

Agricultural Statistics

2013

Agricultural activity in 2013 marked by an increase of production on major agricultural crops and by a decrease on meat and milk

Agricultural activity in 2013 was featured by an increase of production on major crops (winter cereals, grain maize, potatoes, vegetables, pear, apple, orange and olive oil) and decreases in animal production, including meat and milk, when compared to 2012. Noteworthy was also the decrease of production in some dairy products: milk for consumption, butter and cheese.

In 2013, the agricultural goods output price index increased by 5.7% and the goods and services currently consumed in agriculture price index recorded an increase of 1.9%.

According to the second estimate of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture for 2013, based on data available up to January 31, 2014, Gross Value Added (GVA) for agriculture showed an increase over the previous year, both in nominal terms (+ 9.8%) and in real terms (+3.6%).

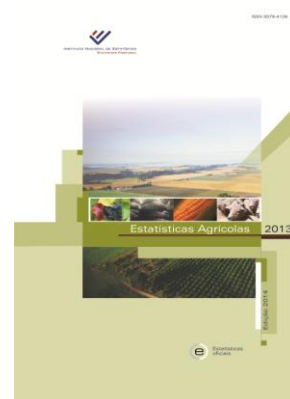
The trade balance of agriculture and agro-food products in 2013 resulted in a deficit of EUR 3,700 million, slightly higher (EUR 39 million) than the one recorded in 2012.

The consumption of agricultural products in 2013 was marked by a general decrease. Each resident in the country consumed an average of 105 kg of meat (106 kg in 2012), 130 kg of winter cereals (131 kg in 2012), 80 liters of milk (83 liters in 2012) and 40 liters of wine (47 liters in 2012).

The trade balance of forestry products remained in surplus (EUR 2,500 million), which represents an increase of EUR 140 million, facing 2012.

The forest fires occurred in 2013 burned 36,800 hectares of land, corresponding to an increase of 31.4%, over the burnt area in 2012. Worth mentioning was the increase recorded in the North and Center regions, mostly due to the large fires occurred in those regions during the summer of 2013.

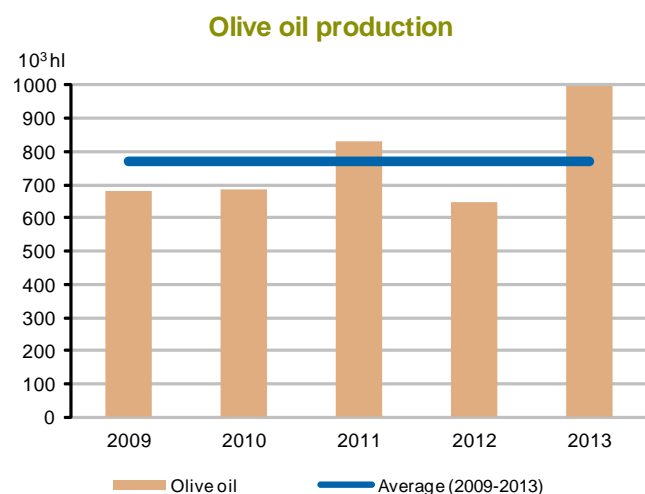
Statistics Portugal publishes in this News release the main results of the publication "Agricultural Statistics 2013 ". It is organized into 14 thematic chapters, each one including a brief analysis of the results and the respective data tables. ([Click this link](#)).



The crop year 2012/2013 showed a raise in the main crops production, standing out grain maize, potatoes, apple and olive oil. Animal production, on the contrary, registered a decrease in bovine and pig meat, as well as in milk and dairy products

The crop year 2012/2013 (from November 2012 to October 2013) was featured by a regular winter in terms of temperature and precipitation, punctuated by some extreme weather events. Spring came out very rainy (for the Mainland, it was the second most rainy month of March over the last 50 years). Although this situation caused some occasional damages, in general it was good for the agriculture production, and also allowed to restore the water supply. The following hot dry summer promoted a normal crop development.

The crop production generally increased when compared to 2011/2012, campaign which was particularly affected by the extreme drought conditions that occurred all over the Mainland. Noteworthy were the crops of grain maize, one of the biggest productions over the last decades (929,500 tons), potatoes, with the largest production of the last four campaigns (487,700 tons), apple, with the largest production of the last decade (287,300 tons) and olive, with the production of olive oil reaching its highest level in 50 years (999,900 hectoliters).



In animal production, meat showed a general decrease for all species, with the exception of sheep. The smaller number of bovines for slaughtering due to the reduction of births in 2012 (drought year), together with the bigger export (namely to Spain) of young live animals, were some of the reasons for the fall (-9.7%) of bovine meat (84,000 tonnes in 2013 and 93,000 tonnes in 2012).

Following the same trend, pig meat decreased by 4.6% (in 2012 the reduction was 5.6%). Also for the second year in a row, there was a drop in pig meat production. Livestock reduction due to the execution of EU welfare regulation (in law since January 2013), was one of the reasons that impacted negatively on the pig offer in 2013. There was also a drop in goat meat, both for kids and adult animals, and a stabilization of poultry meat production (-0.01%).

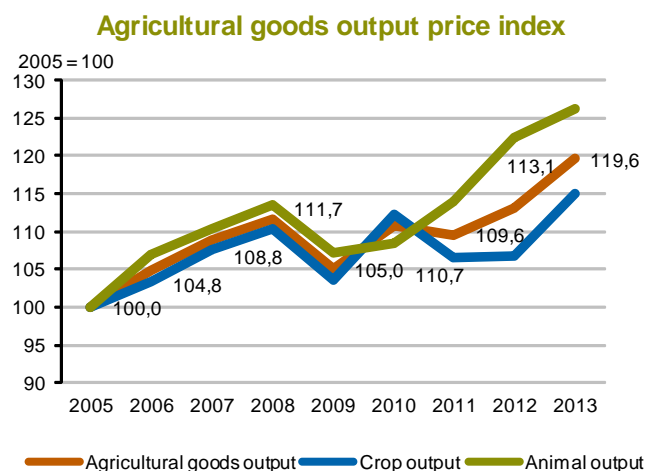
Total chicken egg production achieved 125,500 tonnes (120,500 tonnes in 2012), as a result of the increase in eggs for consumption. This positive evolution (+4.1%) is explained by the recovery of the capacity lost in 2012, year of the transition to the improved cage production system, and also by new investments in the sector, concerning floor production systems.

Milk production totalled 1,900 million litres, a drop of 4.4% towards 2012. For the reduction of cow's milk (-4.5%) mostly contributed the hot summer weather conditions, particularly in Azores, and the high prices of production factors, namely animal feed stuff. Fresh dairies (like milk for consumption) and processed products (like cheese and butter) followed the same decreasing trend.

In 2013, the agricultural goods output price index increased by 5.7%; the goods and services currently consumed in agriculture price index increased by 1.9%; and the goods and services contributing to agricultural investment price index showed a growth of 2.0%

In 2013, the agricultural goods output price index increased by 5.7% (+3.2% in 2012). The products that mostly contributed to the increase of this price index were potatoes (+88.8%), olive oil (+25.5%), fresh vegetables (+14.8%), raw milk (+8.6%) and pigs (+8.5%).

Moreover decreases were noted in the price indices of forage plants (-46.8%) and cereals (17.8%) as a result of a better production at 2013 harvest, compared to the previous one.



The goods and services currently consumed in agriculture price index recorded an increase of 1.9% (+4.2% in 2012) mainly due to the 6.8% increase in animal feeding stuffs price index.

The goods and services contributing to agricultural investment price index recorded a growth of 2.0% (+2.1% in 2012) as a result of an overall increase on price indices of machinery, farm buildings (non-residential) and transport equipment.

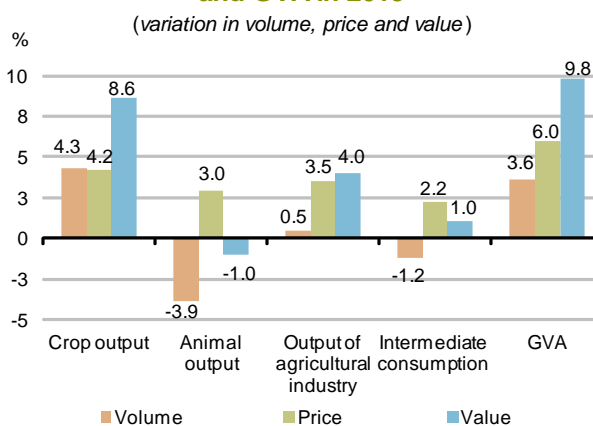
Agricultural income per Annual working unit (AWU) increased for the second year in a row, in real terms (4.3% in 2013 and 9.9% in 2012). The nominal evolution of Gross Value Added (GVA) (9.8%) was determinant for the evolution of this indicator

According to the second estimate on Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA), for 2013, the income from agricultural activity, in real terms, per AWU, increased by 4.3%, compared to 2012. Factor income showed an increase of 3.8% in real terms, reflecting, essentially, the nominal increase of GVA (+9.8%), since a negative variation of Other subsidies on production was estimated (-11.9%).

For Agricultural output at basic prices, it was estimated a nominal growth of 4.0%, as a result of an increase in volume (+0.5%), and also in basic prices (+3.5%). The Intermediate consumption showed a nominal increase of 1.0%, with a negative variation in volume (-1.2%) and a positive evolution of prices (+2.2%).

As a consequence of changes in Output and in Intermediate consumption, GVA presented an increase in 2013, both in nominal terms (+9.8%) and in real terms (+3.6%), compared to 2012.

Agricultural output, Intermediate consumption and GVA in 2013



The trade balance deficit of agriculture and agro-food products reached EUR 3,700 million

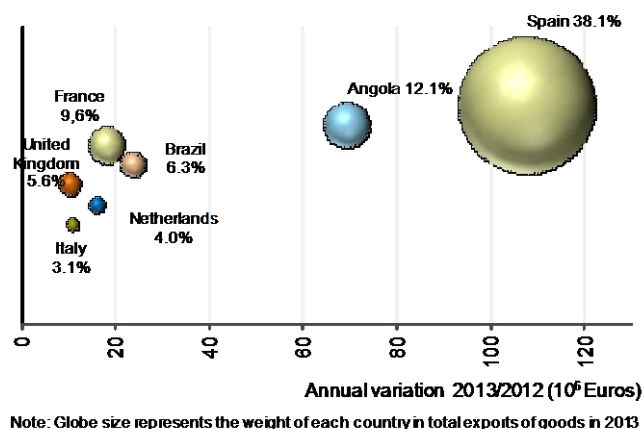
Imports of agriculture and agro-food products totalled EUR 7,200 million in 2013, corresponding to a rise of 5.6%, when compared with the previous year (+382 million EUR). Exports increased by 11.0% towards 2012, with a total of EUR 3,500 million (+343 million EUR). Consequently, in 2013 the deficit of the trade balance for this sector increased EUR 39 million.

The groups of agriculture and agro-food products that have contributed most for the increase of imports pointed in 2013, *vis-a-vis* 2012, were “meat and edible meat offal” (+105 million EUR, +13.3%), “edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons” (+80 million EUR, +17.9%) and “edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers” (+69 million EUR, +24.9%).

Concerning exports, “animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products” presented the major value in 2013 (EUR 539 million, accounting for 15.6% of the total) and was also the group that pointed the biggest increase relatively to the previous year (+99 million EUR, +22.4%).

Spain remained the main supplier of agriculture and agro-food products, representing 46.9% of total imports and reinforcing the weight by 1.4 pp in 2013. The main destination country of national products was also Spain (38.1%), followed by Angola (12.1%), France (9.6%) and Brazil (6.3%).

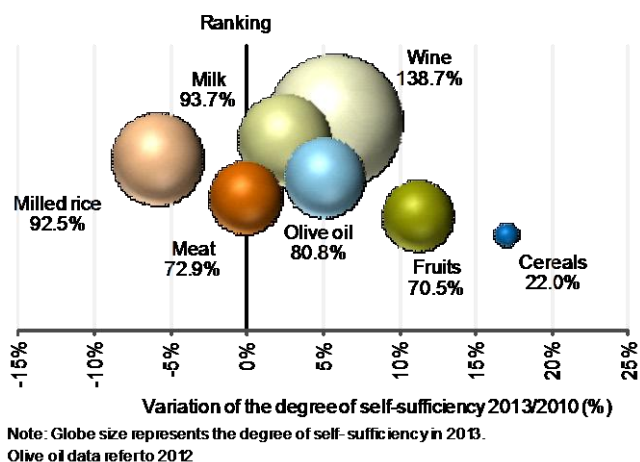
Exports of agriculture and agro-food products Main destination countries, 2013



In 2013 each resident in the national territory consumed, on average, 105 kg of meat, 130 kg of winter cereals, 16 kg of rice, 80 liters of milk, 45 kg of dairy products and 40 liters of wine

In 2013, Portugal produced only 72.9% of the meat quantity needed to satisfy the national consumption (76.0% in 2012). This situation has worsened in 3.1 pp, as a result of the smaller degree of self-sufficiency in bovine, pig and poultry meat.

Degree of self-sufficiency of agriculture products, 2013



Milk and dairy products consumption has been dropping since 2008, reaching 1,307,000 tonnes. This retraction was due to a reduction of milk consumption between 2008 and 2013 (-10.3%).

Although the winter cereals degree of self-sufficiency is structurally low, the value achieved in 2012/2013 campaign (22.0%) was the highest of the last four campaigns. The outflow to animal feeding registered a small increase of 1.9% when compared with the 2010/2011 campaign and an increase of 4,000 tonnes (+0.1%), *vis-a-vis* the 2011/2012 campaign.

The production of milled rice in Portugal dropped 6.4% between 2010/2011 and 2012/2013, with 160,000 tonnes produced in the last campaign, representing a decrease of 4.2% when compared with the previous one. The national self-sufficiency of milled rice in the 2012/2013 campaign was reduced to 92.5% (98.3% in 2010/2011).

Portugal is not self-sufficient in fruits, having imported an average of 30% of total consumption between 2010/2011 and 2012/2013. After an increase of 14.6% in 2011/2012, supported by a bigger production of fresh fruits and citrus, the 2012/2013 campaign showed a decline of 17.4%, due to a reduction of those crops.

In the 2012/2013 campaign, although wine production rose by 12.2% comparing to the previous one, human consumption faced a severe drop (-16.5%), which improved the degree of self-sufficiency by 35.6 pp, to 138.7% (103.1% in the 2011/2012 campaign).

The trade balance of forestry products reached a surplus of EUR 2,500 million in 2013 (EUR 2,400 million in 2012)

The “paper and paper board” group developed the major growth with an increase of EUR 69.2 million, due to the rise of exports. This group presented the biggest surplus in the “forestry products” external transactions (balance of EUR 742.6 million), overcoming “cork”

(balance of EUR 700.4 million), traditionally the leader in this indicator. The group of “pulp of wood” showed a balance of EUR 469.6 million.

Besides “cork” and “pulp of wood”, only the “wood” transactions had a decline in the trade balance, corresponding to the main decrease that occurred in 2013 (-9.1 million EUR when compared with 2012), nevertheless accomplishing a global surplus of EUR 125.4 million.

International trade of forestry products



Forest fires in 2013

The information available from the National Plan for Forest Protection Against Fires shows a decrease of the number of fires in 2013, reaching 19,291 occurrences (-9.6% *vis-à-vis* 2012). On the contrary, the burnt area of land (154,000 hectares) rose by 31.4%, corresponding to an increased burnt area of 36,800 hectares in comparison with 2012. Noteworthy is the increase in the North and Center regions, resulting mainly from the large fires that devastated those regions during the summer of 2013, namely in the Caramulo mountain range and in Picôes. In the remaining regions there was a reduction in the burnt areas comparing to 2012.

NOTES

Agricultural Income, in real terms, per annual work unit: Annual variation of Agricultural income corresponds to “Indicator A” (annual change, in %, of Factor income, deflated, by total Agricultural labour input). It was estimated according to information available until January 2014, the 31st.

$$\text{Indicator A} = \frac{[(\text{Factor income year } n / \text{GDP deflator}) / \text{ALI year } n]}{(\text{Factor income year } n-1 / \text{ALI year } n-1)} = +4.3\%$$

Annual work unit (AWU): Agricultural labour input is equivalent to work effectively applied in the production of agricultural products and non-separable secondary activities of units that compose the agricultural industry. By definition, it can be divided into salaried and non salaried and is expressed in annual work units (AWU).

The agricultural price indices measure the time change of prices of a set of representative goods and services in agricultural activity. The index used is Laspeyres type, where the base is fixed and the structures of products and means of production are maintained for a period of time, usually some years, being updated at each change of benchmark year.

For simplification purposes, the terms associated to International Trade Statistics are narrowed to “Imports” and “Exports”, however stating which market is being referred to (Intra-EU, Extra-EU and International Trade which includes the former two).