

Performance of agriculture, 2018 (Economic accounts for agriculture, 2018 – second estimate)

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Summary

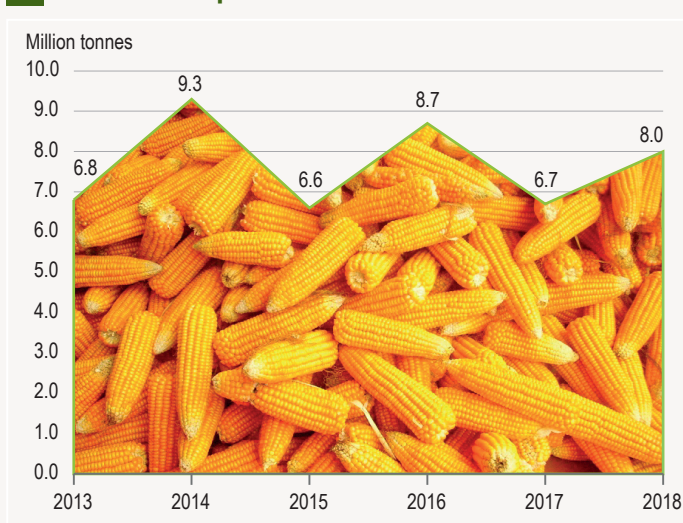
The volume of output of crop and livestock production both increased in 2018, so the output of agriculture became 3.6% higher than in 2017. The volume of intermediate consumption grew by 1.8%. Gross value added went up, however, labour input was reduced. In terms of real factor income per work unit, Hungary was ranked among the best-performing EU countries.

Crop and livestock production volumes increase

The volume of output of crop production was up by 2.6%. The output of cereals became 6.8% higher compared to the low base in 2017. Out of the three main cereals the volume of wheat decreased by 1.0% and that of barley by 19%. However, the output of maize grew considerably, by 18%, a contributor to which was the lower-than-average harvest results in the previous year; and the large growth in its value of production resulted from a 6.5% increase in its price index, too. The change in the volume of total agricultural output was mostly influenced by maize (2.1 percentage points).

Figure 1

Total harvested production of maize



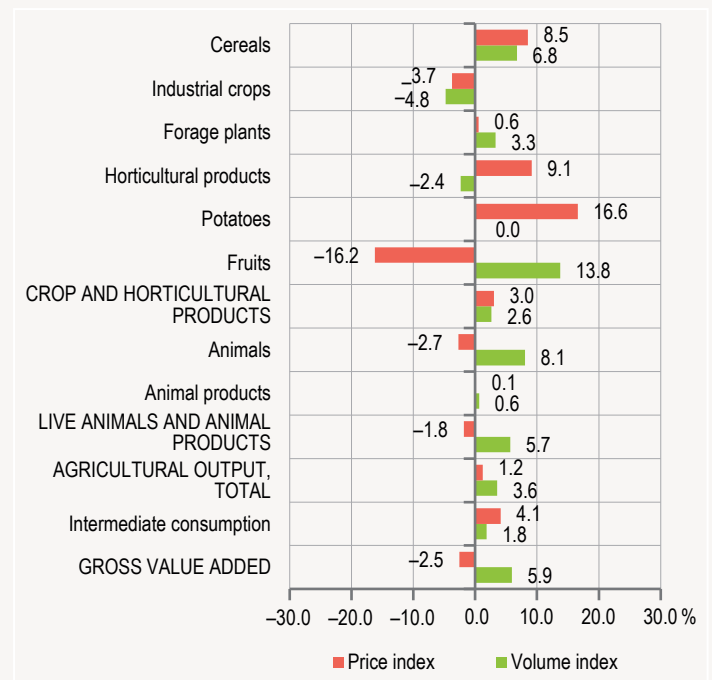
The output of industrial crops went down by 4.8%, since a 9.4% fall in the production of sunflower, accounting for a large part of the crop group,

could merely be lowered by a 7.2% growth in the volume of rape. The output of sugar beet decreased by 20% and that of horticultural products by 2.4%, while the volume of forage plants was up by 3.3%. The harvested area of potatoes went on lessening, however, their output was unchanged. The volume of fruit production became 14% and the volume of apple, making up a significant part of the sector, 42% larger.

The output of live animals was 8.1% and the total volume of output of livestock production 5.7% higher than in the previous year. Poultry output went up by 13%, cattle output by 7.0% and pig output by 3.0%. Out of animal products the quantity of milk minimally grew and that of eggs remained unchanged – while the price of the former stagnated, that of the latter was cut by 2.0%. Milk production is one of the dominant sectors of agricultural production, it has followed a path of slow growth since the phasing out of milk quotas in 2015. The procured quantity of milk showed an increase of nearly 1.0% in 2018.

Figure 2

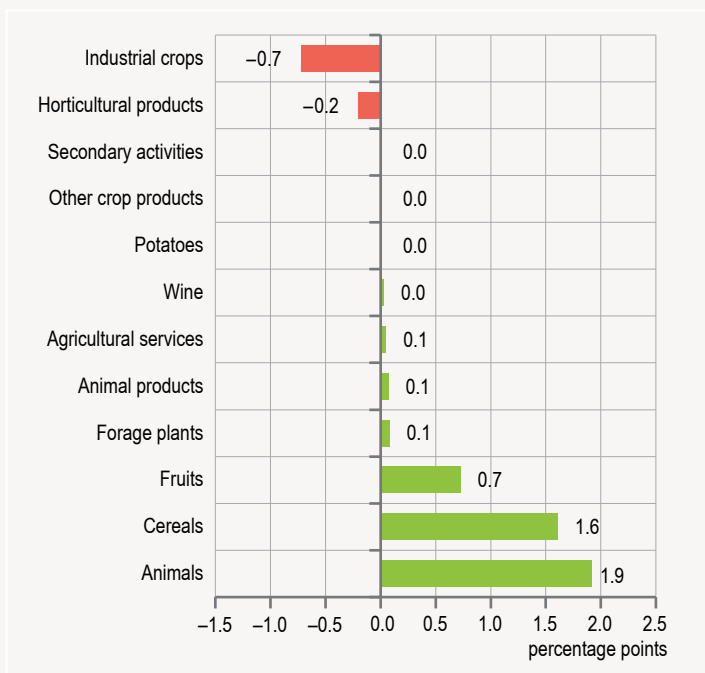
Economic accounts for agriculture – volume and price changes compared to previous year, 2018



Volume of agricultural output and prices both rise

The value of output (including services and secondary activities) of the agricultural division – 2,720 billion forints at current basic prices – increased by 4.8% in 2018 compared to 2017. The volume rose by 3.6% and the prices by 1.2%. The price level of crop products went up by 3.0%, while that of animals and animal products was reduced by 1.8%.

Figure 3

Contribution to change in volume of output of agriculture, 2018

The change in the volume of output was mostly affected by cereals (1.6 percentage points) and animals (1.9 percentage points).

Both the volume and the price index of intermediate consumption grew, so its value was 6.0% higher in total than in the previous year.

Gross value added was up by 5.9% at the previous year's prices and by 3.2% at current prices. Factor income was 2.9% and entrepreneurial income 2.6% higher than in the previous year. Labour input in agriculture was lowered by 3.9%. Real factor income per work unit (indicator 'A') rose by 3.3%.

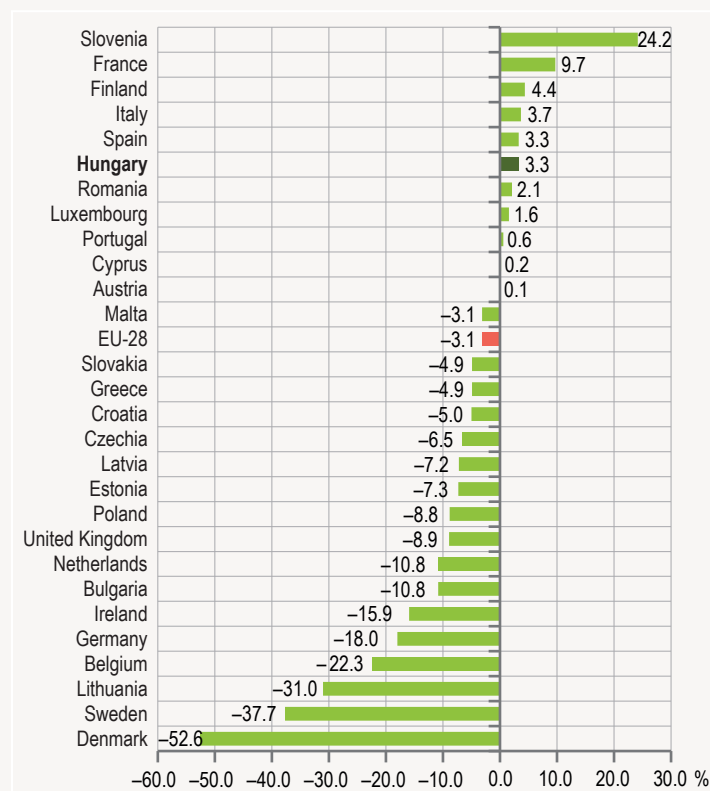
Agricultural output of the European Union increases moderately

The value of the total agricultural output of the European Union was 435 billion euros at current basic prices in 2018 according to the first preliminary data, 1.1% higher than a year earlier. The 2017 basis can be considered as an average one. The value of crop production grew by 2.1%, that of livestock production narrowed by 0.5%. Within crop production the highest increase of 7.1% was recorded in the value of fruits out of the major

groups of products. Potatoes output rose by 6.7%, the output of other crop products by 5.6% and that of cereals by 4.2%, while the output of forage plants and that of industrial crops went down. Out of live animals, cattle output increased by 2.8% and poultry output by 6.8%, pig output was reduced by 6.8%. The value of production of eggs grew by 2.0%, that of milk narrowed by 1.4%.

Real factor income per work unit (indicator 'A') lessened by 3.1% in 2018, due to a 2.6% decrease in factor income and a 1.2% reduction in labour input. The value of the indicator went up to the highest extent in Slovenia and France, the highest rates of decrease occurred in Denmark and Sweden. With a growth of 3.3% Hungary was among the 6 best-performing countries.

Figure 4

Change in indicator 'A' in the European Union, 2018* (2017=100%)

* First estimates (of November 2018). Second estimate (of January 2019) for Hungary.

Further data,
information (links):

[Methodology](#)
[Tables \(STADAT\)](#)

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