

Chapter 10.B

Domestic Support in the European Union

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10.B.1 Overview

This chapter documents the EU domestic support component of the GTAP database version 10, with 2014 reference year. As for the version 9, with 2011 reference year, the Clearance Audit Trail System (CATS) database of the European Commission (EC) is used for cataloguing EU domestic support payments exclusively managed by the EC.¹ Fundamentally, the data follows the conventions adopted in previous releases (Jensen, 2009; Boulanger, Philippidis, Jensen, 2016). More specifically, the EU component gathers about 64.5 billion euros of public support. It relies on the combination of the strengths of two datasets, i.e. the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and the aforementioned CATS database. Section 10.B.2 discusses the key features of both datasets. Section 10.B.3 explains how both CATS and PSE data are combined to calculate domestic support by member state for the year 2014, prior to the calibration into the GTAP database. Section 10.B.4 provides some concluding remarks.

10.B.2 Domestic support data: PSE and CATS

In the GTAP Data Base, domestic support traditionally relies on the PSE, an indicator developed by the OECD to evaluate and monitor agricultural policies. Initially calculated as a transparent basis of comparison between OECD countries (including the EU as a single bloc), this measure has also been calculated for a growing number of non-OECD countries.

The PSE measure is further disaggregated into four groups of support, namely Single Commodity Transfers (SCT); Group Commodity Transfers (GCT); All Commodity Transfers (ACT); and Other Transfers to Producers (OTP) (see Box 1). In addition, policy measures (budgetary transfers) are classified into seven broad categories linked to the transfer basis of the policy, i.e. whether the basis is current or non-current (i.e. the amount is explicitly linked – or not – to per unit current output, input, area, animal number, etc.) and whether production is a requisite for receiving the payment (OECD, 2008). The seven broad categories are listed below:

- A2. Payments based on output
- B. Payments based on input use (*B.1. Variable input use – B.2. Fixed capital formation – B.3. On-farm services*)
- C. Payments based on current Area (A), Animal Numbers (AN), Receipts (R) or Income (I), production required
- D. Payments based on non-current A/AN/R/I, production required
- E. Payments based on non-current A/AN/R/I, production not required
- F. Payments based on non-commodity criteria

¹ Reference year 2011 was also updated for consistency with 2014 data.

- G. Miscellaneous

Box 1. OECD indicators of agricultural support to Producers and general services for Agriculture

Producer Support Estimate (PSE): 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 support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income.

Producer Single Commodity Transfers (producer SCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate 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 transfer.

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, i.e. a producer may produce from a set of allowable commodities and receive a transfer that does not vary with respect to this decision.

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.

Other Transfers to Producers (OTP): 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 do not require any commodity production at all.

General Services Support Estimate (GSSE): the annual monetary value of gross transfers to general services provided to agricultural producers collectively (such as research, development, training, inspection, marketing and promotion), arising from policy measures that support agriculture regardless of their nature, objectives and impacts on farm production, income, or consumption. The GSSE does not include any payments to individual producers.

Source: OECD (2008)

It should be mentioned that in reconciling domestic support payments within the current structure of the GTAP Data Base, market price support (A1) is excluded in order to avoid double counting with tariffs in the GTAP.

Using a standard formula applied to all regions in GTAP, the above PSE categories are linked to the GTAP support categories as follows:

- Output payments: A2
- Intermediate input payments: B1, B3
- Land-based payments: C, D
- Capital-based payments: B2, C, D
- Labour-based payments: C, D
- All factors: E
- Not allocated in GTAP database: A1, F, G

As the EU is treated as a single region in the PSE, additional data is required to disaggregate agricultural support payments to each of the 28 individual member states.² Fortunately, the OECD secretariat provides such a disaggregation for national payments upon request.

² Note that in 2011 (benchmark year for version 9 of the GTAP database) the EU was composed of 27 member states. On July 2013, Croatia became the 28th member of the EU, and therefore has been integrated into EU domestic support database for version 10 of the GTAP database.

As in GTAP 9, the EU domestic support relies on the combination of the strengths of the PSE and the CATS database. The CATS database is an internal EC dataset gathering details of all CAP payments made to the recipients of the EAGF (European Agricultural Guarantee Fund) and EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development). These data are provided by the EU member states to the EC on an annual basis for the purposes of carrying out the clearance of accounts, monitoring developments and providing forecasts in the agricultural sector (EC, 2013). The CATS database has been used by the EC to assess the 2013 CAP reform proposals known as 'CAP towards 2020' (EC, 2011), the 2014-2020 CAP financial agreement (Boulanger and Philippidis, 2014, 2015) and stylised CAP scenarios for the period post-2020 (Mbarek et al., 2017). Outside EU institutions, the World Bank used the CATS data to scrutinise the contribution of the CAP in fostering inclusive growth across the EU (Van Den Brink et al., 2018).

A significant advantage of the PSE data is the comprehensive coverage of national agricultural payments in each of the EU member states. It should be made clear that these national payments do not figure as part of the CAP budget framework (i.e. are not co-funded pillar 2 support), but rather reflect individual member state decisions, e.g. on fiscal policy (mostly fuel tax rebates), insurance or irrigation subsidies. In 2014, these payments totalled almost 9 billion euros. The advantage of the CATS database is that it catalogues centrally EU agricultural support payments by detailed budget lines and for each member state (primary data), for the purpose of the clearance of the accounts of the EAGF and EAFRD. In other words, the PSE data are the most appropriate figures for identifying and quantifying national payments measures (not co-funded by the EU budget), whilst CATS is preferred for EU budget related figures, i.e. pillar 1 and pillar 2 payments.

To maintain consistency with the previous GTAP database release, the EU domestic support component is based on CATS data for payments exclusively managed by the EC (pillar 1 payments or "market measures and direct payment" funded by the EAGF). On the other hand, for those payments under shared management (pillar 2 payments or "rural development measures" co-funded by the EAFRD) and those corresponding to purely national expenditures, the PSE database is used.

10.B.3 Data treatment

In line with Jensen (2009, 2010), OECD (2016), Boulanger, Philippidis and Jensen (2016), PSE and CATS expenditures are allocated to one of the four OECD indicators of agricultural support (i.e. SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP), then linked to the five GTAP support categories (i.e. output payments, intermediate input payments, land-based payments, capital-based payments or labour-based payments).

In the case of SCT payments, support is allocated to one of the 12 GTAP primary agricultural sectors. For GCT payments, support is allocated to relevant groups of GTAP primary agricultural sectors (see Table 10.B.A in the appendix). Finally, ACT and OTP payments are allocated uniformly across GTAP primary agricultural sectors. Tables 10.B.B, 10.B.C and 10.B.D in the appendix show the allocation of the support by aggregates and member state.

10.B.3.1 Pillar 1

These data are taken from the CATS database and are allocated as in former releases. Interestingly, the CATS database provides detailed information by member state on the allocation of specific coupled support payments under the auspices of **articles 69 and 72**. These are allocated to relevant GTAP primary agricultural sector (payments classified as SCT) or to relevant GTAP groups of sectors (payments classified as GCT). In those cases where no specific sector or group of sectors are identified (i.e., for some article 69 and 72 payments, the denominated recipient is "all products", "environment", "quality", "specified disadvantages"), support is treated as an ACT to capital.³ When "animal welfare" is mentioned, support is allocated to GCT7 sector's usage of (reproductive) capital.

The bulk of pillar 1 support is denominated under the category of decoupled payments (about 60% of total support amounting 64.5 billion euros). It is assumed these payments fall within the OTP category and are exclusively allocated to the land factor. Clearly, if GTAP users wish to deviate from this assumption, they can employ data recalibration tools to adjust the data to their liking (e.g., Urban et al., 2014). Thus, these payments are uniformly allocated across sectors.

10.B.3.2 Pillar 2

Broadly defined as rural development measures from the CAP, these data are taken from the PSE database and distributed as in previous releases. In the PSE, the distribution of pillar 2 payments by member states is only identified for the national co-funded part (based on notifications to the OECD secretariat by individual member states). We then assume that payments which come from the EU budget follow the same distribution, despite differences in co-funding rates by measure and member state area.

10.B.3.3 National payments

These support payments, originating exclusively from national governments, are taken from the PSE database. These national payments do not figure as part of the CAP budget framework and reflect purely national support to the agricultural sector such as fuel tax rebates (more than one third of total national payments in 2014) or insurance subsidies (about 10 % of total). In 2014, these payments totalled 9 billion euros. In contrast to the 2011 reference year, for two measures (with a total value of 422 million euros), no support is allocated to the labour factor. Following the OECD's classification, it includes payments based on farm income level (now an ACT payment on land) and a labour subsidy for annual leave, outside help, day-off (now a GCT7 payment on input).

Table 1. Distribution of total EU domestic support by OECD category (SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP) and policy framework, million euros, 2014

| | SCT | GCT | ACT | OTP | Total |
|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pillar 1 | 1,707.45 | 11.33 | 1,813.82 | 38,294.96 | 41,827.56 |
| Pillar 2 | 28.02 | 2,487.12 | 11,212.50 | 0.00 | 13,727.64 |
| National | 981.76 | 1,480.04 | 6,222.62 | 313.97 | 8,998.39 |
| Total | 2,717.22 | 3,978.50 | 19,248.93 | 38,608.93 | 64,553.58 |

³ Allocating payments to ACT (land) cancel any distortive effect of these payments since they are treated as decoupled payments.

Table 1 summarises the classification explained above by OECD category and policy framework.⁴ At member states level, it provides interesting budgetary insights on the type and origin of payments, i.e. fully supported by the EU budget (pillar 1), co-funded by the EU budget (pillar 2) and entirely supported by national budget (national measure).

10.B.4 Concluding remarks

The classification and quantification of EU domestic support payments in GTAP 10 relies largely on the traditional approach developed by Jensen (2009) with minor improvements to the allocation of payments (Boulanger, Philippidis, Jensen, 2016). For the year 2014, employing both OECD's PSE and EC's CATS data, total CAP and nationally sourced expenditures are calculated as about 64.5 billion euros. It should be noted that the PSE does not capture all agricultural public support as defined in the General Services Support Estimate (GSSE) which in the EU amounted to more than 11 billion euros for the same year. This later aggregate includes a range of diverse support measures dealing with the promotion of agricultural products, education, farm restructuring, etc. Importantly, current research aims at designing a more transparent and comprehensive representation of the changing nature and magnitude of the domestic support in GTAP, for the EU and beyond.

⁴ PSE raw data for the aggregate EU28 and by individual EU member states were kindly provided to the authors by the OECD secretariat. The classification and treatment of said payments are purely those of the authors based on their policy expertise and the OECD estimates of support to agriculture's definitions and sources (OECD, 2016). A full set of data is available upon request.

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Online data file (GTAP website)

EU_domestic_support_data_2014.HAR

Disclaimer

The views expressed are purely those of the authors and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the European Commission.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Arnaldo Caivano, Robert M'barek, Emanuele Ferrari, Sophie H elaine (European Commission), Angel H. Aguiar (Purdue University), Morvarid Bagherzadeh and Joanna Ilicic-Komorowska (OECD) for data support and helpful suggestions.

Appendix

Table 10.B.A Allocation of GTAP sectors to commodity groups

| | | Group commodity Transfers (GCT) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | pdr | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | wht | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | gro | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | v_f | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | osd | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c_b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | pfb | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ocr | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ctl | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | oap | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | rmk | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | wol | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 GTAP primary agricultural sectors | pdr | Paddy Rice: rice, husked and unhusked | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | wht | Wheat: wheat and meslin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | gro | Other Grains: maize (corn), barley, rye, oats, other cereals | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | v_f | Vegetables and Fruits: vegetables, fruit and nuts, potatoes, cassava, truffles, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | osd | Oil Seeds: oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; soy beans, copra | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c_b | Cane & Beet: sugar cane and sugar beet | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | pfb | Plant Fibres: cotton, flax, hemp, sisal and other raw vegetable materials used in textiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ocr | Other Crops: live plants; cut flowers and flower buds; flower seeds and fruit seeds; vegetable seeds, beverage and spice crops, unmanufactured tobacco, cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets; swedes, mangolds, fodder roots, hay, alfalfa, clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, whether or not in the form of pellets, plants and parts of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, sugar beet seed and seeds of forage plants, other raw vegetable materials | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ctl | Cattle: cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, and hinnies; and semen thereof | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | oap | Other Animal Products: swine, poultry and other live animals; eggs, in shell (fresh or cooked), natural honey, snails (fresh or preserved) except sea snails; frogs' legs, edible products of animal origin n.e.c., hides, skins and fur skins, raw, insect waxes and spermaceti, whether or not refined or coloured | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | rmk | Raw milk | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | wol | Wool: wool, silk, and other raw animal materials used in textile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 Group Commodity Transfers | GCT1 | All crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT2 | All arable crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT3 | Grains | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT4 | Oilseeds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT5 | Other crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT6 | All fruits and vegetables | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT7 | All livestock | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT8 | Ruminants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT9 | Non-ruminants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT10 | Protein crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT11 | Cereals, oilseeds and protein crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GCT12 | Milk and beef | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Based on Narayanan et al. (2012) and Urban et al. (2014).

Table 10.B.B. Distribution of EU domestic support by OECD category (SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP), by member state, million euros, 2014

| Countries | OECD category | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | SCT | GCT | ACT | OTP | |
| Austria | 97.92 | 258.22 | 514.68 | 614.17 | 1484.99 |
| Belgium | 84.51 | 0.00 | 137.95 | 449.28 | 671.74 |
| Bulgaria | 81.16 | 14.77 | 91.60 | 721.95 | 909.49 |
| Cyprus | 7.54 | 0.39 | 16.61 | 47.18 | 71.72 |
| Czech Republic | 11.02 | 166.09 | 148.28 | 805.81 | 1131.20 |
| Germany | 19.16 | 1991.48 | 4935.74 | 5014.27 | 11960.65 |
| Denmark | 0.00 | 0.63 | 70.79 | 887.32 | 958.74 |
| Estonia | 0.00 | 6.19 | 48.28 | 104.97 | 159.45 |
| Greece | 211.80 | 2.39 | 518.53 | 1860.55 | 2593.28 |
| Spain | 396.96 | 46.98 | 1200.87 | 4355.12 | 5999.94 |
| Finland | 197.53 | 503.10 | 821.29 | 497.76 | 2019.67 |
| France | 711.83 | 196.00 | 2656.11 | 6359.44 | 9923.38 |
| Croatia | 32.72 | 2.54 | 62.44 | 267.34 | 365.04 |
| Hungary | 69.15 | 217.10 | 304.88 | 1215.16 | 1806.28 |
| Ireland | 1.15 | 77.40 | 648.94 | 1176.28 | 1903.77 |
| Italy | 162.52 | 47.24 | 3607.75 | 3708.50 | 7526.01 |
| Lithuania | 86.22 | 26.76 | 66.93 | 362.75 | 542.66 |
| Luxembourg | 0.00 | 1.79 | 24.14 | 32.38 | 58.30 |
| Latvia | 23.58 | 19.54 | 96.89 | 166.72 | 306.73 |
| Malta | 3.16 | 0.94 | 3.54 | 6.20 | 13.85 |
| Netherlands | 0.00 | 27.32 | 126.47 | 759.81 | 913.60 |
| Poland | 0.00 | 96.75 | 852.17 | 3211.79 | 4160.70 |
| Portugal | 160.75 | 30.24 | 233.23 | 428.10 | 852.33 |
| Romania | 311.08 | 52.13 | 504.49 | 1367.38 | 2235.08 |
| Sweden | 38.35 | 163.77 | 337.17 | 668.70 | 1207.99 |
| Slovenia | 5.90 | 21.65 | 54.66 | 126.04 | 208.26 |
| Slovakia | 3.11 | 6.92 | 42.62 | 395.15 | 447.80 |
| United Kingdom | 0.08 | 0.17 | 1121.87 | 2998.83 | 4120.94 |
| Total | 2717.22 | 3978.50 | 19248.93 | 38608.93 | 64553.58 |

Table 10.B.C. Distribution of EU domestic support by GTAP agricultural sectors, by member state, million euros, 2014

| Countries | GTAP crop sectors | | | | | | | Sub-total | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|
| | PDR | WHT | GRO | V_F | OSD | C_B | PFB | | OCR |
| Austria | 0.00 | 44.47 | 81.64 | 123.80 | 25.96 | 17.41 | 0.03 | 164.44 | 457.75 |
| Belgium | 0.00 | 5.07 | 2.76 | 26.82 | 0.80 | 2.40 | 0.47 | 21.64 | 59.96 |
| Bulgaria | 0.50 | 19.68 | 13.43 | 27.00 | 19.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.64 | 88.07 |
| Cyprus | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 8.19 | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.19 | 9.99 |
| Czech Republic | 0.00 | 39.25 | 25.60 | 35.94 | 30.37 | 6.84 | 0.00 | 87.81 | 225.81 |
| Germany | 0.00 | 675.59 | 536.50 | 732.05 | 328.41 | 234.16 | 0.00 | 1760.54 | 4267.25 |
| Denmark | 0.00 | 4.75 | 4.61 | 3.11 | 1.64 | 0.89 | 0.00 | 8.93 | 23.93 |
| Estonia | 0.00 | 5.71 | 4.97 | 4.35 | 3.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.04 | 23.35 |
| Greece | 4.38 | 24.16 | 24.46 | 227.00 | 28.98 | 1.99 | 204.37 | 57.17 | 572.51 |
| Spain | 7.86 | 38.30 | 67.35 | 469.73 | 40.35 | 4.37 | 61.29 | 138.27 | 827.52 |
| Finland | 0.00 | 60.51 | 145.61 | 153.66 | 8.59 | 14.26 | 0.57 | 106.68 | 489.88 |
| France | 1.28 | 309.91 | 236.78 | 481.74 | 122.83 | 127.35 | 7.34 | 486.52 | 1773.75 |
| Croatia | 0.00 | 4.04 | 10.90 | 7.73 | 3.79 | 5.34 | 0.00 | 15.41 | 47.21 |
| Hungary | 0.11 | 48.56 | 93.59 | 78.13 | 50.35 | 8.36 | 0.05 | 30.84 | 309.99 |
| Ireland | 0.00 | 9.31 | 25.40 | 34.10 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 93.44 | 162.74 |
| Italy | 35.16 | 198.81 | 202.77 | 1224.28 | 46.77 | 15.38 | 0.05 | 481.43 | 2204.65 |
| Lithuania | 0.00 | 25.56 | 12.82 | 3.99 | 7.98 | 1.43 | 0.00 | 10.33 | 62.11 |
| Luxembourg | 0.00 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.52 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.13 | 11.43 |
| Latvia | 0.00 | 24.31 | 10.16 | 15.22 | 6.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.52 | 72.59 |
| Malta | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.71 | 4.82 |
| Netherlands | 0.00 | 1.45 | 0.36 | 28.31 | 0.04 | 1.59 | 0.05 | 53.28 | 85.08 |
| Poland | 0.00 | 71.14 | 98.19 | 167.36 | 40.86 | 16.68 | 0.01 | 54.67 | 448.91 |
| Portugal | 2.21 | 2.56 | 9.49 | 137.82 | 6.07 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 42.73 | 200.96 |
| Romania | 0.41 | 48.70 | 100.74 | 183.13 | 39.35 | 8.19 | 0.01 | 65.75 | 446.28 |
| Sweden | 0.00 | 28.08 | 20.97 | 69.34 | 6.14 | 4.12 | 0.00 | 188.14 | 316.79 |
| Slovenia | 0.00 | 3.03 | 6.51 | 18.92 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.11 | 48.87 |
| Slovakia | 0.00 | 5.59 | 6.67 | 6.95 | 5.15 | 0.78 | 0.00 | 3.35 | 28.49 |
| United Kingdom | 0.00 | 118.53 | 48.58 | 120.23 | 33.78 | 15.23 | 0.00 | 107.44 | 443.79 |
| Total | 51.91 | 1817.85 | 1791.61 | 4392.52 | 860.34 | 486.82 | 274.27 | 4039.14 | 13714.46 |

| Countries | GTAP livestock sectors | | | | | GTAP Agriculture | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| | CTL | OAP | RMK | WOL | Sub-total | Total | % crops | % livestock |
| Austria | 160.83 | 124.09 | 128.10 | 0.04 | 413.06 | 870.81 | 53% | 47% |
| Belgium | 101.66 | 38.37 | 22.48 | 0.00 | 162.51 | 222.47 | 27% | 73% |
| Bulgaria | 22.41 | 15.56 | 61.46 | 0.04 | 99.47 | 187.54 | 47% | 53% |
| Cyprus | 5.31 | 5.66 | 3.59 | 0.00 | 14.56 | 24.55 | 41% | 59% |
| Czech Republic | 14.00 | 32.99 | 52.58 | 0.01 | 99.58 | 325.39 | 69% | 31% |
| Germany | 438.89 | 1094.24 | 1145.73 | 0.27 | 2679.13 | 6946.38 | 61% | 39% |
| Denmark | 2.89 | 30.13 | 14.47 | 0.00 | 47.49 | 71.42 | 34% | 66% |
| Estonia | 2.85 | 9.64 | 18.63 | 0.01 | 31.13 | 54.48 | 43% | 57% |
| Greece | 54.13 | 40.86 | 64.67 | 0.55 | 160.21 | 732.72 | 78% | 22% |
| Spain | 374.68 | 333.04 | 109.10 | 0.48 | 817.30 | 1644.82 | 50% | 50% |
| Finland | 117.01 | 335.74 | 579.27 | 0.02 | 1032.04 | 1521.92 | 32% | 68% |
| France | 905.44 | 397.16 | 487.46 | 0.15 | 1790.21 | 3563.96 | 50% | 50% |
| Croatia | 20.52 | 15.43 | 14.54 | 0.01 | 50.50 | 97.71 | 48% | 52% |
| Hungary | 34.53 | 171.11 | 75.39 | 0.11 | 281.14 | 591.13 | 52% | 48% |
| Ireland | 267.78 | 69.33 | 227.03 | 0.62 | 564.76 | 727.50 | 22% | 78% |
| Italy | 339.54 | 766.55 | 505.73 | 1.05 | 1612.87 | 3817.52 | 58% | 42% |
| Lithuania | 18.78 | 12.54 | 86.36 | 0.11 | 117.79 | 179.90 | 35% | 65% |
| Luxembourg | 4.68 | 2.04 | 7.79 | 0.00 | 14.51 | 25.94 | 44% | 56% |
| Latvia | 14.67 | 17.07 | 35.68 | 0.00 | 67.42 | 140.01 | 52% | 48% |
| Malta | 0.14 | 1.85 | 0.82 | 0.00 | 2.81 | 7.63 | 63% | 37% |
| Netherlands | 10.50 | 25.35 | 32.84 | 0.03 | 68.72 | 153.80 | 55% | 45% |
| Poland | 54.27 | 271.18 | 174.53 | 0.03 | 500.01 | 948.92 | 47% | 53% |
| Portugal | 131.46 | 58.39 | 33.17 | 0.25 | 223.27 | 424.23 | 47% | 53% |
| Romania | 120.64 | 80.95 | 218.27 | 1.56 | 421.42 | 867.70 | 51% | 49% |
| Sweden | 44.81 | 64.99 | 112.68 | 0.00 | 222.48 | 539.27 | 59% | 41% |
| Slovenia | 9.55 | 10.66 | 12.66 | 0.48 | 33.35 | 82.22 | 59% | 41% |
| Slovakia | 5.40 | 8.48 | 10.28 | 0.01 | 24.17 | 52.66 | 54% | 46% |
| United Kingdom | 249.82 | 206.78 | 220.26 | 1.47 | 678.33 | 1122.12 | 40% | 60% |
| Total | 3527.16 | 4240.19 | 4455.56 | 7.29 | 12230.20 | 25944.66 | 53% | 47% |

Table 10.B.D. Distribution of EU domestic support by GTAP support category, by member state, million euros, 2014

| Countries | GTAP support category | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | Input | Output | Capital | Land | Total |
| Austria | 57.97 | 15.21 | 207.15 | 1204.65 | 1484.99 |
| Belgium | 25.88 | 50.41 | 143.48 | 451.98 | 671.74 |
| Bulgaria | 3.27 | 45.32 | 116.54 | 744.36 | 909.49 |
| Cyprus | 4.71 | 1.98 | 15.31 | 49.72 | 71.72 |
| Czech Republic | 89.44 | 0.00 | 109.00 | 932.76 | 1131.20 |
| Germany | 404.27 | 0.00 | 2641.21 | 8915.17 | 11960.65 |
| Denmark | 1.55 | 34.23 | 24.23 | 898.74 | 958.74 |
| Estonia | 25.56 | 7.72 | 10.92 | 115.25 | 159.45 |
| Greece | 188.31 | 0.46 | 222.23 | 2182.27 | 2593.28 |
| Spain | 516.95 | 0.01 | 690.54 | 4792.44 | 5999.94 |
| Finland | 189.60 | 531.13 | 351.22 | 947.71 | 2019.67 |
| France | 1178.82 | 164.21 | 1306.51 | 7273.84 | 9923.38 |
| Croatia | 8.00 | 10.71 | 41.87 | 304.46 | 365.04 |
| Hungary | 112.05 | 27.22 | 353.01 | 1314.00 | 1806.28 |
| Ireland | 157.79 | 327.09 | 47.83 | 1371.06 | 1903.77 |
| Italy | 1316.46 | 956.85 | 1219.15 | 4033.56 | 7526.01 |
| Lithuania | 27.37 | 70.86 | 52.75 | 391.68 | 542.66 |
| Luxembourg | 7.59 | 0.00 | 10.08 | 40.63 | 58.30 |
| Latvia | 36.86 | 19.36 | 36.69 | 213.82 | 306.73 |
| Malta | 0.32 | 2.86 | 2.11 | 8.55 | 13.85 |
| Netherlands | 7.91 | 63.61 | 70.26 | 771.82 | 913.60 |
| Poland | 359.04 | 125.52 | 431.26 | 3244.88 | 4160.70 |
| Portugal | 96.35 | 0.00 | 195.84 | 560.14 | 852.33 |
| Romania | 23.63 | 190.06 | 293.83 | 1727.57 | 2235.08 |
| Sweden | 159.40 | 34.33 | 52.95 | 961.31 | 1207.99 |
| Slovenia | 29.82 | 0.00 | 27.37 | 151.07 | 208.26 |
| Slovakia | 2.32 | 9.79 | 37.51 | 398.18 | 447.80 |
| United Kingdom | 374.61 | 508.98 | 136.36 | 3100.99 | 4120.94 |
| Total | 5405.84 | 3197.92 | 8847.21 | 47102.61 | 64553.58 |