	8,947	10,373
- subsidies on product	16	75	761	961	560	1,170	0	330	1	0	56	40	19	29	249	3,915	4,268
- taxes on product	54	0	161	0	0	5	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252
- at basic prices	295	290	2,750	1,767	1,406	4,020	73	1,524	3	325	248	109	91	188	1,301	12,610	14,389
FORAGE PLANTS																	
- at producer prices	514	525	4,601	369	766	4,295	451	1,839	17	433	463	278	514	860	132	14,539	16,057
- subsidies on product	35	0	0	0	37	460	0	61	2	89	21	0	27	35	94	734	863
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	548	525	4,601	369	804	4,755	451	1,901	19	523	485	278	541	895	226	15,273	16,920
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	1,243	558	3,945	1,491	5,395	5,201	184	7,305	4	6,766	308	979	261	322	2,534	33,082	36,496
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5
- at basic prices	1,243	558	3,945	1,491	5,397	5,198	184	7,305	4	6,789	307	979	261	322	2,534	33,102	36,516
POTATOES (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	324	117	928	310	554	1,139	69	417	3	609	51	132	77	136	744	4,612	5,609
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	11	6	1	4	1	0	52	53
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	324	117	928	310	554	1,170	69	417	3	619	57	133	81	136	744	4,664	5,662
FRUITS																	
- at producer prices	281	35	691	1,347	4,735	2,338	7	4,485	4	323	257	641	32	36	375	15,141	15,587
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	141	55	127	0	0	0	2	0	65	0	0	0	390	390
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
- at basic prices	281	35	691	1,488	4,790	2,463	7	4,485	4	325	257	706	32	36	375	15,528	15,974
WINE																	
- at producer prices	0	0	930	44	1,192	8,078	0	3,950	29	0	389	472	0	0	0	15,084	15,084
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	34	34
- at basic prices	0	0	930	44	1,192	8,063	0	3,950	29	0	386	462	0	0	0	15,056	15,056

Table A.3 Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
CROP OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	1396.0	137.1	2326.6	621.3	68.4	5992.1	451.3	421.4	11414.0
- subsidies on product	1.9	8.0	8.0	3.3	0.3	67.3	2.9	20.5	112.2
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	1397.9	145.1	2334.5	624.6	68.7	6059.3	454.2	441.9	11526.2
CEREALS (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	551.8	49.7	1006.8	234.9	0.0	2148.3	170.5	64.5	4226.5
- subsidies on product	0.0	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	67.3	0.0	14.8	89.2
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	551.8	56.6	1007.1	234.9	0.0	2215.6	170.5	79.3	4315.7
INDUSTRIAL CROPS									
- at producer prices	297.4	8.4	229.0	67.3	0.0	629.5	75.1	21.3	1328.0
- subsidies on product	0.8	1.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	8.9
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	298.2	9.4	229.0	70.6	0.0	629.5	76.0	24.1	1336.8
FORAGE PLANTS									
- at producer prices	234.9	30.4	96.1	126.1	2.4	727.3	26.9	120.4	1364.5
- subsidies on product	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.8
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	236.0	30.4	96.1	126.1	2.4	727.3	26.9	123.2	1368.3
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	76.3	12.9	462.5	80.3	47.3	837.5	86.8	48.6	1652.2
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	76.3	12.9	462.5	80.3	47.5	837.5	86.8	48.6	1652.5
POTATOES (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	147.4	25.5	107.4	68.5	12.5	1000.3	43.7	21.9	1427.2
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	147.4	25.5	107.4	68.5	12.5	1000.3	45.7	22.0	1429.4
FRUITS									
- at producer prices	81.0	7.8	386.7	10.8	6.2	558.5	47.6	71.6	1170.1
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	81.0	7.8	394.4	10.8	6.2	558.5	47.6	71.6	1177.9
WINE									
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	71.8
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	71.8

Table A.3. Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
OLIVE OIL																	
- at producer prices	0	0	0	809	739	0	0	1,324	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	2,944	2,944
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	564	830	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,057	2,057
- taxes on product	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
- at basic prices	0	0	0	1,358	1,569	0	0	1,987	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	4,986	4,986
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	23	144	0	22	734	291	75	518	0	808	0	8	3	6	61	2,481	2,691
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	18	8	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	4	37	41
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	23	144	0	22	734	309	83	518	0	819	0	8	3	6	65	2,518	2,733
ANIMAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	3,799	4,758	19,387	2,464	11,459	22,340	3,635	13,293	151	8,081	2,386	2,314	1,656	2,307	11,387	90,964	109,416
- subsidies on product	102	56	567	251	685	1,543	769	238	9	57	126	114	281	117	2,053	4,741	6,967
- taxes on product	18	6	62	13	0	54	31	26	1	21	42	0	7	0	24	274	304
- at basic prices	3,882	4,808	19,892	2,701	12,144	23,829	4,374	13,505	159	8,117	2,470	2,428	1,930	2,423	13,416	95,432	116,079
ANIMALS																	
- at producer prices	2,753	3,165	9,814	1,261	8,610	13,685	2,153	8,248	64	4,470	1,354	1,506	518	1,017	6,928	54,436	65,547
- subsidies on product	97	56	567	251	685	1,541	767	238	9	52	126	113	62	85	2,017	4,508	6,666
- taxes on product	14	0	0	0	0	23	12	26	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	80	80
- at basic prices	2,836	3,221	10,380	1,511	9,295	15,203	2,908	8,461	73	4,521	1,475	1,619	581	1,103	8,945	58,864	72,133
Cattle																	
- at producer prices	989	338	3,205	215	1,932	6,492	1,372	3,320	45	1,250	564	265	202	398	2,118	19,850	22,704
- subsidies on product	91	54	523	45	325	1,391	633	111	9	29	121	72	61	78	1,476	3,411	5,018
- taxes on product	8	0	0	0	0	18	10	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	61	61
- at basic prices	1,072	393	3,728	260	2,256	7,865	1,995	3,408	54	1,278	684	337	263	475	3,593	23,200	27,661
Pigs																	
- at producer prices	1,435	2,337	5,126	276	3,698	3,024	272	2,151	17	2,422	656	484	229	393	1,311	19,791	23,831
- subsidies on product	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	14	16
- taxes on product	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	14	14
- at basic prices	1,435	2,337	5,126	276	3,698	3,019	271	2,151	17	2,431	653	484	229	395	1,311	19,791	23,833
Equines																	
- at producer prices	15	6	65	1	64	123	162	41	0	27	2	8	1	66	201	508	782
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	15	6	65	1	64	123	162	41	0	27	2	8	1	66	201	509	783
Sheep and goats																	
- at producer prices	5	4	152	598	1,182	614	205	234	1	83	25	126	1	13	1,112	3,227	4,356
- subsidies on product	1	2	44	206	361	149	134	127	0	14	5	41	1	4	541	1,081	1,628
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
- at basic prices	7	6	196	803	1,543	763	338	359	1	98	30	167	2	17	1,653	4,305	5,980

Table A.3. Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
OLIVE OIL									
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	7.2	2.3	38.1	33.4	0.0	90.6	0.7	1.3	173.6
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	7.2	2.4	38.1	33.4	0.0	90.6	0.7	1.3	173.8
ANIMAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	1398.6	186.2	2077.9	454.2	83.4	5922.4	744.1	495.5	11362.3
- subsidies on product	21.4	7.3	16.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	31.0	8.4	85.2
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	1420.0	193.6	2094.6	454.4	83.4	5922.4	775.1	504.0	11447.5
ANIMALS									
- at producer prices	788.1	70.4	1346.8	208.9	53.5	3439.1	473.7	301.8	6682.2
- subsidies on product	6.2	0.1	16.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	8.4	39.1
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	794.3	70.6	1363.4	209.2	53.5	3439.1	481.2	310.2	6721.4
Cattle									
- at producer prices	204.0	16.1	100.4	48.5	5.0	457.5	112.6	119.5	1063.6
- subsidies on product	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	14.0
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	209.1	16.1	100.6	48.8	5.0	457.5	114.1	126.3	1077.6
Pigs									
- at producer prices	453.8	45.3	700.7	121.7	19.3	2253.7	258.4	98.3	3951.2
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	9.1
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	453.8	45.3	708.0	121.7	19.3	2253.7	259.9	98.5	3960.3
Equines									
- at producer prices	0.0	0.2	7.1	0.7	0.1	52.9	0.3	3.3	64.6
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	0.0	0.2	7.1	0.7	0.1	52.9	0.3	3.7	65.0
Sheep and goats									
- at producer prices	0.5	0.5	37.1	1.5	0.0	6.0	6.6	6.7	59.1
- subsidies on product	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.9	6.6
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	1.6	0.7	37.1	1.5	0.0	6.0	11.2	7.6	65.7

Table A.3. Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Poultry																	
- at producer prices	296	174	922	137	1,311	3,039	143	1,787	1	675	84	466	74	103	2,142	8,936	11,354
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	296	174	922	137	1,311	3,040	143	1,787	1	675	84	466	74	103	2,142	8,937	11,355
ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	1,046	1,593	9,573	1,203	2,849	8,655	1,482	5,045	87	3,612	1,032	808	1,138	1,289	4,459	36,528	43,869
- subsidies on product	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	218	32	36	233	301
- taxes on product	4	6	62	13	0	31	19	0	1	21	37	0	7	0	24	194	224
- at basic prices	1,047	1,587	9,511	1,190	2,849	8,626	1,466	5,045	86	3,596	995	809	1,349	1,321	4,471	36,567	43,946
Milk																	
- at producer prices	892	1,516	8,606	968	2,119	7,682	1,445	4,129	83	3,208	852	695	846	1,146	3,791	31,524	37,977
- subsidies on product	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	218	32	36	228	295
- taxes on product	4	6	62	13	0	31	19	0	1	21	36	0	7	0	24	193	224
- at basic prices	893	1,510	8,544	955	2,119	7,653	1,428	4,129	82	3,186	816	695	1,057	1,178	3,803	31,558	38,049
Eggs																	
- at producer prices	153	72	946	161	650	792	28	883	4	346	123	84	48	95	609	4,218	4,993
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	153	72	946	161	650	792	28	883	4	351	123	84	48	95	609	4,223	4,999
Other animal products																	
- at producer prices	1	5	22	74	79	181	9	32	0	58	56	29	244	48	59	786	898
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	1	5	22	74	79	181	9	32	0	58	56	29	244	48	59	786	899
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	6,720	7,411	37,664	8,287	29,475	53,445	4,693	37,433	226	17,528	4,510	5,191	3,071	4,384	18,920	208,242	238,957
- subsidies on product	259	627	3,972	2,403	3,353	6,406	877	2,831	19	245	453	377	584	471	3,600	21,777	26,475
- taxes on product	72	6	223	28	0	123	33	155	1	21	47	15	7	0	24	725	756
- at basic prices	6,906	8,031	41,412	10,662	32,827	59,728	5,537	40,110	244	17,751	4,916	5,553	3,648	4,855	22,497	229,294	264,676
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	33	305	1,379	0	396	2,553	275	956	7	1,411	162	6	105	109	1,078	7,283	8,775
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	33	305	1,379	0	396	2,553	275	956	7	1,452	162	6	105	109	1,078	7,324	8,816
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	6,753	7,715	39,043	8,287	29,870	55,998	4,968	38,389	234	18,939	4,672	5,197	3,175	4,493	19,999	215,525	247,732
- subsidies on product	259	627	3,972	2,403	3,353	6,406	877	2,831	19	285	453	377	584	471	3,600	21,818	26,516
- taxes on product	72	6	223	28	0	123	33	155	1	21	47	15	7	0	24	725	756
- at basic prices	6,939	8,336	42,792	10,662	33,223	62,281	5,812	41,065	252	19,203	5,078	5,558	3,753	4,964	23,575	236,617	273,492

Table A.3. Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
Poultry									
- at producer prices	129.7	8.4	475.7	36.4	18.6	664.4	88.7	67.9	1489.9
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	129.7	8.4	484.8	36.4	18.6	664.4	88.7	67.9	1498.9
ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	610.6	115.8	731.1	245.3	29.9	2483.3	270.4	193.8	4680.1
- subsidies on product	15.2	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.0	46.0
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	625.7	123.0	731.2	245.3	29.9	2483.3	293.9	193.8	4726.2
Milk									
- at producer prices	519.7	94.2	495.5	186.0	17.7	1983.5	182.6	159.3	3638.6
- subsidies on product	15.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.0	45.9
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	534.9	101.4	495.5	186.0	17.7	1983.5	206.2	159.3	3684.5
Eggs									
- at producer prices	90.9	13.9	183.1	30.2	11.6	466.9	54.4	27.6	878.6
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	90.9	13.9	183.2	30.2	11.6	466.9	54.4	27.6	878.7
Other animal products									
- at producer prices	0.0	7.7	52.5	29.0	0.6	32.9	33.3	6.9	162.9
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	0.0	7.7	52.5	29.0	0.6	32.9	33.3	6.9	162.9
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	2794.6	323.3	4404.5	1075.5	151.8	11914.4	1195.3	916.9	22776.4
- subsidies on product	23.3	15.3	24.7	3.6	0.3	67.3	34.0	28.9	197.4
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	2817.9	338.7	4429.2	1079.0	152.1	11981.7	1229.3	945.8	22973.7
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	24.5	20.9	159.2	19.1	0.0	298.4	60.4	12.7	595.3
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	24.5	20.9	159.2	19.1	0.0	298.4	60.4	12.7	595.3
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	2819.1	344.3	4563.7	1094.5	151.8	12212.9	1255.8	929.6	23371.6
- subsidies on product	23.3	15.3	24.7	3.6	0.3	67.3	34.0	28.9	197.4
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	2842.4	359.6	4588.4	1098.1	152.1	12280.1	1289.7	958.5	23569.0

Table A.3. Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)																	
- at producer prices	44	8	121	450	847	1,471	0	695	6	85	387	0	131	164	860	4,238	5,269
- subsidies on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- taxes on product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- at basic prices	44	8	121	450	847	1,471	0	695	6	85	387	0	131	164	860	4,238	5,269
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'																	
- at producer prices	6,797	7,723	39,164	8,737	30,717	57,469	4,968	39,084	240	19,024	5,059	5,197	3,307	4,656	20,859	219,762	253,001
- subsidies on product	259	627	3,972	2,403	3,353	6,406	877	2,831	19	285	453	377	584	471	3,600	21,818	26,516
- taxes on product	72	6	223	28	0	123	33	155	1	21	47	15	7	0	24	725	756
- at basic prices	6,983	8,344	42,913	11,112	34,070	63,752	5,812	41,760	258	19,288	5,465	5,558	3,884	5,127	24,435	240,855	278,761
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	4,298	4,797	25,316	2,896	11,447	32,033	3,110	13,419	128	10,525	3,021	2,845	2,615	3,452	13,924	111,653	133,827
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	258	119	925	227	753	1,608	95	525	5	964	142	86	67	132	444	5,655	6,350
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	400	313	2,554	718	1,143	2,510	450	1,631	9	1,308	308	226	244	410	1,197	11,502	13,421
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	228	214	1,756	238	1,110	2,712	337	791	10	260	118	185	227	208	1,236	7,972	9,630
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	182	162	1,163	218	814	2,551	60	649	6	307	85	134	55	76	1,002	6,224	7,464
VETERINARY EXPENSES	188	112	746	75	458	1,026	100	28	7	258	187	32	54	28	433	3,159	3,732
FEEDINGSTUFFS	2,359	2,516	10,792	1,103	4,481	11,706	1,288	6,861	50	3,412	1,166	1,606	1,114	1,348	3,459	45,937	53,260
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	269	353	1,943	51	1,011	2,254	143	280	12	603	212	65	148	250	1,072	6,991	8,666
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	51	139	614	40	302	480	67	105	2	115	55	43	63	100	489	1,935	2,663
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	67	297	1,343	81	498	2,541	275	526	7	1,343	229	5	105	109	998	7,022	8,425
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	296	572	3,480	146	878	4,645	294	2,022	20	1,957	519	463	538	792	3,594	15,257	20,215
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	2,685	3,546	17,598	8,216	22,623	31,719	2,702	28,341	130	8,763	2,444	2,713	1,269	1,675	10,511	129,202	144,934
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION	600	947	7,153	612	2,757	7,836	557	7,658	54	2,408	1,411	683	722	690	3,240	32,451	37,327
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	2,085	2,599	10,445	7,605	19,866	23,883	2,146	20,683	75	6,355	1,033	2,030	546	985	7,271	96,751	107,607
- COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	268	553	3,707	486	2,898	5,256	254	6,319	11	1,936	248	542	433	241	3,113	22,358	26,264
- OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION	17	113	424	176	132	1,269	13	563	1	417	81	7	0	0	151	3,101	3,365
+ OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION	57	180	1,681	293	1,161	1,469	437	1,616	29	132	1,129	285	1,407	405	531	9,695	10,811
= FACTOR INCOME	2,125	2,666	11,701	7,721	20,895	24,083	2,570	21,736	104	6,070	2,080	2,308	1,953	1,390	7,651	103,345	115,053
= NET OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME	1,857	2,114	7,994	7,235	17,997	18,827	2,316	15,417	93	4,134	1,833	1,765	1,520	1,149	4,539	80,987	88,788
- RENTS PAID	162	183	1,212	281	755	2,078	183	318	11	73	122	52	94	149	380	5,340	6,052
- INTEREST PAID	397	995	2,137	333	1,152	1,764	272	1,034	11	1,247	149	191	208	358	1,038	8,896	11,288
+ INTEREST RECEIVED	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	59	0	0	18	0	259	371
= NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME	1,298	1,029	4,645	6,622	16,090	14,985	1,860	14,065	70	3,014	1,620	1,522	1,218	660	3,120	67,010	71,819

Table A.3. **Economic accounts for agriculture in 2000 at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Euro)**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)									
- at producer prices	0.0	19.1	0.0	16.6	1.0	229.9	120.5	66.6	453.7
- subsidies on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	0.0	19.1	0.0	16.6	1.0	229.9	120.5	66.6	453.7
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'									
- at producer prices	2819.1	363.3	4563.7	1111.1	152.8	12442.8	1376.3	996.2	23825.3
- subsidies on product	23.3	15.3	24.7	3.6	0.3	67.3	34.0	28.9	197.4
- taxes on product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	2842.4	378.7	4588.4	1114.6	153.1	12510.1	1410.3	1025.2	24022.7
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	1974.5	214.6	2912.9	738.5	63.8	7753.6	1069.6	551.9	15279.4
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	50.6	4.1	209.2	29.3	2.7	130.1	64.2	22.7	512.9
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	67.1	58.7	343.0	158.6	5.4	1630.3	172.1	70.5	2505.8
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	113.5	14.9	188.9	85.3	1.3	565.8	53.5	31.8	1054.9
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	98.7	2.1	164.7	36.7	0.9	336.4	75.2	27.2	741.8
VETERINARY EXPENSES	55.1	5.7	16.3	3.1	1.3	78.3	27.8	22.4	210.1
FEEDINGSTUFFS	1101.6	83.1	1222.7	313.2	35.5	3647.0	412.8	299.5	7115.5
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	102.0	14.4	356.7	50.7	6.6	496.6	21.4	30.5	1078.9
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	105.0	4.3	127.7	13.1	3.0	348.5	64.5	18.2	684.4
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	24.5	20.9	159.2	19.1	0.0	298.4	60.4	12.7	595.3
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	256.5	6.3	124.6	29.4	7.1	221.9	117.7	16.4	780.0
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	867.9	164.1	1675.5	376.1	89.3	4756.5	340.6	473.2	8743.3
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION	332.3	49.4	456.0	119.9	4.2	1223.2	181.0	189.1	2555.1
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	535.6	114.7	1219.5	256.2	85.1	3533.3	159.6	284.2	6188.2
- COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	500.0	78.6	447.9	78.0	11.9	720.0	300.7	62.7	2199.7
- OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION	106.2	1.9	13.2	13.9	0.0	299.1	16.1	0.0	450.4
+ OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION	146.8	2.0	144.9	4.3	0.7	147.1	202.1	35.3	683.3
= FACTOR INCOME	576.2	114.7	1351.2	246.6	85.9	3381.4	345.6	319.4	6421.1
= NET OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME	76.2	36.1	903.4	168.6	74.0	2661.4	44.9	256.8	4221.4
- RENTS PAID	47.1	2.0	144.5	0.3	1.6	92.0	10.4	6.6	304.5
- INTEREST PAID	73.8	7.3	112.5	1.8	2.2	208.4	18.2	17.2	441.4
+ INTEREST RECEIVED	23.3	2.1	18.1	4.5	0.0	23.2	4.0	9.7	85.0
= NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME	-21.5	29.0	664.6	171.1	70.2	2384.2	20.3	242.6	3560.5

Table A.4 Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ CROP OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	-6.2	-1.7	1.4	-5.8	-4.5	-4.9	3.6	-2.0	-11.7	-1.5	2.2	0.0	-6.0	-0.4	-7.9	-2.8	-3.0
- subsidies on product	-5.0	0.7	10.3	-5.9	-0.5	-8.4	9.0	-0.6	-6.9	-1.3	11.1	-6.3	-8.4	-6.2	-13.5	-1.3	-2.3
- taxes on product	-15.0	:	-12.3	-8.9	:	-7.2	-5.0	-1.3	:	:	6.4	10.0	:	:	:	-7.6	-7.6
- at basic prices	-6.0	-1.3	2.9	-5.8	-4.0	-5.4	4.0	-1.9	-11.1	-1.5	3.4	-0.6	-6.4	-1.2	-8.9	-2.6	-2.9
CEREALS (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	-11.3	0.5	9.3	-8.4	-30.2	-8.6	-0.2	-3.7	-10.5	-0.2	7.8	-12.8	-11.0	-6.5	-20.6	-6.3	-7.5
- subsidies on product	-9.6	3.2	9.7	-6.9	-34.9	-9.3	9.7	-0.1	-8.6	-1.6	13.2	-30.9	-11.3	-7.2	-18.6	-5.3	-6.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-9.3	:	-1.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.8	-3.8
- at basic prices	-10.7	1.3	9.4	-7.8	-31.5	-8.8	2.7	-2.5	-9.9	-0.5	9.7	-20.0	-11.1	-6.8	-20.0	-6.0	-7.2
INDUSTRIAL CROPS																	
- at producer prices	-10.0	-12.3	-3.5	-6.0	-8.8	-11.8	-6.9	-5.0	-22.8	-3.6	6.8	-7.0	5.8	-3.1	-5.1	-7.1	-6.9
- subsidies on product	10.1	-16.1	12.4	-4.3	-1.3	-12.1	:	-4.3	-17.1	:	11.6	-3.0	29.4	-8.5	1.3	-2.5	-2.5
- taxes on product	-15.0	:	-12.3	:	:	0.0	-5.0	-0.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-11.2	-11.2
- at basic prices	-7.9	-13.3	1.4	-5.0	-5.8	-11.9	-6.9	-4.9	-21.0	-3.6	7.9	-5.5	10.7	-3.9	-3.9	-5.6	-5.5
FORAGE PLANTS																	
- at producer prices	1.5	0.0	0.6	-2.6	1.8	1.3	9.0	-2.5	0.1	0.0	-1.0	-11.2	-6.5	4.4	12.5	0.1	0.5
- subsidies on product	1.5	:	:	:	1.8	5.9	:	-2.5	0.1	0.0	-11.9	:	-6.5	4.4	13.1	3.0	4.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	1.5	0.0	0.6	-2.6	1.8	1.7	9.0	-2.5	0.1	0.0	-1.4	-11.2	-6.5	4.4	12.8	0.3	0.7
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	2.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.4	1.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.9	-5.1	0.1	0.2	3.0	-1.3	0.0	-2.0	-0.2	-0.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	1.6	0.0	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.0	:	0.5	0.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	1.6	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.3
- at basic prices	2.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.4	1.3	0.0	-0.4	-1.9	-5.1	0.1	0.2	3.0	-1.3	0.0	-2.0	-0.2	-0.3
POTATOES (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	-24.3	-5.0	-0.5	-5.6	-5.2	-1.0	1.4	-3.1	-18.4	-4.0	2.2	-2.8	-11.9	-3.5	2.8	-4.1	-3.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-3.2	:	:	:	-4.0	-0.3	-2.8	-11.9	-3.5	:	-3.6	-3.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.5	:	:	:	:	2.5	2.5
- at basic prices	-24.3	-5.0	-0.5	-5.6	-5.2	-1.0	1.4	-3.1	-18.4	-4.0	1.9	-2.8	-11.9	-3.5	2.8	-4.1	-3.2
FRUITS																	
- at producer prices	-30.1	-10.0	-18.7	-8.4	1.1	-5.0	0.0	-0.9	-46.7	-10.0	-9.0	3.0	20.3	-0.1	3.9	-3.1	-2.9
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-2.2	11.9	-8.7	:	:	:	-10.0	:	47.7	:	:	:	6.0	6.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-9.0	:	:	:	:	-2.4	-2.4
- at basic prices	-30.1	-10.0	-18.7	-7.8	1.2	-5.2	0.0	-0.9	-46.7	-10.0	-9.0	7.1	20.3	-0.1	3.9	-2.9	-2.7
WINE																	
- at producer prices	:	:	0.9	-3.0	-23.2	-6.6	:	-3.2	-14.3	:	6.0	10.0	:	:	:	-5.7	-5.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.0	:	:	:	10.0	10.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-6.7	:	:	:	:	10.9	10.0	:	:	:	2.7	2.7
- at basic prices	:	:	0.9	-3.0	-23.2	-6.6	:	-3.2	-14.3	:	6.0	10.0	:	:	:	-5.7	-5.7

Table A.4 Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ CROP OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	8.4	-12.1	27.3	-12.0	-6.2	7.1	35.2	-7.6	10.6
- subsidies on product	12.6	-18.6	-95.8	:	-7.4	17.3	-16.8	-2.5	-1.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	8.4	-12.5	26.9	-12.5	-6.2	7.2	34.9	-7.3	10.5
CEREALS (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	20.3	-17.6	47.0	-11.9	:	21.1	67.3	2.9	26.5
- subsidies on product	:	-20.0	31.3	:	:	17.3	:	1.6	11.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	20.3	-17.9	47.0	-11.9	:	21.0	67.3	2.7	26.2
INDUSTRIAL CROPS									
- at producer prices	18.5	17.0	24.4	-10.6	:	-2.5	45.6	-36.1	8.7
- subsidies on product	17.2	-12.2	:	:	:	:	2.5	-20.3	-43.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	18.5	13.9	24.4	-14.8	:	-2.5	45.1	-34.2	8.4
FORAGE PLANTS									
- at producer prices	3.4	-1.4	-2.2	-6.7	0.0	-1.4	33.9	-5.7	-0.8
- subsidies on product	9.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	-7.1	-2.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.4	-1.4	-2.2	-6.7	0.0	-1.4	33.9	-5.7	-0.8
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-11.5	-5.7	18.2	-2.2	-1.4	-4.7	17.7	2.3	3.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-2.7	:	:	:	-2.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-11.5	-5.7	18.2	-2.2	-1.4	-4.7	17.7	2.3	3.0
POTATOES (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	-24.0	-25.9	0.0	-41.1	-18.6	-15.8	-26.0	-21.7	-17.3
- subsidies on product	:	133.2	:	:	-18.6	:	-26.0	0.0	-21.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-24.0	-25.7	0.0	-41.1	-18.6	-15.8	-26.0	-21.5	-17.3
FRUITS									
- at producer prices	-16.9	1.3	6.4	30.2	-20.2	34.4	-7.4	-24.5	15.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-26.3	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-16.9	1.3	4.3	30.2	-20.2	34.4	-7.4	-24.5	15.0
WINE									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.8	2.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.8	2.8

Table A.4. Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
OLIVE OIL																	
- at producer prices	:	:	:	-8.9	48.1	:	:	-0.2	:	0.0	:	-39.8	:	:	:	8.6	8.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-8.9	48.1	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.1	17.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	-8.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	-8.9	48.1	:	:	0.0	:	0.0	:	-39.8	:	:	:	12.2	12.2
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	0.0	-10.0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	11.3	27.6	-9.5	:	10.0	2.9	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	27.6	-9.5	:	:	2.9	:	-25.9	-2.7	-5.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	-10.0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	11.3	27.6	-9.5	:	10.0	2.9	0.0	-2.3	-0.6	-1.2
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	-2.5	2.2	0.5	-0.2	4.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	-3.9	-0.6	-1.8	2.5	1.1	-2.6	0.4	0.2
- subsidies on product	-5.5	0.0	0.1	-1.5	3.2	-1.4	-30.7	0.3	3.0	-6.4	2.8	-7.7	-0.5	1.6	-16.3	-5.4	-8.4
- taxes on product	-3.3	-71.0	0.2	0.2	:	0.0	-14.6	-1.1	1.6	1.0	-1.0	:	0.0	:	1.4	-2.0	-3.1
- at basic prices	-2.5	2.3	0.5	-0.3	4.2	-0.1	-3.6	1.1	1.6	-3.9	-0.4	-2.1	2.1	1.1	-4.7	0.1	-0.3
ANIMALS																	
- at producer prices	-3.6	5.0	0.9	-1.2	3.6	0.3	-0.2	1.7	-0.1	-8.0	0.5	-0.9	2.3	1.7	-5.8	0.2	-0.2
- subsidies on product	-5.8	0.0	0.1	-1.5	3.2	-1.4	-30.5	0.3	3.0	-7.5	2.8	-7.7	-2.1	2.2	-16.6	-5.6	-8.8
- taxes on product	-4.1	:	:	:	:	0.0	-12.2	-1.1	:	:	-0.5	:	:	:	:	-2.9	-2.9
- at basic prices	-3.7	4.9	0.8	-1.2	3.6	0.2	-7.2	1.7	0.3	-8.0	0.7	-1.3	1.8	1.8	-8.2	-0.2	-0.9
Cattle																	
- at producer prices	-6.0	-1.0	-0.5	1.1	2.5	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	2.9	-11.0	3.0	-6.4	-1.9	3.0	-7.1	-1.5	-1.9
- subsidies on product	-6.0	0.0	-0.1	1.1	2.5	-1.9	-28.7	-1.5	2.9	-11.0	2.5	-6.4	-1.9	3.0	-11.3	-6.3	-7.5
- taxes on product	-6.0	:	:	:	:	-5.6	-13.3	-1.4	:	:	2.8	:	:	:	:	-5.1	-5.1
- at basic prices	-6.0	-1.0	-0.5	1.1	2.5	-1.2	-8.3	-1.4	2.9	-11.0	2.9	-6.4	-1.9	3.0	-8.8	-2.0	-2.8
Pigs																	
- at producer prices	-2.2	5.0	1.3	-1.1	4.1	1.0	3.1	1.9	-8.6	-8.0	-1.9	-4.3	2.1	1.1	-8.2	0.2	0.2
- subsidies on product	-2.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-8.0	:	:	:	1.1	:	-5.9	-5.1
- taxes on product	-2.2	:	:	:	:	20.0	0.0	:	:	:	-2.7	:	:	:	:	5.7	5.7
- at basic prices	-2.2	5.0	1.3	-1.1	4.1	1.0	3.1	1.9	-8.6	-8.0	-1.9	-4.3	2.1	1.1	-8.2	0.2	0.2
Equines																	
- at producer prices	0.3	0.0	-19.6	0.0	10.1	0.0	5.4	16.7	-39.6	-4.0	-14.2	34.5	15.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-71.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-71.4	-71.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.3	0.0	-19.6	0.0	10.1	0.0	4.8	16.7	-39.6	-4.0	-14.2	34.5	15.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3
Sheep and goats																	
- at producer prices	-0.7	13.0	2.1	-2.0	3.9	3.4	-4.3	2.0	14.6	0.0	5.3	-10.1	-4.4	-13.3	-20.4	1.3	-4.3
- subsidies on product	-0.7	0.0	2.2	-2.0	3.9	3.4	-38.9	1.8	14.6	0.0	9.5	-10.1	-4.4	-13.3	-31.0	-3.5	-12.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-10.0	2.0	:	:	9.5	:	:	:	:	-1.6	-1.6
- at basic prices	-0.7	9.0	2.2	-2.0	3.9	3.4	-18.7	1.9	14.6	0.0	5.9	-10.1	-4.4	-13.3	-23.9	0.1	-6.6

Table A.4. **Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
OLIVE OIL									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	0.0	-69.2	1.1	-13.3	:	0.0	50.0	0.0	-3.1
- subsidies on product	:	-36.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	-26.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	-67.9	1.1	-13.3	:	0.0	50.0	0.0	-3.1
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	-0.3	7.2	0.4	-1.4	6.4	-0.4	-10.0	2.3	-0.6
- subsidies on product	-4.2	3.9	3.3	:	:	:	-4.2	28.5	0.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-0.3	7.1	0.4	-1.5	6.4	-0.4	-9.8	2.8	-0.6
ANIMALS									
- at producer prices	0.3	12.7	-0.4	-7.6	8.0	-2.1	-18.0	1.6	-2.4
- subsidies on product	-9.8	-14.2	3.2	:	:	:	-40.6	28.5	-2.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.2	12.6	-0.4	-7.7	8.0	-2.1	-18.3	2.4	-2.4
Cattle									
- at producer prices	-5.1	7.3	-15.0	-7.8	12.9	-11.9	-49.9	1.0	-12.9
- subsidies on product	-5.1	:	-15.0	:	:	:	-50.0	35.0	7.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-5.1	7.3	-15.0	-8.3	12.9	-11.9	-49.9	2.8	-12.6
Pigs									
- at producer prices	-0.9	12.6	-7.0	-8.1	4.3	-3.7	-12.0	-4.5	-4.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	-7.0	:	:	:	-11.3	0.0	-7.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-0.9	12.6	-7.0	-8.1	4.3	-3.7	-12.0	-4.5	-4.4
Equines									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	-20.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	:	8.1	-2.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.0	-20.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	:	7.2	-2.1
Sheep and goats									
- at producer prices	-33.3	19.3	0.6	-33.3	4.4	-4.6	-46.8	10.3	-5.1
- subsidies on product	-33.3	-14.2	:	:	:	:	-46.9	0.0	-37.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-33.3	12.6	0.6	-33.3	4.4	-4.6	-46.9	9.1	-8.4

Table A.4. Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Poultry																	
- at producer prices	-3.4	7.0	7.9	-1.1	4.0	2.0	2.8	5.7	29.2	-4.0	1.6	6.6	17.5	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	6.6	17.5	:	:	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	1.5	1.5
- at basic prices	-3.4	7.0	7.9	-1.1	4.0	2.0	2.8	5.7	29.2	-4.0	1.6	6.6	17.5	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.5
ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	0.6	-3.3	0.1	0.8	6.2	-0.5	3.2	0.1	2.6	1.2	-2.1	-3.5	2.5	0.5	2.2	0.6	0.7
- subsidies on product	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	4.0	:	-4.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	-0.9	-0.5
- taxes on product	0.0	-71.0	0.2	0.2	:	0.0	-16.1	:	1.6	1.0	-1.1	:	0.0	:	1.4	-1.6	-3.1
- at basic prices	0.6	-3.0	0.1	0.8	6.2	-0.5	3.6	0.1	2.6	1.2	-2.1	-3.5	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.7
Milk																	
- at producer prices	0.0	-3.6	0.2	0.3	5.8	-0.5	3.4	-0.5	1.6	1.0	-1.1	-4.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.3
- subsidies on product	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	-4.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	-1.0	-0.6
- taxes on product	0.0	-71.0	0.2	0.2	:	0.0	-16.1	:	1.6	1.0	-1.1	:	0.0	:	1.4	-1.6	-3.1
- at basic prices	0.0	-3.3	0.2	0.3	5.8	-0.5	3.8	-0.5	1.6	1.0	-1.1	-4.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.4
Eggs																	
- at producer prices	4.2	3.0	-0.1	4.3	8.1	-1.0	-2.6	2.8	25.5	4.0	-0.9	4.7	-0.2	6.5	9.2	2.3	3.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	:	:	:	6.5	:	4.0	4.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.9	:	:	:	:	-0.9	-0.9
- at basic prices	4.2	3.0	-0.1	4.3	8.1	-1.0	-2.6	2.8	25.5	4.0	-0.9	4.7	-0.2	6.5	9.2	2.3	3.3
Other animal products																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	-16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.6	1.8	-19.5	-4.0	-19.8	-1.7	11.9	0.0	-21.4	1.5	-0.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	-16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.6	1.8	-19.5	-4.0	-19.8	-1.7	11.9	0.0	-21.4	1.5	-0.1
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	-4.1	0.8	0.9	-4.1	-1.1	-2.9	1.7	-0.9	-2.9	-2.6	0.7	-0.8	-1.4	0.4	-4.7	-1.4	-1.6
- subsidies on product	-5.2	0.6	8.8	-5.5	0.3	-6.7	-25.9	-0.5	-2.2	-2.5	8.7	-6.7	-4.6	-4.2	-15.1	-2.2	-3.9
- taxes on product	-12.1	-71.0	-8.8	-4.6	:	-4.1	-13.9	-1.3	1.6	1.0	-0.1	10.0	0.0	:	1.4	-5.5	-5.8
- at basic prices	-4.1	0.8	1.7	-4.4	-1.0	-3.3	-2.0	-0.9	-2.9	-2.6	1.5	-1.2	-1.9	-0.1	-6.4	-1.4	-1.8
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	0.0	-2.9	-8.0	:	-4.6	0.0	-1.7	1.4	-1.6	-2.0	-1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-2.1	-2.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	:	-2.0	-2.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	-2.9	-8.0	:	-4.6	0.0	-1.7	1.4	-1.6	-2.0	-1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-2.1	-2.3
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	-4.1	0.7	0.6	-4.1	-1.3	-2.7	1.5	-0.8	-2.9	-2.6	0.6	-0.8	-1.4	0.4	-4.7	-1.4	-1.6
- subsidies on product	-5.2	0.6	8.8	-5.5	0.3	-6.7	-25.9	-0.5	-2.2	-2.4	8.7	-6.7	-4.6	-4.2	-15.1	-2.2	-3.9
- taxes on product	-12.1	-71.0	-8.8	-4.6	:	-4.1	-13.9	-1.3	1.6	1.0	-0.1	10.0	0.0	:	1.4	-5.5	-5.8
- at basic prices	-4.0	0.7	1.4	-4.4	-1.0	-3.2	-2.0	-0.8	-2.8	-2.6	1.4	-1.2	-1.9	-0.1	-6.3	-1.5	-1.8

Table A.4. **Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
Poultry									
- at producer prices	13.3	23.3	12.0	-4.5	4.8	10.0	1.4	9.3	10.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	12.0	:	:	:	:	:	12.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	13.3	23.3	12.0	-4.5	4.8	10.0	1.4	9.3	10.0
ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-1.0	3.9	1.9	3.8	3.5	2.0	3.9	3.4	1.9
- subsidies on product	-1.9	4.3	10.1	:	:	:	7.4	:	3.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-1.0	3.9	1.9	3.8	3.5	2.0	4.2	3.4	1.9
Milk									
- at producer prices	-1.9	4.3	1.0	4.0	2.9	1.0	7.4	2.8	1.2
- subsidies on product	-1.9	4.3	:	:	:	:	7.4	:	3.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-1.9	4.3	1.0	4.0	2.9	1.0	7.4	2.8	1.3
Eggs									
- at producer prices	4.1	3.3	10.1	5.9	4.5	6.3	-6.1	7.8	6.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	10.1	:	:	:	:	:	10.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.1	3.3	10.1	5.9	4.5	6.3	-6.1	7.8	6.1
Other animal products									
- at producer prices	:	0.1	-18.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	1.4	0.0	-5.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.1	-18.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	1.4	0.0	-5.6
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	4.1	-1.0	14.6	-7.6	0.7	3.4	7.1	-2.2	5.0
- subsidies on product	-2.8	-7.8	-28.7	:	-7.4	17.3	-5.3	6.5	-0.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.0	-1.3	14.4	-7.9	0.7	3.4	6.7	-1.9	5.0
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	13.0	-35.4	:	1.7	-7.6	0.0	-1.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.0	13.0	-35.4	:	1.7	-7.6	0.0	-1.7
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	3.2	-0.9	14.6	-8.0	0.7	3.3	6.3	-2.2	4.8
- subsidies on product	-2.8	-7.8	-28.7	:	-7.4	17.3	-5.3	6.5	-0.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.1	-1.2	14.3	-8.3	0.7	3.4	6.0	-1.9	4.8

Table A.4. Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	-0.3	1.5	:	4.9	1.7	3.6	-1.3	:	5.2	-0.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	-0.3	1.5	:	4.9	1.7	3.6	-1.3	:	5.2	-0.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'																	
- at producer prices	-4.1	0.7	0.6	-3.9	-1.1	-2.6	1.5	-0.7	-2.8	-2.5	0.5	-0.8	-1.1	0.3	-4.4	-1.4	-1.5
- subsidies on product	-5.2	0.6	8.8	-5.5	0.3	-6.7	-25.9	-0.5	-2.2	-2.4	8.7	-6.7	-4.6	-4.2	-15.1	-2.2	-3.9
- taxes on product	-12.1	-71.0	-8.8	-4.6	:	-4.0	-13.9	-1.3	1.6	1.0	-0.1	10.0	0.0	:	1.4	-5.5	-5.8
- at basic prices	-4.0	0.7	1.4	-4.2	-1.0	-3.0	-2.0	-0.7	-2.7	-2.5	1.2	-1.2	-1.7	-0.1	-6.0	-1.4	-1.7
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION																	
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	-0.3	0.0	-1.0	-1.6	-4.6	1.3	31.6	1.5	0.0	-5.0	-0.5	-9.8	1.9	-4.9	6.4	-0.8	-0.4
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	-1.0	-5.0	2.0	0.1	-4.6	0.0	6.4	-4.0	0.0	-1.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	-0.8	1.0	-0.4	-0.4
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	-1.0	-5.0	-1.0	-10.8	-7.0	-12.0	-10.6	-1.2	0.0	-10.0	-4.2	-2.0	-6.3	-1.2	-5.7	-6.8	-6.5
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	-1.0	-5.0	-1.0	-1.6	0.5	-12.5	-9.8	-0.8	0.0	-15.0	3.5	-9.2	-0.2	0.1	-6.5	-6.4	-6.3
VETERINARY EXPENSES	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.5	4.4	0.0	3.1	-0.8	0.0	10.0	0.3	-1.8	1.1	0.2	-2.5	1.3	0.8
FEEDINGSTUFFS	1.9	1.3	0.1	-1.9	8.2	1.3	4.1	-1.7	0.0	-2.0	-0.2	-2.4	-7.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	0.0	-3.0	1.5	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-2.9	2.5	0.0	-1.0	0.2	12.2	1.0	-2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	-1.0	-3.0	1.5	4.2	3.6	0.0	0.9	2.7	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	5.1	-0.9	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.3
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	0.0	-2.9	-6.2	-8.9	2.1	0.0	-1.7	3.2	-1.6	-1.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	-1.1	-1.0
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	-4.6	0.0	-1.4	3.3	0.0	-2.0	0.0	2.8	-1.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	-11.8	2.4	3.4	-5.0	-2.4	-4.6	-6.5	-0.7	-5.3	-2.9	2.7	-1.2	2.7	-0.3	-13.5	-2.1	-2.8
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION																	
	-1.6	-3.0	-1.2	:	1.9	1.2	:	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.6	1.0	-2.5	-3.7	-2.7	:	:
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	-14.7	4.4	6.6	:	-3.0	-6.5	:	-1.6	-9.2	-4.0	7.2	-1.9	9.5	2.0	-18.2	:	:

Table A.4. **Percentage changes in volume, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	:	0.0	-20.1	1.0	-9.4	0.0	-2.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.0	:	0.0	-20.1	1.0	-9.4	0.0	-2.0
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY									
- at producer prices	3.2	-0.9	14.6	-7.9	0.6	3.3	5.0	-2.0	4.7
- subsidies on product	-2.8	-7.8	-28.7	:	-7.4	17.3	-5.3	6.5	-0.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.1	-1.2	14.3	-8.2	0.6	3.3	4.7	-1.8	4.7
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION									
	:	-3.3	7.4	-0.8	8.5	:	-5.9	0.2	:
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	:	-3.4	7.4	-13.7	-2.5	-3.1	-5.3	1.8	:
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	:	2.5	14.3	-7.7	7.2	:	-14.2	0.6	:
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	:	-3.8	11.6	19.1	-30.5	5.8	-17.2	1.8	:
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	:	2.2	3.0	-8.0	-6.8	0.0	-11.3	-7.0	:
VETERINARY EXPENSES	:	2.1	2.0	0.0	6.5	:	-2.8	1.2	:
FEEDINGSTUFFS	:	-9.8	2.0	-1.5	12.2	10.1	-1.5	1.9	:
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	:	-0.4	17.8	0.0	6.8	:	-1.2	0.0	:
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	:	-0.4	1.0	15.7	12.5	:	-10.6	0.0	:
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	:	0.0	13.0	0.0	:	1.0	-7.6	0.0	:
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	:	3.1	11.8	0.0	4.7	:	1.4	-26.0	:
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES									
	:	1.6	26.3	-22.9	-5.2	:	37.8	-4.1	:
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION									
	:	1.3	-1.0	-7.7	7.2	:	-0.4	0.0	:
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES									
	:	1.8	36.6	-30.0	-5.8	:	81.1	-6.8	:

Table A.5. Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ CROP OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	14.2	1.9	-0.5	3.4	2.7	5.0	1.4	3.6	3.8	6.8	-0.3	8.2	0.4	-1.6	11.9	3.6	4.0
- subsidies on product	8.0	5.6	-11.5	13.1	6.3	11.3	0.0	1.4	9.7	13.3	-8.5	13.4	13.6	25.4	1.8	3.7	4.0
- taxes on product	12.6	:	1.3	20.7	:	-1.6	-130.7	0.9	:	0.0	-6.1	2.2	:	:	:	1.8	1.8
- at basic prices	13.9	2.5	-2.4	6.0	3.2	5.8	1.7	3.4	4.5	6.9	-1.4	8.7	2.7	2.1	10.3	3.6	4.0
CEREALS (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	9.4	1.7	-4.8	7.5	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.3	-0.6	0.6	-4.4	0.2	-2.2	10.2	8.4	1.8	2.6
- subsidies on product	12.2	7.5	-1.9	14.3	63.6	15.4	0.0	0.9	10.8	24.4	-9.0	75.4	14.3	27.0	6.8	11.3	11.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-2.6	:	0.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.1	-0.1
- at basic prices	10.4	3.6	-3.8	10.5	21.3	8.6	3.4	2.5	2.6	5.7	-6.0	26.2	3.7	15.9	7.9	4.9	5.4
INDUSTRIAL CROPS																	
- at producer prices	9.2	3.8	6.9	-16.5	10.2	14.1	5.1	5.8	22.2	7.3	2.8	9.1	1.6	9.2	14.9	7.1	7.8
- subsidies on product	-64.4	-9.5	-43.7	8.5	-5.3	2.2	:	-1.5	11.7	:	-12.1	-8.6	-7.4	2.5	-20.8	-8.7	-9.3
- taxes on product	12.6	:	1.3	:	:	0.0	-130.7	0.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.2	2.2
- at basic prices	3.8	0.5	-8.4	-2.8	3.7	10.7	9.7	4.3	18.8	7.3	-0.7	2.4	-0.6	8.2	7.7	2.1	2.7
FORAGE PLANTS																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	-8.6	1.8	-5.1	6.6	-6.2	6.6	0.0	10.0	-2.1	1.1	0.0	-15.0	11.1	-0.1	-0.9
- subsidies on product	33.7	:	:	:	5.6	9.9	:	4.6	7.6	11.7	10.8	:	26.7	31.4	7.1	11.1	11.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	2.1	0.0	-8.6	1.8	-4.6	7.0	-6.2	6.5	1.0	10.3	-1.6	1.1	1.4	-13.2	9.5	0.4	-0.2
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	3.8	2.1	3.3	1.3	-2.9	2.2	2.6	-0.7	2.4	1.7	5.7	18.3	7.5	2.7	10.4	1.3	2.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-50.8	0.0	:	:	:	-2.4	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-1.9	:	:	:	:	-0.4	-0.4
- at basic prices	3.8	2.1	3.3	3.8	-2.9	2.2	2.6	-0.7	2.4	1.7	5.7	21.0	7.5	2.7	10.4	1.5	2.2
POTATOES (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	84.6	10.0	27.5	20.0	21.0	22.0	38.3	25.9	0.0	60.0	-8.7	8.3	0.0	19.2	28.6	30.9	29.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-13.3	:	:	:	8.5	-9.1	-2.9	12.1	-17.1	:	-6.5	-6.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.5	:	:	:	:	-2.5	-2.5
- at basic prices	84.6	10.0	27.5	20.0	21.0	21.1	38.3	25.9	0.0	59.1	-8.7	8.2	0.6	19.0	28.6	30.5	29.5
FRUITS																	
- at producer prices	44.9	0.0	12.0	12.0	15.1	12.6	8.5	6.5	57.8	20.0	3.5	10.7	-17.4	0.8	2.7	11.7	11.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	15.6	1.9	6.0	:	:	:	11.1	:	-71.1	:	:	:	-9.3	-9.3
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	9.9	:	:	:	:	2.4	2.4
- at basic prices	44.9	0.0	12.0	12.3	14.9	12.3	8.5	6.5	57.8	19.9	3.5	0.4	-17.4	0.8	2.7	11.2	10.9
WINE																	
- at producer prices	:	:	-3.0	7.4	-27.1	-1.9	:	5.5	3.3	:	-0.2	-6.4	:	:	:	-1.7	-1.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-13.9	:	:	:	-13.8	-13.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-9.9	2.2	:	:	:	-0.1	-0.1
- at basic prices	:	:	-3.0	7.4	-27.1	-1.9	:	5.5	3.3	:	-0.1	-6.8	:	:	:	-1.7	-1.7

Table A.5. **Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ CROP OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	2.2	5.3	-5.0	3.3	7.1	-2.3	10.7	3.3	-1.2
- subsidies on product	187.4	10.5	28.0	:	16.5	19.6	20.2	5.3	19.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	2.5	5.6	-5.0	3.3	7.1	-2.0	10.7	3.4	-1.0
CEREALS (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	10.9	-1.6	-11.5	-5.3	:	1.1	5.4	-13.4	-1.4
- subsidies on product	:	10.8	28.0	:	:	19.6	:	4.8	21.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	11.6	-0.1	-11.5	-5.3	:	1.6	5.4	-10.0	-1.0
INDUSTRIAL CROPS									
- at producer prices	8.5	6.5	22.2	-4.0	:	5.8	11.7	2.4	9.7
- subsidies on product	-11.8	11.3	:	:	:	:	-2.4	2.0	0.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	8.4	6.9	22.2	-4.0	:	5.8	11.6	2.3	9.7
FORAGE PLANTS									
- at producer prices	-20.8	5.3	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	71.9	8.1	-0.5
- subsidies on product	-36.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.1	-4.3
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-20.8	5.3	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	71.9	8.2	-0.5
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	6.1	6.4	-1.8	-4.8	3.9	10.6	6.5	8.6	5.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	13.7	:	:	:	13.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	6.1	6.4	-1.8	-4.8	3.9	10.6	6.5	8.6	5.2
POTATOES (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	-16.8	16.2	-2.4	92.0	20.3	-15.1	13.5	30.3	-8.2
- subsidies on product	:	-14.5	:	:	41.1	:	34.9	0.0	29.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-16.8	16.1	-2.4	92.0	20.4	-15.1	14.4	30.0	-8.1
FRUITS									
- at producer prices	-5.3	12.3	-8.6	-52.7	13.6	-22.4	0.2	3.7	-15.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	21.3	:	:	:	21.3
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-5.3	12.3	-8.6	-52.7	13.6	-22.4	0.2	3.7	-15.5
WINE									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.3	1.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.3	1.3

Table A.5. Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
OLIVE OIL																	
- at producer prices	:	:	:	4.3	-11.3	:	:	-1.1	:	:	:	-10.0	:	:	:	-3.5	-3.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	12.2	-24.2	:	:	3.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-8.7	-8.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	20.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.7	20.7
- at basic prices	:	:	:	7.4	-18.1	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	-10.0	:	:	:	-5.8	-5.8
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	:	1.9	0.1	-4.1	2.1	2.7	23.3	5.0	:	-6.4	-10.3	0.0	-1.6	1.7	1.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	-7.2	15.1	:	:	400.0	:	70.0	5.2	10.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	:	1.9	0.1	-3.9	2.0	2.7	12.5	5.1	:	-6.4	3.3	0.0	2.1	1.8	1.7
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	2.7	8.0	6.0	7.8	10.7	2.3	2.3	4.6	0.2	4.4	7.3	6.7	1.7	2.9	5.8	5.1	5.3
- subsidies on product	62.4	83.0	12.3	-15.9	-13.4	20.8	11.7	24.1	74.8	60.2	20.0	31.0	6.0	29.5	6.2	12.2	11.5
- taxes on product	3.4	-0.4	56.7	-57.0	:	-9.3	-10.1	0.9	-73.7	:	-5.4	:	38.5	:	:	-0.5	-8.8
- at basic prices	4.2	8.9	6.1	6.0	9.4	3.5	2.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	8.2	7.8	2.2	4.2	6.0	5.4	5.6
ANIMALS																	
- at producer prices	2.5	9.8	3.7	12.1	12.2	1.6	0.9	6.7	-8.3	5.3	3.7	7.1	8.4	7.4	2.1	5.3	5.2
- subsidies on product	71.0	83.0	12.3	-15.9	-13.4	20.8	11.7	24.1	74.8	67.7	20.0	31.5	28.3	40.5	0.8	13.0	10.6
- taxes on product	4.3	:	:	:	:	4.3	-0.4	0.9	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	2.3	2.3
- at basic prices	4.8	11.0	4.1	7.5	10.4	3.5	2.0	7.2	2.5	6.0	5.1	8.7	10.5	10.0	1.9	5.8	5.7
Cattle																	
- at producer prices	-17.7	-11.9	-23.6	1.9	-15.8	-12.0	-7.6	-5.7	-18.2	-23.0	-14.7	-6.3	1.3	1.3	9.8	-13.6	-11.2
- subsidies on product	82.2	85.7	15.9	23.8	10.0	25.7	13.7	77.8	76.0	167.3	21.4	57.8	29.0	44.2	6.8	25.9	21.5
- taxes on product	6.4	:	:	:	:	0.0	-0.5	0.9	:	:	-2.8	:	:	:	:	1.0	1.0
- at basic prices	-9.4	1.8	-18.1	5.7	-12.1	-5.4	-4.0	-3.0	-2.2	-18.7	-8.4	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.6	-8.2	-5.7
Pigs																	
- at producer prices	14.1	15.9	19.0	29.2	26.7	18.0	15.9	25.3	18.5	15.0	20.1	23.5	15.7	16.9	3.2	20.4	19.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-89.1	:	:	:	-7.7	:	-93.1	-82.9
- taxes on product	2.2	:	:	:	:	16.7	0.0	:	:	:	2.8	:	:	:	:	8.0	8.0
- at basic prices	13.7	15.9	19.0	29.2	26.7	18.0	15.9	25.3	18.5	14.6	20.2	23.5	15.7	16.8	3.2	20.4	19.0
Equines																	
- at producer prices	4.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	-9.2	20.1	4.0	8.0	23.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	-0.2	0.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	-8.9	20.1	4.0	8.0	23.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	-0.2	0.4
Sheep and goats																	
- at producer prices	10.0	12.9	25.0	8.0	9.7	25.7	44.5	8.5	19.5	9.0	3.9	18.2	0.0	2.1	-3.8	15.5	11.3
- subsidies on product	-25.5	0.0	-30.4	-24.9	-34.2	-22.7	0.5	-21.3	-37.0	-19.4	-14.8	-17.0	-10.0	1.0	-20.1	-25.3	-23.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.9	:	:	-8.7	:	:	:	:	0.6	0.6
- at basic prices	3.2	9.2	12.7	-0.4	-0.6	16.2	32.9	-2.0	11.4	4.9	0.9	9.6	-5.0	1.8	-8.6	5.6	2.4

Table A.5. Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
OLIVE OIL									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	4.7	0.0	2.3	15.3	:	0.0	-21.4	0.0	3.2
- subsidies on product	:	5.1	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	3.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.7	0.4	2.3	15.3	:	0.0	-21.4	0.0	3.2
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	8.7	20.4	24.1	13.5	-1.2	8.1	-0.9	6.9	10.9
- subsidies on product	31.9	-4.1	1.8	:	:	:	13.2	36.1	16.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	9.0	19.5	24.0	13.5	-1.2	8.1	-0.3	7.5	11.0
ANIMALS									
- at producer prices	13.3	27.0	31.9	17.6	-1.1	14.4	-0.1	7.4	16.8
- subsidies on product	142.5	106.8	2.1	:	:	:	74.6	36.1	41.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	14.2	27.1	31.5	17.6	-1.1	14.4	0.8	8.4	16.9
Cattle									
- at producer prices	-16.1	27.6	1.5	53.9	-11.7	1.0	-7.9	-1.5	-0.4
- subsidies on product	159.0	:	-56.5	:	:	:	109.6	38.9	80.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-11.8	27.9	1.3	53.9	-11.7	1.0	-6.4	1.4	0.9
Pigs									
- at producer prices	24.5	28.9	47.2	7.1	0.0	19.6	-0.8	12.1	23.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	5.0	:	:	:	18.1	0.0	6.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	24.5	28.9	46.8	7.1	0.0	19.6	-0.7	12.1	23.1
Equines									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	31.2	0.0	11.0	19.0	:	35.7	20.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	1.0	31.2	0.0	11.0	19.0	:	32.1	20.7
Sheep and goats									
- at producer prices	6.5	0.2	21.2	7.9	-35.2	5.6	26.1	5.7	17.3
- subsidies on product	24.0	66.6	:	:	:	:	94.1	35.0	69.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	17.9	10.3	21.2	7.9	-35.2	5.6	53.9	8.8	20.8

Table A.5. Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Poultry																	
- at producer prices	10.8	8.3	9.0	13.0	13.8	8.0	4.8	-2.0	0.5	20.0	3.1	-4.2	6.0	3.7	-2.8	7.1	5.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	-60.5	:	:	:	-1.9	-1.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.5	:	:	:	:	-1.5	-1.5
- at basic prices	10.8	8.3	9.0	13.0	13.8	8.0	4.8	-2.0	0.5	20.0	3.1	-4.2	6.0	3.7	-2.8	7.1	5.2
ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	3.2	4.1	8.5	3.4	6.2	3.5	4.3	1.1	6.2	3.3	12.1	5.9	-1.4	-0.8	11.0	4.8	5.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-40.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	-3.8	:	:	-0.2	-0.5	254.3	-2.6	29.0
- taxes on product	0.0	-0.4	56.7	-57.0	:	-19.4	-16.7	:	-73.7	:	-6.2	:	38.5	:	:	-1.6	-12.7
- at basic prices	2.7	4.1	8.2	4.0	6.2	3.6	4.1	1.1	7.2	3.9	12.8	5.9	-1.4	-0.7	13.6	4.8	5.5
Milk																	
- at producer prices	5.6	3.9	9.0	3.8	8.8	3.9	4.4	2.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	7.8	1.1	-1.5	13.0	5.9	6.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.2	-0.8	254.3	-2.5	29.6
- taxes on product	0.0	-0.4	56.7	-57.0	:	-19.4	-16.7	:	-73.7	:	-6.3	:	38.5	:	:	-1.6	-12.8
- at basic prices	5.0	3.9	8.7	4.7	8.8	4.0	4.3	2.9	7.6	5.2	15.6	7.7	0.6	-1.4	16.0	5.9	6.6
Eggs																	
- at producer prices	-10.4	9.1	4.0	-0.6	-1.4	-1.8	2.3	-7.2	0.0	-7.0	1.2	-5.7	-14.3	6.8	0.3	-2.4	-1.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.8	:	:	:	87.8	:	-3.8	-1.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.9	:	:	:	:	0.9	0.9
- at basic prices	-10.4	9.1	4.0	-0.6	-1.4	-1.8	2.3	-7.2	0.0	-7.0	1.2	-5.7	-14.3	6.9	0.3	-2.4	-1.7
Other animal products																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	8.3	-17.2	4.8	5.0	2.0	-5.3	-1.1	-6.8	0.0	-3.5	0.0	-0.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-40.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-40.0	-40.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	8.3	-17.2	4.8	5.0	2.0	-5.3	-1.1	-6.8	0.0	-3.5	0.0	-0.2
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	7.6	5.9	2.8	4.7	6.0	3.8	2.1	3.9	1.3	5.7	3.7	7.6	1.1	0.8	8.1	4.3	4.6
- subsidies on product	29.3	12.5	-8.3	9.9	2.1	13.7	9.6	3.4	42.4	23.8	-1.0	18.6	9.8	26.5	4.3	5.5	5.9
- taxes on product	10.1	-0.4	18.2	-17.7	:	-5.1	-19.8	0.9	-73.7	:	-5.5	2.2	38.5	:	:	0.9	-2.6
- at basic prices	8.4	6.4	1.6	6.0	5.6	4.9	2.5	3.9	4.9	6.1	3.3	8.3	2.4	3.2	7.7	4.4	4.7
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	0.0	3.0	1.5	:	0.6	2.0	7.7	4.2	3.0	3.5	2.0	4.2	1.1	5.8	-1.5	2.6	2.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.0	:	:	:	:	:	2.0	2.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	3.0	1.5	:	0.6	2.0	7.7	4.2	3.0	3.5	2.0	4.2	1.1	5.8	-1.5	2.6	2.2
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	7.5	5.7	2.8	4.7	5.9	3.8	2.4	3.9	1.3	5.5	3.6	7.6	1.1	0.9	7.6	4.2	4.5
- subsidies on product	29.3	12.5	-8.3	9.9	2.1	13.7	9.6	3.4	42.4	20.7	-1.0	18.6	9.8	26.5	4.3	5.4	5.8
- taxes on product	10.1	-0.4	18.2	-17.7	:	-5.1	-19.8	0.9	-73.7	:	-5.5	2.2	38.5	:	:	0.9	-2.6
- at basic prices	8.3	6.3	1.6	6.0	5.5	4.8	2.8	3.9	4.8	5.9	3.3	8.3	2.4	3.2	7.3	4.3	4.6

Table A.5. **Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
Poultry									
- at producer prices	17.9	18.9	19.5	5.1	0.0	6.0	-1.4	12.5	11.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	:	1.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	17.9	18.9	19.2	5.1	0.0	6.0	-1.4	12.5	11.3
ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	2.7	16.0	10.3	10.3	-1.4	-0.2	-2.1	6.2	2.9
- subsidies on product	-9.4	-5.8	-54.2	:	:	:	2.4	:	-2.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	2.4	14.7	10.3	10.3	-1.4	-0.2	-1.7	6.2	2.8
Milk									
- at producer prices	3.8	18.1	10.1	13.4	-2.3	0.0	1.1	9.0	3.5
- subsidies on product	-9.4	-5.8	:	:	:	:	2.4	:	-2.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.4	16.4	10.1	13.4	-2.3	0.0	1.2	9.0	3.4
Eggs									
- at producer prices	-3.2	10.2	10.8	1.4	0.0	-1.1	29.8	-8.0	3.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	-54.2	:	:	:	:	:	-54.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-3.2	10.2	10.8	1.4	0.0	-1.1	29.8	-8.0	3.0
Other animal products									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-68.7	0.0	-12.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-68.7	0.0	-12.6
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	5.3	14.7	7.0	7.9	2.3	2.7	4.6	5.4	4.5
- subsidies on product	46.9	2.6	2.3	:	16.5	19.6	13.8	16.1	18.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	5.7	14.2	7.0	7.9	2.3	2.8	4.8	5.7	4.6
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	9.2	42.0	:	7.3	5.4	13.5	12.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.0	9.2	42.0	:	7.3	5.4	13.5	12.8
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	6.2	13.8	7.1	8.3	2.3	2.8	4.7	5.5	4.7
- subsidies on product	46.9	2.6	2.3	:	16.5	19.6	13.8	16.1	18.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	6.6	13.4	7.1	8.3	2.3	2.9	4.9	5.8	4.8

Table A.5. Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15	
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)																		
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.7	4.2	0.3	:	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.0	:	-1.3	6.4	3.7	2.3	2.6	
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.7	4.2	0.3	:	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.0	:	-1.3	6.4	3.7	2.3	2.6	
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'																		
- at producer prices	7.5	5.7	2.8	4.7	5.9	3.7	2.4	3.9	1.4	5.5	3.5	7.6	1.0	1.1	7.5	4.2	4.4	
- subsidies on product	29.3	12.5	-8.3	9.9	2.1	13.7	9.6	3.4	42.4	20.7	-1.0	18.6	9.8	26.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	
- taxes on product	10.1	-0.4	18.2	-17.7	:	-5.0	-19.8	0.9	-73.7	:	-5.5	2.2	38.5	:	:	0.9	-2.6	
- at basic prices	8.3	6.2	1.6	5.9	5.5	4.7	2.8	3.9	4.8	5.8	3.2	8.3	2.2	3.3	7.1	4.3	4.6	
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION																		
	3.0	5.6	1.1	2.9	2.4	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.0	6.1	1.7	5.3	1.3	4.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	5.4	4.0	3.4	4.1	-1.1	1.3	-19.1	0.8	6.0	8.0	4.2	14.0	-1.3	9.7	1.5	2.4	2.5	
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	-8.0	-4.0	1.5	1.1	1.9	-7.0	-1.9	-4.1	-2.7	13.5	0.8	1.3	-3.5	3.6	-2.7	-0.4	-0.5	
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	9.6	20.0	12.8	11.7	7.6	14.5	16.4	4.9	13.4	20.0	25.3	17.9	7.1	18.3	10.4	12.2	12.3	
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	0.0	5.0	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.5	-4.4	1.6	-3.3	0.6	-2.7	0.8	0.4	
VETERINARY EXPENSES	2.7	7.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	1.6	-0.1	2.1	-0.2	4.5	0.0	1.1	1.3	4.9	-2.1	1.2	1.1	
FEEDINGSTUFFS	4.0	6.4	-1.3	2.2	2.4	6.5	0.3	8.0	2.7	5.3	-0.3	4.8	0.4	5.5	8.0	3.6	4.1	
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	5.1	3.0	2.7	3.1	1.1	3.5	7.5	1.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	3.7	1.3	4.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	3.0	4.0	0.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	6.8	2.4	5.5	4.0	0.6	5.0	3.7	2.3	1.0	2.7	2.5	
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	2.0	3.0	1.5	4.3	1.5	2.0	7.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	4.2	0.3	5.8	0.0	2.4	2.2	
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	1.9	5.0	0.6	4.1	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	4.3	3.8	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																		
	18.0	7.2	2.4	6.9	7.2	5.6	3.7	3.7	6.7	5.5	4.9	11.4	3.9	0.2	13.5	5.3	5.8	
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION																		
	2.6	3.0	1.3	:	7.8	2.6	:	1.8	3.0	3.5	2.3	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.2	:	:	
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																		
	23.1	8.6	3.0	:	7.1	6.6	:	4.4	9.6	6.3	8.2	14.1	5.4	-1.7	19.4	:	:	

Table A.5. **Percentage changes in nominal prices, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	:	0.0	9.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.0	:	0.0	9.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.8
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'									
- at producer prices	6.2	13.1	7.1	8.2	2.3	2.8	4.8	5.1	4.7
- subsidies on product	46.9	2.6	2.3	:	16.5	19.6	13.8	16.1	18.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	6.6	12.7	7.1	8.2	2.3	2.9	5.0	5.4	4.8
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	:	8.1	10.6	0.0	1.2	:	9.2	10.1	:
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	:	2.9	15.6	0.0	2.7	2.1	8.4	5.0	:
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	:	8.9	6.4	0.0	0.8	:	10.1	12.9	:
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	:	8.2	15.0	0.0	44.0	9.0	11.5	32.2	:
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	:	6.8	12.0	0.0	7.6	2.1	2.3	8.8	:
VETERINARY EXPENSES	:	6.8	8.0	0.0	6.4	:	8.8	3.7	:
FEEDINGSTUFFS	:	6.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	12.1	8.3	:
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	:	20.5	13.2	0.0	0.2	:	5.9	8.4	:
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	:	20.5	6.3	0.0	0.2	:	6.1	8.4	:
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	:	0.0	9.2	0.0	:	8.0	5.4	13.5	:
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	:	20.5	9.2	0.0	2.3	:	5.9	7.7	:
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	:	18.3	2.0	28.8	3.2	:	-3.9	-0.2	:
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION	:	12.5	8.4	-0.1	0.0	:	7.1	7.7	:
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	:	20.9	0.2	46.6	3.4	:	-10.7	-5.9	:

Table A.6. Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ CROP OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	11.8	-1.1	-1.8	0.1	-1.0	3.4	-3.2	1.0	0.7	1.7	-2.3	4.1	-1.9	-3.4	9.4	1.1	1.4
- subsidies on product	5.8	2.6	-12.6	9.5	2.4	9.5	-4.5	-1.2	6.5	7.9	-10.4	9.1	10.9	23.1	-0.6	1.3	1.5
- taxes on product	10.3	:	0.0	16.9	:	-3.1	-129.3	-1.7	:	0.0	-8.0	-1.6	:	:	:	-0.2	-0.2
- at basic prices	11.5	-0.4	-3.6	2.6	-0.6	4.2	-3.0	0.8	1.5	1.8	-3.4	4.6	0.3	0.3	7.8	1.1	1.4
CEREALS (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	7.1	-1.2	-6.0	4.1	2.1	3.8	-0.2	0.7	-3.5	-4.2	-6.3	-3.6	-4.5	8.2	5.9	-0.3	0.5
- subsidies on product	9.9	4.4	-3.1	10.7	57.6	13.6	-4.5	-1.7	7.6	18.4	-10.9	68.8	11.6	24.6	4.4	9.0	8.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-4.1	:	-1.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.3	-2.3
- at basic prices	8.1	0.6	-5.0	7.0	16.9	6.9	-1.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.7	-8.0	21.5	1.3	13.8	5.4	2.8	3.2
INDUSTRIAL CROPS																	
- at producer prices	7.0	0.8	5.5	-19.1	6.2	12.3	0.3	3.1	18.7	2.2	0.7	5.0	-0.8	7.2	12.3	4.8	5.5
- subsidies on product	-65.2	-12.1	-44.4	5.1	-8.8	0.6	:	-4.0	8.4	:	-13.9	-12.0	-9.6	0.6	-22.6	-10.9	-11.5
- taxes on product	10.3	:	0.0	:	:	-1.6	-129.3	-1.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	0.6
- at basic prices	1.6	-2.4	-9.6	-5.8	0.0	9.0	4.7	1.7	15.4	2.2	-2.7	-1.4	-2.9	6.2	5.3	-0.2	0.4
FORAGE PLANTS																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-2.9	-9.8	-1.5	-8.6	5.0	-10.4	3.9	-2.9	4.8	-4.1	-2.7	-2.3	-16.6	8.6	-2.2	-2.9
- subsidies on product	30.9	:	:	:	1.8	8.1	:	2.0	4.4	6.4	8.6	:	23.7	28.9	4.7	8.7	9.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	-2.9	-9.8	-1.5	-8.1	5.3	-10.4	3.8	-2.0	5.0	-3.6	-2.7	-1.0	-14.8	7.0	-1.6	-2.3
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	1.7	-0.8	2.0	-1.9	-6.4	0.6	-2.1	-3.2	-0.5	-3.1	3.5	13.9	5.0	0.8	7.9	-1.6	-0.9
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-52.6	-1.6	:	:	:	-7.1	:	:	:	-1.8	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	-3.9	:	:	:	:	-2.0	-2.0
- at basic prices	1.7	-0.8	2.0	0.5	-6.5	0.6	-2.1	-3.2	-0.5	-3.1	3.5	16.5	5.0	0.8	7.9	-1.4	-0.8
POTATOES (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	80.8	6.9	25.9	16.2	16.6	20.1	32.0	22.7	-2.9	52.4	-10.5	4.2	-2.3	17.0	25.7	27.5	26.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-14.7	:	:	:	3.3	-10.9	-6.5	9.5	-18.6	:	-8.8	-8.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.5	:	:	:	:	-4.5	-4.5
- at basic prices	80.8	6.9	25.9	16.2	16.6	19.2	32.0	22.7	-2.9	51.5	-10.6	4.1	-1.8	16.8	25.7	27.1	26.2
FRUITS																	
- at producer prices	41.9	-2.9	10.6	8.4	10.9	10.8	3.5	3.8	53.2	14.3	1.4	6.5	-19.3	-1.1	0.3	8.6	8.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	12.0	-1.8	4.4	:	:	:	5.8	:	-72.2	:	:	:	-11.8	-11.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	7.7	:	:	:	:	0.7	0.7
- at basic prices	41.9	-2.9	10.6	8.8	10.7	10.5	3.5	3.8	53.2	14.2	1.4	-3.4	-19.3	-1.1	0.3	8.0	7.8
WINE																	
- at producer prices	:	:	-4.2	4.0	-29.8	-3.4	:	2.8	0.3	:	-2.2	-9.9	:	:	:	-3.7	-3.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-17.1	:	:	:	-17.1	-17.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	-11.7	-1.6	:	:	:	-2.8	-2.8
- at basic prices	:	:	-4.2	4.0	-29.8	-3.4	:	2.8	0.3	:	-2.1	-10.3	:	:	:	-3.7	-3.7

Table A.6. **Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ CROP OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	-2.7	-0.1	-12.5	2.7	4.6	-7.9	3.3	-4.7	-7.1
- subsidies on product	173.4	4.8	17.9	:	13.8	12.7	12.2	-2.9	12.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.5	0.1	-12.5	2.7	4.7	-7.6	3.3	-4.6	-7.0
CEREALS (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	5.5	-6.7	-18.5	-5.8	:	-4.7	-1.6	-20.1	-7.3
- subsidies on product	:	5.1	17.9	:	:	12.7	:	-3.3	14.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	6.2	-5.3	-18.5	-5.8	:	-4.2	-1.6	-17.0	-6.9
INDUSTRIAL CROPS									
- at producer prices	3.2	1.0	12.6	-4.6	:	-0.3	4.3	-5.6	3.2
- subsidies on product	-16.1	5.5	:	:	:	:	-8.9	-5.9	-6.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.2	1.4	12.6	-4.6	:	-0.3	4.2	-5.6	3.2
FORAGE PLANTS									
- at producer prices	-24.6	-0.2	-1.8	0.2	-2.3	-5.7	60.5	-0.3	-6.0
- subsidies on product	-39.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.5	-11.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-24.7	-0.2	-1.8	0.2	-2.3	-5.7	60.5	-0.2	-6.0
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	0.9	1.0	-9.6	-5.4	1.5	4.2	-0.5	0.2	-1.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	11.1	:	:	:	11.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.9	1.0	-9.6	-5.4	1.5	4.2	-0.5	0.2	-1.3
POTATOES (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	-20.9	10.2	-10.1	90.8	17.5	-20.0	6.0	20.2	-13.3
- subsidies on product	:	-18.9	:	:	37.9	:	25.9	-7.8	21.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-20.9	10.1	-10.1	90.8	17.6	-20.0	6.8	19.9	-13.2
FRUITS									
- at producer prices	-10.0	6.5	-15.8	-53.0	10.9	-26.8	-6.5	-4.4	-21.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	18.5	:	:	:	18.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-10.0	6.5	-15.8	-53.0	11.0	-26.8	-6.5	-4.4	-21.0
WINE									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-6.6	-6.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-6.6	-6.6

Table A.6. Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
OLIVE OIL																	
- at producer prices	:	:	:	1.0	-14.5	:	:	-3.6	:	:	:	-13.4	:	:	:	-6.4	-6.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	8.6	-27.0	:	:	1.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-11.6	-11.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	16.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.9	16.9
- at basic prices	:	:	:	4.0	-21.1	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	-13.4	:	:	:	-8.7	-8.7
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-2.9	:	-1.3	-3.5	-5.6	-2.5	0.1	19.7	0.0	:	-9.9	-12.4	-1.9	-3.9	-1.9	-1.9
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	-4.5	:	-9.9	9.6	:	:	388.3	:	66.1	1.9	7.3
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	-2.9	:	-1.3	-3.5	-5.4	-2.6	0.1	9.2	0.1	:	-9.9	0.9	-1.9	-0.3	-1.8	-1.8
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	0.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	6.7	0.7	-2.3	2.0	-2.7	-0.6	5.1	2.7	-0.7	1.0	3.4	2.5	2.7
- subsidies on product	59.1	77.8	10.9	-18.6	-16.6	18.9	6.6	21.0	69.7	52.5	17.6	26.1	3.5	27.1	3.8	9.4	8.8
- taxes on product	1.3	-3.2	54.7	-58.3	:	-10.7	-14.2	-1.7	-74.4	:	-7.3	:	35.3	:	:	-2.4	-10.6
- at basic prices	2.1	5.7	4.8	2.6	5.4	1.9	-1.9	2.3	2.0	0.0	6.0	3.8	-0.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.0
ANIMALS																	
- at producer prices	0.4	6.7	2.4	8.6	8.1	0.0	-3.7	4.0	-10.9	0.3	1.6	3.1	5.9	5.4	-0.2	2.6	2.6
- subsidies on product	67.5	77.8	10.9	-18.5	-16.6	18.9	6.6	21.0	69.7	59.7	17.6	26.6	25.3	37.9	-1.5	10.2	8.0
- taxes on product	2.1	:	:	:	:	2.7	-4.9	-1.7	:	:	-1.5	:	:	:	:	-0.1	-0.1
- at basic prices	2.6	7.8	2.8	4.1	6.4	1.9	-2.6	4.5	-0.5	1.0	3.0	4.6	7.9	7.9	-0.5	3.1	3.0
Cattle																	
- at producer prices	-19.4	-14.4	-24.6	-1.4	-18.9	-13.4	-11.8	-8.1	-20.6	-26.7	-16.5	-9.8	-1.1	-0.6	7.3	-15.6	-13.3
- subsidies on product	78.4	80.4	14.4	19.9	6.0	23.8	8.5	73.3	70.9	154.6	19.0	51.9	26.0	41.5	4.3	23.0	18.7
- taxes on product	4.2	:	:	:	:	-1.6	-5.0	-1.7	:	:	-4.7	:	:	:	:	-1.5	-1.5
- at basic prices	-11.3	-1.1	-19.1	2.3	-15.3	-6.9	-8.3	-5.5	-5.0	-22.6	-10.2	3.5	5.3	6.3	6.1	-10.3	-7.9
Pigs																	
- at producer prices	11.7	12.6	17.5	25.1	22.1	16.1	10.6	22.1	15.1	9.5	17.7	18.9	13.0	14.7	0.9	17.4	16.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-89.6	:	:	:	-9.4	:	-93.5	-83.4
- taxes on product	0.1	:	:	:	:	14.8	-4.5	:	:	:	0.7	:	:	:	:	5.9	5.9
- at basic prices	11.4	12.6	17.5	25.1	22.1	16.1	10.6	22.1	15.1	9.2	17.8	18.9	13.0	14.6	0.9	17.3	16.0
Equines																	
- at producer prices	2.7	-0.8	0.7	-0.6	-3.6	-1.6	-13.3	17.1	1.0	2.9	21.3	1.1	-2.3	-1.9	-0.4	-3.3	-2.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.5	-4.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	2.6	-0.8	0.7	-0.6	-3.6	-1.6	-13.1	17.1	1.0	2.9	21.3	1.1	-2.3	-1.9	-0.4	-3.2	-2.4
Sheep and goats																	
- at producer prices	7.7	9.7	23.4	4.6	5.7	23.7	37.9	5.8	16.0	3.8	1.8	13.8	-2.3	0.2	-6.0	12.0	8.1
- subsidies on product	-27.0	-2.9	-31.3	-27.3	-36.6	-23.9	-4.1	-23.3	-38.8	-23.2	-16.5	-20.1	-12.1	-0.9	-21.9	-27.6	-26.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.5	-1.7	:	:	-10.6	:	:	:	:	-2.5	-2.5
- at basic prices	1.1	6.1	11.3	-3.6	-4.2	14.4	26.8	-4.5	8.1	-0.1	-1.1	5.5	-7.2	0.0	-10.7	2.5	-0.5

Table A.6. Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
OLIVE OIL									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-0.4	-5.1	-5.8	14.6	:	-5.7	-26.6	-7.8	-2.2
- subsidies on product	:	-0.3	:	:	:	:	:	-7.8	-3.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-0.4	-4.7	-5.8	14.6	:	-5.7	-26.6	-7.8	-2.2
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	3.4	14.2	14.3	12.8	-3.5	1.9	-7.5	-1.4	4.3
- subsidies on product	25.4	-9.0	-6.3	:	:	:	5.7	25.5	9.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.7	13.3	14.2	12.8	-3.5	1.9	-6.9	-0.8	4.3
ANIMALS									
- at producer prices	7.8	20.5	21.4	16.9	-3.4	7.8	-6.7	-0.9	9.6
- subsidies on product	130.7	96.1	-6.0	:	:	:	63.0	25.5	31.3
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	8.6	20.6	21.1	16.9	-3.4	7.8	-5.9	0.0	9.8
Cattle									
- at producer prices	-20.2	21.0	-6.5	53.0	-13.7	-4.8	-14.0	-9.1	-6.1
- subsidies on product	146.4	:	-59.9	:	:	:	95.7	28.1	68.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-16.1	21.3	-6.7	53.0	-13.7	-4.8	-12.6	-6.5	-4.9
Pigs									
- at producer prices	18.4	22.3	35.6	6.5	-2.3	12.7	-7.4	3.4	15.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	-3.3	:	:	:	10.3	-7.8	-1.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	18.4	22.3	35.2	6.5	-2.3	12.7	-7.3	3.4	15.7
Equines									
- at producer prices	:	-5.1	20.8	-0.6	8.4	12.2	:	25.2	13.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-7.8	-7.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	-4.2	20.8	-0.6	8.4	12.2	:	21.8	13.4
Sheep and goats									
- at producer prices	1.3	-5.0	11.6	7.3	-36.7	-0.5	17.7	-2.5	8.5
- subsidies on product	17.9	58.0	:	:	:	:	81.2	24.5	57.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	12.1	4.7	11.6	7.3	-36.7	-0.5	43.7	0.4	11.9

Table A.6. Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Poultry																	
- at producer prices	8.5	5.2	7.6	9.5	9.7	6.3	0.0	-4.5	-2.4	14.3	1.0	-7.8	3.5	1.7	-5.1	4.5	2.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	:	-62.0	:	:	:	-3.5	-3.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.5	:	:	:	:	-3.5	-3.5
- at basic prices	8.5	5.2	7.6	9.5	9.7	6.3	0.0	-4.5	-2.4	14.3	1.0	-7.8	3.5	1.7	-5.1	4.5	2.7
ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	1.0	1.1	7.1	0.1	2.3	1.8	-0.5	-1.5	3.2	-1.6	9.9	1.9	-3.7	-2.6	8.5	2.3	2.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-41.9	0.0	-1.6	:	:	:	-8.4	:	:	-2.5	-2.3	246.2	-4.9	26.0
- taxes on product	-2.1	-3.2	54.7	-58.3	:	-20.6	-20.5	:	-74.4	:	-8.1	:	35.3	:	:	-3.4	-14.3
- at basic prices	0.6	1.1	6.8	0.8	2.3	1.9	-0.6	-1.5	4.1	-1.0	10.5	1.9	-3.7	-2.6	11.0	2.3	3.0
Milk																	
- at producer prices	3.4	0.9	7.6	0.6	4.8	2.3	-0.3	0.3	3.5	-0.5	12.3	3.8	-1.3	-3.3	10.5	3.4	3.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.5	-2.7	246.2	-4.8	26.7
- taxes on product	-2.1	-3.2	54.7	-58.3	:	-20.6	-20.5	:	-74.4	:	-8.2	:	35.3	:	:	-3.4	-14.3
- at basic prices	2.9	0.9	7.3	1.4	4.8	2.4	-0.4	0.3	4.5	0.2	13.2	3.7	-1.8	-3.3	13.4	3.4	4.1
Eggs																	
- at producer prices	-12.3	6.0	2.7	-3.7	-5.0	-3.3	-2.3	-9.5	-2.9	-11.4	-0.8	-9.2	-16.3	4.8	-2.0	-4.8	-4.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-8.4	:	:	:	84.3	:	-8.4	-6.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.1	:	:	:	:	-1.1	-1.1
- at basic prices	-12.3	6.0	2.7	-3.7	-5.0	-3.3	-2.3	-9.5	-2.9	-11.4	-0.8	-9.2	-16.3	4.9	-2.0	-4.8	-4.1
Other animal products																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-2.9	-1.3	3.2	-3.6	6.6	-21.0	2.1	1.9	-2.9	-7.2	-4.8	-9.0	-1.9	-5.7	-2.6	-2.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-41.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-41.9	-41.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	-2.9	-1.3	3.1	-3.6	6.6	-21.0	2.1	1.9	-2.9	-7.2	-4.8	-9.0	-1.9	-5.7	-2.6	-2.7
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	5.4	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	-2.5	1.3	-1.7	0.6	1.6	3.6	-1.3	-1.1	5.7	1.7	2.0
- subsidies on product	26.7	9.3	-9.5	6.4	-1.6	11.9	4.6	0.8	38.3	17.9	-3.0	14.2	7.2	24.2	1.9	3.0	3.4
- taxes on product	7.8	-3.2	16.7	-20.3	:	-6.6	-23.4	-1.7	-74.4	:	-7.4	-1.6	35.3	:	:	-1.1	-4.5
- at basic prices	6.1	3.3	0.3	2.6	1.8	3.2	-2.1	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.2	4.2	0.0	1.3	5.3	1.8	2.1
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	0.1	0.2	:	-3.1	0.4	2.8	1.6	0.0	-1.4	-0.1	0.3	-1.3	3.8	-3.8	0.0	-0.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.8	:	:	:	:	:	-2.8	-2.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	0.1	0.2	:	-3.1	0.4	2.8	1.6	0.0	-1.5	-0.1	0.3	-1.3	3.8	-3.8	0.0	-0.4
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.1	-2.2	1.3	-1.6	0.5	1.5	3.6	-1.3	-1.0	5.2	1.6	1.9
- subsidies on product	26.7	9.3	-9.5	6.4	-1.6	11.9	4.6	0.8	38.3	15.0	-3.0	14.2	7.2	24.2	1.9	3.0	3.4
- taxes on product	7.8	-3.2	16.7	-20.3	:	-6.6	-23.4	-1.7	-74.4	:	-7.4	-1.6	35.3	:	:	-1.1	-4.5
- at basic prices	6.1	3.2	0.3	2.6	1.7	3.1	-1.9	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.2	4.2	0.0	1.3	4.8	1.8	2.1

Table A.6. Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
Poultry									
- at producer prices	12.2	12.8	10.0	4.4	-2.3	-0.1	-8.0	3.8	4.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	-6.5	:	:	:	:	:	-6.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	12.2	12.8	9.7	4.4	-2.3	-0.1	-8.0	3.8	4.1
ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-2.3	10.0	1.5	9.7	-3.6	-6.0	-8.6	-2.1	-3.1
- subsidies on product	-13.8	-10.6	-57.8	:	:	:	-4.4	:	-8.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.6	8.8	1.5	9.7	-3.6	-6.0	-8.2	-2.1	-3.1
Milk									
- at producer prices	-1.3	12.0	1.4	12.7	-4.6	-5.7	-5.6	0.5	-2.4
- subsidies on product	-13.8	-10.6	:	:	:	:	-4.4	:	-8.3
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-1.6	10.4	1.4	12.7	-4.6	-5.7	-5.5	0.5	-2.5
Eggs									
- at producer prices	-7.9	4.5	2.0	0.8	-2.3	-6.8	21.2	-15.1	-3.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	-57.8	:	:	:	:	:	-57.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-7.9	4.5	2.0	0.8	-2.3	-6.8	21.2	-15.1	-3.2
Other animal products									
- at producer prices	:	-5.1	0.9	-0.6	-2.3	-6.9	-70.8	-7.8	-17.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	-5.1	0.9	-0.6	-2.3	-6.9	-70.8	-7.8	-17.5
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	0.2	8.8	-1.4	7.2	-0.1	-3.2	-2.3	-2.8	-1.7
- subsidies on product	39.7	-2.7	-5.8	:	13.8	12.7	6.2	7.1	11.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.5	8.3	-1.4	7.2	-0.1	-3.1	-2.1	-2.5	-1.6
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	:	-5.1	0.6	41.1	:	1.1	-1.6	4.7	5.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	-5.1	0.6	41.1	:	1.1	-1.6	4.7	5.6
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	1.1	7.9	-1.4	7.6	-0.1	-3.1	-2.3	-2.7	-1.6
- subsidies on product	39.7	-2.7	-5.8	:	13.8	12.7	6.2	7.1	11.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	1.4	7.5	-1.4	7.6	-0.1	-3.0	-2.1	-2.4	-1.5

Table A.6. Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-2.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	-1.2	:	1.4	0.0	-1.8	-0.1	:	-3.6	4.4	1.3	-0.2	0.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	-2.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	-1.2	:	1.4	0.0	-1.8	-0.1	:	-3.6	4.4	1.3	-0.2	0.2
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY																	
- at producer prices	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.0	-2.2	1.3	-1.6	0.5	1.4	3.6	-1.4	-0.8	5.0	1.6	1.9
- subsidies on product	26.7	9.3	-9.5	6.4	-1.6	11.9	4.6	0.8	38.3	15.0	-3.0	14.2	7.2	24.2	1.9	3.0	3.4
- taxes on product	7.8	-3.2	16.7	-20.3	:	-6.5	-23.4	-1.7	-74.4	:	-7.4	-1.6	35.3	:	:	-1.1	-4.5
- at basic prices	6.0	3.2	0.3	2.5	1.7	3.0	-1.9	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	4.2	-0.2	1.4	4.7	1.7	2.0
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION																	
	0.8	2.5	-0.2	-0.3	-1.4	2.1	-2.6	1.8	0.0	1.1	-0.3	1.4	-1.1	2.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK																	
	3.2	1.0	2.1	0.8	-4.7	-0.3	-22.8	-1.8	2.9	2.9	2.1	9.7	-3.6	7.6	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS																	
	-9.9	-6.7	0.2	-2.1	-1.8	-8.5	-6.4	-6.5	-5.5	8.1	-1.3	-2.5	-5.8	1.7	-4.9	-2.9	-3.0
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS																	
	7.3	16.6	11.4	8.1	3.7	12.7	11.1	2.2	10.1	14.3	22.7	13.5	4.6	16.1	7.9	9.7	9.7
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS																	
	-2.1	2.0	0.7	-1.6	-3.2	-1.1	-4.4	-1.8	-2.2	-3.3	-6.3	-2.2	-5.6	-1.3	-4.9	-1.4	-1.8
VETERINARY EXPENSES																	
	0.6	3.9	-1.3	-1.1	-3.1	0.0	-4.6	-0.5	-3.1	-0.5	-2.0	-2.7	-1.1	3.0	-4.3	-1.1	-1.3
FEEDINGSTUFFS																	
	1.9	3.4	-2.6	-1.0	-1.3	4.9	-4.2	5.3	-0.3	0.3	-2.3	0.9	-1.9	3.5	5.5	1.2	1.6
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS																	
	3.0	0.1	1.4	-0.2	-2.6	1.9	2.6	-0.7	-1.8	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS																	
	0.9	1.0	-0.6	0.6	0.1	1.9	1.9	-0.2	2.4	-1.0	-1.5	1.1	1.3	0.4	-1.3	0.4	0.1
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES																	
	-0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	-2.2	0.4	2.8	-0.1	0.0	-1.4	0.5	0.3	-2.0	3.8	-2.3	-0.2	-0.4
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES																	
	-0.2	2.0	-0.7	0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-1.7	-0.4	0.0	-1.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	-1.1	-1.3	-0.5	-0.6
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	15.6	4.1	1.1	3.5	3.3	3.9	-1.0	1.1	3.6	0.5	2.8	7.2	1.5	-1.7	10.9	2.6	3.2
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION																	
	0.5	0.1	0.0	:	3.9	1.0	:	-0.8	0.0	-1.4	0.3	-0.6	0.3	1.1	-0.1	:	:
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	20.5	5.5	1.7	:	3.2	5.0	:	1.8	6.4	1.2	6.0	9.8	2.9	-3.5	16.7	:	:

Table A.6. **Percentage changes in real prices, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)									
- at producer prices	:	-5.1	:	-0.6	6.5	-5.7	0.0	-7.8	-4.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	-5.1	:	-0.6	6.5	-5.7	0.0	-7.8	-4.4
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'									
- at producer prices	1.1	7.3	-1.4	7.5	-0.1	-3.1	-2.1	-3.1	-1.6
- subsidies on product	39.7	-2.7	-5.8	:	13.8	12.7	6.2	7.1	11.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	1.4	6.9	-1.4	7.5	0.0	-3.1	-1.9	-2.7	-1.5
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION									
	:	2.6	1.8	-0.6	-1.1	:	1.9	1.5	:
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	:	-2.4	6.5	-0.6	0.3	-3.8	1.2	-3.2	:
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	:	3.3	-2.0	-0.6	-1.5	:	2.8	4.1	:
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	:	2.6	5.9	-0.6	40.7	2.7	4.1	21.9	:
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	:	1.3	3.1	-0.6	5.1	-3.8	-4.5	0.4	:
VETERINARY EXPENSES	:	1.3	-0.5	-0.6	3.9	:	1.6	-4.4	:
FEEDINGSTUFFS	:	0.5	1.3	-0.6	-2.3	-3.9	4.6	-0.1	:
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	:	14.3	4.2	-0.6	-2.1	:	-1.1	0.0	:
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	:	14.3	-2.1	-0.6	-2.1	:	-1.0	0.0	:
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	:	-5.1	0.6	-0.6	:	1.8	-1.6	4.7	:
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	:	14.3	0.6	-0.6	-0.1	:	-1.1	-0.7	:
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES									
	:	12.3	-6.1	28.0	0.8	:	-10.3	-8.0	:
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION									
	:	6.7	-0.2	-0.7	-2.3	:	0.0	-0.6	:
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES									
	:	14.6	-7.7	45.7	1.0	:	-16.7	-13.2	:

Table A.7. Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ CROP OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	7.1	0.1	0.8	-2.6	-1.9	-0.2	5.1	1.5	-8.4	5.2	1.9	8.2	-5.7	-2.0	3.1	0.8	0.8
- subsidies on product	2.6	6.4	-2.4	6.3	5.7	1.9	9.0	0.9	2.1	11.9	1.6	6.3	4.1	17.7	-12.0	2.3	1.6
- taxes on product	-4.3	:	-11.1	10.0	:	-8.6	:	-0.4	:	:	-0.1	12.4	:	:	:	-5.9	-5.9
- at basic prices	7.0	1.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	5.7	1.4	-7.1	5.3	1.9	8.0	-4.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0
CEREALS (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	-3.0	2.2	4.0	-1.5	-26.0	-3.5	4.4	-0.6	-11.0	0.5	3.1	-12.7	-12.9	3.0	-13.9	-4.6	-5.1
- subsidies on product	1.5	10.9	7.5	6.4	6.6	4.7	9.7	0.8	1.3	22.3	3.0	21.2	1.3	17.8	-13.1	5.4	4.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-11.6	:	-0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.9	-3.9
- at basic prices	-1.5	5.0	5.2	2.0	-16.9	-1.0	6.2	-0.1	-7.6	5.2	3.1	0.9	-7.8	8.1	-13.7	-1.3	-2.1
INDUSTRIAL CROPS																	
- at producer prices	-1.6	-9.0	3.1	-21.4	0.5	0.7	-2.1	0.5	-5.6	3.5	9.7	1.4	7.5	5.9	9.0	-0.5	0.4
- subsidies on product	-60.8	-24.1	-36.7	3.9	-6.5	-10.1	:	-5.7	-7.5	:	-1.9	-11.3	19.8	-6.2	-19.8	-10.9	-11.6
- taxes on product	-4.3	:	-11.1	:	:	0.0	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-9.3	-9.3
- at basic prices	-4.4	-12.9	-7.1	-7.7	-2.3	-2.4	2.1	-0.8	-6.2	3.5	7.1	-3.3	10.0	4.0	3.5	-3.6	-3.0
FORAGE PLANTS																	
- at producer prices	1.5	0.0	-8.1	-0.9	-3.4	8.0	2.3	3.9	0.1	10.0	-3.1	-10.2	-6.5	-11.2	25.0	0.0	-0.4
- subsidies on product	35.7	:	:	:	7.5	16.3	:	2.0	7.7	11.7	-2.3	:	18.2	37.2	21.2	14.5	16.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.7	0.0	-8.1	-0.9	-2.9	8.8	2.3	3.9	1.1	10.3	-3.1	-10.2	-5.2	-9.4	23.4	0.7	0.4
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	6.3	2.2	2.3	-0.2	-1.6	2.2	2.2	-2.6	-2.8	1.8	5.9	21.9	6.1	2.7	8.2	1.1	1.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-50.0	0.0	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-0.4	:	:	:	:	-0.1	-0.1
- at basic prices	6.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	-1.7	2.2	2.2	-2.6	-2.8	1.8	5.9	24.6	6.1	2.7	8.2	1.3	1.8
POTATOES (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	39.8	4.5	26.8	13.3	14.7	20.8	40.3	22.0	-18.4	53.6	-6.7	5.3	-11.9	15.0	32.2	25.5	25.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-16.1	:	:	:	4.2	-9.4	-5.6	0.0	-20.0	:	-9.8	-9.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	39.8	4.5	26.8	13.3	14.7	19.8	40.3	22.0	-18.4	52.7	-7.0	5.2	-11.4	14.8	32.2	25.1	25.4
FRUITS																	
- at producer prices	1.3	-10.0	-8.9	2.6	16.4	6.9	8.5	5.5	-16.0	8.0	-5.8	14.1	-0.6	0.7	6.6	8.3	8.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	13.1	14.0	-3.1	:	:	:	0.0	:	-57.4	:	:	:	-3.9	-3.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	1.3	-10.0	-8.9	3.6	16.2	6.4	8.5	5.5	-16.0	7.9	-5.8	7.5	-0.6	0.7	6.6	8.0	7.9
WINE																	
- at producer prices	:	:	-2.1	4.1	-44.0	-8.4	:	2.1	-11.4	:	5.8	3.0	:	:	:	-7.3	-7.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-5.3	:	:	:	-5.2	-5.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-6.7	:	:	:	:	0.0	12.4	:	:	:	2.6	2.6
- at basic prices	:	:	-2.1	4.1	-44.0	-8.4	:	2.1	-11.4	:	5.9	2.6	:	:	:	-7.3	-7.3

Table A.7. **Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ CROP OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	10.8	-7.5	21.0	-9.1	0.4	4.6	49.6	-4.5	9.2
- subsidies on product	223.7	-10.0	-94.6	:	7.9	40.3	0.0	2.6	18.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	11.1	-7.6	20.6	-9.6	0.5	5.0	49.3	-4.1	9.3
CEREALS (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	33.4	-18.9	30.0	-16.6	:	22.5	76.3	-10.9	24.7
- subsidies on product	:	-11.4	68.0	:	:	40.3	:	6.5	36.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	34.3	-18.0	30.0	-16.6	:	23.0	76.3	-7.6	24.9
INDUSTRIAL CROPS									
- at producer prices	28.5	24.7	52.0	-14.2	:	3.1	62.7	-34.5	19.3
- subsidies on product	3.3	-2.3	:	:	:	:	0.0	-18.6	-43.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	28.5	21.8	52.0	-18.2	:	3.1	61.9	-32.7	18.9
FORAGE PLANTS									
- at producer prices	-18.1	3.7	4.2	-5.9	0.0	-1.4	130.4	2.0	-1.3
- subsidies on product	-31.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.2	-6.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-18.1	3.7	4.2	-5.9	0.0	-1.4	130.4	2.0	-1.3
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-6.1	0.3	16.1	-6.9	2.4	5.3	25.4	11.1	8.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	10.6	:	:	:	10.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-6.1	0.3	16.1	-6.9	2.4	5.3	25.4	11.1	8.3
POTATOES (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	-36.8	-13.9	-2.4	13.1	-2.1	-28.5	-16.1	2.0	-24.1
- subsidies on product	:	99.3	:	:	14.9	:	0.0	0.0	1.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-36.8	-13.8	-2.4	13.1	-2.0	-28.5	-15.3	2.0	-24.0
FRUITS									
- at producer prices	-21.3	13.8	-2.8	-38.4	-9.3	4.3	-7.2	-21.7	-2.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-10.7	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-21.3	13.8	-4.7	-38.4	-9.4	4.3	-7.2	-21.7	-2.9
WINE									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.1	4.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.1	4.1

Table A.7. Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
OLIVE OIL																	
- at producer prices	:	:	:	-4.9	31.4	:	:	-1.3	:	:	:	-45.8	:	:	:	4.8	4.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	2.2	12.2	:	:	4.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.9	6.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	10.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	-2.1	21.2	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	-45.8	:	:	:	5.7	5.7
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	0.0	-10.0	:	1.9	0.1	-4.1	5.3	14.3	57.3	-5.0	:	3.0	-7.1	0.0	-2.2	1.1	0.4
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	18.4	4.2	:	:	400.0	:	25.9	2.4	4.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	-10.0	:	1.9	0.1	-3.9	4.8	14.3	43.5	-4.9	:	3.0	6.9	0.0	-0.3	1.1	0.5
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	0.2	10.4	6.6	7.6	15.8	2.3	3.5	5.8	1.6	0.3	6.7	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.0	5.5	5.4
- subsidies on product	53.5	83.0	12.4	-17.1	-10.6	19.1	-22.7	24.4	80.0	49.9	23.4	20.9	5.5	31.6	-11.1	6.1	2.1
- taxes on product	0.0	-71.1	57.0	-56.9	:	-9.3	-23.2	-0.2	-73.3	:	-6.3	:	38.5	:	:	-2.4	-11.6
- at basic prices	1.6	11.3	6.6	5.6	13.9	3.4	-0.9	6.1	6.7	0.9	7.7	5.5	4.3	5.3	1.0	5.6	5.3
ANIMALS																	
- at producer prices	-1.2	15.2	4.6	10.8	16.2	1.9	0.7	8.6	-8.3	-3.2	4.3	6.2	10.9	9.3	-3.8	5.5	5.1
- subsidies on product	61.1	83.0	12.4	-17.1	-10.6	19.1	-22.4	24.4	80.0	55.2	23.4	21.3	25.6	43.5	-15.9	6.6	0.9
- taxes on product	0.0	:	:	:	:	4.3	-12.5	-0.2	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-0.7	-0.7
- at basic prices	0.9	16.4	5.0	6.2	14.3	3.7	-5.3	9.1	2.8	-2.5	5.9	7.2	12.5	11.9	-6.5	5.6	4.7
Cattle																	
- at producer prices	-22.6	-12.8	-24.0	3.0	-13.7	-12.9	-8.7	-7.0	-15.9	-31.5	-12.1	-12.3	-0.6	4.3	1.9	-14.8	-12.9
- subsidies on product	71.2	85.7	15.8	25.2	12.8	23.3	-19.0	75.1	81.1	137.9	24.5	47.7	26.4	48.5	-5.3	18.0	12.4
- taxes on product	0.0	:	:	:	:	-5.6	-13.7	-0.5	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-4.1	-4.1
- at basic prices	-14.9	0.8	-18.4	6.8	-9.9	-6.5	-11.9	-4.4	0.6	-27.7	-5.7	0.6	5.7	11.6	-1.0	-10.0	-8.3
Pigs																	
- at producer prices	11.6	21.7	20.5	27.8	31.9	19.2	19.5	27.7	8.3	5.8	17.9	18.2	18.1	18.2	-5.3	20.7	19.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-90.0	:	:	:	-6.7	:	-93.5	-83.8
- taxes on product	0.0	:	:	:	:	40.0	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	14.2	14.2
- at basic prices	11.3	21.7	20.5	27.8	31.9	19.2	19.5	27.7	8.3	5.4	17.9	18.2	18.1	18.1	-5.3	20.6	19.3
Equines																	
- at producer prices	5.1	2.1	-18.0	2.6	10.1	0.0	-4.3	40.2	-37.2	3.7	6.2	41.2	16.7	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-71.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-71.4	-71.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	5.1	2.1	-18.0	2.6	10.1	0.0	-4.6	40.2	-37.2	3.7	6.2	41.2	16.7	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Sheep and goats																	
- at producer prices	9.2	27.6	27.7	5.8	14.0	30.0	38.2	10.7	36.9	9.0	9.4	6.3	0.0	-11.5	-23.4	17.0	6.6
- subsidies on product	-26.0	0.0	-28.8	-26.4	-31.7	-20.1	-38.6	-19.9	-27.8	-19.4	-6.6	-25.4	-18.2	-12.5	-44.9	-27.9	-33.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-10.0	3.0	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-1.0	-1.0
- at basic prices	2.5	19.0	15.1	-2.5	3.3	20.2	8.0	-0.1	27.6	4.9	6.9	-1.5	-9.5	-11.7	-30.5	5.7	-4.3

Table A.7. Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
OLIVE OIL									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	4.7	-69.2	3.4	0.0	:	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.1
- subsidies on product	:	-33.1	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	-23.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.7	-67.8	3.4	0.0	:	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.1
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	8.4	29.1	24.6	11.8	5.1	7.7	-10.8	9.4	10.2
- subsidies on product	26.4	-0.3	5.1	:	:	:	8.5	74.8	17.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	8.7	27.9	24.5	11.8	5.1	7.7	-10.0	10.5	10.3
ANIMALS									
- at producer prices	13.6	43.2	31.3	8.7	6.7	12.0	-18.1	9.2	14.0
- subsidies on product	118.8	77.3	5.4	:	:	:	3.8	74.8	37.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	14.5	43.2	31.0	8.5	6.7	12.0	-17.7	11.0	14.1
Cattle									
- at producer prices	-20.4	37.0	-13.7	41.9	-0.3	-11.0	-53.8	-0.5	-13.2
- subsidies on product	145.8	:	-63.0	:	:	:	4.8	87.5	94.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-16.3	37.3	-13.9	41.1	-0.3	-11.0	-53.1	4.3	-11.8
Pigs									
- at producer prices	23.3	45.1	36.9	-1.5	4.3	15.2	-12.6	7.1	17.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	-2.4	:	:	:	4.8	0.0	-1.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	23.3	45.1	36.5	-1.5	4.3	15.2	-12.5	7.0	17.7
Equines									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	5.0	0.0	43.4	19.0	:	46.7	18.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	1.0	5.0	0.0	43.4	19.0	:	41.6	18.1
Sheep and goats									
- at producer prices	-29.0	19.5	21.9	-28.1	-32.4	0.7	-32.9	16.6	11.2
- subsidies on product	-17.4	42.9	:	:	:	:	3.1	35.0	5.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-21.4	24.2	21.9	-28.1	-32.4	0.7	-18.2	18.7	10.6

Table A.7. Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Poultry																	
- at producer prices	7.0	15.9	17.6	11.8	18.4	10.2	7.7	3.6	29.9	15.2	4.7	2.1	24.5	6.7	1.0	10.7	9.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	-58.3	:	:	:	-1.9	-1.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	7.0	15.9	17.6	11.8	18.4	10.2	7.7	3.6	29.9	15.2	4.8	2.1	24.5	6.7	1.0	10.7	8.9
ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	3.8	0.7	8.6	4.2	12.8	2.9	7.6	1.2	9.0	4.6	9.8	2.2	1.1	-0.2	13.5	5.5	6.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-40.0	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	-0.2	-0.4	259.1	-3.4	28.4
- taxes on product	0.0	-71.1	57.0	-56.9	:	-19.4	-30.1	:	-73.3	:	-7.2	:	38.5	:	:	-3.1	-15.5
- at basic prices	3.3	1.0	8.3	4.9	12.7	3.0	7.9	1.2	10.0	5.2	10.5	2.2	0.7	-0.2	16.1	5.5	6.2
Milk																	
- at producer prices	5.6	0.1	9.2	4.1	15.1	3.4	7.9	2.4	8.3	5.5	13.4	2.8	1.1	-1.4	14.7	6.4	6.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.2	-0.7	259.1	-3.5	28.9
- taxes on product	0.0	-71.1	57.0	-56.9	:	-19.4	-30.1	:	-73.3	:	-7.3	:	38.5	:	:	-3.1	-15.5
- at basic prices	5.0	0.4	8.9	4.9	15.1	3.5	8.3	2.4	9.4	6.3	14.4	2.8	0.6	-1.4	17.8	6.3	7.0
Eggs																	
- at producer prices	-6.6	12.4	3.9	3.7	6.6	-2.8	-0.4	-4.6	25.5	-3.3	0.3	-1.3	-14.5	13.8	9.5	-0.1	1.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	100.0	:	0.0	2.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- at basic prices	-6.6	12.4	3.9	3.7	6.6	-2.8	-0.4	-4.6	25.5	-3.2	0.3	-1.3	-14.5	13.9	9.5	-0.1	1.5
Other animal products																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	-16.5	6.5	0.0	8.3	-20.2	6.7	-15.5	-2.1	-24.1	-2.8	4.3	0.0	-24.2	1.5	-0.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-40.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-40.0	-40.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	-16.5	6.5	0.0	8.3	-20.2	6.7	-15.5	-2.1	-24.1	-2.8	4.3	0.0	-24.2	1.5	-0.3
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	3.2	6.7	3.8	0.5	4.8	0.9	3.9	3.0	-1.7	2.9	4.4	6.7	-0.4	1.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
- subsidies on product	22.6	13.2	-0.3	3.9	2.4	6.0	-18.8	2.9	39.3	20.8	7.6	10.7	4.8	21.2	-11.5	3.1	1.7
- taxes on product	-3.2	-71.1	7.8	-21.4	:	-8.9	-30.9	-0.4	-73.3	:	-5.6	12.4	38.5	:	:	-4.6	-8.2
- at basic prices	4.0	7.3	3.4	1.3	4.6	1.4	0.5	3.0	1.9	3.3	4.8	6.9	0.4	3.1	0.8	2.9	2.8
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	-6.6	:	-4.0	2.0	5.9	5.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	4.2	1.1	5.8	-5.3	0.5	-0.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	-6.6	:	-4.0	2.0	5.9	5.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	4.2	1.1	5.8	-5.3	0.5	-0.2
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	3.2	6.4	3.4	0.5	4.7	0.9	4.0	3.1	-1.6	2.8	4.3	6.7	-0.3	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.8
- subsidies on product	22.6	13.2	-0.3	3.9	2.4	6.0	-18.8	2.9	39.3	17.8	7.6	10.7	4.8	21.2	-11.5	3.1	1.7
- taxes on product	-3.2	-71.1	7.8	-21.4	:	-8.9	-30.9	-0.4	-73.3	:	-5.6	12.4	38.5	:	:	-4.6	-8.2
- at basic prices	3.9	7.0	3.1	1.3	4.5	1.5	0.8	3.1	1.8	3.1	4.7	6.9	0.4	3.1	0.5	2.8	2.8

Table A.7. **Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
Poultry									
- at producer prices	33.6	46.6	33.8	0.3	4.8	16.6	0.0	23.0	22.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	13.7	:	:	:	:	:	13.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	33.6	46.6	33.5	0.3	4.8	16.6	0.0	23.0	22.5
ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	1.7	20.5	12.4	14.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	9.8	4.9
- subsidies on product	-11.1	-1.7	-49.6	:	:	:	10.0	:	1.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	1.4	19.2	12.4	14.5	2.1	1.7	2.4	9.8	4.8
Milk									
- at producer prices	1.8	23.2	11.2	17.9	0.5	1.0	8.6	12.1	4.8
- subsidies on product	-11.1	-1.7	:	:	:	:	10.0	:	1.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	1.5	21.4	11.2	17.9	0.5	1.0	8.7	12.1	4.8
Eggs									
- at producer prices	0.8	13.8	22.0	7.4	4.5	5.1	21.9	-0.8	9.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	-49.6	:	:	:	:	:	-49.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.8	13.8	22.0	7.4	4.5	5.1	21.9	-0.8	9.2
Other animal products									
- at producer prices	:	0.1	-10.1	0.0	0.0	-1.7	-68.2	0.0	-17.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.1	-10.1	0.0	0.0	-1.7	-68.2	0.0	-17.5
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	9.6	13.6	22.7	-0.3	3.0	6.1	12.0	3.0	9.7
- subsidies on product	42.9	-5.4	-27.1	:	7.9	40.3	7.8	23.6	18.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	9.9	12.7	22.4	-0.6	3.0	6.3	11.9	3.7	9.8
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	6.8	0.0	23.4	-8.2	:	9.1	-2.7	13.5	10.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	6.8	0.0	23.4	-8.2	:	9.1	-2.7	13.5	10.8
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	9.6	12.7	22.7	-0.4	3.0	6.2	11.3	3.2	9.8
- subsidies on product	42.9	-5.4	-27.1	:	7.9	40.3	7.8	23.6	18.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	9.9	12.0	22.5	-0.7	3.0	6.4	11.2	3.8	9.8

Table A.7. Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)																	
- at producer prices	0.0	0.0	11.8	3.7	3.9	1.8	:	9.1	4.8	6.9	0.7	:	3.8	5.8	5.5	4.0	4.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	0.0	0.0	11.8	3.7	3.9	1.8	:	9.1	4.8	6.9	0.7	:	3.8	5.8	5.5	4.0	4.3
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'																	
- at producer prices	3.1	6.4	3.4	0.6	4.7	0.9	4.0	3.2	-1.4	2.8	4.0	6.7	-0.1	1.4	2.7	2.8	2.9
- subsidies on product	22.6	13.2	-0.3	3.9	2.4	6.0	-18.8	2.9	39.3	17.8	7.6	10.7	4.8	21.2	-11.5	3.1	1.7
- taxes on product	-3.2	-71.1	7.8	-21.4	:	-8.9	-30.9	-0.4	-73.3	:	-5.6	12.4	38.5	:	:	-4.6	-8.2
- at basic prices	3.9	7.0	3.1	1.4	4.4	1.5	0.8	3.2	1.9	3.2	4.4	6.9	0.5	3.2	0.7	2.8	2.8
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION																	
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	5.1	4.0	2.4	2.5	-5.6	2.6	6.5	2.3	6.0	2.6	3.6	2.8	0.6	4.3	7.9	1.6	2.2
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	-8.9	-8.8	3.5	1.2	-2.8	-7.0	4.4	-7.9	-2.7	12.4	1.1	2.9	-3.2	2.8	-1.7	-0.8	-1.0
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	8.5	14.0	11.7	-0.3	0.1	0.8	4.1	3.6	13.4	8.0	20.0	15.5	0.4	16.9	4.2	4.6	5.0
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	-1.0	-0.3	1.0	0.0	1.0	-12.1	-9.7	-0.1	0.7	-13.7	-1.0	-7.7	-3.4	0.6	-9.1	-5.7	-5.9
VETERINARY EXPENSES	2.7	7.0	-1.0	2.6	5.0	1.6	3.0	1.3	-0.2	15.0	0.3	-0.7	2.4	5.1	-4.5	2.6	1.9
FEEDINGSTUFFS	6.0	7.7	-1.2	0.3	10.8	7.9	4.5	6.2	2.7	3.2	-0.4	2.3	-6.7	6.5	9.0	4.3	4.8
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	5.1	-0.1	4.2	2.8	1.2	3.5	4.3	4.4	1.1	3.0	1.4	16.4	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.3
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	2.0	0.9	2.3	8.2	7.6	3.5	7.7	5.2	5.4	3.0	0.4	10.4	2.7	2.3	3.7	4.1	3.8
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	2.0	0.0	-4.8	-4.9	3.6	2.0	5.9	5.8	1.4	2.5	3.4	4.2	1.1	5.9	0.6	1.3	1.2
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	1.9	5.0	2.1	5.4	-1.5	1.0	1.5	5.6	3.0	1.4	2.6	7.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.0
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	4.1	9.7	5.8	1.5	4.6	0.7	-3.0	2.9	1.0	2.4	7.7	10.0	6.8	-0.2	-1.8	3.1	2.9
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION																	
	1.0	-0.1	0.1	1.6	9.8	3.8	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.5	1.7	4.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.5	3.1	2.6
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	5.0	13.3	9.8	1.5	3.8	-0.3	-4.4	2.8	-0.5	2.0	16.0	11.9	15.5	0.3	-2.3	3.1	3.0
- COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES																	
	4.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	9.6	3.4	0.5	2.5	6.9	6.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	-1.4	0.9	3.7	3.3
- OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION																	
	0.0	25.0	1.2	0.4	3.6	1.5	65.9	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	7.1	:	:	-10.4	1.8	2.0
+ OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION																	
	0.0	4.0	-13.2	7.3	18.0	14.0	54.5	9.3	3.3	87.9	6.1	26.8	-0.4	8.5	84.3	8.9	12.5
= FACTOR INCOME																	
	4.9	12.2	6.8	1.8	4.6	0.4	5.3	3.3	0.6	3.8	11.3	13.8	4.0	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.9
= NET OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME																	
	5.0	15.4	9.2	1.8	3.8	-0.4	5.8	3.6	-0.2	2.8	12.6	17.1	4.7	3.5	5.9	3.7	4.1
- RENTS PAID																	
	1.0	3.0	0.8	2.7	5.0	-0.5	2.9	4.5	0.4	2.4	2.8	-3.8	5.3	1.0	-0.6	1.4	1.3
- INTEREST PAID																	
	1.0	0.0	0.2	-14.3	6.2	0.0	2.5	-2.4	-9.2	0.0	6.0	-0.3	4.8	0.3	-8.5	0.4	-0.5
+ INTEREST RECEIVED																	
	:	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	-2.8	:	:	0.0	:	:	:
= NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME																	
	6.7	31.0	15.6	2.5	3.6	-0.4	6.6	4.1	1.2	3.7	13.4	20.0	4.7	5.8	11.4	4.3	5.0

Table A.7. **Percentage changes in nominal value, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)									
- at producer prices	:	0.0	:	0.0	-12.8	1.0	-2.9	0.0	-0.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	0.0	:	0.0	-12.8	1.0	-2.9	0.0	-0.3
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'									
- at producer prices	9.6	12.1	22.7	-0.4	2.9	6.1	10.1	3.0	9.6
- subsidies on product	42.9	-5.4	-27.1	:	7.9	40.3	7.8	23.6	18.0
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	9.9	11.4	22.5	-0.7	2.9	6.3	10.0	3.6	9.6
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	4.7	4.5	18.8	-0.8	9.9	10.6	2.8	10.3	10.2
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	7.3	-0.6	24.2	-13.7	0.1	-1.1	2.7	6.9	10.2
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	8.5	11.6	21.6	-7.7	8.0	10.0	-5.6	13.5	9.5
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	8.5	4.1	28.3	19.1	0.1	15.3	-7.6	34.5	16.5
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	8.5	9.1	15.4	-8.0	0.3	2.1	-9.2	1.2	4.2
VETERINARY EXPENSES	8.5	9.0	10.2	0.0	13.3	12.2	5.8	4.9	9.2
FEEDINGSTUFFS	2.2	-4.4	12.2	-1.5	12.2	12.3	10.4	10.3	9.7
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	8.5	20.0	33.3	0.0	7.0	11.1	4.6	8.4	17.6
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	8.5	20.0	7.4	15.7	12.8	6.9	-5.1	8.4	6.4
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	6.8	0.0	23.4	0.0	:	9.1	-2.7	13.5	11.1
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	6.8	24.2	22.1	0.0	7.0	-0.4	7.4	-20.3	6.6
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	21.6	20.3	28.8	-0.7	-2.1	-0.7	32.5	-4.3	8.7
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION	-4.2	14.0	7.3	-7.7	7.2	0.4	6.8	7.7	1.9
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	37.5	23.0	36.8	2.6	-2.6	-1.1	61.6	-12.3	11.4
- COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	2.8	9.8	5.9	-0.7	-5.1	-2.5	9.6	8.2	2.9
- OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION	12.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	:	19.7	-4.8	:	16.4
+ OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION	-33.3	33.2	17.4	0.0	0.0	-20.2	-30.1	34.4	-14.8
= FACTOR INCOME	24.2	23.6	34.9	2.7	-2.5	-3.7	11.1	-7.2	8.3
= NET OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME	164.3	53.6	49.3	4.3	-2.1	-4.1	21.2	-10.9	11.1
- RENTS PAID	19.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	16.4	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	6.9
- INTEREST PAID	19.0	11.0	0.4	0.0	-15.8	19.8	-2.9	0.0	12.6
+ INTEREST RECEIVED	19.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	:	59.3	16.3	0.0	23.4
= NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME	:	64.1	65.1	4.2	-2.1	-5.6	52.8	-11.6	:

Table A.8. Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ CROP OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	4.9	-2.7	-0.5	-5.6	-5.5	-1.7	0.3	-1.1	-11.1	0.2	-0.1	4.1	-7.9	-3.8	0.7	-1.8	-1.7
- subsidies on product	0.5	3.3	-3.6	3.0	1.9	0.3	4.1	-1.7	-0.9	6.5	-0.5	2.3	1.7	15.5	-14.0	-0.1	-0.8
- taxes on product	-6.3	:	-12.2	6.5	:	-10.0	-127.8	-2.9	:	:	-2.1	8.2	:	:	:	-7.7	-7.7
- at basic prices	4.8	-1.7	-0.9	-3.3	-4.5	-1.5	0.9	-1.2	-9.8	0.3	-0.2	4.0	-6.2	-1.0	-1.8	-1.5	-1.5
CEREALS (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	-5.0	-0.7	2.7	-4.6	-28.7	-5.1	-0.4	-3.1	-13.6	-4.3	1.0	-16.0	-14.9	1.1	-15.9	-6.5	-7.1
- subsidies on product	-0.6	7.8	6.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	4.7	-1.8	-1.7	16.5	0.9	16.7	-1.1	15.6	-15.1	3.2	1.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-13.0	:	-3.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-6.1	-6.1
- at basic prices	-3.5	2.0	3.9	-1.3	-19.9	-2.5	1.3	-2.6	-10.3	0.2	1.0	-2.9	-10.0	6.1	-15.6	-3.4	-4.2
INDUSTRIAL CROPS																	
- at producer prices	-3.7	-11.6	1.8	-23.9	-3.2	-0.9	-6.6	-2.0	-8.3	-1.5	7.5	-2.4	5.0	3.9	6.5	-2.6	-1.8
- subsidies on product	-61.6	-26.2	-37.5	0.6	-9.9	-11.5	:	-8.1	-10.2	:	-3.9	-14.6	17.0	-8.0	-21.6	-13.1	-13.8
- taxes on product	-6.3	:	-12.2	:	:	-1.6	-127.8	-2.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-10.7	-10.7
- at basic prices	-6.4	-15.4	-8.3	-10.6	-5.8	-4.0	-2.6	-3.3	-8.9	-1.5	4.9	-6.9	7.4	2.1	1.1	-5.7	-5.2
FORAGE PLANTS																	
- at producer prices	-0.5	-2.9	-9.3	-4.1	-6.9	6.3	-2.4	1.3	-2.8	4.8	-5.1	-13.6	-8.7	-12.9	22.2	-2.1	-2.5
- subsidies on product	32.9	:	:	:	3.6	14.5	:	-0.6	4.6	6.4	-4.3	:	15.4	34.6	18.4	12.0	13.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	1.6	-2.9	-9.3	-4.1	-6.4	7.1	-2.4	1.3	-1.9	5.0	-5.0	-13.6	-7.4	-11.0	20.6	-1.4	-1.6
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	4.1	-0.7	1.0	-3.3	-5.2	0.6	-2.5	-5.1	-5.6	-3.1	3.7	17.3	3.6	0.8	5.8	-1.8	-1.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-51.8	-1.6	:	:	:	-6.6	:	:	:	-1.9	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	-2.4	:	:	:	:	-1.7	-1.7
- at basic prices	4.1	-0.7	1.0	-0.9	-5.3	0.6	-2.5	-5.1	-5.6	-3.1	3.7	19.9	3.6	0.8	5.8	-1.6	-1.1
POTATOES (including seeds)																	
- at producer prices	36.9	1.5	25.2	9.7	10.5	18.9	33.9	18.9	-20.7	46.3	-8.6	1.4	-14.0	12.9	29.2	22.3	22.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-17.4	:	:	:	-0.8	-11.2	-9.1	-2.3	-21.5	:	-12.1	-12.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-2.0	-2.0
- at basic prices	36.9	1.5	25.2	9.7	10.5	17.9	33.9	18.9	-20.7	45.5	-8.9	1.3	-13.5	12.7	29.2	21.9	22.2
FRUITS																	
- at producer prices	-0.8	-12.6	-10.1	-0.6	12.1	5.2	3.5	2.8	-18.4	2.9	-7.7	9.8	-2.9	-1.2	4.2	5.2	5.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	9.6	9.9	-4.7	:	:	:	-4.8	:	-59.0	:	:	:	-6.5	-6.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-1.7	-1.7
- at basic prices	-0.8	-12.6	-10.1	0.3	12.0	4.7	3.5	2.8	-18.4	2.8	-7.7	3.5	-2.9	-1.2	4.2	4.9	4.8
WINE																	
- at producer prices	:	:	-3.3	0.8	-46.0	-9.8	:	-0.5	-14.0	:	3.7	-0.9	:	:	:	-9.2	-9.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-8.9	:	:	:	-8.7	-8.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	-8.1	:	:	:	:	-2.0	8.2	:	:	:	-0.2	-0.2
- at basic prices	:	:	-3.3	0.8	-46.0	-9.8	:	-0.5	-14.0	:	3.7	-1.2	:	:	:	-9.2	-9.2

Table A.8. **Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ CROP OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	5.4	-12.2	11.4	-9.7	-1.9	-1.4	39.7	-11.9	2.7
- subsidies on product	208.0	-14.7	-95.0	:	5.4	32.2	-6.6	-5.4	11.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	5.7	-12.4	11.0	-10.1	-1.9	-1.0	39.4	-11.6	2.8
CEREALS (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	26.9	-23.1	19.7	-17.1	:	15.4	64.6	-17.8	17.2
- subsidies on product	:	-15.9	54.7	:	:	32.2	:	-1.8	27.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	27.7	-22.2	19.7	-17.1	:	16.0	64.6	-14.8	17.4
INDUSTRIAL CROPS									
- at producer prices	22.3	18.2	40.0	-14.7	:	-2.8	51.9	-39.6	12.2
- subsidies on product	-1.7	-7.4	:	:	:	:	-6.6	-25.0	-46.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	22.2	15.5	40.0	-18.7	:	-2.8	51.1	-37.9	11.8
FORAGE PLANTS									
- at producer prices	-22.1	-1.6	-4.0	-6.5	-2.3	-7.1	115.1	-6.0	-6.7
- subsidies on product	-34.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.8	-13.3
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-22.1	-1.6	-4.0	-6.5	-2.3	-7.1	115.1	-5.9	-6.8
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-10.7	-4.8	6.9	-7.4	0.0	-0.7	17.1	2.4	1.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	8.1	:	:	:	8.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-10.7	-4.8	6.9	-7.4	0.1	-0.7	17.1	2.4	1.6
POTATOES (including seeds)									
- at producer prices	-39.9	-18.3	-10.1	12.4	-4.3	-32.6	-21.7	-5.9	-28.3
- subsidies on product	:	89.0	:	:	12.2	:	-6.6	-7.8	-5.1
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-39.9	-18.2	-10.1	12.4	-4.3	-32.6	-20.9	-5.9	-28.2
FRUITS									
- at producer prices	-25.1	7.9	-10.5	-38.8	-11.4	-1.6	-13.4	-27.8	-8.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	-12.7	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-25.1	7.9	-12.2	-38.8	-11.4	-1.6	-13.4	-27.8	-9.2
WINE									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.9	-3.9
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-3.9	-3.9

Table A.8. Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
OLIVE OIL																	
- at producer prices	:	:	:	-7.9	26.6	:	:	-3.8	:	:	:	-47.8	:	:	:	1.6	1.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-1.0	8.2	:	:	1.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.5	3.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	6.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.5	6.5
- at basic prices	:	:	:	-5.2	16.8	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	-47.8	:	:	:	2.4	2.4
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-12.6	:	-1.3	-3.5	-5.6	0.5	11.4	52.7	-9.5	:	-0.9	-9.3	-1.9	-4.4	-2.4	-3.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	-4.5	:	14.9	-0.8	:	:	388.3	:	23.1	-0.9	1.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	-12.6	:	-1.3	-3.5	-5.4	0.1	11.4	39.3	-9.4	:	-0.9	4.4	-1.9	-2.5	-2.4	-3.0
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	-1.9	7.2	5.3	4.2	11.6	0.7	-1.2	3.1	-1.3	-4.5	4.5	0.9	1.8	2.0	0.6	2.9	2.8
- subsidies on product	50.3	77.8	11.0	-19.8	-13.9	17.2	-26.2	21.3	74.8	42.8	20.9	16.4	3.0	29.2	-13.1	3.5	-0.3
- taxes on product	-2.1	-71.9	55.0	-58.2	:	-10.7	-26.7	-2.7	-74.0	:	-8.2	:	35.3	:	:	-4.3	-13.3
- at basic prices	-0.5	8.1	5.3	2.3	9.8	1.8	-5.4	3.4	3.6	-3.9	5.5	1.5	1.9	3.3	-1.3	3.0	2.7
ANIMALS																	
- at producer prices	-3.3	11.9	3.3	7.3	12.0	0.3	-3.8	5.9	-11.0	-7.8	2.1	2.2	8.3	7.2	-6.0	2.9	2.4
- subsidies on product	57.8	77.8	11.0	-19.7	-13.9	17.2	-26.0	21.3	74.8	47.8	20.9	16.8	22.7	40.9	-17.8	4.0	-1.5
- taxes on product	-2.1	:	:	:	:	2.7	-16.5	-2.7	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-3.1	-3.1
- at basic prices	-1.2	13.1	3.7	2.8	10.2	2.0	-9.6	6.3	-0.2	-7.1	3.7	3.2	9.9	9.8	-8.7	3.0	2.1
Cattle																	
- at producer prices	-24.2	-15.3	-25.0	-0.3	-16.8	-14.3	-12.8	-9.4	-18.3	-34.7	-13.9	-15.6	-2.9	2.4	-0.4	-16.9	-15.0
- subsidies on product	67.7	80.4	14.3	21.2	8.7	21.4	-22.6	70.7	75.8	126.6	22.0	42.2	23.4	45.8	-7.5	15.3	9.8
- taxes on product	-2.1	:	:	:	:	-7.0	-17.6	-3.0	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-6.5	-6.5
- at basic prices	-16.6	-2.1	-19.4	3.5	-13.2	-8.0	-15.9	-6.8	-2.3	-31.1	-7.6	-3.2	3.2	9.5	-3.3	-12.2	-10.5
Pigs																	
- at producer prices	9.3	18.2	19.0	23.8	27.1	17.3	14.0	24.5	5.2	0.8	15.5	13.8	15.3	16.0	-7.4	17.6	16.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-90.5	:	:	:	-8.4	:	-93.8	-84.2
- taxes on product	-2.1	:	:	:	:	37.8	-4.5	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	12.0	12.0
- at basic prices	9.0	18.2	19.0	23.8	27.1	17.3	14.1	24.5	5.2	0.4	15.5	13.8	15.3	15.9	-7.4	17.5	16.2
Equines																	
- at producer prices	2.9	-0.8	-19.0	-0.6	6.1	-1.6	-8.6	36.7	-39.0	-1.3	4.1	35.9	14.0	-1.9	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-72.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-72.7	-72.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	2.9	-0.8	-19.0	-0.6	6.1	-1.6	-8.9	36.7	-39.0	-1.3	4.1	35.9	14.0	-1.9	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1
Sheep and goats																	
- at producer prices	7.0	23.9	26.1	2.4	9.8	27.9	31.9	7.9	32.9	3.8	7.2	2.3	-2.3	-13.1	-25.2	13.5	3.5
- subsidies on product	-27.6	-2.9	-29.7	-28.8	-34.2	-21.4	-41.4	-21.9	-29.9	-23.2	-8.5	-28.2	-20.1	-14.1	-46.1	-30.2	-35.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	-14.1	0.4	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-4.1	-4.1
- at basic prices	0.4	15.6	13.6	-5.6	-0.4	18.3	3.1	-2.6	23.9	-0.1	4.7	-5.2	-11.6	-13.4	-32.0	2.5	-7.1

Table A.8. **Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
OLIVE OIL									
- at producer prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-0.4	-70.8	-4.8	-0.6	:	-5.7	10.0	-7.8	-5.2
- subsidies on product	:	-36.5	:	:	:	:	:	-7.8	-28.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-0.4	-69.4	-4.8	-0.6	:	-5.7	10.0	-7.8	-5.2
+ ANIMAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	3.1	22.4	14.8	11.2	2.6	1.5	-16.7	0.9	3.7
- subsidies on product	20.2	-5.4	-3.2	:	:	:	1.3	61.3	10.2
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	3.4	21.4	14.6	11.1	2.6	1.5	-16.0	1.9	3.7
ANIMALS									
- at producer prices	8.1	35.8	20.9	8.0	4.3	5.6	-23.5	0.7	7.1
- subsidies on product	108.1	68.2	-2.9	:	:	:	-3.1	61.3	27.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	8.9	35.8	20.6	7.9	4.3	5.6	-23.2	2.3	7.2
Cattle									
- at producer prices	-24.3	29.9	-20.6	41.0	-2.6	-16.1	-56.9	-8.2	-18.2
- subsidies on product	133.8	:	-66.0	:	:	:	-2.2	72.9	81.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-20.4	30.2	-20.7	40.3	-2.6	-16.1	-56.2	-3.8	-16.9
Pigs									
- at producer prices	17.3	37.7	26.1	-2.1	1.9	8.6	-18.4	-1.3	10.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	-10.1	:	:	:	-2.2	-7.8	-8.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	17.3	37.7	25.7	-2.1	1.9	8.6	-18.3	-1.3	10.6
Equines									
- at producer prices	:	-5.1	-3.3	-0.6	40.1	12.2	:	35.3	11.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-7.8	-7.4
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	-4.2	-3.3	-0.6	40.1	12.2	:	30.6	11.0
Sheep and goats									
- at producer prices	-32.4	13.4	12.3	-28.5	-33.9	-5.0	-37.4	7.5	3.0
- subsidies on product	-21.4	35.5	:	:	:	:	-3.8	24.5	-1.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-25.2	17.8	12.3	-28.5	-33.9	-5.0	-23.6	9.5	2.5

Table A.8. Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
Poultry																	
- at producer prices	4.8	12.6	16.1	8.2	14.0	8.4	2.8	1.0	26.1	9.7	2.6	-1.7	21.6	4.7	-1.3	8.0	6.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	:	-59.9	:	:	:	-3.5	-3.5
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-2.0	-2.0
- at basic prices	4.8	12.6	16.1	8.2	14.0	8.4	2.8	1.0	26.1	9.7	2.6	-1.7	21.6	4.7	-1.3	8.0	6.3
ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
- at producer prices	1.7	-2.2	7.2	0.9	8.7	1.3	2.7	-1.4	5.8	-0.4	7.6	-1.6	-1.3	-2.1	10.9	3.0	3.5
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-41.9	:	-1.6	:	:	:	-4.8	:	:	-2.5	-2.2	250.9	-5.7	25.4
- taxes on product	-2.1	-71.9	55.0	-58.2	:	-20.6	-33.3	:	-74.0	:	-9.1	:	35.3	:	:	-4.9	-17.0
- at basic prices	1.2	-1.9	6.9	1.6	8.6	1.4	3.0	-1.4	6.8	0.2	8.2	-1.6	-1.7	-2.1	13.4	3.0	3.7
Milk																	
- at producer prices	3.4	-2.7	7.8	0.8	10.9	1.8	3.0	-0.2	5.2	0.5	11.1	-1.1	-1.3	-3.2	12.1	3.8	4.2
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	-1.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.5	-2.6	250.9	-5.7	26.0
- taxes on product	-2.1	-71.9	55.0	-58.2	:	-20.6	-33.3	:	-74.0	:	-9.2	:	35.3	:	:	-4.9	-17.0
- at basic prices	2.9	-2.5	7.5	1.6	10.9	1.8	3.3	-0.2	6.2	1.2	12.0	-1.1	-1.8	-3.2	15.1	3.8	4.5
Eggs																	
- at producer prices	-8.6	9.1	2.6	0.4	2.7	-4.3	-4.9	-7.0	21.9	-7.9	-1.8	-5.0	-16.5	11.6	7.0	-2.6	-1.0
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.8	:	:	:	96.3	:	-4.8	-2.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:	:	:	-2.0	-2.0
- at basic prices	-8.6	9.1	2.6	0.4	2.7	-4.3	-4.9	-7.0	21.9	-7.8	-1.8	-5.0	-16.5	11.7	7.0	-2.6	-1.0
Other animal products																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-2.9	-17.6	3.2	-3.6	6.6	-23.9	4.0	-17.9	-6.7	-25.6	-6.4	1.9	-1.9	-25.9	-1.1	-2.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	-41.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	-41.9	-41.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	-2.9	-17.6	3.1	-3.6	6.6	-23.9	4.0	-17.9	-6.7	-25.6	-6.4	1.9	-1.9	-25.9	-1.1	-2.8
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	1.0	3.7	2.5	-2.7	1.0	-0.7	-0.8	0.4	-4.6	-2.0	2.3	2.7	-2.7	-0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
- subsidies on product	20.1	10.0	-1.6	0.6	-1.3	4.3	-22.5	0.3	35.2	15.0	5.5	6.5	2.3	18.9	-13.5	0.7	-0.7
- taxes on product	-5.2	-71.9	6.4	-23.9	:	-10.3	-34.0	-2.9	-74.0	:	-7.5	8.2	35.3	:	:	-6.4	-10.0
- at basic prices	1.8	4.2	2.1	-1.9	0.8	-0.2	-4.1	0.4	-1.1	-1.6	2.7	2.9	-1.9	1.2	-1.5	0.3	0.3
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-2.9	-7.8	:	-7.5	0.4	1.1	3.0	-1.6	-3.4	-2.0	0.3	-1.3	3.8	-7.5	-2.0	-2.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-4.8	:	:	:	:	:	-4.8	-4.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	-2.9	-7.8	:	-7.5	0.4	1.1	3.0	-1.6	-3.4	-2.0	0.3	-1.3	3.8	-7.5	-2.1	-2.7
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT																	
- at producer prices	1.0	3.4	2.1	-2.7	0.9	-0.7	-0.7	0.5	-4.5	-2.1	2.2	2.7	-2.6	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
- subsidies on product	20.1	10.0	-1.6	0.6	-1.3	4.3	-22.5	0.3	35.2	12.2	5.5	6.5	2.3	18.9	-13.5	0.7	-0.7
- taxes on product	-5.2	-71.9	6.4	-23.9	:	-10.3	-34.0	-2.9	-74.0	:	-7.5	8.2	35.3	:	:	-6.4	-10.0
- at basic prices	1.8	3.9	1.8	-1.9	0.7	-0.1	-3.8	0.5	-1.1	-1.8	2.5	2.9	-1.9	1.2	-1.8	0.3	0.2

Table A.8. **Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
Poultry									
- at producer prices	27.1	39.0	23.2	-0.3	2.3	9.9	-6.6	13.4	14.7
- subsidies on product	:	:	4.7	:	:	:	:	:	4.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	27.1	39.0	22.9	-0.3	2.3	9.9	-6.6	13.4	14.6
ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
- at producer prices	-3.3	14.3	3.5	13.8	-0.3	-4.1	-5.0	1.3	-1.2
- subsidies on product	-15.4	-6.8	-53.6	:	:	:	2.7	:	-4.9
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-3.6	13.1	3.5	13.8	-0.3	-4.1	-4.4	1.3	-1.3
Milk									
- at producer prices	-3.1	16.8	2.4	17.2	-1.8	-4.8	1.4	3.4	-1.2
- subsidies on product	-15.4	-6.8	:	:	:	:	2.7	:	-4.8
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-3.5	15.1	2.4	17.2	-1.8	-4.8	1.5	3.4	-1.3
Eggs									
- at producer prices	-4.1	7.9	12.3	6.8	2.1	-0.9	13.8	-8.5	2.6
- subsidies on product	:	:	-53.6	:	:	:	:	:	-53.6
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-4.1	7.9	12.3	6.8	2.1	-0.9	13.8	-8.5	2.6
Other animal products									
- at producer prices	:	-5.0	-17.2	-0.6	-2.3	-7.3	-70.3	-7.8	-22.1
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	-5.0	-17.2	-0.6	-2.3	-7.3	-70.3	-7.8	-22.1
= AGRICULTURAL GOODS OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	4.3	7.7	13.0	-0.9	0.6	0.0	4.6	-5.0	3.2
- subsidies on product	35.9	-10.2	-32.8	:	5.4	32.2	0.6	14.0	10.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.5	6.9	12.7	-1.2	0.6	0.2	4.5	-4.4	3.2
+ AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	1.6	-5.1	13.6	-8.8	:	2.8	-9.2	4.7	3.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	1.6	-5.1	13.6	-8.8	:	2.8	-9.2	4.7	3.8
= AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT									
- at producer prices	4.3	6.9	13.0	-1.0	0.6	0.1	3.9	-4.8	3.2
- subsidies on product	35.9	-10.2	-32.8	:	5.4	32.2	0.6	14.0	10.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.5	6.2	12.8	-1.3	0.6	0.3	3.8	-4.3	3.3

Table A.8. Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR-12	EU-15
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)																	
- at producer prices	-2.1	-2.9	10.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	:	6.3	1.7	1.8	-1.4	:	1.4	3.8	3.1	1.4	1.8
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	-2.1	-2.9	10.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	:	6.3	1.7	1.8	-1.4	:	1.4	3.8	3.1	1.4	1.8
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'																	
- at producer prices	1.0	3.4	2.1	-2.6	0.9	-0.6	-0.7	0.6	-4.3	-2.1	1.9	2.7	-2.4	-0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
- subsidies on product	20.1	10.0	-1.6	0.6	-1.3	4.3	-22.5	0.3	35.2	12.2	5.5	6.5	2.3	18.9	-13.5	0.7	-0.7
- taxes on product	-5.2	-71.9	6.4	-23.9	:	-10.3	-34.0	-2.9	-74.0	:	-7.5	8.2	35.3	:	:	-6.4	-10.0
- at basic prices	1.8	3.9	1.8	-1.8	0.6	-0.1	-3.8	0.6	-1.0	-1.7	2.3	2.9	-1.9	1.3	-1.6	0.3	0.3
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION																	
	1.7	2.0	-0.1	-2.3	0.4	0.6	-0.7	1.1	-0.1	-1.2	-0.4	0.1	-4.8	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	2.9	1.0	1.1	-0.8	-9.1	1.0	1.7	-0.3	2.9	-2.3	1.5	-1.1	-1.8	2.4	5.4	-1.0	-0.5
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	-10.8	-11.4	2.2	-2.0	-6.3	-8.5	-0.4	-10.2	-5.5	7.0	-1.0	-1.0	-5.5	0.9	-4.0	-3.3	-3.4
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	6.2	10.7	10.3	-3.5	-3.6	-0.8	-0.7	1.0	10.1	2.9	17.6	11.2	-1.9	14.7	1.8	2.2	2.6
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	-3.0	-3.1	-0.3	-3.2	-2.7	-13.5	-13.8	-2.6	-2.2	-17.8	-3.0	-11.2	-5.7	-1.2	-11.1	-7.7	-8.0
VETERINARY EXPENSES	0.6	3.9	-2.3	-0.6	1.2	0.0	-1.7	-1.3	-3.1	9.5	-1.7	-4.4	0.0	3.1	-6.7	0.2	-0.5
FEEDINGSTUFFS	3.8	4.7	-2.5	-2.9	6.8	6.2	-0.3	3.5	-0.3	-1.7	-2.5	-1.5	-8.9	4.5	6.5	1.8	2.3
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	3.0	-2.9	2.9	-0.5	-2.5	1.9	-0.4	1.8	-1.8	-1.9	-0.7	12.0	-0.1	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	-0.1	-2.0	1.0	4.8	3.7	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	-1.9	-1.7	6.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.4
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	-0.1	-2.8	-6.0	-7.9	-0.1	0.4	1.1	3.1	-1.6	-2.4	1.3	0.3	-1.3	3.9	-1.7	-1.3	-1.3
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	-0.2	2.0	0.8	2.0	-5.0	-0.6	-3.1	2.9	0.0	-3.4	0.5	3.2	-0.5	-0.5	-1.3	-0.3	-0.4
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	1.9	6.6	4.5	-1.7	0.8	-0.9	-7.4	0.3	-2.0	-2.4	5.5	5.9	4.3	-2.0	-4.0	0.5	0.3
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION																	
	-1.1	-2.9	-1.2	-1.6	5.8	2.2	-2.6	0.7	0.0	-1.4	-0.4	0.5	-2.1	-2.6	-2.8	0.7	0.2
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES																	
	2.8	10.1	8.4	-1.7	0.1	-1.9	-8.7	0.2	-3.4	-2.8	13.7	7.7	12.8	-1.6	-4.6	0.4	0.3
- COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES																	
	1.8	-2.9	0.3	-1.3	5.6	1.8	-4.1	-0.1	3.8	1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-3.2	-1.4	1.2	0.7
- OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION																	
	-2.1	21.4	-0.1	-2.8	-0.2	-0.1	58.4	-1.9	-2.9	-1.4	-2.0	3.1	:	:	-12.5	-0.6	-0.4
+ OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION																	
	-2.1	1.0	-14.3	3.9	13.7	12.2	47.5	6.5	0.3	79.0	4.0	22.0	-2.7	6.5	80.1	6.1	9.7
= FACTOR INCOME																	
	2.7	9.0	5.5	-1.4	0.8	-1.1	0.5	0.7	-2.4	-1.1	9.0	9.5	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.2
= NET OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME																	
	2.9	12.1	7.9	-1.4	0.0	-1.9	1.0	1.0	-3.1	-2.1	10.3	12.7	2.3	1.6	3.4	0.9	1.3
- RENTS PAID																	
	-1.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	1.2	-2.0	-1.7	1.9	-2.5	-2.5	0.7	-7.4	2.8	-0.9	-2.8	-0.8	-0.9
- INTEREST PAID																	
	-1.1	-2.9	-1.0	-17.0	2.3	-1.6	-2.2	-4.9	-11.8	-4.8	3.9	-4.0	2.3	-1.6	-10.6	-2.2	-3.0
+ INTEREST RECEIVED																	
	:	-2.9	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	-4.8	-4.8	:	:	-1.9	:	:	:
= NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME																	
	4.6	27.3	14.1	-0.7	-0.2	-2.0	1.8	1.5	-1.8	-1.2	11.1	15.5	2.3	3.8	8.9	1.5	2.2

Table A.8. **Percentage changes in real value, 2001 compared to 2000**

	CZ	EE	HU	LT	MT	PL	SK	SI	CC-8
+ SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)									
- at producer prices	:	-5.1	:	-0.6	-14.8	-4.8	-9.4	-7.8	-6.3
- subsidies on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	:	-5.1	:	-0.6	-14.8	-4.8	-9.4	-7.8	-6.3
= OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL 'INDUSTRY'									
- at producer prices	4.3	6.3	13.0	-1.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	-5.0	3.0
- subsidies on product	35.9	-10.2	-32.8	:	5.4	32.2	0.6	14.0	10.7
- taxes on product	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- at basic prices	4.5	5.6	12.8	-1.3	0.5	0.2	2.7	-4.5	3.1
- TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-0.4	-0.8	9.4	-1.3	7.3	4.2	-4.0	1.7	3.6
SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK	2.1	-5.7	14.3	-14.2	-2.2	-6.7	-4.1	-1.4	2.9
ENERGY; LUBRICANTS	3.2	5.9	12.0	-8.2	5.5	3.7	-11.9	4.7	3.1
FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS	3.3	-1.3	18.2	18.4	-2.2	8.7	-13.7	24.1	9.8
PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS	3.3	3.5	6.2	-8.5	-2.0	-3.8	-15.2	-6.7	-2.1
VETERINARY EXPENSES	3.3	3.4	1.4	-0.6	10.7	5.7	-1.2	-3.2	2.7
FEEDINGSTUFFS	-2.8	-9.3	3.3	-2.1	9.6	5.9	3.1	1.8	3.3
MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS	3.3	13.8	22.8	-0.6	4.6	4.7	-2.4	0.0	10.1
MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS	3.3	13.8	-1.1	15.0	10.2	0.8	-11.4	0.0	0.0
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	1.6	-5.1	13.6	-0.6	:	2.8	-9.2	4.7	4.1
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	1.6	17.8	12.4	-0.6	4.6	-6.1	0.3	-26.5	0.4
= GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	15.6	14.1	18.6	-1.3	-4.4	-6.4	23.7	-11.7	2.1
- FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION	-8.8	8.1	-1.2	-8.3	4.7	-5.4	-0.3	-0.6	-4.2
= NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	30.8	16.7	26.0	2.0	-4.8	-6.7	50.9	-19.1	4.7
- COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	-2.2	4.1	-2.5	-1.3	-7.3	-8.1	2.3	-0.2	-3.3
- OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION	6.6	-5.1	15.2	-0.6	:	12.8	-11.1	:	10.0
+ OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION	-36.5	26.3	8.1	-0.6	-2.3	-24.8	-34.7	23.9	-20.4
= FACTOR INCOME	18.1	17.2	24.2	2.1	-4.8	-9.2	3.7	-14.4	1.7
= NET OPERATING SURPLUS / MIXED INCOME	151.5	45.7	37.4	3.7	-4.4	-9.6	13.1	-17.8	4.2
- RENTS PAID	13.2	-5.1	0.3	-0.6	13.8	-6.8	-7.1	-7.8	-0.2
- INTEREST PAID	13.2	5.3	-7.5	-0.6	-17.8	12.9	-9.4	-7.8	5.7
+ INTEREST RECEIVED	13.2	-5.1	-2.7	-0.6	:	50.1	8.6	-7.8	16.1
= NET ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME	:	55.6	52.0	3.6	-4.4	-11.1	42.6	-18.4	:

Table A.9.

Belgique / Belgie

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	34.8	:	185.5	:
...
1978	:	53.0	:	150.0	:
...
1985	103.3	75.7	136.5	129.4	105.5
1986	103.2	77.9	132.5	127.6	103.8
1987	95.3	79.0	120.6	123.7	97.5
1988	101.3	80.8	125.3	120.0	104.4
1989	128.1	84.8	151.0	117.3	128.8
1990	117.5	87.3	134.5	115.0	116.9
1991	117.7	89.7	131.2	112.3	116.8
1992	113.5	93.0	122.0	107.4	113.6
1993	110.8	96.5	114.9	104.5	109.9
1994	111.8	98.3	113.8	101.9	111.7
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	105.7	101.2	104.4	95.2	109.7
1997	110.7	102.5	107.9	94.8	113.9
1998	103.0	104.2	98.8	91.8	107.7
1999	87.8	105.5	83.3	90.1	92.4
2000	97.0	106.9	90.7	88.0	103.1
2001	101.7	109.1	93.2	85.9	108.6
% 01/00	+4.9	+2.1	+2.7	-2.4	+5.3

Table A.10.

Danmark

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	24.8	:	220.2	:
...
1978	:	42.0	:	174.9	:
...
1985	:	73.7	:	133.5	:
1986	:	76.6	:	128.7	:
1987	:	80.6	:	123.8	:
1988	:	82.6	:	116.8	:
1989	:	86.9	:	115.4	:
1990	89.7	90.1	99.5	117.2	84.9
1991	86.1	92.6	92.9	113.4	82.0
1992	76.5	95.3	80.3	110.7	72.5
1993	78.4	96.6	81.2	109.2	74.4
1994	85.4	98.3	86.9	103.6	83.9
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.3	102.5	98.8	99.1	99.7
1997	97.9	104.7	93.5	96.8	96.6
1998	75.5	105.8	71.3	92.5	77.1
1999	71.1	108.6	65.5	87.8	74.6
2000	86.4	112.6	76.7	85.1	90.1
2001	96.9	115.9	83.6	82.6	101.2
% 01/00	+12.2	+2.9	+9.0	-3.0	+12.3

Table A.11.

Deutschland

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	46.4	:	:	:
...
1978	:	58.8	:	:	:
...
1985	:	74.9	:	:	:
1986	:	77.3	:	:	:
1987	:	78.8	:	:	:
1988	:	80.0	:	:	:
1989	:	81.9	:	:	:
1990	:	84.5	:	:	:
1991	115.5	87.8	131.5	143.6	91.6
1992	106.6	92.2	115.6	120.7	95.8
1993	97.6	95.6	102.0	112.5	90.7
1994	97.4	98.0	99.3	105.3	94.3
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	107.8	101.0	106.7	96.2	110.9
1997	110.3	101.7	108.5	93.5	116.1
1998	99.0	102.8	96.3	90.9	105.9
1999	90.0	103.3	87.1	90.3	96.5
2000	105.1	102.9	102.1	89.0	114.7
2001	112.2	104.2	107.7	85.4	126.1
% 01/00	+6.8	+1.3	+5.5	-4.0	+9.9

Table A.12.

Ellada

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	2.9	:	:	:
...
1978	:	6.1	:	:	:
...
1985	:	23.6	:	:	:
1986	:	28.0	:	:	:
1987	:	32.3	:	:	:
1988	:	37.7	:	:	:
1989	:	43.1	:	124.9	:
1990	:	52.1	:	115.7	:
1991	:	62.4	:	106.6	:
1992	:	71.6	:	108.1	:
1993	:	81.9	:	109.8	:
1994	91.7	91.1	100.6	104.8	96.1
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	99.1	107.4	92.3	96.9	95.2
1997	102.8	114.7	89.6	93.8	95.5
1998	106.5	120.7	88.3	93.0	94.9
1999	110.7	124.3	89.0	92.2	96.6
2000	110.0	129.2	85.1	89.6	95.1
2001	111.9	133.4	83.9	87.0	96.5
% 01/00	+1.8	+3.3	-1.4	-2.9	+1.5

Table A.13.

España

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	10.1	:	233.2	:
...
1978	:	23.6	:	174.4	:
...
1985	:	53.9	:	119.5	:
1986	:	59.7	:	115.1	:
1987	:	63.3	:	111.9	:
1988	:	67.0	:	109.5	:
1989	:	71.7	:	104.5	:
1990	79.4	76.9	103.2	101.1	102.1
1991	79.1	82.2	96.2	95.6	100.6
1992	71.4	87.8	81.3	93.2	87.3
1993	84.4	91.7	92.0	102.2	90.0
1994	96.7	95.3	101.5	101.1	100.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	116.3	103.5	112.4	100.1	112.3
1997	121.4	105.9	114.6	101.0	113.5
1998	123.9	108.5	114.2	103.0	110.9
1999	116.0	111.6	104.0	96.5	107.7
2000	120.5	115.4	104.4	87.0	120.0
2001	126.1	119.7	105.3	85.5	123.2
% 01/00	+4.6	+3.8	+0.8	-1.8	+2.6

Table A.14.

France

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	39.1	24.2	161.2	202.3	79.7
...
1978	47.7	40.9	116.5	178.3	65.3
...
1985	77.0	76.2	101.1	146.6	68.9
1986	79.2	80.1	98.9	141.5	69.9
1987	79.6	82.4	96.6	136.6	70.7
1988	76.6	84.9	90.3	131.7	68.5
1989	89.2	87.5	101.9	126.4	80.7
1990	96.0	90.0	106.6	121.4	87.8
1991	83.4	92.7	90.0	116.5	77.3
1992	88.4	94.5	93.6	111.6	83.8
1993	85.4	96.7	88.3	105.9	83.4
1994	95.3	98.4	96.9	102.6	94.4
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	99.1	101.5	97.7	97.6	100.2
1997	101.2	102.8	98.5	95.1	103.5
1998	104.4	103.7	100.6	93.2	108.0
1999	100.7	104.2	96.7	91.5	105.7
2000	100.1	105.2	95.2	89.9	105.9
2001	100.5	106.8	94.1	88.3	106.6
% 01/00	+0.4	+1.6	-1.1	-1.8	+0.7

Table A.15.

Ireland

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	17.4	:	:	:
...
1978	:	33.8	:	:	:
...
1985	:	74.1	:	:	:
1986	:	78.3	:	:	:
1987	:	80.1	:	:	:
1988	:	82.8	:	:	:
1989	:	87.0	:	:	:
1990	84.6	86.7	97.6	126.7	77.1
1991	77.3	88.3	87.6	113.2	77.4
1992	87.4	90.7	96.4	112.0	86.1
1993	90.9	95.4	95.3	108.8	87.6
1994	91.1	97.1	93.8	105.4	89.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	103.1	102.3	100.8	100.2	100.6
1997	96.4	106.5	90.5	92.5	97.8
1998	95.5	112.8	84.7	90.2	93.9
1999	84.2	117.5	71.6	82.7	86.6
2000	89.7	122.5	73.2	80.3	91.2
2001	94.5	128.4	73.6	74.9	98.3
% 01/00	+5.3	+4.8	+0.5	-6.7	+7.8

Table A.16.

Italia

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	9.2	:	:	:
...
1978	:	20.4	:	:	:
...
1985	66.2	55.9	118.5	152.9	77.5
1986	69.9	60.3	116.0	149.7	77.4
1987	73.2	64.0	114.3	144.9	78.9
1988	70.8	68.3	103.5	136.7	75.8
1989	78.1	72.7	107.4	128.7	83.4
1990	76.9	78.7	97.7	125.1	78.1
1991	87.1	84.7	102.8	123.0	83.6
1992	87.6	88.5	99.0	119.2	83.0
1993	85.6	92.0	93.0	109.1	85.3
1994	90.2	95.2	94.7	104.0	91.1
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	106.2	105.3	100.9	95.4	105.7
1997	108.2	107.8	100.4	92.7	108.3
1998	106.5	110.7	96.2	88.7	108.5
1999	110.6	112.5	98.4	83.3	118.1
2000	105.8	115.0	92.0	81.1	113.5
2001	109.4	118.0	92.7	81.5	113.7
% 01/00	+3.3	+2.6	+0.7	+0.5	+0.2

Table A.17.

Luxembourg

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	36.5	:	256.8	:
...
1978	:	50.5	:	204.1	:
...
1985	91.1	79.1	115.2	147.5	78.1
1986	95.1	81.3	116.9	142.6	82.0
1987	91.8	82.0	111.8	135.8	82.4
1988	92.5	82.6	112.0	130.4	85.9
1989	110.0	85.5	128.7	127.3	101.1
1990	100.8	88.4	114.0	120.8	94.4
1991	92.2	89.7	102.8	117.1	87.8
1992	92.6	93.6	99.0	112.2	88.2
1993	93.9	94.3	99.6	109.4	91.1
1994	90.2	99.3	90.8	104.3	87.1
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	101.4	101.8	99.6	96.1	103.6
1997	93.7	104.7	89.5	93.5	95.7
1998	103.4	107.5	96.2	92.1	104.5
1999	94.0	110.2	85.3	90.2	94.5
2000	95.6	114.2	83.7	87.0	96.2
2001	96.2	117.7	81.7	85.5	95.6
% 01/00	+0.6	+3.0	-2.4	-1.7	-0.6

Table A.18.

Nederland

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	45.7	:	:	:
...
1978	:	67.1	:	:	:
...
1985	:	86.2	:	:	:
1986	96.6	86.3	112.0	:	:
1987	88.4	85.7	103.2	105.6	97.7
1988	90.9	86.5	105.1	105.6	99.5
1989	107.3	87.4	122.7	105.7	116.1
1990	105.3	89.4	117.8	102.2	115.2
1991	108.2	91.9	117.7	105.0	112.0
1992	103.2	94.1	109.7	106.1	103.4
1993	86.4	95.8	90.2	104.8	86.1
1994	96.7	98.1	98.6	102.0	96.7
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	100.2	101.2	99.1	102.1	97.0
1997	110.7	103.2	107.3	102.4	104.8
1998	99.1	105.0	94.4	100.3	94.1
1999	88.5	106.8	82.8	99.9	83.0
2000	88.6	110.8	80.0	99.7	80.2
2001	92.0	116.3	79.1	96.3	82.1
% 01/00	+3.8	+5.0	-1.1	-3.4	+2.4

Table A.19.

Österreich

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	40.3	:	:	:
...
1978	:	55.6	:	:	:
...
1985	:	75.8	:	:	:
1986	:	77.8	:	:	:
1987	:	79.5	:	:	:
1988	:	80.7	:	:	:
1989	:	83.1	:	:	:
1990	93.8	85.8	109.3	115.7	94.4
1991	94.2	89.1	105.8	114.1	92.7
1992	88.4	92.3	95.8	111.5	85.9
1993	78.3	95.0	82.4	109.0	75.6
1994	90.7	97.6	93.0	104.4	89.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	87.9	101.3	86.8	96.8	89.7
1997	81.7	102.2	80.0	96.2	83.1
1998	80.7	102.8	78.5	95.1	82.6
1999	77.6	103.5	74.9	94.5	79.3
2000	78.4	104.7	74.9	92.0	81.4
2001	87.2	106.9	81.6	90.5	90.2
% 01/00	+11.3	+2.1	+9.0	-1.7	+10.9

Table A.20.

Portugal

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	3.9	:	:	:
...
1978	:	9.6	:	:	:
...
1985	:	37.1	:	:	:
1986	49.6	44.7	111.0	176.1	63.0
1987	63.4	49.2	128.9	165.9	77.7
1988	53.0	54.7	96.8	155.8	62.1
1989	68.8	60.5	113.7	144.4	78.7
1990	86.9	68.4	127.0	134.3	94.6
1991	87.8	75.3	116.6	124.2	93.8
1992	67.2	83.9	80.1	114.2	70.1
1993	63.7	90.1	70.7	104.1	67.9
1994	89.9	96.7	93.0	102.0	91.1
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	107.0	103.1	103.8	94.6	109.7
1997	99.8	107.0	93.3	89.2	104.6
1998	96.2	111.1	86.5	84.0	103.1
1999	106.5	114.8	92.7	78.7	117.9
2000	100.3	118.3	84.8	79.4	106.8
2001	114.1	122.9	92.9	77.8	119.4
% 01/00	+13.8	+3.9	+9.5	-2.0	+11.8

Table A.21.

Suomi / Finland

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	20.5	:	:	:
...
1978	41.5	38.0	109.4	:	:
...
1985	80.6	68.1	118.3	159.8	74.0
1986	81.6	71.0	114.9	153.3	75.0
1987	64.0	74.0	86.5	151.4	57.1
1988	90.3	80.1	112.8	132.4	85.2
1989	97.4	85.0	114.6	122.4	93.7
1990	106.7	89.6	119.1	119.3	99.8
1991	96.8	91.2	106.1	115.9	91.6
1992	85.1	92.0	92.5	114.2	81.0
1993	83.8	94.2	89.0	109.3	81.5
1994	88.0	96.0	91.6	104.6	87.6
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	80.7	99.8	80.9	97.9	82.7
1997	80.0	101.8	78.6	95.6	82.1
1998	70.6	104.9	67.3	90.9	74.0
1999	73.6	104.7	70.3	86.4	81.3
2000	87.3	108.0	80.8	77.9	103.7
2001	90.9	110.6	82.2	75.6	108.7
% 01/00	+4.0	+2.4	+1.6	-3.0	+4.7

Table A.22.

Sverige

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	31.9	19.7	162.1	205.3	78.9
...
1978	50.2	33.4	150.3	171.8	87.5
...
1985	63.7	60.3	105.5	140.6	75.1
1986	70.5	64.5	109.3	131.7	83.0
1987	66.2	67.6	98.0	128.1	76.5
1988	73.3	71.9	101.9	121.1	84.1
1989	84.3	77.7	108.5	116.5	93.1
1990	98.9	84.6	116.9	110.6	105.7
1991	87.1	91.0	95.6	107.2	89.2
1992	77.4	92.0	84.2	105.3	79.9
1993	84.3	94.4	89.3	104.8	85.2
1994	84.3	96.6	87.2	103.2	84.5
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	90.2	101.4	88.9	96.6	92.1
1997	94.4	103.2	91.5	93.3	98.1
1998	99.7	104.1	95.8	88.9	107.8
1999	86.9	104.8	82.9	84.7	97.9
2000	92.4	105.8	87.3	81.2	107.5
2001	94.9	107.8	88.0	78.0	112.9
% 01/00	+2.7	+1.9	+0.8	-4.0	+5.0

Table A.23.

United Kingdom

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	19.0	15.6	121.9	147.5	82.7
...
1978	33.0	33.3	98.9	136.4	72.5
...
1985	49.7	63.4	78.5	122.0	64.3
1986	53.1	65.5	81.1	119.7	67.8
1987	55.9	69.0	81.1	117.3	69.1
1988	54.9	73.2	75.0	114.9	65.3
1989	62.2	78.6	79.2	112.0	70.7
1990	62.7	84.6	74.2	109.8	67.5
1991	64.6	90.2	71.6	107.9	66.4
1992	71.9	93.8	76.7	105.9	72.4
1993	85.9	96.2	89.3	104.6	85.4
1994	90.2	97.5	92.6	102.2	90.6
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	95.0	103.3	92.0	98.3	93.6
1997	74.9	106.2	70.5	97.1	72.6
1998	65.1	109.4	59.6	95.5	62.3
1999	63.3	112.2	56.4	92.3	61.1
2000	54.7	114.2	47.9	86.5	55.4
2001	56.8	116.8	48.6	84.8	57.3
% 01/00	+3.8	+2.3	+1.5	-1.9	+3.5

Table A.24.

EUR-12

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...
1985	:	:	:	:	:
1986	:	:	:	:	:
1987	:	:	:	:	:
1988	:	:	:	:	:
1989	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	:	:	:	:
1991	:	:	:	116.7	:
1992	:	:	:	111.0	:
1993	:	:	:	107.1	:
1994	94.5	:	98.0	103.3	94.9
1995	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	:	101.3	97.2	104.2
1997	107.0	:	101.7	94.8	107.3
1998	105.5	:	98.1	92.7	105.8
1999	102.0	:	93.3	89.1	104.7
2000	104.0	:	93.3	86.0	108.4
2001	107.9	:	94.3	84.4	111.7
% 01/00	+3.7	:	+1.0	-2.0	+3.0

Table A.25.

EU-15

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1973 to 2001 (Indices, 1995=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
...
1978	:	:	:	:	:
...
1985	:	:	:	:	:
1986	:	:	:	:	:
1987	:	:	:	:	:
1988	:	:	:	:	:
1989	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	:	:	:	:
1991	:	:	:	116.0	:
1992	:	:	:	110.7	:
1993	:	:	:	107.0	:
1994	93.7	:	97.1	103.2	94.0
1995	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	103.2	:	100.3	97.3	103.1
1997	103.7	:	98.6	95.0	103.8
1998	101.0	:	93.9	92.8	101.1
1999	97.5	:	89.1	89.2	99.9
2000	99.0	:	88.7	86.0	103.2
2001	102.9	:	89.8	84.3	106.6
% 01/00	+3.9	:	+1.2	-2.0	+3.3

Table A.26.

Czech Republic

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	:	73.9	:	:	:
1996	:	80.4	:	:	:
1997	:	86.8	:	:	:
1998	109.6	96.2	114.0	98.3	115.9
1999	86.3	99.2	87.1	89.4	97.3
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	124.2	105.1	118.1	98.0	120.5
% 01/00	24.2	5.1	18.1	-2.0	20.5

Table A.27.

Estonia

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	:	61.3	:	:	:
1996	:	75.6	:	:	:
1997	:	83.6	:	122.9	:
1998	:	91.4	:	110.7	:
1999	106.0	95.5	111.0	119.4	93.0
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	123.6	105.4	117.2	100.0	117.2
% 01/00	23.6	5.4	17.2	0.0	17.2

Table A.28.

Hungary

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	:	52.3	:	:	:
1996	:	63.4	:	120.1	:
1997	:	75.1	:	114.4	:
1998	115.6	84.5	136.7	110.8	123.4
1999	98.4	91.6	107.3	107.4	99.9
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	134.9	108.6	124.2	98.0	126.8
% 01/00	34.9	8.6	24.2	-2.0	26.8

Table A.29. Lithuania
Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	:	62.8	:	:	:
1996	:	78.5	:	:	:
1997	:	88.9	:	133.3	:
1998	202.2	94.9	213.2	117.9	180.9
1999	137.8	97.9	140.7	105.9	132.9
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	102.7	100.6	102.1	89.9	113.6
% 01/00	2.7	0.6	2.1	-10.1	13.6

Table A.30. Malta
Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	:	90.7	:	:	:
1996	:	91.5	:	:	:
1997	:	93.6	:	100.3	:
1998	100.2	95.7	104.7	100.8	103.9
1999	94.3	98.3	95.9	99.3	96.6
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	97.5	102.4	95.2	96.7	98.4
% 01/00	-2.5	2.4	-4.8	-3.3	-1.6

Table A.31. Poland
Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	:	57.8	:	:	:
1996	:	68.6	:	135.0	:
1997	:	78.2	:	127.1	:
1998	113.3	87.4	129.6	114.5	113.3
1999	91.5	93.3	98.1	100.4	97.7
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	96.3	106.1	90.8	101.2	89.7
% 01/00	-3.7	6.1	-9.2	1.2	-10.3

Table A.32.

Slovak Republic

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	107.3	75.2	142.6	:	:
1996	114.6	78.6	145.7	:	:
1997	120.5	83.8	143.7	140.5	102.3
1998	101.3	88.1	115.0	125.0	91.9
1999	102.7	93.9	109.4	109.5	99.9
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	111.1	107.1	103.7	91.0	114.0
% 01/00	11.1	7.1	3.7	-9.1	14.1

Table A.33.

Slovenia

Major components of the calculation of Indicator A from 1995 to 2001 (Indices, 2000=100)

	Factor income, nominal	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Factor income, real	Total agricultural labour input in AWU (1)	Real factor income per AWU
1995	67.9	68.1	99.8	106.6	93.6
1996	71.8	75.6	95.0	107.1	88.7
1997	91.9	82.3	111.6	110.1	101.4
1998	88.0	88.8	99.2	107.2	92.5
1999	86.2	94.6	91.2	104.6	87.1
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001	92.8	108.4	85.6	100.0	85.6
% 01/00	-7.2	8.4	-14.4	0.0	-14.4

Table A.34.

Indicator A

**Indices of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit (AWU)
from 1990 to 2001, ("1995" = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% 01/00
B	109.2	109.1	106.1	102.6	104.2	93.4	102.4	106.4	100.5	86.3	96.3	101.4	5.3
DK	89.8	86.7	76.7	78.6	88.8	105.8	105.5	102.2	81.5	78.9	95.3	107.1	12.3
D	:	90.0	94.1	89.2	92.7	98.3	109.0	114.1	104.0	94.8	112.8	123.9	9.9
EL	:	:	:	:	98.9	103.0	98.1	98.4	97.7	99.5	97.9	99.4	1.5
E	97.9	96.6	83.7	86.4	96.3	95.9	107.7	108.9	106.4	103.3	115.1	118.2	2.6
F	89.4	78.7	85.4	84.9	96.1	101.8	102.0	105.5	110.0	107.6	107.8	108.6	0.7
IRL	79.9	80.2	89.2	90.8	92.2	103.6	104.2	101.4	97.3	89.7	94.5	101.8	7.8
I	79.0	84.5	83.9	86.2	92.1	101.1	106.8	109.5	109.7	119.4	114.7	115.0	0.2
L	97.4	90.6	91.0	94.0	89.9	103.2	106.9	98.7	107.8	97.5	99.3	98.6	-0.6
NL	117.6	114.4	105.6	87.9	98.8	102.1	99.1	107.0	96.1	84.7	81.9	83.8	2.4
A	101.7	99.8	92.4	81.4	95.8	107.7	96.5	89.5	88.9	85.4	87.6	97.1	10.9
P	94.3	93.6	69.9	67.7	90.9	99.7	109.4	104.3	102.8	117.5	106.5	119.1	11.8
FIN	110.8	101.7	89.9	90.4	97.2	111.0	91.8	91.2	82.1	90.2	115.2	120.7	4.7
S	114.6	96.7	86.7	92.4	91.7	108.5	99.8	106.4	116.9	106.2	116.6	122.5	5.0
UK	71.3	70.1	76.4	90.2	95.6	105.5	98.8	76.7	65.8	64.5	58.5	60.5	3.5
EUR12	:	:	:	:	94.9	101.0	104.1	104.8	102.1	100.9	104.2	107.6	3.3
EU-15	:	:	:	:	95.1	100.3	104.6	107.6	106.1	105.0	108.8	112.1	3.0

Table A.35.

Indicator B

**Indices of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per non-salaried annual work unit (AWU)
from 1990 to 2001, ("1995" = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% 00/99
B	125.7	120.6	112.6	105.5	106.0	89.5	104.5	110.4	101.4	79.2	94.6	101.9	7.8
DK	85.8	79.0	54.4	57.4	78.7	110.0	111.3	100.5	56.8	41.4	80.9	106.2	31.2
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	99.0	102.1	98.9	99.3	98.8	101.2	100.1	103.0	2.9
E	87.9	85.6	70.4	77.7	93.9	94.9	111.2	117.3	114.9	112.3	124.4	131.1	5.4
F	88.0	71.8	79.7	76.7	94.5	102.5	102.9	108.5	113.5	109.1	108.7	109.5	0.8
IRL	71.9	71.8	83.3	88.7	91.8	104.1	104.1	97.5	92.4	82.5	86.2	94.0	9.0
I	58.3	70.6	65.6	70.5	85.6	101.2	113.2	121.5	126.5	144.0	136.3	138.4	1.6
L	99.1	89.0	87.3	90.6	86.8	103.5	109.8	99.5	112.4	95.4	93.2	94.8	1.7
NL	124.8	118.5	104.6	79.5	97.8	102.9	99.3	111.0	92.4	73.2	68.2	71.3	4.6
A	101.8	99.3	92.0	77.8	95.6	108.5	95.9	88.7	85.9	81.5	82.6	93.5	13.2
P	82.4	73.8	41.3	35.5	81.5	101.0	117.4	108.9	106.6	128.9	112.9	133.1	18.0
FIN	102.9	84.0	64.6	75.1	93.5	114.8	91.7	95.7	80.5	91.6	123.8	133.0	7.5
S	125.9	88.9	63.6	76.4	79.8	119.6	100.6	121.0	127.1	102.5	123.3	132.8	7.7
UK	50.9	53.0	64.9	88.7	94.7	108.1	97.2	62.7	45.5	43.9	33.5	37.1	10.9
EUR12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table A.36.

Indicator C

**Indices of real net entrepreneurial income of agriculture from 1990 to 2001,
("1995" = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% 01/00
B	149.2	140.0	124.4	112.6	109.6	90.0	100.4	106.5	93.5	71.3	83.3	87.1	4.6
DK	101.8	90.5	60.5	62.9	82.0	109.9	108.1	93.8	50.0	34.3	64.9	82.6	27.3
D	:	112.9	121.6	93.9	91.7	91.5	116.8	126.7	94.0	77.8	101.5	115.8	14.1
EL	:	:	:	:	103.8	101.1	95.1	92.7	91.6	93.1	89.0	88.3	-0.7
E	89.9	81.2	65.6	80.8	95.7	94.1	110.2	113.1	111.5	99.9	99.0	98.8	-0.2
F	111.6	86.8	91.7	83.1	98.1	102.6	99.3	100.9	102.5	95.8	92.9	91.1	-2.0
IRL	88.6	78.8	91.6	95.0	95.1	101.6	103.3	88.9	82.1	66.9	68.0	69.2	1.8
I	73.6	88.6	78.1	76.3	89.4	101.0	109.6	114.0	110.9	117.5	106.1	107.6	1.5
L	124.6	108.0	101.0	100.7	91.4	103.8	104.9	92.6	102.3	84.5	79.0	77.6	-1.8
NL	128.6	125.2	110.7	82.3	98.5	100.8	100.6	111.6	89.7	69.6	64.0	63.2	-1.2
A	119.3	114.5	103.2	85.2	99.9	108.0	92.0	84.2	80.7	76.0	74.9	83.2	11.1
P	114.4	94.5	48.4	37.8	84.9	102.8	112.3	97.4	89.5	101.0	88.4	102.1	15.5
FIN	122.4	96.9	72.9	81.6	97.2	114.2	88.6	88.5	69.2	72.7	88.6	90.6	2.3
S	138.8	95.1	66.8	79.9	82.1	119.3	98.7	116.5	116.0	88.3	102.4	106.3	3.8
UK	53.2	55.1	67.2	91.6	96.2	107.9	95.9	61.4	44.0	41.1	30.3	33.0	8.9
EUR12	:	:	:	:	96.2	99.5	104.3	106.4	100.7	94.3	92.8	94.2	1.5
EU-15	:	:	:	:	95.8	100.6	103.6	102.1	94.7	88.2	86.6	88.5	2.2

Table A.37.

**Volume of total labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU)
from 1990 to 2001 in 1000**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% 01/00
B	96.6	94.3	90.2	87.8	85.6	84.0	80.0	79.6	77.1	75.7	73.9	72.1	-2.4
DK	105.2	101.8	99.4	98.0	93.0	89.8	89.0	86.9	83.0	78.8	76.4	74.1	-3.0
D	:	1041.5	876.0	816.1	763.8	725.5	698.2	678.0	659.8	655.1	645.5	619.4	-4.0
EL	746.1	687.2	696.7	707.9	675.3	644.6	624.4	604.8	599.5	594.4	577.3	560.8	-2.9
E	1100.6	1039.9	1013.9	1112.1	1099.6	1088.2	1089.2	1099.0	1121.0	1050.5	946.7	930.1	-1.8
F	1370.1	1314.9	1260.1	1195.0	1158.7	1128.9	1101.3	1074.1	1052.2	1033.0	1015.0	996.7	-1.8
IRL	293.5	262.2	259.4	252.0	244.3	231.7	232.2	214.3	208.9	191.7	186.1	173.6	-6.7
I	1830.0	1800.3	1744.7	1596.6	1521.6	1463.3	1396.7	1356.4	1297.8	1218.5	1186.9	1192.8	0.5
L	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	-1.7
NL	225.4	231.6	233.9	231.1	224.8	220.5	225.1	225.7	221.2	220.2	219.8	212.3	-3.4
A	216.2	213.2	208.4	203.7	195.1	186.8	180.8	179.7	177.7	176.5	171.9	169.0	-1.7
P	907.0	839.1	771.0	702.9	689.1	675.4	638.8	602.5	567.0	531.5	536.3	525.4	-2.0
FIN	167.0	162.2	159.9	153.0	146.4	140.0	137.0	133.9	127.3	121.0	109.1	105.8	-3.0
S	99.4	96.3	94.6	94.2	92.7	89.9	86.8	83.8	79.9	76.1	73.0	70.1	-4.0
UK	429.5	422.0	414.5	409.1	399.7	391.2	384.4	379.9	373.8	361.0	338.2	331.7	-1.9
EUR12	:	7692.2	7319.7	7063.6	6809.5	6593.9	6408.4	6252.7	6114.0	5872.4	5672.8	5562.2	-2.0
EU-15	:	8312.4	7928.2	7664.9	7394.8	7164.7	6968.6	6803.3	6650.6	6388.3	6160.5	6038.0	-2.0

Table A.38.

**Volume of non-salaried labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU)
from 1990 to 2001 in 1000**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% 01/00
B	85.1	83.2	79.2	76.5	74.1	72.0	68.9	69.1	66.1	64.5	63.1	61.2	-3.0
DK	77.2	74.6	72.4	71.3	67.7	65.0	63.2	60.7	57.2	53.8	52.2	50.6	-3.0
D	:	729.1	613.2	571.3	534.7	507.9	492.9	479.3	449.2	440.0	433.2	415.0	-4.2
EL	680.8	626.0	624.9	623.7	589.1	556.4	540.3	524.6	520.8	517.1	499.2	481.9	-3.5
E	814.5	754.8	741.6	828.7	811.1	790.2	789.2	767.5	772.4	708.1	633.8	600.3	-5.3
F	1109.1	1058.0	1007.6	947.5	908.3	875.1	844.1	813.2	789.6	768.3	748.2	728.0	-2.7
IRL	264.7	235.8	236.2	229.9	222.4	209.5	212.9	195.6	190.6	174.1	169.3	158.0	-6.7
I	1166.2	1161.2	1101.2	1001.5	966.6	923.2	895.5	868.4	810.9	754.8	719.8	719.1	-0.1
L	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	-3.4
NL	161.3	165.4	165.7	162.0	157.7	153.4	158.7	157.5	152.0	148.9	146.9	138.7	-5.6
A	198.5	195.2	190.0	185.5	177.1	168.7	162.5	160.9	159.1	157.9	153.4	150.6	-1.8
P	768.6	709.3	649.9	590.5	577.0	563.6	529.7	495.9	464.9	433.9	433.9	424.8	-2.1
FIN	160.9	156.1	152.6	147.1	140.7	134.6	130.9	125.2	116.4	107.4	96.9	92.2	-4.9
S	73.7	71.5	70.2	69.9	68.8	66.7	65.5	64.3	61.0	57.6	55.5	53.5	-3.6
UK	255.6	254.2	253.1	252.3	248.2	244.1	241.1	239.3	236.5	228.9	221.6	217.6	-1.8
EUR12	:	5879.3	5567.1	5369.0	5163.2	4958.9	4829.6	4661.0	4495.8	4278.7	4101.4	3973.4	-3.1
EU-15	:	6279.6	5962.7	5762.5	5547.9	5334.6	5199.4	5025.4	4850.5	4619.0	4430.7	4295.1	-3.1

III. Detailed tables on the agricultural productivity in the EU

Table B.1.	Volume indices of agricultural industry output (in basic prices), from 1990 to 2001 (1995 = 100)
Table B.2.	Volume indices of gross value added at basic prices, from 1990 to 2001 (1995 = 100)
Table B.3.	Volume indices of Consumption of fixed Capital, from 1990 to 2001 (1995 = 100)
Table B.4.	Volume indices of total agricultural labour, from 1990 to 2001 (1995 = 100)
Table B.5.	Volume indices of agricultural intermediate consumption, from 1990 to 2001 (1995 = 100)
Table B.6.	Consumption of fixed capital, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro
Table B.7.	Compensation of employees, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro
Table B.8.	Imputed compensation of non-salaried workers, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro
Table B.9.	Intermediate consumption, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro
Table B.10.	Laspeyres index for capital
Table B.11.	Laspeyres index for labour
Table B.12.	Laspeyres index for intermediate consumption
Table B.13.	Laspeyres index for all (capital, labour, intermediate consumption inputs)
Table B.14.	Paasche index for capital
Table B.15.	Paasche index for labour
Table B.16.	Paasche index for intermediate consumption
Table B.17.	Paasche index for all (capital, labour, intermediate consumption inputs)
Table B.18.	Fisher index for all (capital, labour, intermediate consumption inputs)
Table B.19.	Multi-Factor Productivity (Ratio Table B.1. to Table B.18.)

Table B.1

**Volume indices of agricultural industry output (in basic prices), from 1990 to 2001
(1995 = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	83.9	88.5	95.7	97.6	97.4	100.0	96.0	97.0	100.5	100.0	99.5	95.5
DK	100.0	98.7	93.8	101.0	98.0	100.0	100.2	101.9	104.5	102.9	101.8	102.5
D	:	102.5	99.6	99.8	98.7	100.0	103.0	103.9	105.8	107.5	112.1	113.7
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	97.5	98.1	100.5	103.6	101.0	96.7
E	117.8	116.8	114.7	110.9	109.6	100.0	126.9	133.9	136.9	140.3	144.3	142.8
F	96.7	94.8	101.2	97.3	97.9	100.0	103.5	105.0	107.3	109.5	108.9	105.5
IRL	97.4	96.4	102.3	98.5	99.3	100.0	103.2	101.6	104.0	101.9	102.1	100.1
I	95.2	102.3	102.3	99.9	99.1	100.0	100.7	100.8	101.9	106.1	103.6	102.8
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	93.5	95.5	97.9	98.7	99.6	100.0	99.4	96.8	101.3	104.7	104.8	102.1
A	102.1	102.9	99.1	99.4	102.4	100.0	98.4	101.1	106.3	109.4	103.3	104.5
P	113.9	120.2	110.2	102.4	104.2	100.0	106.1	101.3	99.3	112.5	106.7	105.4
FIN	108.6	98.4	93.4	97.2	98.0	100.0	101.4	103.8	97.2	98.7	104.7	102.9
S	105.2	94.7	86.3	95.7	95.5	100.0	103.6	105.8	101.0	104.1	103.5	103.5
UK	98.8	100.7	101.2	98.7	99.8	100.0	99.5	100.7	101.1	101.9	98.2	92.3

Table B.2

**Volume indices of gross value added at basic prices, from 1990 to 2001
(1995 = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	96.7	96.6	115.5	116.2	101.2	100.0	99.6	103.1	109.5	113.3	127.9	112.8
DK	95.6	95.4	85.8	99.3	95.4	100.0	99.6	100.2	104.5	101.4	100.3	102.7
D	:	103.2	103.8	100.1	95.8	100.0	107.2	105.8	106.6	111.3	122.8	127.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	96.7	98.1	101.3	106.3	102.9	97.7
E	127.3	125.9	123.1	119.4	116.1	100.0	138.9	147.9	152.7	157.3	165.4	161.4
F	96.6	90.6	102.3	97.2	97.5	100.0	105.6	107.1	109.4	113.4	111.9	106.7
IRL	107.4	104.6	115.0	104.7	102.2	100.0	107.2	106.6	105.4	98.8	100.5	94.0
I	88.8	98.4	99.8	98.0	98.3	100.0	101.6	102.9	104.5	111.2	107.9	107.1
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	84.9	87.5	91.7	94.6	98.1	100.0	98.0	92.8	101.2	106.8	107.6	104.5
A	106.7	107.0	101.4	100.4	107.0	100.0	95.5	98.0	109.1	112.6	105.7	108.6
P	126.6	133.9	116.0	100.3	104.8	100.0	105.2	100.4	95.1	110.5	102.5	101.3
FIN	127.1	116.6	102.2	106.4	116.4	100.0	106.1	112.6	97.3	94.5	109.1	112.0
S	98.4	90.1	81.6	96.2	89.4	100.0	106.7	116.2	101.3	112.7	109.6	109.2
UK	104.5	107.2	108.4	102.0	102.2	100.0	98.6	100.7	103.1	106.7	104.1	90.1

Table B.3

**Volume indices of Consumption of fixed Capital, from 1990 to 2001
(1995 = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	108.0	103.9	102.6	101.5	100.4	100.0	99.6	99.3	97.9	97.2	96.3	93.4
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	95.9	96.4	97.1	97.5	98.3	100.0	101.2	102.3	103.7	:	:	:
F	105.5	104.9	103.6	101.9	100.6	100.0	100.2	100.9	102.0	103.4	104.8	106.0
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	102.0	103.5	104.9	105.9	106.2	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	86.0	90.9	95.2	98.6	99.4	100.0	98.9	97.9	101.1	100.5	100.8	100.8
A	89.8	94.8	94.3	99.7	97.0	100.0	98.0	96.6	95.6	94.9	93.4	92.8
P	118.9	118.0	116.2	110.4	104.9	100.0	96.3	93.6	92.4	92.5	92.8	93.7
FIN	121.0	119.9	116.0	110.6	105.0	100.0	95.7	92.3	90.3	88.7	87.0	84.8
S	114.3	109.2	106.3	103.9	102.0	100.0	96.1	94.7	93.3	93.3	90.9	87.6
UK	101.2	100.6	100.0	99.4	99.6	100.0	101.5	101.6	100.2	98.4	96.0	93.4

Table B.4

**Volume indices of total agricultural labour, from 1990 to 2001
(1995 = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	115.0	112.3	107.4	104.5	101.9	100.0	95.2	94.8	91.8	90.1	88.0	85.8
DK	117.2	113.4	110.7	109.2	103.6	100.0	99.1	96.8	92.5	87.8	85.1	82.6
D	:	143.6	120.7	112.5	105.3	100.0	96.2	93.5	90.9	90.3	89.0	85.4
EL	115.7	106.6	108.1	109.8	104.8	100.0	96.9	93.8	93.0	92.2	89.6	87.0
E	115.4	109.0	106.3	102.2	101.1	100.0	100.1	101.0	103.0	96.5	87.0	87.0
F	121.4	116.5	111.6	105.9	102.6	100.0	97.6	95.1	93.2	91.5	89.9	88.3
IRL	126.7	113.2	112.0	108.8	105.4	100.0	100.2	92.5	90.2	82.7	80.3	74.9
I	125.1	123.0	119.2	109.1	104.0	100.0	95.4	92.7	88.7	83.3	81.1	81.5
L	120.8	117.1	112.2	109.4	104.3	100.0	96.1	93.5	92.1	90.2	87.0	85.9
NL	102.2	105.0	106.1	104.8	102.0	100.0	102.1	102.4	100.3	99.9	99.7	96.3
A	115.7	114.1	111.5	109.0	104.4	100.0	96.8	96.2	95.1	94.5	92.0	90.5
P	134.3	124.2	114.2	104.1	102.0	100.0	94.6	89.2	84.0	78.7	79.4	77.8
FIN	119.3	115.9	114.2	109.3	104.6	100.0	97.9	95.6	90.9	86.4	77.9	75.6
S	110.6	107.2	105.3	104.8	103.2	100.0	96.6	93.3	88.9	84.7	81.2	78.0
UK	109.8	107.9	105.9	104.6	102.2	100.0	98.3	97.1	95.5	92.3	86.5	84.8

Table B.5

**Volume indices of agricultural intermediate consumption, from 1990 to 2001
(1995 = 100)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	77.4	84.9	84.8	87.3	94.9	100.0	93.8	93.2	94.9	91.9	83.9	84.5
DK	103.9	101.6	100.9	102.4	100.2	100.0	100.8	103.5	104.5	104.2	103.0	102.5
D	:	102.1	96.9	99.7	100.5	100.0	100.3	102.8	105.3	105.1	105.4	105.5
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	99.9	98.1	98.4	95.8	95.5	93.6
E	99.3	99.1	98.6	94.4	97.0	100.0	103.7	106.9	106.2	108.5	106.5	108.4
F	96.8	99.0	100.2	97.4	98.3	100.0	101.4	102.8	105.2	105.6	105.8	104.2
IRL	86.1	87.2	88.0	91.7	96.1	100.0	98.7	96.1	102.5	105.2	103.9	106.0
I	107.8	110.0	107.1	103.6	100.7	100.0	99.0	96.8	96.7	96.2	95.1	94.5
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	102.3	103.7	103.9	102.6	101.0	100.0	100.7	100.6	101.3	102.9	102.3	100.0
A	97.5	98.8	96.8	98.4	98.0	100.0	101.6	104.4	104.1	106.9	101.3	101.3
P	100.7	106.1	104.2	104.5	103.6	100.0	106.9	102.2	103.7	114.6	111.0	109.5
FIN	96.5	86.5	87.6	91.3	86.1	100.0	98.4	98.1	97.1	101.4	101.9	98.0
S	109.3	97.4	89.2	95.5	99.1	100.0	101.7	99.6	100.8	98.9	99.9	100.0
UK	93.6	94.8	94.9	95.4	97.4	100.0	100.5	100.6	99.4	98.1	93.5	93.2

Table B.6

Consumption of fixed capital, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	472.5	498.1	523.3	567.8	603.1	618.0	571.1	607.6	608.3	606.0	600.2	606.2
DK	851.0	837.2	849.5	878.0	878.4	923.9	930.0	928.5	929.5	949.1	946.8	945.9
D	:	6393.8	6847.7	7228.9	7258.1	7537.8	7427.8	7198.5	7142.7	7140.0	7153.0	7158.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	611.5	641.4	634.4	609.6	624.4	611.8	621.8
E	2523.5	2599.1	2460.8	2223.1	2209.5	2324.3	2479.3	2525.6	2572.4	2660.1	2756.8	3027.7
F	6611.0	6783.4	6950.4	7057.9	7127.9	7113.7	7254.4	7254.6	7352.7	7606.0	7836.0	8137.0
IRL	442.8	455.8	465.6	448.0	465.7	478.3	513.2	555.2	536.9	543.7	556.7	568.3
I	7163.0	7658.3	7642.1	6797.1	6710.0	6235.7	6996.1	7234.7	7295.6	7453.0	7657.5	7912.3
L	28.3	32.9	34.6	36.0	37.8	38.5	37.9	37.0	38.1	53.4	54.4	56.1
NL	1785.6	1888.3	2008.8	2176.2	2211.6	2286.9	2253.6	2194.7	2261.2	2317.0	2407.8	2492.0
A	1034.8	1139.3	1197.2	1363.9	1351.5	1454.8	1434.7	1394.5	1397.0	1412.0	1411.0	1434.6
P	624.9	648.9	691.9	667.5	622.7	618.8	617.6	583.2	580.4	592.5	683.4	713.4
FIN	1181.3	1132.3	947.1	817.0	865.8	786.4	742.8	717.3	705.9	711.3	722.4	723.7
S	714.3	728.2	713.3	609.5	625.5	638.1	683.0	670.0	649.7	663.8	690.0	684.5
UK	2455.8	2473.1	2274.0	2192.0	2269.9	2256.6	2429.6	2886.5	2979.7	3066.6	3239.7	3221.9

Table B.7

Compensation of employees, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	169.9	189.6	205.8	235.0	251.9	267.5	265.5	260.8	271.7	273.0	268.5	279.1
DK	445.7	436.0	467.1	463.3	458.7	493.9	511.5	541.6	538.3	558.1	552.7	552.7
D	:	5757.3	4301.2	4353.5	4240.3	4455.1	4031.1	3576.9	3601.3	3520.5	3706.9	3764.8
EL	:	:	:	:	:	455.7	479.4	499.9	472.4	489.1	486.1	495.4
E	2527.1	2727.3	2526.4	2200.5	2181.4	2187.5	2276.0	2602.1	2766.9	2788.1	2898.1	3176.4
F	3866.9	3928.8	4130.6	4373.4	4371.7	4593.2	4665.3	4700.0	4878.1	5064.4	5256.0	5434.0
IRL	316.0	293.8	277.8	260.6	263.0	266.1	244.9	270.2	256.4	256.4	253.9	255.1
I	8712.7	8834.7	9344.8	7797.2	7106.6	6347.1	6604.8	6653.5	6469.1	6247.7	6318.9	6476.9
L	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.1	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.7	10.3	10.9	11.6
NL	1245.3	1302.1	1404.5	1500.9	1497.0	1531.3	1570.3	1582.7	1661.8	1779.0	1935.8	2052.0
A	192.2	201.7	215.1	226.4	230.9	247.8	238.0	228.1	240.3	245.3	247.5	250.9
P	605.2	685.1	628.3	602.6	511.4	508.9	500.3	513.6	516.0	516.4	542.4	559.6
FIN	538.8	557.0	475.3	376.9	381.7	433.9	391.6	376.2	381.1	413.9	432.7	439.6
S	286.6	295.0	298.7	240.4	239.4	238.3	250.9	235.1	231.4	236.6	241.2	237.9
UK	2403.0	2537.8	2418.0	2290.6	2355.3	2215.6	2311.3	2787.7	2922.7	3079.2	3112.7	3140.2

Table B.8

Imputed compensation of non-salaried workers, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	1257.6	1421.0	1481.8	1591.1	1623.0	1604.9	1647.7	1716.2	1632.9	1572.4	1569.9	1566.6
DK	1230.8	1194.1	1248.5	1238.4	1232.0	1295.8	1256.0	1255.9	1191.6	1203.9	1192.3	1192.3
D	:	13432.5	10036.1	10159.9	9896.5	10393.9	9678.1	8628.1	7681.5	7201.4	7563.9	7643.8
EL	:	:	:	:	:	2874.6	3080.1	3269.7	3126.0	3271.8	3107.3	3025.9
E	7197.0	7219.0	6882.0	6435.1	6130.9	5799.8	5986.6	6023.8	6130.4	5766.9	5870.2	5783.4
F	16432.0	16180.2	16483.2	16742.8	15857.8	15837.4	15305.1	14643.7	14667.6	14699.5	14745.2	14722.6
IRL	2904.2	2624.3	2827.9	2711.4	2670.5	2511.1	2701.3	2826.6	2670.6	2529.1	2564.0	2583.7
I	15304.7	16053.8	15991.0	13122.4	12378.5	10847.8	11799.8	11837.4	10773.2	10169.1	9737.6	9833.3
L	36.1	38.5	40.7	40.4	40.1	42.2	42.8	38.5	38.0	55.6	56.3	54.7
NL	3133.7	3258.2	3417.3	3518.7	3518.2	3500.7	3753.1	3660.4	3650.1	3715.1	3900.9	3867.0
A	2345.5	2389.2	2436.6	2541.9	2497.1	2563.6	2348.8	2172.2	2303.7	2334.5	2309.2	2310.3
P	3361.0	3743.5	3371.8	3165.9	2632.4	2565.4	2429.0	2389.4	2349.4	2295.8	2298.4	2363.0
FIN	14299.4	14357.4	9975.5	9380.2	9420.0	10873.9	8402.3	5413.1	4069.8	3268.7	3436.8	2980.2
S	823.5	849.1	857.7	690.3	687.8	683.8	771.7	775.8	742.9	736.6	765.0	769.8
UK	3531.7	3842.8	3791.4	3685.6	3858.7	3676.6	3886.1	4743.5	5033.1	5335.3	5913.7	5987.7

Table B.9

Intermediate consumption, from 1990 to 2001 - in current prices and Mio Euro

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	3738.0	3860.0	4018.1	4020.1	4249.9	4489.1	4374.4	4294.7	4146.4	3981.6	4298.4	4462.1
DK	4542.1	4436.9	4473.8	4639.9	4474.6	4562.5	4667.8	4810.0	4744.2	4679.1	4797.6	4892.5
D	:	25641.8	24999.5	25645.6	26159.1	26858.7	26495.3	26227.5	25162.3	24782.7	25315.6	25608.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:	2834.4	2991.3	2949.7	2768.3	2798.5	2895.5	2922.4
E	11358.8	11597.8	11242.5	9567.7	9701.5	9905.4	10730.4	10963.4	10963.0	11061.0	11446.9	11928.8
F	28188.1	28409.3	28638.9	28051.3	28661.1	30242.0	31718.6	31645.8	31356.2	31181.5	32032.7	32747.0
IRL	2324.1	2362.8	2448.2	2451.5	2614.6	2694.5	2827.3	2900.5	2890.7	2980.8	3109.5	3235.6
I	15844.4	16791.7	15674.3	13784.4	12797.7	12319.1	13837.2	13643.5	13270.4	13237.1	13419.2	13915.1
L	121.2	120.1	127.5	119.7	118.0	127.0	130.4	121.4	125.8	122.7	128.2	128.9
NL	9006.6	9330.6	9601.5	9847.1	9826.3	10065.0	10226.1	9982.9	9944.0	10096.4	10525.4	10921.7
A	2912.9	2954.2	2982.8	3186.5	3138.3	2980.5	3069.0	3026.3	2912.1	3047.5	3020.7	3071.5
P	2692.3	3024.8	3059.1	2787.0	2650.6	2602.7	2778.2	2730.3	2739.3	2985.5	2845.3	2958.4
FIN	3621.9	3193.0	2820.2	2660.5	2705.5	2522.9	2407.6	2438.1	2375.5	2462.7	2614.9	2549.8
S	3710.7	3362.9	3142.5	2783.5	2828.7	2863.9	3300.6	3217.7	3215.9	3196.7	3452.3	3620.5
UK	11351.8	11939.0	11414.0	11245.7	11540.3	11618.8	12516.6	14003.0	13280.2	13289.0	13924.4	14286.3

Table B.10

Laspeyres index for capital

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	0.137	0.132	0.130	0.129	0.127	0.127	0.126	0.126	0.124	0.123	0.122	0.119
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	0.110	0.111	0.112	0.112	0.113	0.115	0.116	0.118	0.119	:	:	:
F	0.130	0.129	0.128	0.125	0.124	0.123	0.123	0.124	0.126	0.127	0.129	0.131
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	0.080	0.082	0.083	0.084	0.085	0.085	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.113	0.120	0.125	0.130	0.131	0.132	0.130	0.129	0.133	0.132	0.133	0.133
A	0.180	0.190	0.189	0.200	0.195	0.201	0.197	0.194	0.192	0.191	0.188	0.186
P	0.117	0.116	0.114	0.108	0.103	0.098	0.095	0.092	0.091	0.091	0.091	0.092
FIN	0.065	0.064	0.062	0.060	0.057	0.054	0.051	0.050	0.049	0.048	0.047	0.046
S	0.165	0.157	0.153	0.150	0.147	0.144	0.139	0.137	0.135	0.135	0.131	0.126
UK	0.115	0.115	0.114	0.113	0.114	0.114	0.116	0.116	0.114	0.112	0.110	0.107

Table B.11

Laspeyres index for labour

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	0.309	0.301	0.288	0.280	0.273	0.268	0.255	0.254	0.246	0.242	0.236	0.230
DK	0.288	0.279	0.272	0.269	0.255	0.246	0.244	0.238	0.228	0.216	0.209	0.203
D	:	0.433	0.364	0.339	0.317	0.302	0.290	0.282	0.274	0.272	0.268	0.257
EL	0.569	0.524	0.531	0.540	0.515	0.491	0.476	0.461	0.457	0.453	0.440	0.428
E	0.456	0.431	0.420	0.404	0.399	0.395	0.396	0.399	0.407	0.381	0.344	0.344
F	0.429	0.412	0.395	0.374	0.363	0.354	0.345	0.336	0.330	0.324	0.318	0.312
IRL	0.591	0.528	0.523	0.508	0.492	0.467	0.468	0.432	0.421	0.386	0.375	0.350
I	0.602	0.592	0.573	0.525	0.500	0.481	0.459	0.446	0.427	0.400	0.390	0.392
L	0.276	0.267	0.256	0.250	0.238	0.228	0.219	0.213	0.210	0.206	0.199	0.196
NL	0.296	0.304	0.307	0.303	0.295	0.289	0.296	0.296	0.290	0.289	0.289	0.279
A	0.450	0.443	0.433	0.423	0.405	0.388	0.375	0.373	0.369	0.366	0.357	0.351
P	0.656	0.607	0.557	0.508	0.498	0.488	0.462	0.436	0.410	0.384	0.388	0.380
FIN	0.923	0.896	0.884	0.845	0.809	0.774	0.757	0.740	0.703	0.669	0.603	0.585
S	0.230	0.223	0.219	0.219	0.215	0.208	0.201	0.194	0.186	0.176	0.169	0.162
UK	0.327	0.322	0.316	0.312	0.305	0.298	0.293	0.289	0.285	0.275	0.258	0.253

Table B.12

Laspeyres index for intermediate consumption

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	0.498	0.546	0.545	0.561	0.610	0.643	0.603	0.599	0.610	0.591	0.539	0.544
DK	0.651	0.637	0.632	0.642	0.629	0.627	0.632	0.649	0.655	0.653	0.646	0.643
D	:	0.557	0.528	0.544	0.548	0.545	0.547	0.561	0.574	0.573	0.575	0.575
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.418	0.418	0.410	0.412	0.401	0.400	0.392
E	0.487	0.486	0.483	0.463	0.475	0.490	0.508	0.524	0.520	:	:	:
F	0.506	0.518	0.525	0.510	0.515	0.523	0.531	0.538	0.551	0.553	0.554	0.545
IRL	0.390	0.395	0.399	0.415	0.435	0.453	0.447	0.435	0.464	0.477	0.471	0.480
I	0.371	0.379	0.369	0.357	0.347	0.345	0.341	0.333	0.333	0.331	0.328	0.326
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.592	0.600	0.602	0.594	0.585	0.579	0.583	0.583	0.586	0.596	0.592	0.579
A	0.401	0.406	0.398	0.405	0.403	0.411	0.418	0.429	0.428	0.440	0.417	0.417
P	0.416	0.439	0.431	0.432	0.428	0.413	0.442	0.423	0.429	0.474	0.459	0.453
FIN	0.167	0.149	0.151	0.157	0.149	0.173	0.170	0.169	0.168	0.175	0.176	0.169
S	0.707	0.631	0.577	0.618	0.642	0.647	0.658	0.645	0.652	0.640	0.647	0.647
UK	0.550	0.557	0.558	0.561	0.572	0.588	0.591	0.591	0.584	0.576	0.550	0.548

Table B.13

Laspeyres index for all (capital, labour, intermediate consumption inputs)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1.077	1.048	1.035	1.040	1.011	1.000	1.002	1.013	1.007	0.992	0.978	0.964
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	1.053	1.027	1.015	0.978	0.987	1.000	1.020	1.040	1.047	:	:	:
F	1.065	1.059	1.047	1.009	1.001	1.000	0.999	0.999	1.006	1.003	1.000	0.988
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	1.000	0.997	0.950	0.969	0.948	0.931	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1.001	1.024	1.034	1.027	1.011	1.000	1.009	1.007	1.010	1.017	1.013	0.990
A	1.031	1.040	1.020	1.028	1.003	1.000	0.990	0.996	0.989	0.996	0.961	0.953
P	1.189	1.161	1.102	1.049	1.029	1.000	0.998	0.950	0.929	0.949	0.938	0.925
FIN	1.154	1.110	1.097	1.062	1.014	1.000	0.978	0.959	0.920	0.891	0.825	0.799
S	1.103	1.012	0.950	0.986	1.004	1.000	0.998	0.976	0.972	0.951	0.947	0.936
UK	0.993	0.994	0.987	0.986	0.991	1.000	1.000	0.997	0.983	0.964	0.917	0.907

Table B.14

Paasche index for capital

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	0.111	0.117	0.118	0.120	0.124	0.127	0.127	0.124	0.128	0.132	0.131	0.134
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	0.111	0.112	0.110	0.112	0.111	0.115	0.114	0.112	0.111	:	:	:
F	0.114	0.117	0.119	0.123	0.126	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.124	0.126	0.125	0.126
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	0.080	0.080	0.082	0.081	0.081	0.081	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.137	0.132	0.128	0.129	0.130	0.132	0.128	0.129	0.128	0.129	0.127	0.128
A	0.178	0.180	0.186	0.187	0.193	0.201	0.207	0.212	0.213	0.211	0.216	0.219
P	0.072	0.068	0.077	0.084	0.092	0.098	0.101	0.100	0.102	0.100	0.116	0.115
FIN	0.050	0.049	0.057	0.056	0.062	0.054	0.065	0.087	0.104	0.117	0.115	0.128
S	0.113	0.127	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.144	0.142	0.144	0.144	0.147	0.147	0.147
UK	0.123	0.118	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.113	0.116	0.123	0.126	0.129	0.129

Table B.15

Paasche index for labour

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	0.220	0.240	0.252	0.272	0.273	0.268	0.293	0.303	0.312	0.318	0.310	0.311
DK	0.202	0.208	0.220	0.216	0.232	0.246	0.242	0.246	0.253	0.272	0.274	0.279
D	:	0.261	0.257	0.272	0.282	0.302	0.299	0.286	0.285	0.278	0.290	0.303
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.491	0.511	0.546	0.555	0.568	0.565	0.573
E	0.357	0.378	0.383	0.414	0.407	0.395	0.384	0.386	0.385	0.398	0.439	0.428
F	0.304	0.312	0.329	0.355	0.352	0.354	0.347	0.349	0.360	0.369	0.372	0.374
IRL	0.425	0.450	0.461	0.465	0.463	0.467	0.468	0.511	0.511	0.534	0.541	0.570
I	0.408	0.410	0.437	0.462	0.481	0.481	0.491	0.507	0.514	0.531	0.533	0.525
L	0.176	0.188	0.197	0.210	0.219	0.228	0.239	0.237	0.233	0.302	0.309	0.307
NL	0.282	0.275	0.277	0.281	0.288	0.289	0.293	0.294	0.302	0.307	0.312	0.318
A	0.338	0.339	0.348	0.347	0.362	0.388	0.377	0.366	0.391	0.388	0.398	0.401
P	0.406	0.440	0.452	0.501	0.480	0.488	0.490	0.523	0.552	0.559	0.562	0.570
FIN	0.633	0.669	0.644	0.675	0.701	0.774	0.752	0.677	0.650	0.621	0.689	0.676
S	0.181	0.204	0.219	0.205	0.205	0.208	0.211	0.221	0.226	0.238	0.241	0.243
UK	0.274	0.284	0.295	0.294	0.304	0.298	0.298	0.318	0.344	0.368	0.399	0.404

Table B.16

Paasche index for intermediate consumption

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	0.857	0.761	0.761	0.718	0.666	0.643	0.680	0.670	0.656	0.674	0.761	0.763
DK	0.619	0.633	0.630	0.628	0.634	0.627	0.629	0.617	0.613	0.608	0.622	0.630
D	:	0.490	0.559	0.543	0.547	0.545	0.554	0.559	0.548	0.553	0.549	0.549
EL	:	:	:	:	:	0.418	0.416	0.409	0.403	0.407	0.427	0.442
E	0.485	0.485	0.493	0.496	0.495	0.490	0.482	0.464	0.460	0.458	0.468	0.460
F	0.529	0.519	0.508	0.512	0.520	0.523	0.531	0.528	0.512	0.504	0.506	0.515
IRL	0.451	0.472	0.462	0.456	0.453	0.453	0.456	0.461	0.444	0.449	0.461	0.460
I	0.313	0.309	0.301	0.320	0.326	0.345	0.356	0.358	0.363	0.371	0.380	0.386
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.580	0.570	0.562	0.563	0.570	0.579	0.570	0.570	0.561	0.548	0.548	0.565
A	0.461	0.447	0.451	0.443	0.444	0.411	0.426	0.425	0.408	0.405	0.427	0.429
P	0.367	0.352	0.379	0.369	0.399	0.413	0.411	0.430	0.427	0.408	0.403	0.410
FIN	0.191	0.192	0.226	0.220	0.235	0.173	0.205	0.278	0.325	0.354	0.356	0.389
S	0.613	0.659	0.703	0.674	0.651	0.647	0.648	0.659	0.659	0.669	0.671	0.682
UK	0.614	0.606	0.605	0.607	0.592	0.588	0.589	0.570	0.552	0.547	0.569	0.575

Table B.17

Paasche index for all (capital, labour, intermediate consumption inputs)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	0.932	0.958	0.968	0.963	0.990	1.000	0.998	0.987	0.994	1.012	1.027	1.042
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	0.953	0.974	0.986	1.021	1.013	1.000	0.980	0.962	0.956	:	:	:
F	0.946	0.948	0.956	0.990	0.999	1.000	1.001	1.001	0.995	0.999	1.002	1.015
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	1.000	1.003	1.054	1.035	1.064	1.083	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.999	0.977	0.968	0.974	0.989	1.000	0.991	0.992	0.991	0.984	0.987	1.011
A	0.976	0.966	0.985	0.976	0.998	1.000	1.010	1.003	1.012	1.005	1.041	1.049
P	0.845	0.860	0.908	0.954	0.971	1.000	1.002	1.053	1.081	1.067	1.080	1.095
FIN	0.874	0.910	0.927	0.951	0.998	1.000	1.022	1.041	1.078	1.093	1.160	1.192
S	0.908	0.991	1.056	1.015	0.997	1.000	1.002	1.025	1.029	1.053	1.059	1.072
UK	1.011	1.008	1.014	1.015	1.009	1.000	1.000	1.004	1.019	1.041	1.096	1.109

Table B.18

Fisher index for all (capital, labour, intermediate consumption inputs)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1.109	1.075	1.056	1.055	1.019	1.000	1.002	1.006	0.989	0.965	0.953	0.935
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	1.042	1.022	1.015	0.985	0.993	1.000	1.017	1.035	1.043	:	:	:
F	1.079	1.066	1.048	1.011	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.998	1.001	0.997	0.996	0.987
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	1.000	1.001	0.966	0.984	0.968	0.957	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.981	1.010	1.025	1.022	1.009	1.000	1.008	1.005	1.008	1.009	1.007	0.989
A	1.031	1.042	1.022	1.032	1.006	1.000	0.988	0.991	0.982	0.988	0.955	0.948
P	1.203	1.199	1.132	1.076	1.037	1.000	0.991	0.954	0.936	0.953	0.929	0.920
FIN	1.095	1.062	1.010	0.999	0.942	1.000	0.934	0.861	0.814	0.793	0.758	0.729
S	1.136	1.046	0.992	1.013	1.014	1.000	0.990	0.966	0.956	0.932	0.921	0.906
UK	1.003	1.003	0.998	0.997	0.995	1.000	1.001	0.991	0.968	0.945	0.903	0.891

Table B.19

Multi-Factor Productivity (Ratio Table B.1. To Table B.18.)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (p)
B	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	90.1	91.8	88.9	95.7	96.2	100.0	100.1	101.4	105.7	106.6	106.8	109.6
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	113.0	114.3	113.0	112.6	110.4	100.0	124.8	129.4	131.2	:	:	:
F	89.6	88.9	96.6	96.2	97.9	100.0	103.5	105.2	107.2	109.9	109.3	106.9
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	103.1	105.2	105.7	105.2	106.7	:
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	95.2	94.5	95.5	96.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	96.3	100.5	103.8	104.0	103.3
A	99.0	98.8	97.0	96.3	101.8	100.0	99.6	102.1	108.3	110.8	108.1	110.2
P	94.7	100.3	97.3	95.2	100.5	100.0	107.0	106.2	106.1	118.0	114.8	114.5
FIN	99.2	92.7	92.4	97.3	104.1	100.0	108.6	120.6	119.3	124.4	138.1	141.2
S	92.6	90.6	87.0	94.5	94.2	100.0	104.5	109.5	105.6	111.6	112.4	114.2
UK	98.5	100.4	101.4	99.0	100.3	100.0	99.4	101.6	104.4	107.8	108.7	103.6

This publication presents an analysis of the developments in income from agricultural activity in 2001 over 2000 as well as over the period 1991 to 2001. The data published for 2001 are the latest available estimates on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) and on the Agricultural Labour Input statistics, as sent by the Member States and a number of Candidate Countries. The developments of the three measures of income from agricultural activity in 2001 are presented and analysed for the European Union as a whole in Chapter 1 and then broken down by Member State in Chapter 2. The same measures of income from agricultural activity for some of the Candidate Countries are presented and analysed in Chapter 3. The analysis for Member States is accompanied by an analysis of agricultural productivity in Chapter 4.