statistics report

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ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE | YEAR 2025

Agriculture, slight increase in output and decline in employment. Profitability remains resilient

In 2025, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector recorded a slight growth in real output of 0.3%. Over the same period, value added remained broadly stable (-0.1%), while employment decreased by 0.5%.

Output volume increased for olive oil (+9.6%), cereals (+4.1%), wine (+2.9%) and flowers and nurseries (+1.5%). The year was unfavorable for fruit (-7.3%), dried legumes (-3.2%), industrial crops (-1.9%), fodder (-1.3%), and citrus fruits (-1.0%).

In 2025, both agricultural output prices (+3.8%) and the prices of goods and services used in the sector (+1.0%) increased.

Italy maintained its position as the leading EU Member State in terms of agriculture value added, but falling to fourth place in terms of output value.

80.1 billion euro

The value of output in agriculture, forestry, and fishing at current prices in Italy in 2025

Value added stands at 46.6 billion. Gross wages and salaries (+0.9%) and gross fixed capital formation in volume (+4.8%) are increasing.

+0.7%

Growth in the value added generated by the Italian agri-food sector in 2025

251.8 billion euro

Agriculture value added at current prices in the EU27 countries in 2025

562.5 billion euro is the value of the EU27 agricultural output

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Prices increase, output rises and the agri-food sector strengthens

In 2025, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector generated €80.1 billion euro of output at current prices, up 3.9% compared with €77.1 billion in 2024. Growth was driven by a significant increase in prices (+3.6%) while output volumes remained nearly stable (+0.3%). The sector's value added reached €46.6 billion, compared with €44.2 billion in the previous year. This increase was primarily due to higher prices (+5.6%), despite a slight decline in the volumes (-0.1%). This result was achieved within a national macroeconomic context characterized by moderate growth in value added in volume (+0.4%).

Output in the agricultural sector increased by 4.2% at current prices, reaching €75.2 billion (€72.2 billion in 2024). Growth was driven almost entirely by prices (+3.8%), with volumes remaining broadly stable (+0.3%). Crop output grew moderately in both volumes and current prices; livestock output recorded a significantly increase at current prices and unchanged in volume terms. Agriculture support activities experienced a slight decline in volumes and an increase in current prices, while secondary activities expanded both in volumes and value terms.

In 2025, intermediate consumption in agricultural sector increased by 0.9% in volume terms (+1,0% the increase of the prices of the goods and services used). Value added at current prices increased by 5.9%, reaching €43.1 billion compared with €40.7 billion in 2024, despite a slight decline in volume terms (-0.2%). Italy confirmed its positions as the country with the highest agricultural value added in the European Union.

Among the non-agricultural sectors, forestry recorded an almost unchanged output value in 2025, with prices declining slightly (-0.2%) and volumes increasing modestly (+0.1%). Fishing registered the sharpest decline in volumes (-0.6%), partially offset by rising prices (+2.5%), with an overall increase in output value of 1.9%.

The agri-food sector—comprising agriculture, forestry and fishing with together the food, beverage and tobacco industry—generated €89 billion in value added in 2025, compared with €83.4 billion in 2024. Growth in volume terms (+0.7%) was driven primarily by the food, beverage, and tobacco industry (+1.4%). The share of agri-food added value in total national value added rose to 4.4% from 4.2% in 2024. The contribution of the primary sector contribution remained stable at 2.3%, while share of the food industry increased to 2.1%, compared with 1.9% in the previous year.

Employment declines, while labour income and GFCF increase

In 2025, employment in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector, measured in full time equivalent units (Fte), decreased by 0.5%. The decline in self-employed labour input (-2.2%) was not fully offset by the increase in employees labour input (+2.3%). Within the agri-food sector labor input remained broadly stable (-0.1%), while employment in the food industry increased by 0.9%. Compensation of employees in agriculture, forestry, and fishing increased by 1.0%, with gross wages and salaries increasing by 0.9%. Gross fixed capital formation recorded a significant increase both in current prices and volume terms, rising by 5.3% and 4.8%, respectively.

AGRICULTURE: KEY INDICATORS. Output and value added. Volume, price and value changes. Year 2025, values in millions of euro and percentage changes.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Year 2025	Volume change (%) 2025/2024	Price change (%) 2025/2024	Value change (%) 2025/2024
Agricultural goods and services output	71.117	+0,2	+3,8	+4,0
- Herbaceous crops	37.499	+0,6	+0,6	+1,2
- Livestock breeding	25.051	+0,0	+9,8	+9,9
- Agricultural support activities	8.567	-0,9	+1,6	+0,7
Secondary activities (*)	5.327	+1,3	+3,8	+5,2
Agriculture Output	**75.184**	**+0,3**	**+3,8**	**+4,2**
Agriculture Value added	**43.107**	**-0,2**	**+6,1**	**+5,9**
Forestry Output	**3.540**	**+0,1**	**-0,2**	**+0,0**
Forestry Value added	**2.863**	**+0,3**	**-0,6**	**-0,3**
Fishing Output	**1.364**	**-0,6**	**+2,5**	**+1,9**
Fishing Value added	**669**	**+0,2**	**+4,6**	**+4,7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Output	**80.088**	**+0,3**	**+3,6**	**+3,9**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Value added	**46.640**	**-0,1**	**+5,6**	**+5,5**

* Secondary non-agricultural activities carried out within agricultural sector (mainly including: agritourism, processing of milk, fruit and meat and production of renewable energy), net of agricultural secondary activities carried out by non-agricultural enterprises (essentially related to crops and to farms and exercised, for example, by commercial enterprises).

Cereals, wine and olive oil perform well; fruit and vegetables decline; livestock reaches a new record

In 2025, the main agricultural sectors showed different economic performances across crops and livestock output.

Crops output, accounting for 52.7% of total agricultural goods and services output, showed substantial resilience: both volumes and prices grew by 0.6%, resulting in an output value of 37.5 billion euros (+1.2% compared with 2024).

In 2025, field crop output increased by 1.0% in volume terms but, due to a significant decline in prices (-2.9%), output value decreased by 2%, amounting to €18.7 billion. Among these crops, cereals recorded a strong performance (output increased by 4.1% in volume term and by 5.8% at current prices). Vegetables output remained virtually unchanged in volume terms (+0.1%) but recorded a sharp decline in value (-5.8%) due to lower prices (-5.9%).

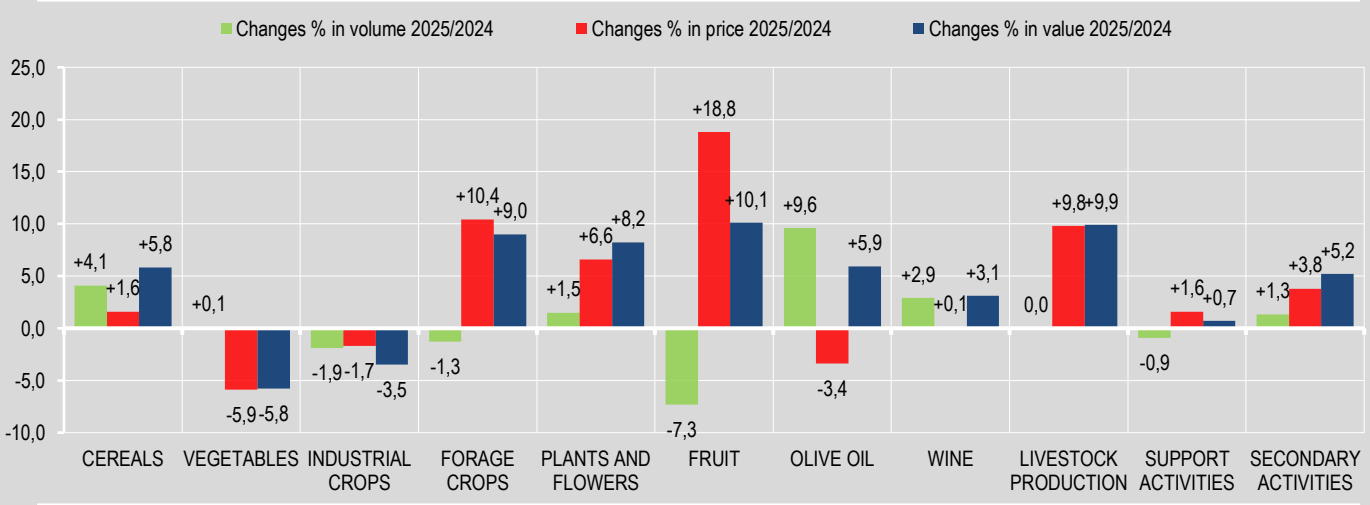
Woody crops output at current prices (€16.8 billion) increased by 4.0%, mainly as a result of higher prices (+3.7%) alongside a slight increase in volumes (+0.3%). Olive oil production benefited from more favorable weather conditions than in the previous year, with good yields particularly in Southern Italy: output at current prices increased by 5.9%, supported by higher output volumes (+9.6%) despite a decline in prices (-3.4%). Wine production also performed positively, with output increasing by 3.1% at current prices. Volumes rose by 2.9% and prices holding steady (+0.1%), supported by favorable results in both Central and Southern Italy and selected areas of Northern Italy. Fruit was the sector that experienced the most pronounced imbalance between volumes and prices: output at current prices increased by 10.1%, entirely driven by a sharp increase in prices (+18.8%), which more than compensated for the significant decline in output volumes (-7.3%).

Livestock output, accounting for 35.2% of total agricultural output, maintained unchanged volumes in 2025; however, a market increase in prices (+9.8%) resulted in a 9.9% increase in output value. In 2025, the value of livestock output exceeded €25 billion, surpassing the previous record level achieved in 2024 (€22.8 billion) and reaching the highest level ever recorded by the sector.

Output generated from agricultural support activities amounted to €8.6 billion in 2025. Output at current prices grew by 0.7%, reflecting a decline in volumes (-0.9%) and higher prices (+1.6%). The value of secondary non-agricultural activities output reached €5.3 billion, increasing by 5.2% as a result of growth in both volumes (+1.3%) and prices (+3.8%).

In 2025, intermediate consumption in agricultural exceeded €32 billion, accounting for 42.7% of total agricultural output. In value term, intermediate consumption grew by 1.9% compared with 2024, reflecting a recovery volume (+0.9%) and a moderate increase in prices (+1.0%). The main expenditure items were feed (€8.2 billion), energy (€4.7 billion), seeds (€2.3 billion) and fertilizers (€2.1 billion). The most significant increase concerned the use of energy in output processes, which rose by 7.4% in volume terms.

FIGURE 1. TRENDS OF THE MAIN PRODUCTION CATEGORIES IN AGRICULTURE. Year 2025, percentage changes



Costs return to growth, but profitability remains resilient

As noted above, agricultural output prices increased by 3.8% in 2025, although developments varied considerable across sectors.

Within the crop sector, the average increase in prices were limited (+0.6%), but substantial differences emerged among individual product groups. Besides fruit (+18.8%), the largest prices increases were recorded for fodder (+10.4%), horticulture (+6.6%) and legumes (+4.0%). Conversely, prices declined for vegetables (-5.9%), citrus fruits (-2.4%), and industrial crops (-1.7%).

The main contributor to overall agricultural price growth originated from livestock sector. Price increases affected most livestock products, with particularly significant rises for bovine meat (+19.9%), poultry meat (15.5%), eggs (+15.4%) and milk (+8.7%).

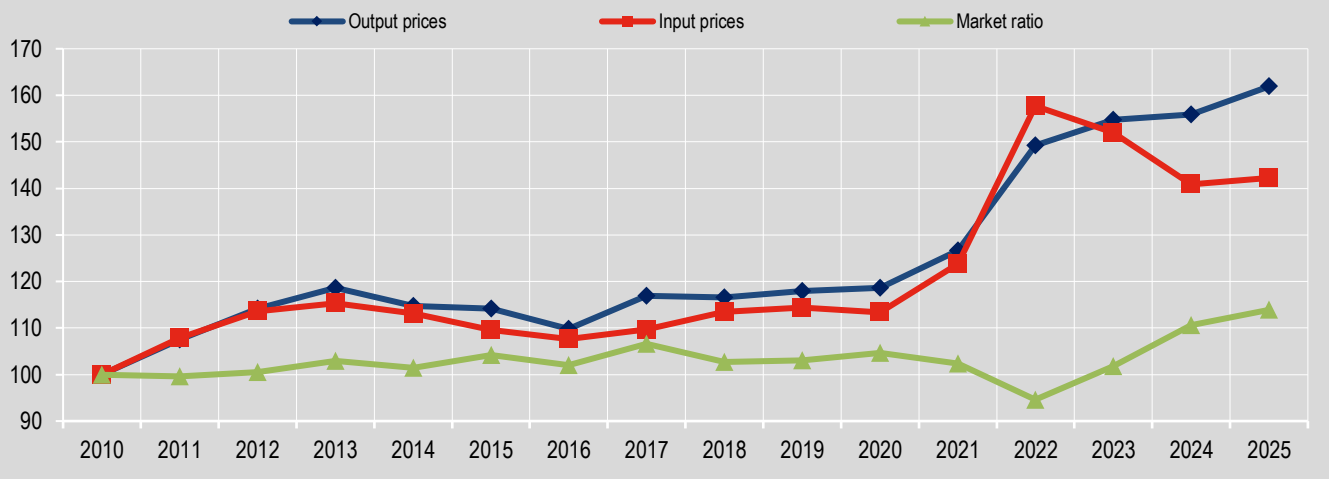
Prices also increased in agricultural support activities (+1.6%), particularly for subcontracted processing; prices for secondary activities also increased significantly (+3.8%), especially for feed, meat, and milk processing.

Regarding intermediate consumptions, the prices of goods and services used in agriculture output increased by 1.0% on average in 2025, following declines in 2023 (-3.7%) and 2024 (-7.3%). The most significant increases concerned: transport (+3.5%), irrigation water (+2.9%), seeds (+2.8%), and fertilizers (+2.4%). By contrast, prices declined for energy (-2.8%) and feed (-0.4%).

The positive differential between the agriculture output prices and input prices resulted in a improvement in the sector's terms of market ratio, which increased by 3.0% in 2025. Although lower than the favorable increase recorded in 2024 (+8.6%), this development remained positive and continued to support agriculture profitability.

Following a decade (2010-2020) characterized by a broad balance between costs and revenues, the two-year period 2021-2022 saw a substantial compression of profit margins due to the sharp increase in output costs. Since 2023, the situation has gradually reversed: output costs have begun to decline while output prices have resumed growth. As a result, agriculture terms of market ratio have returned to levels above those observed prior the COVIS-19 crisis, confirming a phase of improved profitability for the agricultural sector.

FIGURE 2. TREND OF OUTPUT PRICES AND INPUT PRICES AND MARKET RATIO IN AGRICULTURE. Years 2010-2025, base index numbers 2010=100



The South drives value growth, while prices recover strongly in the Northern Italy

In 2025, output in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector increased in volume terms in the Northwest (+0.7%), the Centre (+0.6%) and the South (+0.6%), while it decreased in the Northeast (-0.2%) and the Islands (-0.1%). In terms of value added, growth in volume was recorded only in the South (+1.8%) and the Centre (+0.2%). By contrast, value added decreased in the remaining macro-regions: Northeast (-1.6%), Northwest (-0.8%), Islands (-0.6%).

The positive performance in the Northwest was mainly supported by Liguria and Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, while growth in the South was driven primarily by Abruzzo and Calabria; and in Centre, the strongest contribution came by Marche and Umbria. Conversely, the negative performance of the Northeast was driven primarily by Friuli Venezia Giulia and Emilia-Romagna, while in the Islands, the decline was largely attributable to Sicily was the main driver.

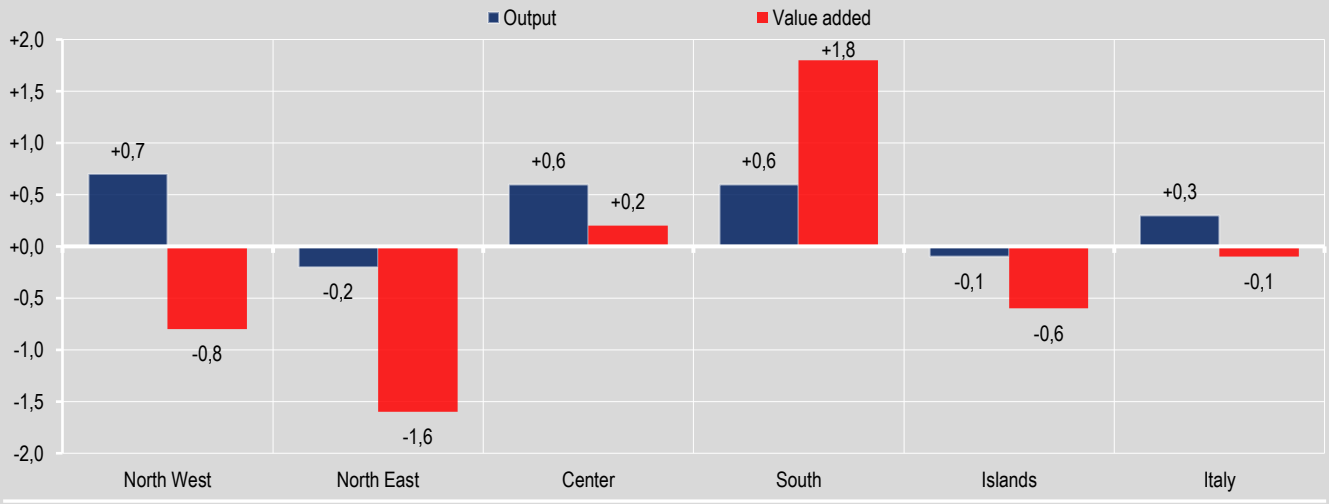
At the regional level, agricultural performance remained highly heterogeneous. The largest increases in output volume were recorded in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (+6.7%), Marche (+5.0%), Abruzzo (+3.8%). The most significant declines were observed in Emilia-Romagna (-2.1%) and Friuli Venezia-Giulia (-1.4%). A similar pattern emerged for value added. The strongest increases were observed in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (+13.2%), Marche (+10.0%), Abruzzo (+7.1%). The most significant contractions was concentrated in Emilia-Romagna (-6.0%).

Producer prices increased in most Italian regions. The most significant increases were recorded in Piedmont (+7,1%), Lombardy (+7.1%) and Emilia-Romagna (+6.0%). Producer prices declined only in Puglia (-1.7%), Calabria (-1.1%), and Abruzzo (-0.6%).

Prices of goods and services used in agricultural output increased most markedly in Campania (+5.1%) and Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (+4.6%).

Within crops output, the largest increases of the output in volume terms were observed in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (+21.8%) and Marche (+19.3%). These results were largely supported by strong performance in viticulture, cereals and fruit output. In livestock output, the greatest growth in volumes occurred in the autonomous province of Bolzano/Bozen, in Puglia and Campania, and was mainly driven by milk. Support activities showed strong expansion in Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste and Liguria, secondary activities in Lombardy and Tuscany.

FIGURE 3. OUTPUT AND VALUE ADDED IN VOLUME IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Year 2025, percentage changes



EU Agriculture: Output, value added, and agricultural incomes increase

This section presents the results of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA), the satellite accounts compiled according to the methodology established by Eurostat to ensure comparability among the Member States of the European Union (EU27). The methodological approach of the EAA presents some differences from that adopted for the National Accounts; for this reason, the data reported in this section may not fully coincide with those presented in the previous part of this Report.

According to the provisional data available to date from the agricultural satellite account for 2025, the EU27 agricultural sector showed growth in both output and income. The value of agriculture output reached €562.5 billion, increasing by 5.8% in value terms compared with 2024. This growth was supported by both higher output volumes (+3.1%) and rising prices (+2.6%). Agricultural value added grew even more significantly (+10.5% compared with 2024), reaching €251.8 billion.

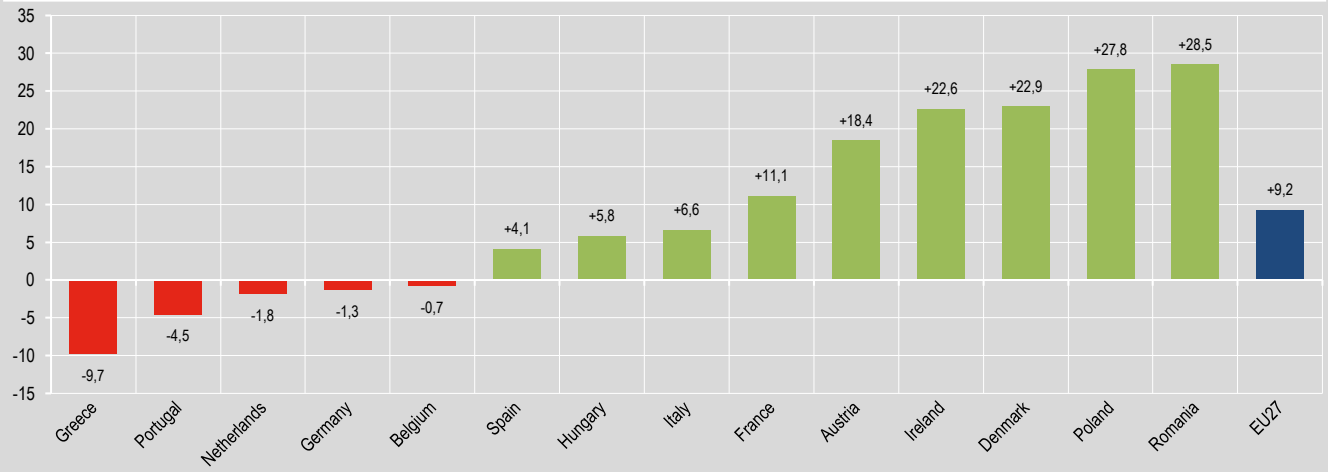
Country-level data show that most of the main agricultural producers recorded increases in output volumes. The strongest growth rates were observed in Romania (+11.3%), Spain (+6.7%), Austria (+5.2%) and Poland (+5.0%). Among the few countries registering declines were Hungary (-2.6%), Portugal (-1.4%), and Greece (-0.2%).

Across the EU27 as a whole, agriculture producer prices increased by 2.6% compared to 2024. The largest increases were recorded in Ireland (+10.4%), Poland (+9.7%), Hungary (+8.2%), Denmark (+4.3%), Austria (+4.2%). Prices decreases were observed in Greece (-2.3%) and Belgium (-1.8%).

Preliminary estimates indicate that intermediate consumption in the EU27 increased by 2.3% in value terms for 2025, while volumed increased by 2.2%. Among the major agriculture producers, increases above the EU average were recorded in Romania (+11.8%), Greece (+5.8%), Spain (+4.8%), Austria (+3.9%), Poland and Hungary (+3.0% in both). In Italy, the increase (+1.7%) was below the EU average. Input prices remained broadly stable across the EU27 (+0.2%), although significant differences emerged among countries. The strongest increases were recorded in Belgium and Hungary (+3.5% in both), Spain (+3.1%), the Netherlands (+2.6%), Austria (+2.1%), and Poland (+2.0%). By contrast, declines were observed in Germany (-4.5%), Portugal (-1.5%), Greece (-0.9%), France (-0.8%), and Ireland (-0.7%). In Italy, input prices increased by 0.8%, exceeding the EU average. The share of intermediate consumption in agriculture output decline to 55.2% in the EU27, compared with 57.1% in 2024. This ratio remained particularly high in Denmark, Belgium, France, Hungary and the Netherlands, while remaining significantly below the EU average in Italy and Spain.

Agricultural income indicator A, which measures agricultural labor productivity, increased by 9.2% in the EU27 in 2025, indicating an improvement in the sector's average profitability. The largest increases were observed in Romania (+28.5%), Poland (+27.8%), Denmark (+22.9%), Ireland (+22.6%), Austria (+18.4%), France (+11.1%), Italy (+6.6%) and Hungary (+5.8%). Among the few counties reporting negative developments, the most significant were observed in Greece (-9.7%) and Portugal (-4.5%).

FIGURE 4. AGRICULTURAL INCOME INDICATOR A FOR EU27 AND MAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES(*). Year 2025, percentage changes compared to the previous year



* The figure shows the growth rates of the agricultural income indicator A of the main European countries, selected on the basis of the value of agricultural output.

EU27: crop output volumes increase, livestock prices surge

In the EU27, crop output grew by 5.7% in volume terms in 2025. Particularly strong growth was recorded for cereal, whose output volumes increased by 13.9%. This increase more than offset the decline in prices (-4.3%), resulting in a 9.1% increase in output at current prices. Similar patterns were observed for potatoes and olive oil. Potato production, within the broader context of increasing vegetable output volumes (+2.0%), recorded a sharp increase in volumes (+14.9%), accompanied, however, by a drastic drop in prices (-24.2%), which resulted in a 12.9% reduction in output at current prices. Olive oil production also increased exceptionally (+37.2%), but the simultaneous drop in prices (-35.9%) resulted in a decline in output at current prices value of 12.0%. Fruit production recorded an increase of 8.8% in value terms, supported by higher prices (+9.7%), despite a slight reduction in output volumes (-0.8%).

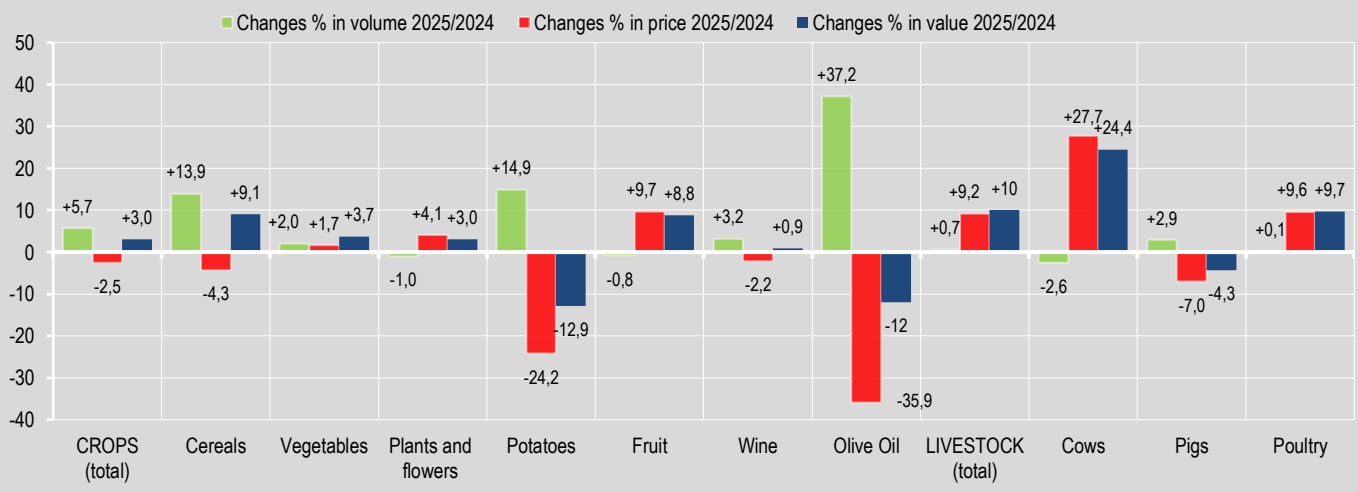
Unlike crops output, growth in the livestock sector was primarily driven by prices. Livestock stock volumes increased only marginally (+0.7%), while prices rose substantially (+9.2%). The bovine meat sector is a prime example: despite a decline in output volumes (-2.6%), soaring prices (+27.7%) led to an 24.4% increase in output value. Pig meat was the only livestock category moving in the opposite direction: despite an increase in output volumes (+2.9%), lower prices (-7.0%) offset these gains, resulting in a decline in output value of 4.3%.

Agriculture support activities showed a 3.3% increase in output at current prices, driven almost exclusively by higher prices (+2.7%), with a slight increase in output volumes (+0.6%). Secondary activities, on the other hand, showed a decline in volumes (-1.5%), which was more than compensated by an increase in prices (+2.4%), with an overall increase in output value of 0.9%.

Agricultural producer prices increased overall in the EU27 during 2025, although trends differed significantly across sectors. Within crop output, average prices decline by 2.5%, following the decrease already recorded in 2024 (-3.6%). The sharpest price decline were observed for olive oil, potatoes, cereals, industrial plants, and wine. Meanwhile, price increases were recorded for fruit, fodder, and horticulture increased. Within livestock sector prices increased by 9.2%, with particularly strong rises for bovine and poultry meat, and derived livestock products.

Intermediate consumption by 2.2% in volume terms across the EU27, while prices remained essentially stable (+0.2%). The strongest increases in volume were observed in Romania (+12.2%), Germany (+9.2%), Greece (+6.7%), and Ireland (+3.2%). Declines were observed in Belgium (-2.3%), the Netherlands (-1.1%), France (-0.7%), and Hungary (-0.6%). Input prices increased in most of all Member states, with particularly sharp increases in Spain, Belgium, Hungary, and Austria, while they decreased in Germany, Poland, Portugal, and Ireland.

FIGURE 5. DYNAMICS OF THE MAIN PRODUCTION CATEGORIES IN AGRICULTURE IN THE EU27. Year 2025, percentage changes



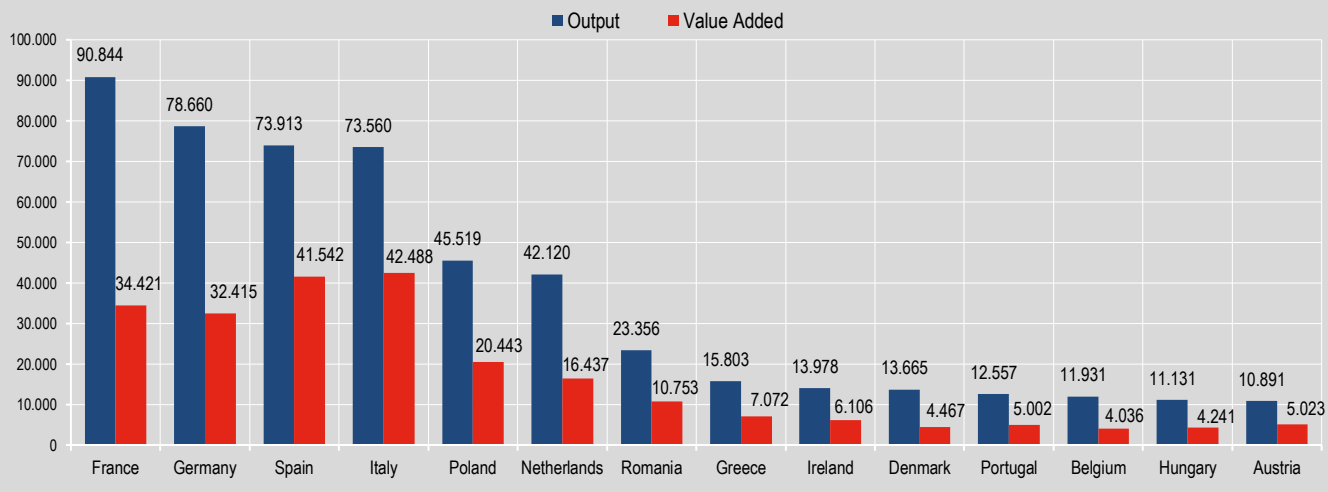
Italy maintains its leadership in agricultural value added within the EU

In 2025, the value of agricultural output in the EU27 reached €562.5 billion, an increase of 5.8% compared to €531.7 billion in 2024. Growth affected almost all major member countries. The most significant increases in output at current prices were observed in Romania (+15.6%), Poland (+15.2%), Ireland (+12.2%), Austria (+9.7%), Denmark (+8.3%), and Spain (+7.5%). Greece was the only country to record a decline in output at current prices (-2.5%).

France confirmed its position as Europe's leading agricultural producer, with agricultural output valued at €90.8 billion (accounting for 16.1% of total EU27 agriculture output). Germany ranked second with €78.7 billion (14.0% of the EU27 total). Spain followed with €73.9 billion (13.1%), narrowly ahead of Italy, which came in fourth position with €73.6 billion (13.1%). Poland (€45.5 billion; 8.1%), the Netherlands (€42.1 billion; 7.5%), and Romania (€23.4 billion; 4.2%) followed. Together, these seven countries accounted for 76.1% of the total EU27 agricultural output estimated for 2025.

Agricultural value added in the EU27 increased by 10.5% in 2025 compared to 2024, rising from €227.9 billion to €251.8 billion. This increase reflected a growth in the agricultural output at current prices (+5.8%) that exceed the increase in intermediate consumption (+2.3%). With agriculture value added amounting to €42.5 billion, corresponding to 16.9% of the total EU27 value added, Italy confirmed its European leadership in 2025. Spain followed with €41.5 billion (16.5% of the EU27 total), France with €34.4 billion (13.7%), and Germany with €32.4 billion (12.9%).

FIGURE 6. AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT PRICES, RANKING OF THE MAIN MEMBER STATES. Year 2025, values in millions of euro



Glossary

Support activities for agriculture and post-harvest activities: they are activities related to agricultural output, not aimed at the collection of agricultural products, carried out on behalf of third parties. Also included are activities that follow the harvest, aimed at preparing agricultural products for the primary market. Agriculture support activities are identified with the code 01.6 in the Classification of economic activities Ateco 2007 (derived from the Nace Rev.2).

Secondary activities of agriculture: are the activities of output of non-agricultural goods and services (i.e. not belonging to the Nace codes 01, 02 and 03) carried out within the agricultural sector or referable to it (mainly agricultural tourism, processing of milk, fruit and meat, renewable energy production).

Deflator: is the ratio between an aggregate expressed in nominal terms and the same expressed in real terms. It indicates how much of the growth of the aggregate, expressed in nominal terms, is attributable to price changes.

Agricultural income indicator: is the so-called indicator A, defined by Eurostat as the value added at the cost of factors in real terms of agriculture per unit of work. The deflator used is that of GDP.

Base price: is the measure of the actual amount received by the manufacturer. Includes contributions on products and excludes product taxes and any trade and transport margins invoiced separately by the manufacturer.

Market ratio: in this context, the market ratio of agriculture is measured by the ratio between the index of producer prices of agricultural products (output) and that of intermediate consumption prices (input) for domestic producers.

Income from employment: is the cost borne by employers as remuneration for the work performed by workers employed by them. The aggregate of compensation of employees includes both gross salaries and social contributions, both actual and/or figurative.

Gross salaries: include salaries, salaries and ancillary skills, in cash and in kind, gross of tax and social security deductions, paid to employees directly and on a regular basis, as established by contracts, company agreements and legal regulations in force.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE): a unit of measurement used to calculate the total workload of an organization's employees, regardless of their actual hours worked. It converts the total hours worked by all staff members into the equivalent number of full-time workers.

Value added at basic prices: it is the difference between the value of the output of goods and services and the value of the intermediate costs incurred for this production. Output is valued at basic prices, ie net of taxes on products and gross of product subsidies and intermediate costs at purchase prices. Corresponds to the sum of output factors and depreciation.

Concatenated values: it is the measure in volume of the national accounting aggregates that allows to represent the real dynamics of the economic quantities net of the price Changes. For each aggregate and for each year the ratio between the value expressed at the prices of the previous year is calculated (for example the estimates for 2019 are expressed at 2018 prices) and the current value of the aggregate referred to the previous year. The volume indices on a mobile basis thus obtained are then reported to a fixed reference base (currently 2010) giving rise to chained volume indices. Multiplying these by the current value relating to the reference year we obtain the aggregate in chained values.

Methodological note

The Economic Accounts of Agriculture

The Economic Accounts of Agriculture (EEA) provide an overview of the activity of the sector. From the agricultural accounts derive economic trends by product, changes in basic prices and output volumes by product groups and by production sector. The data are processed according to the methodologies established by the European system of national and regional accounts (Sec 2010) and concern economic aggregates such as production, intermediate consumption, value added and agricultural income. The data has a high level of detail, both territorial and product. The methodology used follows the guidelines recommended by Eurostat[i].

In this Report, in the first part, the data relating to the central framework of the National Accounts are presented and analyzed, while in the second part those relating to the Account Satellite of Agriculture prepared for Eurostat for international comparisons (EU27).

The two accounts present some differences: the Agriculture Satellite Account does not include the activities of family gardens, small farms and some service activities while it provides for the inclusion, among agricultural activities, of

the production of wine and olive oil transformed by cooperatives (which, instead, is not included in the National Accounts as it is attributed to the beverage industry). In the case of wine, for example, he economic value of production is divided between Ateco 01.21.00 (cultivation of grapes and production of wine from own grapes) and Ateco 11.02.10 (production of table wine and quality wines produced in specific regions) where wine cooperatives and the wine industry are included.

The value of agricultural output

For the definition of the output value, the "quantity by price" method is used, which consists in multiplying the quantities of the products by their average annual unit price. This method guarantees the completeness of the estimates as more than 170 products and activities covering the entire output of the agricultural sector are considered. The calculation procedures are extremely detailed and concern every type of product at the 4-digit level of the Nace Rev.2. The quantities are detected starting from the survey "Estimation of surfaces and output of agricultural crops": the survey includes details at the provincial level and measures the areas invested, the average yields per hectare, the total output and the collected output and answers to the European Regulation 543/2009. Prices are collected through a specific survey called "Monthly survey of producer prices of products sold by farmers" with details for each province; the survey takes into account the seasonality of outputs and excludes imported products. The average prices recorded (to the producer) are then increased by any contributions and adjusted for taxes on the products, thus obtaining the basic prices. Using the basic prices, the "quantity by price" method allows the output value to be obtained for each product. For other types of production, such as farms, the quantities (which also take into account ongoing output) are derived from specific surveys of a corporate nature: the most relevant are those on slaughterhouses for butchered meat and that on dairy farms for the conferment of milk to the dairy-dairy industry. This information makes it possible to extend the quantity by price method to the evaluation of livestock output.

A similar consideration concerns the estimates of other output aggregates such as secondary activities and support activities. For example, in the estimates of the agricultural tourism the surveys on presence and flows in agricultural tourism companies and on the movement of customers in hospitality establishments are taken into account; these estimates are then compared with the evaluations of the sector organizations and with the VAT declarations of the agricultural sector. Another example concerns the production of electricity from renewable sources (photovoltaic, biomass, biogas) which is estimated starting from the data relating to the energy produced expressed in KW / h for the main sectors of economic activity (agriculture, industry, services) taken over by the Energy Services Manager (GSE). The quantities of energy produced by the agricultural sector are then valued through the average sale price including any aid.

In September 2024, following the review of the National Accounts (which also affected the branch of agriculture, forestry and fishing), new assessments on the Economic Accounts of Agriculture were included on the estimates of renewable energy within the activities secondary. These assessments also took into account the heat production of biomass and biogas plants. In addition, new technical coefficients have been adopted to determine the production and use of cereal straws.

The intermediate consumption of agriculture

The estimate of the intermediate consumption of the sector is processed through a methodology attributable to the "quantity by price" approach. In addition to the consolidated cost components (for example technical means such as feed, fertilizers, seeds and phytosanitary), new types of farm costs have been included such as insurance costs for structures and animal husbandry, costs related to bottling, the marketing of the wine produced on the farm, costs for packaging related to the first processing of the products and preparation for the markets, routine maintenance costs for photovoltaic systems and biogas plants, expenses for the maintenance of parks and gardens, other minor expenses related to farm tourism and related activities and finally the expenses related to other support activities. The sources used range from specific surveys on technical means, to the monthly survey on the prices of products purchased by farmers.

The value of forestry and fishing output

The output of forestry is calculated with the quantity approach by price of the cut by type of wood (for work or wood for energy use) for the respective prices. With the Nace Rev.2 classification, the evaluation of the harvest of vegetables and fruit trees from the woods previously associated with agriculture was added. Industry estimates were also affected by the revaluation of support services (Ateco 02.20.00) through the processing of administrative data of the VAT returns of the forestry sector.

Finally, regional forestry companies (Ateco 02.40.00) were included which in the past were classified in the Public Administrations sector. The activity of regional forest companies, oriented to the preservation of parks and woods, With the review of the National Accounts of September 2019 in the field of forestry output, the estimate of "standing timber" was taken into account and accounted for, that is, the value of the net growths in the forest.

Fishing output is also calculated using the quantity by price approach. The quantities of fish caught (fish, molluscs and crustaceans), are supplemented with further estimates to ensure the exhaustiveness of the phenomenon. The quantities of aquaculture output come from the specific survey carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and

Forestry (MIPAAF). All quantities are valued with the respective average prices. The sector estimates were also affected by the revaluation of support services (Ateco 03.11.00) deriving from the administrative data of the fisheries sector VAT returns.

References

The information from the **1995-2025** historical series of National Accounts can be found in the IstatData database section National Accounts - Annual national accounts - Output and value added by industry where it is also possible to acquire information down to the regional level of detail as well as information on national accounts (annual and quarterly) and on institutional, territorial and environmental accounts.

More detailed data from the **1980-2025** historical series relating to the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) can be found in the IstatData database section National Accounts - Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounts - Production and value added at basic prices where it is possible to acquire information down to the regional level of detail and by item of the main products and costs.

News and in-depth information on "News in agricultural accounts -The revision of the national and regional accounts of agriculture and the changes made with the introduction of the Sec 2010" are available on the page http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/162712.

Detailed data at European level are available at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database, under the theme “Agriculture, forestry and fisheries”/“Agriculture”/“Economic Accounts for Agriculture”.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS LISTENS TO ITS USERS

In 2026 Istat celebrates 100 years since its foundation. To mark this occasion, Istat is launching a public consultation to collect contributions, observations, and proposals on the responsiveness of official statistics to knowledge needs and user requirements.

The focus is not on communicating and disseminating data, but on statistical production.

The initiative aims to enhance the quality, relevance and usability of statistical production, whilst promoting transparency and participation.

The consultation is open to institutional stakeholders, the scientific community, researchers, journalists, enterprises, associations, interested citizens.

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NOTE

[i] Regulation (EC) No. 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 relating to the economic accounts of agriculture in the EU (OJ L33, 05.02.2004) establishes the legal basis for defining a harmonized methodology for the compilation of Agricultural Economic Accounts. The Regulation was modified by subsequent Regulations 306/2005, 909/2006, 212/2008 and 2022/590. The reference methodological document is the "Manual on the economic accounts for agriculture and forestry EAA/EAF 97".

Further technical and methodology information

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