

ITALY'S STRENGTHS IN AGRICULTURE:

A LEADING PRODUCER
OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD



20th 1999-2019





On the occasion of its twentieth anniversary (1999-2019), Fondazione Edison has found it useful to publish a series of special booklets analyzing the strengths of the Italian economy, while at the same time considering Italy's significant problems and gaps.

These booklets, including this one, deal with significant macroeconomic and sectorial aspects and are intended to provide experts as well as laymen with data and objective analysis to improve the overall knowledge of the Italian socio-economic system.



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 on the Old Continent.

Indeed, from 2008 to 2018 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, apart from the difficult years of 2010 and 2011.



This also occurred last year: Eurostat estimated the value added of Italian agriculture at 32.2 billion euros. This figure enables Italy to retain its leading position in the EU, ahead of France (32.1 billion), Spain (30.2 billion) and Germany (16.8 billion).

Italy generates nearly one-fifth of the entire value-added of EU agriculture: of an estimated total of 182.3 billion euros in 2018, Italy contributes 17.7% whereas France's share is 17.6%, Spain's 16.6% and Germany 9.2%. 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 2017 the total amount of agricultural subsidies on production in the EU was around 51 billion euros. In absolute values, the country which received the largest amount of agricultural subsidies (including national and European Union subsidies) was France with 8.2 billion, followed by Germany with 6.7 billion and Spain with 5.7 billion.



3

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 2017 this ratio was 33.1% in Germany, 27.9% in France, 20.4% in Spain and just 15.8% in Italy, compared to the EU average of 27.6%.



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

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 (Eurostat data for 2017). More in detail: Italy is the top EU producer of 17 products, the second biggest producer for 16 and the third biggest for another 8



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.

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

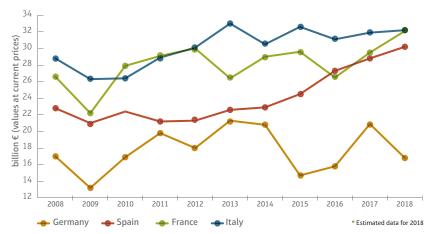
Italy is also the top EU producer of durum wheat and rice.

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

It is also second in the production of peaches, nectarines, muskmelons, yellow lemons, oranges, clementines, strawberries (grown in greenhouses), olives for oil, almonds and chestnuts. Finally, Italy holds third place in Europe for the production of asparagus, radishes, sweet peppers and hot peppers, fresh beans, watermelons, figs, plums and olives for table use.



VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE OF THE MAJOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (2008 - 2018*)





EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE: VALUE ADDED AND SUBSIDIES (year 2017)

	SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION (billion €)	SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION / GROSS VALUE ADDED (percentage values)
() UE 28	51.0	27.6
FRANCE	8.2	27.9
GERMANY	6.7	33.1
SPAIN	5.7	20.4
ITALY	5.0	15.8



ITALY IS THE FIRST EU PRODUCER OF...

(year 2017)









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

(year 2017)















ITALY IS THE THIRD EU PRODUCER OF...

(year 2017)



ASPARAGUS



FRESH BEANS



PLUM



RADISHES



WATERMELONS



OLIVES FOR TABLE U



PEPPERS (CAPSICUM)



FIGS







	TOMATOES		•	EGGPLANTS	
1	ITALY	5,573		ITALY	286
2	<u></u> \$PAIN	5,163	2	SPAIN	226
3	PORTUGAL	1,748	3	ROMANIA	78



(ARTICHOKES		3	CHICORY FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION	1
1	ITALY	388		ITALY	256
2	 SPAIN	223	2	FRANCE	153
3	FRANCE	45	3	NETHERLANDS	55



(year 2017, thousands of tons)

	ENDIVES		4	LI	ETTUCES
1	ITALY	205	1		SPAIN
2	\$ SPAIN	69	2		ITALY
3	FRANCE	55	3		GERMANY
	••••••	•••••		•••••	••••••

976

327

226



(year 2017, thousands of tons)

(CELERY				CAULIFLOWER AND BROCCOLI
1	ITALY	100	1	靐	SPAIN
2	<u> </u>	94	2		ITALY
3	UNITED KINGDOM	53	3		FRANCE

689

372

333



	SPINACH		(M ASPARAC	GUS	
_	FRANCE	109	1		NY 13	-
2	ITALY	92	2	SPAIN	6.	3
3	BELGIUM	81	3	ITALY	4(6



	COURGETTES AND MARROWS			PI	EPPERS (CAPSICUM)	
1	 SPAIN	587	1	瀛	SPAIN	1,278
2	ITALY	541	2		NETHERLANDS	370
3	FRANCE	116	3		ITALY	173



	GARLIC GARLIC			R.	ADISHES	
1	 SPAIN	275	1		GERMANY	117
2	ITALY	30	2		FRANCE	49
3	ROMANIA	29	3	п		31



G	FRESH BEANS		(CHICKPEAS, LENTIL OTHER FRESH PULS	S AND SES
1	FRANCE	397	1	靐	SPAIN	59
2	<u></u> SPAIN	164	2		ITALY	45
3	ITALY	155	3		FRANCE	41



(year 2017, thousands of tons)

	FENNEL AND OTHER ROOTS, TUBERS AND BULBS					
1	ITALY	513				
2	UNITED KINGDOM	181				
3	POLAND	178				



21



(year 2017, thousands of tons)

•	APPLES FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION		6	PEARS FOR FRESH CONSUMPTION	
1	ITALY	1,912	1	ITALY	
2	POLAND	1,643	2	NETHERLANDS	
3	FRANCE	1,315	3	 SPAIN	

773

330

319



	PEACHES		NECTARINES	
1	 SPAIN	1,081	1 SPAIN 719	
2	ITALY	786	2 ITALY 464	4
3	GREECE	781	3 GREECE 154	4



	APRICOTS			CHERRIES	
1	ITALY	266		ITALY	118
2	<u></u> SPAIN	163	2	 SPAIN	114
3	FRANCE	159	3	POLAND	91



(year 2017, thousands of tons)

(GRAPES FOR TABLE USE			GRAPES FOR WINES	
1	ITALY	926		ITALY	6,441
2	GREECE	310	2	 SPAIN	5,119
3	<u> </u>	267	3		4,976



	PLUMS		(FIGS	
	ROMANIA	434	_	 SPAIN	36
2	FRANCE	211	2	GREECE	14
	ITALY	207	3	ITALY	11



(MUSKMELONS			WATERMELONS	
1	<u>≨</u> SPAIN	656	1	<u>&</u> SPAIN	1,113
2	ITALY	606	2	GREECE	647
3	FRANCE	287	3		571



(year 2017, thousands of tons)

(iii) KIWIS			YELLOW LEMONS
1 ITALY	571	1	<u></u> SPAIN
2 GREECE			ITALY
3 FRANCE		3	GREECE

923

370

85



	ORANGES		CLEMENTINES	
1	<u></u> SPAIN	3,357		
2	ITALY	1,536	2 ITALY 6	50
3	GREECE	961	3 GREECE 1	75



	% 0	LIVES FOR TABLE USE			60	LIVES FOR OIL	
1	繿	SPAIN	505	1	瀛	SPAIN	6,031
2		GREECE	151	2	п	_	2,538
3	П	ITALY	73	3		GREECE	858



(year 2017, thousands of tons)

	HAZELNUTS		(ALMONDS
	ITALY	131	1	 SPAIN
2	FRANCE	12	2	ITALY
3	<u> </u>	10	3	GREECE

244

80

22



3	CHESTNUTS			S 11	TRAWBERRIES (GROWN NGREENHOUSES)	
1	SPAIN	156	1	鎏	SPAIN	357
2	ITALY	37	2		ITALY	92
3	GREECE	36	3		GREECE	57





THE LARGEST EU PRODUCERS OF CEREALS TYPICAL OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET

THE LARGEST EU PRODUCERS OF CEREALS TYPICAL OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET

1	DURUM WHEAT			RICE		
1	ITALY	4,374	1	ITALY	1,50	
2	FRANCE	2,094	2		82	26
3	<u>≰</u> SPAIN	1,111	3	PORTUG	GAL 18	30



This booklet has been compiled by Marco Fortis, Fondazione Edison, with the collaboration of Stefano Corradini and Andrea Sartori

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Foro Buonaparte, 31 20121 Milan (Italy) Tel. +39 02.6222.7455 info@fondazioneedison.it www.fondazioneedison.it