



22 July 2022

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

2021

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 2021

Statistics Portugal presents the 2021 compendium of “[Agriculture Statistics](#)” edition, reporting the information to the last available reference period and a wide scope of data concerning national agriculture activity.

In crop year 2020/2021, winter cereal production was 189.2 thousand tonnes, one of the lowest in the last 35 years, reflecting an almost generalized reduction in all species. In summer crops, production increased by 10.3% in maize and 32.5% in rice.

Apple production reached 368.2 thousand tonnes, the second most productive harvest in the last 35 years, kiwi production exceeded 55 thousand tonnes for the first time and the cherry season was the most productive in the last 49 years. The entry into production of new intensive almonds groves contributed to a 31.1% increase in production, reaching 41.5 thousand tonnes of almonds.

Wine production increased by 14.7%, reaching 7.2 million hectolitres, a volume higher than the average of the last five years (6.4 million hectolitres) and olive oil production soared to an all-time high of 2.29 million hectolitres.

The number of rural fires in 2021 in Portugal was 8,230, 15.0% fewer occurrences compared to 2020 and the burnt area was 28.47 thousand hectares, the second lowest in the last decade.

The commercial deficit of agricultural and food products reached 3,845.9 million Euros in 2021, which represents an increase of 401.6 million Euros over the previous year, mostly due to Cereals (an increase of 154.6 million Euros in the deficit).

The decrease in production (-8.1%) and in exports (-4.5%), and the same level of imports, further worsen the self sufficiency of cereals (except rice), reaching 19.4% in 2021.

There were significant increases in the agricultural goods output price index (+5.6%), in the price index of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture (+14.2%) and in the price index of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment (+3.2%).

CROP PRODUCTION - CROP YEAR 2020/2021

Crop year 2020/2021 in mainland Portugal was meteorologically characterized as hot and dry.

Winter cereal production was 189.2 thousand tonnes, one of the lowest in the last 35 years (only above 2005, 2011 and 2012 campaigns), reflecting an almost generalized reduction in all species.

In summer crops, production increased by 10.3% in maize and 32.5% in rice.



The amount of tomato growing for processing reached 1.591 million tonnes (1.255 million tonnes in the previous season) due to historically high yields, close to 100 tonnes per hectare.

Apple production reached 368.2 thousand tonnes, the second most productive harvest in the last 35 years (only surpassed by 2019, with 370.7 thousand tonnes).

Pear production registered a value of 225.4 thousand tonnes, reflecting an increase of 72.0% compared to the previous season (one of the worst in the last decade).

Kiwi production exceeded 55 thousand tonnes for the first time, which corresponds to an increase of 21.0% compared to the previous campaign.

The cherry season was the most productive in the last 49 years, mainly due to the unprecedented production of mid-season/late varieties.

The entry into production of new intensive almonds groves contributed to a 31.1% increase in production, reaching 41.5 thousand tonnes of almonds.

Chestnut production fell by 11.9% due to the outbreak of Septoria, triggered by the occurrence of several periods of precipitation and relatively low average temperatures during late July and early August.

Wine production increased by 14.7%, reaching 7.2 million hectolitres, a volume higher than the 2020 harvest (6.3 million hectolitres) and the average of the last five years (6.4 million hectolitres).

Olive oil production soared to an all-time high of 2.29 million hectolitres (+49% compared to 2019, the second-best record since 1915) as a result of favourable weather conditions, combined with the increased importance of intensive irrigated olive groves and with the fact that the previous campaign was a bad harvest year.

PRODUCTION RECORDS FOR KIWI, SWEET CHERRY, ALMOND AND OLIVE OIL

ANIMAL PRODUCTION - 2021

Total meat production was 911 thousand tonnes, reflecting a raise of 1.0% when compared with 2020.

Total bovine, pig, sheep, goat and horse meat had a slight increase (+0.8%), reaching 498 thousand tonnes.

Poultry meat (includes chicken, turkeys, and ducks) had a total production of 398 thousand tonnes, higher by 1.3%, vis-à-vis 2020.

Beef meat (103 thousand tonnes), sheep meat (15.9 thousand tonnes) and goat meat (1.3 thousand tonnes) rose by 5.3%, 9.0% and 14.8%, respectively.

Pig meat production of 377 thousand tonnes was practically a maintenance (-0.7%), when compared to the previous year.



A Broiler meat production (313 thousand tonnes) had a similar level to the one registered in 2020 (+0.8%), turkey meat (55.0 thousand tonnes) increased by 3.8% and duck meat (10.4 thousand tonnes) grew by 1.1%.

INCREASES IN THE MEAT PRODUCTION OF BEEF AND SMALL RUMINANTS

Total production of chicken eggs was 142 thousand tonnes, a drop of 2.9%

vis-à-vis 2020, with eggs for consumption (122 thousand tonnes) lower by 3.5% and eggs for hatching (20.4 thousand tonnes) showing a small variation (+0.8%).

Total milk production (2,029 million liters) showed a variation of less 0.5%, relatively to 2020, with cow's milk (1,928 million liters) showing a small decrease of 0.4%, while sheep milk and goat milk production also slightly reduced by 0.5% and 1.6%, respectively.

Total dairy industry production was lower in 2021, due to the reduction of fresh milk products, especially drinking milk, which decreased by 6.2% vis-à-vis 2020. On the contrary, manufactured products had a larger production level, namely for cow's cheese and milk powder.

FOREST PRODUCTION - 2021

The number of rural fires in 2021 in Portugal was 8,230, 15.0% fewer occurrences compared to 2020, and significantly lower than the average of the last two decades, which exceeded the number of incidents by 1.9 and 3.4 times, respectively.

The area burned in Portugal in 2021 was 28.4 thousand hectares on the mainland and 0.07 thousand hectares in the R.A.M (68.6 thousand hectares and 1.4 thousand hectares in 2020). This result places 2021 as the second in the last decade (2012-2021) with the lowest burnt area (4.5 times lower than the average burnt area in the decade under analysis).

In mainland Portugal, in 2021, the hunting area was distributed over 6,979 thousand hectares allocated into 5,145 hunting areas, 42 more spaces and 30.0 thousand hectares less than in 2020.

The 115,726 hunting licenses issued in the 2021/2022 hunting season (111,926 in 2020/2021), means an increase of 3.4%, generating revenue of 5.7 million euros, 3.8% higher than in 2020/2021.

BURNT AREA WAS THE SECOND LOWEST IN THE LAST DECADE



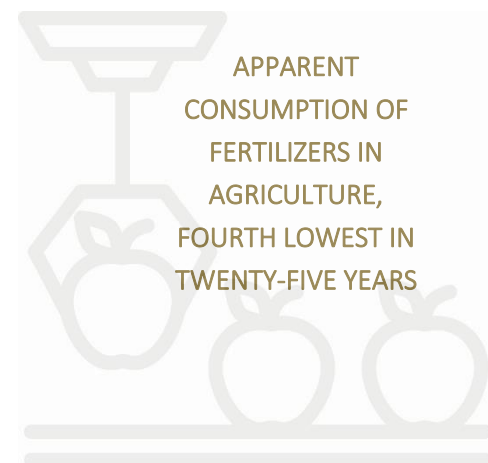
AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Portugal is the MS in the EU27 with the lowest consumption of mineral fertilizers (nitrogen and phosphorus), recording in 2020 an apparent consumption that is less than half the EU27 average (31.0 kg compared to 72.6 kg per hectare of UAA).

In 2020, 2.3 kg of active substance from the main groups of pesticides were sold per hectare of UAA, an amount above the European average (2.0 kg of active substance per hectare of UAA).

The net nitrogen balance in the soil was 142.6 thousand tonnes nitrogen in 2021, equivalent to 35.8 kg of nitrogen per hectare of UAA (41.3 kg of nitrogen per hectare of UAA in 2020).

In 2021, the phosphorus balance recorded an excess of this nutrient in the order of 8.1 thousand tonnes of phosphorus (12.2 thousand tonnes of phosphorus in 2020), equivalent to 2.0 kg of phosphorus per hectare of UAA (3.1 kg of phosphorus per hectare in 2020).



FOOD, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY - 2020

Food Industries remained the main activity of national industrial production with 14.5% of total sales in 2020 (13.0% in 2019).

In 2020, 7.5% of the value of food sales was destined to national market (-2.8 p.p. compared to 2019) and 90.8% to European Union (+2.6 p.p. compared to 2019).

The value of Food Industry sales reached 11.7 billion Euros, less 78 million Euros compared to 2019.

The activity of “slaughter of animals, preparation and preservation of meat and meat products” was the most valued of the food industries with 20.9% of total sales value (21.0% in 2019).

The beverage industry accounted around 2.8 billion Euros of sales in 2020, less 250 million Euros than in 2019, while the “wine industry” accounted for 55.7% of total sales (51.8 % in 2019).

Tobacco industry sales totalled 676.3 million Euros, plus 72 million higher than in 2019.





INTERNATIONAL TRADE - 2021

The commercial deficit of agricultural and food products (excluding beverages and fishery products) reached 3,845.9 million Euros in 2021, which represents an increase of 401.6 million Euros over the previous year.

“Cereals” were the group that most contributed to this escalation, increasing the deficit by 154.6 million Euros, the 2nd largest deficit (after “meat and edible meat offal”) in the group of “Agricultural and food products” (excluding beverages and fishery products).

The trade balance of “Beverages, spirits and vinegars” increased 101.6 million Euros reaching a commercial surplus of 790.3 million Euros.

Trade balance of forest products had a surplus of 2,744.2 million Euros in 2021, increasing 364.7 million Euros, when compared with the previous year.



SUPPLY BALANCES

In 2021 the domestic market contributed with 81.6% of the meat necessary to satisfy the national consumption needs (80.2% in 2020). Poultry meat was the most consumed type of meat (43.5 kg/inhab which compares with 44.3 kg/inhab in 2020) followed by pig meat (42.1 kg/inhab vis-à-vis 41.1 kg/inhab in 2020).

Self sufficiency of milk for public consumption remained in surplus and even increased in 2021, reaching 110.5% (106.7% in 2020). This result was due to the fact that the decrease in consumption (-8.2%) outweighed the decrease in production (-6.1%).

Self sufficiency of cereals (except rice) stood at 19.4%, reflecting the decreases in grain production (-8.1%) and exports (-4.5%), since imports remained at the same level as in the previous year.

Total amount of fruit available for human consumption decreased by 0.2% in 2020/2021 campaign, equivalent to a consumption of 148.8 kg of fruit per inhabitant (149.2 kg in 2019/2020 campaign). The self-sufficiency stood at 70.1%, 29.9 p.p. below self sufficiency.

Human consumption of olive oil was 58 thousand tonnes in 2020 (70 thousand tonnes in 2019), equivalent to a consumption of 5.6 kg per inhabitant (6.8 kg in 2019).





In the 2020/2021 campaign, wine self sufficiency decreased by 19,6 p.p. and stood at 113.0% (132.6% in previous campaign). To this result contributed the decrease in production (-1.7%) and the increase of human consumption (+22.6%).

FOOD BALANCE 2016-2020

Average daily caloric intake per inhabitant in the period 2016-2020 was 4,075 kcal, twice the recommended value for an adult with an average healthy weight.

Adherence to the Mediterranean diet improved in 2020, registering a level identical to that obtained in 2012 during the economic crisis (1,157).



AGRICULTURAL PRICE STATISTICS – 2021

The agricultural goods output price index registered an increase of 5.6%. This growth was due to an increase of 8.0% in the crop output price index and of 2.0% in the animal output price index.

The price index of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture increased by 14.2% and the price index of goods and services contributing to agricultural investment grew by 3.2%.



ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR AGRICULTURE – 2021

In 2021 the income from agricultural activity, in real terms, per annual work unit (AWU), registered an increase (+9.6%), as a result of the increases in Gross Value Added (GVA) (+7.1%) and Other subsidies on production (+12.0%), after a stagnation in 2020 (-0.1%).

The increase in GVA, in nominal terms, resulted from the combined effect of a nominal growth of Output of the agricultural industry (+10.7%) and Intermediate consumption (+13.0%). In real terms, GVA increased slightly more (+9.4%), reflecting the decrease in the implicit deflator.





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DIÍSTAQUE

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR FORESTRY – 2020

In 2020, the GVA of forestry decreased in volume and value (-6.5% and -8.5%, respectively), maintaining the downward trend recorded since 2015.

Output decreased in nominal and real terms (-5.8 % and -7.2%, respectively), because of the general decrease in all forestry products, except for wood for energy.



FORESTRY GVA
MAINTAINS A
DOWNWARD
TREND IN 2020

