

Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2019

1st estimate

Agricultural income is expected to increase 5.8% in 2019

According to the first estimate on Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) for 2019, the income from Agricultural activity in Portugal, in real terms, per annual working unit (AWU), is expected to increase 5.8%, as a result of an increase in Gross Value Added (GVA) (+4.4%) and in Other subsidies on production (+6.0%), while Agricultural labour input should decrease 1.8%.

Statistics Portugal releases the first estimate of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) for the year 2019, in accordance with the new benchmark year 2016 of the Portuguese National Accounts.

In Statistics Portugal website, in the National Accounts dissemination area ([section of satellite accounts](#)), additional tables are provided with more detailed information.

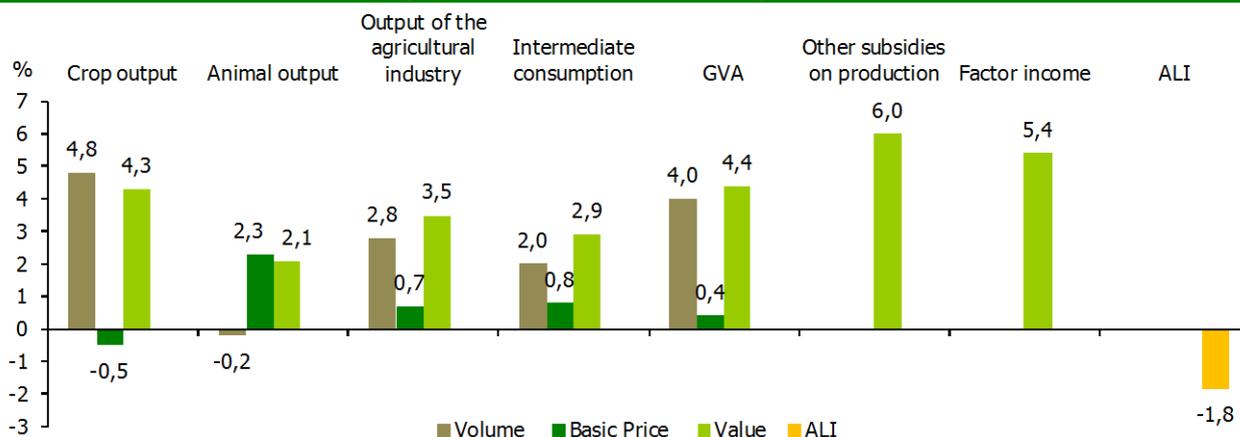
Under Regulation (EU) No. 138/2004 of 5 December 2003, updated by Regulation (EU) No. 212/2008 of 7 March 2008, the first estimate of the EAA shall be transmitted annually to Eurostat by 30th November. By January 31st 2020, a second estimates for 2019 will be released on Statistics Portugal website.

1. Main results for 2019

The income, per work unit (AWU), in real terms (Indicator A), generated by the agricultural activity is expected increase by 5.8% in 2019, after a slight growth of 0.1% in 2018. GVA and Other subsidies on production are expected to increase by 4.4% and 6.0%, respectively. A reduction in the volume of agricultural labour input (ALI) is expected (-1.8%).

The positive nominal evolution estimated for Agricultural Output (+3.5%), combined with a less pronounced growth in Intermediate Consumption (+2.9%), contributed to the nominal increase in GVA (+4.4%). In real terms, GVA should increase 4.0%.

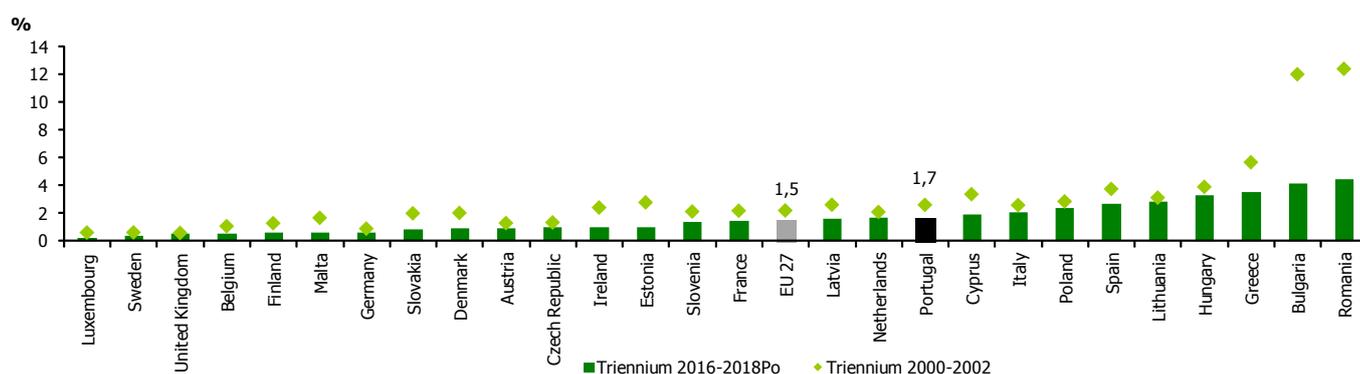
Chart 1. Evolution of Output, Intermediate consumption, GVA and Income, in 2019



2. International comparisons

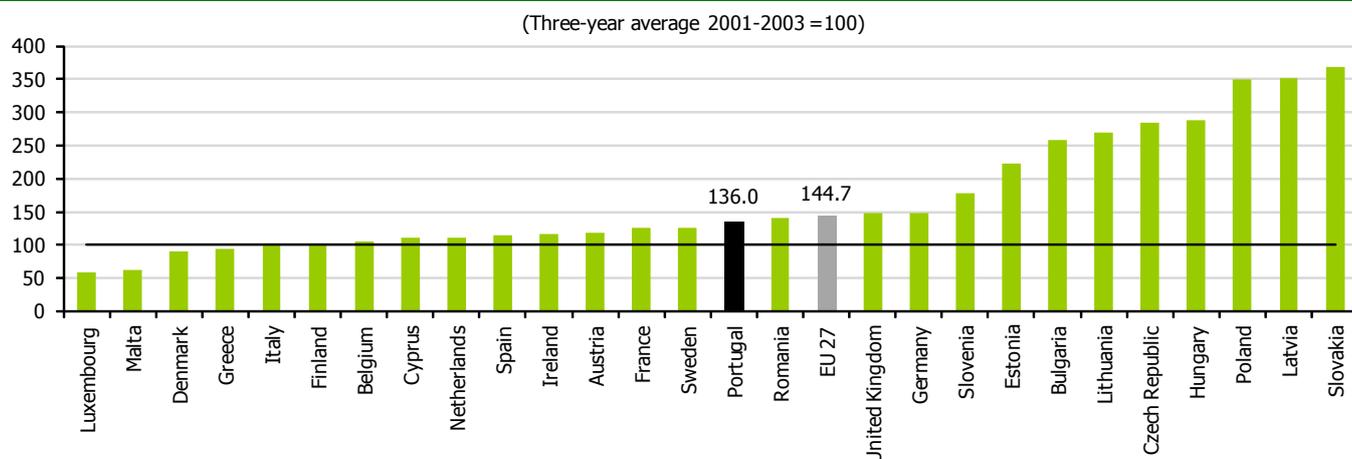
Between 2000-2002 and 2016-2018Po the relative weight of agricultural GVA in national GVA decreased for most Member States (MS). In both trienniums the importance of agriculture in the Portuguese Economy was higher than in EU27 (1.7% vs. 1.5%, in 2016-2018Po) but lower than in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece.

Chart 2. Agricultural GVA/National GVA (average of three-year periods 2000-2002 and 2016-2018Po)



In the same period, the Income of agricultural activity grew by 36.0% in Portugal, lower than the average of the MS (+44.7%), but higher than in countries as Spain, Italy and Greece. This increase was, naturally, more pronounced in MS that joined later the EU.

Chart 3. Evolution of Indicator A (2016-2018Po / 2001-2003)



Concerning the relative importance of Subsidies in Factor income, in the triennium 2016-2018Po, Portugal shows a slightly higher coefficient than the EU average (36.8% and 34.8%, respectively), being the Member State with the 10th lower relative weight.

Chart 4. Subsidies (on production and products) / Factor income (average of three-year periods 2000-2002 and 2016-2018Po)

