

D Domestic Support in the European Union

Pierre Boulanger, George Philippidis, Hans Grinsted Jensen

D.1 Overview

This text documents the EU domestic support component of the GTAP database version 12a, with 2019 and 2023 as reference years. In this version, CAP Strategic Plans (Isbasoui and Fellmann, 2024) are used to catalogue EU domestic support—split into (i) market support and (ii) rural development payments. In versions 9, 10 and 11 (Aguiar, et al., 2016, 2019, 2022), the Clearance Audit Trail System (CATS) database of the European Commission (EC) was used. To maintain consistency across releases, the data follow the conventions adopted in previous versions (Boulanger, Philippidis, and Jensen, 2016, 2019, 2022). The shift to CAP Strategic Plans (CSPs) reflects the availability of detailed information in the public domain, consolidated and harmonized across Member States to support consistent analysis and integration into agro-economic models.

More specifically, the EU component accounts for approximately 67 and 63 billion euros in public support in 2019 and 2023, respectively. It relies on the combination of the strengths of two datasets, i.e., the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and the aforementioned CSPs database. An innovation compared with the previous release is the use of the European Commission's State Aid Scoreboard data (DG Competition, 2024) to allocate national payments under the CAP framework, allowing for a more targeted treatment.

Section 2 discusses the key features of datasets used in the EU domestic support component. Section 3 explains how CSPs and PSE data are combined to calculate domestic support by Member State for the years 2019 and 2023, prior to the calibration into the GTAP database. Section 4 provides some concluding remarks.

D.2 Domestic support data: PSE and CSPs

In the GTAP Data Base, domestic support traditionally relies on the Producer Support Estimate (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 computed 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, 2016). It should be mentioned that in reconciling domestic support payments within the structure of the GTAP Data Base, market price support (A1) is excluded in order to avoid double counting with tariffs in GTAP:

- 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
- G. Miscellaneous payments

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 data, , State Aid Scoreboard data (DG Competition, 2026) are required to disaggregate agricultural support payments to each of the individual Member States (see further below).¹¹

Since the GTAP database version 7, the EU domestic support component has relied on combining detailed information on CAP support with the comprehensive coverage of national agricultural support provided by the PSE database (Jensen, 2009, 2010). Since GTAP database version 9, the Clearance Audit Trail System (CATS) database was used to identify CAP payments. CATS is an internal EC dataset containing detailed information on payments made to recipients of the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). These data are provided annually by EU Member States to the EC for the

¹¹Note that in 2011 (benchmark year for GTAP 9) the EU was composed of 27 Member States. On July 2013, Croatia became the 28th member of the EU, and therefore is integrated to EU domestic support since GTAP 10. In GTAP 11, the UK maintains EU Member State status (2017 reference year). In GTAP 12, given the latter benchmark year of 2023 (post Brexit), for comparison purposes, the EU domestic support data comprises of 27 Member States

purposes of clearing accounts, monitoring developments and preparing forecasts in the agricultural sector (EC, 2013).

For the GTAP database version 12, the CSPs Master file (Isbasoiu and Fellmann, 2023) replaces CATS as the main source for EU budget-related CAP support. The CSPs Master file consolidates and harmonises information from the individual member state CAP Strategic Plans for the 2023–2027 programming period, providing detailed information in the public domain on interventions, planned unit amounts and financial allocations for Direct Payments, Rural Development and Sectoral Interventions. Its harmonized structure allows information to be analysed consistently across Member States and facilitates its integration into agro-economic models.

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 arising from policy measures that create enabling conditions for the primary agricultural sector through development of private or public services, and through institutions and infrastructures regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. It includes policies where primary agriculture is the main beneficiary, but does not include any payments to individual producers. GSSE transfers do not directly alter producer receipts, costs or consumption expenditures.

Source: OECD (2016)

A significant advantage of the PSE data remains the comprehensive coverage of national market support agricultural payments in each of the EU Member States. It should be made clear

that these national market support payments do not figure as part of the CAP budgetary framework (i.e., are not co-funded support payments), but rather reflect individual Member State priorities, e.g., on fiscal policy (mostly fuel tax rebates), extension, or pest and disease control. Thus, PSE data are therefore particularly suitable for identifying and quantifying nationally financed support measures.

To maintain consistency with the previous GTAP releases, the EU domestic support components continue to combine complementary data sources according to the origin and management of support. For payments financed through the EU CAP budget, as well as co-financed rural development payments, the CSPs Master file is used, replacing CATS in previous releases. For nationally financed agricultural market support, the EU aggregate PSE database is used. In addition, State Aid Scoreboard data are used to improve the allocation of PSE national market support payments under the CAP framework, allowing for a more targeted treatment across Member States and support measures.

D.3 Data treatment

In line with Jensen (2009, 2010), OECD (2020), Boulanger, Philippidis, and Jensen (2016, 2019, 2022), PSE and CSPs 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 11.8 in the appendix). Finally, ACT and OTP payments are allocated uniformly across GTAP primary agricultural sectors. Tables 11.9-11.14 in the appendix show the allocation of these support payments by Member State.

Market Support payments

For GTAP database version 12, market support payment support (formerly called Pillar 1), is derived from the CSPs Master file (Isbasoiu and Fellmann, 2024), replacing the CATS database used in previous releases. The Master file's intervention sheets provide information under common criteria on the type and name of each intervention and planned unit amounts, together with their financial and descriptive characteristics. This detailed information (including payment descriptors) allows market support to be mapped to the relevant OECD and GTAP support categories.

Employing the relevant payment descriptors in the CSP database, coupled support interventions are mapped to the 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 can be identified in the CSPs (i.e., for payments the denominated recipient is "all products", "environment", "quality", "specified disadvantages"), support is treated

as an ACT to capital.¹² When “animal welfare” is mentioned, support is allocated to GCT7 sector’s usage of (reproductive) capital.

The bulk of market support consists of decoupled payments. They mostly include basic income support schemes and payments for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (i.e., Basic Income Support for Sustainability (BISS), Complementary Redistributive Income Support for Sustainability (CRISS), Complementary Income Support for Young Farmers (CIS-YF), and eco-schemes). As in previous GTAP releases, it is assumed these payments fall within the OTP category and are exclusively allocated to the land factor. They are distributed uniformly across agricultural sectors. GTAP users wishing to adopt alternative assumptions can use data recalibration tools to modify this allocation (e.g., Urban et al., 2014; Boulanger et al., 2021).

Rural Development payments

The data for rural development payments, of both EU and national co-financed origin, are taken from the CSP database. The level of detail in the CSP rural development interventions significantly surpasses that of previous years. Indeed, the CSP rural developments payments list consisted of almost 1,200 types of payment types. In prior GTAP benchmark years that corresponded to the previous EU budget Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) period of 2014-2020, (e.g., 2017, 2019), data from CATS on rural development payments was provided for twenty measures of rural development payments. A comparison of the CSP payments data with the measures from CATS, reveals considerable overlaps in the two sets of measures in terms of their objectives. With such detail on the descriptors of interventions, a critical issue was ensuring that the treatment of rural development payments remained as consistent possible with previous years, so that the structure and allocation of these payments did not substantially diverge in the MFF period 2023-2027 compared to 2017 and 2019 (MFF period 2014-2020).

Thus, to ensure that the structure of the payments in the current MFF period (2021-2027) for the benchmark year of 2023, was consistent with the previous GTAP data representations of rural development (formerly called Pillar 2), as a check, the same mapping of rural development payments into 20 measures (from the previous MFF period 2014-2020) was carried out. Thus, by analyzing the phrasing of payments a series of keywords were identified, which guided a keyword search through the numerous RD interventions. Consequently, terms like ‘climate’, ‘rotation’, ‘soil’, ‘grassland’, ‘organic farming’ align with measures 8, 10, 11, 14, 15. Similarly, INVEST aligns with measures 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. A further set of mappings, which adheres to the categorisations of support payments outlined in the Scenar 2030 work (M’barek et al., 2017), involves matching the 20 rural development measures with the relevant PSE classifications (SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP) and the GTAP subsidy drivers (input, output, capital, land, labour). Within rural development, most payments are directed toward non-market objectives, so are treated as OTP uniform subsidy rate payments linked to the land factor, while others are connected in varying degrees with land, capital and intermediate inputs, depending on the policy objectives contained within the

¹²Allocating payments to ACT (land) cancel any distortive effect of these payments since they are treated as decoupled payments.

payment descriptors.

National market support payments

These market support payments originating exclusively from national governments are taken from the PSE database. As mentioned above, 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 (about half of total national payments). In 2019 and 2023, respectively, these payments totalled approximately 8.0 and 11.6 billion euros. As the payments were only available from the OECD at the aggregated EU level, it was necessary to cross reference the type of payments with the detailed list of national payment descriptors contained within the State Aid Scoreboard database from DG Competition.

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, days-off (now a GCT7 payment on input).

Table 11.6: Distribution of total EU domestic support by OECD category (SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP) and policy framework, million euros, 2019

	SCT	GCT	ACT	OTP	Total
Market Support	4,892	0	437	33,131	38,460
Rural Development	601	508	7,237	12,565	20,911
National Market Support	294	994	6,413	297	7,998
Total	5,788	1,502	14,087	45,993	67,370

Table 11.7: Distribution of total EU domestic support by OECD category (SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP) and policy framework, million euros, 2023

	SCT	GCT	ACT	OTP	Total
Market Support	5,205	458	0	32,730	38,393
Rural Development	253	722	3,431	8,615	13,021
National Market Support	704	3,037	7,492	342	11,575
Total	6,162	4,217	10,923	41,687	62,989

Table 11.6 and 11.7 summarise the classification explained above by OECD category and policy framework for 2019 and 2023, respectively.⁴ At Member State level, it provides interesting budgetary insights on type and origin of the payments, i.e., fully supported by the EU budget (market support), co-funded by the EU budget (rural development) and market support type interventions entirely supported by national budgets (national measures)(see Tables 11.9-11.14 in the appendix).

D.4 Concluding remarks

The classification and quantification of EU domestic support payments in GTAP version 12 builds on the approach developed in previous releases. A key departure is that the EU CAP budget data is now taken from the detailed set of payments accounts available in the CSP. This data not only covers a comprehensive list of payments on market support instruments financed through the CAP, but also a highly granular list of payment descriptors for rural development aids as well as accompanying co-finance rates. A key methodological refinement is in the treatment of national market support type interventions based on the OECD's PSE database. As this data was only available at the aggregate EU27 level, this version of the GTAP database employed the State Aid Scoreboard database recorded for each of the EU member states, to allocate EU aggregated national payment classifications across EU member states.

Total support amounts to approximately 67 billion euros in 2019 and 63 billion euros in 2023. These estimates should not be interpreted as a comprehensive measure of all public support to the agricultural sector. In particular, they do not include support captured under the OECD's General Services Support Estimate (GSSE) which covers services provided collectively to the agricultural sector rather than payments to individual producers, such as information and promotion activities, cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies. GSSE amounted to more than 11 billion euros in the EU in 2019 and more than 13 billion in 2023. The increasing importance of these forms of support reinforces the need to better understand their potential implications for market outcomes. Further research could therefore explore the inclusion of a broader range of agricultural support in the GTAP database, both for the EU and beyond.

References

- Aguiar, A., Chepeliev, M., Corong, E., van der Mensbrugghe, D., 2022. The GTAP Data Base: Version 11. *Journal of Global Economic Analysis*, 7(2): 1-37. <https://www.jgea.org/ojs/index.php/jgea/article/view/181>
- Aguiar, A., Chepeliev, M., Corong, E., McDougall, R., van der Mensbrugghe, D., 2019. The GTAP Data Base: Version 10. *Journal of Global Economic Analysis*, 4(1): 1-27. <https://www.jgea.org/ojs/index.php/jgea/article/view/77>
- Aguiar, A., Narayanan, B., McDougall, R., 2016. An Overview of the GTAP 9 Data Base. *Journal of Global Economic Analysis*, 1(1): 181-208. <https://jgea.org/ojs/index.php/jgea/article/view/23>
- Boulanger, P., Boysen-Urban, K., Philippidis, G., 2021. European Union Agricultural Support 'Coupling' in Simulation Modelling: Measuring the Sustainability Impacts. *Sustainability*, 13(6). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13063264>
- Boulanger, P., Philippidis, G., Jensen, H.G, 2015. EU agricultural domestic support in GTAP: a proposal for an alternative approach, Paper prepared for the 18th Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis, June 17-19, Melbourne. https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/res_display.asp?RecordID=4702

Boulanger, P., Philippidis, G., Jensen, H.G, 2022. GTAP 11 Data Base Documentation – Chapter 11.B: Domestic Support: European Union, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/res_display.asp?RecordID=7113

Boulanger, P., Philippidis, G., Jensen, H.G, 2019. GTAP 10 Data Base Documentation – Chapter 10.B: Domestic Support: European Union, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/res_display.asp?RecordID=5948

Boulanger, P., Philippidis, G., Jensen, H.G, 2016. GTAP 9 Data Base Documentation – Chapter 10.B: Domestic Support: European Union, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/res_display.asp?RecordID=5109

Boulanger, P., Philippidis, G., 2014. Modelling the Common Agricultural Policy with the Modular Agricultural GeNeral Equilibrium Tool (MAGNET): Effects of the 2014-2020 CAP financial agreement on welfare, trade, factor and product markets, JRC Scientific and Policy Report, EUR 26835 EN, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. doi:10.2791/12628

Boulanger, P., Philippidis, G., 2015. The EU budget battle: Assessing the trade and welfare impacts of CAP budgetary reform, Food Policy, 51: 119-130. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2015.01.004>

DG Competition (2026), State aid Scoreboard data (2000–2024), European Commission, Brussels. <https://tinyurl.com/yfvzb9t6>

EC, 2013. Regulation (EU) No 991/2013 laying down form and content of the accounting information to be submitted to the Commission for the purpose of the clearance of the accounts of the EAGF and EAFRD as well as for monitoring and forecasting purposes, 15.10.2013, Brussels.

EC, 2011. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy, COM(2011) 628 final, 19.10.2011, Brussels.

Isbasoiu, A., Fellmann, T. 2024. CAP Strategic Plans of the EU Member States – CSPs Master file and key data, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2024, JRC138785. doi:10.2760/3104919.

Jensen, H.G., 2010. GTAP 7.1 Data Base Documentation – Chapter 10.G: EU Domestic Support Data for GTAP 7.1 Data Base, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/download/5000.pdf>

Jensen, H.G., 2009. GTAP 7 Data Base Documentation – Chapter 10.B: Domestic Support: European Union, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/res_display.asp?RecordID=3175

M'barek, R. et al., 2017. Scenar 2030 - Pathways for the European agriculture and food sector beyond 2020, JRC Scientific and Policy Report, EUR 28797 EN, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. doi:10.2760/887521

OECD, 2016. OECD's Producer Support Estimate and Related Indicators of Agricultural Support. Concepts, Calculations, Interpretation and Use (The PSE Manual), March, OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://tinyurl.com/muereyae>

OECD, 2020. European Union: Estimates of support to Agriculture, “EU cookbook”, accessed October

2020. <https://tinyurl.com/33zajuvn>

Urban, K., Jensen, H.G., Brockmeier, M., 2014. Extending the GTAP Data Base and Model to Cover Domestic Support Issues using the EU as Example, GTAP Technical Paper No. 35, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana. <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/download/7173.pdf>

Van Den Brink, R. J. E., Kordik, H. C., Azevedo, J. P. W., 2018. Thinking CAP - Supporting Agricultural Jobs and Incomes in the EU, EU Regular Economic Report no. 4., World Bank Group, Washington D.C. <https://tinyurl.com/3h2tu638>

Online data file (GTAP website)

EU_domestic_support_data_2019.HAR

EU_domestic_support_data_2023.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 or any institutions.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the JRC D4 agricultural data team at Seville, Spain, Angel H. Aguiar, Dominique van der Mensbrugghe, and colleagues at OECD for helpful suggestions.

Table 11.8: Allocation of GTAP sectors to commodity groups

	GCT1	GCT2	GCT3	GCT4	GCT5	GCT6	GCT7	GCT8	GCT9	GCT10	GCT11	GCT12
pdr												
wht												
gro												
v_f												
osd												
c_b												
pfb												
ocr												
ctl												
oap												
rmk												
wol												

12 GTAP primary agricultural sectors	pdr	Rice: seed, paddy (not husked)
	wht	Wheat: seed, other
	gro	Other Grains: maize (corn), sorghum, barley, rye, oats, millets, other cereals
	v_f	Veg & Fruit: vegetables, fruit and nuts, edible roots and tubers, pulses
	osd	Oil Seeds: oil seeds and oleaginous fruit
	c_b	Cane & Beet: sugar crops
	pfb	Fibres crops
	ocr	Other Crops: stimulant; spice and aromatic crops; forage products; plants and parts of plants used primarily in perfumery, pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes; beet seeds (excluding sugar beet seeds) and seeds of forage plants; natural rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip, living plants; cut flowers and flower buds; flower seeds, unmanufactured tobacco; other raw vegetable materials nec
	ctl	Cattle: bovine animals, live, other ruminants, horses and other equines, bovine semen
	oap	Other Animal Products: swine; poultry; other live animals; eggs of hens or other birds in shell, fresh; reproductive materials of animals; natural honey; snails, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, except sea snails; edible products of animal origin n.e.c.; hides, skins and furskins, 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: Elaboration from Urban et al. (2014) and Aguiar et al. (2019).

Table 11.9: Distribution of EU domestic support by OECD category (SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP), by Member State, million euros, 2019

	SCT	GCT	ACT	OTP	Total
Austria	40	88	308	1,470	1906
Belgium	82	9	138	498	727
Bulgaria	143	6	102	1,039	1290
Cyprus	12	4	21	72	108
Czech	158	130	331	1,091	1710
Germany	66	57	1282	6,012	7416
Denmark	32	1	59	850	942
Estonia	11	7	88	225	331
Greece	383	2	261	2,080	2726
Spain	943	23	1442	5,029	7437
Finland	124	119	315	915	1473
France	1243	126	2519	7,582	11470
Croatia	69	12	175	517	773
Hungary	291	120	501	1,379	2291
Ireland	7	53	289	1,636	1985
Italy	747	167	3176	4,673	8763
Lithuania	107	36	110	535	788
Luxembourg	0	3	18	68	88
Latvia	62	9	141	349	561
Malta	9	0	20	8	38
Netherlands	13	0	156	731	900
Poland	529	245	1190	4,126	6090
Portugal	201	30	411	914	1556
Romania	289	166	555	2,401	3411
Sweden	92	37	301	1,020	1449
Slovenia	27	18	91	249	385
Slovakia	106	37	86	526	755
Total	5787	1503	14086	45,994	67370

Note: Totals may differ slightly from those reported in other tables due to rounding of individual components.

Table 11.10: Distribution of EU domestic support by GTAP primary agricultural sector, by Member State, million euros, 2019

	PDR	WHT	GRO	V_F	OSD	C_B	PFB	OCR	CTL	OAP	RMK	WOL	FRS	Total
Austria	0	15	38	77	11	3	0	46	68	66	93	0	20	436
Belgium	0	5	3	35	1	2	1	23	94	40	26	0	0	229
Bulgaria	1	24	18	90	21	0	3	5	34	12	45	0	0	251
Cyprus	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	2	6	6	11	0	1	36
Czech	0	51	51	61	39	24	0	45	63	71	192	0	21	618
Germany	0	85	137	231	24	17	0	179	95	292	295	0	49	1405
Denmark	0	3	5	3	1	0	0	6	26	22	11	0	12	92
Estonia	0	12	10	11	7	0	0	10	6	12	35	0	2	106
Greece	9	17	10	153	33	3	194	60	103	25	23	0	16	647
Spain	19	31	71	586	142	19	63	147	514	362	186	1	268	2409
Finland	0	13	42	63	1	15	0	37	117	79	189	0	0	557
France	3	252	197	945	95	109	9	377	1036	337	504	0	25	3889
Croatia	0	10	24	37	15	13	0	35	43	33	40	0	5	256
Hungary	2	66	117	146	81	10	0	42	105	160	156	0	28	913
Ireland	0	3	11	19	0	0	0	36	123	34	122	0	0	349
Italy	56	191	138	1,628	206	27	0	307	387	516	522	1	110	4089
Lithuania	0	38	13	28	15	3	0	16	40	22	69	0	8	253
Luxembourg	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	2	7	0	0	20
Latvia	0	38	15	25	16	1	0	13	19	21	60	0	6	212
Malta	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	14	5	0	0	30
Netherlands	0	2	3	41	0	1	0	50	12	28	33	0	0	169
Poland	0	94	156	401	52	103	5	47	425	409	240	0	31	1963
Portugal	8	2	9	227	22	0	0	39	135	88	53	0	59	642
Romania	5	51	106	202	74	19	0	70	145	90	235	2	11	1009
Sweden	0	26	21	31	8	3	0	72	134	56	75	0	3	429
Slovenia	0	2	15	33	1	0	0	16	23	17	24	0	7	136
Slovakia	0	13	17	18	16	29	0	4	29	16	74	0	14	229
Total	102	1045	1228	5,109	882	402	275	1688	3787	2830	3327	5	696	21377

Note: Totals may differ slightly from those reported in other tables due to rounding of individual components.

Table 11.11: Distribution of EU domestic support by GTAP support category, by Member State, million euros, 2019

	Input	Output	Capital	Land	Total
Austria	102	0	331	1,473	1906
Belgium	28	0	168	531	727
Bulgaria	3	0	177	1,109	1289
Cyprus	5	3	24	77	108
Czech	149	0	389	1,171	1709
Germany	628	0	700	6,087	7415
Denmark	2	0	90	849	941
Estonia	39	0	63	228	330
Greece	134	3	226	2,363	2726
Spain	532	0	1500	5,406	7438
Finland	41	9	355	939	1345
France	1717	4	1567	8,181	11469
Croatia	24	0	210	539	773
Hungary	163	4	583	1,542	2292
Ireland	207	0	139	1,639	1985
Italy	2217	0	1538	5,008	8763
Lithuania	14	6	194	573	787
Luxembourg	4	0	15	68	88
Latvia	37	7	154	363	562
Malta	0	0	28	9	38
Netherlands	63	0	106	731	900
Poland	472	5	1097	4,516	6090
Portugal	128	0	407	1,021	1557
Romania	28	0	835	2,548	3411
Sweden	175	0	233	1,042	1450
Slovenia	40	0	86	260	385
Slovakia	4	0	182	569	755
Total	6958	40	11400	48,843	67241

Notes: (1) Payments allocated to labour are not reported in this table. These amount to 129 million euros in total, of which 128 million euros is allocated to Finland. (2) Totals may differ slightly from those reported in other tables due to rounding of individual components.

Table 11.12: Distribution of EU domestic support by OECD category (SCT, GCT, ACT, OTP), by Member State, million euros, 2023

	SCT	GCT	ACT	OTP	Total
Austria	97	115	162	1,105	1,479
Belgium	74	151	178	483	886
Bulgaria	130	25	66	900	1,121
Cyprus	9	11	10	63	94
Czech	170	239	235	1,135	1,779
Germany	109	220	1115	5,088	6,532
Denmark	51	3	3	790	847
Estonia	29	11	88	221	349
Greece	480	34	329	1,911	2,754
Spain	891	109	982	4,693	6,675
Finland	110	109	291	874	1,384
France	1128	595	2163	7,261	11,147
Croatia	69	72	66	434	641
Hungary	322	174	296	1,704	2,496
Ireland	9	144	225	1,664	2,042
Italy	851	498	2546	3,962	7,857
Lithuania	110	31	133	617	891
Luxembourg	4	8	15	74	101
Latvia	73	22	77	356	528
Malta	21	1	9	11	42
Netherlands	64	64	190	737	1,055
Poland	638	898	981	3,472	5,989
Portugal	154	54	133	671	1,012
Romania	370	435	219	1,821	2,845
Sweden	90	114	302	903	1,409
Slovenia	23	20	65	248	356
Slovakia	85	59	43	486	673
Total	6160	4217	10923	41,684	62,985

Note: Totals may differ slightly from those reported in other tables due to rounding of individual components.

Table 11.13: Distribution of EU domestic support by GTAP primary agricultural sector, by Member State, million euros, 2023

	PDR	WHT	GRO	V_F	OSD	C_B	PFB	OCR	CTL	OAP	RMK	WOL	FRS	Total
Austria	0	12	27	134	9	6	0	42	47	34	61	0	3	374
Belgium	0	12	8	152	1	7	1	44	88	52	37	0	1	404
Bulgaria	1	24	14	65	16	0	3	4	42	12	38	0	4	221
Cyprus	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	3	8	4	6	0	2	31
Czech	0	43	40	76	34	22	0	34	71	74	236	0	15	644
Germany	0	88	134	226	31	26	0	180	184	271	292	0	13	1,444
Denmark	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	45	2	1	0	5	57
Estonia	0	14	10	11	6	0	0	10	13	14	49	0	1	127
Greece	10	31	64	219	60	0	197	35	123	36	32	0	38	843
Spain	19	20	44	419	119	19	61	113	474	286	253	0	156	1,983
Finland	0	12	36	56	1	13	0	45	109	59	178	0	0	509
France	3	256	206	855	82	107	10	446	1,159	339	416	0	7	3,886
Croatia	0	7	21	28	9	12	0	26	48	16	39	0	0	207
Hungary	2	66	97	143	73	10	0	37	79	164	118	0	3	792
Ireland	0	3	9	22	0	0	0	30	143	37	136	0	0	379
Italy	95	192	119	1,783	202	24	0	253	303	432	461	0	31	3,895
Lithuania	0	46	13	35	18	4	0	17	35	24	82	0	1	274
Luxembourg	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	7	2	10	0	0	27
Latvia	0	23	9	25	9	1	0	6	20	15	61	0	4	172
Malta	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	0	0	31
Netherlands	0	2	4	157	0	3	0	58	13	40	42	0	0	318
Poland	0	149	240	544	88	112	2	72	451	547	307	0	6	2,517
Portugal	13	3	16	104	11	0	0	17	110	31	31	0	5	340
Romania	4	64	91	253	78	19	0	72	161	53	230	1	0	1,025
Sweden	0	34	26	42	9	4	0	88	143	68	93	0	0	506
Slovenia	0	2	8	28	1	0	0	16	24	14	16	0	0	108
Slovakia	0	7	7	16	12	29	0	2	24	6	78	0	6	187
Total	146	1,108	1,244	5,424	869	417	274	1,653	3,924	2,636	3,307	3	299	21,303

Note: Totals may differ slightly from those reported in other tables due to rounding of individual components.

Table 11.14: Distribution of EU domestic support by GTAP support category, by Member State, million euros, 2023

	Input	Output	Capital	Land	Total
Austria	144	0	154	1,181	1,479
Belgium	91	3	169	624	887
Bulgaria	28	3	125	965	1,121
Cyprus	7	3	10	74	94
Czech	249	1	254	1,275	1,779
Germany	680	0	528	5,323	6,531
Denmark	3	0	52	791	847
Estonia	46	0	73	229	348
Greece	238	184	250	2,082	2,754
Spain	741	60	1,053	4,821	6,675
Finland	50	10	317	895	1,272
France	1,702	0	1,293	8,151	11,147
Croatia	16	1	128	497	641
Hungary	216	0	291	1,989	2,496
Ireland	313	2	55	1,672	2,042
Italy	2,284	15	1,166	4,393	7,858
Lithuania	58	4	172	658	891
Luxembourg	9	0	16	76	101
Latvia	51	7	90	379	529
Malta	2	0	20	20	42
Netherlands	173	3	132	737	1045
Poland	745	13	673	4,558	5,989
Portugal	154	10	145	703	1,012
Romania	34	3	612	2,197	2,846
Sweden	195	0	225	989	1,409
Slovenia	63	0	33	260	356
Slovakia	7	0	124	542	673
Total	8,299	326	8,159	46,083	62,867

Notes: (1) Payments allocated to labour are not reported in this table. These amount to 122 million euros in total, of which 112 million euros is allocated to Finland. (2) Totals may differ slightly from those reported in other tables due to rounding of individual components.