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Foreword

Every year, the European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development, publishes the report "Agriculture in the European Union – statistical and economic information", devoted to a wide range of topics and covering the EU Member States and the acceding and candidate countries.

This report contains information related to the macroeconomic environment as well as to the economic situation in agriculture, such as farm structures, agricultural income, markets, trade, rural development and financial aspects of both pillars "direct payments and market measures" and "rural development".

An introductory chapter provides an overview of the 2013 agricultural year, followed by detailed statistical tables on individual aspects.

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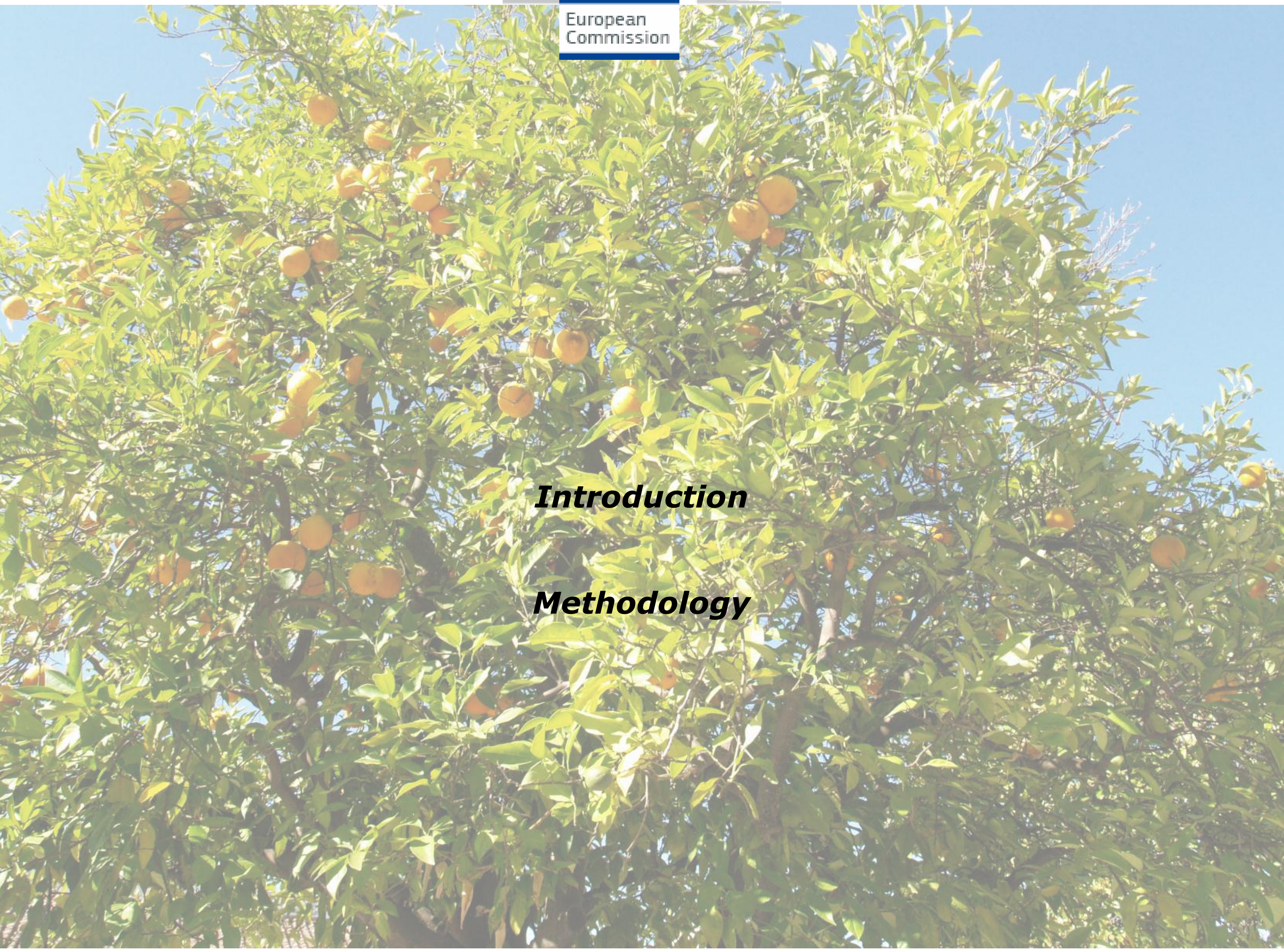
Remark:

The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the European Union – 2012* have not been repeated: 3.6.1.7, 3.6.1.8, 4.3.5.1, 4.5.6.1 4.7.1.2, 4.8.3.3, 4.9.1.1



Introduction

Methodology

THE 2013 AGRICULTURAL YEAR

General overview

After three years of recovery, the EU-28 **real agricultural income** per labour unit[1] decreased in 2013 by 1.3% year-on-year driven by declines in both factor income and agricultural labour force (-2.1% and -0.9%, respectively). The agricultural income varies significantly across the European Union: the highest increases are estimated in the Netherlands (+11.4%), Romania and Spain (around 10% each), while the highest decreases are estimated in Estonia (-17%), France and Croatia (each by -16%).

In 2013, the EU-28 **value of agricultural output** remained unchanged in real terms with the positive performance of animal output value (+1.5%) offsetting the reduction in crop production (-1.1%). The decline in value in the crop production is due to a drop in real prices (-3.7%) partly offset by an increase in volumes (+2.7%). Higher volumes were registered for cereals and oilseeds (by more than 6% each), potatoes (+1%), fruits and wine (by around +7% each) while olive oil output declined steeply by 31%. Producer prices for crops are projected to decline substantially in real terms in 2013 as compared to 2012, notably for cereals (-14%) and oilseeds (-15%), while increasing for potatoes, fruits, wine and olive oil.

The growth in the value of animal production (+1.5%) in 2013 is the result of an increase in real producer prices (+1.6%) while production volumes remained unchanged. Producer prices increased for most animal and animal products category (cattle +0.8%, pigs +1.7%, poultry +2.7%, milk +5.8%) except for sheep (-2.7%) and eggs (-17%). Volumes fell for sheep and goats (-2%), cattle (-0.9%) and pigs (-0.7%) and increased for poultry (+0.9%) and eggs (+3.7%). Intermediate consumption (agricultural input costs) for the EU-28 is estimated to have increased by 0.8% mostly due to an increase in value for feedingstuffs (+1%), maintenance of materials (+2%) and seeds and planting stocks (+2.5%).

The **EU economy** revealed the first signs of recovery in 2013 with a stable Gross Domestic Product[2] (after falling by 0.4% in 2012). Nevertheless, this figure hides a different development across the EU countries: the highest level of growth rate is expected in three of the fastest-growing economies in the European Union, the Baltic States (Latvia 4%, Lithuania 3.4% and Estonia 1.3%) while the strongest declines are expected to continue in Cyprus (-8.7%) and Greece (-4.0%). Overall consumer price inflation in 2013 is estimated at 1.5%, while annual food price inflation stood at 2.8%. The Euro appreciated against the US Dollar in 2013 averaging 1.32 $/EUR (+2% as compared to 2012).

Estimated **agricultural trade**[3] data shows an impressive development in 2013 with a net trade of around 19 billion EUR driven by higher exports (+4%) on reduced imports (-2%). EU agricultural exports are estimated to reach around 118 billion EUR in 2013 with final products accounting for the highest share of total EU exports in terms of value

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[1] Source: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)
[2] Sources: EU GDP - Eurostat
[3] A report with complete 2013 figures will be published in 2014 at the following address: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/trade/index_en.htm

(almost 65%) increasing by 2%; the increase is particularly evident for "Cereal preparations" (+9%) and dairy produce (+5%). The US remained the first EU destination with a total value of 15 billion EUR (or 13% of the total) and whose main exported products belonged to the category of beverages, "liqueurs and spirits" and "wine and vermouth". The value of the 2013 EU agricultural imports is expected to fall to around 100 billion EUR. Final products accounts as well for the highest share in total agricultural imports (nearly 50%) out of which the most imported products were the "tropical fruits and spices" (+7%), "fresh and dry fruits" (+5%) and "fresh and chilled vegetables" (+1%). The main origin remains Brazil which accounts for 13% of total EU agricultural imports whose main imported products consist of animal feedingstuffs and oilseeds (mainly soybeans) and the category "coffee, tea and mate".

Overview on agricultural markets[4]

In 2013 the EU-28 area cultivated under **cereals (excluding rice)**[5] has recorded only a slight increase by 0.3% (reaching 57.8 million ha) compared to the previous campaign. However, all major individual crops have seen an increase in harvest from last year, up by more than 8% on average bringing the EU-28 total usable production to 301.5 million tonnes (+8.2%). In this figure, common wheat, representing 45% of all cereals, accounts for a production of 134.9 million t (+8.3% higher than last year), grain maize representing 21%, for 64.3 million t (+8.2%) and barley representing 20%, for 59.6 million tonnes (+9.6%). The increase in production is explained by good yields as in Germany and UK, a full recovery from last year drought-which affected maize performances in Spain, Romania and Hungary, a substitution of minor cereals with most performing varieties (for instance more triticale and rye in Poland) and a mix of increased areas and good yields as in France. The good picture has been partially offset by a reduction in production in Italy (-19%). In summary, the new harvest is likely to resolve the tight stock situation at the end of the 2012/13 season.

Sown acreage of **oilseeds** in 2013 recovered from the low level in the previous year, at 11.5 million ha for the EU-28. This, combined with general average yields, lead to an expected harvest of 29.8 million t (+9.2%). The main contributor to this figure is rapeseed with a harvest at 20.5 million t (+6.8%), followed by sunflower at 8.2 million t (+15.7%), which experienced favourable weather conditions and good yields, especially in southern Europe.

The production of **protein crops** in 2013 is expected to recover from last year's low (+13% to 2.6 million t) but to remain considerably below the preceding five-year average. In the United Kingdom a strong increase of broad bean sowings occurred in spring 2013, partly fuelled by the general slow autumn sowings in 2012.

The EU **rice** production reached 1.89 million t (milled basis) in 2012/13, i.e. the same level as one year before or 4% more than the 5-year average. Rice area with 467 000 ha in 2012/13 were down 2 % from the record level a year before, but favourable yields (6.6 t/ha on paddy basis) could compensate for this smaller decrease.

[4] The reader should bear in mind the different marketing years (i.e. from harvest to harvest) for the agricultural products: cereals, oilseeds and olive oil (July-June), rice (September-August), sugar (October–September) and wine (August-July).
[5] Short Term Outlook for arable crops, meat and dairy products, Autumn version available at: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/short-term-outlook/pdf/2013-09_en.pdf

The estimated consumption reached 2.52 million t in 2012/13, which largely corresponds to the previous marketing year as well as to the 5-year average. The estimated stocks at the end of the marketing year (31 August 2013) were 0.55 million t, up 11 % from the year before. No intervention stocks have been available since 2005/06. The rice imports increased from 0.87 in 2011/12 to 0.93 million t in 2012/13, whereas exports remained stable at 0.18 million t.

The major EU prices remained within the range of EUR 270-300/t (with Indica quotations slightly lower than Japonica) in 2012/13, i.e. 90-100% above the reference price.

As the 2013 harvest concerns, the EU output is expected to decrease to 1.71 million t, down 9 % from the previous year or 8 % less than the 5-year average. Compared to 2012, a decrease is expected both in terms of areas (down 8% to 427 000 ha) and yields (down 1% to 6.8 t/ha).

According to the International Sugar Organization (ISO), global **sugar** production amounted to 183.6 million t in 2012/2013, 8.5 million t more than in 2011/2012. Sugar consumption reached 173 million t, thus the campaign 2012/2013 resulted in a global sugar surplus of 10.6 million t.

This situation is expected to continue in the marketing year 2013/2014, when sugar production is expected to reach 181.5 million t (-2.1 million t lower than in 2012/2013), whereas consumption would increase to 176.7 million t. Thus, 2013/2014 would bring again a surplus of about 4.7 million t.

In the 2012/2013 marketing year the EU production of sugar and isoglucose under quota reached 14 million t plus an additional 4.8 million t of out-of-quota sugar and isoglucose, of which 0.6 million t released on domestic market. The overall sugar and isoglucose consumption would be 16.7 million t plus 2.2 million tonnes out-of-quota (November 2013 estimate). In order to ease fluidity on the EU market the Commission took several exceptional measures for the 2012/2013 marketing year, notably releases of out of quota sugar on the EU market (0.6 million t) and import tenders at reduced levy for a total of 0.55 million t (0.372 million t of raw sugar and 0.264 million t of white sugar). The carry forward of sugar from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 is estimated at 0.68 million t.

According to preliminary forecasts for 2013/2014, the EU sugar beet area would reach 1.46 million ha (-2.3 % less than in 2012/2013 marketing year). The production under quota would be fully used and reach 14.2 million t of which 0.7 million t for isoglucose.

Sugar prices were not extremely volatile in 2013. World market prices for white sugar ranged from 410 EUR/t in March 2013 to 320 EUR/t in December 2013. On 1 October 2009 the white sugar reference price reached EUR 404/t, its final level following the 2006 sugar reform. The average EU market price for sugar increased significantly in 2011/2012. In 2013 the price started at an all-time high of 738 EUR/tonne in January and gradually reduced towards 659 EUR/tonne in October 2013. The difference of quotation between the London 5 in Euro and the EU community price for sugar stayed above 300 EUR /t in 2013.

Production declarations for the 2012/2013 marketing year indicate a total **must** production for wine and grape juice at about 144.5 million hl (12% lower than the previous year) of which 138.8 million hl were vinified. This represents the lowest level in wine production in several years when three of the most important producer countries recorded strong declines (Italy -7% to 41.5 million hl, France -21% to 40.6 million hl and Spain -10% to 33.5 million hl).

As result of the lower production level the overall stock level decreased by 4.1 million hl (-2.6%). Stocks of PDO wines have decreased during the 2012/2013 campaign by 3.9 million hl, stocks of "other wines" increased with 7% reaching at the end of the campaign 33 million hl, corresponding to 9 months of human consumption.

In July 2013, at the end of the 2012/2013 campaign, Spanish red regular wines without PDO/PGI[6] were marketed at 4 EUR/hectograde (+54% compared to the last year) after having reached 5 EUR/hectograde at the beginning of the campaign. French and Italian regular red wines without PDO/PGI increased up to EUR 5/hectograde (+25%) and remained stable during the whole campaign. Quotations for white regular wines without P.D.O/P.G.I are often based on insufficient volumes to be considered truly representative.

Due to lower production and higher prices the 2012/2013 exports declined in volume terms by 10% reaching 21 million hl, whereas imports increased by 4% to reach 15 million hl during the campaign 2012/2013 compared to the previous year. Exports in value increased by 2% to around EUR 9 billion resulting in a positive trade balance of EUR 6.5 billion, an increase of 2.5% compared to 2011/2012.

2013 was in global terms a positive year for the **fruit sector** and less positive for some greenhouse vegetables. No major crisis shook EU production and prices maintained a balanced level. The 2013 EU peaches and nectarines production was 7% lower compared to previous harvest and 8% drop with regards to the last five years due to the unfavourable weather conditions. Italian production decreased, mostly due to a long, cold and rainy spring. The exception is overall Spanish production which was favourable despite the losses suffered as a result of the February frost. Early and mid-season peaches production increased, mainly due to good flowering and fruit set, as well as the entry into production of new varieties. As regards prices, the campaign was positive, with increases in prices in the main producing Member States, ranging from +6% to +23%. This positive trend in prices is mainly due to the limited supply linked to the bad weather conditions recorded this spring. Apricots production registered a reduction after the record level of last year but in line with the last five years.

The 2013/14 apples and pears campaign started with good prices in autumn, with levels much higher than the average of the previous campaigns. Polish prices for apples started with a level 2.5 times higher than last year. Latest estimates set the total EU apples production at 10.8 million tonnes (+7% compared to last year) and 2.2 million tonnes for pears (+18% compared to the previous season). The Polish crop is expected to decrease from last season’s bumper crop. Early varieties registered a later start by ca. two weeks in most of the regions due to the adverse weather conditions. The hail, frost and summer heat which hit some areas restricted fruit size. In 2012/2013 citrus fruit production was 9% below the previous season with around 10 million tonnes and 10% below the average last ten years. Oranges decreased by 10%, lemons by 11%. Orange's prices decreasing

[6] Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indication (PGI)

and fluctuating in the first half of the year rose in the second part; same trend for lemons. Positive export with +18% for oranges and +4% for lemons compared with previous season. The EU citrus production for the 2013/14 campaign is forecasted at 10.7 million tonnes, 6% more than previous campaign. In Spain, the main EU citrus producer, production is expected to fall down by 11%, whereas in Italy there will be an increase of 10%. Prices at the beginning of the campaign were satisfactory. The end of 2012/2013 tomatoes winter campaign (January-May) was characterised by fair prices with no particular problem affecting the sector. However although summer campaign started for northern countries with optimal conditions, the situation quickly deteriorated along the weeks due to bad weather conditions, not stimulating consumption and disrupting production. Furthermore an increase in production was registered in many countries and hence intra EU exchanges could not take place regularly. This situation was a bad driver for the beginning of winter campaign which registered stagnating prices for several weeks. Furthermore overlap of season between the summer season and the winter season further deteriorated the already fragile market. 2013 potatoes production was lower than the average and this led to increased prices.

According to preliminary data, comparing the first 10 months of 2013 with the same period of 2012, EU imports of fresh and dried fruit and nuts increased by 5.3% to around 10.2 million tonnes in 2013, reversing from the previous years. As usual, bananas (+6%) and other tropical fruit (+3%) account for more than a half of the imported volumes (53%). Imports of nuts (tropical and non-tropical) increased by 8% compared to 2012. Concerning those products, mainly imported to complement the EU seasonal production, citrus fruit increased by almost 2.6% representing 17% of the total fruit import, pip fruit increased by 27% (9% of the total import), and stone fruit increased by 13% while representing only 1.6% of the total imported fruit.

In the first 10 months of 2013, EU exports of fresh or dried fruit and nuts reached 3.1 million tonnes, -5% above the same period of 2012. With Russia as the main destination, exports of fresh apples and pears increased by -7%, representing pip fruit almost 50% of the total export. Citrus export 17% of the total export remained quite stable between 2013 and 2012. Peaches and nectarines decreased by 15% reversing the trend.

In the first 10 months of 2013, the EU imported slightly more than 1.3 million tonnes of fresh vegetables, which represents an increase of 1.8% compared to 2012 (excluding potatoes). Main imported products are tomatoes (-3.6%) representing 24% of the total vegetables import, onions, shallots and garlic (+6%) representing 23% of the total, leguminous vegetables (+10%) representing 13% and sweet peppers (-6.5%) representing 12%. Potatoes import increased by 33.6% compared to 2012 and reached 447 thousand tonnes.

EU exports of fresh vegetables increased by 12.5%, making up for 1.7 million tonnes in the first 10 months of 2013 (excluding potatoes). The main products exported are onions, shallots and garlic (+4.7%) representing a share of 39% of the total export, followed by tomatoes (+35.6%), 18% of the total export, brassicas (+9.2%) and sweet peppers (-0.6%). Export of potatoes decreased by 16.1%, to 663 thousand tonnes.

2012/2013 marketing year was marked by a very low production in Spain, which affected the trade balance and price development on the EU olive oil market. According to data submitted by producing countries, **olive oil** production in the 2012/2013 marketing year reached 1.5 million t (616 300 t produced in Spain, 415 500 t in Italy, 357 900 t in Greece, 59 100 t in Portugal, 5 600 t in Cyprus, 4 800 t in France and 200 t in Slovenia). Compared to 2011/2012, this quantity represents a 38% decrease. During the same period, the average price for extra virgin olive oil oscillated around 2 603 EUR/t (20% increase compared to the previous campaign). Regarding trade flows between EU and third countries, imports reached 144 900 t (increase by 75% compared to 2011/2012), while exports amounted to 507 600 t (3% lower than in 2011/2012).

As for the EU **beef** sector, December 2012 survey indicated a halt in the declining trend of cattle herd against the previous year (+0.5%). The livestock numbers marginally decreased in most of the EU producer countries (Germany: -0.2% and France -0.4%) with a more pronounced decline in Spain (-2%) while increases were recorded in Ireland (+5.5%), Italy (3.3%), the UK (0.5%) and Poland (0.4%). According to latest forecasts[7], the 2013 EU beef and veal production will decline by around 3% against 2012 totalling 7.6 million t in 2013. With less beef on the market, high prices and protectionist measures taken by the main EU beef destination (Russia and Turkey), beef exports contracted by 30% year-on-year while beef imports into the EU in 2013 are expected to be 10% higher than 2012 driven by short-supplied market conditions. The overall EU beef and veal consumption in 2013 is expected to decline further and per capita consumption to situate at 10.7 kg retail weight[8]. Producer prices recorded new highs throughout the first half of 2013 for all categories (young bulls price at 3 967 EUR/t in January, steers at 4 474 EUR/t in June, cows 3 971 EUR/t in July and heifers at 4 206 EUR/t in June).

The EU **pig** herd contracted by -1.9% as indicated by the December 2012 survey (compared to December 2011) with a more pronounced reduction for breeding sows (-4.2%). High feed costs throughout 2012 and the first half of 2013 together with the new welfare rules in the sow sector were the main drivers for such a low output for the second year in row (with pig meat production declining by -1.2% in 2013 after -2% in 2012). On the export side, tight supplies led to lower volume in 2013, -2.1% when compared to 2012: the EU would export around 2.1 million t of pig meat, representing nearly 10% of the domestic production. Russia, China and Japan will represent the main export destinations (nearly 60% of EU pig meat exports). Pig meat imports into the EU, although marginal, increased to 17 000 t in 2013, 4% up compared to 2012. Pig meat consumption is estimated to decrease in 2013 and *per capita* consumption to reach 30.8 kg retail weight[9]. The 2013 EU average carcass price up to November of 1 764 EUR/t was around 4% more than a year before.

Poultry meat production is estimated increase by about 1% in 2013 to reach 12.7 million t. Imports exceeded the 2012 level by 3.4% with Brazil remaining the first trade origin. EU exports are expected to increase further (+1% compared with 2012), in particular due to a strong demand in Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Benin. EU broiler prices after rising steeply during the summer months, around 2 000 EUR/t, started to relax somewhat as of September driven by lower feed prices implied by the availability of

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[7] Short Term Outlook for arable crops, meat and dairy products, Autumn version available at: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/short-term-outlook/pdf/2013-09_en.pdf

[8] Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.7 for beef and veal.

[9] Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.78 for pig meat.

the new crop. EU poultry meat consumption in 2013 is estimated to increase further with *per capita* consumption situating at 21.3 kg retail weight[10].

EU **sheep meat** production in 2013 is estimated to continue declining albeit at a slower pace than in the past with an estimated -0.8% against 2012. Regarding trade, sheep meat imports in 2013 increased by 9% due to higher shipments from New Zealand while export volumes are expected to increase to 30 000 t thanks to a strong demand from Hong-Kong. EU sheep meat consumption maintained stable with *per capita* consumption situating at 1.9 kg retail weight[11]. Higher prices in 2013 were recorded as well for the sheep meat as for the other meats category: the EU average price of light lamb in 2013 up to November was 5 895 EUR/t carcass weight (-1% compared to the corresponding period in 2012) while the price of heavy lamb amounted to 4 905 EUR/t carcass weight (-3% against 2012).

High prices and tight supply characterised as well the **milk and dairy products market** in 2013. The low milk collection in the EU, on the one hand, and in New Zealand and Australia, on the other hand, fuelled a strong increase in domestic prices pushing them to new highs. Milk price remained above the level of previous years with its highest level recorded in October 2013 at around 40 EUR/100 kg (+16% compared to October 2012). Prices for butter, Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder followed the same increasing trend and, driven by robust world demand, stayed above 2012 level throughout 2013.

December 2012 survey indicated an increase of 0.7% in the EU-28 dairy herd (totalling around 23 million heads). The increase is particularly strong in Italy and the Netherlands whereas significant decreases are recorded in Poland and Spain. Provided that good market conditions are expected to characterise the second part of 2013, milk production could slow down the strong declining trend set at the beginning of 2013 and reach 152.3 million t overall (-0.2% compared to 2012). The average yield per dairy cow is expected at 6 439 kg (+0.2% against 2012), led by a strong increase in EU-N13.

According to recent estimates[12], **milk** deliveries to dairies should reach 140.4 million t in 2013 (+0.2% compared to 2012) with the increase taking place mostly in EU-15 while milk deliveries may decrease by 0.7% in the EU-N13 mainly driven by declines in Czech Republic and Hungary.

EU **cheese** production is estimated at 9 325 million t for 2013, corresponding to an increase of around 1% against 2012. Domestic demand and exports are expected to keep increasing. Per capita consumption could reach 16.9 kg while exports could increase to 806 000 t (+5% compared to 2012).

EU **butter** production is estimated to increase by 15 000 t and amount to 2.27 million t in 2013. EU butter exports are estimated at 119 000 t and per capita consumption is likely to slightly improve compared to 2012 (4.3 kg).

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[10] Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.88 for poultry meat.
[11] Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.88 for sheep and goat meat.
[12] Short Term Outlook for arable crops, meat and dairy products, Autumn version available at: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/short-term-outlook/pdf/2013-09_en.pdf

EU **skimmed milk powder** production is estimated to decrease by 6.3% in 2013 to reach 1 058 000 t and exports are likely to follow the same trend given the tight supply (-23%). Consumption might decline to 671 000 tonnes.

The European production of **fresh dairy products** is expected to maintain stable at 46.8 million tonnes in 2013 with increase foreseen only for cream (+0.7%) while drinking and acidified milk production are going down (-0.4% and -0.2%). Per capita consumption of fresh dairy products as a whole is assumed to contract by a slight 0.4% to 90.7 kg.

Table 1: Changes in real farm gate prices (%), 2012 and 2013[13] compared to the previous year

	Crop output		Animal output		Total output	
	2012/2011	2013/2012	2012/2011	2013/2012	2012/2011	2013/2012
EU-28	4.7	-3.9	3.5	1.5	4.0	-1.4
BE	20.2	-10.9	2.9	3.4	9.8	-3.2
BG	15.7	-20.7	4.2	-1.4	10.9	-14.8
CZ	11.4	-6.9	2.1	1.4	7.4	-3.4
DK	8.4	-7.2	7.4	1.0	7.2	-1.8
DE	-3.3	-5.4	-2.5	-2.4	-2.9	-3.9
EE	10.3	-18.3	-6.1	1.1	2.3	-9.4
IE	8.2	-5.3	4.6	5.7	5.3	2.6
EL	-1.4	5.2	0.7	1.5	-1.0	3.8
ES	10.9	-1.0	8.9	2.6	9.9	0.3
FR	9.0	-9.2	4.1	2.0	6.8	-4.7
HR	8.6	-12.4	-3.4	0.2	3.6	-7.9
IT	2.7	5.5	5.0	1.7	3.5	3.7
CY	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
LV	0.5	-9.7	-1.4	4.2	-0.2	-4.1
LT	-1.2	-3.1	-3.4	6.0	-1.8	-0.1
LU	13.7	5.5	-1.0	5.2	6.3	5.2
HU	10.7	-14.9	4.4	0.5	7.8	-9.4
MT	4.2	-1.3	3.3	3.6	3.7	1.5
NL	1.7	0.0	2.4	3.7	1.8	1.4
AT	10.8	-8.2	2.2	1.9	6.0	-2.8
PL	-4.8	-4.5	5.7	-0.4	-0.1	-2.5
PT	0.8	2.5	6.5	1.1	3.4	1.7
RO	1.9	-2.0	4.8	-2.2	2.7	-2.1
SI	5.1	5.9	2.2	1.3	3.7	3.6
SK	8.3	-9.7	12.9	-8.5	9.9	-9.3
FI	13.8	3.6	2.9	-2.0	7.2	0.3
SE	2.1	-5.9	1.7	2.7	2.1	-1.7
UK	2.3	2.1	3.3	5.3	2.8	3.9

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

[13] Provisional data for 2012

Table 2: Changes in real purchase prices for agricultural inputs (%) 2013 compared to 2012, 2005=100

	TOTAL INPUT	Seeds	Energy	Fertilisers	Plant protection	Veterinary expenses	Feedingstuffs	Other goods and services
EU-28	-0.1	0.8	-1.4	-3.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	-1.7
BE	-1.7	-0.1	-7.2	-5.9	0.0	0.2	-1.6	0.8
BG	-2.5	5.8	-1.9	-4.1	-5.8	-6.6	-2.5	-2.6
CZ	4.7	2.7	-1.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	13.1	-2.2
DK	-5.2	2.9	-2.9	-11.1	-0.9	-2.4	-10.5	1.2
DE	-1.6	-1.8	-0.5	-1.2	0.3	-1.1	-2.0	-2.2
EE	-1.1	7.0	6.4	-3.2	-4.8	-3.8	0.7	-3.3
IE	1.7	-5.8	-1.7	1.4	0.0	-0.6	4.4	-0.9
EL	2.7	2.5	-0.5	7.4	2.0	0.6	2.7	5.1
ES	0.5	-0.2	-1.0	-2.4	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.4
FR	0.7	2.5	-2.7	-0.2	-0.6	1.8	2.1	0.1
HR	-0.6	-7.2	-1.3	-5.1	-0.4	-1.6	2.5	-2.2
IT	2.6	2.2	-1.4	-3.3	2.3	0.0	8.2	-1.9
CY	6.6	-0.4	1.0	-4.9	-7.7	3.4	0.7	-3.3
LV	-1.5	3.4	-4.7	-3.7	6.4	0.6	-2.9	0.9
LT	-1.8	13.6	-2.3	-5.1	-2.3	-12.4	3.1	-2.3
LU	1.2	-9.9	-7.9	-11.3	0.5	-2.0	5.9	-1.6
HU	-1.4	3.1	-4.6	-5.5	0.9	2.4	-2.5	3.9
MT	-1.1	-3.7	-1.8	3.9	-36.9	-1.3	-0.2	-3.0
NL	-0.3	-4.0	3.9	-6.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-2.6
AT	-0.5	0.5	6.0	-7.3	2.1	2.2	-2.7	-0.4
PL	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	-3.3	-0.3
PT	1.0	-7.3	-6.0	-3.7	5.8	-1.5	4.4	-1.0
RO	-1.0	7.7	-3.9	-16.6	5.3	1.4	0.3	0.5
SI	3.2	2.8	-1.4	-8.2	4.6	0.0	7.3	0.0
SK	-2.2	-0.3	-16.1	6.7	-0.4	0.0	4.2	1.0
FI	-0.1	-7.0	-2.1	4.5	-1.3	-2.2	-1.4	3.6
SE	-2.2	-1.9	-3.0	-10.1	-1.9	0.9	-1.3	-1.6
UK	0.9	6.8	-0.4	-10.9	0.8	1.0	7.1	-6.5

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	100.0	100.9	106.5	115.6	107.9	108.7	115.8	118.6	118.5
BE	100.0	96.1	92.7	99.8	86.0	87.6	96.8	107.1	105.3
BG	100.0	96.8	98.0	103.1	97.3	98.2	105.5	110.7	107.9
CZ	100.0	100.4	106.7	111.2	101.2	102.8	110.5	114.9	120.3
DK	100.0	98.4	105.7	113.6	104.3	101.1	109.8	109.9	104.2
DE	100.0	104.0	114.2	130.6	113.6	112.5	111.1	107.3	105.6
EE	100.0	97.7	97.6	105.2	94.5	97.7	100.9	103.3	102.2
IE	100.0	100.7	108.3	124.6	118.6	119.0	131.4	136.6	138.9
EL	100.0	101.7	107.8	110.4	103.3	105.8	115.5	119.4	122.6
ES	100.0	98.1	104.0	115.9	103.3	107.1	115.8	123.3	123.9
FR	100.0	100.3	101.7	108.0	110.2	107.5	114.1	117.6	118.4
HR	100.0	102.6	91.1	86.6	87.0	83.7	93.3	94.0	93.4
IT	100.0	101.7	106.0	114.5	107.2	110.3	117.9	121.6	124.8
CY	100.0	112.7	137.9	169.7	176.1	176.8	179.2	179.7	191.5
LV	100.0	98.7	98.6	98.3	92.4	96.2	99.8	105.5	103.9
LT	100.0	101.1	112.2	118.5	100.2	108.5	123.4	125.4	123.1
LU	100.0	96.8	96.9	100.3	103.3	99.9	98.7	99.1	100.3
HU	100.0	101.9	109.7	122.2	110.6	113.2	126.2	132.5	130.6
MT	100.0	100.6	103.2	119.1	108.3	109.2	117.8	123.5	122.1
NL	100.0	102.5	107.4	112.9	107.8	109.2	118.1	120.0	119.6
AT	100.0	100.1	107.3	114.7	107.9	109.5	118.9	124.7	124.1
PL	100.0	100.6	113.5	120.1	109.4	112.0	127.0	131.4	130.1
PT	100.0	100.0	106.6	111.0	100.8	105.9	111.5	115.1	116.3
RO	100.0	96.7	105.2	102.7	92.0	94.5	98.1	99.7	98.7
SI	100.0	101.0	108.2	112.8	100.9	108.8	122.7	130.2	134.4
SK	100.0	98.3	104.3	102.1	107.0	107.4	107.2	110.0	107.6
FI	100.0	111.2	123.8	143.6	129.9	142.6	168.7	183.8	183.7
SE	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.9	108.1	109.2	115.3	117.5	114.9
UK	100.0	100.7	105.3	123.9	116.0	117.5	128.6	131.8	133.0

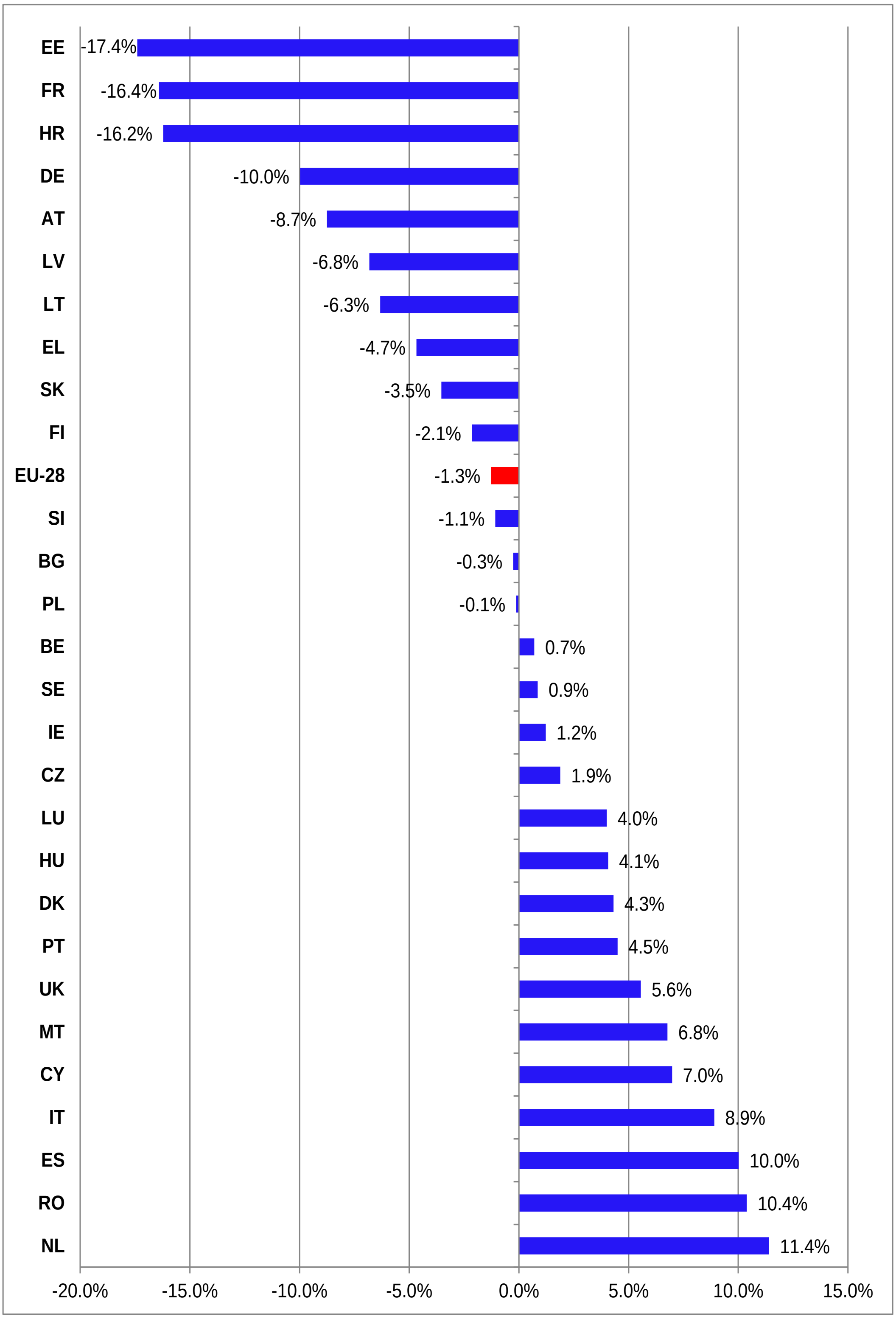
Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	100.0	98.3	103.5	103.7	93.7	98.4	102.0	106.1	104.6
BE	100.0	104.2	104.7	106.3	104.4	127.9	125.4	137.7	133.3
BG	100.0	96.8	106.6	100.1	83.3	86.5	97.0	107.6	91.7
CZ	100.0	103.1	113.7	104.2	86.2	98.8	106.2	114.1	110.2
DK	100.0	103.8	112.9	106.7	95.6	108.1	113.8	122.0	119.8
DE	100.0	103.7	117.5	122.3	103.4	102.4	101.1	98.2	94.4
EE	100.0	99.2	97.1	88.6	74.2	89.9	97.6	99.8	90.4
IE	100.0	101.5	111.1	117.3	103.7	115.7	129.9	136.8	140.3
EL	100.0	90.4	96.6	88.4	82.9	83.0	81.5	80.7	83.8
ES	100.0	87.7	88.0	86.0	77.6	79.8	78.6	86.4	86.7
FR	100.0	95.7	100.8	98.8	90.5	98.8	101.9	108.8	103.7
HR	100.0	94.4	103.5	92.3	84.6	88.8	91.6	94.9	87.4
IT	100.0	99.4	100.4	102.1	94.1	95.3	101.1	104.6	108.5
CY	100.0	103.2	110.4	116.5	119.1	119.2	119.4	120.4	121.6
LV	100.0	103.7	96.0	84.2	72.1	81.3	85.6	85.4	81.9
LT	100.0	97.2	107.4	99.9	81.9	95.3	104.7	102.8	102.7
LU	100.0	95.1	105.6	107.5	92.3	91.8	97.1	103.2	108.6
HU	100.0	104.4	120.3	104.8	93.7	106.4	120.2	129.6	117.4
MT	100.0	97.1	102.2	100.6	99.2	92.7	92.1	95.5	96.9
NL	100.0	105.8	106.0	103.8	95.0	102.1	103.9	105.8	107.3
AT	100.0	103.7	109.4	108.4	97.8	106.1	108.3	114.8	111.6
PL	100.0	103.5	113.5	110.4	99.0	105.2	121.0	120.9	117.9
PT	100.0	96.2	96.1	96.2	91.2	94.0	94.0	97.2	98.9
RO	100.0	96.0	97.3	97.6	83.9	85.1	89.2	91.6	89.7
SI	100.0	105.8	103.4	105.8	92.3	97.4	106.8	110.7	114.7
SK	100.0	101.1	108.5	102.9	89.2	98.8	109.3	120.1	108.9
FI	100.0	89.2	96.8	95.8	84.1	91.8	98.5	105.6	105.9
SE	100.0	103.2	114.6	115.1	103.4	117.9	121.2	123.7	121.6
UK	100.0	100.8	108.8	126.9	123.2	123.5	135.6	139.4	144.8

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

Graph 1: Development of the agricultural income per Annual Working Unit in the EU-28 in 2013[14] (% change versus 2012)



Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

[14] Provisional data

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	100.0	104.2	115.7	112.5	102.3	120.6	130.6	130.8	129.2
BE	100.0	123.1	132.5	106.8	137.9	172.4	107.1	126.1	127.2
BG	100.0	96.9	98.8	159.2	111.4	121.9	130.0	142.3	142.0
CZ	100.0	105.2	109.4	129.3	105.9	125.0	170.1	169.0	172.2
DK	100.0	112.8	113.9	65.2	66.6	116.1	127.2	169.6	177.2
DE	100.0	108.8	135.1	143.6	105.0	118.6	129.8	140.8	126.7
EE	100.0	100.0	140.1	109.8	92.5	154.1	190.8	213.1	176.5
IE	100.0	81.9	90.7	83.8	63.9	70.5	88.4	82.4	83.4
EL	100.0	95.9	103.9	104.7	123.6	115.4	111.5	112.8	107.5
ES	100.0	95.5	107.4	91.1	91.6	101.4	99.3	101.8	112.0
FR	100.0	111.9	122.6	107.1	89.4	122.5	132.3	136.8	114.3
HR	100.0	116.2	120.3	138.2	131.9	120.8	115.0	97.9	82.0
IT	100.0	97.4	96.7	97.9	93.4	82.1	96.9	92.6	100.9
CY	100.0	90.0	90.1	85.7	89.8	91.8	68.3	94.6	101.3
LV	100.0	130.0	135.9	114.8	102.5	131.9	135.6	152.8	142.3
LT	100.0	88.9	133.2	123.4	105.9	120.2	153.4	191.6	179.5
LU	100.0	105.3	134.0	97.8	63.7	61.7	76.1	87.8	90.0
HU	100.0	107.3	115.8	152.6	103.7	122.4	181.4	168.5	175.4
MT	100.0	97.8	95.2	88.6	98.8	93.2	79.2	76.9	82.1
NL	100.0	123.0	121.7	104.5	84.0	110.4	100.2	108.4	120.7
AT	100.0	112.9	128.0	126.8	97.4	114.8	134.6	124.6	113.6
PL	100.0	110.7	136.2	118.9	133.9	153.3	182.0	169.4	169.1
PT	100.0	98.2	95.9	100.8	91.3	103.9	92.8	102.0	106.6
RO	100.0	99.3	76.8	114.4	97.1	122.2	157.5	123.0	135.7
SI	100.0	97.4	109.5	97.2	92.4	100.4	112.7	95.2	94.2
SK	100.0	122.1	128.9	143.5	110.5	168.5	200.0	225.3	217.3
FI	100.0	98.1	111.6	94.8	112.2	122.0	129.7	129.4	126.6
SE	100.0	111.2	135.4	122.5	98.2	130.3	138.0	143.3	144.6
UK	100.0	104.1	110.8	139.0	140.5	135.4	152.4	138.8	146.5

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

Table 6: Development of the agricultural income[15] measured as factor income in EUR (in real terms) per Annual Working Unit

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU-28	9 746.9	10 153.9	11 276.5	10 965.3	9 975.9	11 751.7	12 724.9	12 752.5	12 591.1
BE	27 069.3	33 312.8	35 869.3	28 920.7	37 328.3	46 675.5	28 992.7	34 150.9	34 391.0
BG	2 390.7	2 317.3	2 361.4	3 806.2	2 662.2	2 915.2	3 108.4	3 403.0	3 394.1
CZ	8 263.6	8 689.4	9 039.6	10 680.3	8 748.2	10 327.3	14 053.2	13 960.7	14 224.4
DK	29 776.5	33 577.5	33 902.6	19 417.0	19 820.9	34 555.9	37 838.6	50 557.1	52 736.6
DE	19 461.0	21 181.9	26 293.6	27 952.6	20 442.3	23 091.2	25 260.5	27 398.4	24 665.6
EE	6 173.7	6 163.1	8 648.5	6 778.5	5 700.9	9 494.5	11 760.0	13 171.1	10 879.2
IE	20 181.5	16 526.9	18 306.7	16 913.5	12 904.6	14 221.9	17 846.8	16 629.3	16 832.1
EL	11 818.7	11 338.4	12 285.4	12 368.3	14 609.2	13 640.0	13 176.1	13 328.9	12 705.9
ES	22 683.7	21 666.3	24 359.5	20 663.0	20 771.4	22 993.8	22 532.7	23 086.7	25 398.0
FR	22 602.8	25 286.4	27 707.7	24 217.0	20 208.6	27 688.1	29 901.5	30 917.9	25 844.5
HR	3 473.9	4 038.2	4 178.9	4 799.6	4 583.7	4 196.7	3 993.5	3 400.2	2 849.0
IT	13 563.6	13 209.5	13 118.2	13 274.3	12 664.6	11 133.2	13 140.9	12 566.1	13 685.4
CY	12 334.6	11 100.2	11 109.7	10 587.4	11 076.9	11 330.5	8 436.8	11 672.5	12 487.5
LV	2 376.7	3 090.3	3 229.4	2 728.1	2 437.0	3 133.4	3 222.0	3 631.8	3 384.1
LT	2 837.0	2 522.3	3 779.5	3 499.7	3 003.6	3 410.2	4 352.7	5 437.0	5 093.0
LU	22 380.6	23 432.3	29 963.3	21 953.0	14 363.4	13 948.9	16 931.3	19 637.8	20 424.1
HU	3 959.9	4 247.6	4 584.1	6 042.4	4 106.6	4 844.3	7 182.5	6 672.5	6 944.0
MT	14 706.8	14 384.6	14 137.0	13 162.4	14 676.9	13 841.7	11 764.4	11 418.2	12 191.2
NL	27 244.5	33 514.1	33 169.7	28 457.5	22 882.9	30 072.6	27 294.6	29 525.2	32 890.3
AT	14 554.3	16 428.8	18 636.6	18 462.4	14 173.9	16 710.9	19 601.2	18 129.0	16 542.9
PL	2 431.5	2 692.1	3 311.5	2 890.7	3 256.7	3 726.8	4 425.8	4 118.1	4 112.9
PT	5 752.1	5 645.5	5 516.4	5 799.6	5 252.7	5 977.3	5 336.0	5 864.9	6 128.6
RO	1 914.6	1 900.7	1 470.4	2 190.3	1 859.9	2 339.6	3 016.5	2 354.4	2 598.9
SI	4 672.7	4 545.7	5 112.0	4 539.9	4 313.7	4 687.7	5 263.7	4 445.4	4 397.7
SK	4 074.0	4 973.6	5 250.1	5 845.7	4 502.2	6 864.7	8 146.1	9 177.0	8 852.6
FI	19 122.9	18 764.5	21 334.0	18 128.0	21 460.5	23 323.9	24 793.1	24 737.9	24 208.8
SE	19 046.1	21 191.0	25 806.1	23 342.0	18 711.2	24 840.6	26 293.0	27 320.7	27 555.5
UK	26 599.7	27 685.9	29 464.0	36 972.3	37 395.3	36 034.2	40 546.4	36 933.6	38 984.6

Source: Eurostat "Economic Accounts for Agriculture"

[15] Provisional data

Statistical and economic information

Codification of the tables

The choices made for the revision of the tables are reflected in a new codification, established on the basis of the same principle for all the tables. Each of them has been given a code with four digits, the first of which designates the subject to which the table refers (see table of contents following this foreword):

1. Conversion rates,
2. Basic data,
3. Economic tables,
4. Tables on agricultural markets.

The second and third digits refer to specific aspects of the field concerned and their significance varies from one field to another.

For the tables concerning the agricultural markets (Tables 4) a standard codification for all the products has been used for these two digits:

- The second digit of the code designates the agricultural product concerned,
- The third digit refers to the nature of the statistic presented:

–.–.0.– livestock numbers,
–.–.1.– area, yields and production (crop products) or slaughterings and production (livestock products),
–.–.2.– world production,
–.–.3.– external trade,
–.–.4.– supply balance,
–.–.5.– prices (producer prices, market prices, consumer prices),
–.–.6.– market management,
–.–.9.– various.

For certain sectors, all the possibilities are used (e.g. cereals). For other products only some are used (e.g. potatoes), either because the data needed are not available or because the features of these sectors in the EU do not justify such an exhaustive presentation in a general document such as this, which, for considerations of space, can provide only the most important information.

Key to symbols, names and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

–	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
x	Not applicable
:	Not available
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	European Commission estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
r	Revised
s	Secret
☐	Average
»2000«	☐ (1999, 2000, 2001)
2000/01	Marketing year, starting in 2000 and ending in 2001
%	Percentage
% TVA	Annual rate of change (%)

Units

– *Currency*

EUR	Euro	LTL	Lithuanian litas
ECU	European currency unit	LUF	Luxembourg franc
USD	US dollar	HUF	Hungarian forint
NC	National currency	MTL	Malta lira
BEF	Belgian franc	NLG	Dutch guilder
BGN	New Bulgarian lev	ATS	Austrian schilling
CZK	Czech koruna	PLN	New polish zloty
DKK	Danish crown	PTE	Portuguese escudo
DEM	German mark	RON	Romanian leu
EEK	Estonian kroon	SIT	Slovenian tolar
IEP	Irish pound	SKK	Slovak koruna
GRD	Greek drachma	FIM	Finnish markka
ESP	Spanish peseta	SEK	Swedish crown
FRF	French franc	GBP	Pound sterling
ITL	Italian lira	MKDHRK	Denar
CYP	Cyprus pound	TRYMKD	New Turkish
LVL	Latvian lats	ISKTRY	Iceland krónaNew
LTL	Lithuanian litas	ISK	Iceland króna

List of Countries

- Member States

Short name (source language)	Short name (English)	Official name	Code (1)
Belgique/België	Belgium	Kingdom of Belgium	BE
България (*)	Bulgaria	Republic of Bulgaria	BG
Česká republika	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	CZ
Danmark	Denmark	Kingdom of Denmark	DK
Deutschland	Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	DE
Eesti	Estonia	Republic of Estonia	EE
Éire/Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	IE
Ελλάδα (*)	Greece	Hellenic Republic	EL
España	Spain	Kingdom of Spain	ES
France	France	French Republic	FR
Hrvatska (**)	Croatia	Republic of Croatia	
Italia	Italy	Italian Republic	IT
Κύπρος (*)	Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus	CY
Latvija	Latvia	Republic of Latvia	LV
Lietuva	Lithuania	Republic of Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	LU
Magyarország	Hungary	Hungary	HU
Malta	Malta	Republic of Malta	MT
Nederland	Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands	NL
Österreich	Austria	Republic of Austria	AT
Polska	Poland	Republic of Poland	PL
Portugal	Portugal	Portuguese Republic	PT
România	Romania	Romania	RO
Slovenija	Slovenia	Republic of Slovenia	SI
Slovensko	Slovakia	Slovak Republic	SK
Suomi/Finland	Finland	Republic of Finland	FI
Sverige	Sweden	Kingdom of Sweden	SE
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	UK

(*) Latin transliteration: България = Bulgaria; Ελλάδα = Elláda; Κύπρος = Kýpros.
(**) From 01/07/2013
(1) The abbreviations are from the ISO codes, except for Greece and the United Kingdom, for which EL and UK are recommended (instead of GR and GB).

***- Acceding state and Candidate Countries*[16]**

Short name (source language)	Short name (English)	Official name	Code
Acceding state			
Hrvatska	Croatia	Republic of Croatia	HR
Candidate countries			
Crna Gora/Црна Гора	Montenegro	Montenegro	ME
Ísland	Iceland	Republic of Iceland	IS
поранешна југословенска Република Македонија (*)	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	(2)
Србија (*)	Serbia	Republic of Serbia	RS
Türkiye	Turkey	Republic of Turkey	TR

(*) Latin transliteration:
поранешна југословенска Република Македонија = poranešna jugoslovenska Republika Makedonija;
Србија = Srbija.
(2) To be defined.

Geographical abbreviations

EU	European Union
EU-27	Member States of the EU (from 2007)
EU-15	BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK
EU-N12	BG, CY, CZ, EE, HU, LV, LT, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK
EU-N13	BG, CY, CZ, EE, HU, LV, LT, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK, HR
BLEU/UEBL	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	French overseas departments
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention
PTOM	Countries and overseas territories of Member States of the EU

[16] Please find current information on the status of each country here: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/check-current-status/index_en.htm#

– *Other units*

cif	Cost, insurance, freight
VAT	Value-added tax
Bn	Billion
Mio	Million
t	Tonne
kg	Kilogram
hl	Hectolitre
l	Litre
ha	Hectare
UAA	Utilized agricultural area
LU	Livestock unit
ESU	European size unit
FU	Fodder unit
AWU	Annual working unit
TF	Type of farming
PPS	Purchasing power standard
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (from the French "Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques")

Sources

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
SITC	Standard international trade classification (Eurostat)
CN	Combined Nomenclature of produce for the EU's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm accountancy data network (European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Fefac	European Federation of Manufacturers of Compound Feedingstuffs
Fediol	Federation of Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EU
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italy)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WTO	World Trade Organization
ISAAA	International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications

Currency units used in this report

According to context, different currency units have been used in this publication. The statistical series in terms of value are also calculated:

– at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1980). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of exchange-rate changes on a time series;

– at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into national currencies and conversely, Table 1.0.1, gives the rates to be used. Further information is given in specialized publications of the European Commission.

Definition of Agricultural Products for External Trade Statistics

Agricultural products are defined as follows:

Chapters 1 – 24 of the Combined Nomenclature excluding fish and fish products:

-	chapter 03	fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
-	0508	fish products
-	0511 91 90	products of fish and crustaceans, …
-	1604	prepared fish; caviar, and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs
-	1605	prepared crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates
-	1902 20 10	stuffed pasta, containing >20% fish, crustaceans, ….
-	2301 20	flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans, …

Adding the following products outside the Chapters 1 to 24. ("Other products covered by the Uruguay Round Agreement"):

-	2905 43	mannitol
-	2905 44	D-glucitol (sorbitol)
-	2905 45	glycerol
-	3301	essential oils
-	ex 3302 10, – 3302 10 40 – 3302 10 90	preps containing flavouring agents for beverages
-	3501 to 3505	albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues
-	3809 10	finishing agents
-	3823 11	stearic acid
-	3823 12	oleic acid
-	3823 13	tall oil fatty acids
-	3823 19	other
-	3823 70	industrial fatty acids
-	3824 60	sorbitol n.e.p.
-	4101 to 4103	hides and skins
-	4301	raw furskins
-	5001 to 5003	raw silk and silk waste
-	5101 to 5103	wool and animal hair
-	5201 to 5203	raw cotton, waste and carded or combed cotton
-	5301	raw flax
-	5302	raw hemp

B – Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA): implementation of a new methodology

1. The Economic Accounts for Agriculture are drawn up according to a new methodology, which was published in the "Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF (Rev. 1.1)" (EUROSTAT, 2000, ISBN 92828-2996-0).

2. The introduction of the new methodology has resulted in a number of changes in the data, as a result both of the change in the methodology itself and of the use of new data sources. Some of the changes have had a direct impact on value added and thus on the measurement of agricultural incomes, whereas others have altered only the level of certain aggregates without, however, affecting value added and the measures of agricultural income.

3. The following methodological revisions affecting the measures of agricultural income can be noted:

   a. The recording of secondary, non-agricultural activities of agricultural units where these activities cannot be separated from the main agricultural activity. This mainly concerns the processing of agricultural products and agri-tourism.

   b. The exclusion of the output of units producing solely for own-final consumption (e.g. kitchen gardens).

   c. The exclusion of upstream and downstream production activity involved in seed multiplication.

   d. The recording of the output of wine and olive oil (from grapes and olives produced on the holding).

   e. The recording of various operations according to the principle of rights and obligations, meaning that the amounts are recorded during the year in which the claim or obligation, in the economic sense of the term, is created, transformed or removed. For 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 payment takes place in year n+1 or at a later date.

   f. The reclassification of certain agricultural aid which used to be classed as "operating subsidies" and which will now be recorded as "capital transfers". The value of this aid will no longer enter into the calculation of income.

4. Revisions which have had no impact on the measurement of income (all things being equal) concern:

   a. 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.

   b. The abandonment of the concept of national farm: besides production sold, stocked or for own-consumption by agricultural units, the production of the agricultural industry will now include a part of output used as intermediate consumption by the same unit (for example, grain or forage used in animal feed).

C – Annual rate of change (% TAV)

1. The annual rate of change (symbol:% TAV) is used throughout this report for the calculation over periods of time of changes in a given aggregate. It measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year
(T in the following equations).
2. The annual rate of change is calculated as follows:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-Log}\left[\text{Log}\ \frac{(\text{statistic for year T + N})}{(\text{ statistic for year T})} : \text{N}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

Where the annual rate of change is calculated over only two successive years, N = 1 and the formula becomes:

$$100 \times \left[\frac{\text{statistic for year T + 1}}{\text{statistic for year T}}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

	1990	1991 ...	1995	1996
Series =	100 000	112 000	161 051	177 156
	1991 ---- 1990	1995 ---- 1990	1996 ---- 1995	
% TAV	12,0	10,0	10,0	

Remarks

1. From 1991 data for the former German Democratic Republic are included in the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany and accordingly in the figures for the EU as a whole.

2. Present report was based on data available up to December 2012.

3. From 1 January 1997 statistics for France and Spain have been amended to include the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion) and the Canary Islands respectively.

4. Data on the Acceding and Candidate Countries are gradually included in our tables. These data are mostly based on the figures provided by Eurostat and the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. The process of harmonising the national statistics in the candidate countries is under way. The figures provided are therefore not fully comparable with the figures for the European Union and are expected to be revised frequently. We are publishing them for information only. The Commission cannot be held responsible for how the figures given for these countries are used or interpreted.