

EUROPEAN UNION: ESTIMATES OF SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE

Contact person: Morvarid BAGHERZADEH

Email: morvarid.bagherzadeh@oecd.org

Tel: 33 (0)1 45 24 95 54

Fax: 33 (0)1 44 30 61 01

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Table 1. Agricultural Support Estimates / Total Transfers contains country Total Support Estimate (TSE) and derived indicators, which cover all agricultural production, i.e. all agricultural commodities produced in the country. Definitions of basic data sets refer to the specific programmes applied in the country. For the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and Consumer Support Estimate (CSE), each policy measure is classified according to implementation criteria, which include: the *transfer basis* of support (output, input, area/animal numbers/receipts/income, and non-commodity criteria); whether support is based on *current or non-current basis*; whether *production is required or not* to receive payment. Each policy measure is also assigned several “labels” indicating additional implementation criteria. “MPS commodities”, which vary across countries, are those for which the market price support is explicitly calculated in Tables 4.1 – 4.21.

Table 2. Breakdown of PSE by Commodity and Other Transfers provides a breakdown of the total PSE into four categories reflecting the flexibility given to farmers regarding which commodity to produce within the various policy measures. These categories are: Single Commodity Transfers (SCT); Group Commodity Transfers (GCT); All Commodity Transfers (ACT); and Other Transfers to Producers (OTP). All data sets in Table 2 come from Tables 1 and 3.1 – 3.21 where definitions are included.

Tables 3.1 – 3.21 Producer Single Commodity Transfers contain producer SCT by commodity, which are calculated for the European Union for the following commodities: wheat (common wheat, durum wheat), maize, other grains (barley, oats), rice, oilseeds (soybeans, sunflower, rapeseed), sugar, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry meat, and eggs (Tables 3.1-3.20) provided that the value of production of that commodity exceeds 1% of the total value of production. In addition, SCT for “other commodities” is also calculated (Table 3.21), which covers transfers *to single commodities other than MPS commodities*. All data sets in the calculation of producer SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1-4.21 where definitions are included.

Tables 4.1 – 4.21 contain **Market Price Support (MPS)** and **Consumer Single Commodity Transfers** (consumer SCT) by commodity, calculated for the same set of commodities as **Tables 3.1 to 3.21**, as well as potatoes, tomatoes, plants and flowers, and wine. Definitions are provided only for basic data sets from which all the other data sets in this table are derived.

Definitions of the indicators, criteria for classification of policy transfers included in support estimation, and methods of calculation are contained in [the PSE Manual](#) (*OECD’s Producer Support Estimate and Related indicators of Agricultural Support: Concepts, Calculations, Interpretation and Use*).

European Union (EU) corresponds to EU12 for 1986-94, to EU15 for 1995-2003, to EU25 for 2004-06 and to EU27 from 2007-2013 and EU28 from 2014 onwards¹. It includes ex-GDR as from 1990. Levels of production and consumption are on a crop year for crops and on a calendar year for livestock products. For example, 2000 production and consumption data for crops refer to the crop year 2000/01. Producer price and reference price for all products are on a calendar year. Budgetary payments are on a fiscal year basis (1 November-31 October). Payments and levies for crops, livestock and the single payment in fiscal year t+1 are allocated to the PSE in year t, for example, payments reported in the 2000 PSE refer to fiscal year 2001.

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is composed of two pillars, with two separate funding sources.

Pillar I is funded by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF). It defines and funds market measures under the **Common Market Organisation**, and includes the **Basic Payment Scheme (BPS)**, (previously the Single Payment Scheme (SPS²)), the Greening payment, the Young farmers scheme and the **Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS)**, together with a number of optional schemes.

Pillar II, or **Rural Development Regulation**, funds come from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and member states' national budgets. Pillar II contains various measures co-financed by EU member states, including agri-environmental schemes, payments to less favoured areas (LFA), rural development and investment assistance.

Prior to 2007 the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) funded the CAP. It was composed of two sections: the Guarantee section and the Guidance section.

The Guarantee section of the EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund): Spending under the EAGGF Guarantee fund covers direct payments to farmers, market intervention measures, export refunds, as well as co-financing with national budgets for agri-environmental, afforestation, early retirement and other Rural Development Regulation (RDR) measures. With the Agenda 2000 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reforms, the EAGGF Guarantee fund became the main source of funding for all agricultural expenditure.

Guidance section of the EAGGF: The EAGGF Guidance fund section, which is one of the EU's Structural Funds, co-finances measures to assist structural change in the agricultural sector and to promote rural development. Specific measures include investment aid, schemes to help young farmers set up for the first time, training activities, support for processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products and rural infrastructure projects. With the Agenda 2000 CAP reforms, the EAGGF Guidance fund finances RDR measures under Objective 1 (regions which are lagging behind) and the EU rural development initiative (LEADER PLUS).

In addition, national policies are also taken into account: Expenditures by EU member States (national contribution to EU payments or purely national or local expenditure), that are mainly paid on a fiscal year basis, were, as far as possible, allocated to various generic measures in the different PSE categories. Efforts to improve the policy coverage and classification of national measures will continue.

¹ Croatia was included in the EU PSE calculations as from the year 2014.

² http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/pdf/factsheet-single-payment-scheme_en.pdf

LIST OF ACCRONYMS

ACT: All commodity transfers
BPS: Basic Payment Scheme
CMO: Common Market Organisation
COP: Cereals, Oilseeds and Protein crops
EAFRD: European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EAGF: European Agricultural Guarantee Fund
EU: European Union
GCT: Group Commodity transfers
LEADER: Links Between Actions for the Development of the Rural Economy
LFA: Less-Favoured Area
LU: Livestock Units
MGA: maximum guaranteed area.
MGQ: maximum guaranteed quantities.
RDP: Rural Development Plan
RDR: Rural Development Regulation
SCT: Single Commodity Transfers
SAPS: Single Area Payment Scheme
SPS: Single Payment Scheme
TNA: Transitional National Assistance
VCS: Voluntary Coupled Support

TABLE 1. EUROPEAN UNION: Total Support Estimate

This table contains the EU's Total Support Estimate (TSE) and derived indicators, which cover all agricultural production, i.e. all agricultural commodities produced in the country. Definitions of basic data sets refer to the specific programmes applied in the country. For the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and Consumer Support Estimate (CSE), each policy measure is classified according to implementation criteria, which include: the *transfer basis* of support (output, input, area/animal numbers/receipts/income, and non-commodity criteria); whether support is based on *current or non-current basis*; whether *production is required or not* to receive payment. Each policy measure is also assigned several "labels" indicating additional implementation criteria. "MPS commodities", which vary across countries, are those for which the market price support is explicitly calculated in Tables 4.1 – 4.21.

Definitions:

I. Total value of production (at farm gate): Total agricultural production valued at farm gate prices, i.e. value (at farm gate) of all agricultural commodities produced in the country [1].

I.1. Of which share of MPS commodities (%): Share of commodities for which MPS is explicitly calculated (in Tables 4.1-4.21) in the total value of agricultural production.

II. Total value of consumption (at farm gate): Consumption of all commodities domestically produced valued at farm gate prices, and estimated by increasing the value of consumption (at farm gate) of the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of agricultural production $[(II.1) / (I.1) \times 100]$.

II.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the value of consumption (at farm gate prices) of the MPS commodities as indicated in Tables 4.1-4.21.

III.1 Producer Support Estimate (PSE): Associated with total agricultural production, i.e. for all commodities domestically produced [Sum of A to G; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit or explicit tax on producers].

A. Support based on commodity outputs

A.1. Market Price Support: On quantities domestically produced (excluding for on-farm feed use -- excess feed cost) of all agricultural commodities, estimated by increasing the MPS for the MPS commodities (sum of the MPS for the MPS commodities listed in the rows below) according to their share in the total value of agricultural production $[(\Sigma \text{MPS commodities}) / (I.1) \times 100]$.

A.2. Payments based on output

Aid to small cereal producers

Period: 1986-92

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1031 in the 1995 EC Budget.

Payment per tonne to small cereal producers.

Transfers attributed to common wheat, durum wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats and rice SCTs according to their share in the value of cereal production because expenditures by commodity are not available (respectively Tables 3.1.A, 3.1.B, 3.12, 3.2.A, 3.2.B, 3.2.C, 3.3).

Production and payment limits NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for Indica rice

Period: 1991-93

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1857 in the 1996 EC Budget

Payment per tonne to encourage rice growers to switch from the traditional round/medium grain production to certain varieties of rice of the Indica type (Reg. 1418/76, Art. 8.a; Reg. 3878/87; Reg. 2580/88).

Transfers included in the Rice SCT (Table 3.3).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other intervention for rice

Period: 1986-92

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1859 in the 1998 EC Budget

Degressive production-linked payment to Portuguese rice producers, based on the previous year's production.

Transfers included in the Rice SCT (Table 3.3)

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for colza and rapeseed, sunflower seed, soybeans, flaxseed and other oilseeds

Period: 1986-91 except flaxseed and other aid for oilseeds: 1986-92

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-126 in the 1992 EC Budget

Deficiency payments per tonne paid through oilseed crushers in place until 1991. There was no ceiling to the total amount of payments which an individual farmer may receive, nor was there a limit for the EU as a whole to the total quantities of oilseeds eligible for payments. Maximum guaranteed quantities (MGQs), or production ceilings, were introduced in 1982/83 for rapeseed, 1984/85 for sunflower seed and 1987/88 for soybeans.

Transfers included respectively in the Soybean, Rapeseeds or Sunflower SCT (Tables 3.3.A, 3.3.B, 3.3.C).

Production and payment limits: YES because of MGQs; Variable payment rates: YES because it is a deficiency payment; Input constraints: NO;

Production aid for dried peas and field beans

Period: 1986-2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-131 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 01 in the 2004 EC Budget

Flat rate payments per tonne of fodder subject to a maximum guaranteed area (MGA) (Reg. 1577/96)

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: YES because of MGA; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for fibre flax

Period: 1986-2002

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1.1400 in the 1998 EC Budget

Production aid (paid per hectare harvested). From 2001/02, fibre flax and hemp entered in the arable crop regime (Reg. 1308/70).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for hemp

Period: 1986-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1402 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 07 01 in the 2004 EC Budget

Production aid per hectare of harvested area.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Seed payments

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-180 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 02 in the 2004 Budget

Payment per tonne to seed establishments, seed breeders or seed growers (Reg. 2358/71). From 2005, Member States can decide to integrate the payment in the single payment or not.

Transfers attributed to common wheat, durum wheat, maize, barley, oats, rice, soybeans, rapeseed, sunflower and other SCTs. Payments to cereals (oilseeds) are allocated to individual cereals (oilseeds) according to their share in the value of cereal (oilseed) production because expenditures by commodity are not available (respectively Tables 3.1.A, 3.1.B, 3.12, 3.2.A, 3.2.B, 3.2.C, 3.3, 3.4.A, 3.4.B, 3.4.C, 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for starch potatoes

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 03 02 18 in the 2007 EC Budget

Fixed payment per tonne of potatoes intended for the manufacture of potato starch (Reg. (EC) 1782/2003).

The aid should only be paid in respect of the quantity of potatoes covered by a cultivation contract within the limit of the quota set in Reg. (EC) 1868/94.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of cross-compliance.

Payments for olive oil

Period: 1986-2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1210 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 06 02 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 21 in the 2007 EC Budget

Production aid per tonne to olive producers, subject to a National Guaranteed Quantity (NGQ). From 2005, at least 60% of the payment in 2000-02 enters the single payment; the rest is paid per hectare of olive groves.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the NGQ; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for silkworms

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-142 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 07 03 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 28 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments per box of eggs produced successfully.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Premiums for tobacco before 1992

Period: 1986-1991

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-171 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment per kilo of raw leaf tobacco paid directly to growers who have signed a European cultivation contract, but member States may choose to pay it via the first processor.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Premiums for tobacco from 1992

Period: From 1992

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-171 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 10 01 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 22 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per kilo of raw leaf tobacco paid directly to growers who have signed a European cultivation contract, but member States may choose to pay it via the first processor. Since 1993, there is a production limit (maximum guarantee threshold for the whole EU set at 350 000 tonnes).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the maximum guarantee threshold; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Conversion premium (tobacco)

Period: 1991-96

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-173 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment per tonne for the conversion of certain tobacco varieties to other varieties or agricultural products.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payment per tonne for on-farm stockholding of honey

Period: From 1995

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-2513 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3230 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment per tonne for on-farm stockholding of honey (Reg. 2019/93) (Aegean Islands).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for pineapple in the Açores

Period: From 2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget Item 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget (POSEIMA)

Payment per tonne of pineapple produced in the Açores (POSEIMA).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for bananas

Period: From 1992

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-1508 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 05 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 30 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per tonne to compensate EU producers for the loss of income that may arise from the application of the EU import arrangements for bananas, subject to a maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) of 854 000 tonnes. The payment is calculated as the difference between average prices in 1991 (640 EUR/tonne) and average current prices.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the MGQ; Variable payment rates: YES because it is calculated as a deficiency payment; Input constraints: NO.

Agri-monetary aid (45%)

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-390 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 06/05 02 12 03+04 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 04 00 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments to farmers, processors and traders in countries with strong currencies following the 1995 reform of the agri-monetary system (Reg. 2611/95); subject to a ceiling per country, degressive and temporary (three years). As a result of the introduction of the single currency on 1 January 1999, the agri-monetary

system was reformed involving, in particular the abolition of the "green rate" and the introduction of transitional measures to deal with compensation for reduction in income arising from the introduction of euro to all EU Members (Reg. 2800/98; Reg. 3813/98). As disaggregated data are not available, information from EU Members was used to allocate the payments to different categories. 45% are allocated under A.2. (payments based on output), 35% under B.1 (payments based on variable input use), 10% under K (infrastructure) and 10% under L (marketing).

Transfers attributed to common wheat, durum wheat, maize, barley, oats, rice, soybeans, rapeseed, sunflower, milk and other SCTs. Payments are allocated to individual commodity according to their share in the value of total production of these commodities because expenditures by commodity are not available (respectively Tables 3.1.A, 3.1.B, 3.12, 3.2.A, 3.2.B, 3.2.C, 3.3, 3.4.A, 3.4.B, 3.4.C, 3.5, 3.6, 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it compensates for exchange rates fluctuations; Input constraints: NO.

Agrimonetary compensation: National expenditures

Period: 2000-01

EU co-Financed: Yes.

Countries: United Kingdom

Payments to farmers (per tonne) resulting from euro/sterling fluctuations in years 2000 and 2001 (EU Reg. 2799/98, 2800/98).

Transfers attributed to common wheat, durum wheat, maize, barley, oats, rice, soybeans, rapeseed, sunflower, sugar beet, milk and other SCTs. Payments are allocated to individual commodity according to their share in the value of total production of these commodities because expenditures by commodity are not available (respectively Tables 3.1.A, 3.1.B, 3.12, 3.2.A, 3.2.B, 3.2.C, 3.3, 3.4.A, 3.4.B, 3.4.C, 3.5, 3.6, 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it compensates for exchange rates fluctuations; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for wheat: National expenditures

Period: 2004-05

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Hungary

Payments per tonne of wheat meeting a specific quality standard.

Transfers included in the Common wheat SCT (Table 3.1.A).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for maize: National expenditures

Period: 2004-05

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Hungary

Payments per tonne of maize meeting a specific quality standard.

Transfers included in the Maize SCT (Table 3.2.A).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National subsidies for sugar beet for processing: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Hungary, Lithuania, Romania

Payment per tonne of sugar beet for processing.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT (Table 3.5).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the sugar quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National subsidies to soybeans: National expenditures

Period: From 2008

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Romania

Payment per tonne of soybeans.

Transfers included in the Soybean SCT (Table 3.4C).

Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for potatoes (incl. seed): National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Malta

Payment per tonne of potato or potato seed. In the United Kingdom, this was a deficiency payment (1992-94) to registered producers on authorised "quota" areas; operated by the Marketing Board, which should be in the category below (national deficiency payment for potatoes).

The UK payment should be in the category below.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of quota areas; Variable payment rates: NO (except UK);

Input constraints: NO.

National deficiency payment for potatoes: National expenditures

Period: 1992-94

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: United Kingdom

See above.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of quota areas; Variable payment rates: YES because it is a deficiency payment; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for wine: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Hungary, Malta

Payment per litre of wine.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National production aid for olive oil: National expenditures

Period: 2005-06, 2008

EU co-Financed: Yes (CMO).

Countries: Slovenia

Payment per tonne of olive oil (top-up payment).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the National Guaranteed Quantity; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for other crop products: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-Financed: No in EU15; yes from RDR funds in some new member states.

Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, Romania

Payment per tonne: cotton in Bulgaria, raisin, water melons and cotton in Greece; apples in Hungary, flax in Lithuania; tomatoes for processing, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables in Malta; top-up payments for seeds in Slovenia (CMO).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for other livestock products: National expenditures

Period: From 2007

EU co-Financed: No in EU15; yes from RDR funds in some new member states.

Countries: Bulgaria

Subsidy for sold quantity of bee honey.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Dairy premium and supplement to dairy premium

Period: 2004-06, 2008

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items 05 03 01 10 and 05 03 01 11 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 16 and 05 03 02 17 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per tonne of milk quota introduced in 2004 to compensate producers for the reductions in intervention prices for butter and skimmed milk powder decided under the 2003 CAP reform.

Incorporated into the single payment between 2005 and 2007.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of cross-compliance.

Dairy premium and supplement to dairy premium in remote regions

Period: From 2008

EAGF: Budget items 05 03 02 51 in the 2008 EC Budget

Payment per tonne of milk quota (same as above but in remote regions).

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of cross-compliance.

Dairy premium and dairy premium supplement: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: Yes (CMO).

Countries: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Slovenia.

See EU description above.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of cross-compliance.

Other national output payments for milk: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Poland

Payment per tonne of milk.

Milk delivered for processing meeting a specific quality standard in Hungary, discontinued in 2005.

In Ireland, payment per litre to small dairy producers for purchasing additional quota.

Payments to high quality milk in Bulgaria and Poland.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Non-marketing and conversion dairy premiums

Period: 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2060 in the 1998 EC Budget

Under the non-marketing scheme, producers accepting not to deliver milk for a five year period, receive payments based on their deliveries in the previous twelve months. Under the conversion scheme, producers guaranteeing to convert from dairying to beef or sheep over a four year period receive payments. These two schemes became collectively known as "SLOM".

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Compensation for temporary suspension of quotas

Period: 1988-96

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2067 in the 1995 EC Budget

Payments per tonne of milk to compensate for change in quota for producers who had taken the non-marketing and conversion schemes during the late 1970s and early 1980s and who wished to return to dairying, after having ceased milk production for the five year required ("SLOM quota" see above).

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Compensation for non-allocation of milk quotas (temporary)

Period: 1993-2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2090 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payments per tonne of milk to compensate for change in quota for producers who had taken the non-marketing and conversion schemes during the late 1970s and early 1980s and who wished to return to dairying, after having ceased milk production for the five year required ("SLOM quota" see above).

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Purchase of milk quotas (distribution of quotas)

Period: 1991-1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-3803 in the 1995 EC Budget

Payments per tonne of milk to compensate for change in quota for producers who had taken the non-marketing and conversion schemes during the late 1970s and early 1980s and who wished to return to dairying, after having ceased milk production for the five year required ("SLOM quota" see above).

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for milk in remote regions

Period: 2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: POSEIDOM: Budget item 05 02 11 04 3201 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment per tonne of milk deliveries.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: YES because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments per tonne for on farm stockholding of local cheese

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006):

- POSEIMA: Budget items B1-3211-012/B1-2513 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210

- AEGEAN ISLANDS: Budget item 05 02 11 04 3230 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payments per tonne of cheese stored on the farm.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Non-commercialisation of milk

Period: 1986-87

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3412 (Reg. 1078/77)

Payment per tonne of milk not sold on the market.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Stock-farming

Period: 1987-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3222 (Reg. 1944/81)

Fixed output payment to dairy farmers in Italy.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for beef: National expenditures

Period: 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Hungary

Payments per tonne of beef meat delivered for processing meeting a specific quality standard.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for pig meat: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Hungary, Malta

Payments per tonne of pig meat (meeting a specific quality standard in Hungary, discontinued in 2005).

Transfers included in the Pig meat SCT (Table 3.8).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for poultry meat: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Hungary, Malta

Payments per tonne of poultry meat (meeting a specific quality standard in Hungary, discontinued in 2005).

Transfers included in the poultry meat SCT (Table 3.9).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for eggs: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Hungary, Malta

Payments per tonne of eggs.

Eggs meeting a specific quality standard in Hungary, discontinued in 2005.

In the United Kingdom, deficiency payments for eggs, operated by the eggs marketing Board, discontinued in 1990/91 (Should be classified as a deficiency payment below). Transfers included in the Eggs SCT (Table 3.11).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO (except in the United Kingdom where it was a deficiency payment); Input constraints: NO.

National deficiency payment for eggs: National expenditures.

Period: 1986-91

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: United Kingdom

See above

Transfers included in the Eggs SCT (Table 3.11).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: Yes because it is a deficiency payment; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for sheep meat: National expenditures

Period: 1989-2003

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: United Kingdom

Sheep Compensation Scheme, deficiency payments per tonne of sheep meat to compensate UK sheep producers for the shortfall in returns from marketing sheep from areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster in 1986.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it is a deficiency payment; Input constraints: NO.

National output payments for wool: National expenditures

Period: 1989-95

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: United Kingdom

Deficiency payments for wool, operated by the wool marketing Board.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it is a deficiency payment; Input constraints: NO.

B. Payments based on input use

B.1. Variable input use

Production aid for dried fodder before 1995

Period: 1986-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-130 in the 1998 EC Budget

Flat rate payment per tonne of fodder.

Transfers included in the Ruminant GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Production aid for dried fodder from 1995

Period: From 1995

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-130 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 01 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 37 in the 2007 EC Budget

Flat rate payment per tonne of fodder. Maximum guaranteed quantities were introduced in 1995 (Reg. 603/95), broken down into national guaranteed quantities, allocated to the EU member States on the basis of their average production in the reference marketing years 1992/93 and 1993/94. Where the MGQs are exceeded, the aid is reduced.

Transfers included in the Ruminant GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the MGQ; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Agri-monetary aid (labour insurance, 35%)

Period: 1994-2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-390 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 06/05 02 12 03+04 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 04 00 in the 2007 EC Budget

Rebates in insurance premia against labour accidents to compensate losses in CAP payments for agri-monetary reasons (see A.2. As disaggregated data are not available, information from EU Members was used to allocate the payments to different categories: 35% are allocated to this category, 45% are allocated to A.2., 10% to K and 10% to L).

Transfers attributed to common wheat, durum wheat, maize, barley, oats, rice, rapeseed, sunflower, sugarbeet, milk, beef, pig meat, poultry meat, sheep meat, eggs and other SCTs. Payments are allocated to individual commodity according to their share in the value of total production of these commodities because expenditures by commodity are not available (respectively Tables 3.1.A, 3.1.B, 3.12, 3.2.A, 3.2.B, 3.2.C, 3.3, 3.4.A, 3.4.B, 3.4.C, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it compensates for exchange rates fluctuations; Input constraints: NO.

Payments to purchase breeding animals: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No (Yes within new rural development programmes)

Countries: Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania

Payments per animal head for the preservation of genetic resources of farming animals or budgetary expenditures for supporting pedigree and breeding in livestock production.

In Romania, support for artificial insemination of cattle, pigs and poultry.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because payments are restricted to pedigree animals or special breeds.

Payments to purchase seeds: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No (Yes within new rural development programmes)

Countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Spain

Payments per tonne of seeds purchased (high quality certified seeds in the Czech Republic, Latvia and Lithuania; potato certified seeds in Spain). Low interest rate credits for buying certified seeds of wheat in Bulgaria.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: Voluntary because payments are restricted to certified seeds.

Agri-environmental programmes: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

From 2007 EAFRD: measure 214 in Axis 2.

EU co-financing of measure below.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement.

Agri-environmental programmes: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Spain

Payments to encourage extensive production systems using local breeds.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement.

Annual soil improvement subsidies (liming/erosion control): National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Romania

Government aid for annual soil improvements, such as liming (Estonia, Hungary and Latvia); amendment of acid and alkaline soils used for crops in Romania.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Insurance subsidies (crops): National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia

Government expenditures on subsidies to crop insurance premiums. 50% of insurance cost in Latvia.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Insurance subsidies (livestock): National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Austria, Luxembourg, Slovenia

Government expenditures on subsidies to livestock insurance premiums.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Insurance subsidies (All commodities): National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia, Spain

Government expenditures on subsidies to insurance premiums (ENESA and regional subsidies in Spain).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Insurance subsidies (crops): includes art. 68; CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2.Measure 17.1

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including insurance subsidies.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Insurance subsidies (all com.): includes art. 68; CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2.Measure 17.1

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including insurance subsidies.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Electronic I&R for sheep and goat

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including subsidies to electronic ear tags for sheep and goat.

Transfers included in the sheep SCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Water transport allowance

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including water transport subsidies.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Fuel subsidies: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain

Government expenditures on subsidies to fuel used in agriculture.

In Austria, this is implemented as a tax refund, to be claimed with the farm's tax declaration. The scheme has different tax refund rates according to type of cultivation, but it is treated as transfer to all commodities here. In fact it is tax expenditure that covers the difference between the normal tax rate and the concessional one, and should be reclassified as fuel tax rebate with variable rates.

Partial compensation of excise tax increase for diesel fuel with fiscal marker, calculated implicitly by multiplying total fuel used in agriculture by the amount of tax concession per litre in Estonia.

In Germany, lower price for diesel fuel paid at the pump until 2000 (*Gasölverbilligung*). Tax rebate from 2001 (see below).

Reimbursement of the fuel excise tax for 100 litres per hectare in Latvia.

Coupons paid per hectare for purchasing diesel fuel in Romania.

Including regional programme in Spain (Andalucía, Cataluña). Support for using bio fuels in drying peppers (Extremadura).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Fuel tax rebates: National expenditures

Period: From 1989

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom

Value of tax exemptions on diesel fuel for farmers relatively to the standard tax rate.

In France, exemption from TIPP for methylic esters of vegetal oil and ethylic alcohol derivatives. Reduced rate of TIPP for diesel fuel and partial rebate of TIPP for diesel fuel and natural gas.

In Germany, from 2001, the tax concession is implemented as a tax rebate, *i.e.* farmers pay the regular price and can later reclaim some of it through their tax declaration. From 2005, there is a limit to the amount of diesel fuel with a tax rebate per farm (10 000 litre per farm).

Refunds of 70% of the fuel tax paid by farmers in Hungary.

In the Netherlands, this is implemented as a tax concession, with lower levies on certain fuel uses (tractors and machinery in agriculture, shipping). The foregone revenue is estimated by the ministry of finance, at 50% of the total estimated tax expenditure in 2006.

In Slovenia, refunds of 50% of the excise duty paid by farmers for fuel used for agriculture and forestry.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Fertiliser subsidies: National expenditures

Period: 1986-91

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Spain

Government expenditures on subsidies to purchase fertilizers.

In Poland, government expenditure covering part of the costs of production and delivery of calcium fertilisers to producers at reduced price.

In Bulgaria, low interest rate credits for buying fertilisers.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Pesticides subsidies: National expenditures

Period: 2007

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Romania

Support for purchasing plant protection products.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Transport subsidies (crops and forage): National expenditures

Period: 1990-92, From 2003

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: France

Budgetary expenditures on subsidies to fodder transport (in case of drought).

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Transport subsidies (livestock): National expenditures

Period: 1986-93

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Portugal

Government expenditures on subsidies to livestock transport.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Transport subsidies (all commodities, not allocable): National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Greece, Malta

Compensation of additional costs for transportation of Gozitan Agriculture and Fisheries Produce to Malta (reimbursement of ferry tickets).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Compensation for losses due to natural disasters: input purchase: National expenditures

Period: From 2007

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Cyprus, Germany

Government expenditures on subsidies to purchase inputs following a natural disaster.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Credit payments for the purchase of variable inputs: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Bulgaria (from 2008), Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia

Government expenditures on assistance to loans (interest concessions) for the purchase of variable inputs.

Calculated as the difference between the average commercial interest rate and the interest rate paid by farmers, multiplied by the volume of outstanding loans for purchasing variable inputs in the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Slovak Republic.

In Poland, government expenditure on debt rescheduling and interest concessions on operation loans for purchasing variable inputs, including certificate seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and compound feed.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Labour subsidy (annual leave, outside help, day-off): National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia

Government expenditures on subsidies to labour (labour replacement, hired labour).

Payments to reduce the costs of agricultural employment, financing a part of Public Health Insurance fee in Hungary.

Transfers included in the livestock GCT?

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Irrigation water subsidies: National expenditures

Period: From 1997

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Spain,

Government expenditures on subsidies to irrigation water (for rice in Bulgaria). From Rural Development Plan and National irrigation plan in Spain (2001-02) [should be B2].

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Subsidy for the collaborative use of agricultural machinery: National expenditures

Period: From 2001

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Germany, Luxembourg

Government expenditures on subsidies to encourage the collaborative use of agricultural machinery.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other variable input subsidies: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No

Countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain

Government expenditures on subsidies to other variable inputs.

In Bulgaria, subsidy for the production of meat (cattle and sheep).

In Romania, vouchers and other payments to fund seeds, pesticides and fertilizers purchase.

In Slovenia, part of the support for beekeepers includes free distribution or subsidies for the purchase of inputs (medicine and equipment).

In Spain, plans for managing animal waste (Cataluña).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

B.2. Fixed capital formation

Investments in agricultural holdings/Farm modernisation

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item 05 04 01 01 in the 2004 and 2007 EU Budget (Reg. 159/72; *Investment* (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 7)

EAFRD: Measure 121 in Axis 1 in CAP 2007-13

Budgetary expenditures on support to investments in agricultural holdings in order to modernise agricultural holdings and improve their viability (Reg. 1257/99, Art. 4-7). The total amount of support is limited to a maximum of 40% (50% in LFAs) of the volume of eligible investment. When investments are undertaken by young farmers the above percentages may reach a maximum of 45% (55% in LFAs).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investments in physical assets

Period: From 2016

EAFRD: CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure M04.1

Budgetary expenditure to support investments in physical assets: improve the overall performance and sustainability of the agricultural holding

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investments in physical assets national payments CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure M04.1

Period: From 2016

EU co-Financed: Yes

Budgetary expenditure to support investments in physical assets: improve the overall performance and sustainability of the agricultural holding

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Farm and business development. Small farms

Period: From 2016

EAFRD: CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure M06

Budgetary expenditure to provide business start-up aid for young farmers and small farms and a one off payment to farmers eligible for the small farmers scheme who permanently transfer their holding to another farmer;

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Farm and business development. Small farms national payment

Period: From 2016

EU co-Financed: Yes

National co-financing of CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure M06

Budgetary expenditure to provide business start-up aid for young farmers and small farms and a one off payment to farmers eligible for the small farmers scheme who permanently transfer their holding to another farmer;

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Farm modernization

Period: 1986-1993

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 310 (Dir. 72/159)

Budgetary expenditures on support to investments in agricultural holdings in order to modernise agricultural holdings and improve their viability.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Investment in agricultural holdings

Period: From 1989

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3011 (Reg. 797/85 Art. 4) and Ch 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91 Art. 7)

Budgetary expenditures on support to investments in agricultural holdings in order to modernise agricultural holdings and improve their viability. From 2000, only in Objective 1 regions, investment support in other regions being funded by the Guarantee section of the EAGGF.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investments in agricultural holdings: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: Yes

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Counterpart to EU support described above.

Includes investment support under SAPARD, National RDP and structural funds in new member states.

In France, it includes livestock building improvement plan, and regional expenditures from 1995.

In Spain, it includes promotion of new technologies, machinery and equipment; Support for buying agricultural land; Support for renewing tractors; Support for buying reproductive animals; Support for horse sector; Support to milk producers to cover the costs of milk controls; Support for pure breeds; Support for disappearing breeds; and various regional programmes.

In Sweden, it includes farm investment aid, investment aid in processing on the farm and land rationalization.

In the United Kingdom, it includes the following programmes: *Crofting Counties Agricultural Grants Scheme* (Scotland); *Agriculture Business Development Scheme* (Scotland); *Farm Business Development Scheme* (Scotland); *Farm Improvement Grant* (Wales); *Farm Enterprise Grant* (Wales).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Setting-up of young farmers

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item 05 04 01 02 in the 2004 and 2007 EU Budget (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 10 and 11; Reg. 1257/99, Art. 8)

EAFFDR: Measure 112 in Axis 1 from 2007

Budgetary expenditures on installation assistance to young farmers. Payments may comprise a single premium up to the maximum eligible amount of euro 25 000 and an interest subsidy on loans taken on with a view to covering the costs arising from setting up.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Setting-up of young farmers

Period: From 1989

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3011 (Reg. 797/85 Art. 7) and Ch 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91 Art. 10, 11)

Budgetary expenditures on installation assistance to young farmers. From 2000, only in Objective 1 regions, installation assistance in other regions being funded by the Guarantee section of the EAGGF. Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Setting-up of young farmers: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: Yes (except in Slovenia).

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Counterpart to EU support described above.

In Estonia, it includes business start-up subsidy in the agricultural sector for unemployed persons (de minimis) from 2009.

In France, national and regional expenditures on capital grants (DJA) and interest subsidy on mid-term loans taken to cover the cost of setting-up.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investment assistance in mountainous areas and LFAs: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Austria, France, Italy, Sweden

Investment assistance to farm holdings specific in mountainous areas and LFAs.

In France, FIDAR until 1991 and Assistance to mechanisation and farm buildings in mountainous areas.

Investment aid in sparsely populated areas in Sweden.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other capital grants: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom

Investment grants to farm holdings, other than those co-financed from RDR funds.

In Estonia, RDF guarantees and loans (including state aid or de minimis element) from 2009.

In France, investment assistance to facilitate the transmission of farms, to group agriculture and other investment aid. Regional expenditures included from 2000.

In Ireland, it includes capital investment grants to dairy.

In Latvia, it includes national support for investment in agriculture (2005) and support for investment in agriculture to increase quality of agricultural products and added value.

In the United Kingdom, it includes the following programmes: *Farm Conservation Grant Scheme* (national), *Agricultural Improvement Scheme* (national), *Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme* and *Additional benefits under Agriculture and Horticulture Development Scheme*, *Farm Structures*, *Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Programme*, *Northern Ireland Agricultural Development Operational Programme*, *Sub-Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development*.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other interest concessions: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain Sweden, United Kingdom

Interest concessions on loans to farmers, other than those co-financed from RDR funds.

In the Czech Republic, it is calculated as the difference between the average commercial interest rate and the interest rate paid by farmers, multiplied by the volume of outstanding loans for investment, including commercial bank loans provided under several programmes of the *State Guarantee Fund for Farming and Forestry* SGFFF.

Includes interest concession on disaster loans in France.

Includes aid to pig producers in border (2000) in Ireland.

In Poland, budget expenditure on debt rescheduling and interest concessions on investment loans.

In Sweden, establishment support.

In the UK, the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) provides a temporary loan guarantee scheme (Enterprise Finance Guarantee Scheme, EFG) which farmers can apply to.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Debt rescheduling: National expenditures

Period: From 1989

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Denmark, Greece, Poland

Budgetary expenditures on debt rescheduling measures.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Meeting standards (manure handling)

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Transitional Instr.): Budget item 05 04 04 in the 2007 EU Budget
EAFDR: Measure 131 in Axis 1 from 2007

EU co-financing for a RD measure to help farmers in new member states adjust to EU requirements regarding animal production (buildings, animal waste management, etc.).

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of the need to meet standards.

Meeting standards (manure handling): National expenditures

Period: From 1993

EU co-Financed: No except in new EU member states

Countries: Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom

Budgetary expenditures on support to farmers to help them meet environmental, safety traceability or animal welfare standards applying to animal husbandry (buildings, animal waste management, etc.).

In France, it includes the PMPOA (Programme de maîtrise des pollutions d'origine animale) and regional expenditures from 2000.

In Ireland, it includes the *National Beef Assurance Scheme*, the *Farm waste management Scheme* (ceiling on income and investment, standardised grant-rate of 40% for most investments), and *Improvement of animal welfare standards*: payments to help farmers to meet new animal housing welfare standards such as

maximum stocking densities, building requirements, etc. The payment is available only to applicants whose gross off-farm income is less than certain reference income.

In the United Kingdom, it includes the *Farm Waste Grant Scheme*: A scheme to help farmers to comply with the restrictions on the spreading of livestock manures in *Nitrate Vulnerable Zones* by providing grants to assist with the installation or improvement of farm waste facilities; the *Farm Nutrient Management Scheme* (Northern Ireland), which provides financial assistance to farmers who are installing facilities to increase storage capacity for farm manures produced within the farm.

In Estonia, RDP support for bringing manure handling into compliance with EU environmental standards. Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of the need to meet standards.

Meeting standards (all)

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Transitional Instr.): Budget item 05 04 04 in the 2007 EU Budget EAFDR: Measure 131 in Axis 1 from 2007

EU co-financing for a RD measure to help farmers in new member states adjust to EU requirements.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of the need to meet EU requirements.

Meeting standards (all): National expenditures

Period: From 1989

EU co-Financed: No except in new EU member states

Countries: Cyprus, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain

Budgetary expenditures on support to farmers to help them meet standards (e.g. environmental or food safety standards). NDP programme in new member states.

In Denmark, includes pilot and demonstration projects (from 2000): Payments to demonstrate agri-environmental farming in order to extend knowledge of agri-environment; and agricultural investment with the aim of protecting and improving the environment (until 2003): Aid to farmers investing in storage facilities sufficient to meet the environmental requirements.

Part of Sustainable agricultural contracts (CAD) in France.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of the need to meet standards.

Investments in the dairy sector (incl. restructuring): National expenditures

Period: 1998-2000, from 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Spain

Investment grants specific to dairy farms (to purchase milking equipment and cooling equipment In Romania)

Transfers included in the Milk and Beef GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investments in the pig meat sector: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Ireland, Malta

Investment grants specific to pig farms.

Transfers included in the Pig meat SCT (Table 3.8).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investments in the poultry sector: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Malta, Spain

Investment grants specific to poultry farms.

Transfers included in the Poultry meat SCT (Table 3.9).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investments in the egg sector: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Malta

Investment grants specific to egg farms.

Transfers included in the Eggs SCT (Table 3.11).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Restructuring and conversion of vineyards

Period: 2001-07

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-165 in the 2001 EC Budget, Budget item 05 02 09 07 in the 2004 and 2007 EU Budget

Established with the Agenda 2000 reform to compensate for the losses in receipts due to restructuring of vineyards to improve the quality of wine as well as a contribution to the cost of restructuring. The former part is paid per hectare, there is a limit of 54 000 hectare per wine year for the whole EU and the total budget is euro 400 million. Concerning the latter part, 50% of the costs is financed by the EU (75% in the Objective 1 areas). 50% allocated to C and 50% to B2.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions

Period: From 2007

EAFDR: Measure 126 in Axis 1 in CAP 2007-14 and Pillar 2 M05 in CAP 2014-20

Budgetary expenditures on support to investments needed to restore production potential and introduce prevention actions.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Improvement of agricultural structure (vineyards)

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3294 (Reg. 1078/77)

Greece, Reg. 895/85

Payments to farmers to improve the structures of the wine making sector.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Investments in vineyards, orchards, hops gardens: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Spain

Investment grants specific to vineyards, orchards, hop farms, or payments covering part of the costs of planting new vineyards, orchards, hops gardens (support to grape, apricots and fruit trees, and for the quality of vegetables in Spain).

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Vineyard restructuring: National expenditures

Period: From 1999

EU co-Financed: Yes (except in Slovenia).

Countries: Hungary, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Spain

Investment grants specific to vineyards.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12)..

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Restructuring in the fruits and vegetables sector

Period: 1987-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget B1-1509 item in the 2001 EC Budget, 05 02 08 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Greece, France and Italy, Reg. 3816/92

Budgetary expenditures on support for the restructuring of fruits and vegetable production. The EU financed 75% of the cost during a three-year period.

Expenditures relating to special measures for the transport of certain fresh fruit and vegetables originating in Greece (Reg. 3438/92) and for the restructuring of the fresh fruit and vegetable sector in France, Italy and Greece following termination of the transitional measures laid down by the Act of Accession of Spain and applicable until 31 December 1995 (Reg. 381/92). EU co-finances 75% of the expenditures borne by the country concerned, for a period of three years and subject to an overall limit of EUR 100 million.

Transfers included in the Fruits and vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Support for the establishment of perennial energy crops: art. 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including support for the establishment of perennial energy crops.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Input supplying in the livestock sector of most remote regions.

Period: From 1995

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006):

- in Madère and Açores

(POSEIMA Reg. 91/315, Budget items B1-2511 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget

- in certain remote areas

(POSEICAN Reg. 91/314, Budget item B1-2512 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3220 in the 2004 EC Budget

(POSEIDOM, Budget item B1-2510 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3201 in the 2004 EC Budget

- in Smaller Aegean islands

(Reg. 2019/93, Budget item B1-2513 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3230 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures on support to supply inputs to the livestock sector in remote Islands or regions.
Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Input supplying in the crop sector of most remote regions.

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006):

- in Madère and Açores

(POSEIMA Reg. 91/315, Budget items B1-1831 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget

- in certain remote areas

(POSEICAN Reg. 91/314, Budget item B1-1832 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3220 in the 2004 EC Budget

(POSEIDOM, Budget item B1-2510 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3201 in the 2004 EC Budget

- in Smaller Aegean islands

(Reg. 2019/93, Budget item B1-1833 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3230 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures on support to supply inputs for crop production into remote Islands or regions.
Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Complementary measures for the improvement of agricultural structures in Portugal and Greece

Period: 1994-1999

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B5-421 in the 1998 EC Budget

Interest rate subsidies on European Investment Bank loans to farmers for on-farm investment.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7)?

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Drainage programmes

Period: 1986-87

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ireland: Ch. 3240 (Reg. 78/628); Northern Ireland: Ch. 3241

(Reg. 79/197)

Assistance to on-farm drainage investments.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Yes because of the need to drain land.

(Guidance) Irrigation programmes

Period: 1986-1992

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Corsica: Ch. 3231 (Reg. 79/173); Mezzogiorno: Ch. 3221

(Reg. 1362/78); Greece: Ch. 3292 (Reg. 2968/83, 2908/83)

Assistance to on-farm irrigation investments.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Irrigation: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: Not always.

Countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain

Assistance to irrigation investments on the farm.

In the Czech Republic, support to investments in irrigation facilities in orchards, vineyards, hops gardens.

In Spain, expenditure on improvement of irrigation infrastructure under the National Irrigation plan. 2.47% of these expenditures is estimated to be assigned to private irrigation. The rest is classified as investment in infrastructure, under general services. Also includes regional support for improving irrigation infrastructures in Navarra and Extremadura.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Drainage: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: Not always.

Countries: Hungary, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom

Assistance to drainage investments on the farm. Regional expenditure on maintenance of drainage system in Poland.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other water management (dykes): National expenditures

Period: From 2002

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Italy, Latvia, Poland, United Kingdom

Assistance to water management investments (other than irrigation and drainage) on the farm.

Support for repair of protecting dike, drainage etc. due to storm damages in Latvia.

Regional expenditure on maintenance of drainage system in Poland.

Budgetary expenditures on agricultural water resource management (Rural Enterprise Scheme) in England.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other long term land improvement: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Estonia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Slovenia, Sweden

Assistance to other long term farm land improvement (e.g. levelling, fencing).

Land reclamation in Latvia. Includes restoration of meadows considered valuable for biodiversity, cut by hand, not used for hay production in Sweden.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain

Investment assistance to restore agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters (fire in Cyprus, and subsidies to insurance against hail in Hungary).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: Yes because it is prompted by a disaster; Input constraints: NO.

Other national expenditures on fixed capital formation: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-Financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Romania, Spain, Slovenia, Sweden

Other support to fixed capital formation on the farm, including regional funds.

In Austria, investment aid to installations producing energy from biomass sources (*Biomasseförderung*).

In the Czech Republic, other support to fixed capital formation on the farm and income tax rebates applied in the case of purchase of new agricultural machinery.

In Denmark, measures for improving the production of honey.

In Slovenia, payments to farms and co-operatives experiencing serious financial constraints to help them overcome difficulties caused by unexpected events.

In Sweden, repayments of conversion grants, horticultural projects and replacement services.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

B.3. Based on use of on-farm services

Per hectare payment against Phyloxera

Period: 1995-2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget Item B1-253 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 08 1513 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of vineyard.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Disease eradication

Period: From 1990

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B2-5100 in the 1998 EC Budget, 17 04 01 00 in the 2004 EC Budget, 17 04 01 01 in the 2007 EC Budget

Government expenditures on disease eradication measures.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other veterinary measures

Period: From 1990

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B2-5101 in the 1998 EC Budget, 17 04 02 00 in the 2004 EC Budget, 17 04 02 01 in the 2007 EC Budget

Government expenditures on disease eradication measures.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Plant health measures

Period: 1992-98

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B2-5102 in the 1998 EC Budget

Government expenditures on plant health measures

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Phytosanitary and veterinary measures for most remote regions

Period: 1994-98

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B2-5105 in the 1998 EC Budget

Government expenditures on phytosanitary and veterinary measures for most remote regions.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Funds for emergency veterinary measures

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B2-5106 in the 1998 EC Budget, 17 04 03 00 in the 2004 EC Budget 17 04 03 01 in the 2007 EC Budget

Government expenditures on emergency veterinary measures

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Phytosanitary interventions

Period: From 1999

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 17 04 04 00 in the 2004 EC Budget, 17 04 04 01 in the 2007 EC Budget

Government expenditures on phytosanitary interventions.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Food and feed security measures

Period: From 2006

EAGF: Budget item 17 04 07 00 in the 2004 EC Budget, 17 04 07 01 in the 2007 EC Budget

Government expenditures on food and feed security measures.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other food and feed security measures

Period: No expenditure of the period

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 17 04 07 00 in the 2004 EC Budget

No expenditure.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Completion of earlier veterinary and plant health measures

Period: 1998-2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B2-519 in the 1998 EC Budget

Government expenditures.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Measures to control epizootic diseases (remote regions)

Period: 1995-97

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-253 in the 1995 EC Budget

Government expenditures.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Transhumance (Greece)

Period: 1986-90

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget Item B1-250 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payments per head for the transhumance of sheep, goats and cattle.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3. 10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Pest control: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No (except in Slovenia)

Countries: Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Expenditures on pest control, excluding administration costs. Control of blast (potatoes) in Latvia. In Spain, it includes various regional measures, e.g. for potato and fruit tree pest control.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Disease control: National expenditures

Period: From 1998

EU co-financed: No (except in Slovenia)

Countries: Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Expenditures on disease control, excluding administration costs.

In [Denmark](#), includes compensatory payments to farmers for loss of their poultry during the program for control of salmonella in poultry (from 1986); compensatory payments to producers for the costs of running a programme of BSE-testing and a programme of surveillance of TSE (from 2002); Compensation payments for animals etc. destroyed as part of the control program for animal diseases (from 1986); and payments to improve the quality of milk and dairy products and to remove the extra costs of veterinary treatment for farmers on islands without local veterinarians (until 2004).

In [France](#), it includes slaughter premiums and indirect aids.

In [Ireland](#), expenditures on pest and disease control, primarily Bovine TB and BSE, net of fees including those received for BSE test kits, BSE OTM receipts, and BSE compensation fees.

In [Spain](#), it includes various regional measures such as subsidies to producer associations for sanitary defence, support to farmers for obligatory slaughter of animals, for disinfection of vehicles used to transport animals, etc.

In [Sweden](#), support to the national veterinary Institute, to distantly located farms, for animal health care and animal disease control.

In the [United Kingdom](#), it includes payments to farmers under the BSE offspring and selective culls, the *Over Thirty Months Scheme* and MBM (*Meat and Bonemeal*) *Feed Recall Scheme*. *Over Thirty Month Scheme* (OTMS) was introduced in May 1996 as a market support measure to remove cattle from the market and pay compensation to producers for cattle aged over thirty month that could no longer enter the food chain. This programme ended 20 January 2007 and was replaced on 23 January 2006 by *Older Cattle Disposal Scheme*, which was discontinued at the end of 2008; payments under the *Fallen Stock Scheme* (United Kingdom), a voluntary scheme to assist farmers with the cost and practicalities of complying with the EU Animal By-Products Regulation, following the ban on on-farm burial or burning; and various *Foot and Mouth schemes* (2007) such as *Additional support for hill farmers* (England): This was a one off support payment for hill farmers in England affected by the movement restrictions put in place to control Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD). This was paid to 2007 recipients of the less favoured area support scheme in England (called 'Hill Farm Allowance'). It was equivalent to just over 30% of the 2007 payment in England; the *Light Lambs Welfare Disposal Scheme* in Wales was designed to address animal welfare problems relating to lambs arising from EU export restrictions imposed in response to foot and mouth disease. It was a voluntary scheme where farmers were given the opportunity, for a fixed period of 10 weeks, to dispose of light lambs for a fixed amount (£15) through collection centres for slaughter. The animals were then destroyed; the *Scottish Ewe Scheme* (Scotland) was to compensate farmers for income losses caused by movement and export restrictions imposed because of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). Some of the additional costs borne by the sheep sector involve additional costs associated with feedstuffs for store lambs and cast ewes, loss of condition arising from additional competition for existing

grazing, and loss of market value arising from the delay or cancellation of sales. Farmers received a flat rate of £6 per head for each breeding ewe and gimmer (female sheep over a year old) declared on the Single Application Form (SAF) submitted in May 2007; the *Sheep Welfare Scheme* in Scotland was similar to the Light Lambs Welfare Disposal Scheme in Wales. It was designed to address animal welfare problems relating to lambs arising from EU export restrictions imposed in response to foot and mouth disease. Farmers were paid £15 per animal which then went to abattoirs for slaughter. Some carcasses were rendered allowing use of skins and fat for biodiesel, the remainder were incinerated; the *Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme* (CSFS) was introduced in 2004 in the UK as part of the GB National Scrapie Plan (NSP) and the Northern Ireland Scrapie Plan (NISP). It enables the UK competent authorities to implement the requirements of Community legislation (EU Regulation 999/2001 as amended) on action to eradicate Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) in ovine and caprine animals on farms where a case of Scrapie is confirmed.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Pest and disease control: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom

Expenditures on pest and disease control, excluding administration costs.

In Ireland, payments for animal carcass disposal [Should be in disease control].

National expenditures up to 1996 in Spain. From 1997, support can be classified as either pest control or disease control.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Premiums for the slaughter of adult cattle other than cows (mainly UK)

Period: 1986-93

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2123 in the 1993 EC Budget

Payments per head of animal slaughtered.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

Programme for obligatory slaughter

Period: 1996-2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2127 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 02 10 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment per animal slaughtered. Budgetary expenditure on payments to producers for compulsory selective slaughtering of animals identified as more likely to have been exposed to meat and bone meal infected with BSE. The cost of this measure is 70% co-financed by the Community budget

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

Exceptional support measures for beef and veal

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-2126 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 02 09 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 02 13 03 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per head granted in the context of eradicating BSE for the slaughter and destruction of animals, in particular culled animals in the United Kingdom, Portugal and France. The member States concerned bear 30% of the costs and the remaining are financed by the Community budget

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

(Guidance) Northern Ireland programme (beef)

Period: 1986-91

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3261 (Reg. 1942/81)

Budgetary expenditures.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

Exceptional support measures for pig meat

Period: 1994-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2302 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 15 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment per head of animal slaughtered due to swine fever outbreak (e.g. in 1996).

Transfers included in the Pig meat SCT (Table 3.8).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

Premiums for the slaughter of cattle (disease eradication): National expenditures

Period: From 1996

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Portugal, Spain

Payment per animal slaughtered to eradicate a disease (BSE).

Over Thirty Month Scheme, Older Cattle Disposal Scheme (OCDS) in the United Kingdom.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

Premiums for the slaughter of sheep (disease eradication): National expenditures

Period: 1986-87, from 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Portugal, United Kingdom

Payment per animal slaughtered to eradicate a disease.

Scrapie Compensation Scheme in the United Kingdom: From 1997, farmers whose sheep develop scrapies were compensated for the value of the animals, which were destroyed. In addition, the total expenditure under the Scheme includes compensation for sheep slaughtered under the *National Scrapie Plan (NSP)*, which was launched in 2001. The aim of the NSP was to increase the level of resistance to TSEs in the national sheep flock, to the extent necessary to eventually eradicate all TSEs.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

Premiums for the slaughter of pigs (disease eradication): National expenditures

Period: 1986-88, from 2005

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Belgium, France, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal, Romania

Payment per animal slaughtered to eradicate a disease.

Transfers included in the Pig meat SCT (Table 3.8).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

Premiums for the slaughter of poultry (disease eradication): National expenditures

Period: from 2006

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Hungary, Ireland

Payment per hatching eggs destroyed and and baby chicken slaughtered to eradicate a disease.

Transfers included in the Poultry meat SCT (Table 3.9).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory slaughter of animals.

(Guidance) Aid for farm holding management (no expenditure over the period)

(Guidance) Aid for farm holdings in partnerships

Period: 1987-88

Guidance section of the EAGGF. Ch. 314 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 4)

Budgetary expenditures.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Pilot projects, studies, etc.

Period: 1987-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF. Ch. 3010 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 15, 17, 19 22)

Budgetary expenditures.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Extension (Greece)

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3291 (Reg. 2966/83)

Budgetary expenditures.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Advisory services (Italy)

Period: No expenditures over the period

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3220 (Reg. 270/79)

No budgetary expenditures.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Use of farm and forestry advisory services

Period: From 2007

EAFDR: Measure 114 in Axis 1.

Budgetary expenditures on support to national farm and forestry advisory services.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Technical assistance

Period: From 2004

*Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Transitional Intr.): Budget item 05 04 04 in the 2007 EU Budget
EAFDR: Measure 511 from 2007*

EU co-financing for a RD measure to fund technical assistance to farmers in new member states.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Technical assistance / Extension: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Budgetary expenditures on technical assistance and extension services, financed from SAPARD, structural funds and national NDP in new member states.

Teagasc expenditures on technical assistance in Ireland.

In Spain, includes national measures to promote female farming women and support for the milk sector; and various regional measures such as support for training by producer organisations, improvement of irrigation techniques, genetic improvement of dairy cows.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Breeding improvements: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Romania, Slovenia, Spain

Budgetary expenditures on breeding improvement services.

In Hungary, 50% of expenditures from the Biological Fund to finance on farm breeding improvement services.

In Latvia, support for the development of cattle-breeding through assessment of genetic quality of animal; measures of pedigree for meat production through support for assessment of animal breeding value and testing, the implementation of new technologies of breeding and maintenance of certified breed males (cattle, pig, horse, sheep and goat); and the acquisition of genetically productive animals abroad.

In Spain, national programme for genetic selection on Spongiform Encephalopathies in sheep and regional measure to improve rabbit genetic resources (Asturias).

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Seed service: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Bulgaria, Latvia

Budgetary expenditures on seed improvement services. In Bulgaria, a payment per hectare of certified seeds of wheat and barley is given to the National Centre for Agricultural Science and its organisation.

In Latvia, maintenance of gene fund of cultivated plants and production of selected seeds.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Setting-up of farm relief and farm management services: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, United Kingdom

Budgetary expenditures on farm relief and farm management services.

In Denmark, payments to cover expenses for substitute labour services in cases where farmers get ill or take in-service training.

In France, one third of expenditures of a plan for farm relief (the other two-third are income payments).

In the United Kingdom, the *Rural Enterprise Scheme* (England) includes the setting up or expanding of labour and/or machinery rings or other farm support services; milking, shepherding or environmental grazing services; farm management or secretarial support and farm relief to cover for farmers' absences for training, holidays or other reasons. This scheme closed to new applications on 30 June 2006.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Land restructuring (reparcelling): National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia

Budgetary expenditures on land restructuring services.

In France, national and regional expenditures to SAFERs mainly and regional expenditures from 1992.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Environmental extension: RDR expenditures

Period: 1993-95, from 2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

EU co-financing for an agri-environmental measure to fund environmental extension services.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Environmental extension: National expenditures

Period: 1993-95, from 2003

EU co-financed: No (except in Slovenia)

Countries: Belgium, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Sweden

Budgetary expenditures on environmental extension services.

In Slovenia, annual payment to agricultural producers participating in organic and integrated production schemes to compensate for costs of on farm control.

In Sweden, per hectare payment for farmers in order to encourage them to draw up cropping plans. It is being merged with other programs and will not appear as a separate payment after 2005.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other national expenditures for livestock: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Latvia, Malta

Budgetary expenditures on other services to livestock farmers (Ear tags and tattoos).

Implementation of pedigree results in pig-breeding in Latvia.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other national expenditures for on-farm services: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden

Budgetary expenditures on other services to farmers.

Interest concessions on loans to fund farm services in the Czech Republic.

Soil tests and implementation of pedigree results in Latvia.

In Poland, budget expenditure (regional) on geodetic services.

In Romania, co-financing from state budget of Phare.

In Sweden, support for extension services, investments in environmental projects, testing of spraying equipment.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

C. Payments based on current area planted/animal numbers/revenues/incomes

Voluntary Coupled Support (area

Period: from 2015

Pillar 1 Budget item 05 03 02 60, Per hectare payment for eligible crops and headage payment for livestock. Depending on supported sector can be classified as single commodity or mixed groups of commodities..

Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance

Agri-environment-climate, area based, based on animal numbers:

Period: from 2015

EAFRD Pillar 2 Measure 10 Can be per hectare (area) based or based on animal numbers depending on recipient sector.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary environmental

Agri-environment-climate area based: national payments

Period: from 2015

National budgets

EU co-financed: Yes.

Can be per hectare (area) based or based on animal numbers depending on recipient sector.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES Voluntary environmental

Agri-environment-climate - based on animal numbers: national payments includes CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2. Measure 10

Period: from 2015

National budgets

EU co-financed: Yes.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES voluntary environmental

Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 12

Period: from 2015

EAFRD Pillar 2 Measure 12

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory

Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive national payments: includes CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 12

Period: from 2006

National budgets

EU co-financed: Yes.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory

Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 13

Period: from 2015

EAFRD Pillar 2 Measure 13

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory

Payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints National payments: includes CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 13

Period: from 2000

National budgets

EU co-financed: Yes.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: with mandatory

Payment to mutual funds to compensate farmers losses

Period: from 2016

EAFRD CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 17.2 and 17.3

Production and payment limits: NO; Payment rates: fixed, Input constraints: without

Production aid for durum wheat

Period: 1986-92

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1020 in the 1992 EC Budget

Per hectare payment for durum wheat in traditional areas.

Transfers included in the Durum Wheat SCT (Table 3.1.B).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Supplementary aid for durum wheat

Period: 1993-99

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B-1055 in the 1998 EC Budget

Supplementary payment per hectare to durum wheat producers in certain economically disadvantaged regions of Italy, Spain, Greece, France, Austria and Portugal. There is a limit to a total area eligible for the payment, which varies among member States.

Transfers included in the Durum Wheat SCT (Table 3.1.B).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the maximum eligible area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Aid to durum wheat

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B-1045/46/55/56/57 in the 2001 EC Budget, 05 02 03 06/07 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 03/04 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of durum wheat in traditional and non-traditional areas.

Transfers included in the Durum Wheat SCT (Table 3.1.B).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the base area ceiling and set-aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Quality premium for durum wheat

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 02 03 14 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 24 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare in traditional production zones provided to farmers who are using a certain quantity of certified seeds of selected varieties, introduced as part of the 2003 CAP reform.

Transfers included in the Durum Wheat SCT (Table 3.1.B).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the base area ceiling and set-aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Per hectare payment for maize

Period: 1993-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1040/1050 in the 1995 EC Budget, 05 02 03 01 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of maize (grain and silage).

Transfers included in the Maize SCT (Table 3.2.A).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the base area ceiling and set-aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for rice

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-1858 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 02 04 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 19 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments introduced in 1997/98 marketing year to compensate rice producers for a 15% cut in the intervention price. They are similar to the compensatory area payments for cereals, are based on historic national yields for the years between 1993/94 to 1995/96 and are subject to a ceiling on the area.

Transfers included in the Rice SCT (Table 3.3).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the area ceiling; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

POSEI- area payments for rice

Period: From 2006

EAGF: Budget item 05 03 02 34 0000 001 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments introduced in 2006 as part of the reform of the POSEI programme for remote Islands (Reg. 247/2006).

Transfers included in the Rice SCT (Table 3.3).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Other measures for rice

Period: 1993-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1859 in the 1992 EC Budget

Special measures to rice farmers in Portugal affected by the 1992/93 drought (Reg. 3653/90).

Transfers included in the Rice SCT (Table 3.3).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payments for common wheat (incl. top-ups): National expenditures

Period: From 2009

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Slovenia

Payment per hectare of wheat.

Transfers included in the Common wheat SCT (Table 3.1.A).

Production and payment limits: Yes like EU payment; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Area payments for durum wheat (incl. top-ups): National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus

Payment per hectare of durum wheat.

Transfers included in the Durum wheat SCT (Table 3.1.B).

Production and payment limits: Yes like EU payment; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Area payments for rapeseed (incl. top-ups) No expenditures during the period

Payments for nitrate reduction: Maize: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per hectare of maize for the reduction of nitrate applications.

Transfers included in the Maize SCT (Table 3.2.A).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to reduce nitrate applications.

Payments for nitrate reduction: Sugar: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per hectare of sugar beets for the reduction of nitrate applications.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT (Table 3.5).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to reduce nitrate applications.

Payments for nitrate reduction: other commodities: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per hectare of other crops for the reduction of nitrate applications.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to reduce nitrate applications.

Payments for nitrate reduction: Maize: National expenditures

Period: From 1996

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Greece

Payment per hectare of maize for the reduction of nitrate applications.

Transfers included in the Maize SCT (Table 3.2.A).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to reduce nitrate applications.

Payments for nitrate reduction: Sugar: National expenditures

Period: From 1996

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Greece

Payment per hectare of sugar beets for the reduction of nitrate applications.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT (Table 3.5).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to reduce nitrate applications.

Payments for nitrate reduction: other commodities: National expenditures

Period: From 1994

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Greece

Payment per hectare of other crops for the reduction of nitrate applications.

Per hectare payments to cotton (primarily), maize, tomatoes, sugar, tomatoes and other irrigated crops in three regions to reduce the use of nitrates. To receive the payment the farmer is required to implement certain farming practices for five years. These include: i) set aside (at least 5% of the area covered by the measure during the whole 5-year period or reduction of nitrate pollution at least 20% beyond that required by the Nitrate Directive); ii) combination of rotation and reduction of nitrate pollution (rotation of at least 25% of the area covered by the measure during the whole 5-year period or reduction of nitrate pollution at least 20% beyond that required by the Nitrate Directive); iii) alternative cultivation of leguminous crops – vetch peas, faba beans, trefoil - on sloping lands (set aside 3% of the area covered by the measure during the whole 5-year period or alternative crop rotation for autumn cultivation on sloping lands (more than 6% slope) which are vulnerable and used for spring irrigated cultivation or reduction of nitrate pollution at least 20% beyond that required by the Nitrate Directive). Payment rates vary by crop, region and farming practice method adopted. The measure is EU co-financed measure (75% co-financed rate) under Reg. 2978/92.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to reduce nitrate applications.

Production aid for lupines

Period: 1986-92

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-132 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment per hectare for harvested area (Reg. 1577/96). There is a maximum guaranteed area (MGA) of 400 000 hectares.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: YES because of MGA; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Per hectare payment for non-textile flax seed, other

Period: 1993-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1044, 1049, 1059 in the 1995 EC Budget; 05 02 03 05/09 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of non-textile flax seed, subject to a ceiling on the area.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the area ceiling; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for hops

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-181 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 03 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 23 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare based on historic average planted area.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the area constraint; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for hop production (incl. top-up and restructuring): National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO).

Countries: Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia

Payment per hectare of hop plantation (top-up payments).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the area constraint; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for the sugar industry in most remote regions

Period: 1997-2002

Guarantee section of the EAGGF:

- POSEIDOM (Reg. 89/687): Budget item B1-1830 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3201 in the 2004 EC Budget

- POSEIMA (Reg. 91/315): Budget items B1-1831 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget

Respectively, per hectare payments for cane sugar, and per hectare payments for sugar beets in the Azores.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT (Table 3.5).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the sugar quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payments for sugar: National expenditures

Period: 1992-99, 2004, from 2007

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Finland, Italy, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Payment per hectare of sugar beet.

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT (Table 3.5).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the sugar quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payments for sugar

Period: From 2006

EAGF: Budget item 05 03 02 23 in the 2007 EC Budget

Transitional per hectare payment for sugar beet growers, starting at the earliest in 2006/07 and ending at the latest in 2013/14. In countries, who opted for it, the per hectare payment may account for 30% of the partial compensation (60/64.2%), for the reduction in administered prices introduced with the 2006 reform of the sugar regime. The reminder is included in the single payment. For the four transition years, growers in Finland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom will receive slightly higher compensation to take account of the regional premiums in their former interventions prices (Additional payment for sugar beet and cane producers)

Transfers included in the Sugar SCT (Table 3.5).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the sugar quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for potatoes in most remote regions

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006):

- POSEIMA (Reg. 91/315): Budget items B1-1831 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget

- POSEICAN (Reg. 91/314): Budget items, B1-1832 in the 1998 EC Budget; and

- Aegean Islands Budget items B1-2511 in the 1998 EC Budget

Per hectare payments for potatoes in Madeira (POSEIMA) and per hectare payments for consumption potatoes (POSEICAN and Aegean Islands).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payments for potatoes (incl. top-up): National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Slovenia

Payment per hectare of potato. Payment to potatoes for seeds and for consumption in Bulgaria. Potatoes for processing in Romania. Top up payment for starch potato in the Czech Republic and Latvia.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Vineyard restructuring

Period: 2001-07

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget B1-165 item in the 2001 EC Budget, 05 02 09 07 in the 2004 EU Budget

Established with the Agenda 2000 reform to compensate for the losses in receipts due to restructuring of vineyards to improve the quality of wine as well as a contribution to the cost of restructuring. The former part is paid per hectare, there is a limit of 54 000 hectare per wine year for the whole EU and the total budget is euro 400 million. Concerning the latter part, 50% of the costs is financed by the EU (75% in the Objective 1 areas). 50% allocated to C and 50% to B2.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the area limit; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Vineyard restructuring (including conversion of vineyards in Charentes and premium for the conversion of vineyards)

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3230 (Reg. 79/359); Ch. 3420 (Reg. 1163/76); Ch. 3423 (Reg. 458/80)

Per hectare payments for the conversion and restructuring of vineyards (first item in Charentes).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for wine in the smaller Aegean islands

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-1833 in the 1998 EC Budget (Reg. 2019/93)

Payment per hectare of vineyard of VQPRD wine.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Per hectare payments for raisin

Period: From 1988

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-1513 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 08 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 29 in the 2007 EC Budget (Reg. 2019/93)

Payment per hectare planted in vine for processing dried grapes (raisin). Maximum guaranteed area of 53 000 hectares.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the MGA; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payments for wine: National expenditures

Period: From 2003

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Germany, Malta

Payment per hectare of vineyard.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for integrated production of wine: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1995

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

ERDF: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per hectare of vineyard cultivated using integrated practices.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to use integrated production practices.

Payments for integrated production of wine: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Cyprus (from 2008), Czech Republic, Italy, Slovenia

Payment per hectare of vineyard cultivated using integrated practices.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to use integrated production practices.

Vineyard improvement/restructuring: National expenditures

Period: 1986-87, From 1996

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Germany, Greece, Malta, Romania

Payment per hectare of vineyard replanted.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for olives in the smaller Aegean islands

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-1833 in the 1998 EC Budget (Reg. 2019/93)

Per hectare payments for olive groves.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Frost olive groves

Period: 1988-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3000 (Reg. 1654/86 and Reg. 3222/88);

Budgetary expenditures on measures for replanting and converting olive groves damaged by frost.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payment per ha of olives groves: EU expenditures

Period: From 2006

EAGF: Budget items 05 03 02 21 in the 2007 EC Budget

Per hectare payments for olive groves corresponding to the 40% of compensation payment that country may choose to keep commodity specific as part of the 2004 reform of the olive oil regime.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payment per ha of olive groves: National expenditures

Period: From 1996

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Greece, Italy

Payment per hectare of olive tree plantation.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payment for nuts

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 02 08 04 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 26 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of nuts for a maximum guaranteed area of 815 600 hectares divided into fixed national guaranteed areas for almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pistachios and locust beans. Introduced as part of 2003 CAP reform (Reg. 1872/2003, Art. 83-87).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the maximum guaranteed area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payments for nuts: National expenditures

Period: From 2005

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO).

Countries: Hungary, Italy, Slovenia

Payment per hectare of nut plantation (top-up payments).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the maximum guaranteed area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payment per ha of cotton

Period: From 2006

EAGF: Budget item 05 03 02 40 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of cotton, corresponding to the 30% of payment remaining commodity specific as part of the 2004 reform of the cotton regime (Reg 1782, art. 110c). It is granted for a maximum area of 440 360 hectares divided into fixed national base areas, and subject to cross-compliance requirements.

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the maximum guaranteed area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Suckler cow premiums before 1992

Period: 1986-91

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2120 in the 1990 EC Budget

Payment per cow granted to any milk producer not supplying milk or dairy products for twelve months; and to any dairy farmer supplying milk or dairy products whose total individual milk reference quantity does not exceed 120 000 kg, provided that he keeps, for at least six consecutive months from the day on which the application is made, a number of suckler cows at least equal to 80% and of heifers at most 20% of the number for which the premium was requested. The transfer and temporary leasing of premium entitlement is permissible between producers.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Suckler cow premiums from 1992

Period: From 1992

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-2120 in the 1995 EC Budget, 05 03 02 03 in the 2004 EC Budget 05 03 02 06 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per cow granted to any milk producer not supplying milk or dairy products for twelve months; and to any dairy farmer supplying milk or dairy products whose total individual milk reference quantity does not exceed 120 000 kg, provided that he keeps, for at least six consecutive months from the day on which the application is made, a number of suckler cows at least equal to 80% and of heifers at most 20% of the number for which the premium was requested. The transfer and temporary leasing of premium entitlement is permissible between producers. As of 1992, claims for the premium is subject to a maximum stocking density limit of 2.0 LU (livestock unit) per hectare devoted to forage for the animals for which a premium application is made (Reg. 3886/92).

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the ceiling corresponding to the number of animals during the reference period; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the maximum stocking density.

Suckler cow premium in most remote regions

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006):

- POSEIDOM: Budget items B1-3201-011 in the 1995 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3201 in the 2004 EC Budget

- POSEIMA: Budget items B1-3210-011 in the 1995 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget

- Aegean Islands: Budget item B1-3211-011 in the 1995 EC Budget

See suckler cow premium above.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO?

Special beef/cow premiums before 1992

Period: 1986-91

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2121 in the 1990 EC Budget

Payment granted per head of male cattle within ceilings set at regional level on up to 90 animals per age bracket per calendar year and per animal (Reg. 805/68).

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the regional ceiling; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Special beef/cow premiums from 1992

Period: From 1992

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-2121/2122 in the 1995 EC Budget, 05 03 02 03 in the 2004 EC Budget 05 03 02 08 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment granted per head of male cattle within ceilings set at regional level on up to 90 animals per age bracket per calendar year and per animal (Reg. 805/68). Claims for the premium are subject to a maximum stocking density limit of 2.0 LU (livestock unit) per hectare devoted to forage for the animals for which a premium application is made.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the regional ceiling; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the maximum stocking density.

Beef payments in LFA: art. 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per head of beef cattle in LFA.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Beef payment in most remote regions

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006):

- POSEIMA: Budget items B1-2511 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget

- Aegean Islands

Per head payments: Additional premium for fattening bovine animals (Reg. 91/315).

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Deseasonalisation premiums

Period: 1993-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2123 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 02 06 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payments per animal to producers for withholding supplies at certain times of the year. When the number of male bovines slaughtered in a Member state between 1 September and 30 November exceeds 35% of the annual slaughtering of male bovines, an additional premium is granted. It is payable on degressive basis starting at EUR 72.5 per animal and is payable on animals that have already received the beef special premium and are slaughtered between 1 January and 30 April. By the end of the payment period the premium declines to EUR 18.11. In practice this premium has only operated in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the limit for the special beef premium; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirements to receiving the payment.

Extensification cow premiums

Period: 1993-2006

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2125 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 02 08 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 11 in the 2007 EC Budget

Complementary payment per animal for producers with a stocking density of less than 1.5 LU per hectare, for whom the special and/or suckler cow premium are increased by EUR 36.2 or by EUR 52 if stocking is at less than 1 LU per hectare.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the limit for the special beef /suckler cow premium;

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the maximum stocking density.

Additional payments for suckler cows

Period: 2000-06

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2128 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 02 11 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 12 in the 2007 EC Budget

Additional payment granted by EU member States (e.g. Portugal) not exceeding EUR 30.19 per cow, and with the first EUR 24.15 chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section. It is applicable on holdings in regions regarded as lagging behind in their development and in member States specializing in suckler herds.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Premiums for fattening young male calves (Calf processing scheme)

Period: 1995-2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2124 in the 1998 EC Budget

Premium for the removal of calves from production before they reach 20 days of age under the calf processing scheme. The scheme was implemented for two-year period as from 1 December 1996, in the context of BSE measures.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

slaughter premium

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-2124 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 02 03 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 09 (calves) and 05 03 02 10 (adults) in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per head of animal slaughtered (bulls, steers, cows and heifers from the age of 8 months; calves between one and seven months).

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of ceilings base on 1995 reference; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Supplementary slaughter premium in remote regions

Period: From 2007

EAGF: Budget items 05 03 02 50 (POSEI) in the 2008 EC Budget

Payment per head of animal slaughtered.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of ceilings base on 1995 reference; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Calf premiums

Period: 1986-92

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2122 in the 1995 EC Budget

Payment per animal. It refers to the calf marketing premium before its amendment in 1996 (Reg. 805/68). Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Early slaughter of calves (early marketing premium) premium

Period: 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2128 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment granted for the slaughter of calves (males and females) at a lighter than usual weight, during two years period as from 1 December 1996, in the context of BSE measures. The lighter weight is determined as the national average slaughter weight for the country concerned minus 15%.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

(Guidance) Beef premium

Period: 1986-91

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3011 (Reg. 14000/81)

Payments per animal.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Ewe and goat premiums before 1992

Period: 1986-91

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2220 in the 1998 EC Budget

Annual payment per ewe calculated on the basis of income shortfall, when the EU average market price is less than the basic price. A technical coefficient representing the annual average lamb meat production from ewes producing heavy lambs is then applied to the income loss to determine the rate of ewe payment. A payment is also granted for goats in certain mountain areas and LFAs if goat-breeding is mainly intended for production.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES as it is based on an income shortfall; Input constraints: NO.

Ewe and goat premiums from 1992

Period: From 1992

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-2220 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 03 02 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 13 in the 2007 EC Budget

Annual payment per ewe calculated on the basis of income shortfall, when the EU average market price is less than the basic price. A technical coefficient representing the annual average lamb meat production from ewes producing heavy lambs is then applied to the income loss to determine the rate of ewe payment. A payment is also granted for goats in certain mountain areas and LFAs if goat-breeding is mainly intended for production. From 1993 marketing year an individual limit on premiums was introduced (Reg. 3567/92). Limits are based on the number of eligible claims made in respect to the 1991 marketing year. Up to the end of the 1994 marketing year, the full payment was granted up to a limit of 1000 animals per producer in LFAs and 500 in the other areas; above these limits, 50% of the payment was granted. Rights to premium are transferable and may also be leased (Reg. 3567/92). Although the payment is not subject to any stocking density criteria, but the number of ewes upon which payment is claimed will be relevant when determining stock density levels for beef special premium and suckler cow premium claims. Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of ceilings based on 1991 reference; Variable payment rates: YES as it is based on an income shortfall; Input constraints: NO.

Additional payments in the sheep sector

Period: 2002-05

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2222 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 03 04 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 15 in the 2007 EC Budget

Additional payments per ewe.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Fixed premium for ewe and goat in LFAs before 1992

Period: 1990-91

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2221 in the 1998 EC Budget

Since January 1991, producers in LFAs are eligible for a supplementary flat rate payment in addition to ewe premium. The payment of this supplement is subject to the same conditions as the payment of ewe premium.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Fixed premium for ewe and goat in LFAs from 1992

Period: From 1992

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget items B1-2221 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 03 03 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 03 02 14 in the 2007 EC Budget

Since January 1991, producers in LFAs are eligible for a supplementary flat rate payment in addition to ewe premium. The payment of this supplement is subject to the same conditions as the payment of ewe premium.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the condition on national payments; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Slaughter premiums for sheep meat (UK)

Period: 1986-93

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2221 in the 1995 EC Budget

Payment per head of animal slaughtered to reduce the number of animals covered by the support system.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Grass premium-sheep

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha of grass.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Grass premium-dairy

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha of grass.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Dairy cow premium: art. 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per dairy cow.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Dairy cow premium in LFA: art. 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per dairy cow in LFA.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Dairy cow premium: National expenditures

Period: 1995-99, From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovenia

Payment per dairy cow. National top-up payments in new member states.

In Slovenia, temporary support to mitigate the effects of low milk prices in 2010.

Transfers included in the Milk SCT (Table 3.6).

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the milk quota; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Suckler cow premiums with no limits: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain,

Payment per suckler cow. Including national top-up payment in new member states.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Suckler cow premiums with limits: National expenditures

Period: From 1993

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO).

Countries: Estonia, France, Italy, Slovenia

Payment per suckler cow with maximum stocking density limits.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the maximum stocking density.

Special beef premiums: National expenditures

Period: From 1992

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom

Payment per calf or adult cattle. Including national top-up payments in new member states.

In France, exceptional assistance to young cattle breeders targeted to the most vulnerable farms, in particular younger farmers.

In the United Kingdom, payments per head of bovine animal for deseasonalisation (Northern Ireland).

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Beef extensification premium: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Luxembourg, Slovenia

Complementary payments per animal for producers with a stocking density lower than the requirement for other beef payments.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the maximum stocking density.

Beef and calves slaughter premium: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Bulgaria (from 2008), Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania, Slovenia

Payment per head of animal slaughtered.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Cattle premiums in LFAs: National expenditures

Period: 1986-89, from 1999

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Ireland

Supplement to cattle premium per animal in less favoured areas, subject to maximum stocking density limits.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory stocking density.

Calf-birth Premium: National expenditures

Period: 1989-99

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Italy, Spain

Payment per calf born.

Transfers included in the Beef SCT (Table 3.7).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Ewe and goat premiums: National expenditures

Period: 1992-99, From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Bulgaria (from 2008), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Payment per ewe and per goat. Including national top-up payments in new member states.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Ewe and goat premiums in LFAs: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Greece, Ireland, Slovenia

Payment per ewe and per goat in less favoured areas, including top-up payments in new member states.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Slaughter premiums for sheep meat: national expenditures

Period: From 2008

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Bulgaria

Payment per head of animal slaughtered.

Transfers included in the Sheep SCT (Table 3.10).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Pig premium (including top-up, and exceptional circumstances): National expenditures

Period: 1999, From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Romania, Slovenia

Payment per animal. From 2004, top-up payments in new member states. In Bulgaria, payment per carcass sold to registered slaughterhouses, which can apply the EU classification. In Slovenia, temporary (exceptional) payment in a specific time period to stabilize the domestic market; granted in the form of a payment per animal.

Transfers included in the Pig meat SCT (Table 3.8).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Poultry premium (incl. exceptional assistance): National expenditures

Period: From 2005

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Romania

Payment per bird. Top-up payments in new member states

Temporary (exceptional) payment in a specified time period to support the poultry market affected by Avian flu (compensation for hatching eggs and chicks destroyed, the early slaughter of the breeding stock, other voluntary reduction in output).

Transfers included in the Poultry meat SCT (Table 3.9).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for eggs (per laying hen): National expenditures

Period: 2009

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Italy, Romania

Exceptional subsidy per laying hen.

Transfers included in the Egg SCT (Table 3.11).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other payments for single crops: National expenditures

Period: 1992-94, From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Other payment to single crops (e.g. pepper and tomatoes in Bulgaria; catch crops, energy plants and poppy seeds in the Czech Republic; tobacco and rice in Hungary; flax and starch potatoes in Latvia; flax in Lithuania; potato seed, oil pumpkin seed, strawberry and asparagus in Slovenia; tobacco and energy plants for biomass in Slovakia; tobacco in Romania).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other payments for single livestock: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden

Other payment to single livestock (e.g. support for beekeeping in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Romania; horses for meat production and beekeeping in Slovenia; in Spain, pollination premiums per beehive in Cantabria and Extremadura, support for beehive production in Murcia and Castilla y Leon; support for alternative livestock and extensive holdings in Castilla y Leon; price support for reindeer production, compensation for reindeer losses due to predators, payments to support reindeer grazing in Sweden).

Transfers included in the Other SCT (Table 3.12).

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Per hectare payment to all crops

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 02 03 10 in the 2004 EU Budget, 05 03 02 01 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of crops including former compensatory and set-aside payments, subject to cross compliance requirements introduced for all direct payments as part of the 2003 CAP reform.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of base area and set aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

POSEI area payment for COP

Period: from 2006

EAGF: Budget item 05 03 02 32 0000 001 in the 2007 Budget

Payments per hectare of cereals, oilseeds and protein crops introduced in 2006 as part of the reform of the POSEI programme for remote Islands.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Per hectare payment for cereals

Period: 1993-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1040 and B1-1050 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 03 02, 03 and 04 in the 2004 Budget

Payments per hectare, calculated on historic regional yields (1986-90), granted on condition that producers set aside a defined percentage of the eligible land (with the exception of small producers). Introduced by

the 1992 CAP reform to compensate cereal, oilseed and protein crop (peas, field pea beans, sweet lupins and non-textile flax seed) producers for the reduction or abolition of institutional prices (Reg. 1765/92).

Transfers included in the Cereals GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of base area and set aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Grass silage payments after 2000

Period: 2000-03

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1047 and B1-1058 in the 2000 EC Budget, 05 02 03 08 in the 2003 Budget

Payments per hectare of grass for silage. As part of Agenda 2000, areas planted in grass for silage can benefit from the area payment for cereals in regions with no maize production.

Transfers included in the Other crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for growing traditional cereal

Period: 1989-91

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-3801 in the 1990 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of cereal cultivated under traditional farming practices

Transfers included in the Cereals GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of base area and set aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other measures for cereals

Period: 1986-2006

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1029 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 01 99 in the 2003 Budget

Includes special assistance to Portuguese producers for barley, triticale, sorghum, maize and common wheat, 65% of which is co-funded by the EAGGF.

Transfers included in the Cereals GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Area payments for arable crops: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO).

Countries: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia

Payments per hectare of arable crops, including top-up payments in new member states, implemented as EU payments (for arable crops in Estonia, grains, rice and tobacco in Hungary, arable crops in the Czech Republic (discontinued in 2008) and Latvia; grains, rapeseed, starch potatoes, grains, rapeseed, starch potatoes and fibre flax in Lithuania; grains, oilseeds, protein crops and flax in Slovakia).

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes like EU expenditures; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance from 2004.

Area payments for cereals (top-ups): National expenditures

Period: 1996-2004

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Portugal, Slovakia

Payments per hectare of cereals, implemented as EU payments. Top-up payments in Slovakia.

Transfers included in the Cereals GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes like EU expenditures; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance from 2004.

Area payments for cereals after 1992 (with set-aside): National expenditures

Period: 1992-99

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Greece

Payments per hectare of cereals, implemented as EU payments.

Transfers included in the Cereals GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of set-aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Area payments for cereals until 1992: National expenditures

Period: 1986-92

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Greece

Payments per hectare of cereals, implemented as EU payments.

Transfers included in the Cereals GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO

Set aside related to per hectare aid: National expenditures

Period: 1989-2001, From 2005

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom

Payments per hectare of crop land set aside, implemented as EU payments.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of set-aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory set-aside.

Payments for seed production: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Slovenia

Top-up payments per hectare of crops for seed production. Includes per hectare support for the development of organic seed farming in Latvia.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory because of the constraints associated with the production of certified seeds.

Per hectare payments for oilseeds

Period: 1992-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-126 in the 1993 EC Budget, B1-1042, B1-1052 and B1-1079 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 03 03 in the 2003 Budget.

Payment per hectare of rapeseeds, sunflower seeds and soybeans. Same as payments for cereals introduced in 1992.

Transfers included in the Oilseeds GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of base area and set aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Per hectare payments for peas, beans and lupins

Period: 1993-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1043, B1-1053 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 03 04 in the 2003 Budget.

Payment per hectare of protein crops. Same as payments for cereals and oilseeds introduced in 1992.

Transfers included in the Protein crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of base area and set aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments for protein crops

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 02 03 12 in the 2005 EC Budget, 05 03 02 25 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare of protein crops for a maximum guaranteed area of 1.4 million hectares, introduced as part of the 2003 CAP reform.

Transfers included in the Protein crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of maximum guaranteed area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Area payments for protein crops (incl. top-ups): National expenditures

Period: From 2005

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Cyprus, Slovenia

Top-up payments per hectare of protein crops.

Transfers included in the Protein crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of base area and set aside requirements;; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Regional payment for crops (drying aid)

Period: 2004-05

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 02 03 11 in the 2005 EC Budget, 05 03 02 02 in the 2007 EC Budget

Supplementary payment per hectare of crops to farmers in Nordic regions for drying aid, introduced as part of the 2003 CAP reform.

Transfers included in the Cereals GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of maximum guaranteed area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Payments for energy crops

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 02 03 13 in the 2005 EC Budget 05 03 02 27 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare outside set-aside provisions for a maximum guaranteed area of 1.5 million hectares, introduced as part of the 2003 CAP reform.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of maximum guaranteed area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Area aid - energy crops: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes (CMO)

Countries: Hungary, Slovenia

Payments per hectare of arable crops grown for energy production purpose.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of base area and set aside requirements;; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Set-aside related to per hectare aid

Period: 1993-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1060 (or B1-40) in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 03 09 in the 2004 Budget

Payments for set-aside area related to per hectare compensatory payments, determined by multiplying the fixed amount per tonne by the regional cereals reference yields (average yield of the 1986-90 period) and the area set-aside. This area may either be used for non-food purposes or taken out of production, with the possibility of rotation, afforested or used for non-agricultural purposes.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the base area and set-aside requirement; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory set-aside.

Temporary and Five year set-aside

Period: 1991-93 and 1988-2003 respectively

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1061 and B1-1062 (B1-400 and 401) in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 03 09 in the 2004 Budget

Payment per hectare of land set-aside under EC Reg. 2078/92 to cereal producers, based on their historical base acreage. The arable land set-aside for a minimum of 5 years or 20 years (long term set-aside) may either be used for non-food purposes, left fallow, with the possibility of rotation, afforested or used for non-agricultural purposes.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the base area and set-aside requirement; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the time limit and constraints on land use.

Measures to improve fruit and vegetable production

Period: 1990-98

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1505 in the 1995 Budget

Payment per hectare for grubbing-up of apple, pear, peach and nectarine trees. There is a limit of 10 000 hectares of apple and pear trees and 10 000 hectares of peach and nectarine trees and the average aid is EUR 4600 per hectare.

Transfers included in the Fruits and Vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the base area; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Transitional fruit and vegetable payment-tomatoes

Period: from 2008

EAGF: Budget Item 05 03 02 41 in the 2009 EC Budget

Payment per ha. As part of the fruit and vegetable reform implemented on 1 January 2008, Member states are allowed to apply transitional payments for tomatoes, for a four-year transitional period (2008-2011), provided that the commodity-specific proportion of the payment does not exceed 50% of the national ceiling. Transfers included in the fruits and vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Transitional fruit and veg payment- other products than tomatoes

Period: from 2008

EAGF: Budget Item 05 03 02 42 in the 2009 EC Budget

Payment per ha. As part of the fruit and vegetable reform implemented on 1 January 2008, Member states are allowed to apply transitional payments for non-annual crops, for five years, provided that after 31 December 2010, the commodity-specific proportion does not exceed 75% of the national ceiling.

Transfers included in the fruits and vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Transitional soft fruit payment

Period: from 2008

EAGF: Budget Item 05 03 02 43 in the 2009 EC Budget

Payment per ha. As part of the fruit and vegetable reform implemented on 1 January 2008, producers of strawberries and raspberries for processing are granted a transitional direct payment worth EUR 230 (USD 336) per hectare for maximum period of five years for a set number of hectares.

Transfers included in the fruits and vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Payments to fruits and vegetables in remote regions

Period: from 2008

EAGF: Budget items 05 03 02 50 (POSEI) in the 2008 EC Budget

Payment per ha of fruits and vegetables in remote Islands..

Transfers included in the fruits and vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Payments to floriculture: art. 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha in floriculture.

Transfers included in the Other GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

(Guidance) Set-aside

Period: 1987-92

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 390 (Reg. 797/85) and Ch. 22 200 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 2)

Payment per hectare of land set-aside.

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because of the base area and set-aside requirement; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the constraints on land use.

(Guidance) Extensification

Period: 1992-1993

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 3)

Payments to sheep and cattle producers per livestock unit removed from production for achieving extensification.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT (should be ruminants).

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the need to remove animals for extensification

(Guidance) Programme D.O.M.

Period: 1986-1990

Guidance section of the EAGGF. Ch. 3 235 (Dir. 81/527)

Payment per hectare?

Transfers included in the COP GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary?

(Guidance) Compensatory allowances/less-favoured area payments for livestock (often before 2000)

Period: 1986-1999

Guidance section of the EAGGF. Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 15) and Ch. 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 19)

(Reg. 2328/91, Art. 19)

Payments per animal to farmers of dairy cows, cattle, sheep, goats and equine animals. In LFAs other than mountainous (Art. 3.3), the payment is limited to a maximum of 20 dairy cows per holding and 1.4 LU per forage hectare of the total forage area of the holding. Applicants must have a holding with at least 3 hectares of utilised agricultural land and undertake to continue farming for at least 5 years.

Transfers included in the Ruminant GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory maximum stocking density.

Less-favoured area payments without limits per head: National expenditures

Period: 1986-99

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom

Payments per animal to farmers of dairy cows, cattle, sheep, goats and equine animals, subject to a maximum stocking density limit. Also called compensatory allowances (See EU expenditures).

Transfers included in the Ruminant GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory maximum stocking density.

Less-favoured area payments without limits per ha: National expenditures

Period: 1986-99

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Belgium, Finland, Portugal, Sweden

The LFA scheme also provided for an aid per hectare for crop production, excluding the area used for animal feed, durum wheat, fruit trees (apples, pears, peaches), vineyards and sugar beet and, in practice, wheat (yields lower than 2.5 tonnes per hectare are eligible). Applicants must have a holding with at least 3 hectares of utilised agricultural land and undertake to continue farming for at least 5 years (See EU expenditures).

In Finland, the area used for wheat (Support areas of A and B) is excluded.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory maximum stocking density.

Less-favoured area payments: payments per ha of extensive grassland: EU expenditures

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item B1-404 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 06 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 211 and 212 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per hectare of extensive grassland in less favoured areas.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory extensive management.

Less-favoured area payments: payments per ha of extensive grassland: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Czech Republic, Sweden

Payments per ha of extensive grassland in LFAs (See EU expenditures).

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory extensive management.

Green set-aside/fallows: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per hectare of land set-aside from commodity production but planted with a green cover (grass), e.g. as part of a rotation.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the green cover requirement.

Green set-aside/fallows: National expenditures

Period: From 2001

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Germany

Payment per hectare of land set-aside from commodity production but planted with a green cover (grass), e.g. as part of a rotation.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the green cover requirement.

Orchard improvement: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Hungary, Lithuania, Slovenia

Payments per ha of orchard replanted.

Transfers included in the Fruits and vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance (NO in Slovenia).

Payments for fruits and vegetables (integrated production system): National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No (except in Slovenia).

Countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Latvia, Romania, Slovenia

Payments per ha managed using an integrated production system.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria. Integrated production for fruits, herbs, spices, ornamental flowers and covered areas.

Payments per ha of fruit and berry plantation in Latvia.

Transfers included in the Fruits and vegetables GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Extensive management of grassland: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of grassland managed extensively.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

(Guidance) Extensive management of grassland

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 19) and 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 24)

Payments per ha of grassland managed extensively.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Extensive management of grassland: National expenditures

Period: From 1989

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Payments per ha of grassland managed extensively.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria. Payments per ha for not using, or restricting use of, yield enhancing inputs on grass; constraints on grass-cutting calendar (1995-97).

Grassland maintenance programme in the Czech Republic.

In France, conditions are defined at the local level and include a maximum stocking density, a minimum share of grass land in total agricultural area, the maintenance of permanent and temporary pastures, the requirement to cut the grass (if not used as pasture), limits on fertilizer application, the preservation of landscape fixed features, strong restrictions on pesticide use and registration of practices.

In Sweden, per hectare payments for permanent grasslands, grazing land, hay-making, mowed meadows, semi natural grazing land and restoration of mowed meadows. Support for landscape conservation and biodiversity. Restrictions include no pesticides, no fertilisers and only harvest after a certain date.

In the United Kingdom, it includes the following programmes: *Nitrate sensitive areas*, which offers per ha payments to limit nitrate leaching either through conversion of arable land to extensive grass or through extensification of existing intensively managed grass; and *Pilot beef and sheep extensification scheme*, which offers payments to farmers for reducing livestock stocking densities, per eligible animal reduced paid annually in arrears for each of the five years extensification agreement. The scheme was in operation between 1991/92 and 1996/97.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement

Extensive management of grassland: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha of grassland managed extensively.

Transfers included in the Other GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Restoration of permanent pastures: RDR expenditures

Period: 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of permanent pasture restored.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the restoration requirement.

Restoration of permanent pastures: National expenditures

Period: 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Germany

Payments per ha of permanent pasture restored (setting up stock yards, small water accumulations etc.) and per hectare of agricultural land revitalized for agricultural use (cleaning of bushes and small trees on partly afforested agricultural land).

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the restoration requirement.

Conversion of arable land into pastures: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of arable land converted into pasture.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the conversion requirement.

Conversion of arable land into pastures: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Czech Republic, France

Payments per ha of arable land converted into pasture.

Transfers included in the Other Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the conversion requirement.

Payments to organic crop farming: RDR expenditures includes CAP 2014-20 Measure 11

Period: From 1995

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of crop land farmed organically.

Transfers included in the Crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to use organic production methods.

Payments to organic crop farming: National expenditures includes CAP 2014-20 Measure 11

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Czech Republic, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden (list to be completed for CAP 2014-20 take up)

Payments per ha of crop land farmed organically.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to use organic production methods.

Extensive management of arable land: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1995

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of arable land managed extensively.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Extensive management of arable land: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Sweden

Payments per ha of arable land managed extensively.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria. Payment per ha for not using, of restricting use of, yield enhancing inputs on crop land.

Payments per ha of arable land managed using an integrated production system (controlled application of fertilizers and plant protection products) in Slovenia.

Payments to maintain an open landscape in Northern Sweden and in the forest regions, through support for extensive farming practices especially on natural pasture and in production of hay and silage from grass. The payment is determined by the relation between grassland and livestock on the farm.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Winter cover on arable land: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of arable land kept covered in winter.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Winter cover on arable land: National expenditures

Period: From 1996

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Germany, Latvia, Slovenia, Sweden

Payments per ha of arable land kept covered in winter.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria. Including payments to keep winter cover of crop land; Regional project to protect biodiversity in pasture areas; and Regional project Steiermark (1995-97).

In Sweden, catch crops, long ley farming (to 1999), reduced plant nutrient leeching (from 2000). No pesticides used and the leys must be kept for two years. From 2000 per hectare payments to compensate for the production of catch crops to reduce nitrogen leakage.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Crop rotation: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of arable land entering rotation.

Transfers included in the Arable crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Crop rotation: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: France, Germany, Slovenia, Spain

Payments per ha of arable land entering rotation.

Transfers included in the Arable crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Crop rotation: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha of land entering rotation.

Transfers included in the Arable crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Sustainable animal breeding: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per animal raised using sustainable practices.

Transfers included in the Ruminants GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Sustainable animal breeding: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Slovenia

A mix of payments per ha aimed at conserving traditional grassland use for sustainable rearing of domestic animals and payments for establishing conditions for coexistence of animal husbandry with large carnivores (brown bear) in specific areas.

Transfers included in the Ruminants GCT [Should be other crops].

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Animal welfare payments includes CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 14

Period: From 2007

EAFRD: measure 215 in Axis 2, Pillar 2 Measure 14

Payments per animal for the adoption of animal friendly practices.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Animal welfare payments: National expenditures includes CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 14

Period: From 2007

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom

Payments per animal for the adoption of animal friendly practices. Support for grazing animals in Estonia, from 2010.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Animal welfare: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per head for animal welfare.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Other livestock payments

Period: From 2008

EAFRD: Measure 611.

CNDP in Romania from RDP funds.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: No.

Other agri-environmental payments to groups: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

ERDF: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Other payments per ha farmed using environmentally friendly practices.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Other agri-environmental payments to groups: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Spain

Other payments per ha farmed using environmentally friendly practices.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria. Payments per ha to refrain from using growth regulators; refrain from using fungicides for adopting erosion protection practices on crop land, for fruit and wine production.

Erosion protection measures in Latvia.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Direct aids for specific types of farming and quality production

Period: From 2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 02 36 in the 2007 EU Budget

Additional payments, which Member states may grant to specific sectors for specific types of farming which are important for the protection or enhancement of the environment or for improving the quality and marketing of agricultural products. They are funded up to 10% of the component of national ceilings corresponding to each sector in the Single Payment Scheme.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance.

Disaster payments per ha of crop commodity groups: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Romania

Payment per ha of agricultural land affected, generally by rain, floods and droughts (to compensate for damages to crops caused by frost and drought in Austria, wild animals in Hungary; to wheat and barley in Bulgaria). Partial compensation of losses for producers of cereals, legumes and oil crops and compensation for area of crops and fodder due to drought in Latvia.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it compensates for losses; Input constraints: NO.

Disaster payments per head of livestock commodity groups: National expenditures

Period: From 2002

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Bulgaria, Germany, Latvia

Payments per animal lost due to natural damages.

Compensation of losses for fallen animals due to bites of cloud of gnats and compensation for (pedigree) animal due to drought in Latvia.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it compensates for losses; Input constraints: NO.

Disaster payments - national, based on losses in crop receipts: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia

Payment based on losses of farm receipts due to natural damages (due to flood in Latvia, damages caused by wild animals and birds in Estonia from 2009.).

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it compensates for losses; Input constraints: NO.

Disaster payments - national, based on losses in livestock receipts: National expenditures

Period: From 1999

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Belgium, Germany, France

Payment based on losses of farm receipts, often due to disease outbreaks.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES because it compensates for losses; Input constraints: NO.

Compensation for emergency veterinary measures: National expenditures: no expenditures over the period

Biomass production: EU expenditures

Period: From 2006

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha for producing biomass.

Transfers included in the Arable crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Biomass production: National expenditures

Period: From 2006

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Germany, Ireland

Payments per ha for producing biomass.

Transfers included in the Arable crops GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Payments to ruminants: National expenditures

Period: From 2005

EU co-financed: No

Countries: Czech Republic, Slovakia

Top-up payments per Livestock Unit for cattle or sheep producers.

Transfers included in the Ruminants GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Premium for keeping farm animals: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria

Payments per Livestock Unit to farmers in mountainous areas (Viehaltungsprämie).
Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.
Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Northern aid in Finland: area payments for arable crops: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Finland

Payments per ha as part of the Accession Treaty of Finland to the EU (Article 142), which allows to pay national Northern aid on a permanent basis.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Northern and southern aid in Finland: aid/unit of livestock: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Finland

Payments per animal as part of the permanent Northern aid (see above) or as part of transitional payments to producers to compensate for the decline in support prices following the accession to the EU.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other national aid/supplement to LFA in Finland: National expenditures

Period: From 1997

EU co-financed: No

Countries: Finland

Supplementary payments per ha in LFAs as part of the transitional payments to producers to compensate for the decline in support prices following the accession to the EU.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because it is a supplement to LFA payments.

National aid for crop production/supplement to Agri-Environment in Finland: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Finland

National supplement to environmental aid paid per ha as part of the transitional payments to producers to compensate for the decline in support prices following the accession to the EU.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Yes voluntary because it is a supplement to agri-environmental payments.

National support to Northern Sweden: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Sweden

This special support, under the national rural development policy, is given to farming in northern Sweden. The sectors concerned are milk, beef, pigs, piglets, sheep, potatoes, goats and reindeer. Payments are based on numbers of animals (or quantity of milk). It is given to compensate for less favourable conditions in the north.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other crop payments: National expenditures

Period: From 1995

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden

Other payments per ha.

Payments for winter fodder in Ireland.

In Latvia, payments per ha of covered areas, vegetables in open area and for some fruit (strawberries).

In Sweden, payments for cultivation of environmentally friendly local varieties of sugar beets and brown beans.

Transfers included in the Crop GCT.

Production and payment limits: Yes most subject to set aside requirements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Other livestock payments: National expenditures

Period: From 1997

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Cyprus, Germany, Slovenia, Spain

Other payments per Livestock Unit.

In Slovenia headage payments for breeding animals granted to support selection program in regional breeding centres.

Transfers included in the Livestock GCT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Less-favoured area payments from 2000: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item B1-404 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 06 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 211 and 212 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per hectare to farmers who farm a minimum area of land and undertake to pursue their farming activity in a LFA for at least five years from the first payment (Title II (Reg. 268/75). The payment rate depends on the stocking density or on type of region (slope) in some countries.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because there are limits to ha receiving payments; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

(Guidance) Compensatory allowances/less-favoured area payments after 2000

Period: From 2000

Guidance section of the EAGGF. Ch. 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 19)

Payments per hectare to farmers who farm a minimum area of land and undertake to pursue their farming activity in a LFA for at least five years from the first payment (Title II (Reg. 268/75). The payment rate depends on the stocking density.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because there are limits to ha receiving payments; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

Less-favoured area payments from 2000: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: Yes

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom

Payments per hectare to farmers who farm a minimum area of land and undertake to pursue their farming activity in a LFA for at least five years from the first payment (Title II (Reg. 268/75). The payment rate depends on the stocking density.

In Austria, the LFA payments consist of 2 parts. Part I is a franchise that is independent of the size of the farm (but depends on the severity of the natural handicap). The franchise is paid for a maximum of 6ha, with smaller farms receiving correspondingly less. Part I payments are classified as F3 (other non-commodity criteria), and they account for about 30% of the total LFA payments from 2001 onward. Part II payments are classified here.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: Yes because there are limits to ha receiving payments; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

Additional aid (modulation floor)

Period: From 2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 03 03 00 in the 2007 EU Budget

All remaining commodity-linked payments in the Single Payment Scheme corresponding to the exclusion of the first EUR 3 000 per farm from modulation. Budgetary expenditures could not be disaggregated.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of cross-compliance.

Transitional aid in Finland: National expenditures

Period: 1995-99

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Finland

Payments per hectare (and animal) in Southern Finland as part of transitional payments to producers to compensate for the decline in support prices following the accession to the EU. It is attributed to all commodities because payments to crops and payments to livestock could not be disaggregated.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Disaster payments per ha to all commodities: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom

Payments per hectare to compensate farmers for their losses following a disaster.

In the United Kingdom, *Weather Aid* (Northern Ireland), paid per ha of affected land and for forage production based on purchases of additional feedingstuff. The aim of the scheme is to compensate agricultural producers for losses to production that occurred as a result of abnormally wet weather conditions in Northern Ireland in 2002. Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: yes because it compensates for losses; Input constraints: NO.

Disaster payments based on losses in receipts of all commodities: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Spain

Payments per hectare to compensate farmers for their losses following a disaster.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: yes because it compensates for losses; Input constraints: NO.

Extensive management of all land: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of land managed extensively.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the land management requirement.

Extensive management of all land: National expenditures

Period: From 1993

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Romania

Payments per ha of land managed extensively.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria. Payment per ha under basic support and for restricting input use on all farm activities. ÖPUL programme consist of 39 measures, some of which are classified under 'C', and some under 'F2'. Those ÖPUL measures that are classified as C all have input constraints, and most are payments based on area.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the land management requirement.

Organic farming: RDR expenditures includes CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 11

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of land under organic production practices or under conversion.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to use organic production methods.

Organic farming: National expenditures includes CAP 2014-20 Pillar 2 Measure 11

Period: From 1993

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, United Kingdom

Payments per ha of land under organic production practices or under conversion.

In Denmark, payments per ha of land under organic production practices or under conversion to help farmers to convert their conventional farming to organic one and to improve the conditions of their organic farming.

In the United Kingdom, per hectare payments to farmers over five years on land being converted to organic production. The payment rate varies between less favoured areas (LFAs) and non-LFAs and decreases over time. Any agricultural land not already in organic production is eligible to enter the scheme. Existing

organic farmers may also benefit when converting new land. The scheme is voluntary and there is a limit of a minimum of 1 hectare up to a maximum of 300 hectares per holding. *Organic Farming Scheme (Conversion of Animal Housing Scheme*, Northern Ireland): The Scheme provides assistance to organic and in-conversion farmers for: conversion, construction or replacement of livestock accommodation including associated fixed machinery and equipment to meet organic standards; storage facilities for farmyard manure; and storage of bedding materials.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to use organic production methods.

Organic farming: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha of land under organic production practices.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the requirement to use organic production methods.

Maintenance of protected/environmentally sensitive areas

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha in specific areas for using specified environmentally-friendly practices.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Maintenance of protected / environmentally sensitive areas: National expenditures

Period: From 1993

EU co-financed: Yes (except in the United Kingdom).

Countries: Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom

Payments per ha in specific areas for using specified environmentally-friendly practices.

Part of ÖPUL in Austria. Payments per ha to refrain from using grass silage in certain areas.

Two schemes in the United Kingdom, *Environmentally Sensitive Area* (ESA's) payments per hectare of land entered into the scheme to farmers to adopt agricultural practices which will safeguard and enhance the rural environment and create improvements in public access to areas of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value which are threatened by changes in farming practices. Payment rates in each Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) vary according to local economic conditions; and *Sites/Areas of Special Scientific Interest*: Agreement may be reached with farmers in these areas to manage the land in certain ways to preserve their conservation interest for which farmers receive direct payment based on the income foregone. Payment for management agreements are calculated on the basis of income foregone, additional costs and the need to provide incentive. Income foregone is calculated on the basis of net income foregone by owners/occupiers in changing current land management practice to that required for the benefit of nature conservation. Where additional costs are incurred, e.g. where it is necessary to introduce livestock grazing to a site to achieve the appropriate level of management, a contribution to the cost of this may form part of payment; agreements may include payments for capital works and other one-off measures to restore or enhance the land's nature conservation value, e.g. fencing or scrub control.

Payment of an incentive limited to a maximum of 20% of the income foregone and additional costs to encourage positive management measures to be adopted is permitted. These agreements are nationally funded payments rather than being funded through the Common Agricultural Policy.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Maintenance of protected / environmentally sensitive areas: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha of protected land.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Environmentally friendly production: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha for using specified environmentally-friendly practices.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Environmentally friendly production: National expenditures

Period: From 1993

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom

Payments per ha for using specified environmentally-friendly practices.

Part of ÖPUL in [Austria](#). In [Belgium](#), it includes 95% of national expenditures for agri-environmental measures, corresponding to area payments for farmers committed to comply with some environmental constraints for a minimum period of 5 years. The main measures for which payments were made include: setting up of herbaceous field margin strips and extensive meadow field margin strips, setting up of winter ground cover, maintenance of hedges and tree-planted strips, late mowing alongside field margins, low stocking density, and cereals and maize input reduction.

In [Denmark](#), it includes 90% of budgetary expenditure for *Environmentally friendly farming* (Reg. 2078/92): Payments per ha for using specified environmentally-friendly practices to minimize the risk of ground water pollution.

In [Ireland](#), it includes the REPS—Rural Environment Protection Scheme, which provides payments per hectare with a differentiated rate depending on farm size and location (higher rate for farms with land in designated target areas. Participants are required to draw up a nutrient management plan and a grassland management plan for the farm. Supplementary Measures are also available for Rearing Animals of Local Breeds in Danger of Extinction, Long-term Set-aside of Riparian Zone, and Organic Farming. Expenditures on those measures are not identified separately and could not be classified more precisely.

In the United Kingdom, it includes a number of schemes: *Countryside Stewardship Scheme* (England) closed in 2004 to be replaced by *Environmental Stewardship Scheme*, which provides three levels of payments: entry-level and organic entry-level, both of which are paid per hectare, and the higher-level strand for which payments depend on the options chosen; *Tir Cymen*: whole farm scheme launched by

CCW in 1992. Restricted to the three pilot areas of Swansea, Dinefwr and Meirionydd, the purpose of the scheme is to integrate farming practices with the conservation of wildlife, landscape, historic features and public access. Agreements last for ten years. The scheme closed to new applicants in October 1998; *Tir Gofal*: available throughout Wales, the scheme incorporates elements of a number of predecessors including *Tir Cymen*, *ESA*, *Habitat Scheme*, *Moorland Scheme* and *Farm Conservation Grant*; *Tir Cynnal* (Wales): an entry-level environment scheme offering per ha payments to farmers to meet the scheme objective of protecting and improving the quality of soil, water and air. Introduced in 2006; *Countryside Premium* (Scotland): designed to encourage farmers, crofters and common grazing committees to adopt environmentally-friendly farming practices and to manage particular habitats and features in the interests of conservation. It provides payments for a range of management, creation and capital options. Payments reflect income foregone in changing current land management practice; *Countryside Management* (Northern Ireland): direct payments for managing their land in such a way as to benefit the environment. Annual payments vary according to farm size, the habitats and archaeological features that are present on the farm and the area/length of optional habitats agreed; *Rural Stewardship Scheme* (Scotland): an agri-environment scheme designed to encourage farmers, crofters and common grazing committees to adopt environmentally friendly practices; *Land Management Contract Menu Scheme* (Scotland): introduced in 2005. The scheme offers 17 options to promote initiatives such as participation in Quality Assurance schemes, animal health and welfare programmes and the environmentally sensitive management of habitats. Payments depend on the options undertaken. Some are per hectare; some are per length; some are one-off payment for completing a task.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Environmentally friendly production: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment per ha of land under environmentally friendly production practices.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Integrated farming: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha under integrated farming practices.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Integrated farming: National expenditures

Period: From 2000

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Germany, Latvia, Spain

Payments per ha under integrated farming practices.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Other agri-environmental payments to all land: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha under any other agri-environmental scheme.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Other agri-environmental payments to all land: National expenditures

Period: From 1990

EU co-financed: Yes from 1993.

Countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden

Payments per ha under any other agri-environmental scheme.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Voluntary because of the management requirement.

Payments based on farm income level: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: NO.

Countries: France, Hungary, Netherlands, Slovenia

Payments based on farm income level. In France, two-thirds of the plan for farm relief (other third in on-farm services). In Slovenia, temporary support for mitigating the effects of economic crises; provided to agricultural holdings where the income (gross value added) in 2009 decreased by at least 20% compared to 2006-08 and covering about 13% of the income loss.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

Meeting standards based on Community legislation: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2007

EAFFDR: Measure 131 in Axis 1 from 2007

Payments equivalent to the costs stemming from the obligations or restrictions imposed by the new Community standards

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

Meeting standards based on Community legislation: national expenditures

Period: From 2007

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia

Payments equivalent to the costs stemming from the obligations or restrictions imposed by the new Community standards. In Slovenia, annual flat rate payment per farm to agricultural producers participating in organic and integrated production schemes to contribute partly to costs incurred and income foregone caused to farmers who have to apply standards in the fields of the environmental protection, public health, animal and plant health, animal welfare and occupational safety.

These payments are related to the transitional measure in RDP 2004-2006. In RDP 2007-2013 only the remaining commitments from previous programming period are settled and paid out in the current programming period (mostly in 2007).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

Participation of farmers in food quality schemes: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2007

EAFFDR: Measure 132 in Axis 1 from 2007

Payments to compensate the fixed costs of farmers' participation in food quality schemes.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

Participation of farmers in food quality schemes: national expenditures

Period: From 2007

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Poland, Slovenia

Payments to compensate the fixed costs of farmers' participation in food quality schemes.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform: National expenditures

Period: No expenditure in the period to 2010

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: None

Payments to farmers undergoing restructuring (measure 144 but no EU expenditures in 2010).

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory.

Other national payments to all commodities: National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain

Payments per ha, not otherwise specified

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO.

D. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/revenues/incomes – production required

National expenditures in D

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Malta

National co-financing on payments for semi-subsistence farms described below, except in Malta.

In Malta, ad hoc assistance to full-time farmers. Payments per holding based on the number of irrigated and/or non-irrigated land on farm as of 1 May 2001 for crop farms. Payments per holding based on the number of livestock units on farm as of 1 May 2001 for livestock farms.

Transfers included in the ACT.

Production and payment limits: yes because payments are based on historical entitlements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: mandatory because there are cross-compliance conditions.

Semi-subsistence farms: EU expenditures

Period: From 2000

*Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Transitional Intr.): Budget item 05 04 04 in the 2007 EC Budget
EAFDR: Measure 141 in Axis 1 from 2007*

Payments to semi-subsistence farmers in new member states, granted per flat rate payment per hectare up to a maximum limit of EUR 1 500 per farm.

Production and payment limits: yes because there is a ceiling per farm; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: mandatory because there are cross-compliance conditions.

E. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/revenues/incomes – production not required

Basic Payment scheme (BPS)

Period: From 2015

Budget item 05 03 01 10 in the 2014-20 EU Budget

Payment entitlements per hectare of eligible farm land.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: No.

Single payment scheme (historical)

Period: From 2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 03 01 01 in the 2008 EU Budget

Payment entitlements per farm based on farm historical reference amounts of premium for most crop and livestock commodities received during the period 2000-02. The value of the entitlements is the total reference amount of the farm divided by the number of hectares that gave right to payments in the reference period. Production is not required but possible for all commodities, except for fruits and vegetables until 1 January 2008 when the fruit and vegetable reform enters into force except if a member state chooses to keep the exemption for a transitory period until 1 January 2010.

Production and payment limits: Yes because the payment is based on historical entitlements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: YES fruits and vegetables.

Single payment scheme (regional)

Period: From 2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 03 01 01 in the 2008 EU Budget

Payment entitlements per hectare based on regional historical reference amounts of premium for most crop and livestock commodities received during the period 2000-02. The value of the per hectare entitlement is the total reference amount of the region divided by the number of eligible hectares. Production is not required and there are no restrictions on the commodities that can be produced.

Production and payment limits: Yes because the payment is based on historical entitlements; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: NO.

Small farmers scheme

Period: From 2015

Budget item 05 03 02 61 in the 2014-20 EU Budget

Production and payment limits: Yes Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: No

Single area payment scheme (SAPS)

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item 05 03 01 01 in the 2007 EU Budget

Applied in Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovak Republic.

Per hectare payments applied to the whole agricultural area with a fixed rate, minimum area is 1 hectare. Production is not required and there are no restrictions on the commodities that can be produced.

Production and payment limits: Yes because the payment is based on historical entitlements;

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: NO.

Redistributive payment

Period: From 2015

Budget item 05 03 01 07 in the 2014-20 EU Budget

Payment in addition to BPS to the "first hectares".

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: No.

Payments for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment - greening

Period: From 2015

Budget item 05 03 01 11 in the 2014-20 EU Budget

Payment entitlements per hectare of eligible farm land.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory conditions (as applicable: a) crop diversification, b) Ecological Focus Area c) permanent pastures); Commodity exceptions: No.

05 03 01 12 Payments for farmers in areas with natural constraints

Period: From 2015

Budget item 05 03 01 12 in the 2014-20 EU Budget (applied in Denmark)

Payment entitlements per hectare of eligible farms.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: No.

05 03 01 13 Payments for young farmers

Period: From 2015

Budget item 05 03 01 13 in the 2014-20 EU Budget

Business start up payment. Payment entitlements per hectare of eligible farm land, in addition to conditions on farmer age.

Production and payment limits: Yes; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: No.

Separate sugar payment in NMS

Period: From 2006

EAGF: Budget item 05 03 01 03 in the 2007 EC Budget

1. By way of derogation from Article 143b the new Member States applying the single area payment scheme may decide by 30 April 2006, to grant in respect of the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, a separate sugar payment to farmers eligible under the single area payment scheme. It shall be granted on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria such as:

— the quantities of sugar beet, cane or chicory covered by delivery contracts concluded in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001,

— the quantities of sugar or inulin syrup produced in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001,
— the average number of hectares under sugar beet, cane or chicory used for the production of sugar or inulin syrup and covered by delivery contracts concluded in accordance with Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001.

Production and payment limits: Yes because the payment is based on historical entitlements;

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: NO.

Separate payments for fruits and vegetables

Period: From 2008

EAGF: Budget item 05 03 01 04 in the 2009 EC Budget

As part of the reform of the fruit and vegetable sector implemented on 1 January 2008, new member states applying the Single Area Payment Scheme are able to introduce a decoupled fruit and vegetable payment to historical producers of fruit and vegetables. The amount is deducted from the SAPS envelope.

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: NO.

CNDP-RDR

Period: From 2008

EAFRD: measure 611.

CNDP in Bulgaria paid as the SAPS, using RDP funds (This is allowed in the first three years of accession).

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: NO.

Payments based on historical criteria: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment based on historical criteria.

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: NO.

National expenditures in E

Period: 1989-2004, 2007

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia

Socio-structural income compensation in Austria and Germany.

In Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia: CNDP paid as a single payment per ha (supplement to the SAPS). In the Czech Republic, it replaces area payments for arable crops from 2008. In Estonia, CNDP paid as single payment per ha for milk, sheep and goats and crops and seeds. In Latvia: CNDPs paid as a single payment per ha, for beef and for milk producers; Special provisions for new farmers; Transitional soft fruit payment.

In Lithuania, CNDP per tonne of past milk production quota, paid as the SAPS from 2007.

Production and payment limits: Yes because the payment is based on historical entitlements;

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance from 2004;

Commodity exceptions: NO.

F. Payments based on non-commodity criteria

F.1. Payments based long-term resource retirement

Permanent abandonment premiums in respect of areas under vine

Period: From 1989

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-164 in the 2001 EC Budget 05 02 09 06 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payment per hectare to reduce vine-growing area potential (Reg. 1442/88). The payment varies, according to yield, type of cultivation and variety from euro 1450 to euro 12300 per hectare.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Grubbing-up scheme (wine reform 2007)

Period: From 2007

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 09 03 in the 2009 EC Budget

Payment per hectare to reduce vine-growing area potential. As part of the 2007 wine reform, a voluntary withdrawal scheme taking 175 000 ha out of production offers decreasing subsidies over three years.

Production and payment limits: NO.

(Guidance) Abandonment of areas under vines

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 421 (Reg. 456/80)

Payment per hectare to reduce vine-growing area potential.

Production and payment limits: NO.

(Guidance) Premium for abandonment of area under vines (Prime cessation viticulture)

Period: No payment over the period.

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 422 (Reg. 457/80)

(Guidance) Abandonment of vine growing and wine making (Abandon viti-vinicole)

Period: 1987-90

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 000 (Reg. 777/85; 895/85); Ch. 3 000 (Reg. 1442/88).

Payment per hectare to reduce vine-growing area potential.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Permanent abandonment of areas under vines: National expenditures

Period: 1986-2002

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Germany, France, Portugal

Diversion payment per hectare of abandoned vineyard.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Permanent abandonment of olive trees/hop plantations/orchards: National expenditures

Period: 1986, 199-2002, 2005-06

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: France, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom

Diversion payments to per hectare of abandoned orchard. Payment per hectare for temporary resting or permanent grubbing up of hop plantations in Slovenia.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Buying back of sugar quota

Period: 2006

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 16 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments per tonne of sugar, isoglucose or inulin syrup quota renounced as part of the sugar restructuring fund (Art. 3 of Reg 320/2006). Payment per tonne of quota renounced for diversification measures in regions affected by the restructuring of the sugar industry (Art. 6 and 7 of Reg 320/2006). The sugar restructuring fund also includes adjustment assistance for refiners (Art. 8 and 9 of Reg 320/2006), which are classified in GSSE (structure/infrastructure). Expenditures are split 50-50 between the two categories. Production and payment limits: NO.

Premium for definitive abandonment or reduction of milk production

Period: 1993-97

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2065 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment of EUR 120.8 per tonne of milk for five years, to buy-back quotas to producers who had made a non-marketing or conversion premium commitment (Reg. 1637/91). It applied to reference quantities with effect from the 1991/92 marketing year. EU financing was restricted to 3% of the guaranteed total quantities. The schemes ended in 1997. Production and payment limits: NO.

Premium for cessation of milk production

Period: 1987-99

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2066 in the 1998 EC Budget

One or more annual payments to producers who undertake to abandon permanently at least half their milk reference quantity under Reg. 857/84 and Reg. 1336/86. Production and payment limits: NO.

Premium for definitive cessation of milk production and Other measures

Period: 1994-96 and 1993-99 respectively

Budget items B1-2068 and B1-2069 in the 1998 EC Budget

Portuguese milk producers who undertook to abandon milk production totally and permanently before 1 September 1993 could receive an annual complementary compensation of EUR 17 per 100 Kg for three years. Cumulative financing of the programme was restricted to a total of 75 000 tonnes and EUR 38.5 million over the three years. Other measures in Portugal (Reg. 739/93 and Reg. 740/93). Production and payment limits: NO.

Premium for definite abandonment or reduction of milk production: National expenditures

Period: 1986 and from 1989

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: France, Latvia, Spain, United Kingdom

Diversion payments per tonne of milk to producers to buy-back quotas (Little used in Navarra, Spain). Production and payment limits: NO.

Buyout pig farmers: National expenditures

Period: 1999-2005

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Netherlands

Various schemes offered the possibility to intensive livestock farmers to receive a monetary compensation in return for terminating their business within a given time frame (around 1.5 years). Depending on the sector, the compensation was offered for production quota or manure quota. Production and payment limits: NO.

Buyout livestock farmers: National expenditures

Period: 1995-96, 2000-02, 2006-07

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Netherlands

Payment per animal taken out of production.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Long-term set-aside: National expenditures

Period: From 1994

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Austria, Germany, Greece

Payment per hectare to take land out of commodity production for a long period.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Afforestation

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item B1-5012 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 04 01 10 in the 2004 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 221 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per hectare to encourage the alternative use of agricultural land for forestry or activities related to forestry in farm holdings (Reg. 2080/92 and RDR). Annual payment per hectare afforested to cover maintenance cost for a period of up to five years; and annual payment per hectare to cover losses of income resulting from afforestation for a maximum period of 20 years for farmers or their associations who worked the land before its afforestation or for any other private law person. There are maximum amounts per year of their annual premium to cover losses of income eligible for support.

Production and payment limits: NO.

(Guidance) Forestry

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 20); Ch. 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 25);

Payments per hectare to encourage the alternative use of agricultural land for forestry or activities related to forestry in farm holdings.

Production and payment limits: NO.

(Guidance) Mediterranean forestry programme

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 210 (Reg. 269/79)

Payments per hectare.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Afforestation: National expenditures

Period: From 1989

EU co-financed: Yes.

Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Slovakia, United Kingdom

Payments per hectare to encourage the alternative use of agricultural land for forestry or activities related to forestry in farm holdings (see EU expenditures).

In the Czech Republic, one off payment to support planting, with a specific rates per hectare + a fixed annual payment per hectare to cover subsequent maintenance of established plantations.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Other national expenditures for long-term resource retirement: National expenditures

Period: From 1989

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Latvia, Lithuania

Other payments to remove resources from production.

Production and payment limits: NO.

F.2. Payments based specific non-commodity output

Biodiversity: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of grassland for the preservation of biodiversity, which is not used for commodity production or payments per head of animal belonging to an indigenous or endangered species.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Biodiversity: National expenditures

Period: From 2004

EU co-financed: Yes

Countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Payments per ha of grassland for the preservation of biodiversity, which is not used for commodity production or payments per head of animal belonging to an indigenous or endangered species.

In Austria, ÖPUL programmes providing: payments per head of selected species of endangered animal varieties to compensate the cost of in situ biodiversity conservation (*Haltung gefährdeter Haustierrassen*; payments per ha of endangered plant varieties with many restrictions on the type of plants and on farming methods, which compensate for the cost of in situ biodiversity conservation (*Anbau seltener landw. Kulturpflanzen*) and payments per ha for the maintenance of older fruit varieties that are planted dispersedly, with numerous input constraints (*Erhaltung Streuobstbestände*).

In Belgium, 5% of national expenditures on agri-environmental measures corresponding to headage payments for the conservation of endangered local breeds. Premium to register young horses in the stud book.

In the Czech Republic, payments per ha of grassland with bird habitats for specific bird species; and payments per ha for the creation of bio belts and protective zones.

Support of growing plants of local varieties in Estonia.

Preservation of Biodiversity in Grasslands in Latvia.

In Finland, payments per ha of traditional biotopes (e.g. meadows and pastureland) for the preservation of biodiversity or payments per head of animal belonging to an indigenous or endangered species.

In France, payments per head of animal belonging to an indigenous or endangered species.

In Sweden, beef premiums for endangered/indigenous species (local breeds).

Production and payment limits: NO.

Preservation of local breeds: Article 68

Period: From 2010

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 05 03 01 05 and 05 03 02 44 in the 2010 EC Budget

As part of Article 68 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 73/2009 (Health Check), countries have the flexibility to use 10% of direct payment for specific measures, including payment for the preservation of local breeds.

Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: Mandatory cross-compliance; Commodity exceptions: NO.

Green set-aside/fallows: RDR expenditures

Period: From 2002

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per hectare of any land set-aside from commodity production but planted with a green cover (grass).

Production and payment limits: NO.

Green set-aside/fallows: National expenditures

Period: From 2002

EU co-financed: Yes

Countries: France, Netherlands

Payment per hectare of any land set-aside from commodity production but planted with a green cover (grass).

In the Netherlands, compensation for land value loss if converted from agricultural use to 'nature'.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Landscape payments: RDR expenditures

Period: 1993-96 and from 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Per ha payment for the preservation of a specific landscape associated with farming.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Landscape payments: National expenditures

Period: 1993-96 and From 2000

EU co-financed: Yes

Countries: Austria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain

Per ha payment for the preservation of a specific landscape associated with farming.

In Austria, ÖPUL programmes providing payments per ha to compensate for the cost of keeping open cultural landscape in mountainous areas (grass cutting) (*Offenhaltung der Kulturlandschaft*); landscape payments per ha for keeping animals in mountainous areas (Almen) with many eligibility restrictions; compensates cost of service (*Alpung und Behirtung*). Support for the preparation of Nature protection plan (*Erstellung Naturschutzplan*) and payments per ha for the maintenance abandoned forest areas (1995-97) with many eligibility restrictions; compensates cost of service (*Pflege aufgegebener Forstflächen*).

In the Netherlands, specific payments for services to manage the landscape.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Conversion of agricultural land to wetlands and ponds: RDR expenditures

Period: From 1998

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payment per ha of agricultural land converted to wetlands and ponds

Production and payment limits: NO.

Conversion of agricultural land to wetlands and ponds: National expenditures

Period: From 1998

EU co-financed: Yes

Countries: Czech Republic, Germany, Finland, France, Sweden

Payment per ha of agricultural land converted to wetlands and ponds (constructed wetlands in Finland; interesting biotopes and marshes in France).

Production and payment limits: NO.

Amenities (Terraces, stone walls, hedges, shelter belts, buffer strips, etc.): RDR expenditures

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Agri): Budget item B1-405 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 07-08 in the 2007 EU Budget

EAFDR: Measure 214 in Axis 2 from 2007

Payments per ha of terraces, shelter belts or buffer strips, or per km of stone walls or hedges

Production and payment limits: NO.

Amenities (Terraces, stone walls, hedges, shelter belts, buffer strips, etc.): National expenditures

Period: From 1989

EU co-financed: Yes

Countries: Austria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom

Payments per ha of terraces, shelter belts or buffer strips, or per km of stone walls or hedges.

In [Austria](#), includes ÖPUL programmes for the maintenance of small scale ecological structures (*Kleinräumige Strukturen*); for the maintenance of ecologically valuable areas (*Pflege ökologisch wertvoller Flächen*); for the provision of new cultural landscape elements (*Neuanlegung Landschaftselemente*) and the former "Eco-points lower Austria", which provided payments for the management of selected ecologically sensitive areas and provision of amenities (*Ökopunkte Niederösterreich*). Payments are providing on a cost recovery basis and there is a ceiling for maximum payment per ha.

In [Denmark](#), payments include all the budgetary expenditure for *Establishment of shelter belts* (Reg. 2080/92); payments to prevent sand drift and 10% of the budgetary expenditure for *Environmentally friendly farming* (Reg. 2078/92) that is estimated to pay for the hedges and buffer strips.

Payments for the establishment, restoration and maintenance of stonewalls in [Estonia](#). Payments for establishment of buffer belts in Latvia.

In [Finland](#), payments per ha of wide buffer strips (at least 15 meters wide) and payments for the establishment and management of buffer zones.

In [France](#), payments for fixed landscape elements.

In [Sweden](#), payments for specific landscape features, such as trees in alleys, maintenance of stone hedges, removing bushes. Points are given to the features, and are then converted into area payments. The farmer can get support for investments to, for instance, restore wetlands or meadows of great importance to biodiversity, rebuild stone walls or replant avenues.

In the [United Kingdom](#), Countryside Access Scheme/Set-Aside Access provide payments to farmers per kilometre for access routes and per hectare for open field sites to encourage farmers to provide public access to suitable set-aside land for walking and quiet recreation.

Other countries may implement this type of measures as part of agri-environmental measures, but the breakdown of expenditures specific to these measures is not available.

Production and payment limits: NO.

F.3. Payments based other non-commodity criteria

Less-favoured area payments

Period: From 2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item B1-404 in the 2002 EC Budget, 05 04 01 06 in the 2007 EU Budget

[EAFDR: Measure 211 and 212 in Axis 2 from 2007](#)

Franchise payment to Austrian farmers in LFAs (Title II (Reg. 268/75). Since 2001, LFA payments in Austria consist of two parts. Part I is a franchise that is independent of the size of the farm (but depends on the severity of the natural handicap). The franchise is paid for a maximum of 6 ha, with smaller farms receiving correspondingly less. Part I payments account for about 30% of the total LFA payments. Part II payments are paid per ha and thus classified in C.

Production and payment limits: NO.

Less-favoured area payments: National expenditures

Period: From 2001

EU co-financed: Yes

Countries: Austria

National co-financing of the franchise LFA payment in Austria.

Production and payment limits: NO.

G. Miscellaneous payments

(Guidance) Northern Ireland projects in the cereal sector (Projets secteur céréales Irlande du Nord)

Period: 1986-92

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3262 (Reg. 1943/81)

Information to be provided.

Income aid

Period: 1991-96

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-140 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment for providing degressive income support over a period of five years to producers whose net farm income during a fixed period fell below a threshold fixed in relation to the relevant national average due to CAP reform initiatives (Reg. 3813/89). In force for the 1989-93 period, the payment was limited to a maximum of EUR 2500 per year and per labour employed. Financed jointly by the EC and the relevant national government, only France and the Netherlands made use of this scheme.

Cereals-Other

Period: 1993-2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-109 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 03 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to cereal producers not otherwise specified.

Oilseeds-Other

Period: 1991

Budget item B1-128 in the 1992 EC Budget

Payments per hectare for the 1991/92 marketing year.

Sugar-Other

Period: 1993, from 1995

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-119 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to sugar producers not otherwise specified.

Dairy-Other

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2099 in the 1998 EC Budget

Other payments to milk producers not otherwise specified.

Beef-Other

Period: From 1993

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-129 and 2129 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 02 12-99 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 02 13 99 in the 2007 EC Budget

Other payments to beef producers not otherwise specified.

Pig meat-Other

Period: From 1991

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-239 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 04 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to pig meat producers not otherwise specified.

Poultry and eggs-Other

Period: No expenditures in this item

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-249 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 04 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to poultry and egg producers not otherwise specified.

Sheep meat and goat meat-Other

Period: 1995-2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-229 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 03 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to sheep and goat meat producers not otherwise specified.

Olive oil-Other

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-124 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 06 04 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to olive oil producers not otherwise specified.

Fruits and vegetables-Other

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1519 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to fruit and vegetable producers not otherwise specified.

Protein plants-Other

Period: 1996-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-139 in the 1998 EC Budget

Other payments to fruit and vegetable producers not otherwise specified.

Tobacco-Other

Period: 1996-2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-179 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 10 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to tobacco producers not otherwise specified.

Wine-Other

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-169 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 09 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to wine producers not otherwise specified.

Fibre plants and silkworms-Other

Period: 1986-2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-149 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 07 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other payments to fibre plant or silkworm producers not otherwise specified.

Seeds, hops, olives-Other

Period: 1991-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-189 in the 1998 EC Budget

Other payments to seed, hop or olive producers not otherwise specified.

Refunds processed products-Other

Period: 1996-2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-309 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Other expenditures in the category.

Other animal product aid measures

Period: 1993-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-259 in the 1998 EC Budget

Other payments to remote regions not otherwise specified.

Clearance of previous year's account, reductions/suspensions of advances and residual appropriation

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (EAGF from 2006): Budget item B1-370 in the 2001 EC Budget, 05 07 01 03-04

in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 02 (or 03) 99 00 in the 2007 EC Budget

This item covers the application of Article 102 of the EU Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 under which expenditures are charged to the financial year during which the accounts are cleared. The clearance of accounts by the European Commission is mainly in the form of reduction of payments from the FEOGA Guarantee Fund to Member countries in the event of non-compliance with the EU regulations (EC Reg. 1258/99; EC Reg. 729/94). The clearance of accounts is taken before the end of April of the following year.

Miscellaneous national expenditures

Period: From 1992

EU co-financed: No

Countries: Austria

Payments not otherwise specified.

National expenditures for other farm services in Austria.

III.2 Percentage PSE $[100 \times (\text{III.1}) / ((\text{I}) + (\text{Sum of A2 to G}))]$

III.3 Producer NPC: For all agricultural commodities the Producer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the producer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 4. For each commodity Producer NPC = [domestic price received by producers (at the farm gate) + unit payments based on output] / border price (also at the farm gate).

III.4 Producer NAC $[1 / (100 - (\text{III.2})) \times 100]$

IV. General Services Support Estimate (GSSE): total budgetary expenditure to support general services provided to agriculture [Sum of H to M].

H. Agricultural knowledge and innovation system

H.1. Agricultural knowledge generation

Office communautaire des variétés végétales

Period: 1992-93

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B2-5103 in the 1998 EC Budget

Expenditures to develop new vegetable varieties.

Farm Accountancy Network

Period: From 1990

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Respectively Budget item B2-512 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 08 01 in the 2004 EC Budget and Budget item B2-513 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 08 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Expenditures on the improvement of agricultural statistic systems in the Community.

Plant and animal genetic resources

Period: 1992-99, from 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B2-517 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 04 03 02 in the 2007 EC Budget

Expenditures to cover the management of genetic resources by the public and private sectors.

Pilot project: improved methods for animal friendly production

Period: From 2007

EAGF: Budget item 17 01 04 06 in the 2009 EC Budget

Expenditures on research to improved methods for animal friendly production.

National expenditures on research

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states, including national co-funding of above-mentioned RDP measures.

(Guidance) Farm accounts

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 010 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 9); Ch. 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 13)

Expenditures on the improvement of agricultural statistic systems in the Community.

European farm prices and margins observatory

Period: From 2009

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 17 02 in the 2010 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

(Guidance) Management services

Period: 1989-91

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3010 (Reg. 797/85, Art.12)

Budgetary expenditures on management services.

H.2. Agricultural knowledge transfer

H2.a. education

Vocational training includes CAP 2014-20 Measure 01

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-402 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 04 01 03 in the 2007 EC Budget

Provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture (Reg. 72/161 and Reg. 2328/91, Art. 28).

(Guidance) Community Initiatives (vocational training, REGIS, INTEREG):

Period: From 1986

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 120 (Dir. 72/161); Ch. 3 121 (Reg. 797/85); Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 9, 12, 20, 21); Ch. 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art. 28)

Measures to promote new strategies for sustainable development in rural areas by spreading innovative methods for improving the quality and competitiveness of goods and services; adding value to local products, especially those produced with low environmental impact; improving quality of life for rural people; helping to create jobs, especially for women and young people; and developing and protecting natural and cultural heritage.

H2.b. extension services

Training and information

Period: 1990-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B2-514 in the 1998 EC Budget

Expenditures to cover some of the operating costs and operational expenses (seminars, dissemination of information, etc.) incurred in connection with the training and information activities.

Provision of farm advisory and extension services in BG and RO

Period: From 2007

EAFRD: measure 143 in Axis 1

Expenditures on farm advisory and extension services in BG and RO. EU co-funding.

Training and information in remote regions

Period: from 2008

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 11 04 (POSEI) in the 2009 EC Budget

Expenditures on studies, training, demonstration of projects and technical assistance in remote regions.

Setting up of management, relief and advisory services

Period: From 2007

EAFRD: measure 115 in Axis 1

Expenditures on setting up of management, relief and advisory services. EU co-funding.

National expenditures on vocational training

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states.

Restructuring of agricultural survey

Period: From 1990

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Respectively Budget item B2-512 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 08 01 in the 2004 EC Budget and Budget item B2-513 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 08 03 in the 2004 EC Budget
Expenditures on the improvement of agricultural statistic systems in the Community.

I. Inspection and control

I.1. Agricultural product safety and inspection

Executive Agency for Health and Consumers

Period: From 2009

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item 17 01 04 31 in the 2009 EC Budget

Expenditures to cover expenses of the agency.

Inspection

Period: 1994-99

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-402 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 01 06 in the 2004 EC Budget

Expenditures to cover inspection expenses as laid down in the various Community rules.

National expenditures on agricultural product safety and inspection

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states.

I.2. Pest and disease inspection and control

Office for veterinary and Plant Health Inspection and Control

Period: 1995-96

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B2-5104 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 04 01 03 in the 2007 EC Budget

Expenditures to cover Office expenses for veterinary and plant health inspections as laid down in the various Community rules.

Animal transportation controls

Period: From 2008

EAGF: Budget item 17 04 03 03 in the 2009 EC Budget

Expenditures on controls for animal transportation.

National expenditures on pest and disease inspection and control

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states.

I.3. Input control

National expenditures on input control

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states.

J. Development and maintenance of infrastructure

J.1. Hydrological infrastructure

National expenditures on hydrological infrastructure

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states, including national co-funding of abovementioned RDP measures.

(Guidance) Flood protection programme in Herault

Period: 1986-89

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 232 (Dir. 79/174)

J.2. Storage, marketing and other physical infrastructure

Structural assistance to sugar refiners

Period: From 2006

FEAGA: Budget item 05 02 16 in the 2007 EC Budget

The sugar restructuring fund includes adjustment assistance for refiners (Art. 8 and 9 of Reg 320/2006). It also includes payments per tonne of sugar quota renounced, which are classified in the PSE (category F1) Expenditures are split 50-50 between the two categories.

National restructuring programme for cotton

Period: From 2009

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 07 03 in the 2010 EC Budget

National restructuring programmes are created to facilitate restructuring in the cotton ginning industry and to enhance quality and marketing of the cotton produced.

Agri-monetary aid (10%)

Period: 1994-2002

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-390 in the 1998 EC Budget

See category C. As disaggregated data are not available, information from EU Members was used to allocate the payments to different categories: 10% are allocated to this category, 45% are allocated to C, 35% to B.1 and 10% to M.

National expenditures on storage, marketing and other physical infrastructure

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states, including national co-funding of abovementioned RDP measures.

Measures to assist small farmers (dairy)

Period: 1986-91

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: B1-208 budget item in the 1995 EC Budget.

Expenditures for the marketing and promotion of dairy products.

Market losses, storage, specific marketing actions (Raisin)

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1513 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 08 in the 2004 EC Budget

Various expenditures for the marketing of raisin.

Investment aids to improve off-farm infrastructure or help agricultural development in certain regions (Guidance)

(Guidance) *Joint investment scheme*

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 797/85, Art. 17; Reg. 2328/91, Art. 20)

(Guidance) *Infrastructure.*

Period: 1987-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 000 (Reg. 1760/78; R.1852/78)

(Guidance) *General programme in Germany*

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 000 (Reg. 1038/81)

(Guidance) *Integrated development programme in W. Isles of Scotland*

Period: 1986-88

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 260 (Reg. 1939/81)

(Guidance) *Integrated Development Programme in Lozère*

Period: 1986-90

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 234 (Reg. 1940/81)

(Guidance) *Integrated development programme in Belgium*

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 327 (Reg. 1941/81)

(Guidance) *Programme for infrastructure development in Germany*

Period: 1986-88

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 328 (Reg. 1938/81)

(Guidance) *Integrated development programmes in Greece*

Period: 1986-91

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 290 (Reg. 1975/82)

(Guidance) *Integrated development programmes in Portugal*

Period: 1987-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 3828/85; Reg.3838/85; Reg.2195/85)

(Guidance) *Integrated Mediterranean Programme infrastructure*

Period: 1987-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 010 (Reg. 2088/85)

(Guidance) *Integrated development programme in Northern Italy*

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 1401/86)

(Guidance) *W. Isles of Scotland programme*

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 1402/86)

(Guidance) Community initiatives (REGIS, INTEREG programmes).

Period: 1991-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 21 400

(Guidance) Portuguese programme.

Period: 1987

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 330 (Reg. 3828/85)

(Guidance) Agricultural development in Spain

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3 011 (Reg. 1118/88)

J.3. Institutional infrastructure

National expenditures on institutional infrastructure

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states, including national co-funding of abovementioned RDP measures.

Specific measures (citrus registry and hazelnuts)

Period: 1992-93, 1998-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1504 in the 1998 EC Budget)

Including citrus registry payments and a payment of EUR 15 per 100 Kg provided for hazelnuts harvested during 1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/2000 marketing years by producer organisations which implemented a quality improvement plan (Reg. 1035/96) or an operational programme (Reg. 2200/96) in 1997.

Marketing aid to producer groups in most remote regions

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF:

- POSEIDOM (Reg. 89/687): Budget items B1-1830 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3201 in the 2004 EC Budget

- POSEICAN (Reg. 91/314): Budget items B1-1832 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3220 in the 2004 EC Budget

- POSEIMA (Reg. 91/315): Budget item B1-1831 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2004 EC Budget

Various payments to producer groups for marketing cereals, fruits and vegetables and livestock in certain remote areas; Various payments to mutual aid groups for marketing fruits and vegetables; and Various payments to producer groups for marketing fruits and vegetables in certain remote areas, for processing sugar beet in the Azores, aid for marketing plant products outside production regions, and aid for marketing of quality products.

Marketing aid for quality products in most remote regions

Period: From 2008

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 11 04 3210 in the 2008 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures under POSEIMA.

Producer groups: EU expenditures

Period: From 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR-Transitional Intr.): Budget item 05 04 04 in the 2007 EC Budget
EAFDR: Measure 142 in Axis 1 from 2007

Budgetary expenditures on assistance to producer groups in new member states, than for setting-up producer groups.

Support for farmers' cooperatives

Period: From 2009

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 17 01 in the 2010 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

(Guidance) Mutual aid groups

Period: 1989-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3010 (Reg. 797/85, Art.10) and Ch. 21010-12 (Reg. 2328/91, Art.14, 16)

Budgetary expenditures to assist the formation of producer groups for marketing and promotion.

(Guidance) Producer groups of fruits and vegetables

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3402 (Reg. 1035/72)

Budgetary expenditures to assist the formation of producer groups for marketing and promotion.

(Guidance) Producer groups

Period: 1988-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3400 (Reg. R. 1360/78)

Budgetary expenditures on assistance to producer groups.

(Guidance) Support for producer groups: cotton

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3004 (Reg. 389/82)

Budgetary expenditures for covering some operational costs of producer groups and associations in the cotton sector.

J.4. Farm restructuring

Early retirement

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item B1-403 in the 2000 EC Budget, 05 04 01 04- 05 in the 2004 EC Budget

EAFDR: Measure 113 in Axis 1 from 2007

Payments to farmers who stop all commercial farming activity definitely, are no less than 55 years old and have practiced farming for ten years (Reg. 2079/92). Granted during a maximum of ten years, the payment stops at the normal retirement age of the beneficiary or at his 70th birthday.

Diversification into non agricultural activities

Period: From 2007

EAFDR: Measure 311 in Axis 3 from 2007

Payments to farmers for diversification into non agricultural activities.

Others

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget item B1-409 in the 2000 EC Budget, 05 04 01 13 in the 2004 EC Budget

Expenditures on other Rural Development Regulation (RDR) measures.

(Guidance) Cessation of farming

Period: 1986-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 311 (Dir. 72/60, Reg. 160/72, 1096/88 and 2079/92)

Payments to encourage cessation of farming.

(Guidance) Early retirement

Period: 1990-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 210000-21010 (Reg. 1096/88)

See above

National expenditures on farm restructuring

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states, including national co-funding of abovementioned RDP measures.

(Guidance) Vineyard and wine conversion

Period: 1989

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3000 (Reg. 1163/78)

Budgetary expenditures on wine-related programmes.

K. Marketing and promotion

K.1. Collective schemes for processing and marketing

Improvement of milk quality

Period: 1987-96

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: B1-2063 budget item in the 1995 EC Budget

Expenditures for the marketing and promotion of dairy products:

Marketing plans (Nuts)

Period: From 1990

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1507 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payments to producer organisations for financing quality and marketing improvement plans (Reg. 2200/96).

Specific measures (processing of asparagus)

Period: 1998-2003

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1517 in the 1998 EC Budget

Expenditures included in other (Budget Item 05 02 08 99) from 2004.

Improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products

Period: From 2000

Guarantee section of the EAGGF (RDR): Budget Item B1-406 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 04 01 09 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures on investment assistance to improve and rationalise the processing and marketing of agricultural products in order to contribute to increase their competitiveness and added value.

Adding value to agricultural and forestry products

Period: From 2007

EAFRD: measure 123 in Axis 1

Budgetary expenditures.

Processing aid for beef meat produced in most remote regions: POSEI

Period: From 2008

EAGF: Budget item 05 03 02 31 3221 in the 2008 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures under POSEICAN.

National expenditures on collective schemes for processing and marketing

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states, including national co-funding of abovementioned RDP measures.

K.2. Promotion of agricultural products

Subsidies for rice deliveries to Reunion

Period: 1991, 1994, 1997-99

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1856 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payments to facilitate deliveries of rice to the French overseas department of Reunion.

Specific measures (fibre plans)

Period: 1986-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1401 and B1-1403 in the 1995 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures on information to promote the use of fibre flax (Reg. 1308/70) and to promote flax long fibre transformation

Market development (dairy)

Period: 1986-96

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: B1-2062 budget item in the 1995 EC Budget

Expenditures for the marketing and promotion of dairy products:

Other measures to expand the market for milk products

Period: 1986-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: B1-2064 budget item in the 1995 EC Budget

Expenditures for the marketing and promotion of dairy products:

Promotion and marketing measures for beef

Period: From 1993-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-2126 in the 1998 EC Budget

Promotion of fruits and vegetables

Period: 1992-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1506 in the 1998 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and in the forestry sector

Period: From 2008

EAFRD: measure 124 in Axis 1

Budgetary expenditures.

Information and promotion activities

Period: From 2008

EAFRD: measure 133 in Axis 1

Budgetary expenditures.

Measures to apiculture

Period: 1987, 1991, from 1998

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-254 in the 1996 EC Budget, 05 03 04 07 in the 2004 EC Budget, 05 02 15 06 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments on support to the bee-keeping sector, primarily through improving consumer information as well as quality control.

Quality promotion measures

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-38 in the 1998 EC Budget; 05 08 04 01, 05 08 05 01, 05 08 06 00 in the 2004 EC Budget; 05 02 10 01, 05 02 10 02, 05 08 99 00 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments to processors for improving quality of certain agricultural products (dairy, beef, fruits and vegetables, olives, etc.).

Accession compensatory amounts granted in intra-community trade and Monetary compensatory amounts levied or paid in trade in agricultural products

Period: 1986-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Respectively Budget item B1-31 in the 1994 Budget and Budget item B1-32 in the 1994 Budget

Both measures, which were in force between 1986 and 1994, refer to monetary compensatory amounts of the agri-monetary system, whereby institutional prices are set in terms of ECUs and converted to national currencies at special conversion rates known as "green rates".

Agri-monetary aid and other (10%)

Period: From 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-390 in the 1998 EC Budget

See category B.1. As disaggregated data are not available, information from EU Members was used to allocate the payments to different categories: 10% are allocated to this category, 45% are allocated to B.1, 35% to E and 10% to L.

Aid to producer groups for preliminary recognition (fruits and veg)

Period: From 2004

EAGF: Budget item 04 02 08 11 in the 2009 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures

National expenditures on promotion of agricultural products

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states, including national co-funding of abovementioned RDP measures.

(Guidance) Processing and marketing

Period: From 1986

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 310 and 3010 (Reg. 355/77; Reg. 866/90 and 867/90)

Budgetary expenditures on measures to increase competitiveness of the sector as a whole through improving processing and marketing industries.

(Guidance) Vineyard programme in the South of France

Period: 1986

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3230 (Dir. 78/627)

Budgetary expenditures on a vines programme in South of France.

(Guidance) Citrus plan

Period: 1987-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3430 (Dir.78/627, Reg. 2511/69)

Budgetary expenditures on citrus programme.

(Guidance) Wine (Portugal)

Period: 1987-93

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3000 (Reg. 2239/86)

Payments to farmers to modernise on-farm wine-making.

(Guidance) Citrus fruit

Period: 1990

Guidance section of the EAGGF: Ch. 3000 (Reg. 2511/89)

Budgetary expenditure on measures for improving marketing of citrus fruit.

L. Cost of public stockholding

Intervention storage

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF

Budgetary expenditures on carryover payments, technical, financial and other public storage costs, including depreciation of stocks for cereals, oilseeds, rice, sugar, SMP, butter and cream, other milk products, beef, pig meat, sheep and goats, olive oil, products of the wine growing sector, buying-in of alcohol from compulsory distillation, and tobacco.

Repayments to member States of costs for depreciation of butter stocks and other costs

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-81 in the 1990 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures to cover depreciation costs of stocks and costs of other specific measures on butter public stocks.

National expenditures on public stockholding

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states

M. Miscellaneous

(Guidance) Various measures.

National expenditures

Period: From 1986

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states.

V.1 Consumer Support Estimate (CSE): Support associated with agricultural production, i.e. for the quantities of commodities domestically produced, excluding the quantities used on-farm as feed -- excess feed cost. [Sum of N to Q; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit tax on consumers].

N. Transfers to producers from consumers: Transfers associated with market price support on all domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production $[(N.1) / (I.1) \times 100]$.

N.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the values of transfers from consumers to producers associated with market price support for the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.12.

O. Other transfers from consumers: Transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production $[(O.1) / (I.1) \times 100]$.

O.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.12.

P. Transfers to consumers from taxpayers

P.1. Commodity specific transfers to consumers: Sum of commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers (farm gate level) from Tables 4.1-4.12, including:

Production refunds for starch from rice

Period: From 1992-95

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1855 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 02 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment for the production of starch and for the brewing industry on the quantities of rice used from domestic production.

Refunds on sugar used in the chemical industry

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1112 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payments for the production of certain chemical products net of isoglucose production levies and production levy for inulin (Budget items B11-112 and B11-115).

Measures to aid the disposal of raw sugar and Other intervention for sugar

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Respectively Budget item B1-1113 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 04 in the 2004 EC Budget; and Budget item B1-1119 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 07 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payments per tonne to processors for transporting sugar from the French Overseas Departments (DOM) to the EU and refining in EU refineries.

Sugar production levies

Period: From 1986

Budget Chapter 11 (110, 113, 114, 116 and 117)

Include production levies, charges levies on non-exported C sugar and C isoglucose, charges levies on substituted C sugar and C isoglucose, additional levies provided for in Reg. No. 1107/88 and in Reg.

No. 1785/81. Only the part paid by processors, that is, 40%, is included as negative in this category. The remaining 60% is paid by producers and is included as price levies in the market price support estimations.

Sugar storage levies

Period: From 1986

Budget Chapter 111 for storage levies

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1110 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 02 in the 2004 EC Budget for reimbursement of storage costs.

Storage levies charged at the time of marketing by the manufacturer net of reimbursement expenditures, net of reimbursement of storage costs.

Sugar chemical industry levies

Period: From 1986

Budget Chapter 112 and 115 for isoglucose and inulin production levies respectively

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1112 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 05 03 in the 2004 EC Budget for refunds on sugar used in the chemical industry

Levies charged on the production of isoglucose, and production levies for inulin provided for in Reg. No. 133/94 net of refunds on sugar used in the chemical industry.

Other measures relating to butterfat

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-204 (B1-2040 and B1-2041) in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 01 05 in the 2004 EC Budget and 05 02 12 05 in the 2007 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures to finance the disposal of butter surpluses through consumption aids to non profit making organisations and recipients of social assistance, and to the use of butter in production of pastry products, ice cream and other food products. (Reg. 2990/82, Reg. 37309/87).

School milk

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2061 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 03 01 08 in the 2004 EC Budget and 05 02 12 08 in the 2007 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures to maintain and promote consumption of milk products by school children (Reg. 1842/83, Reg. 3392/93). Extended to more products and schools in 2009.

Various aids for milk used as feed

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Items B1-2020, B1-2021, B1-2022, B1-2023, B1-2025 and B1-2029 in the 1998 EC Budget, included in 05 03 01 03 in the 2004 EC Budget and in 05 02 12 03 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments for liquid skimmed milk and SMP for use as animal feed, mainly calves (Reg. 986/68), allocated to milk production. It includes: *aid for skimmed milk powder for use as feed for calves* (Budget item B1-2020 in the 1998 EC Budget); *aid for liquid skimmed milk for use as feed for calves* (Budget item B1-2021 in the 1998 EC Budget); *aid for skimmed milk powder for use as feed for animals other than calves* (Budget item B1-2022 in the 1998 EC Budget); *Aid for liquid skimmed milk for use as feed for animals other than calves* (Budget item B1-2023 in the 1998 EC Budget); *aid for powdered milk with 10% fat for use as feed for calves* (Budget item B1-2025 in the 1996 EC Budget); and *other aid* (Budget item B1-2029 in the 1998 EC Budget).

Aid for skimmed milk processed into casein

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-2024 in the 1998 EC Budget, included in 05 03 01 03 in the 2004 EC Budget and in 05 02 12 03 in the 2007 EC Budget

Payments to processors fixed in such a way that the income derived from the sale of skim milk processed into casein and caseinates correspond to that derived from the sale of skim milk processed into SMP (Reg. 987/68 and Reg. 2921/90).

Consumption subsidies for dairy products in most remote regions

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF:

- POSEIDOM (Reg. 89/687): Budget item B1-2510 in the 1998 EC Budget;

- POSEICAN (Reg. 91/314): Budget item B1-2512 in the 1998 EC Budget

Consumption subsidies for dairy products

- POSEIMA (Reg. 91/315): (Budget item B1-2511 in the 1998 EC Budget).

Consumption subsidies for dairy products.

Consumption aid for olive oil

Period: 1986-2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1220 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payments to crushers, granted for olive oil put in containers of up to five litres when the production target price, minus production aid (see category B.2), exceeds the representative market price.

Schemes related to consumption of olive oil

Period: 1986-94

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1221 in the 1998 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures on schemes to promote olive consumption, including free distribution to poorest citizens.

Other measures for olive oil

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-124 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 06 04 in the 2004 EC Budget

Production refunds granted to facilitate the sale of olive oil to the canning industry.

Aid for cotton

Period: 1986-2005

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-141 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 07 02 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payments per tonne to processors, who then pay back to producers a minimum price.

Compensatory payments and premiums for potato starch

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1021 in the 1998 EC Budget 05 02 01 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment to processors of potato starch on the quantity of potatoes they paid a minimum price.

Production aid for processed tomato products

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1511 in the 1998 EC Budget 05 02 08 06 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment to processors of tomato products.

Production aid for tinned pineapple

Period: 1986-2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1514 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment to processors of tinned pineapple.

Distillation of wine and Compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine making

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Respectively Budget item B1-1611 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 09 03 in the 2004 EC Budget; and Budget item B1-1612 in the 1998 EC Budget 05 02 09 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payments to distillers who have paid minimum price to producers of table wine to dispose the alcohol produced. Compulsory distillation ends in 2003.

Promotion of wine consumption

Period: 1994

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: B1-165 in the 1995 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures to promote the consumption of grape juice in accordance with Reg. 822/87, Article 46(4) and Reg. 1544/95 (Oj No L 148, 30/6/1995, p. 31).

Storage aid for table olives

Period: No payment over the period

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-184 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payment to market organisations or producer groups to finance stocks.

Processing of rum in most remote regions

Period: From 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1830 in the 1998 EC Budget (POSEIDOM)

Payments to processors of fruits and vegetables and processing of rum (Reg. 89/687).

Consumption aid for local beef and veal in most remote regions

Period: From 2008

EAGF: Budget items 05 03 02 31 3221 in the 2008 EC Budget (POSEICAM)

Budgetary expenditures.

Production aid for processing citrus

Period: From 1990

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1515 in the 1998 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures to producer organisations for processing of certain citrus fruits (Reg. 3119/93) to encourage the disposal of certain varieties and products ill adapted to the market for fresh products to ensure they are processed into juice or segments under economically satisfactory conditions.

Aid for the use of must

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-163 in the 1998 EC Budget

Payments to must producers to improve the competitiveness of must produced in the EU. Part of it is used for the organisation of promotional campaigns for grape juice.

Support for farmers' and consumers' initiatives for low carbon emission, low energy consumption and locally marketed food production

Period: From 2009

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 17 03 in the 2010 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

P.2. Non-commodity specific transfers to consumers: Sum of non-commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers, including:

Production refunds for cereal starch

Period: 1986-2001

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-1022 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 01 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Payment to processors granted for starch obtained from maize and wheat.

Production refunds for oilseeds

Period: 1986-92

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-125 in the 1990 EC Budget

Payments to crushers on the quantities used from domestic production.

Compensation for withdrawal and buying in and for free distribution operations

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1501 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 02 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Compensation to promote Community citrus fruit

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1502 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 03 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Compensation to encourage processing of citrus fruit

Period: 1986-95, 1997

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1503 in the 1998 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Production aid for fruit-based products

Period: From 1986

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1512 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 07 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Other measures in the fruit and vegetables sector

Period: 1988-89, from 2004

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget items B1-1519 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 08 11 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Distribution of agricultural products to the most deprived persons in the Community

Period: From 1988

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-310 in the 1998 EC Budget, 05 02 04 01 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Free distribution of fruits and vegetables

Period: From 1996

Guarantee section of the EAGGF: Budget item B1-314 in the 1998 EC Budget, in 05 02 08 99 in the 2004 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

School fruit scheme

Period: From 2010

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 08 12 in the 2010 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

Pilot project - F&V consumption

Period: From 2010

EAGF: Budget item 05 02 08 13 in the 2010 EC Budget

Budgetary expenditures.

National expenditures

Period: 1990, from 1996

EU co-financed: No.

Countries: All

Expenditures from member states.

Q. Excess Feed Cost: Associated with market price support on quantities of domestically produced crops and used on-farm as feed as calculated (Sum of Excess Feed Cost in the MPS Tables 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4).

V.2 Percentage CSE $[100 \times (V.1) / ((II) + (P))]$

V.3 Consumer NPC: For all agricultural commodities the consumer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the consumer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 2. For each commodity consumer NPC = domestic price paid by consumers (at the farm gate)/ border price (also at the farm gate).

V.4 Consumer NAC $[(1 / (100 - (V.2)) \times 100]$

VI. Total Support Estimate $[(III.1) + (IV) + (P)]$ and $[(R) + (S) - (T)]$

R. Transfers from consumers $[(N)+(O)]$

S. Transfers from taxpayers $[(III.1)-(N)+(IV)+(P)]$

T. Budget revenues $[(O)]$

Source:

EUROSTAT, Statistics database, Theme: Agriculture in “Agriculture, forestry and fisheries”, Economic Accounts for Agriculture, value of production at producer prices, final output.

European Commission Budget: Guarantee and Guidance Sections, various years. Expenditure under Title 5, various years.

National budget sources.

TABLE 2. EUROPEAN UNION: Breakdown of PSE by commodity specificity and other transfers

All data sets in Table 2 to come from Tables 1 and 3.1 to 3.21 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Producer Single Commodity Transfers (producer SCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm level, arising from policy measures directly linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the payment. This includes policies where payments are specified on a per-commodity basis [Sum of SCTs for individual commodities from Tables 3.1-3.21].

Percentage producer SCT: is the commodity SCT expressed as a share of gross farm receipts for the specific commodities (including support in the denominator). This indicator can be expressed for the total SCT (Table 2), or for a specific commodity (Table 3.1 to 3.21).

$$\%SCT = 100 * SCT / (Value\ of\ production_{COM} + A.2_{COM} + B_{COM} + C_{COM} + D_{COM})$$

$$Share\ in\ Total\ PSE\ (\%): SCT_{SHARE} = 100 * SCT / PSE$$

II. Group commodity transfers (GCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures whose payments are made on the basis that one or more of a designated list of commodities is produced. That is, a producer may produce from a set of allowable commodities and receive a transfer that does not vary with respect to this decision [GCT = B_{GROUP} + C_{GROUP} + D_{GROUP}].

$$Share\ in\ Total\ PSE\ (\%): GCT_{SHARE} = 100 * GCT / PSE$$

Transfers to specific groups of commodities: the GCT indicator is calculated for the European Union for the following groups of commodities:

- **All crops:** This includes any policy that is available to producers of any crop, such as measures for irrigation, pest control or environmentally friendly crop farming.
- **All arable crops:** This includes any policy that is available to producers of any crop. This group is only used for measures such as payments for crop rotation, as most area payments under Agenda 2000 were restricted to COP (see below).
- **Cereals, oilseeds and protein crops (COP):** This includes any policy that is available to producers of any COP crop, such as set-aside payments and Agenda 2000 area payments after 2003.
- **Grains:** This includes payments per hectare of cereals, with a rate per ha for any cereal different from that for oilseeds or protein crops. They were introduced by the 1992 reform. In 2004, these payments became part of the COP group.
- **Oilseeds:** This includes payments per hectare of oilseeds, with a rate per ha for any oilseed different from that for cereals or protein crops.
- **Protein crops:** This includes payments per hectare of protein crops, with a rate per ha for any protein crops different from that for cereals or oilseeds.

- **All fruits and vegetables:** This includes measures for the whole fruit and vegetable sector, such as measures for orchard improvement.
- **Other crops:** This group includes payments to non-commodity specific crops other than COP, including grass and forage crops.
- **All livestock:** This group includes policies directed at producers of livestock, including cattle, pigs, dairy, and poultry. Examples are measures for disease control, breeding improvement, compensating losses or manure handling, as well as some regional payments.
- **Ruminants:** This includes payments for beef, sheep and goats such as less-favoured area payments before 2000, which per paid per livestock unit.
- **Non-ruminants:** No payment is made specifically to non-ruminants in EU member states.
- **Milk and beef:** This includes payments to the dairy sector, which cannot be associated to either milk production or meat production, such as investments in stables.

III. All commodity transfers (ACT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that place no restrictions on the commodity produced but require the recipient to produce some commodity of their choice [$ACT = C_{ALL} + B_{ALL} + D_{ALL}$].

Share in Total PSE (%): $ACT_{SHARE} = 100 * ACT / PSE$

IV. Other Transfers to Producers (OTP): the annual monetary value of gross transfers made under policies that do not fall in the above three cases (SCT, GCT, ACT). That is, payments that do not require any commodity production at all. [$OTP = E + F + G$]

Share in Total PSE (%): $OTP_{SHARE} = 100 * OTP / PSE$

V. Total PSE: $PSE = A + B + C + D + E + F + G = SCT + GCT + ACT + OTP$

Percentage PSE: $\%PSE = 100 * PSE / (\text{Total Value of Production at farm gate} + A + B + C + D + E + F + G)$

TABLE 3. EUROPEAN UNION: Producer Commodity Specific Transfers by commodity

Tables 3.1 to 3.21, provide information on Producer Single Commodity Transfers (PSCT) for the following commodities: wheat, maize, other grains, sunflower, sugar beet, milk, beef, pig meat, poultry, eggs and “other commodities”. All data sets in the calculation SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1 – 4.21 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Level of production: Data from respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.21 (Market Price Support tables)

II. Value of production (at farm gate): Data for respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.21 (Market Price Support tables)

III. Producer Single Commodity Transfers: Sum of transfers to respective single commodity in categories A, B, C and D, described below.

A. Support based on commodity output

A1. Market Price Support [Data for respective commodity from Table 4]

A2. Payments based on output

Payments based on output (A.2) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1]

B. Payments based on input use, single commodity [B.1_{COM} + B.2_{COM} + B.3_{COM}]

B1. Based on variable input use

Payments based on variable input use (B.1_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B2. Based on Fixed capital formation

Payments based on fixed capital formation (B.2_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B3. Based on on-farm services

Payments based on on-farm services (B.3_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

C. Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on current A/An/R/I (C_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

D. Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required (D_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

IV. Percentage producer SCT : $\%SCT = 100 * (III) / ((II) + (A.2) + (B_{COM}) + (C_{COM}) + (D_{COM}))$

TABLE 4. EUROPEAN UNION: Market Price Support and Consumer Support Estimate by commodity

Tables 4.1 to 4.21, contain calculation of the Market Price Support (MPS) and Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (consumer SCT) for the following commodities: common wheat, durum wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, soybeans, sunflower, rapeseed, refined sugar, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry meat, sheep meat, eggs, tomatoes, wine, potatoes, plants and flowers, and “other commodities”. The data sets used in calculation of the MPS and consumer SCT by commodity are described below.

I. Level of production

Cereals, oilseeds, rice, sugar beet, potatoes and tomatoes: Total harvested production, crop year, annual data [1].

Plants and flowers: not applicable, the value of production of plants and flowers in the EU is used directly [2].

Wine: Total wine official production, crop year [3][7]

Milk: Total production of milk from dairy cows, excluding milk for suckling; calendar year [4].

Meats: Gross indigenous production, carcass weight, calendar year [5].

Eggs: Total usable production of eggs in shell (in tonnes), calendar year [5].

Sources:

[1] *EUROSTAT*, Bulk download. Agricultural production. Crops products: areas and production. database: apro_cpp_crop. Product codes: *common wheat and spelt*: C1120; *durum wheat*: C1130; *grain maize and corn-cob-mix*: C1201; *barley*: C1160; *oats*: C1180; *rice*: C1250; *soybeans*: C1470; *rape and turnip rape*: C1420; *sunflower seed*: C1450; *sugar beet*: C1370; *potatoes*: C1360; *tomatoes*: C1750.

[2] *EUROSTAT*, Bulk download, Economic accounts for agriculture. Values at current prices. Database: acct_eaa01, Production value at producer price (prod_pp), commodity code: 04200.

[3] *EUROSTAT*, Bulk download. Agricultural production. Crops products: Supply balance sheets. Database: apro_cpb_wine. Product code b2200. Variable 10HL

[4] *EUROSTAT*, Bulk download. Agricultural production. Milk and milk products. Database: apro_mk_farm Production and utilization of milk on the farm (prodmilk), milkitem MF009; milk deliveries and feed use: *EU Commission*.

[5] *EUROSTAT* Bulk download (discontinued). Meat Supply Balance Sheets. Database: apro_mt_bal. *EU Commission*, subsequently.

II. Producer prices (farm gate)

Cereals: Production weighted annual average of selling prices in member States, excluding deductible VAT, calendar year. For durum wheat prices are production weighted annual average selling price in France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. The published EUROSTAT price is net of the basic levy but it has been added back into the production price presented here [1].

rice price milled equivalent. Italian Milet Indica Thaibonnet.replaced production weighted average between the Spanish and Italian Japonica paddy rice price.

Soyabeans: US, c.i.f., Rotterdam, calendar year [2].

Rapeseed: Europe, "0", c.i.f., Hambourg, calendar year [2].

Sunflower: Sunseed, EU, c.i.f. Lower Rhine, calendar year [2].

White sugar (sugar equivalent): implicit production price for beet in white sugar equivalent, obtained by dividing the production value of sugar beet by the production of white sugar [1].

Sugar beet: Production weighted annual average of selling prices for sugar beet in EU member States, excluding deductible VAT, calendar year. The published EUROSTAT price is net of the basic levy but it has been added back into the production price presented here [1].

Potatoes: Production weighted annual average selling prices of main crop potatoes in member States, excluding VAT, calendar year [1].

Tomatoes: Average unit value of intra-EU imports of tomatoes, fresh or chilled [HS: 0702] and intra-EU imports of tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid [HS: 2002], weighted by the shares of production for fresh consumption and for processing. The unit value of tomatoes for processing is multiplied by 0.8 to convert it into fresh tomato equivalent. A processing margin of 5% is also deducted. For each type of tomato, the unit values are calculated using monthly data [3], which are weighted by the monthly distribution of production in total annual production of the type of tomato [6] to obtain an annual calendar year average.

Plants and flowers: not applicable, the value of production is used directly.

Wine: Production value [code: 07000] [4] divided by production volume.

Milk: Value of production (value of deliveries of cows' milk, including deliveries of cream -- in milk equivalent -- plus value of milk used on the farm valued at the reference price for feed milk and at the delivery price for milk for human consumption) divided by the level of production. The published EUROSTAT price is net of the basic levy but it has been added back into the production price presented here [5].

Beef and veal: Production weighted average market price for all categories of adult bovine animals, calendar year [6].

Pig meat: Average EU market prices for pig meat grade E, calendar year [6].

Poultry meat: Average EU market prices for whole class A chicken (65%), multiplied by 0.65, carcass weight equivalent, calendar year [6].

Sheep meat: Average EU market prices for heavy lamb, carcass weight, calendar year [6].

Eggs: Average EU market prices for eggs for consumption, calendar year [6].

Sources

[1] *EUROSTAT*, Bulk download, Agricultural prices and price indices. Selling prices of crop products (absolute prices). database apri_ap_crpouta. The specific codes used are: *common wheat*: 01110000; *durum wheat*: 01120000; *maize*: 01500000; *barley*: 01300000; *oats*: 01400000; *paddy rice*: 01600000; *sugar beet*: 02400000, *potatoes*: 05120000.

[2] *USDA-FAS Oilseed World Markets and Trade*, various issues.
<http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/circulars/oilseeds.pdf>

[3] *EUROSTAT*, COMEXT.

[4] *EUROSTAT*, Bulk download, Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry, Values at current prices (aact_eaa01), Variable: production value at producer price.

[5] *EUROSTAT*, Bulk download, Agricultural prices and price indices. Selling prices of animal products. Database apri_ap_anouta.

[6] European Commission, market prices.

[7] European Commission, wine dashboard.

III. Level of consumption

Cereals: Total domestic use of common wheat, durum wheat (*triticum durum*), grain maize, barley, oats and mixed grains other than meslin, crop year [1].

Rice: Total domestic use of paddy rice, crop year [2].

Oilseeds: Total domestic use of soya, rape and turnip rape, and sunflower, crop year [3].

Sugar: Total domestic use of white sugar equivalent, crop year [4].

Potatoes: Total domestic uses of potatoes, crop year [5].

Tomatoes: Total domestic uses of tomatoes, crop year [6].

Plants and flowers: Production value minus net trade of plants and flowers (HS: 06) [7].

Wine: Total official wine production, crop year [8].

Milk: Total domestic use of drinking milk plus total domestic use of butter (product weight) and cheese, other than processed cheese in milk equivalent, calendar year. It is assumed that 22 litres of milk are needed to produce 1 kg of butter and 6.4 litres of milk are needed to produce 1 kg of cheese [9].

Meats: Total domestic use of beef and veal (total), carcass weight, calendar year [10].

Eggs: Total domestic use of eggs, calendar year [10].

Sources:

[1] EUROSTAT, Bulk download, Database *apro_cpb_cerea* The specific codes used are: *common wheat*: B1111; *durum wheat*: B1112 (*triticum durum*); *maize*: B1124 (grain maize); *barley*: B1122; *oats*: B1123 (oats and mixed grains other than maslin).

[2] EUROSTAT, Bulk download, Database: *apro_cpb_rice*, code B1201 (sum of long, round and medium paddy rice).

[3] EUROSTAT, Bulk download, Database: *apro_cpb_foil* and European Commission for recent years. The specific codes used: *soybeans*: B5113; *rapeseeds*: B5111 (rape and turnip rape); *sunflower*: B5112.

[4] EUROSTAT, Bulk download, Database: *apro_cpb_sugar*, code B1520 and *F.O. Licht International Sugar and Sweetener Report* estimates for recent years.

[5] EUROSTAT, Bulk download, Database: *apro_cpb_potat* Code C1360.

[6] EUROSTAT, Bulk download, Database: *apro_cpb_fruveg*.

[7] EUROSTAT, COMEXT.

[8] European Commission.

[9] EUROSTAT, Bulk download (discontinued), *European Commission* for recent years.

[10] EUROSTAT, Bulk download (discontinued), *European Commission* for recent years. The specific codes used are: *beef* and *veal*: code B4110.50; *pig meat*: code B4120.50; *poultry meat*: B4150.50; *sheep meat*: B4130.50 (sheep meat and goatmeat) *eggs*: B4700.50

IV. Reference prices

Common wheat: EU export price of standard quality wheat (FCW 2 before 2006 and after 2008; Grade 1 in 2005-07) to specified zones, fob Rouen, calendar year, minus handling and trading margin [1].

Durum wheat: Canada No.1 W Amber Durum (CWAD), fob St. Lawrence, minus handling and trading margin [1].

Maize: EU import price of USA Yellow Corn No. 3, c.i.f. Rotterdam, calendar year, minus handling and trading margin [1] extrapolated using the US Gulf No. 3 Yellow fob since 2002 [1].

Barley: EU export price, fob French (Rouen), calendar year, minus handling and trading margin [1].

Oats: EU import price, c.i.f. Rotterdam and fob Sweden price from 1995 onwards, calendar year, minus handling and trading margin [1], from 2004 updated using the trend in the unit value of extra-EU25 imports [7]. From 2012 onwards oats is no longer traded, the series is updated using the trend of Oats, No. 2 white heavy at U.S. - Minneapolis, MN in the feed grains database. [6]

Rice: EU import price of rice type indica, medium grain, husked, c.i.f. Rotterdam, calendar year, monthly data, converted to paddy rice by dividing the price by 1.25, minus handling and trading margin [2] (short-grain Japonica rice, husked in "green ECU", converted to market ECU using the "switchover coefficient" defining green ECU parity with the market ECU until 1995). From 2005, the series is extrapolated using the EU import price of rice type indica, long grain, husked, c.i.f. Rotterdam. From ? unit import value of rice [7]

Soybeans: cf. producer price.

Rapeseed: cf. producer price.

Sunflower: cf. producer price.

White sugar(equivalent): White sugar, Paris, contract No. 2, European ports in bags of 50 kg, calendar year, dividing by the product of the ratio of white sugar intervention price to basic sugar beet price and the ratio of white sugar production to sugar beet production. As of 2000 London prices are used [3].

Potatoes: Calculated from the average import tariff rates (lines 7019051, 7019051 (in-quota), 7019059 and 7019090) [8] weighted by extra-EU imports [7], applied to the producer price (PP) using the formula $PP/(1+tariff)$.

Tomatoes: Producer price minus the market price differential. The market price differential is the average of the market price differentials calculated for fresh tomatoes and for tomatoes for processing, weighted by the shares of production for fresh consumption and for processing. The market price differential for fresh tomatoes is the unit value of extra-EU trade of tomatoes, fresh or chilled [HS: 0702] calculated using monthly data [3], weighted by the monthly distribution of production in total annual production of fresh tomatoes [2] to obtain an annual calendar year average. Extra-EU exports are used in the months when the EU is a net exporter and extra-EU imports are used in the months when the EU is a net EU importer of fresh tomatoes. Similarly, the market price differential for tomatoes for processing is the unit value of extra-EU trade of tomatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid [HS: 2002], calculated using monthly data [3], weighted by the monthly distribution of production in total annual production of tomatoes for processing use [2] to obtain an annual calendar year average. Extra-EU exports are used in the months when the EU is a net exporter and extra-EU imports are used in the months when the EU is a net EU importer of tomatoes for processing.

Plants and flowers: Calculated from the simple average of import tariff rates (HS: 06) [4] applied to the producer price (PP) using the formula $[PP/(1+\text{tariff})]$.

Wine: Producer price minus the market price differential. The market price differential is calculated as export refunds [5] divided by extra-EU exports of wine (HS2 2204) [7].

Milk: Border prices of butter, SMP and cheese converted into a milk equivalent border price using technical coefficients minus a processing margin, calendar year. The border price of butter is the “Butter f.o.b. export price, 82% butterfat, N.E.” [6], the border price of SMP is “Non-fat dry milk f.o.b export price, extra grade, Northern Europe” [6]; and the border price of cheese is the average unit value of extra-EU exports of the five largest traded categories [7]. The processing margin is calculated as the difference between the domestic wholesale price (domestic wholesale prices of butter and SMP converted into a milk equivalent price using technical coefficients) and the producer price. The domestic wholesale price of Butter is the “Wholesale price, branded butter, Cologne” [6] and the domestic wholesale price of SMP is the “Skim milk powder wholesale price (Germany) [10], until 2001. From 2002, the domestic wholesale price of SMP is the EU average market price [04029119 in Agricultural Markets-Prices, E27_SMP_PP in Aglink] [9].

Beef and veal: Until 2002, unit export value in extra-EU trade of meat of bovine animal, fresh and chilled (CN8 codes 0201-1000+2020+2030+2050+2090+3000), in carcass weight equivalent, calendar year [7] minus processing costs. Processing costs are calculated as the difference between the producer price [see Section II] and the domestic price at the processing level (unit export value in intra-EU trade) [7], expressed as a proportion of the domestic price at the processing level, multiplied by the reference price at the processing level. From 2003, the EU is a net importer of beef and veal and the reference price is based on a comparison between producer prices in the EU and producer prices in Brazil for two segments of production: 1) meat from male animals and 2) meat from cows. The EU price for the first segment is the average price of Young Bulls A.R3 and Steers C.R3 [10] in carcass weight, weighted by their share in slaughtered quantities. For the second segment it is the price of cows D.O3 [10]. For Brazil, the price in carcass weight of male bovine adults in Araçatuba (SP) is used for segment 1 and the price of dairy cows in Araçatuba (SP) for segment 2 [11]. N.B. The two reference price time series have been disrupted in 2012 and growth rates of average daily quotations were used as a transition method [12]. Freight rates from South America to UK on 20 foot containers (given by EU importers) are added to Brazilian producer prices to obtain reference border prices. Freight rates for chilled meat are used for segment 1 and freight rates for frozen meat for segment 2. For each segment, a market price differential is calculated as the difference between the EU price and the Brazilian price at EU border. The average market price differential for beef and veal is the average of the 2 segment MPD weighted by the respective share of each segment in the total of slaughtered bulls, steers and cows.

Pig meat: Unit export value in extra-EU trade of meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen (CN8 code 0203-1+2) less exports to Japan, in carcass weight equivalent, calendar year [7] minus processing costs. Processing costs are calculated as the difference between the producer price [see Section II] and the domestic price at the processing level (unit export value in intra-EU trade) [7], expressed as a proportion of the domestic price at the processing level, multiplied by the reference price at the processing level.

Poultry meat: Unit export value in extra-EU trade of 65% and 70% chickens, fresh, chilled or frozen since 1989 (weighted average of CN 02071190 and CN 02071290 of external trade statistics) (until 1989, frozen NIMEXE Code 020203) , in carcass weight equivalent, calendar year [7] minus processing costs. Processing costs are calculated as the difference between the producer price [see Section II] and the domestic price at the processing level (unit export value in intra-EU trade) [7], expressed as a proportion of the domestic price at the processing level, multiplied by the reference price at the processing level.

Sheep meat: Unit value of extra-EU imports of carcasses and half carcasses of lamb, frozen (code 02043000) from New Zealand [7] plus 30% adjustment to account for the difference in weight and quality between frozen New Zealand lamb and fresh EU lamb.

Eggs: Unit value of export refunds, calculated as the value of export refunds on eggs (budget line 05 02 15 04 in the EAGGF) divided by export quantities of egg products receiving export refunds (CN codes 04070011, 04070019, 04070030, 04081180, 04081981, 04081989, 04089180, 04089980, 35021190, 35021990) in egg tonne equivalent [7].

Sources:

[1] International Grains Council (on line).

[2] European Commission.

[3] International Sugar Organisation, Market Report and Press summary, monthly.

[4] WITS database.

[5] EAGGF budget, European Commission.

[6] USDA.

[7] EUROSTAT, COMEXT.

[8] EC Official Journal.

[9] AGLINK database.

[10] Markets prices published by the EU Commission.

[11] Market prices published by Safras & Mercados in Brazil.

[12] Instituto de Economia Agrícola

X. Budgetary transfers

Levies

Common wheat, durum wheat, maize, barley, oats

Basic levy: applied from 1985 to 1993; net of aid for small cereal-growers.

Additional levy: applied from 1987 to 1992.

Sugar

Production levies: only the portion paid by producers (60%) is included in this category. The remaining 40% is paid by processors and is included in the CSE. See above.

Milk

Basic co-responsibility levy: fiscal year.

Additional levy: fiscal year.

Sources:

European Commission Budget: Guarantee Section of the EAGGF, various years.