



2020 EDITION

ITALY'S STRENGTHS IN AGRICULTURE:

A LEADING PRODUCER
OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD





ITALIAN AGRICULTURE - THE LEADER IN EUROPE IN TERMS OF VALUE AND QUALITY

In recent years Italy has undergone significant modernization in its areas of international production specialization. In manufacturing Italy has led the revolution in interior and home product design; it has conquered substantial market share in fashion and luxury products; it has strengthened hundreds of hi-tech niches in machinery-transport equipment and pharmaceuticals; and it has become a world leader in processed food products and wine.

But agriculture has also undergone fundamental modernization; it has grown and enhanced the value particularly of highend vegetable products, which has enabled Italy to become the leading agricultural producer in Europe.

Indeed, from 2008 to 2019 Italy was the rather stable leader in the sector on a European Union level, almost always ahead of its rival France, at times by a small margin.

This also occurred in 2019: Eurostat estimated the value added of Italian agriculture at 31.8 billion euros. This figure enables Italy to retain its leading position in the EU, ahead of France (31.3 billion), Spain (26.6 billion) and Germany (21.1 billion).

Italy generates nearly one-fifth of the entire value-added of EU agriculture: of an estimated total of 188.7 billion euros in 2019, Italy contributes 16.8% whereas France's share is 16.6%, Spain 14.1% and Germany 11.2%. It is important to consider that the value-added generated in Italy originates with agricultural production that is high in quality and quantity, with relatively limited subsidies.

Indeed, Italian agriculture is the least subsidized of all major European countries both in absolute terms and in relation to value added, as reported by the Italian statistical office (ISTAT).

Regarding this last point, we should point out that in 2019 the total amount of agricultural subsidies on production in the EU was around 53 billion euros. In absolute values, the country which received the largest amount of agricultural subsidies (including national and European Union subsidies) was France with 7.9 billion, followed by Germany with 6.9 billion and Spain with 5.6 billion.



In Italy the agricultural sector received 5.0 billion. Therefore, of the major EU agricultural producers, the ratio between subsidies on production and value-added is the lowest in Italy.

In 2019 this ratio was 32.7% in Germany, 25.1% in France, 21.2% in Spain and just 15.8% in Italy, compared to the EU average of 28.1%.

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION EXCELS IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD

Italian agriculture boasts numerous products of excellence in the vegetable products and animal products. In particular, "Made in Italy" products which are part of the Mediterranean and Italian diet – vegetables, fruit and cereals – play a major role not only in the national agricultural sector but also on a European and in some cases even global level, as in the case of artichokes and fennel.

In the cultivation of artichokes, for example, Italy is the world's top producer thanks to the contribution of regions such as Puglia, Sicily, Sardinia, Campania, Lazio but also Liguria, Tuscany and Veneto.

Italians are also the world's leading per capita consumers of artichokes.

An analysis conducted by Fondazione Edison of the main crops reveals that for 41 agricultural products, Italy is one of the 3 top producers in the European Union, in stiff competition with Spain and France.

More in detail: Italy is the top EU producer of 15 products, the second biggest producer for 20 and the third biggest for another 6.



Italy is the EU's top producer of many vegetables typical of the Mediterranean and Italian diet, including tomatoes, eggplants, artichokes, chicory for fresh consumption, endives and fennel. And for fruit Italy also excels in many important crops: from fresh apples and pears to apricots and grapes for table and wine, from kiwis to hazelnuts. Italy is also the top EU producer of durum wheat and rice.

Furthermore, Italy is the EU's second biggest producer of lettuces, celery, cauliflower and broccoli, spinach, courgettes and marrows, garlic, fresh beans, chickpeas, lentils and other fresh pulses.

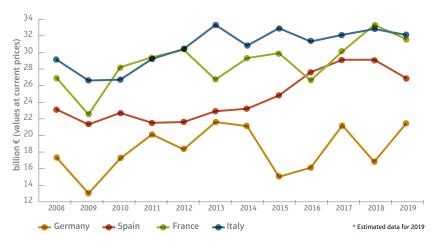
It is also second in the production of peaches, nectarines, plums, muskmelons watermelons, yellow lemons, oranges, clementines, olives for oil, almonds, chestnuts and strawberries (grown in greenhouses).

Finally, Italy holds third place in Europe for the production of asparagus, sweet peppers and hot peppers, radishes, as well as cherries, figs and olives for table use.





VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE OF THE MAJOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (2008 - 2019*)





EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE: VALUE ADDED AND SUBSIDIES (year 2019)

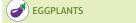
| | SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION (billion €) | SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION / GROSS VALUE ADDED (percentage values) |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| EU 28 | 53.0 | 28.1 |
| FRANCE | 7.9 | 25.1 |
| GERMANY | 6.9 | 32.7 |
| ℰ SPAIN | 5.6 | 21.2 |
| ITALY | 5.0 | 15.8 |



ITALY IS THE FIRST EU PRODUCER OF...

(year 2019)

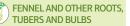


































ITALY IS THE **SECOND** EU PRODUCER OF...

(year 2019)













CHICKPEAS, LENTILS AND OTHER FRESH PULSES







MUSKMELONS





















ITALY IS THE THIRD EU PRODUCER OF...

(year 2019)



ASPARAGUS

PEPPERS (CAPSICUM)



RADISHES





🔏) OLIVES FOR TABLE USI



.....







| | TOMATOES | | • | EGGPLANTS | |
|---|---------------|-------|---|---------------|-----|
| 1 | ITALY | 5,253 | 1 | ITALY | 301 |
| 2 | SPAIN | 5,001 | 2 | SPAIN | 245 |
| 3 | PORTUGAL | 1,544 | 3 | ROMANIA | 80 |



| | ARTICHOKES | | (3) | CHICORY FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION | |
|---|---------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | ITALY | 379 | 1 | ITALY | 272 |
| 2 | SPAIN | 200 | 2 | | 254 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 38 | 3 | NETHERLANDS | 53 |



| | ENDIVES | | | LETTUCES | |
|---|---------------|-----|---|---------------|-------|
| 1 | ITALY | 198 | 1 | SPAIN | 1,005 |
| 2 | <u></u> SPAIN | 69 | | ITALY | 487 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 55 | 3 | GERMANY | 234 |



| | CELERY | | CAULIFLOWER AND BROCCOLI | |
|---|----------------|-----|--------------------------|----|
| 1 | SPAIN | 115 | 1 ♣ SPAIN 70 |)8 |
| 2 | ITALY | 98 | 2 ITALY 36 | 8 |
| 3 | UNITED KINGDOM | 54 | 3 POLAND 28 | |



| | SPINACH | | (| ASPARAGUS | |
|---|---------|-----|---|---------------|-----|
| 1 | FRANCE | 123 | 1 | GERMANY | 131 |
| 2 | ITALY | 100 | 2 | SPAIN | 59 |
| 3 | BELGIUM | 93 | 3 | | 50 |



| | COURGETTES AND MARROWS | | | PEPPERS (CAPSIC | UM) |
|---|---------------------------|-----|---|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | SPAIN SPAIN | 606 | 1 | <u>≰</u> SPAIN | 1,402 |
| 2 | ITALY | 569 | 2 | NETHERLANDS | 375 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 119 | 3 | ITALY | 250 |



| | GARLIC | | RADISHES | |
|---|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 1 | ste SPAIN | 271 | 1 GERMANY | 111 |
| 2 | ITALY | 29 | 2 FRANCE | 45 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 28 | 3 ITALY | 31 |



| G | FRESH BEANS | | • | CHICKPEAS, LENTILS AND OTHER FRESH PULSES |) |
|---|---------------|-----|---|---|----|
| 1 | FRANCE | 338 | 1 | SPAIN | 57 |
| 2 | ITALY | 154 | 2 | ITALY | 48 |
| 3 | SPAIN | 143 | 3 | FRANCE | 37 |



| FENNEL AND OTHER ROOTS, TUBERS AND BULBS | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|
| 1 ITALY | 524 | | |
| 2 UNITED KINGDOM | 152 | | |
| 3 POLAND | 147 | | |





| APPLES FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION | | PEARS FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1 ITALY | 2,304 | 1 ITALY | 429 |
| 2 POLAND | 2,281 | 2 NETHERLANDS | 373 |
| 3 FRANCE | 1,364 | | 332 |



| | PEACHES | | NECTARINES |
|---|---------------|-----|---------------|
| 1 | SPAIN | 941 | 1 ♣ SPAIN 605 |
| 2 | ITALY | 810 | 2 ITALY 415 |
| 3 | GREECE | 775 | 3 GREECE 152 |



| | APRICOTS | | CHERRIES |
|---|---------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1 | ITALY | 273 | 1 POLAND 196 |
| 2 | <u></u> SPAIN | 146 | 2 SPAIN 119 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 135 | 3 ITALY 99 |



| GRAPES FOR TABLE USE | | GRAPES FOR WINES | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------------------|---------------|-------|--|
| 1 ITALY | 1,009 | 1 | ITALY | 6,854 | |
| 2 SPAIN | 314 | 2 | | 5,442 | |
| 3 GREECE | 273 | 3 | SPAIN | 5,430 | |



| | PLUMS | | 6 | FIGS | |
|---|---------|-----|---|---------------|----|
| 1 | ROMANIA | 693 | 1 | SPAIN | 52 |
| 2 | ITALY | 215 | 2 | GREECE | 20 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 205 | 3 | ITALY | 12 |



| MUSKMELONS | | | WATERMELONS | |
|-------------|----|---|-------------|-------|
| 1 SPAIN 66 | 50 | 1 | SPAIN | 1,200 |
| 2 ITALY 59 | | 2 | ITALY | 650 |
| 3 FRANCE 24 | 48 | 3 | ROMANIA | 463 |



| (| KIWIS | | | YELLOW LEMONS | |
|---|--------|-----|---|---------------|-----|
| 1 | ITALY | 524 | 1 | SPAIN | 883 |
| | GREECE | | 2 | ITALY | 446 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 56 | 3 | GREECE | 82 |



| ORANGES | | CLEMENTINES | |
|----------|-------|-------------|----|
| 1 SPAIN | 3,227 | 1 SPAIN 95 | 53 |
| 2 ITALY | 1,650 | 2 ITALY 63 | 32 |
| 3 GREECE | 849 | 3 GREECE 15 | 51 |



| OLIVES FOR TABLE USE | OLIVES FOR OIL |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 ♣ SPAIN 323 | 1 |
| 2 GREECE 276 | |
| 3 ITALY 76 | 3 PORTUGAL 979 |



| | HAZELNUTS | | | ALMONDS | |
|---|---------------|----|---|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | ITALY | 99 | 1 | SPAIN SPAIN | 340 |
| 2 | SPAIN | | | ITALY | 77 |
| 3 | FRANCE | 12 | 3 | PORTUGAL | 34 |



| CHESTNUTS | STRAWBERRIES (GROWN IN GREENHOUSES) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 SPAIN 189 | 1 ♣ SPAIN 349 |
| 2 ITALY 40 | 2 ITALY 90 |
| 3 ® PORTUGAL 36 | 3 GREECE 73 |





THE LARGEST EU PRODUCERS OF CEREALS TYPICAL OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET

THE LARGEST EU PRODUCERS OF CEREALS TYPICAL OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET

| () | DURUM WHEAT | | | RICE | |
|----|----------------|-------|---|---------------|-------|
| 1 | ITALY | 3,996 | | ITALY | 1,493 |
| 2 | FRANCE | 1,548 | 2 | <u></u> SPAIN | 779 |
| 3 | <u>≰</u> SPAIN | 737 | 3 | GREECE | 221 |



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