

# SWITZERLAND: ESTIMATES OF SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE

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## 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 – 4.11.

**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 – 3.11 where definitions are included.

**Tables 3.1 – 3.11 Producer Single Commodity Transfers** contain producer SCT by commodity, which are calculated for Switzerland for the following commodities: wheat, maize, barley, oilseeds (rapeseed), sugar, milk, beef and veal, sheep meat, pig meat, poultry meat, eggs (Tables 3.1-3.11) 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 3.12), 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 4.1-4.11 where definitions are included.

**Tables 4.1 – 4.12** 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 3.12**. 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*).

**TABLE 1: SWITZERLAND: TOTAL SUPPORT ESTIMATE**

*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 4.1-4.11) 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 4.1-4.11.

**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 output**

**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 according to their share in the total value of production by commodity group [for each commodity group:  $(\sum \text{MPS for MPS commodities}) / (\sum \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$ ; the total MPS is then calculated as the sum of MPS by commodity group]. For Switzerland, the commodity groups considered are: group 1 (Crop products), group 2 (Livestock products).

**A.2. Payments based on output**

PO1 Milk Price Supplement for Cheese Production (supplément de prix pour le lait transformé en fromage)

From 1996: payment per tonne of milk granted to farmers delivering milk to cheese producers (the part paid to cheese producers up to 1998 is included under CSE). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: YES; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Included in the milk SCT (Table 3.6).

#### PO2 Payments for Non-Silage Feeding of Cows (indemnité de non-ensilage)

From 1986: payment per tonne of milk to producers whose milk is produced (within the production quota) without silage fodder and used to produce some types of cheese (Emmental, Gruyère, Sbrinz, Appenzel and Tilsit). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: YES – milk production quota; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary) – silage fodder can't be used.

Included in the milk SCT (Table 3.6).

#### PO3 Payments for commercial milk

From 2019: payment per tonne of milk sold to processors. The payments partly compensated the export subsidies for dairy processed products abolished in 2019. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Included in the milk SCT (Table 3.6).

### ***B. Payments based on input use***

#### *B.1. Payments based on variable input use*

##### PIV1 Energy Payments

From 1986: value of tax exemption on gasoline and diesel fuel. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

All commodity transfer (ACT).

##### PIV2 Seed Payments (subvention production de semence)

From 1986: budget expenditure to reduce the price of seeds to producers.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

##### PIV3 Maize Seed Payments (contribution à la production de maïs de semence)

1986-92: budget expenditure to reduce the price of maize seeds to producers.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Included in the maize SCT (Table 3.2).

##### PIV4 Complementary Direct Payments: Payment for Meadows for Forage Production (paiements directs complémentaire: contribution à la surface herbagère)

1993-98: payment per hectare of pasture land on farms larger than 3 hectares on which at least 5% of the land is cultivated with extensive meadows, floral fallow or renewable raw materials (7% in the lowland). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment) – sets restriction to farm operations (see above).

Group commodity transfer (GCT8 – ruminants).

#### PIV5 Payments for Less Intensively Used Meadows for Forage Production (prairies peu intensives)

1993 – 2013: payment per hectare of meadow cultivated without plant protection products and fertilised exclusively with animal manure (low-intensity meadows), and for which the only authorised harvesting method is mowing. The rate of payment decreases with the altitude. The programme was launched in 1993. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment) – sets restriction to input use and farm operations (see above).

Group commodity transfer (GCT8 – ruminants).

#### PIV6 Payments for Use of Low Quality Potatoes as Animal Feed (utilisation de pommes de terre de moindre qualité)

1986 – 2009: payment per hectare of potatoes that are cultivated to provide animal feed. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Included in the pig meat SCT (Table 3.9).

#### PIV7 Feed grain price reduction based on import tariff revenues (réduction de prix sur les denrées fourragères)

1986 – 2000: expenditure (based on revenues from import tariffs) to reduce the price of feed grains. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

#### PIV8 Payments for Litter (surface à litière)

1999 – 2013: payment per hectare of meadows cultivated extensively, mowed in autumn and used exclusively for litter production.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment) – sets restriction to farm operations (see above).

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

## *B.2. Payments based on fixed capital formation*

### PIF1 Interest concessions (subsidies aux crédits d'investissement)

From 1986: budgetary expenditure of the federal government on interest concessions. Calculated as the difference between the market interest rate and the rate actually paid by farmers multiplied by the volume of loans (investment credit) outstanding. Farmers have to comply with the criteria for proof for ecological performance (PEP) and they are also required to undertake a professional training in farm management. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: YES; input constraints: NO.

All commodity transfer (ACT).

### PIF2 Investment aid for farm operations (aides aux exploitations paysannes)

From 1986: budgetary expenditure by the federal government and the cantons on subsidised investment credits. Calculated as the difference between the market interest rate and the rate actually paid by farmers multiplied by the volume of loans (investment credit) outstanding. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

All commodity transfer (ACT).

### PIF3 Renewal of vineyards on slopes (Renouvellement de vendanges en pente)

1986 – 1992: Budget expenditure for the renewal of vineyards on slopes.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Allocated to wine i.e. included in "other commodities SCT" (Table 3.12).

### PIF4 Contribution for efficient use of resources

From 2014: Investment subsidies for specific technologies: (i) Contribution for spreading techniques limiting the emission of pollutants; (ii) Contribution to cultivation techniques preserving the soils; and (iii) Contribution to precision application of phyto-sanitary products.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: Yes - environmental.

Allocated to GCT 1 (all crops).

## *B.3. Payments based on on-farm services*

### PIS1 Extension Services (vulgarisation)

From 1986: budget expenditure on extension services provided on farms. Calculated on a fiscal year basis. [Half of total extension services budget; the other half is allocated under GSSE - H2.b. extension].

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

All commodity transfer (ACT).

PIS2 Livestock Improvement (contribution à l'amélioration de l'exploitation et de l'hygiène du bétail)

1986 – 92: budget expenditure for improving the keeping and breeding of livestock. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Allocated to Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

***C. Payments based on current area planted/animal numbers/receipts/income – production required***

PC1 Acreage Premiums for Bread Cereals (subsides à la production de céréales panifiables dans les régions où les conditions de production sont difficiles)

1986 – 91: payment per hectare of bread cereals cultivated in areas where production conditions are difficult. The rate of payment increases with the altitude of farming location. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Included in the wheat SCT (Table 3.1).

PC2 Acreage Premiums for Potatoes (contributions pour la production de pommes de terre en régions de montagne et sur les terrains en forte pente)

1986 – 91: payment per hectare of potatoes cultivated in mountainous areas and on steep slopes. The rate of payment increases with the altitude of farming location. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Allocated to potatoes i.e. included in "other commodities SCT" (Table 3.12).

PC3 Payments for Extensive Cereal Farming (contributions aux méthodes de production extensive de céréales panifiables)

1992 – 98: payment per hectare for farms on which the whole production of bread cereal, fodder cereal is undertaken without growth regulators, fungicides and insecticides. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary – environment).

Included in the wheat SCT (Table 3.1).

PC4 Payments for Extensive Rapeseed Farming (contributions aux méthodes de production extensive de colza)

1992 – 1998: payment per hectare for farms on which the whole production of rapeseed is undertaken without growth regulators, fungicides and insecticides. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment) – limited use of inputs (see above).

Included in the rapeseed SCT (Table 3.4).

PC5 Payments for the Holding of Cows whose Milk is not Marketed (contributions aux détenteurs de vaches dont le lait n'est pas commercialisé)

1986 – 1998: payment per cow whose milk is not marketed. The rate of payment increases with the altitude of the farming location, but decreases with the number of cows. It is also reduced if on-farm fodder production is below national standards or if part of the milk production is delivered. Producers must comply with legislation on animal welfare and water protection. The programme was integrated into Payment for the Holding of Roughage Eating Farm Animals in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO – dairy production quota; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Included in the milk SCT (Table 3.6).

PC6 Payments for Reduction of the Livestock Herd (réduction du cheptel en surnombre)

1993 – 95: payment per head of cattle in excess of maximum ceiling. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES.

Included in the beef and veal SCT (Table 3.7).

PC7 Payments for Wine Cultivation on Steep Slopes (contribution pour les surfaces viticoles en pente)

From 1999: payment per hectare of winery-land on slopes with a gradient of more than 30%. Payment rates differ with the slope gradient, and payments are limited to farms with more than 0.1 hectare of eligible land. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Allocated to wine i.e. included in "other commodities SCT" (Table 3.12).

PC8 Payments for Oilseeds Cultivation (Contribution à la production d'oléagineux - colza, soja, tournesol, chanvre)

From 1999: payment per hectare of oilseeds. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

PC9 Payments to Small and Medium-Scale Livestock Producers (contributions aux petites et moyennes exploitations détentrices d'animaux)

1986 – 1992: payment per farm to all livestock producers in small and medium-sized farms. Payments are granted to farms from 3 to 49 hectares with 5 to 59 livestock units, and subject to income limits. The maximum rate of payment is granted to farms between 7 and 40 hectares. A degressive rate is applied under

and above this range within the required limits. The payment was discontinued in 1992. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: YES; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Allocated to Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

#### PC10 Payments for Crop Cultivation (contributions à la culture des champs)

1999 – 2000: payment per hectare of crop land with a minimum plot size of 0.2 hectare. The rate of payment varies according to the crop species, and decreases with the number of hectares planted. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: YES; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Allocated to Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC11 Acreage Base Premiums for Coarse Grains (primes de culture des céréales fourragères)

1986 – 2000: payment per hectare of coarse grains cultivated on farms with more than 3 hectares. The rate of payment varies according to the grain species, and decreases with the number of hectares planted. The programme was integrated into Payments for Crop Cultivation in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: YES; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Allocated to Group commodity transfer (GCT3 – grains).

#### PC12 Acreage Supplementary Payments for Coarse Grains (contributions pour la production de céréales fourragères dans les régions où les conditions de production sont difficiles)

1992 – 1994: payment per hectare of coarse grains cultivated in areas where production conditions are difficult. The rate of payment increases with the altitude of farming location. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Group commodity transfer (GCT3 – grains).

#### PC13 Payments for Extensive Cereal Farming – feed grains (contributions aux méthodes de production extensive de céréales fourragères) \

1992 – 1998: payment per hectare for farms on which the whole production of feed grains is undertaken without growth regulators, fungicides and insecticides. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT3 – grains).

#### PC14 Payments for Extensive Cereal and Rapeseed Cultivation (production extensive de céréales et colza)

From 1999: payment per hectare for farms on which the whole production of bread cereal, fodder cereal or rapeseed is undertaken without growth regulators, fungicides and insecticides. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT10 – grains and oilseeds).

#### PC15 Payments for Integrated Production of Crops (production intégrée)

1992 – 1998: payment per hectare of crops cultivated on farms with more than 3 hectares (on which at least 5% of the land is cultivated as extensive meadows or floral fallow) according to specific integrated production standards (related to biodiversity, soil conservation, manuring, cropping plan, cultivar selection, integrated pest management, and the holding of livestock). The rate of payment decreases by half above 50 hectares of cultivated land. A supplement is granted if the mode of production applies to the whole farm. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Allocated to Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC16 Payments for the Controlled Holding of Animals in Open Air (détention contrôlée des animaux en plein air)

1993 – 1998: payment per head of animal raised in the open air according to specific standards (with a minimum of 5 livestock units). The rate of payment varies according to the animal species (high for poultry, medium for pigs, low for cattle). The programme was integrated into Payments for Regularly Keeping Animals Outdoors in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; animal welfare).

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

#### PC17 Payments for Animal Housing Systems (systèmes de stabulation particulièrement respectueux des animaux)

From 1992: payment per head of animal raised in stabling systems according to specific standards (with a minimum of 5 livestock units). The rate of payment varies according to the animal species (high for poultry, medium for pigs, lower for cattle). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; animal welfare).

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

#### PC18 Payments for Regularly Keeping Animals Outdoors (sorties régulière en plein air d'animaux de rente)

From 1999: payment per head of animal kept outdoors for a certain number of days every week/month. The rate of payment varies according to the animal species (higher for poultry). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; animal welfare).

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

PC19 Payments for the Production of Renewable Raw Materials (contributions à la production de matières premières renouvelables)

1992 – 1998: payment per hectare cultivated with energy and fibre crops. Payment is limited to 10 hectares, and 30% of the cultivated area on farms with more than 3 hectares in the lowland. The rate of payment varies according to crop species (higher for rapeseed and sunflower, and lower for fibre species, such as kenaf, Chinese reed and hemp). The programme was launched in 1992 and integrated into Payments for Crop Cultivation in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Included in "other commodities SCT" (Table 3.12).

PC20 Payment for the Holding of Roughage Eating Farm Animals (contribution pour la garde d'animaux consommant des fourrages grossiers)

1999 – 2013: payment per animal (cow, horse, sheep, goat, etc.). The rate of payment varies between species, and is increased if animals are held for summer pasturing, and reduced if milk is marketed. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Group commodity transfer (GCT8 – ruminants).

PC21 Payments for the Holding of Livestock in Mountainous Areas (contributions aux frais de détenteur de bétail en région de montagne)

1986 – 1998: payment per head of animal raised in mountainous areas in farm holding between 1 and 15 livestock units. The rate of payment increases with the altitude of the farming location, but decreases if on-farm fodder production is below national standards, and is degressive if annual farm income exceeds SF 80 000 (with an upper limit of SF 100 000) or farm assets exceed SF 700 000 (with an upper limit of SF 800 000). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

PC22 Payments for the Holding of Livestock under Difficult Conditions (contributions pour la garde d'animaux dans des conditions difficiles)

1999 – 2013: payment per head of animal raised in mountainous areas in farm holding between 1 and 15 livestock units. The rate of payment increases with the altitude of the farming location. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

#### PC23 Payments for Farming on Steep Slopes (contributions à l'exploitation des terrains en pente)

From 1986: payment per hectare of land on slopes with a gradient of more than 18% cultivated in a way to maintain soil productivity and not to be harmful to the environment. Payment rates differ with the slope gradient, and payments are limited to farms bigger than 0.5 hectare. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Group commodity transfer (GCT11 – all crops except wine).

#### PC24 Payments for Green Fallow (contributions à la jachère verte)

1993 – 1998: payment per hectare of arable land withdrawn from production for one or two years, with a period of four years between two green fallows, and maintained with green cover on which weeding is carried out without agrochemicals, but which cannot be used for agricultural production or grazing. Payment is limited to 30 hectares on farms with more than 3 hectares in the lowland and the rate of payment is fixed. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC25 Payments for Extensive Farming on Dryland and Litter Areas (contributions à l'exploitation des terrains secs et de prés à litière)

1988 – 2013: payment per hectare of extensively used land in disadvantaged areas, implemented by the cantons. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC26 Payments for Extensive Meadows on associated and set-aside land (prairies extensives, prairies extensives sur terres assolées gelées)

1993 – 2000: payment per hectare of meadow cultivated (including on land set aside) for at least 6 years without fertilisers and plant protection product. A supplement is granted for extensive meadows established on groundwater protection areas. Payment is limited to 50% of the cultivated area on farms above 3 hectares and the rate of payment decreases with the altitude. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC27 Payments for Rotation of Fallow Land (jachère tournante)

1999 – 2013: payment per hectare of fallow land that remains uncultivated or is planted with an approved mix of seeds. No fertilisers and plant protection products are allowed. Minimum plot size is 0.2 hectare. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC28 Payments for Measures to Protect Water Quality (mesures relevant à la protection des eaux)

1999 – 2013: payment for hectare of land, if certain restrictions on fertiliser and pesticide use and farming practices are respected. The scope and eligibility of payments in particular areas is determined in negotiations between farmer representatives, the cantons, and federal authorities. The programme was launched in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory).

Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC29 Complementary Direct Payments: Base Area Payment – arable land (paiements directs complémentaires: contribution de base – terre arable)

1993 – 1998: payment per hectare of arable land on farms larger than 3 hectares on which at least 5% of the land is cultivated with extensive meadows, floral fallow or renewable raw materials (7% in the lowland). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

#### PC30 Payments for Ecological Compensation and Extensive Meadows (contributions à surface, compensations écologique et prairies extensive)

Only 1992: payment per hectare of land that is cultivated in accordance with certain restrictions on agro-chemical input use and livestock densities. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT12 – all crops, cattle and sheep).

#### PC31 Payments for Organic Farming of Crops (culture biologique)

From 1992: payment per hectare of special crops, open arable land excluding special crops, and green areas and litter meadows according to specific organic farming regulation requirements for the entire farm (including production, transformation and marketing of organic produce). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Group commodity transfer (GCT1 – all crops).

#### PC32 Payments for extensive livestock on grassland

From 2014: grassland based area payments conditional to minimal stocking densities and restricted use of concentrated feed.

Use of labels: production limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment) – set restriction to input use (see above).

#### PC33 Payments for ensuring food supplies - Contribution to difficult conditions

From 2014: an area payment provided to farms in difficult conditions and replaces the headage payments for animals raised in difficult conditions (by definition this payment is for the mountain and hilly areas).

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Group Commodity transfer (GCT 8 – ruminants).

#### PC34 Payments for ensuring food supplies - Arable land and perennial cultures

From 2014: an additional area contribution to crops on arable land and perennial cultures.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Group Commodity transfer (GCT 2 – arable crops).

#### PC35 Payments for Farming on Very Steep Slopes

From 2014: area payments for farming in specifically defined conditions.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Group Commodity transfer (GCT 1 – all crops).

#### PC36 Area payments to sugar beet

From 2008: payments per hectare of sugar beet.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: NO.

Single commodity transfer RS

PC37 Area payments for leguminous crops

From 1999: payments per hectare of leguminous crops.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross-compliance).

Group commodity transfer – leguminous (GCT 13)

PC38 Area payments for grains

From 2019: payments per hectare of grains. This payment partly compensated the abolition of export subsidies for processed products (based on grain) in 2019.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross-compliance).

Group commodity transfer – grains (GCT 3)

***D. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/receipts/income – production required***

PHR1 Payments for Summer Pasturing (contributions d'étévage)

From 1986: payment per head of animal on summer pasturing for at least 30 days a year. The rate of payment varies according to the species. Pasture must be managed sustainably, with specific requirements on livestock density, manuring, fodder management, animal welfare and water protection. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory).

Group commodity transfer (GCT8 – ruminants).

PHR2 Complementary Direct Payments: Base Farm Payment (paiements directs complémentaires: contribution de base (ferme))

1993 – 1998: payment per farm larger than 3 hectares, independent of commodities produced as long as at least 5% of the land is cultivated with extensive meadows, floral fallow or renewable raw materials (7% in the lowland). The rate of payment is decreased if farm income exceeds SF 105 000. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory).

All commodity transfer (ACT).

PHR3 Complementary Direct Payments: Supplementary Payments (paiements directs complémentaires: contribution complémentaire)

1993 – 1998: payments to all farms larger than 3 hectares on which at least 5% of the land is cultivated with extensive meadows, floral fallow or renewable raw materials (7% in the lowland) and that hold at least 5 livestock units. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory).

Group commodity transfer (GCT7 – all livestock).

#### PHR4 Payments for ensuring food supplies - Basic contribution

From 2014: is a general area payment which replaces the headage payment to ruminants. This shift sets at the same level the payment for arable crops and grassland (the previous system privileged the grassland areas).

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory).

All commodity transfer (ACT).

#### PHR5 Alpine pasturing

from 2014: Area payments based on historical animal numbers to promote pastures in mountain regions.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable payment rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory).

Group commodity transfer (GCT8 – ruminants).

### ***E. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/ receipts/income – production not required***

#### PHNR1 Area payment (contribution à la surface)

1999 – 2013: payment per hectare of agricultural land independent of any requirements to produce particular crops. The payment is subject to the income and asset ceilings for direct payments. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

#### PHNR2 Transitional payments

From 2014: Payments provided transitionally to farms in the case when the AP 2017 payments are lower than the previous payments.

Use of labels: production and payment limits: NO; variable rates: NO; input constraints: YES (mandatory – cross compliance).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

## ***F. Payments based on non-commodity criteria***

### *F.1. Payments based on long-term resource retirement*

#### *F.2. Payments based on specific non-commodity output*

##### **PNSO1 Extensive Area Strips (bandes culturales extensives)**

1999 – 2013: payment per hectare of extensively farmed area strips in the low lands independent of the crops grown. Strips have to be 3 to 12 meters wide and have to go along the entire plot of main crops. No nitrogen fertilisers and insecticides are allowed. The programme was launched in 1999.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

##### **PNSO2 Payments for Extensive Meadows (prairies extensives)**

1993 – 2013: payment per hectare of land that is cultivated in accordance with certain restrictions on agro-chemical input, and mowing periods. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

##### **PNSO3 Tall Fruit Tree Payments (arbres fruitiers haute tige)**

1993 – 2013: payment per fruit tree above 1.2 to 1.6 m high (according to the tree species), not located in orchards. The payment is limited for up to 300 trees per farm (with a minimum of 20 trees) and the rate is fixed. The trees benefit landscape features and biodiversity, in particular for bird species.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

##### **PNSO4 Payments for Hedges and Rustic Groves (haies et bosquets champêtres)**

1993 – 2013: payment per area of hedge and rustic grove (including 3m-wide compulsory grass strips along them) cultivated without fertilisers and plant protection products. Payment is limited to 50% of the cultivated area on farms with more than 3 hectares and the rate of payment decreases with the altitude of the farming location.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

##### **PNSO5 Ecological Compensation (compensation écologique)**

2001 – 2013: budget expenditure on several programmes. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

#### PNSO6 Payments for Floral Fallow (jachère florale)

1993 – 2013: payment per hectare of floral fallow (3-meter strips around fields maintained for several years) cultivated with wild indigenous species without fertilisers and plant protection products and for which harvest is authorised once every two years and cannot be used for fodder. Payment is limited to 50% of the cultivated area on farms with more than 3 hectares and the rate of payment is fixed.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

#### PNSO7 Contributions for open landscape

From 2014: Contribution to maintain an open landscape. These payments replace the various payments classified in F2, which were terminated in 2013.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

#### PNSO8 Contribution to landscape quality

From 2014: Contribution to finance projects to improve and maintain the quality of typical regional landscapes. These projects are developed by Cantons and are co-financed from Federal and Cantonal budgets.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

#### PNSO9 Contribution to environmental quality level 1

From 2014: These payments replace the various payments classified in F2, which were terminated in 2013.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

#### PNSO10 Contribution to environmental quality level 2

From 2014, replaces *Ecological compensation* terminated in 2013.

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

#### PNSO11 Payments for creating networks of highly valuable biodiversity area

From 2014: Payments for creating networks of highly valuable biodiversity areas

Use of labels: input constraints: YES (voluntary; environment).

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

### *F.3. Payments based on other non-commodity criteria*

## **G. Miscellaneous payments**

PM1 Cantonal net budgetary expenditure (dépenses nettes des cantons en faveur de l'agriculture)

From 1986: half of the cantonal expenditure on agriculture (the other half is included under General Services miscellaneous payments). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

PM2 Communal net budgetary expenditure (dépenses nettes des communes en faveur de l'agriculture)

From 1986: half of the communal expenditure on agriculture (the other half is included under General Services miscellaneous payments). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

Other transfers to producers (OTP).

PM3 Sustainable use of agricultural resources

From 2008: The programme provides co-financing (maximum 80% of costs, in 6 year programmes) of projects developed by local authorities designed to improve the use of natural resources in specific areas. It not clear what are the implementation criteria used in the projects developed at local level. The programme is classified provisionally in G. [More information is needed on the main implementation criteria used, as this programme develops.]

## **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*

GSSEAH1 Research Institutions (recherche agronomique):

Net expenditure on agronomic research and research and development.

GSSEAH2 Cattle Breeding (encouragement à l'élevage du bétail):

Budget expenditure on genetic improvement and animal performance appraisal of cattle.

GSSEAH3 Horse Breeding (encouragement à l'élevage du cheval)

Budget expenditure on genetic improvement and animal performance appraisal of horses. The programme was discontinued in 1996.

### *H.2. Agricultural knowledge transfer*

#### *H2.a. education*

GSSEHBEDU1 Improvement of agricultural schooling facilities (Construction nouvelles et complémentaires destinées à l'enseignements agricoles):

Budget expenditure on the construction and improvement of agricultural schools.

GSSEHBEDU2 Agricultural schooling (Formation professionnelle agricole):

Budget expenditure on instruction in agricultural schools.

GSSEHBEDU3 Finance des hautes écoles universitaires (agriculture, sylviculture):

Public funding provided to agricultural universities included under the new GSSE definition.

GSSEHBEDU4 Finance des hautes écoles spécialisés (agronomie, économie forestière)

Public funding provided to agricultural universities included under the new GSSE definition.

#### *H2.b. extension*

GSSEHBEXT1 Extension Services (vulgarisation)

Budget expenditure on extension services and professional training [half of total Extension Services expenditure in H.2, other half under B.3. Payments based on use of on-farm services].

## ***I. Inspection and control***

### *I.1. Agricultural product safety and inspection*

GSSEIA1 Milk inspection services (Service d'inspection et de contrôle en matière d'économie laitière)

Budget expenditure on milk inspection services.

GSSEIA2 Slaughterhouse inspection services (fonds viande, service d'inspection)

Budget expenditure on slaughterhouse inspection services.

GSSEIA3 Vineyard inspection services (Contrôle de la vendange)

Budget expenditure on vineyard inspection services.

NOTE: It seems that the current expenditure does not cover inspection and control activities related to crop products other than wine. The corresponding expenditures has to be added to this category? This point needs further internal clarification with providers of the Swiss data, thus no data for this M&E report.

### *I.2. Pest and disease inspection and control*

GSSEIB1 Disease prevention (lutte contre les maladies)

Budget expenditure financing activities related to crop disease prevention.

GSSEIB2 Livestock diseases (lutte contre les épizooties)

Budget expenditure financing activities related prevention and addressing livestock disease consequences (including BSE).

### *I.3. Input control*

## ***J. Development and maintenance of infrastructure***

### *J.1. Hydrological infrastructure*

### *J.2. Storage, marketing and other physical infrastructure*

GSSEJB1 Other rural infrastructure improvement (autres améliorations foncières et constructions rurales)

Budget expenditure on rural infrastructure improvement. Note : according to Swiss experts around 2-3% of this expenditure is for hydrological infrastructure and belongs to J.1.

### *J.3. Institutional infrastructure*

### *J.4. Farm restructuring*

## ***K. Marketing and promotion***

### *K.1. Collective schemes for processing and marketing*

### *K.2. Promotion of agricultural products*

GSSEKB1 Promotion of cheese, wine, wine products, and other products abroad (Publicité pour les fromages, les vins, les produits viticoles, et autres produits à l'étranger)

Budget expenditure on the international promotion of agro-food products.

GSSEKB2 Promotion of cheese,

From 1999: Budget expenditure on the international promotion of Swiss cheese.

GSSEKB3 Promotion wine and wine products abroad (Publicité pour les vins et les produits viticoles à l'étranger)

From 1997: Budget expenditure on the international promotion of wine and wine products abroad.

GSSEKB4 Promotion of agricultural products on new markets

From 2010: Budget expenditure on the promotion of agricultural products on new markets.

### ***L. Cost of public stockholding***

GSSEL1 Storage aid – wheat

Budgetary expenditure to cover operation and maintenance costs of compulsory storage of wheat.

GSSEL2 Storage aid – coarse grains

Budgetary expenditure to cover operation and maintenance costs of compulsory storage of coarse grains.

GSSEL3 Storage aid – rice

Budgetary expenditure to cover operation and maintenance costs of compulsory storage of rice.

GSSEL4 Storage aid – oilseeds

Budgetary expenditure to cover operation and maintenance costs of compulsory storage of oilseeds.

GSSEL5 Storage aid – sugar

Budgetary expenditure to cover operation and maintenance costs of compulsory storage of sugar.

GSSEL6 Storage aid – potatoes

Budgetary expenditure to cover operation and maintenance costs of compulsory storage of potatoes.

GSSEL7 Storage aid – apple juice

Budgetary expenditure to cover operation and maintenance costs of compulsory storage of apple juice.

### ***M. Miscellaneous***

GSSEM1 Cantonal net budgetary expenditure (dépenses nettes des cantons en faveur de l'agriculture)

Half of the cantonal expenditure on agriculture (the other half is included under PSE miscellaneous payments). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

GSSEM2 Communal net budgetary expenditure (dépenses nettes des communes en faveur de l'agriculture)

Half of the communal expenditure on agriculture (the other half is included under PSE miscellaneous payments). Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

#### **V.1 Consumer Support Estimate (CSE):**

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***

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 by commodity group [for each commodity group:  $(\Sigma \text{TPC for MPS commodities}) / (\Sigma \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$ ; the total TPC is then calculated as the sum of TPC by commodity group. For the list of commodity groups, see Section A.1. Market Price Support within this Table 1].

##### ***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 4.11.

##### ***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 by commodity group [for each commodity group:  $(\Sigma \text{OTC for MPS commodities}) / (\Sigma \text{VP for MPS commodities}) \times \text{VP for total group}$ ; the total OTC is then calculated as the sum of OTC by commodity group. For the list of commodity groups, see Section A.1. Market Price Support within this Table 1].

##### ***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 4.11.

##### ***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, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.11, including:

*Milk Price Supplement for Cheese Production (supplément de prix pour le lait transformé en fromage):* payment per tonne of milk (within the production quota) delivered to cheese producers until 1998 (the part paid to farmers is included under PSE, B.2 payments based on output). Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to milk.

*Tariff Revenues for Financing of Price Compensatory Aids (taxe sur le beurre importé, suppléments de prix sur le fromage et le poudre de lait importé, taxe sur la crème, taxe sur le lait de consommation et lait de consommation. partiellement écrémé):* import charge revenues to finance the reduction of raw material

costs of domestic agro-processors. These programmes were discontinued in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to milk.

*Price Reduction for Butter (Promotion des ventes de beurre dans le pays):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. The measure was launched in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to milk.

*Price Reduction for Cream and Milk Powder (Promotion des ventes de lait écremé et poudre de lait dans le pays):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to milk.

*Price Reduction for Milk and Dairy Product (Promotion des ventes de lait et de produits laitiers dans le pays):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. The measure was launched in 1998. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to milk.

*Price Reduction for Beef (Encouragement de la vente du bétail):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. The measure was launched in 1998. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to beef and veal.

*Sales Guarantee for Slaughter Cattle (garantie de placement du bétail de boucherie):* budget expenditure financed by taxes on imported meat to cover the costs of importers required to purchase domestic production at target prices. The programme was discontinued in 1989. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to beef and veal.

*Price Reduction for Wool (placement de la laine de mouton):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. The measure was launched in 1998. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to wool.

*Price Reduction for Eggs(dépense de la caisse de compensation des prix des oeufs):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to eggs.

*Compensation to wheat mill (mesures concernant la répartition des moulins à blé tendre):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to wheat.

*Lump Sum Payment to Sugarbeet Processors (indemnité forfaitaire pour le mandat (sucre)):* budget outlays for support of the sugar industry. The programme was launched in 1999. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to sugar.

*Price reductions on fruit for needy people (ventes à prix réduites de fruits en faveurs de personnes nécessiteuse):* budget outlays for food subsidies. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to fruits ("other commodities").

*Mesures to support the fruit industry (mesures en faveur de la culture fruitière):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. Calculated on a fiscal year basis and allocated to fruits ("other commodities").

*Cheese factory improvement (améliorations des structures des fromageries artisanales):* Budget expenditure on cheese factory improvement.

## *P.2. Non-commodity specific transfers to consumers:*

Sum of non-commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers, including:

*Price Compensatory Aids (placement de beurre, placement du fromage, réduction spéciale des prix des fromages à pâte molle et à pâte mi-dure indigènes, supplément pour la fabrication des fromages à pâte dure dans la zone d'estivage, prime de regroupement en économie fromagère, mesures propres à alléger le marché du lait, autres mesures d'économie laitière, contributions frais de stockage et de ventes à prix réduits (viande), mesures temporaire concernant la mise en valeur de la viande, contribution achats d'allégement du marché du bétail, réduction du prix des céréales panifiable à l'aide de recettes douanière, placement des céréales indigènes de moindre qualité, égalisation de la marge de mouture, provisions issues des droits de douane sur blé importé, droits d'entrées (céréales panifiable), placement des récoltes de colza et de soja; supplément de prix sur les huiles et graisses comestibles, utilisation des betteraves sucrières indigènes; placement du vin; droits supplément sur le vin, supplément de prix sur les légumes congelés, écoulement du tabac indigène, écoulement des abricots du Valais):* budget expenditure to processors of specific commodities to cover their deficit due to low selling prices set by the government compared with the guaranteed price paid to producers. The measures had been discontinued by 1998. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

*Meat fund (dépense fonds viande/fonds de réserve):* Budget expenditure to reduce the purchasing price for food processors. The measure was launched in 1998. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

*Support for pilot and demonstration facilities (contributions aux installations pilotes et aux installations de démonstrations):* Budget expenditure pilot and demonstration projects in the food industry. Calculated on a fiscal year basis.

## **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, 4.2, and 4.3).

## **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**

$$[(III.1) + (IV) + (P)] \text{ and } [(R) + (S) - (T)]$$

## **R. Transfers from consumers**

$$[(N)+(O)]$$

***S. Transfers from taxpayers***

[(III.1)-(N)+(IV)+(P)]

***T. Budget revenues***

[(O)]

Sources:

Bundesamt für Finanzen, Finanzrechnung, Bern, various issues.

Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Direktzahlungen an die Landwirtschaft, Bern, various issues.

Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Agrarbericht, Bern.

Bundesamt für Veterinärwesen, Bern.

Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

Schweizerische Genossenschaft für Getreide und Futtermittel, Bern.

Treuhandstelle der Schweizerischen Getreidepflichtlagerhalter, Bern.

**TABLE 2. SWITZERLAND: BREAKDOWN OF PSE BY COMMODITY SPECIFICITY AND OTHER TRANSFERS**

All data sets in Table 2 to come from Tables 1 and 3.1 to 3.12 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 3.1-3.12].

**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 3.12).

$$\%SCT = 100 * SCT / (\text{Value of production}_{COM} + A.2_{COM} + B_{COM} + C_{COM} + D_{COM})$$

$$\text{Share in Total PSE (\%): } SCT_{SHARE} = 100 * SCT / PSE$$

**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 [ $GCT = B_{GROUP} + C_{GROUP} + D_{GROUP}$ ].

$$\text{Share in Total PSE (\%): } GCT_{SHARE} = 100 * GCT / PSE$$

**Transfers to specific groups of commodities:** the GCT indicator is calculated for Switzerland for the following groups of commodities:

- **All livestock:** This set of transfers includes policies that are available to livestock raised in difficult conditions (Livestock in mountain areas, 1986-98; livestock in difficult conditions, 1999-2006). At a later stage this group includes also payments for animal welfare (Payments for Animal housing systems, from 1996; Payments for keeping animal outdoors, from 1999).
- **Ruminants:** The transfers in the category represent payments of two programmes Base area payment for grassland (1993-98) and Payments for roughage eating animals (from 1999). The

programme consists of headage payments available to all producers for ruminants (beef, sheep and goats, horses, lamas, alpagas, etc.).

- **All crops:** This includes any policy that is available to producers of any crop. This set of transfers includes payments based on input use such as fertilizer, seeds and pesticides. However, the most important part of transfers within this group were the payments for integrated production (1992-98).
- **Arable crops:** Transfers to this group are mainly the Base area payment to arable land applied in the 1992-98 period.
- **Grains:** This represents mainly the Base premium for coarse grains (1986-2000), a relatively small amounts of payments were for Extensive production of grains (1992-98).
- **Oilseeds:** Area payments for oilseeds (from 1999).
- **Grains and oilseeds:** Area payments for extensive grains and rapeseed cultivation (from 1999).
- **All crops except wine:** Payments for crop production on steep slopes.

**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, and 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:**  $\%PSE = 100 * PSE / (\text{Total Value of Production at farm gate} + A.2. + B + C + D + E + F + G)$

**TABLE 3. SWITZERLAND: PRODUCER SINGLE COMMODITY TRANSFERS (BY COMMODITY)**

Tables 3.1 to 3.12, provide information on Producer Single Commodity Transfers (PSCT) for the following commodities: wheat, maize, other grains, sunflower, sugar beet, milk, beef, sheep meat, pig meat, poultry, eggs and “other commodities”. All data sets in the calculation SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1 – 4.12 where definitions are included.

**Definitions:**

**I. Level of production:** Data from respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.12 (Market Price Support tables)

**II. Value of production (at farm gate):** Data for respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.12 (Market Price Support tables)

**III. Producer Single Commodity Transfers:** Sum of transfers to respective single commodity in categories A, B, C and D.

**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<sub>COM</sub> + B.2<sub>COM</sub> + B.3<sub>COM</sub>]

*B1. Based on variable input use*

Payments based on variable input use (B.1<sub>COM</sub>) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

*B2. Based on Fixed capital formation*

Payments based on fixed capital formation (B.2<sub>COM</sub>) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

*B3. Based on on-farm services*

Payments based on on-farm services (B.3<sub>COM</sub>) 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<sub>COM</sub>) 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. SWITZERLAND: MARKET PRICE SUPPORT AND CONSUMER SINGLE COMMODITY TRANSFERS**

Tables 4.1 to 4.12, contain calculation of the Market Price Support (MPS) and Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (consumer SCT) for the following commodities: wheat, maize, barley, sunflower, sugar beet, milk, beef, sheep meat, pig meat, poultry, eggs and “other commodities”. The data sets used in calculation of the MPS and consumer SCT by commodity are described below.

As there are no export constraints for dairy products the negative MPDs for were set to zero.

### **Definitions:**

#### **1. Wheat**

##### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the crop year.

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion der Pflanzenkulturen" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

##### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

##### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

##### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

##### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate (MPD)***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate level and the Import Unit Value of wheat adjusted to the farm gate level using the EU margin for wheat expressed in CHF.

## ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

Unit value of import obtained from reference data sources [1] and [2].

Sources: [1] Bundesamt für Außenwirtschaft, Bern; and [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern.

The reference prices for cereals are adjusted to the farm gate by using the EU handling and processing costs.

Source: EU PSE file

## ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

## ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **2. Maize**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the crop year.

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion der Pflanzenkulturen" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

#### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

#### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate level and the Import Unit Value of maize adjusted to the farm gate level using the EU margin for maize expressed in CHF.

#### ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

Unit value of import obtained from reference data sources [1] and [2].

Sources: [1] Bundesamt für Außenwirtschaft, Bern; and [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern.

The reference prices for cereals are adjusted to the farm gate by using the EU handling and processing costs.

Source: EU PSE file

#### ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

#### ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

#### ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

### **3. Barley**

#### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the crop year.

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion der Pflanzenkulturen" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

#### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate level and the Import Unit Value of barley adjusted to the farm gate level using the EU margin for barley expressed in CHF.

### ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

Unit value of import obtained from reference data sources [1] and [2].

Sources: [1] Bundesamt für Außenwirtschaft, Bern; and [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern.

The reference prices for cereals are adjusted to the farm gate by using the EU handling and processing costs.

Source: EU PSE file

### ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

### ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **4. Rapeseed**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the crop year.

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion der Pflanzenkulturen" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

## ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

## ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate level and the EU reference price at farm gate expressed in CHF.

## ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

EU reference price ,C.i.f., Europe, "0", Hamburg, calendar year

Source: [6] Oil World Annual, various editions.

The EU reference prices for rapeseed is adjusted to the farm gate by using the EU handling and processing costs.

Source: EU PSE file

## ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

## ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **5. Sugar**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the crop year.

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion der Pflanzenkulturen" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

$[(I)*(II)]$

### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate for sugarbeet and the Import Unit value for sugar expressed as an equivalent of sugar beet using the Swiss technical coefficients of sugarbeet/sugar transformation and sugarbeet/sugar at factory price ratios.

### ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

Unit value of import obtained from reference data sources [1] and [2].

Sources: [1] Bundesamt für Außenwirtschaft, Bern; and [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern.

The reference price is estimated at the farmgate (sugar beet) level using the Swiss technical coefficients of sugarbeet/sugar transformation and sugarbeet/sugar at factory price ratios.

Source: [?]

### ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

### ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **6. Milk**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total milk production during the calendar year

Source: "Gesamte Versorgungsbilanz der Vollmilch" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Note: the price considered is adjusted by the effect of the no-silage premium as from the 2022 edition. The methodology change is applied retroactively to the time series as from 2006 onward.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Exporter (All period)

Source:

### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate for milk and the Export Unit values for butter, SMP and cheese, converted to milk equivalent border price using technical coefficients and brought to the farm gate using the average margins of the four major dairy exporters (AUS, EU, NZL and USA).

### ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

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 prices of butter, SMP and Cheese are unit values calculated from AGLINK data.

Sources: AGLINK

The handling and processing margin is calculated as a simple average of the processing margins for the four main exporting countries: Australia, EU, New Zealand and the United States.

Source: AUS, EU, NZL and US PSE files.

### ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

### ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **7. Beef and veal**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the calendar year

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion von Fleisch" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

## ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate for beef and veal (weighted average) and the Extra EU export price to Switzerland, adjusted to the farm gate using the EU margin.

## ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

Unit export value in extra-EU trade of meat of bovine animal, fresh, chilled and frozen (code 0111, SITC, Rev. 3) [4] and unit export value in extra-EU trade to Switzerland of veal, fresh, chilled and frozen [5]

Sources: [4] EUROSTAT, COMEXT databank and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

Adjusted to farmgate using EU handling and processing costs (source: EU PSE file).

Note: the shares of beef and veal production, as well as the handling costs used to compute the weighted average price were revised as from the 2022 edition to better reflect the changing structure of the domestic market. This correction led to a change in the reference price used, also applied retroactively from 2008 onward.

## ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: ("Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten"). Reference data source [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

## ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **8. Sheep meat**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the calendar year

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion von Fleisch" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate for sheep meat (weighted average) and the EU reference price (EU import price), adjusted to the farm gate using the EU margin.

### ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

EU import price of frozen New Zealand lamb, grade PM, c.i.f. UK, calendar year, net of slaughter and freezing costs, plus 30% adjustment to account for the difference in weight and quality between frozen New Zealand lamb and fresh UK lamb [3].

Sources: [3] European Commission; [4] EUROSTAT, COMEXT databank and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

Adjusted to farmgate using EU handling and processing costs (EU PSE file).

### ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: ("Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten"). Reference data source [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

### ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **9. Pig meat**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the calendar year

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion von Fleisch" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

## ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

## ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate for pig meat and the Extra EU export price, adjusted to the farm gate using the EU margin.

## ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

EU reference price (Unit export value in extra-EC trade of pig meat), adjusting for handling and processing costs.

Sources: [4] EUROSTAT, COMEXT databank.

Adjusted to farmgate using EU handling and processing costs

Sources: [4] EUROSTAT, COMEXT databank.

## ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source : "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". Reference data source [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

## ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

## ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **10. Poultry meat**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total farm level production during the calendar year

Source: "Verwendbare Produktion von Fleisch" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

$[(I)*(II)]$

### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate for poultry (weighted average) and the Extra EU export price, adjusted to the farm gate using Swiss handling and processing costs estimated at 55% of the border price.

### ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

unit export value in extra-EU trade of 70% chickens, frozen (NIMEXE Code 020203 and, since 1989, weighted average of NC 02071015 and NC 02072110 of external trade statistics), calendar year, [4].

Sources: [4] EUROSTAT, COMEXT databank.

Adjusted to farmgate level using an estimate of handling and processing costs at 55% of the border reference price.

Sources: [?].

### ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source : "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". Reference data source [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

### ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

## **11. Eggs**

### ***I. Level of production***

Total production of eggs in the shell

Source: "Betriebsbilanz der Hühnereier". Reference data sources [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***II. Producer prices (at farm gate)***

Weighted average price received by farmers.

Source: "Erzielte Produzentenpreise landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugerpreise" [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***III. Value of production (at farm gate)***

[(I)\*(II)]

### ***IV. Trade status***

Net Importer (All period)

Source:

### ***V. Market price differential at the farm gate***

The Market price differential is estimated as a difference between the domestic price at farm gate for eggs in shell (weighted average) and the Extra EU Export price, adjusted to the farm gate using Swiss handling and processing costs estimated at 25% of the border price.

### ***VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)***

Unit export value in extra-EC trade of poultry eggs in shell, fresh or preserved, other than eggs for hatching (NIMEXE Code 040514 and since 1988 NC 04070030 of external trade statistics), calendar year [4].

Sources: [4] EUROSTAT, COMEXT databank.

Adjusted to farmgate level using an estimate of handling and processing costs at 25% of the border reference price.

Sources: [?].

### ***VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)***

Total consumption during the year.

Source: "Nahrungsmittelversorgung der Schweiz nach Nahrungsmittelgruppen und -arten". Reference data source [2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern and [5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

### ***VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)***

Implicit prices corresponding to reference prices plus the unit value of market transfers.

### ***IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate)***

[(VII)\*(VIII)]

Sources:

[1] Bundesamt für Außenwirtschaft, Bern.

[2] Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Bern.

[3] European Commission.

[4] EUROSTAT, COMEXT databank.

[5] Schweizerischer Bauernverband, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Brugg, various issues.

[6] Oil World Annual, various editions.