

# Report on the distribution of direct payments to agricultural producers (financial year 2016)

Every year, the Commission publishes the distribution of direct payments to farmers by Member State. Figures are now available for the financial year 2016 (i.e. mainly referring to claim year 2015 for direct payments) and are analysed in this report.

## Summary

- Direct payments (DP) are a key element of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that provides income support for farmers and promotes, sustainability and environmentally-friendly farming practices.
- In the financial year 2016, direct payments amounted to **€41 billion** (which represent 73% of the whole CAP expenditure) and benefited **6.7 million farms** throughout the European Union.

The financial year 2016 corresponds predominantly to the first year of full implementation of the CAP reform of 2013<sup>1</sup>, which was calendar year 2015. With this reform, **direct payments are distributed in a fairer way between Member States, between regions and between farmers.**

- Structural adjustments in the European agricultural sector have reduced the number of farms; **the number of beneficiaries of direct payments has decreased** (-7% in 2016 compared to the previous year) as a result, but also because of stricter eligibility conditions like the higher 'minimum requirements' and the 'active farmer' clause.
- The combination of the reform and the structural changes resulted in a **smaller share of beneficiaries receiving low amounts of direct payments** and thus in a **higher average amount per beneficiary**, particularly in the Member States which joined the EU in 2004, 2007 and 2013 (also possible effect of external convergence). In 2016 in the majority of the Member States, **the extremes classes (below € 1 250 EUR and above € 100 000) have decreased both in terms of number of beneficiaries** (respectively -13% and -8%) **and expenditure** (-7% and -10%) compared to the previous year.
- Direct payments are not evenly distributed among beneficiaries in each Member State, mainly because the structure of the payments, which are mainly area-based, depends largely on the structure of agricultural holdings. **Important differences can still be observed between Member States.**

<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) N° 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments.

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## 1. Historical development of the direct payments system

In the first decades of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), public support to agricultural producers was mainly provided via guaranteed **prices, border protection and market intervention**. Over the late 70s and 80s, this policy led to excessive public stocks, an increase in expenditure and international friction with the EU's main trading partners.

A radical reform of the CAP was adopted in 1992, which gradually reduced EU support prices for the main agricultural products (such as grains and beef) and compensated farmers for the consequent revenue loss in the form of **direct payments**. With this instrument, producers received a direct support based on the **historical levels** of production (areas, yields). This change in the support of the agricultural sector was deepened in the Agenda 2000 reform, through the introduction of additional price cuts and the increase in direct payments expenditure.

A further far-reaching reform was decided in 2003: several sectors were reformed (milk, rice, cereals, durum wheat, dried fodder and nuts) and direct payments were largely **decoupled** from production through the **Single Payment Scheme** (SPS).

In most of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 (EU-N10) and 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania, BG+RO), except in Malta and Slovenia, direct payments were phased in through a transitional system named the **Single Area Payment Scheme** (SAPS), which corresponds to a **flat rate area-based payment**. In order to increase the overall direct support level above the phasing-in level, these Member States had the possibility to apply a **Complementary National Direct Payment**.

## 2. Direct payments today<sup>2</sup>

Direct payments help to keep farming in place throughout the EU territory by supporting and stabilising farmers' income, thus stimulating economic activity, indirectly helping to support growth and jobs and contributing to the vitality of rural areas.

In December 2013, new rules for direct payments to farmers were adopted for the period of calendar years 2014-2020<sup>3</sup> (mainly with effect from 2016 financial year<sup>4</sup>).

With the new CAP, **direct payments are distributed more fairly**, are 'greener' to promote sustainability and to mitigate climate change, and are better targeted towards young farmers, small farmers or farmers in areas with natural constraints.

First, the budget distribution has been adjusted to ensure a more equal distribution of direct support between Member States while taking account of the differences that still exist in wage levels and input costs (**external convergence**). Member States that had direct payments per hectare below 90% of the Union average should close one third of the gap between their level and this average, with all Member States arriving by financial year 2020 at a minimum level representing roughly 75% of the Union average.

Second, historical references used to allocate payments in some Member States are fully or progressively removed, and as a result divergences in the levels of aid per hectare within a given Member State or region are reduced (**internal convergence**)<sup>5</sup>. This process consists in **moving towards similar levels of payment per hectare**. Member States concerned have chosen from different options, which can be applied at national or regional level (based on administrative agronomic and socio-economic criteria):

- to apply a regional/national flat rate from calendar year 2015;
- to achieve a regional/national flat rate by 2019;

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<sup>2</sup> See also: [https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments_en)

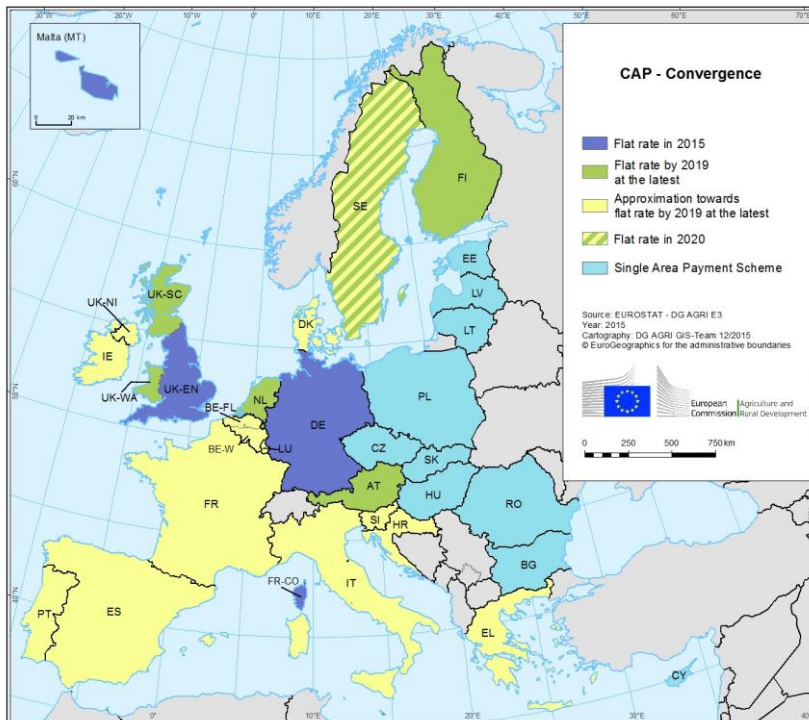
<sup>3</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) N° 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation \(EC\) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation \(EC\) no 73/2009.](#)

<sup>4</sup> The reform is fully applied from 2015 calendar year.

<sup>5</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/internal-convergence\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/internal-convergence_en.pdf)

- or to ensure that those entitlements with a value of less than 90% (or a percentage fixed by the Member State between 90% and 100%) of the regional/national average rate see a gradual increase, with the additional guarantee that every entitlement reaches a minimum value of 60% of the average by 2019.

### Map 1 CAP Convergence



Those entitlements with a value higher than the regional/national average are adjusted, with an option for Member States to limit any 'cuts' to 30%.

In addition, Member States are able to increase support for small and medium-sized farms by allocating higher levels of aid for the first hectares of a holding (**redistributive payment**).

Member States applying the Single Area Payments Scheme in 2014 -a single payment per ha- have extended the use of this system until 2020.

Third, only **active farmers**<sup>6</sup> benefit from income-support schemes. A new negative list of professional business activities excluded from receiving direct payment is mandatory. Member States may further exclude any applicant whose agricultural activity is marginal.

The new system also ensures that **30% of the national envelopes for direct payments is conditional** upon respect of agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (crop diversification, maintaining existing permanent grassland and having ecological focus areas on the agricultural areas). This **green payment** can be provided as a flat rate or in proportion of the basic payment to farmers.

Moreover, Member States may continue to link (or couple) a limited amount of direct payments to certain products (**voluntary coupled support**) to maintain the level of production in regions or in sectors undergoing difficulties and that are particularly important for economic, social or environmental reasons.

Finally, other provisions included in the current system, such as the **support for young farmers**<sup>7</sup>, the **simplified aid scheme**<sup>8</sup> for small farmers or the aid for **areas with natural constraints**, can help Member States enhance support where it is most needed, and ensure a better distribution of direct support to farmers.

<sup>6</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/direct-payments-eligibility-conditions\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/direct-payments-eligibility-conditions_en.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/young-farmer-payment\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/young-farmer-payment_en.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/small-farmers-scheme\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/small-farmers-scheme_en.pdf)

While the rules governing direct payments are set at EU level, their implementation is managed directly by each Member State under the principle known as 'shared management'. This means that national authorities are responsible for the administration and control of direct payments to farmers in their country.

Each country also has a certain level of flexibility in the way they grant these payments to take account of national farming conditions, which vary greatly throughout the European Union.

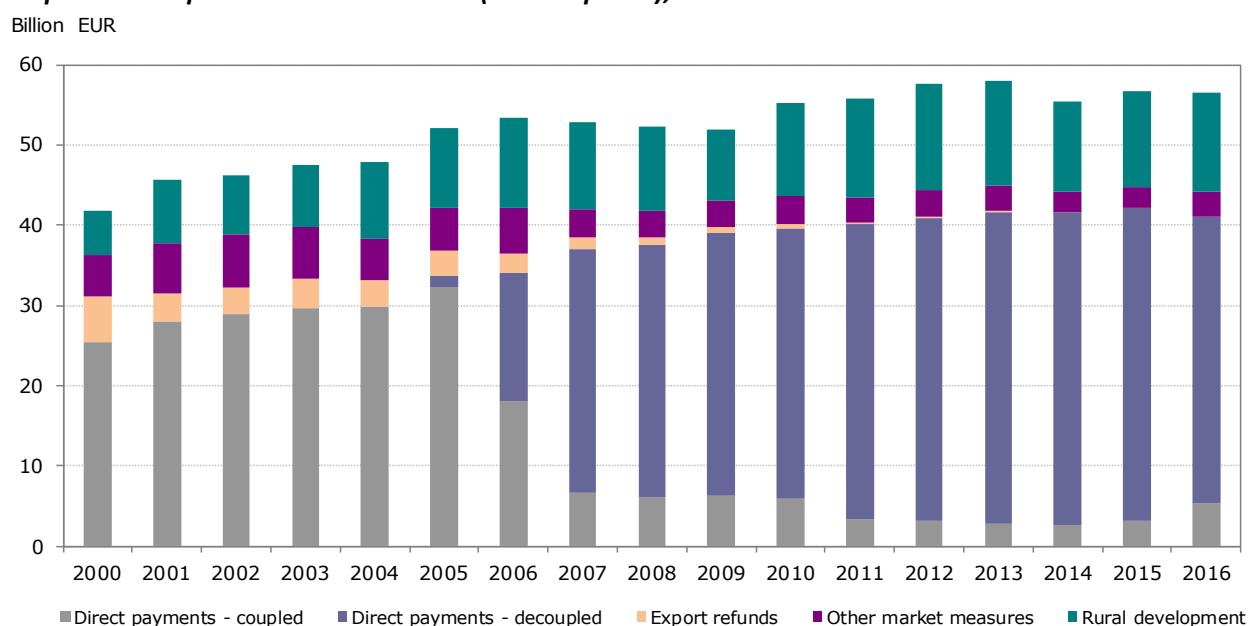
### 3. Financial importance of direct payments within the CAP

Before the implementation of Agenda 2000 (for instance in financial year 2000, reflecting payments for the year 1999) direct payments amounted to €25.5 billion, representing 61% of total CAP expenditure. Market measures and rural development accounted for 26% and 13% of the total CAP, respectively (*Graph 1*).

Since the financial year 2005 (which was the first year of implementation of the 2003 reform), in some Member States both direct payments and rural development expenditure had increased their share, to the detriment of market measures. That year, direct payments reached €33.7 billion (65% of the total), and only 4% of them were decoupled.

Over time, the share of direct payments in the overall CAP expenditure increased, reaching 73% in financial year 2016 (**€41 billion**).

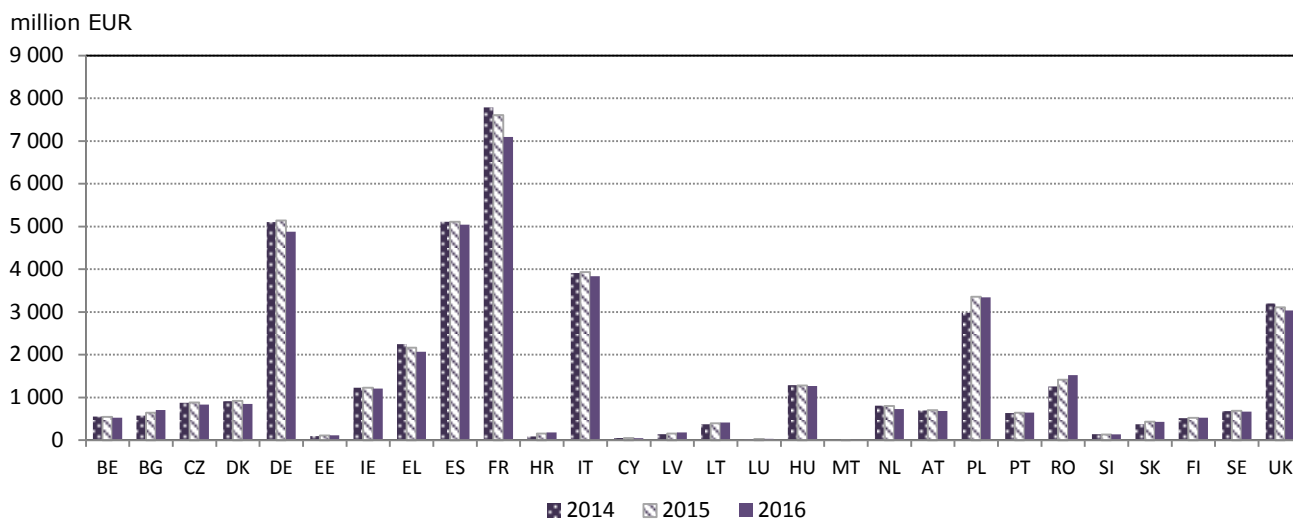
**Graph 1 CAP expenditure in billion EUR (current prices), 2000-2016**



### 4. Distribution of direct payments between Member States

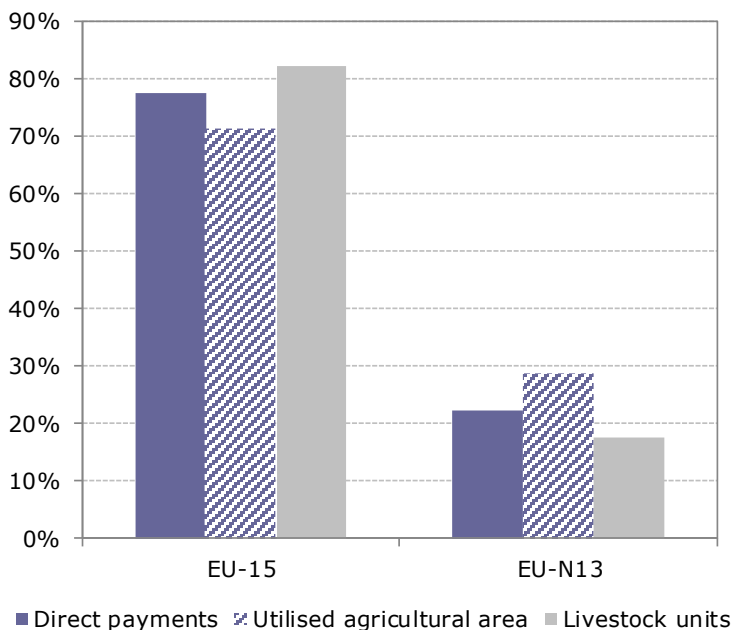
As national envelopes were based on historical levels of production, the distribution of direct payments between Member States broadly reflects the distribution of agricultural area and livestock units between them (see Graph 2). However, due to the phasing-in of payments in the Member States which joined the EU in 2004, 2007 and 2013, the share of those Member States in total direct payments has gradually increased (from 20% in the financial year 2014 to 22% in the financial year 2016) and will continue to increase in the coming years (the phasing-in remains for Bulgaria and Romania for calendar year 2016 and Croatia till 2022). The process of 'external convergence' contributes to this rebalancing in the Member States envelopes for direct payments (see Chapter 2). The biggest increases in the DP expenditure in percentage terms, compared to the financial year 2015, concerned Latvia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania whereas the main percentage reductions referred to the Netherlands, Denmark and France.

**Graph 2 DP expenditure in million EUR (current prices), 2014-2016**

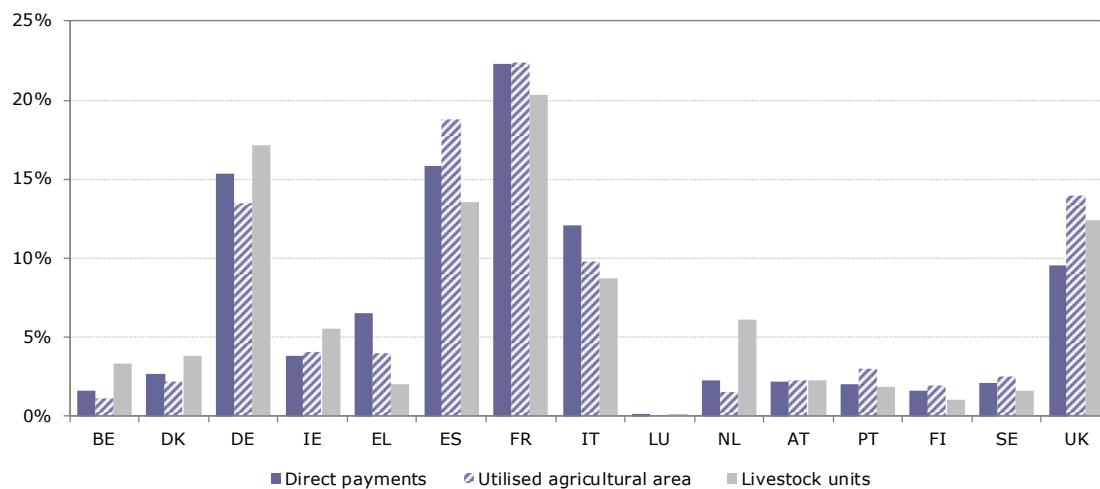


Since the different proportion of payments still makes the comparison between the 28 Member States difficult (see Graph 3), data for the EU-15 and the EU-N13 countries are presented separately in Graph 4 and Graph 5. These graphs show how, in each group of countries, **the Member States with higher shares of utilised agricultural area and/or livestock units receive higher amounts of direct payments.**

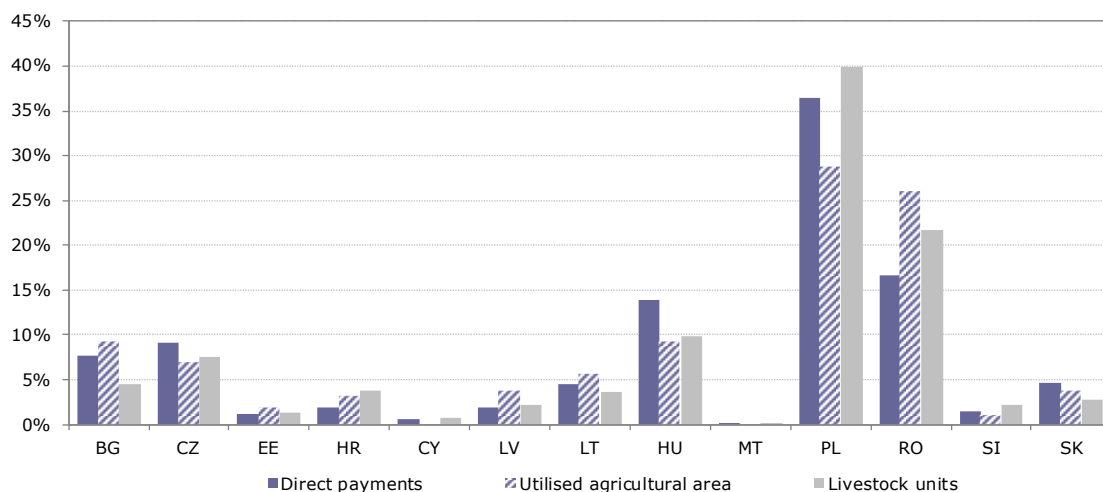
**Graph 3 Distribution of direct payments (2016 financial year), utilised agricultural area and livestock units (2013 Farm Structure Survey) in the EU-28 between the EU-15 and the EU-N13 (EU-28=100%)**



**Graph 4 Distribution of direct payments (2016 financial year), utilised agricultural area and livestock units (2013 Farm Structure Survey) between the EU-15 countries (EU-15=100%)**



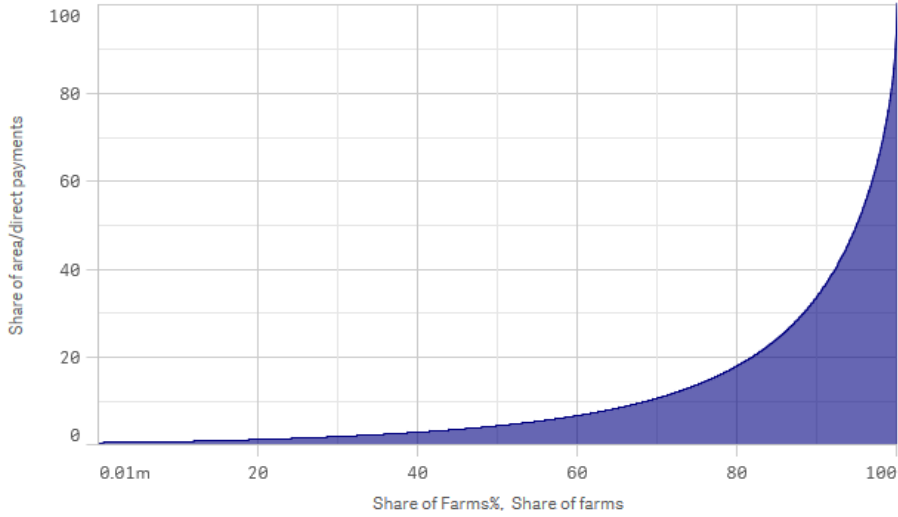
**Graph 5 Distribution of direct payments (2016 financial year), utilised agricultural area and livestock units (2013 Farm Structure Survey) between the EU-N13 countries (EU-N13=100%)**



## 5. Distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries

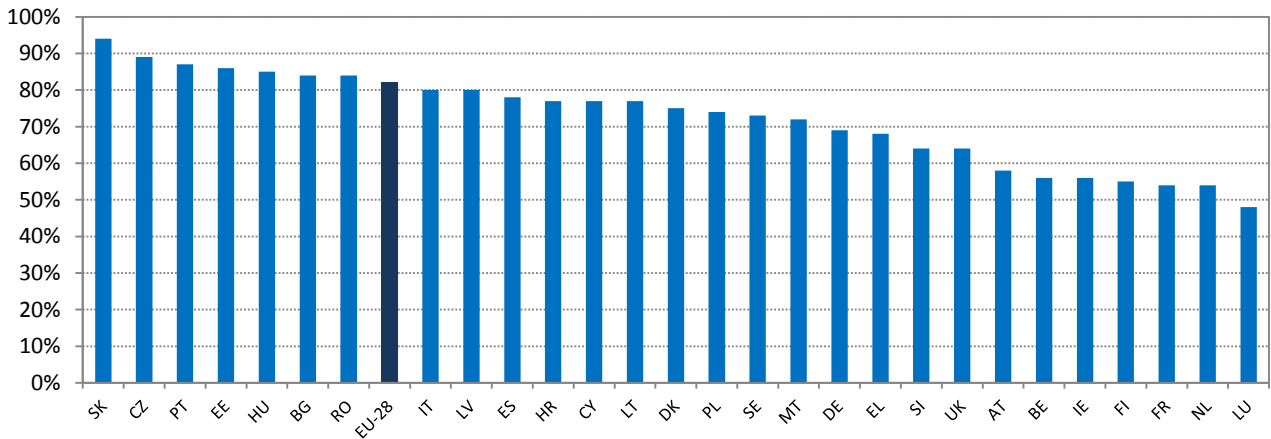
About 80% of direct payments are granted to the approx. 20% biggest beneficiaries (big in terms of amount of direct payments) (see Graph 6). These EU figures conceal important differences among Member States, as illustrated in Graph 7: picks of approx. 90% are registered in Slovakia and the Czech Republic whereas the majority of the Member States have a concentration lower than the EU average.

**Graph 6 Distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries in the EU**



Source: CATS Control data, claim year 2015

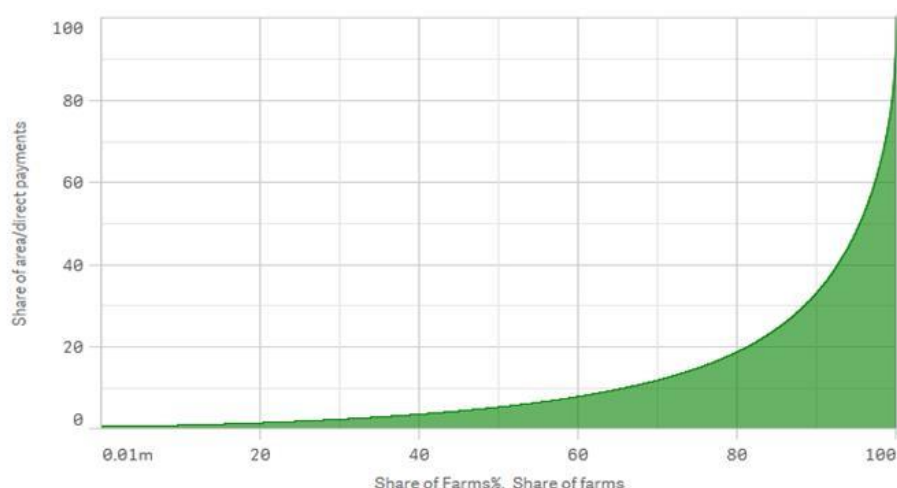
**Graph 7 Share of direct payments received by 20% biggest beneficiaries by MS**



Source: CATS Control data, claim year 2015

Such distribution is mainly driven by the concentration of land and the nature of the support, which is largely area-based. **Direct payments are as concentrated as land:** 20% of the largest farms in the EU concentrate 80% of agricultural land and production.

**Graph 8 Distribution of land between beneficiaries in the EU**



Source: CATS Control data, claim year 2015

Table 1 and Graph 9 summarize the evolution of beneficiaries and payments between the financial years 2005 and 2016.

A first look at this information shows that EU averages are not always meaningful as they don't reflect the evolution that has occurred over the last years in individual Member States; indeed, total EU averages are strongly influenced by the effect of the 2007 enlargement (reflected in the financial year 2008 data), which brought a huge number of small farms into the EU (Bulgaria and Romania comprise 49% of small farms in the EU-28<sup>9</sup>) and an increase in the number of beneficiaries of 14%. After the peak, the number of beneficiaries has been constantly decreasing (with the exception of the financial year 2014, corresponding to the accession of Croatia in the EU) and amounts now at 6.7 million holdings. In the same period, the expenditure for DP in current prices had an opposite trend, with the exception of the financial year 2016 when both the expenditure and the number of beneficiaries decreased, respectively by 3% and 7%.

**Table 1 Evolution of beneficiaries and payments received between 2005 and 2016 financial years**

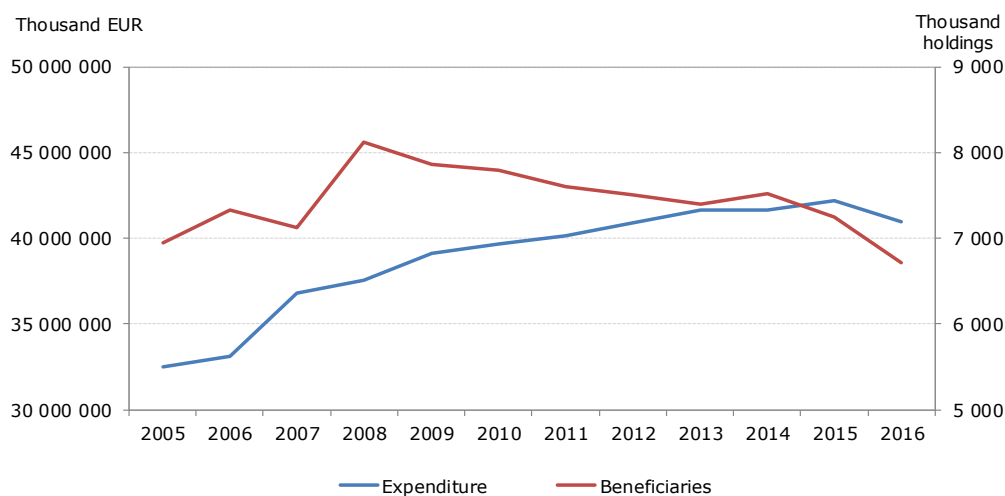
	EU25			EU27							EU28		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total number of beneficiaries (x 1000)	6 946	7 332	7 132	8 123	7 869	7 793	7 611	7 510	7 405	7 521	7 247	6 716	
Average amount (in EUR/beneficiary)	4 679	4 517	5 160	4 627	4 970	5 093	5 280	5 444	5 628	5 542	5 820	6 104	
Beneficiaries receiving	EUR 1 250 or less	63%	64%	61%	65%	62%	61%	58%	57%	55%	55%	54%	50%
	EUR 1 250 to 5 000	19%	18%	19%	17%	19%	20%	22%	23%	24%	24%	25%	26%
	EUR 5 000 to 10 000	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%
	EUR 10 000 to 50 000	10%	10%	11%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%
	EUR 50 000 to 100 000	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	EUR 100 000 or more	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Direct payments distributed among beneficiaries receiving	EUR 1 250 or less	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	
	EUR 1 250 to 5 000	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	
	EUR 5 000 to 10 000	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%	11%
	EUR 10 000 to 50 000	44%	45%	45%	44%	43%	43%	43%	43%	42%	42%	42%	43%
	EUR 50 000 to 100 000	15%	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	EUR 100 000 or more	14%	13%	15%	15%	16%	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%	16%	

This reduction in the number of beneficiaries (linked to structural adjustments that both reduce the number of farms and increase their size, and possibly due to stricter eligibility conditions), together with the increasing amounts received by the EU-N13 countries, has resulted in a **smaller share of beneficiaries receiving low amounts** of direct payments and **thus in a higher average amount per beneficiary**.

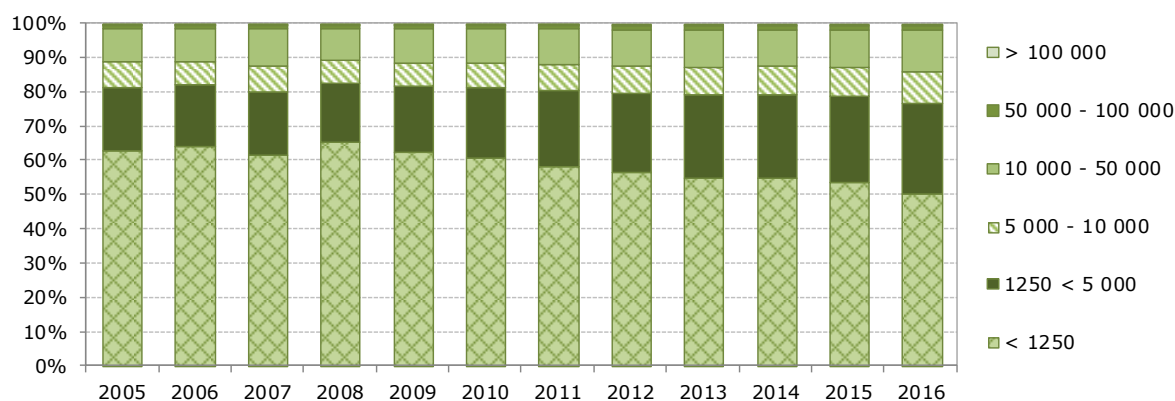
<sup>9</sup> There is no common definition for 'small farm' in the EU. In this report, farms with a standard output of EUR 4 000 or less are considered 'small farms'.



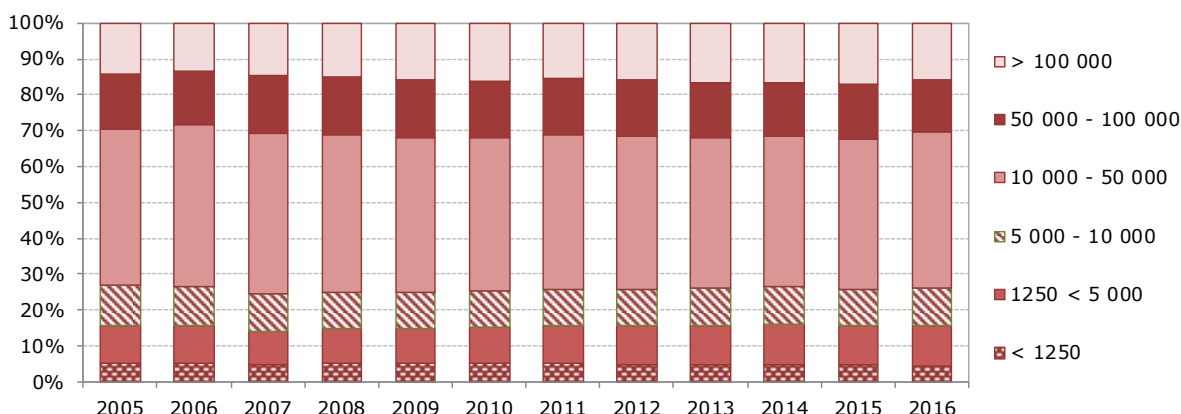
**Graph 9 Evolution of beneficiaries and DP payments expenditure (in current prices) between 2005 and 2016 financial years**



**Graph 10 Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries by amount of direct payments received (in EUR) between 2005 and 2016 financial years**



**Graph 11 Evolution of the distribution of direct payments by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years**



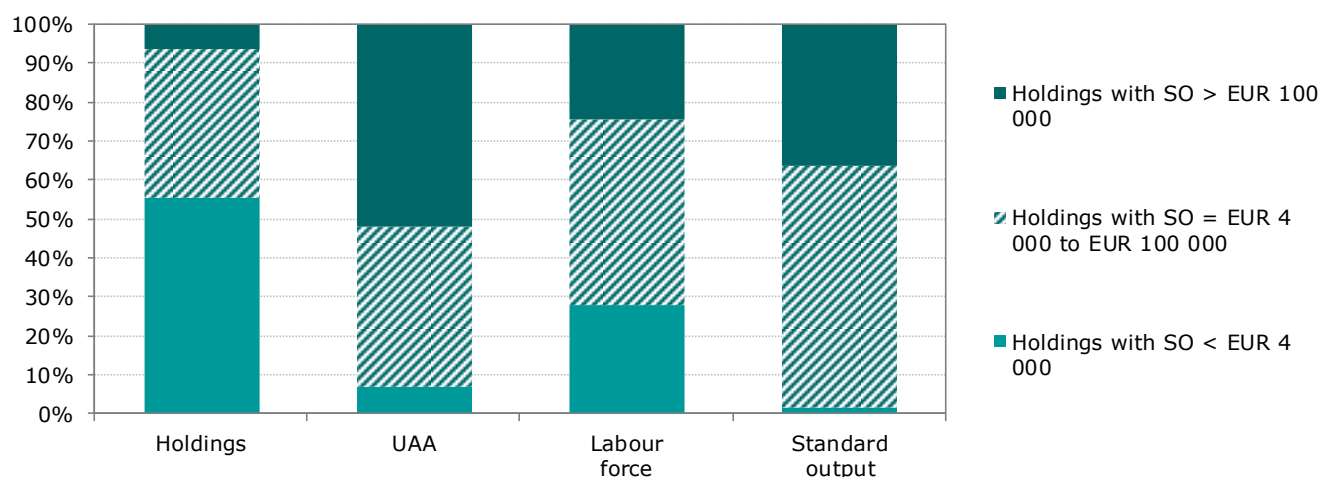
The changes observed in the distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries are not only the result of structural changes in the EU farms but also the result of policy decisions. Indeed, distribution of direct payments between small and large farms has been regularly questioned, not least from the point of view of

social cohesion. It should be remembered that the major part of the direct payments was established as a compensation for revenue losses due to several support price reductions. A large farm producing more than a small farm encountered a more severe revenue loss and therefore received a higher compensation than a small farm. However, the direct payments are progressively losing their compensatory character and have increasingly become a support ensuring a certain farm income **level** and **also stability** and, in combination with cross-compliance, promoting sustainable farming activity.

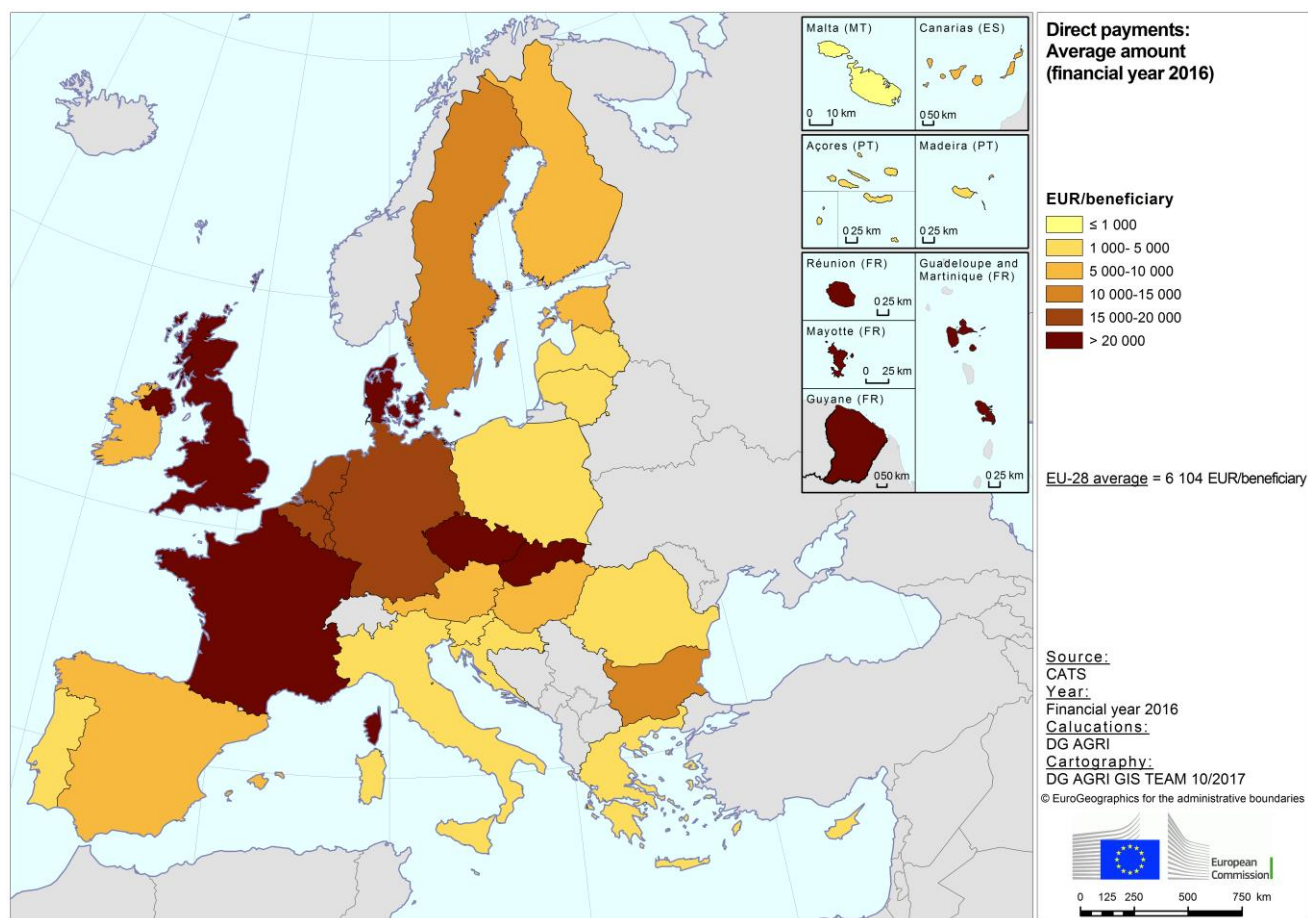
This is why some concerns with the way direct payments are distributed across agricultural producers and Member States have been expressed on many occasions, and the Commission has proposed mechanisms to decrease or to limit the amount of direct payments to the largest beneficiaries with a view to making the distribution of direct support fairer. With the Health Check reform it was decided to increase the compulsory modulation that transfers a percentage of the payments to rural development and to introduce an additional progressive modulation affecting only beneficiaries receiving larger amounts (above the threshold of EUR 300 000), according to the idea that they should contribute more to meet the new challenges confronting the agricultural sector. One of the main objectives of the current CAP is to reduce the differences in the levels of aid per hectare between Member States, between regions and between farmers: historical references used to allocate payments in some Member States are progressively reduced, and as a result divergences in the levels of aid per hectare between Member States, and within a given Member State or region are being reduced. The combination of the reform and the structural changes resulted in a **smaller share of beneficiaries and amounts in the extreme classes** (below € 1 250 EUR and above € 100 000).

Graphs, maps and data analysed in this report show that numbers of medium-sized and big beneficiaries are gradually increasing, a change largely due to structural changes in the farms (fewer and bigger farms). But the structure of agricultural holdings differs between countries, and its evolution will continue to play a role on how direct payments are distributed among beneficiaries. To illustrate this, *Graph 12* presents, for each group of Member States, the most recent data on farm structures; comparing this with Graphs 5 and 6 also helps to understand why the distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries is still so different across Member States and how it could evolve in the future.

**Graph 12 Distribution holdings, UAA of, labour force and standard output, 2013 Farm Structure Survey**



**Map 2 Direct payments: Average amount (in EUR/beneficiary) (financial year 2016)**<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup> For more information on the direct payments for the period 2015-2020 please consult: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/index_en.htm)

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## Methodology

The figures published in this report refer to the financial year 2016. Some analyses on the evolution of direct payments between 2005 and 2016 financial years, i.e. during the period of full implementation of the 2013 and 2003 CAP reform and the years of the Health Check implementation, are also included.

It should be stressed that direct payments reported in this note only cover the support provided from the EU budget and therefore do not cover the Complementary National Direct Payments allowed in the Member States that joined the EU more recently.

Financial year N corresponds largely to the calendar year N-1.

## Glossary

AWU: annual working units.

EU-15 includes EU Member States in 2003: Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

EU-N10 includes the Member States that joined the EU in 2004: the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovenia (SI) and Slovakia (SK).

EU-N13 includes EU-N10, BG+RO plus HR.

EU-28 includes EU-15 plus EU-N12 plus HR, i.e. the European Union since 2013.

In tables and graphs using data from the Farm Structure Survey, standard output (SO) is a measure of the economic size of the holding.

FY: financial year.

## Data sources

CAP expenditure: European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Direct payments reports: European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development,

<https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/statistics/facts-figures/direct-payments.pdf>

[https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/direct-payments-schemes\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/direct-payments-schemes_en.pdf)

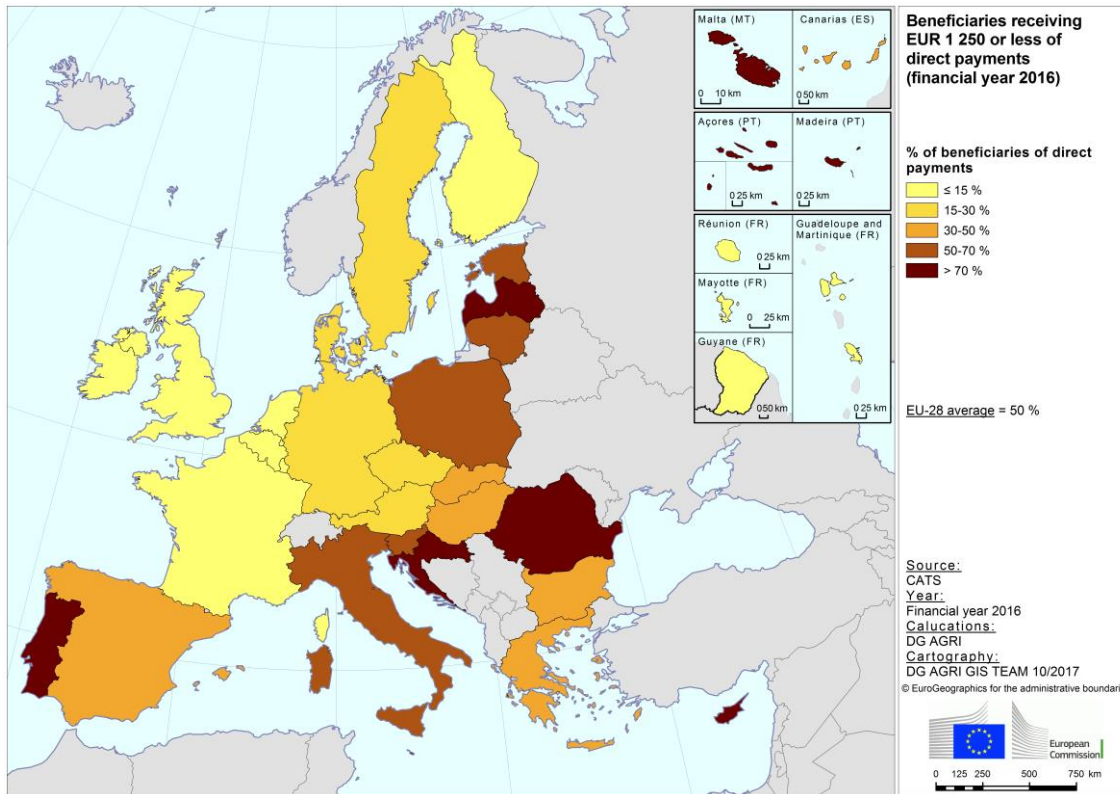
Farm Structure Survey 2013: Eurostat, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>. It should be noted that the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) by Eurostat is not an annual survey; the most recent data available refer to year 2013.

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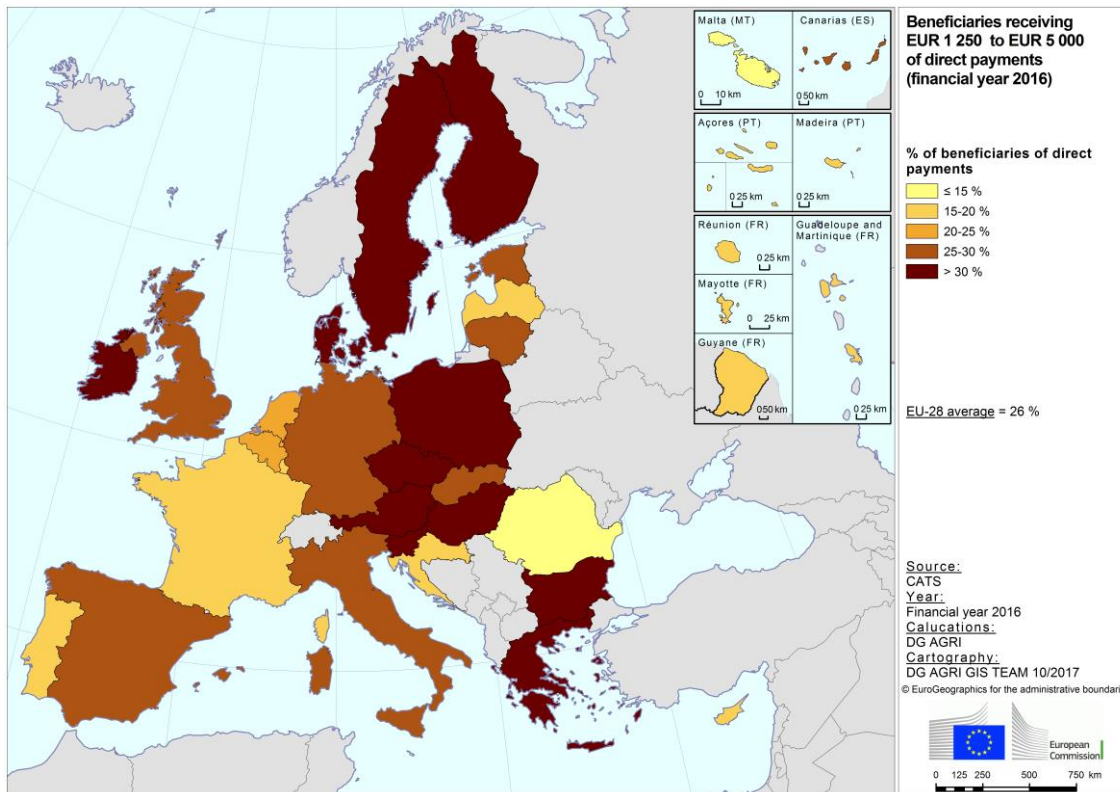
## **Annex 1**

### **Maps showing the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the EU**

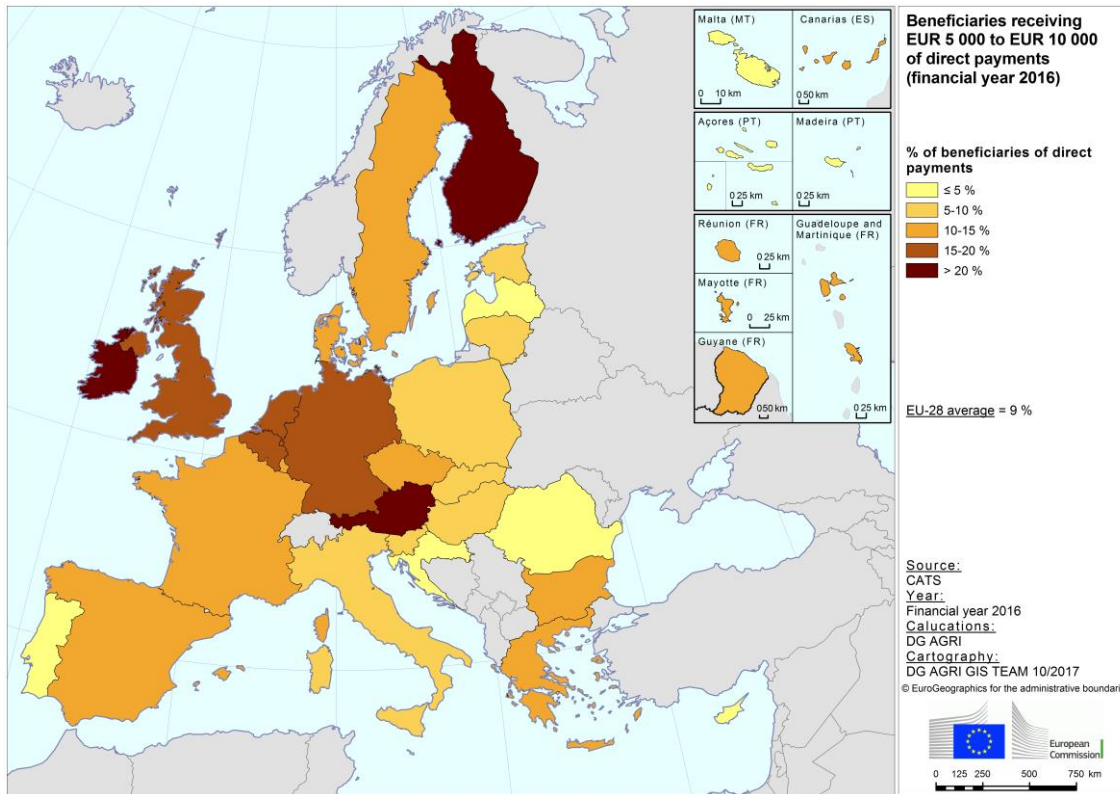
**Map 3 Share of beneficiaries (at national level) receiving EUR 1 250 or less of direct payments (financial year 2016)**



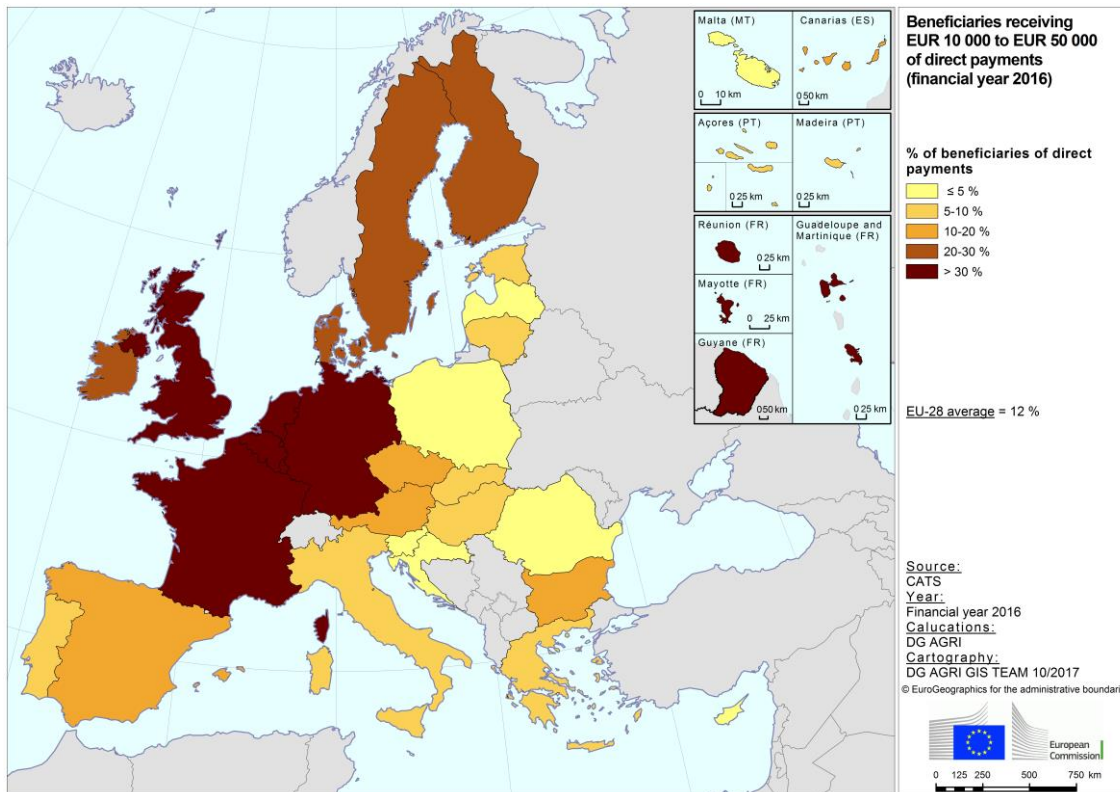
**Map 4 Share of beneficiaries (at national level) receiving between EUR 1 250 and EUR 5 000 of direct payments (financial year 2016)**



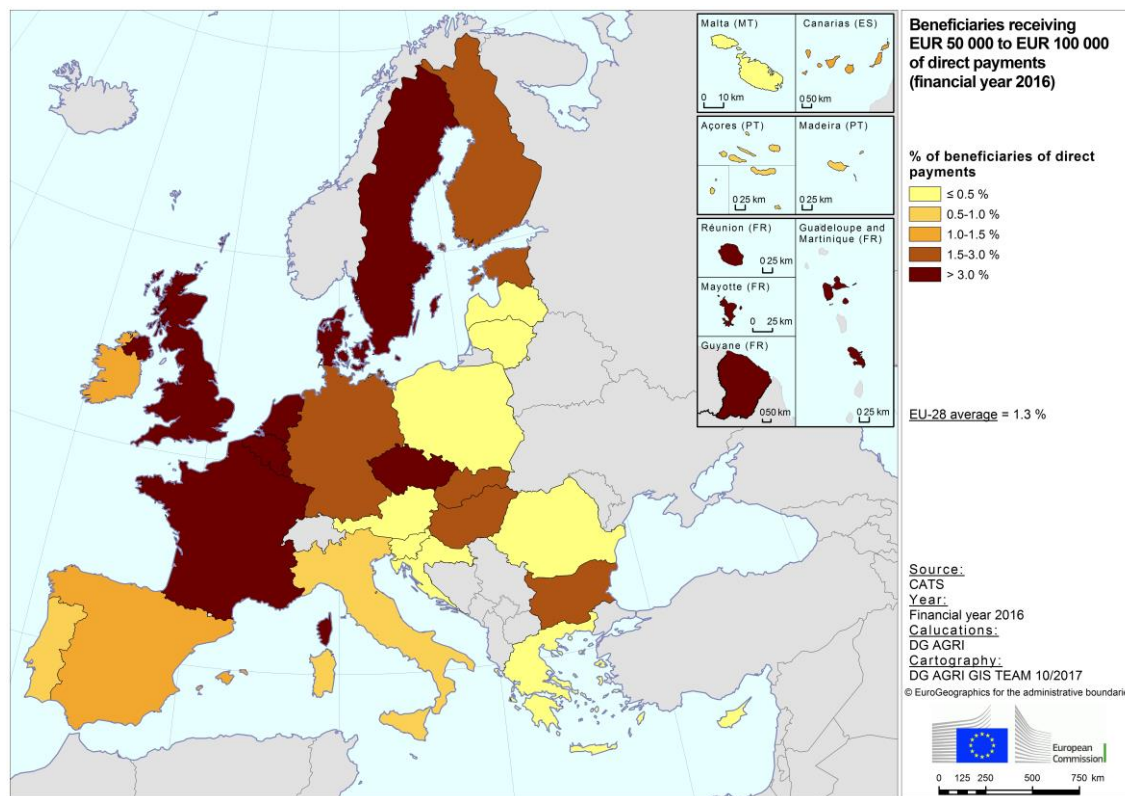
**Map 5 Share of beneficiaries (at national level) receiving between EUR 5 000 and EUR 10 000 of direct payments (financial year 2016)**



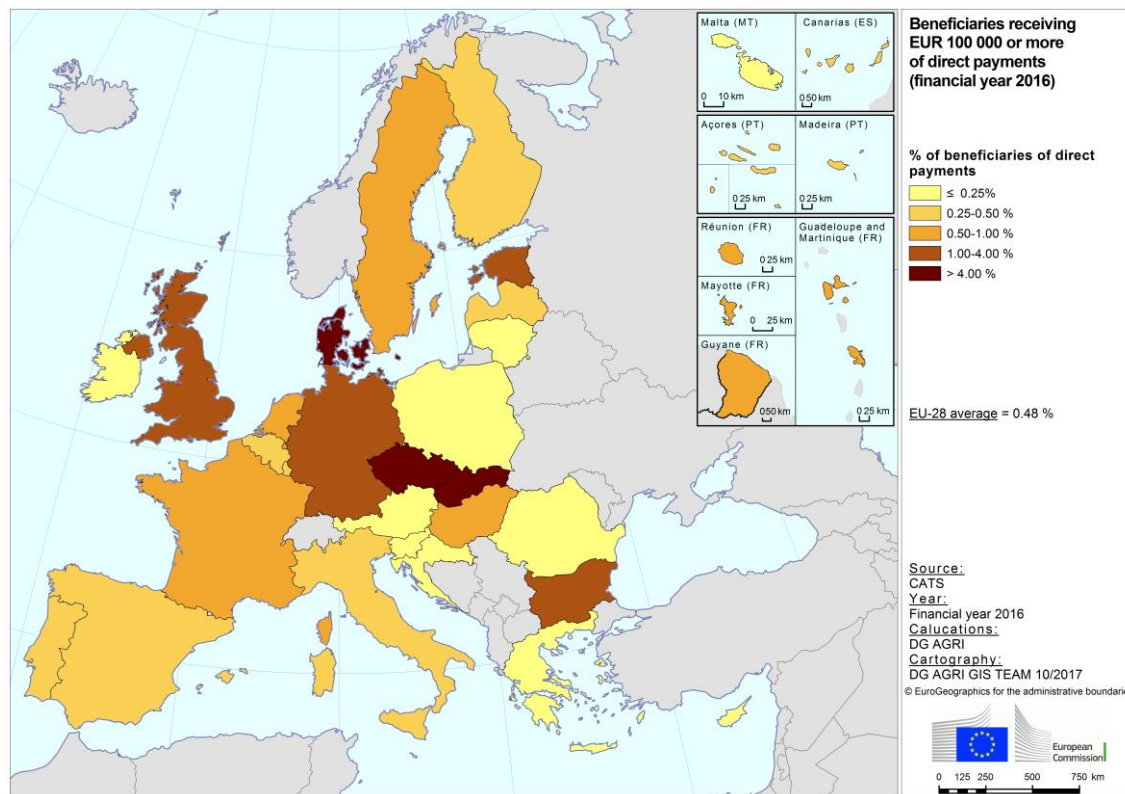
**Map 6 Share of beneficiaries (at national level) receiving between EUR 10 000 and EUR 50 000 of direct payments (financial year 2016)**



**Map 7 Share of beneficiaries (at national level) receiving between EUR 50 000 and EUR 100 000 of direct payments (financial year 2016)**

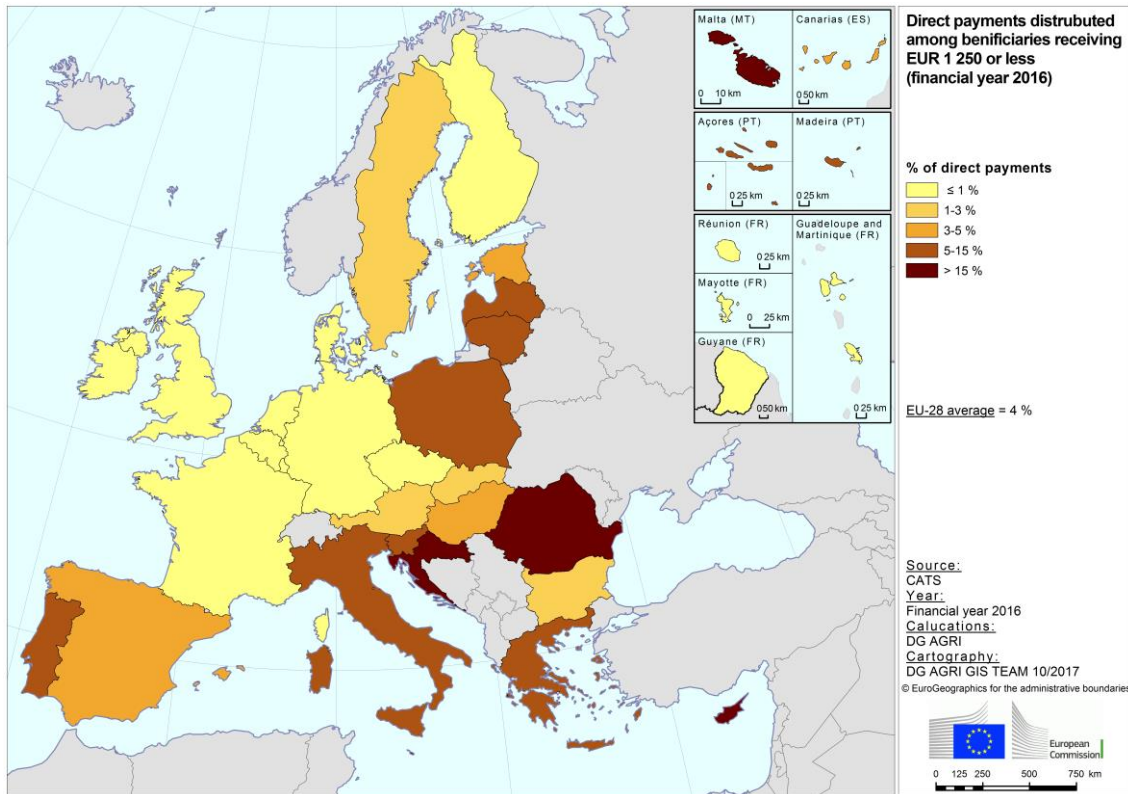


**Map 8 Share of beneficiaries (at national level) receiving EUR 100 000 or more of direct payments (financial year 2016)**

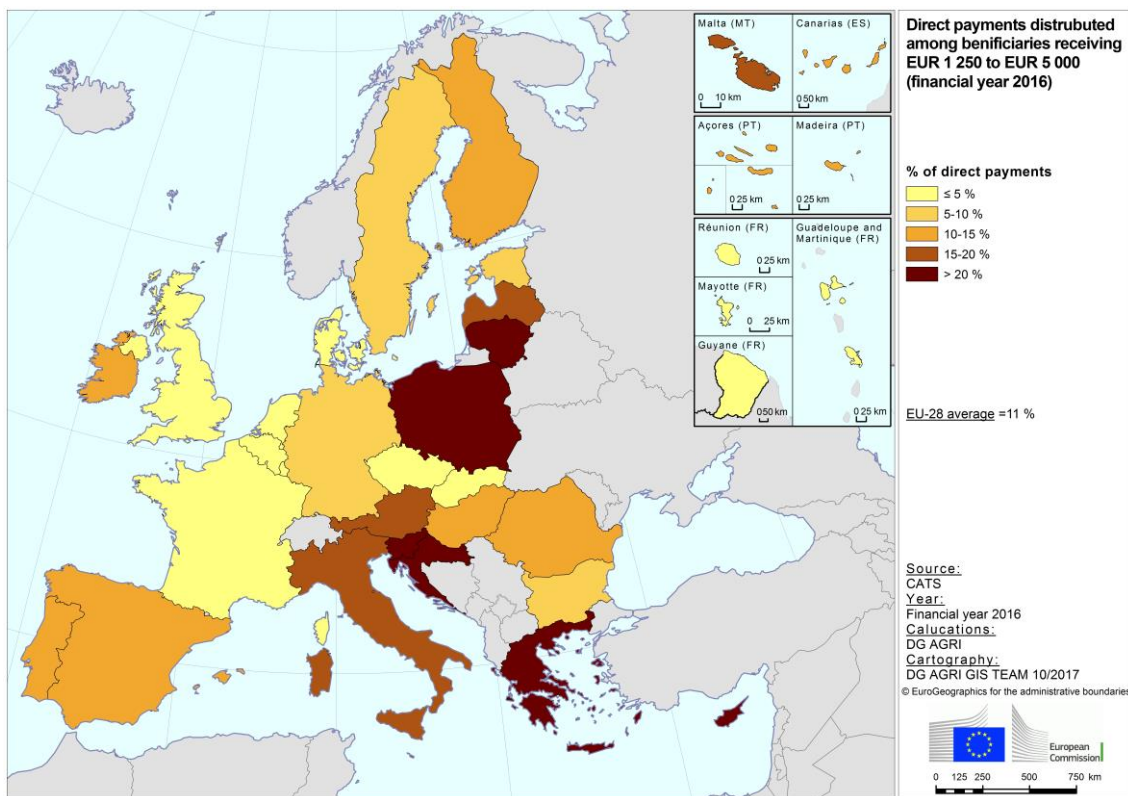




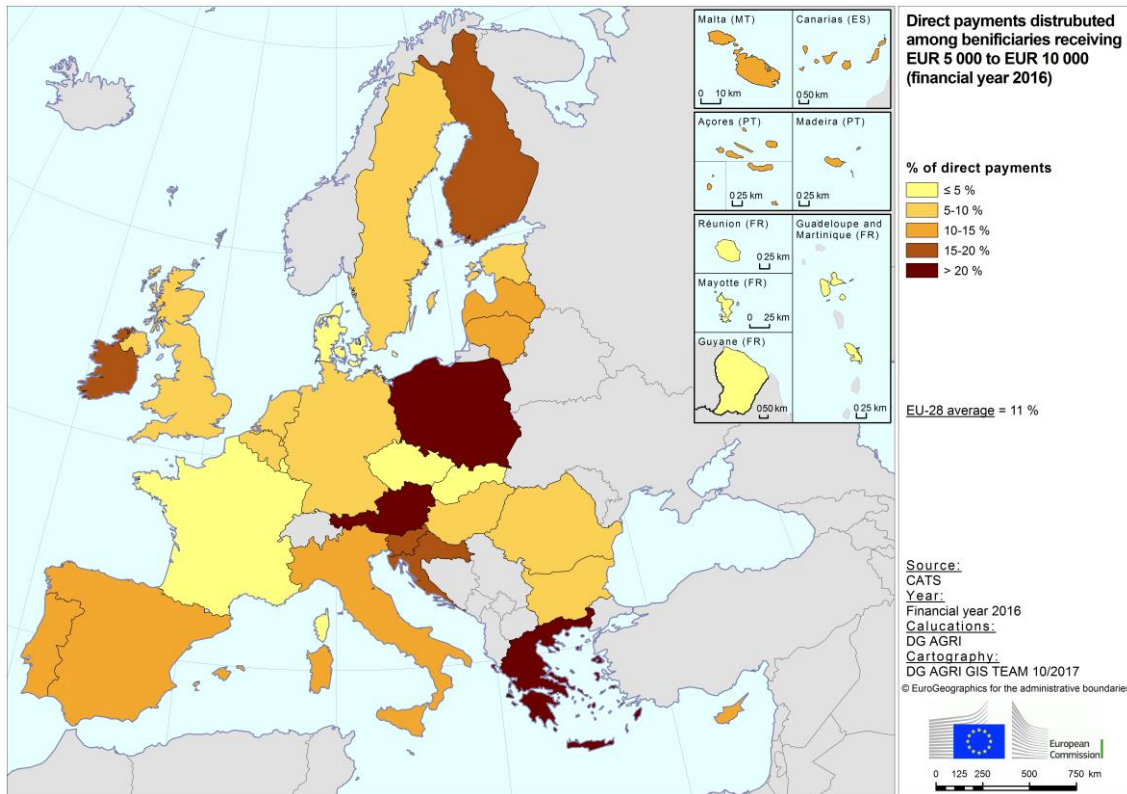
**Map 9 Share of direct payments (at national level) distributed among beneficiaries receiving EUR 1 250 or less (financial year 2016)**



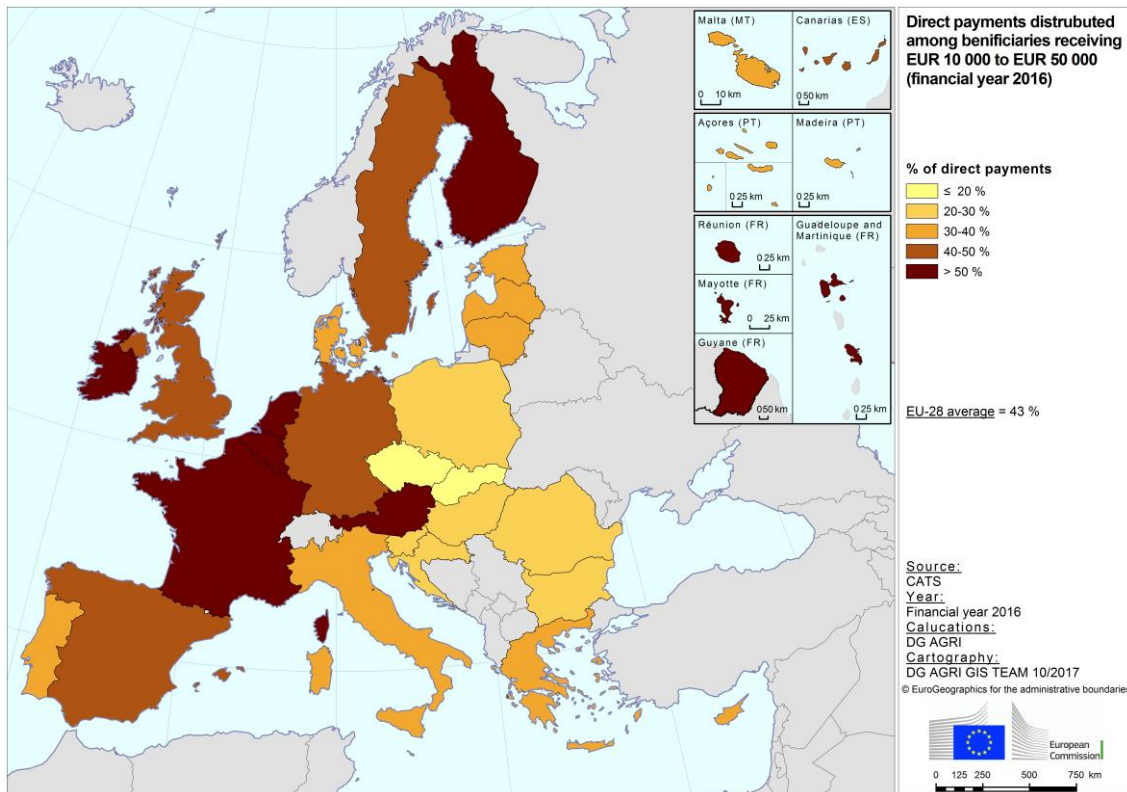
**Map 10 Share of direct payments (at national level) distributed among beneficiaries receiving between EUR 1 250 and EUR 5 000 (financial year 2016)**



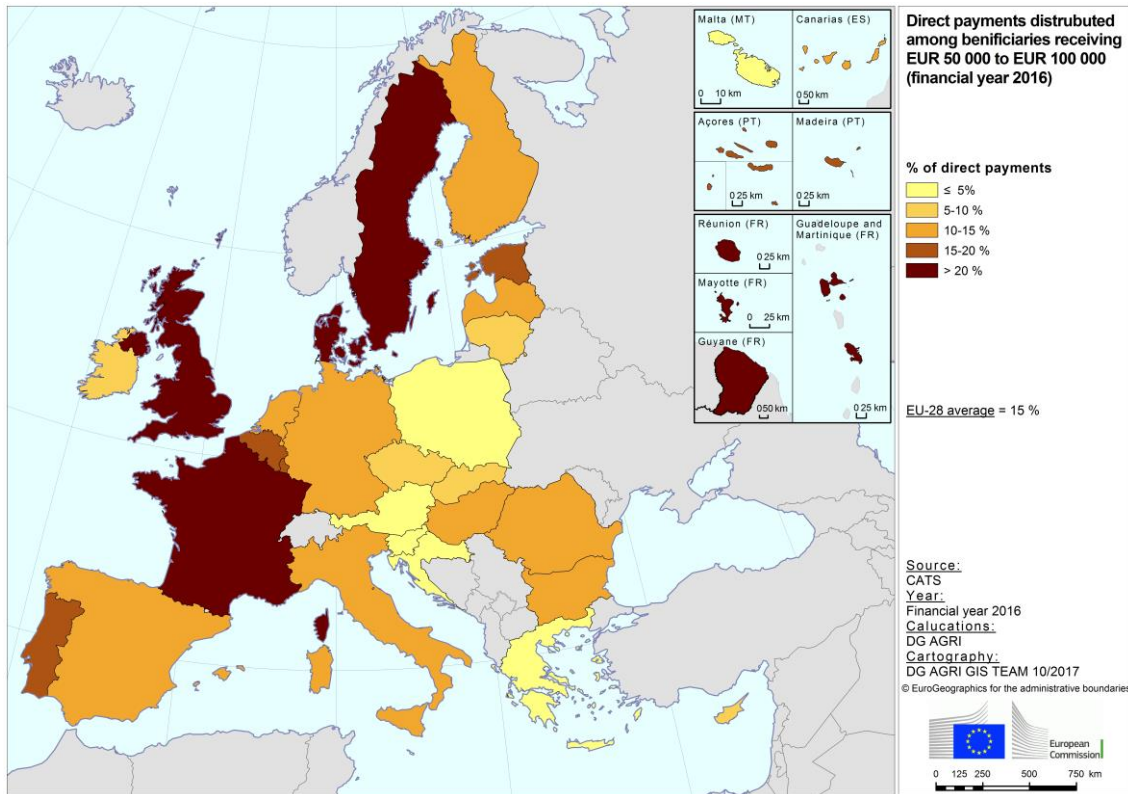
**Map 11 Share of direct payments (at national level) distributed among beneficiaries receiving between EUR 5 000 and EUR 10 000 (financial year 2016)**



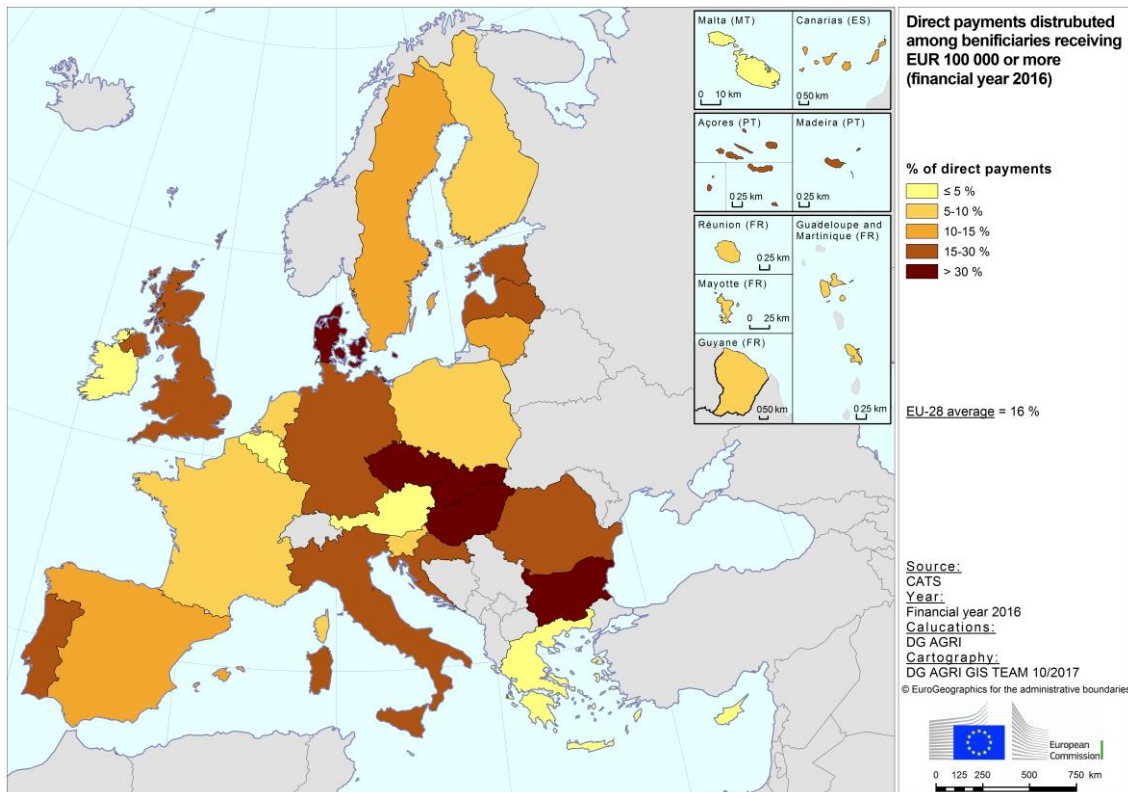
**Map 12 Share of direct payments (at national level) distributed among beneficiaries receiving between EUR 10 000 and EUR 50 000 (financial year 2016)**



**Map 13 Share of direct payments (at national level) distributed among beneficiaries receiving between EUR 50 000 and EUR 100000 (financial year 2016)**



**Map 14 Share of direct payments (at national level) distributed among beneficiaries receiving EUR 100 000 or more (financial year 2016)**



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## **Annex 2**

### **Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments and farm structure in the EU and by Member State**

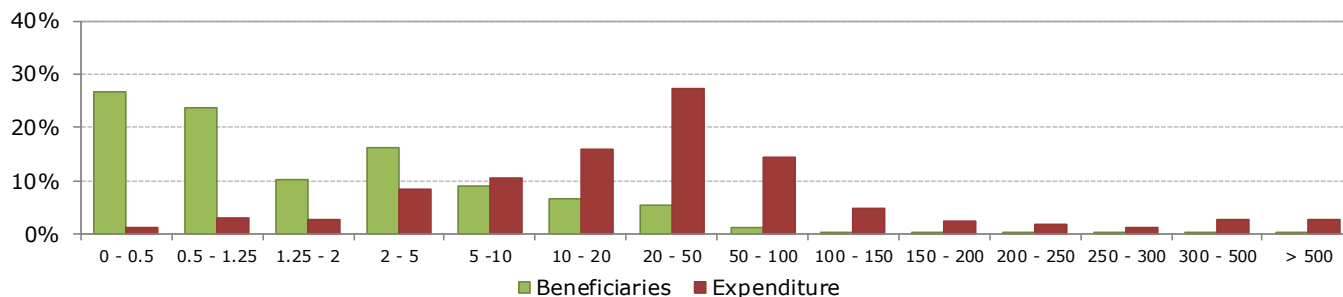
## European Union

Direct payments			Overall farm statistics		
Beneficiaries	6 716	thousand farms	Labour	9 506	thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	40 990	million EUR	Livestock	130 174	thousand units
Potentially eligible area	159 480	thousand ha	UAA	174 614	thousand ha

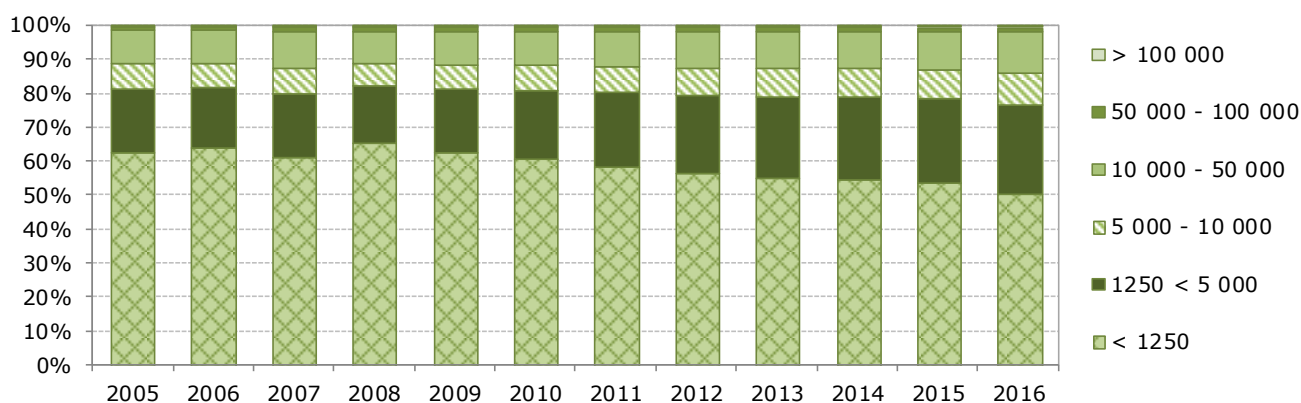
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

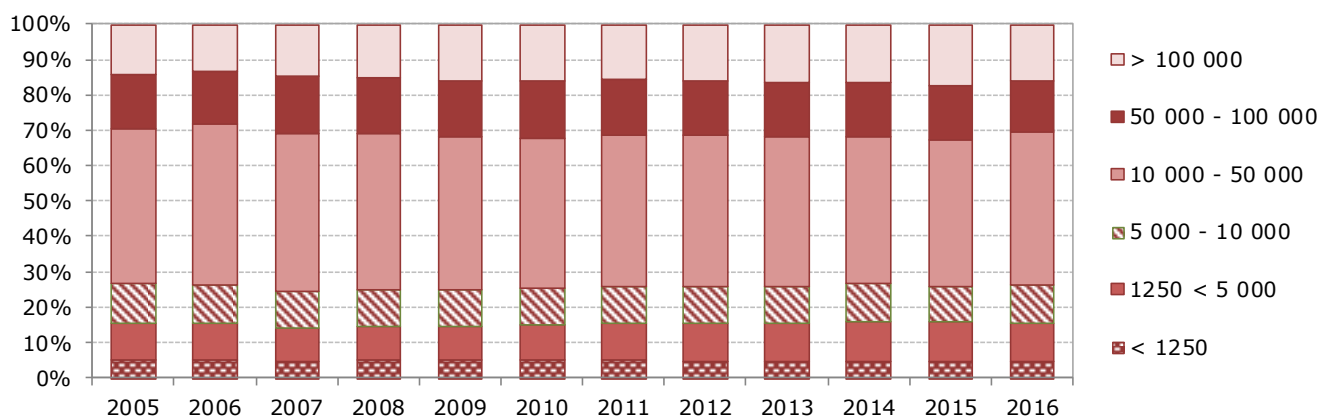
**Graph 13** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the European Union (EU-28) by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 14** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in the European Union by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 (EU-25) and 2016 (EU-28) financial years



**Graph 15** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in the European Union by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 (EU-25) and 2016 (EU-28) financial years



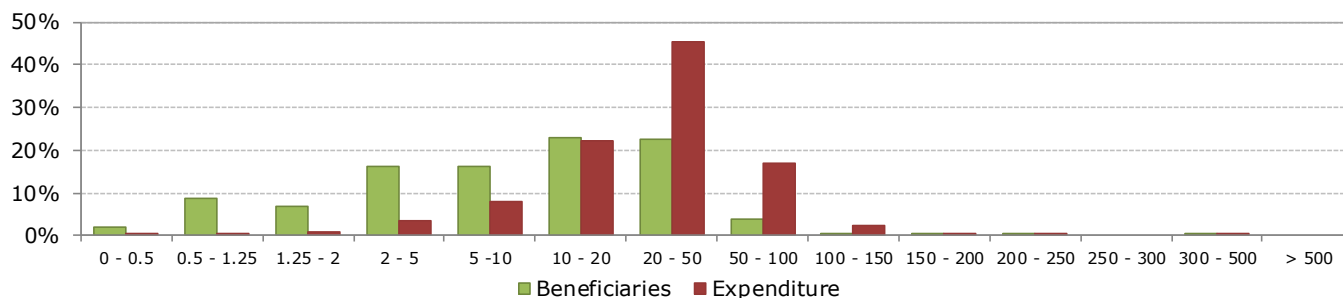
# Belgium

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	34 thousand farms	Labour	57 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	523 million EUR	Livestock	3 584 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	1 370 thousand ha	UAA	1 308 thousand ha

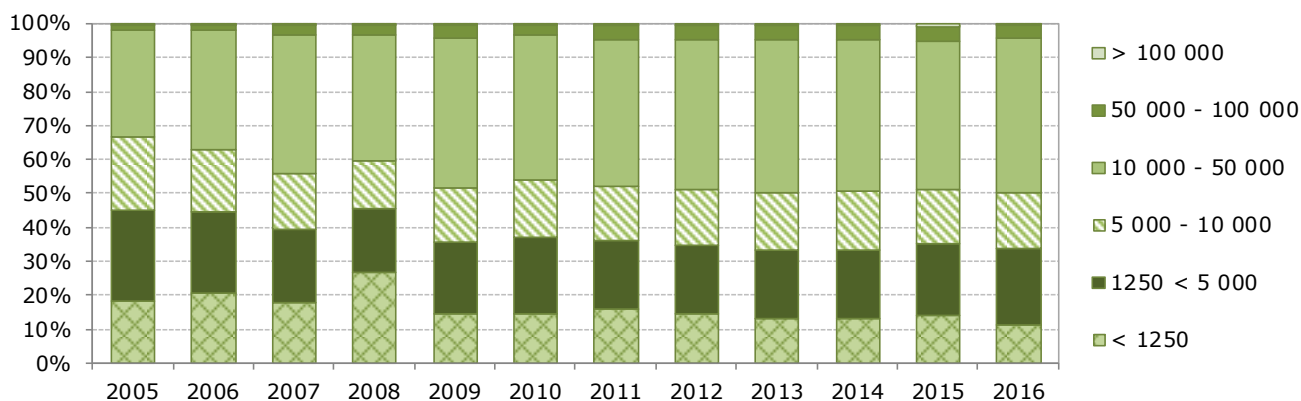
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

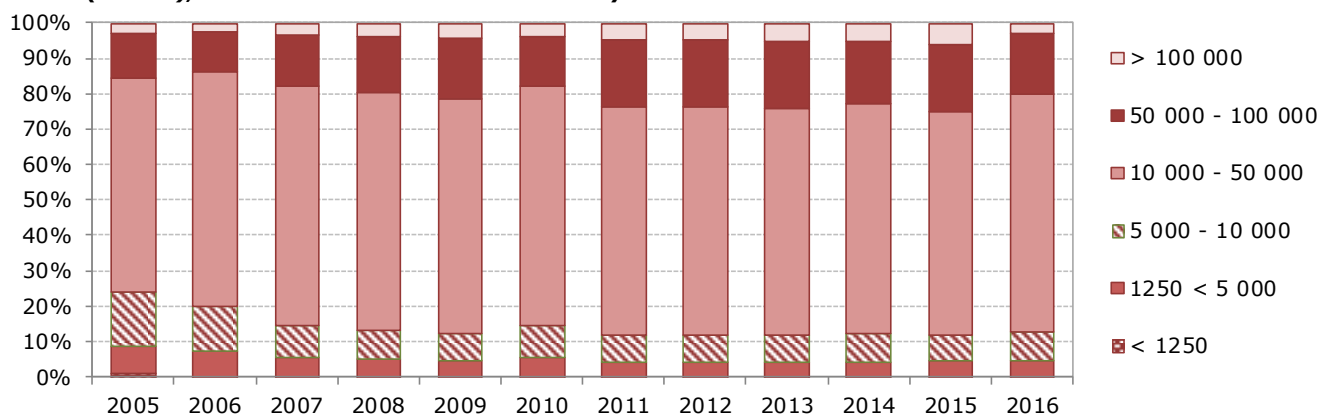
**Graph 16** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Belgium by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 17** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Belgium by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 18** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Belgium by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



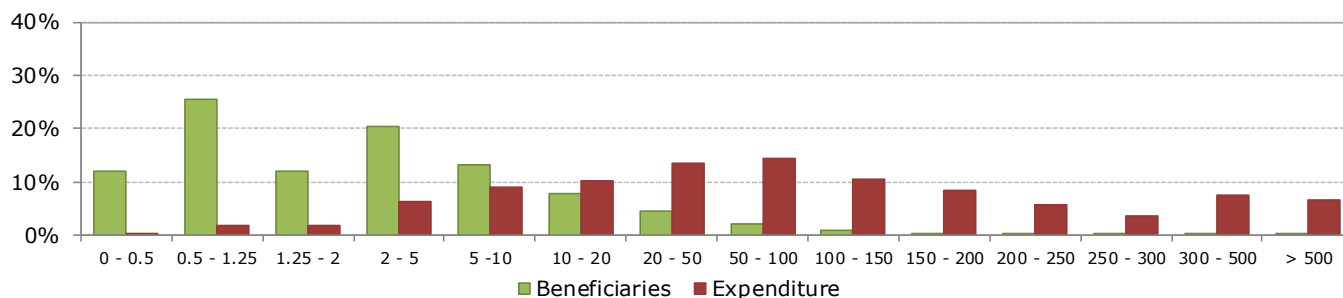
# Bulgaria

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	67 thousand farms	Labour	320 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	705 million EUR	Livestock	1 025 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	3 688 thousand ha	UAA	4 651 thousand ha

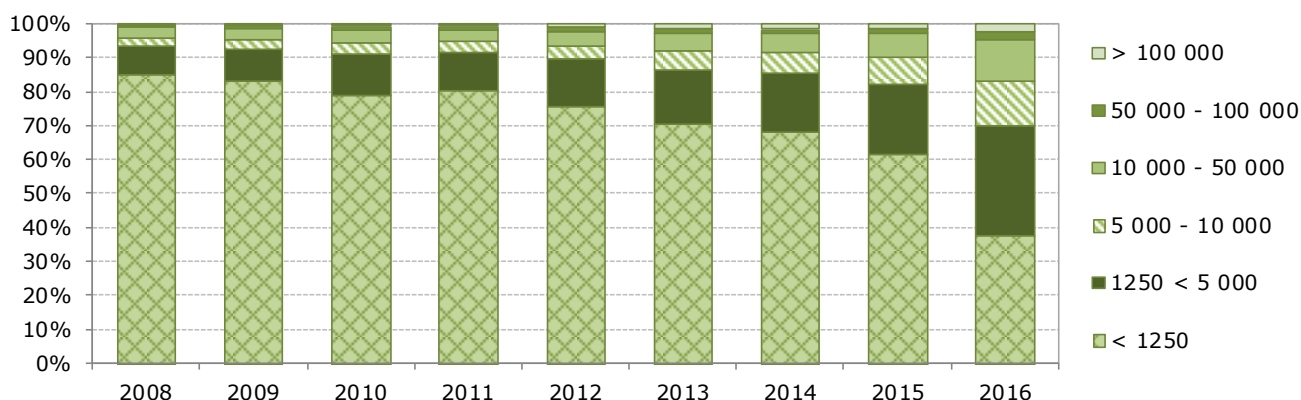
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

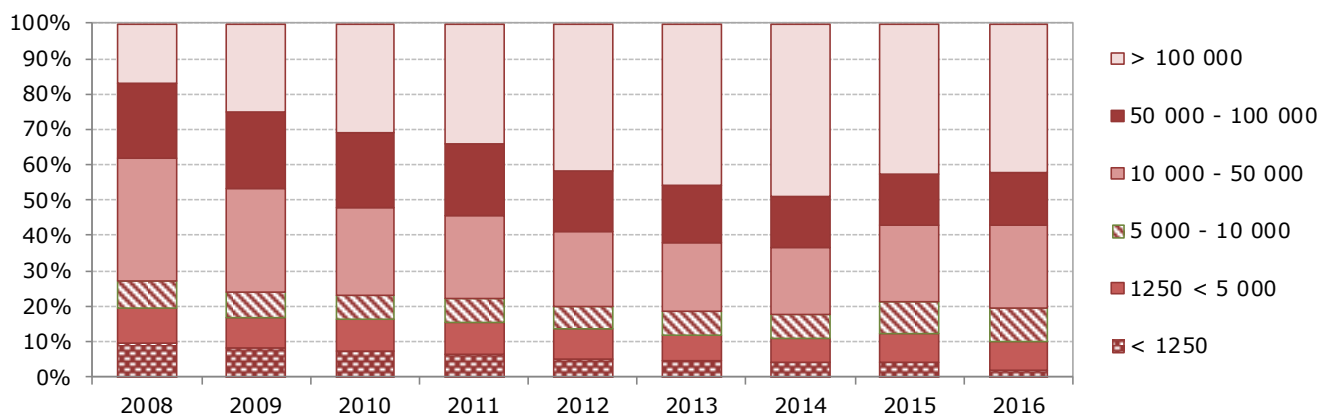
**Graph 19** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Bulgaria by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 20** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Bulgaria by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2008 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 21** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Bulgaria by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2008 and 2016 financial years



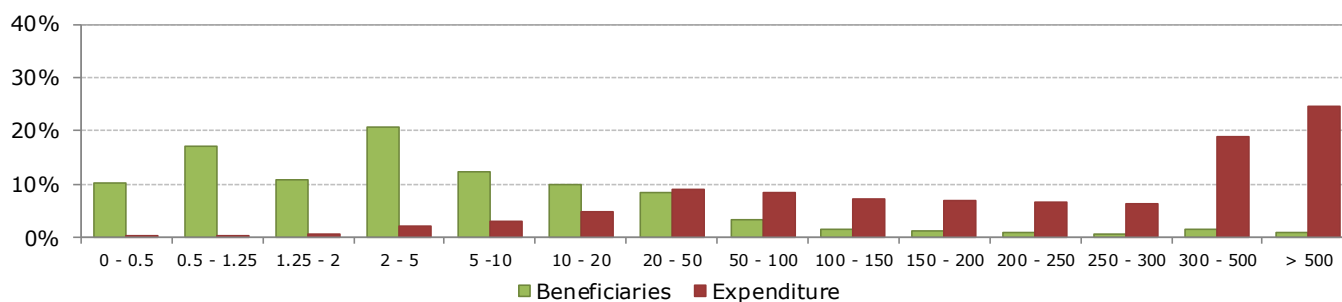
## Czech Republic

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	29 thousand farms	Labour	105 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	834 million EUR	Livestock	1 728 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	3 539 thousand ha	UAA	3 491 thousand ha

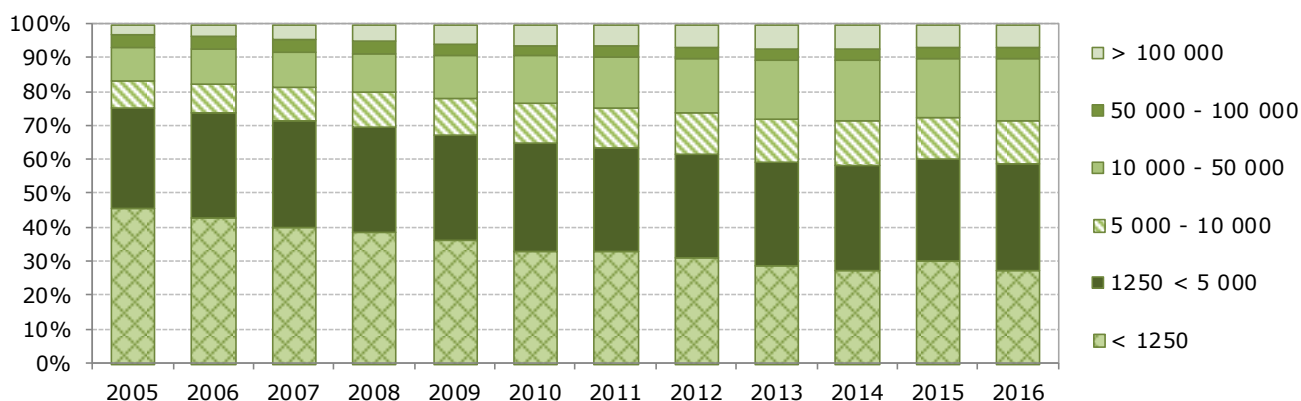
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

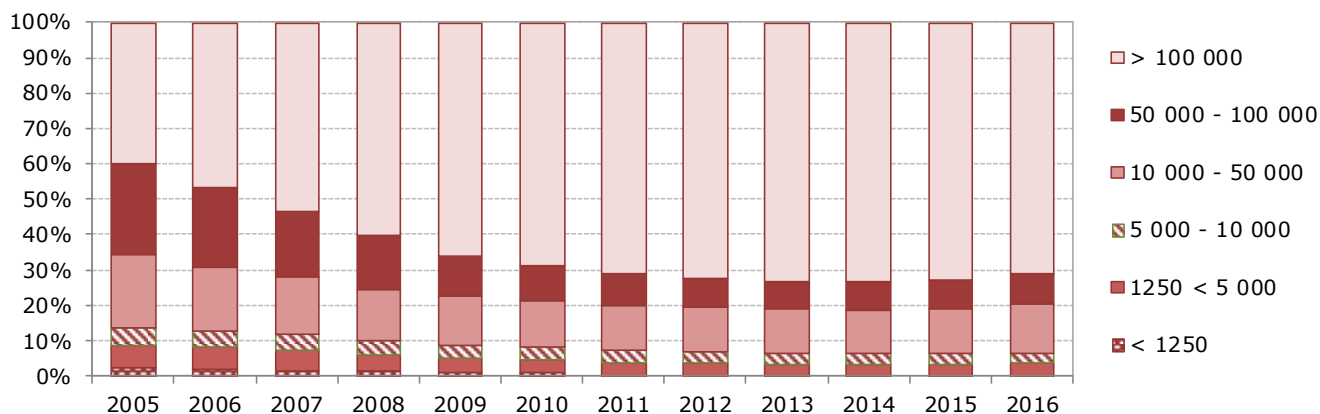
**Graph 22** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the Czech Republic by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 23** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in the Czech Republic by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 24** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in the Czech Republic by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years





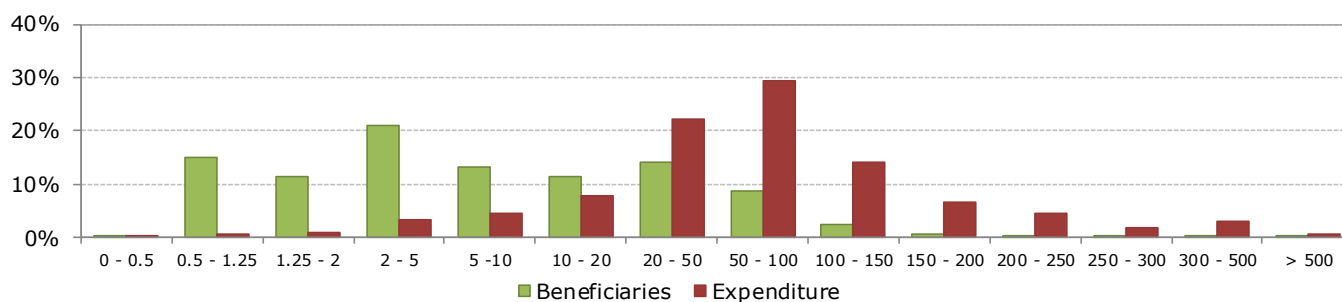
# Denmark

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	41 thousand farms	Labour	53 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	851 million EUR	Livestock	4 133 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	2 598 thousand ha	UAA	2 619 thousand ha

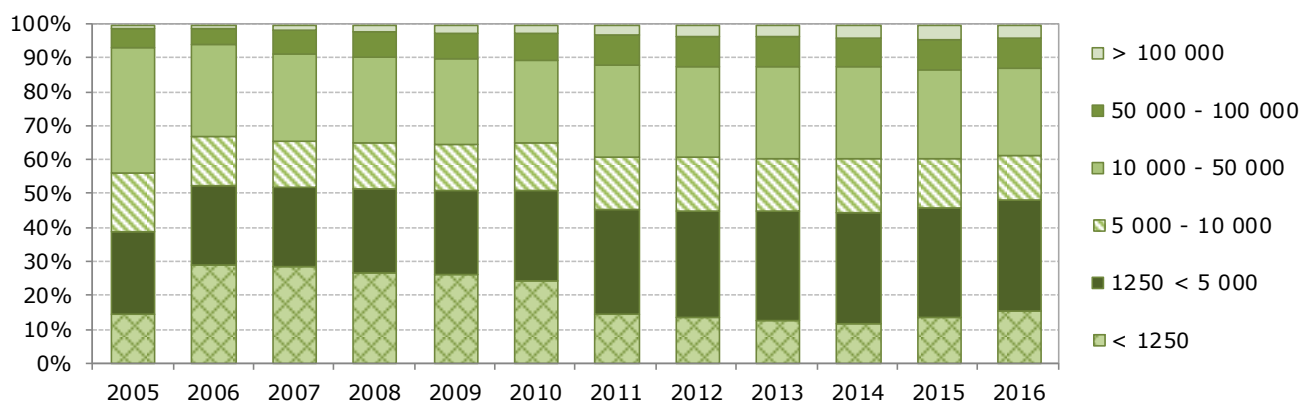
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

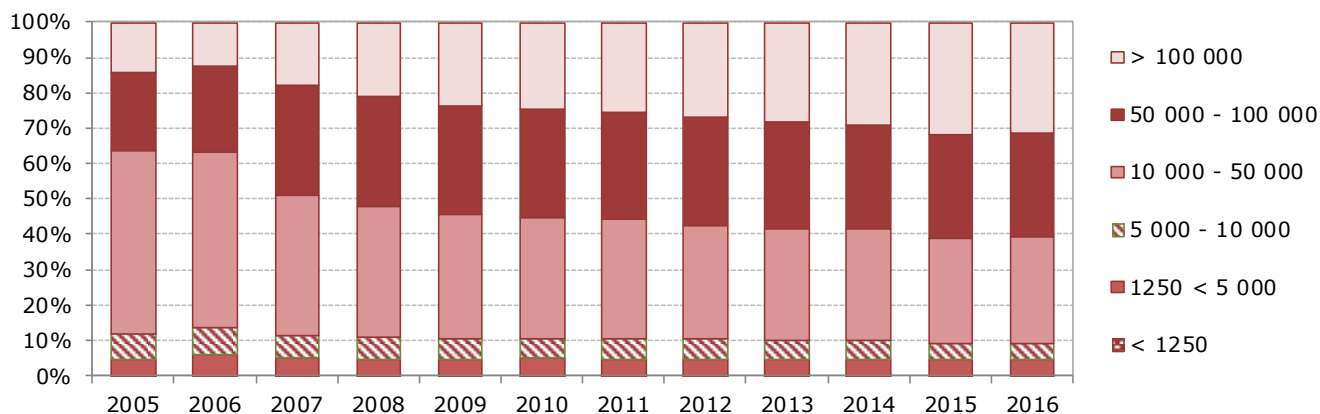
**Graph 25** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Denmark by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year*



**Graph 26** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Denmark by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 27** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Denmark by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



# Germany

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	321 thousand farms	Labour	523 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	4 875 million EUR	Livestock	18 407 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	16 919 thousand ha	UAA	16 700 thousand ha

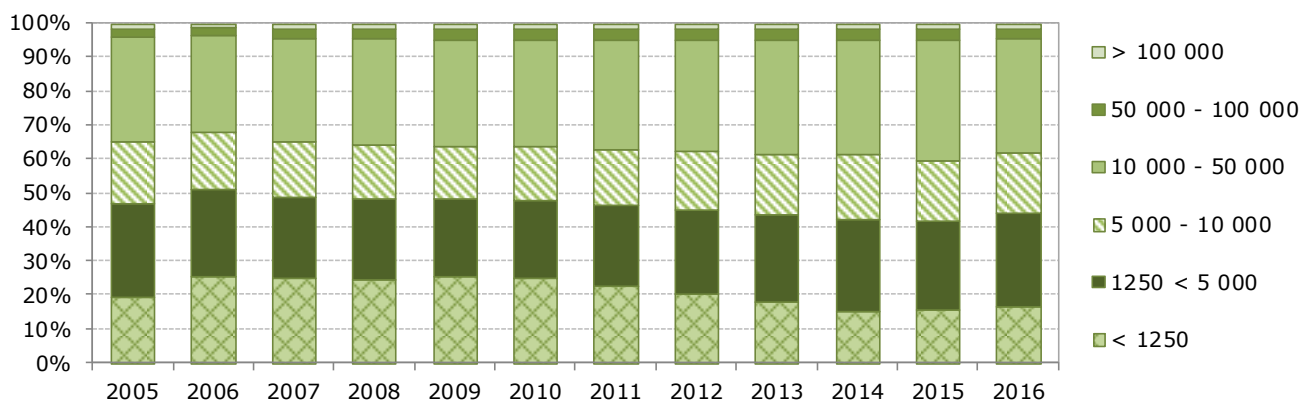
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

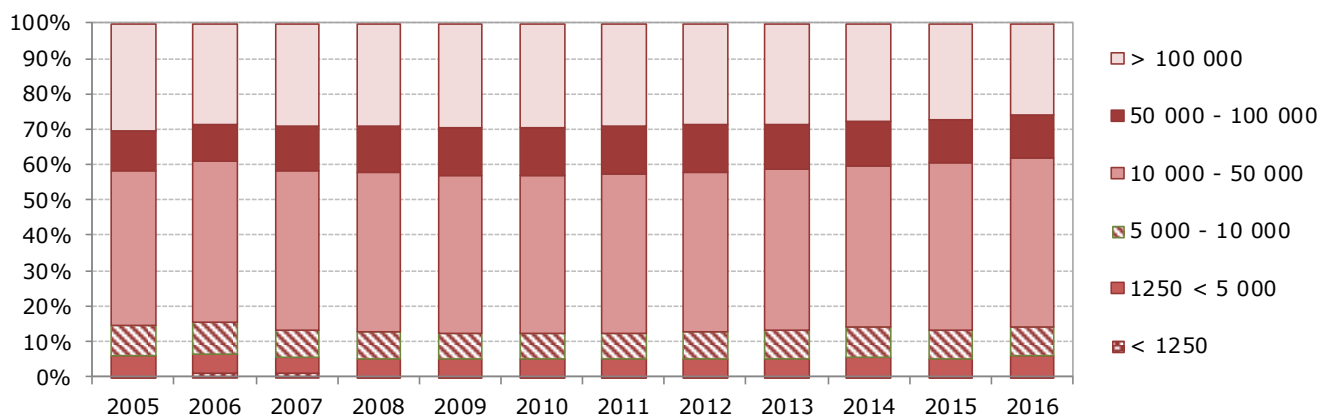
**Graph 28** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Germany by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2014 financial year*



**Graph 29** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Germany by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 30** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Germany by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



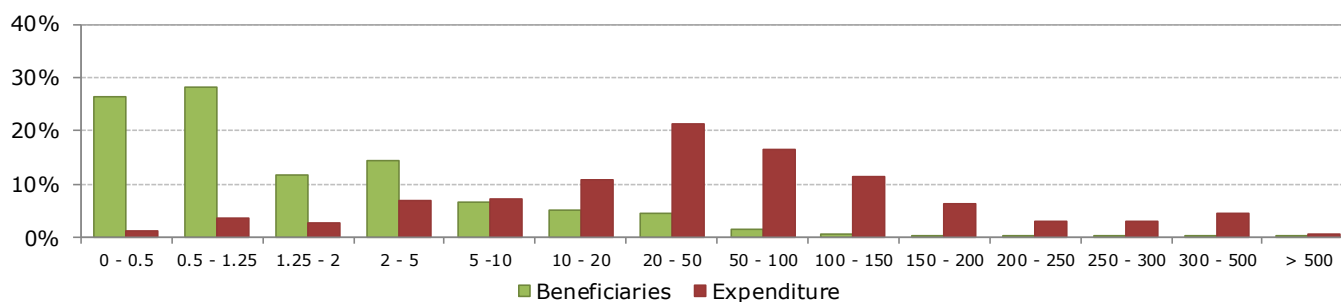
# Estonia

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	17 thousand farms	Labour	22 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	113 million EUR	Livestock	310 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	954 thousand ha	UAA	958 thousand ha

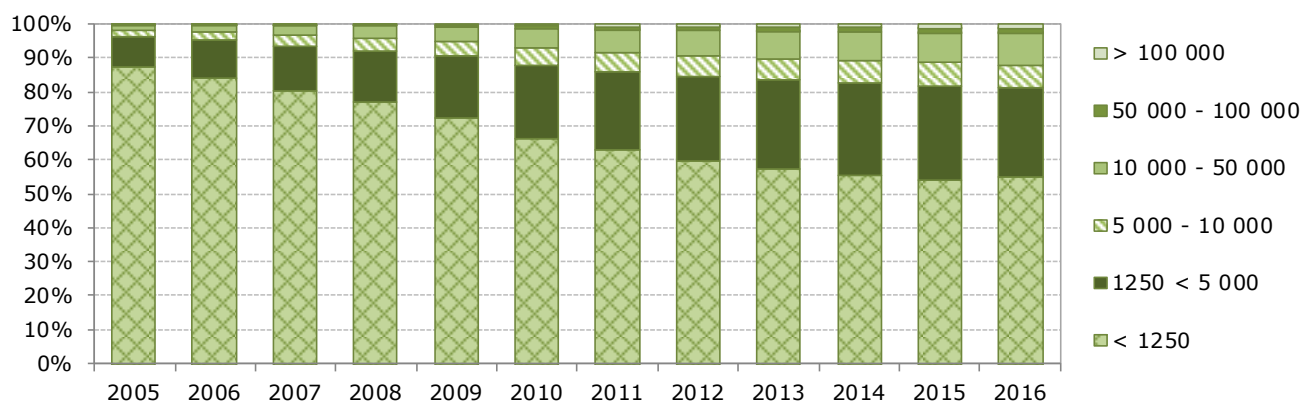
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

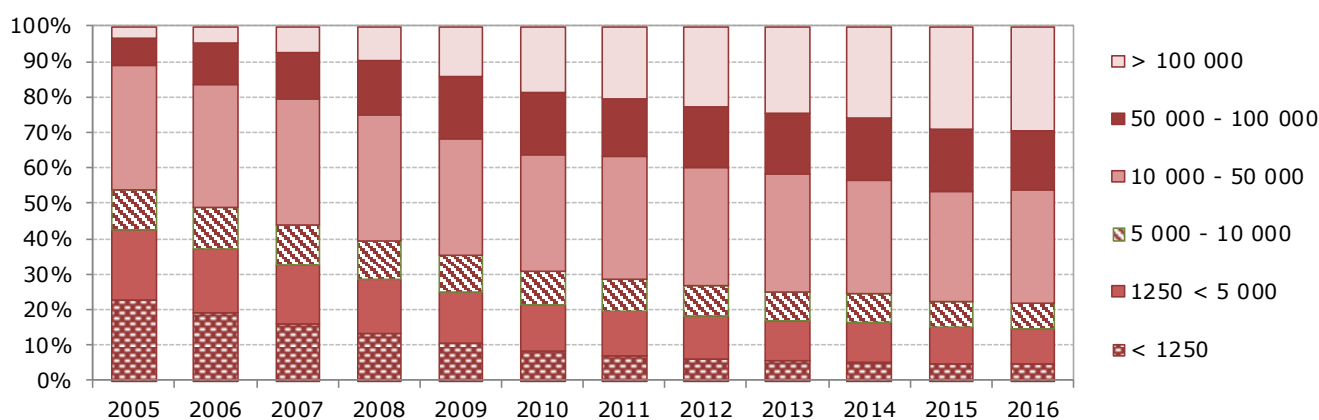
**Graph 31** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Estonia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 32** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Estonia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 33** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Estonia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



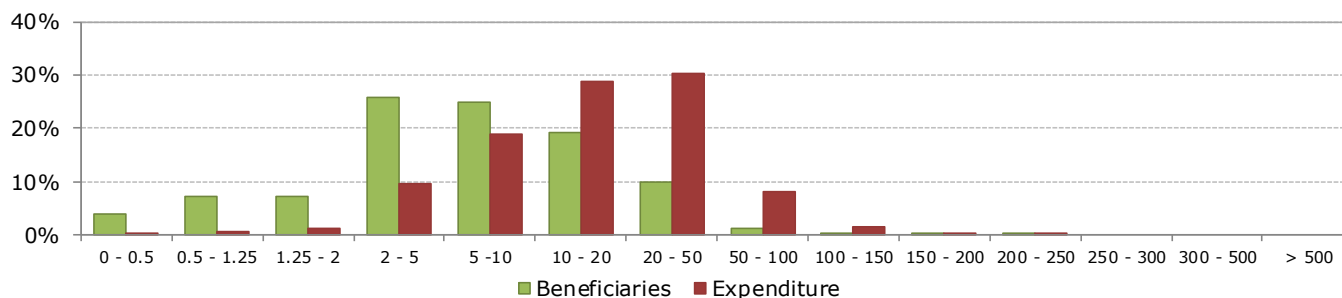
## Ireland

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	128 thousand farms	Labour	164 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	1 209 million EUR	Livestock	5 929 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	4 516 thousand ha	UAA	4 959 thousand ha

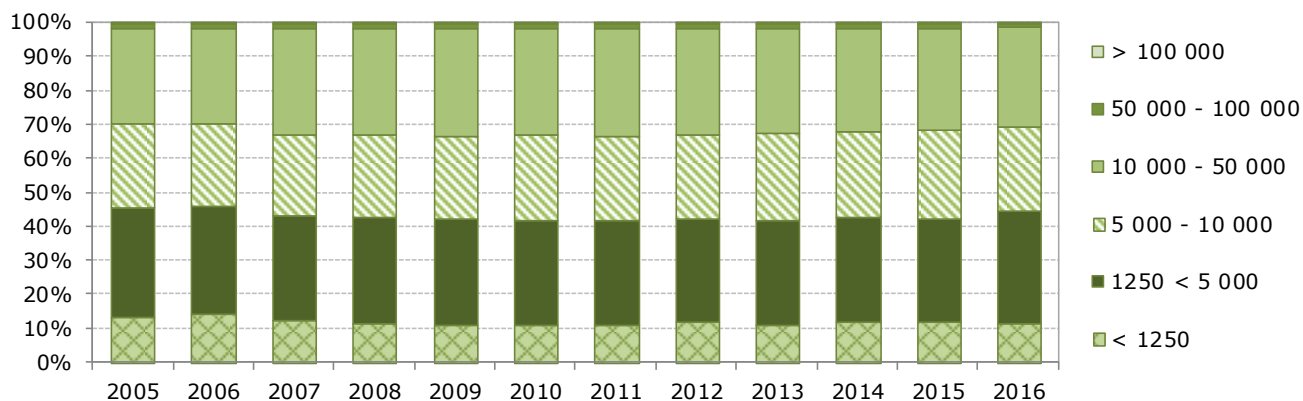
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

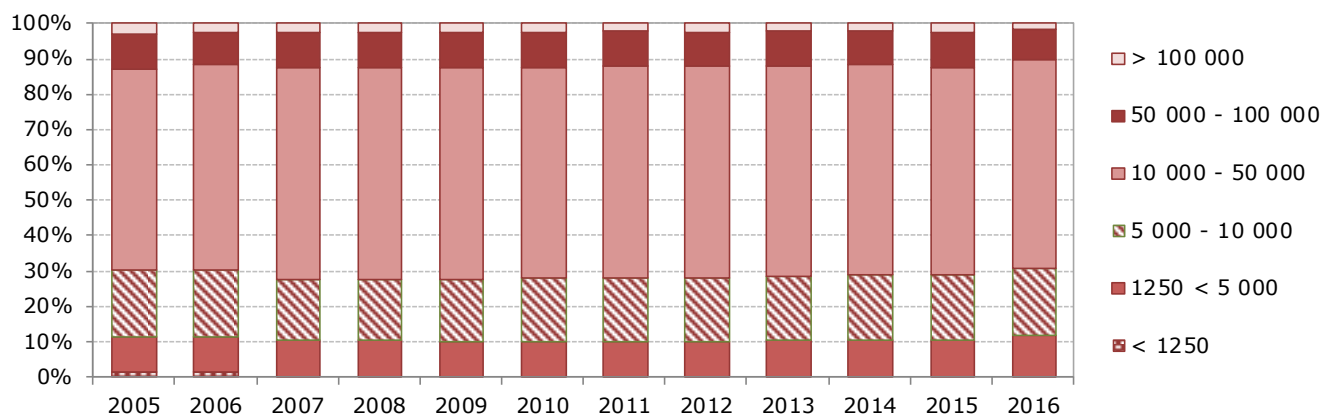
**Graph 34** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Ireland by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year*



**Graph 35** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Ireland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 36** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Ireland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



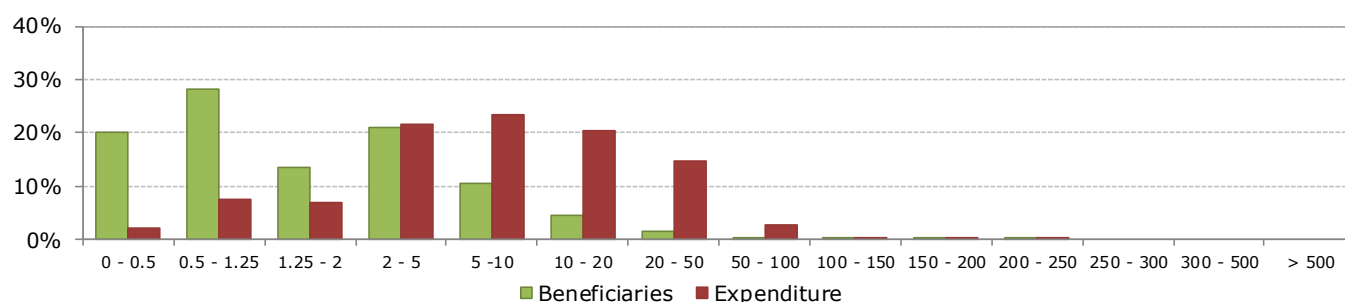
## Greece

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	663 thousand farms	Labour	464 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	2 072 million EUR	Livestock	2 143 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	3 842 thousand ha	UAA	4 857 thousand ha

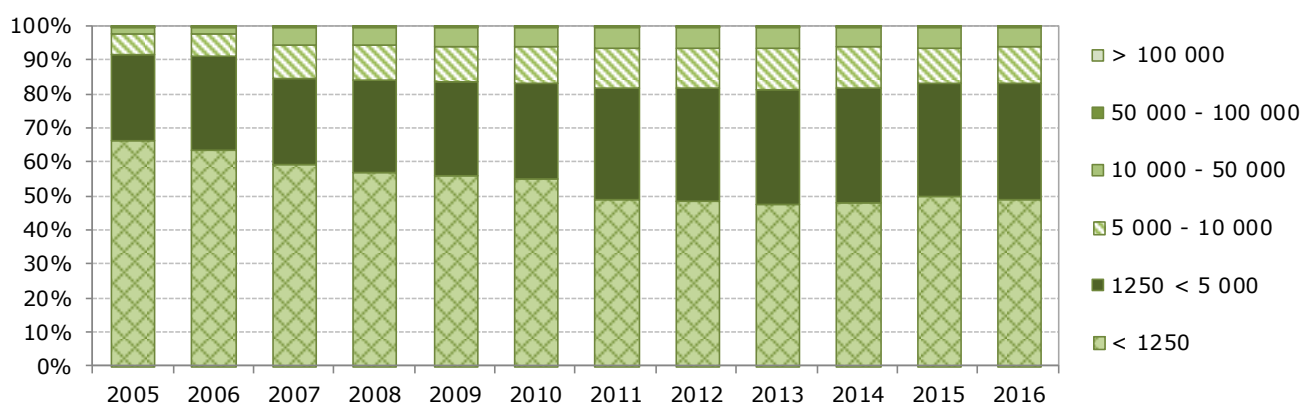
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

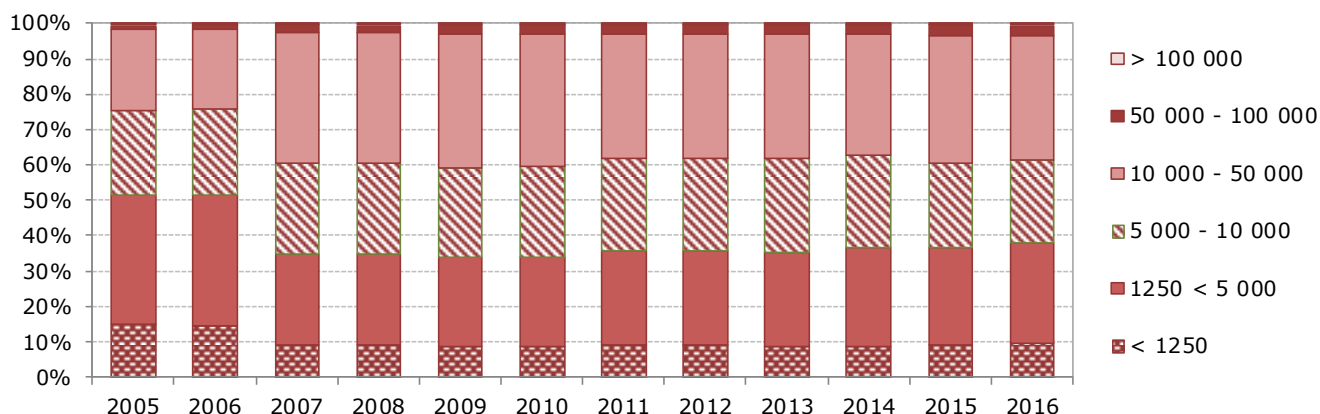
**Graph 37** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Greece by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 38** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Greece by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 39** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Greece by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



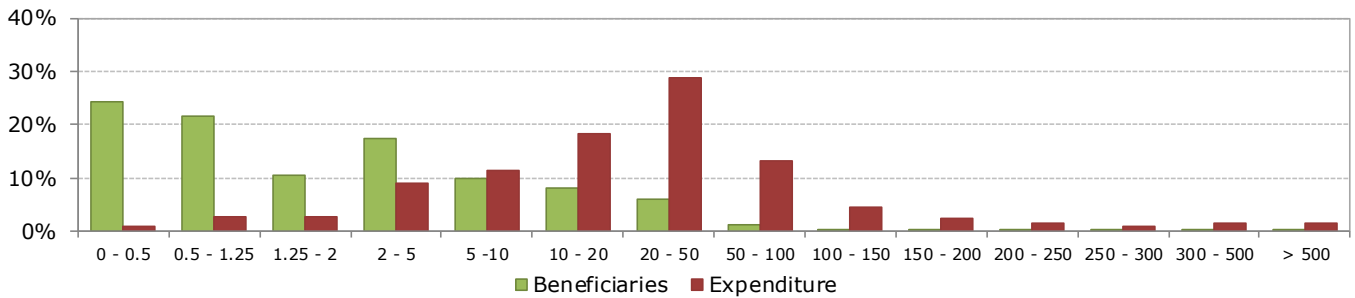
# Spain

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	802 thousand farms	Labour	814 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	5 046 million EUR	Livestock	14 502 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	20 424 thousand ha	UAA	23 300 thousand ha

(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

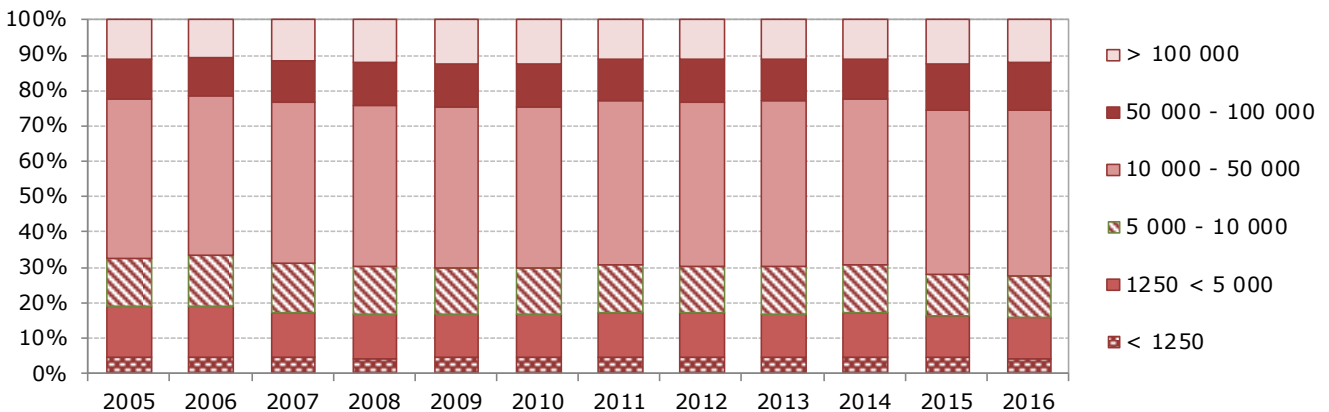
**Graph 40** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Spain by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 41** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Spain by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 42** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Spain by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



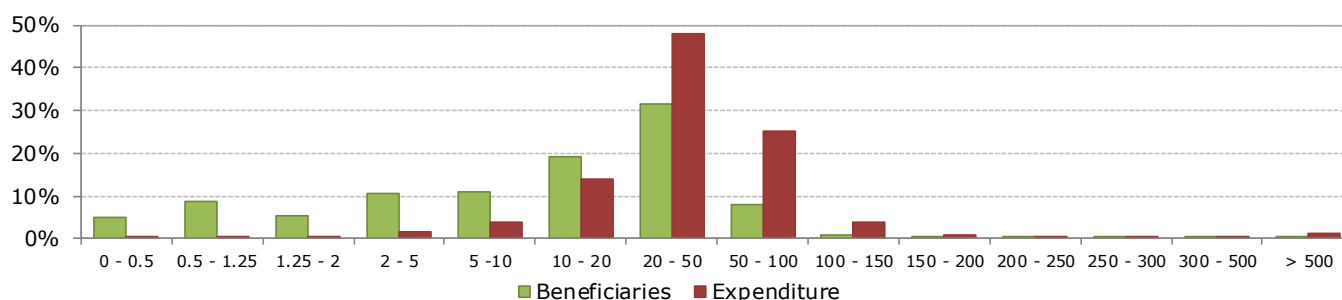
# France

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	340 thousand farms	Labour	725 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	7 094 million EUR	Livestock	21 871 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	26 952 thousand ha	UAA	27 739 thousand ha

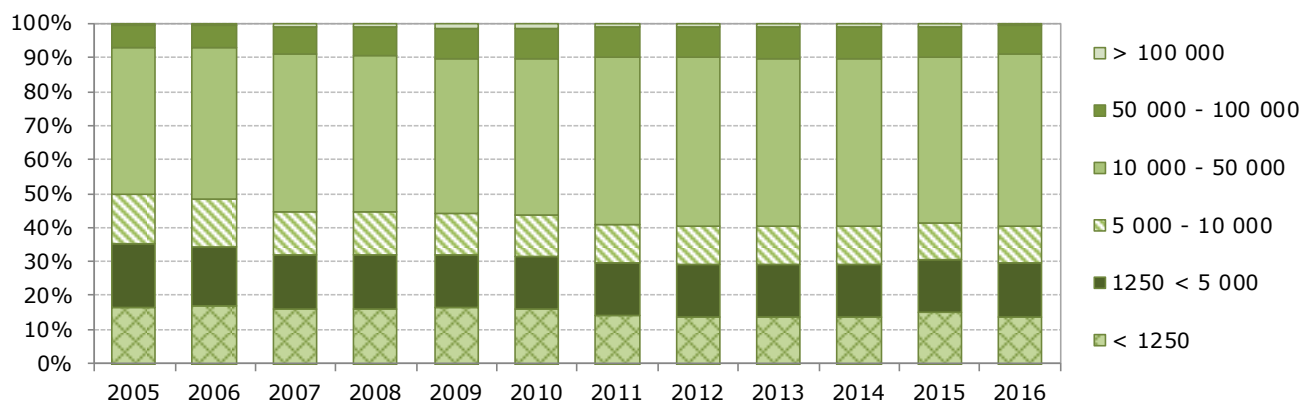
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

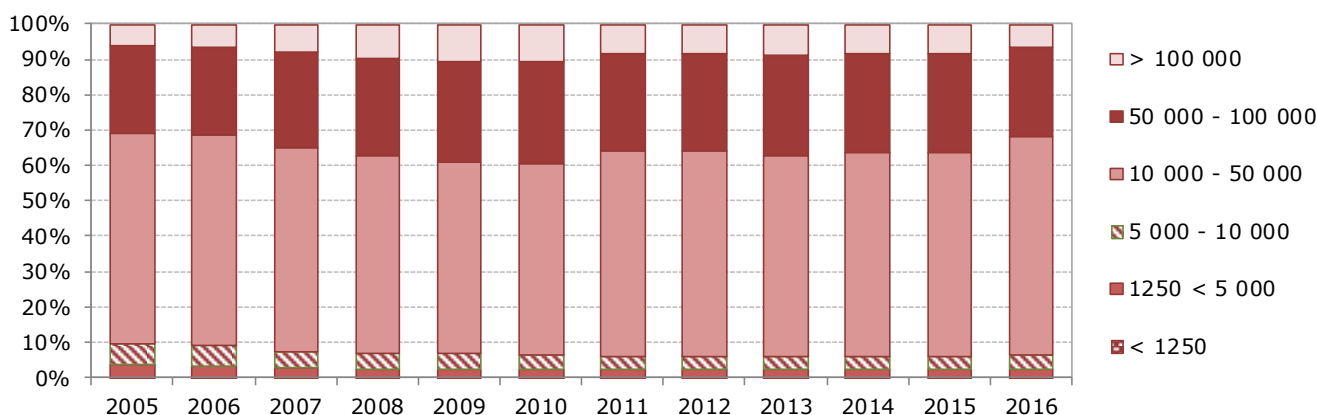
**Graph 43** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in France by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 44** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in France by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 45** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in France by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



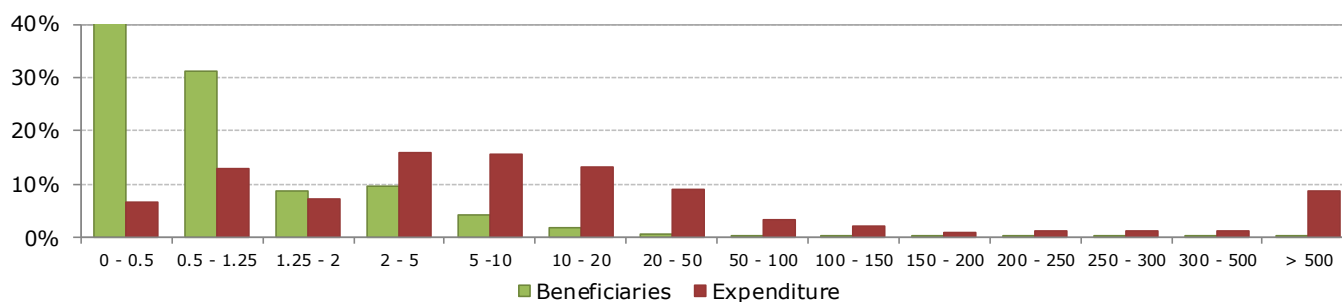
## Croatia

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	96 thousand farms	Labour	175 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	180 million EUR	Livestock	864 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	1 029 thousand ha	UAA	1 571 thousand ha

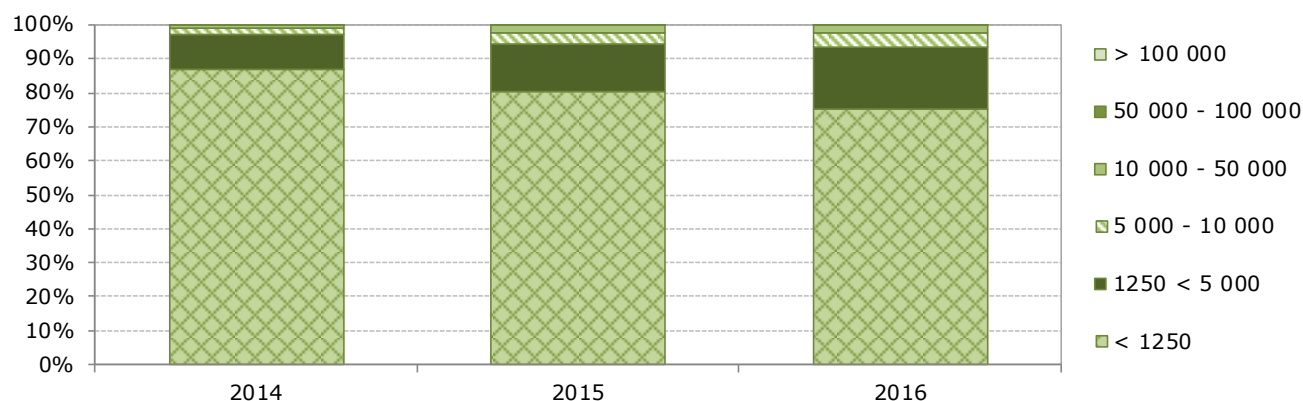
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

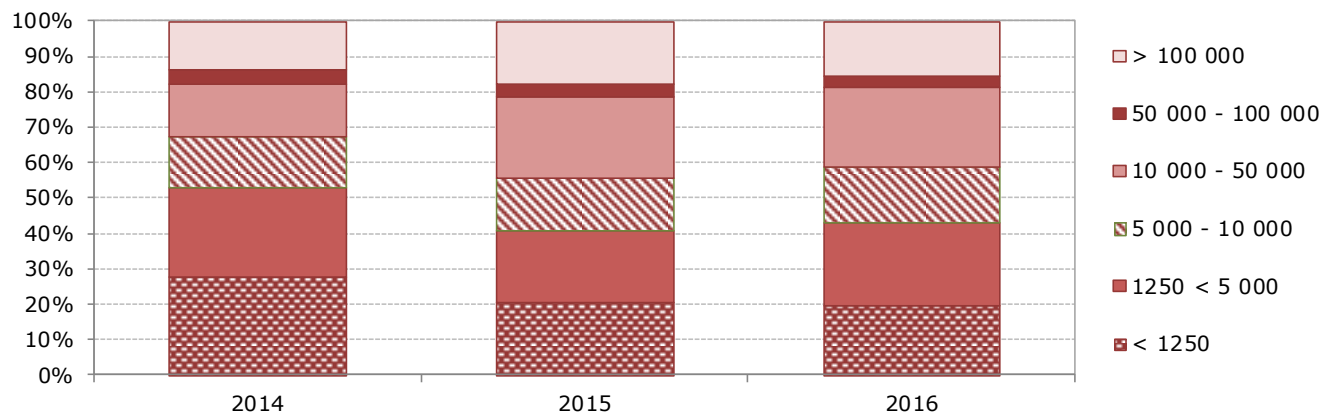
**Graph 46** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in HR by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year*



**Graph 47** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Croatia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2014 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 48** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Croatia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2014 and 2016 financial years*





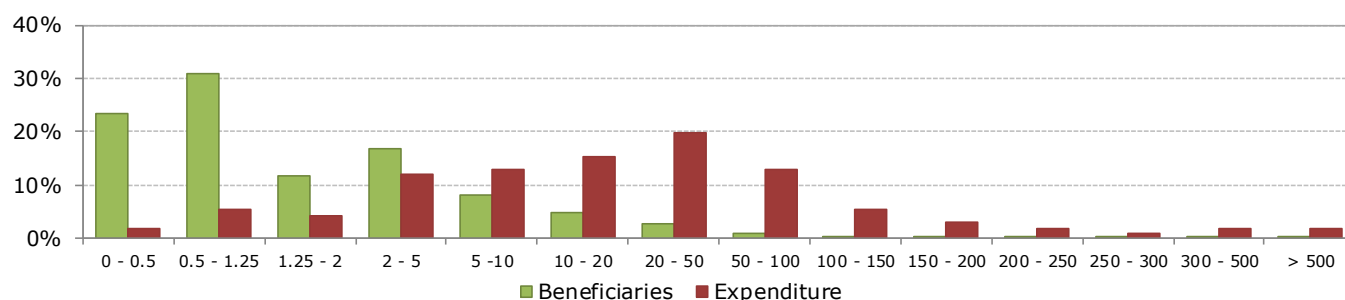
## Italy

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	867 thousand farms	Labour	817 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	3 837 million EUR	Livestock	9 374 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	10 556 thousand ha	UAA	12 099 thousand ha

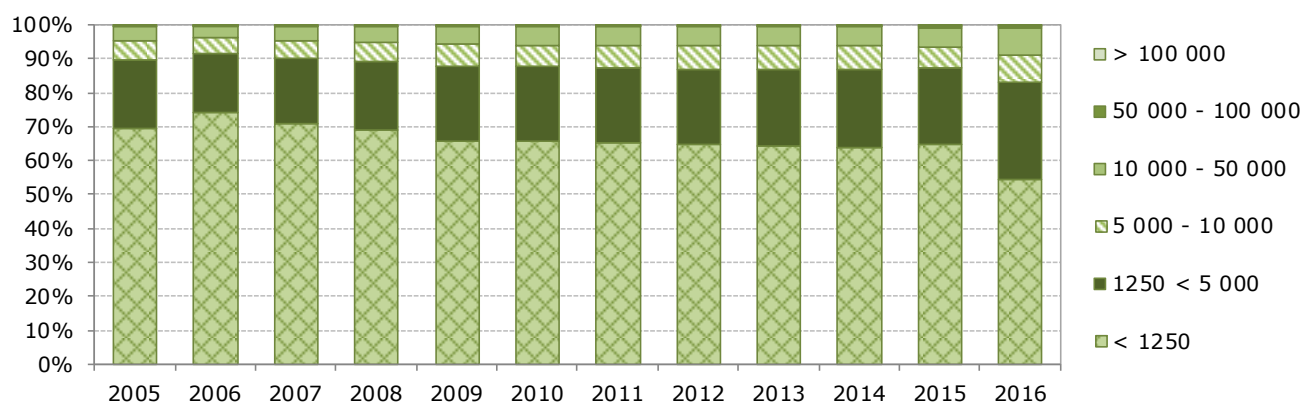
(source CATS - FY 2016)

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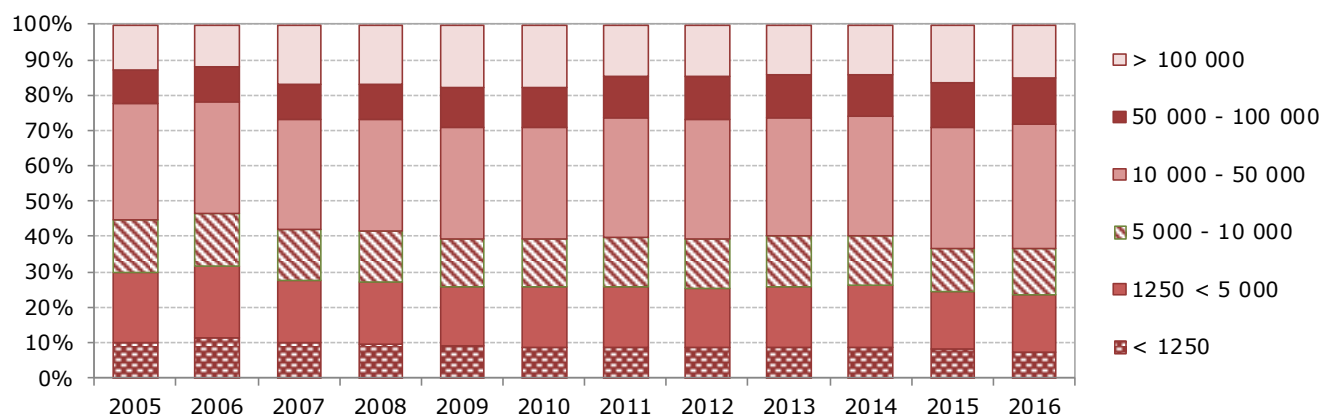
**Graph 49** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Italy by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year*



**Graph 50** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Italy by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 51** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Italy by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



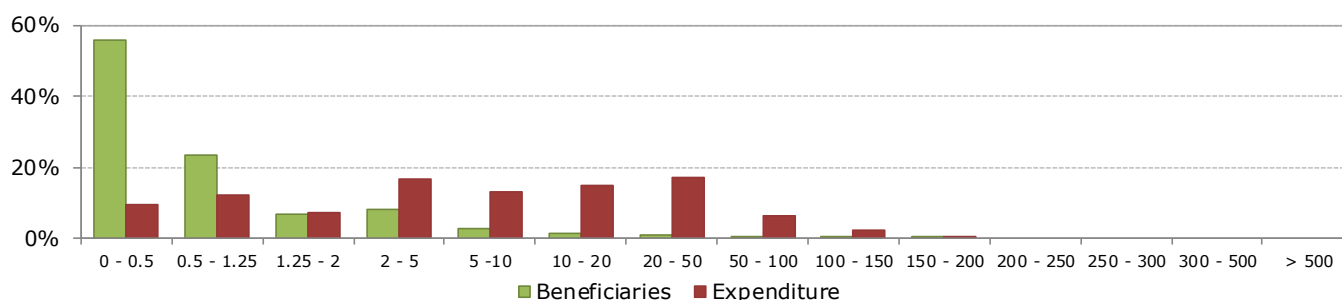
# Cyprus

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	33 thousand farms	Labour	17 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	50 million EUR	Livestock	175 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	136 thousand ha	UAA	109 thousand ha

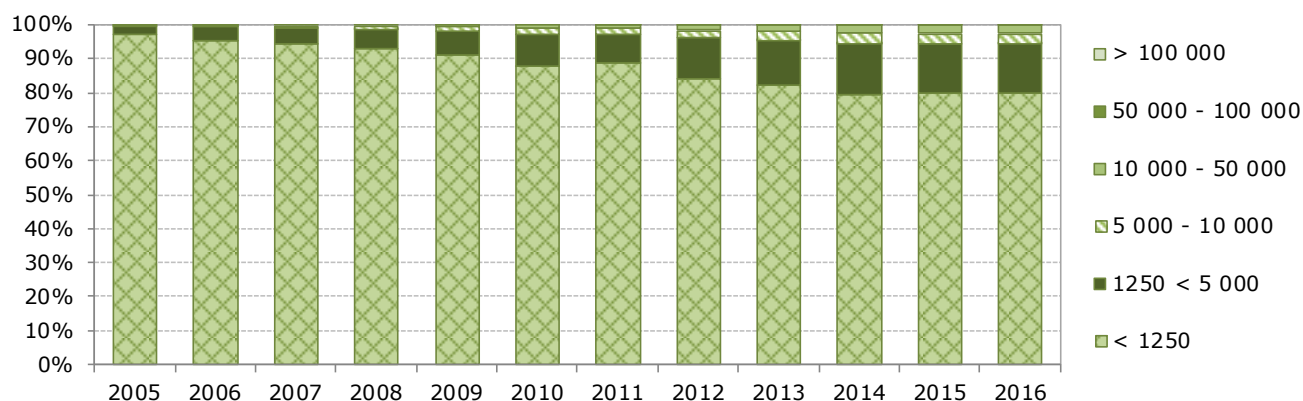
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(source FSS - 2013)

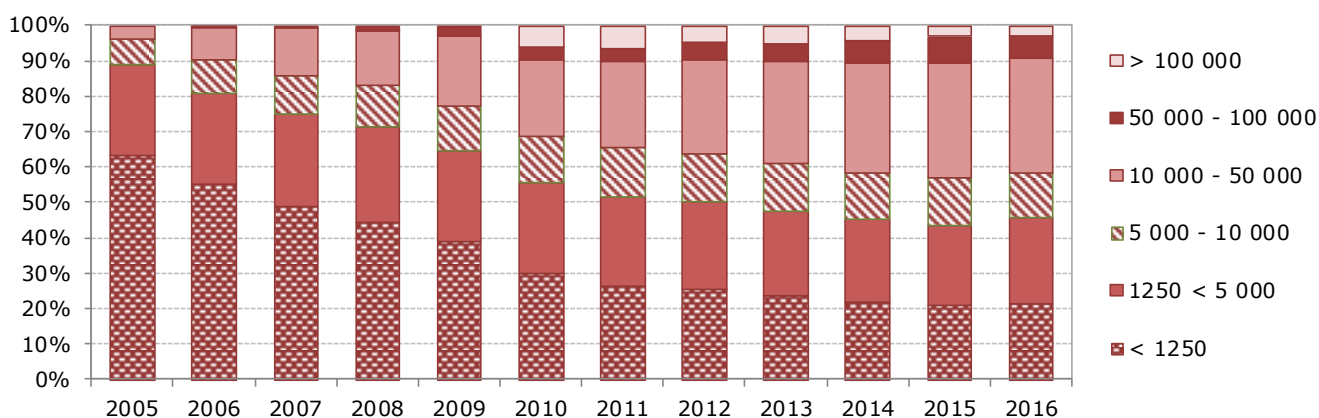
**Graph 52** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Cyprus by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 53** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Cyprus by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 54** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Cyprus by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



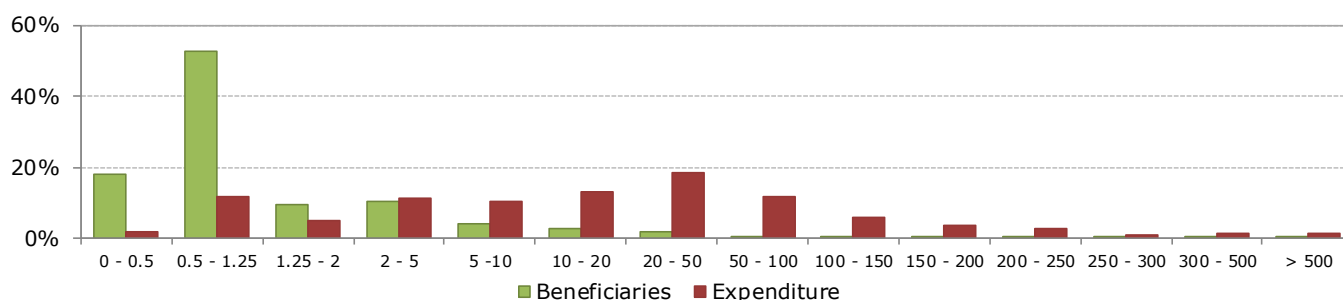
## Latvia

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	61 thousand farms	Labour	82 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	178 million EUR	Livestock	486 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	1 668 thousand ha	UAA	1 878 thousand ha

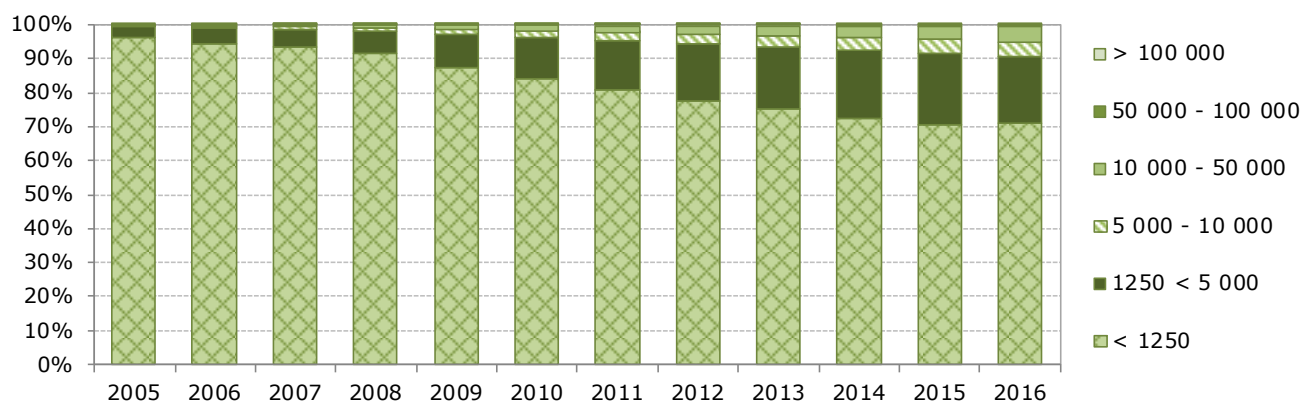
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(source FSS - 2013)

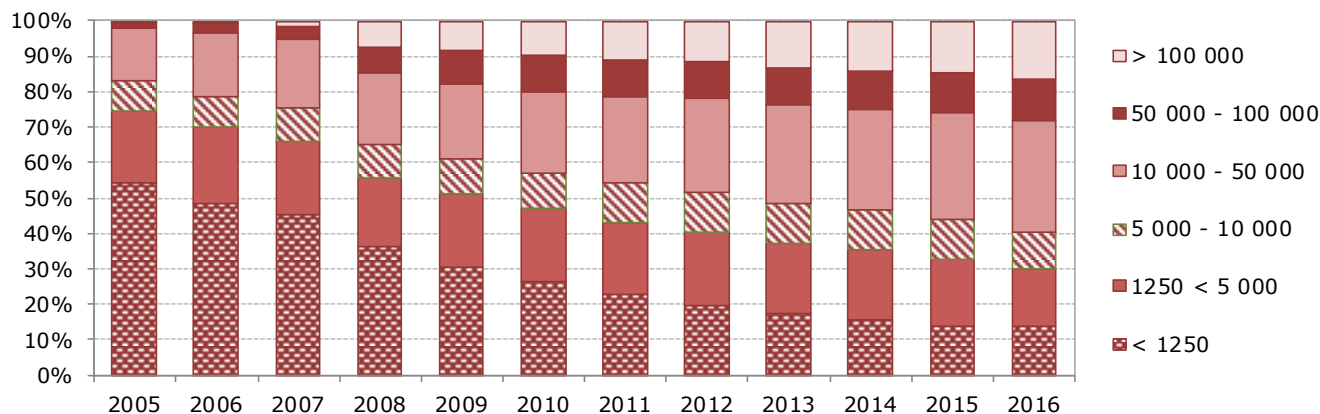
**Graph 55** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Latvia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year*



**Graph 56** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Latvia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 57** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Latvia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



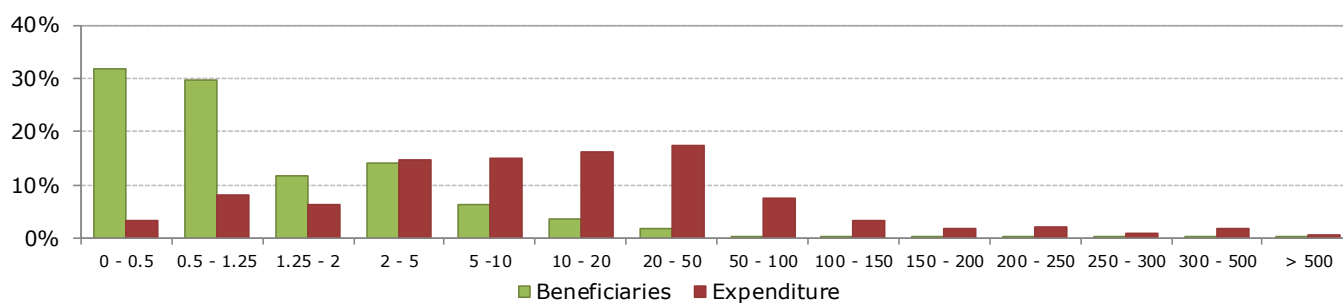
# Lithuania

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	138 thousand farms	Labour	145 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	410 million EUR	Livestock	839 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	2 819 thousand ha	UAA	2 861 thousand ha

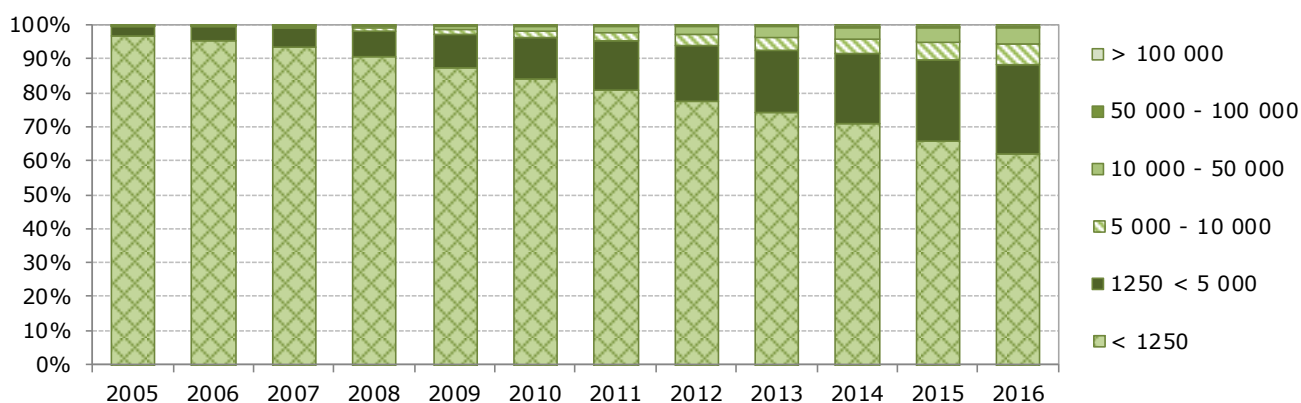
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

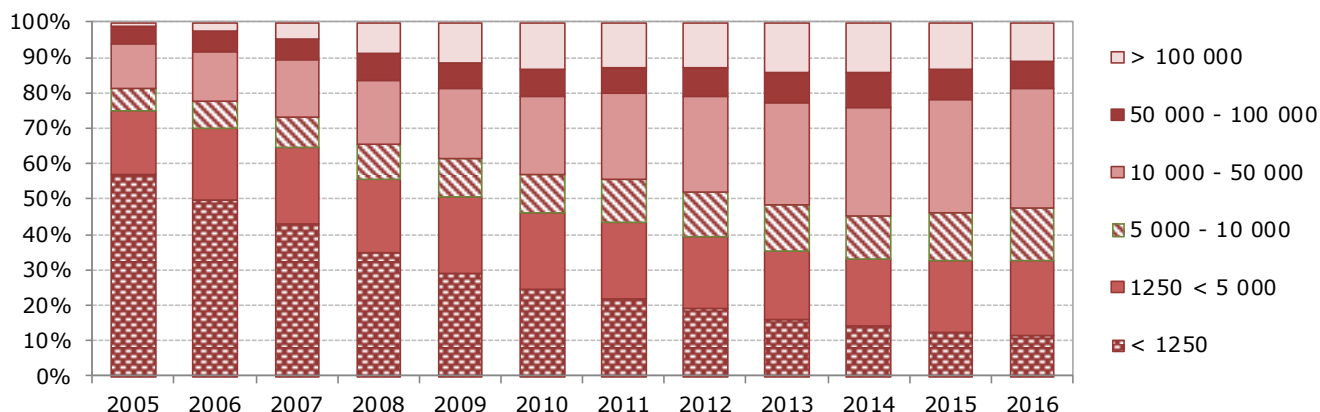
**Graph 58** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Lithuania by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 59** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Lithuania by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 60** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Lithuania by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



# Luxembourg

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	2 thousand farms	Labour	4 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	33 million EUR	Livestock	165 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	122 thousand ha	UAA	131 thousand ha

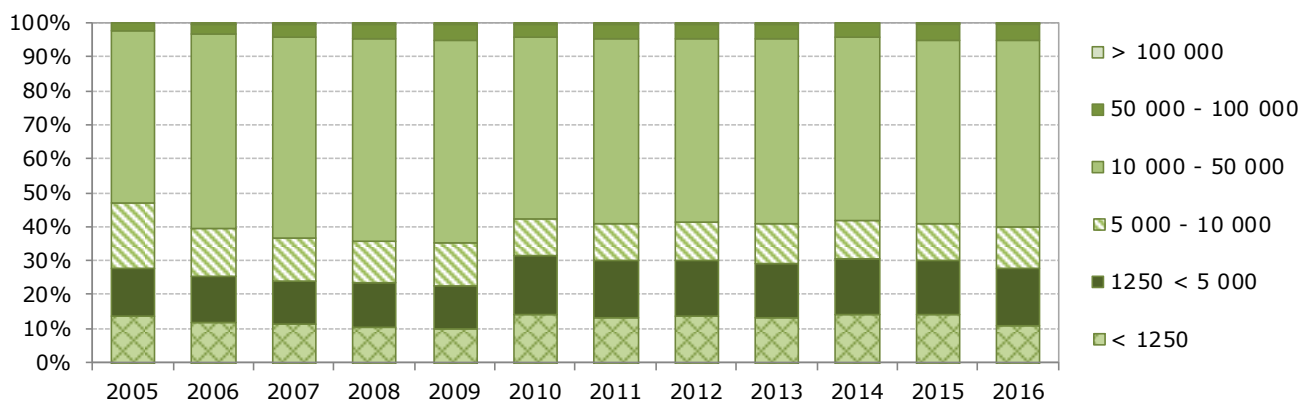
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

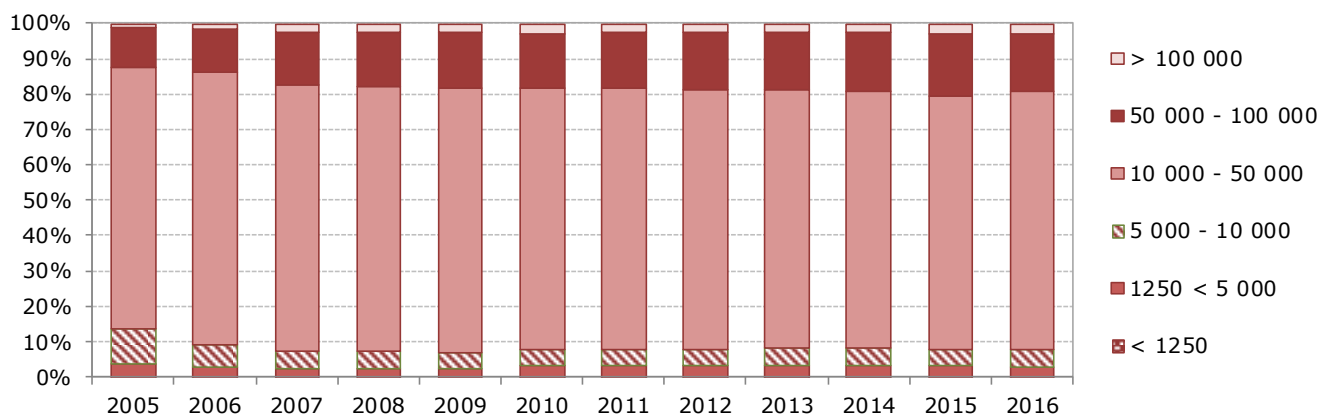
**Graph 61** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Luxembourg by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 62** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Luxembourg by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 63** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Luxembourg by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



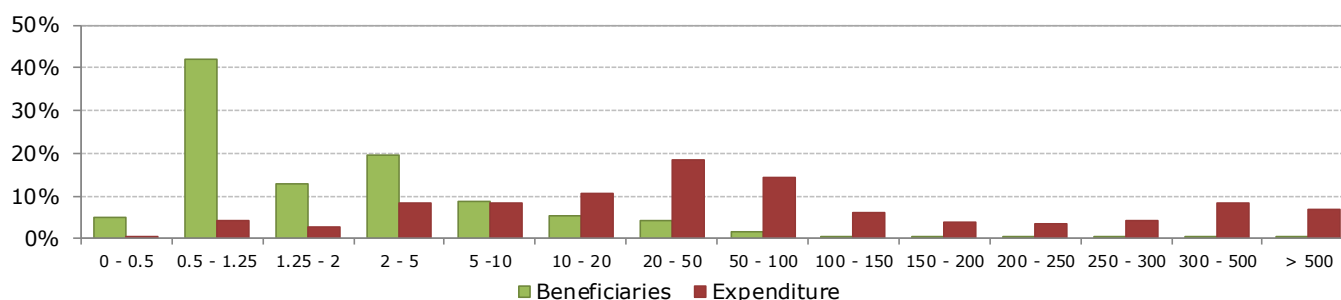
# Hungary

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	176 thousand farms	Labour	434 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	1 267 million EUR	Livestock	2 259 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	4 982 thousand ha	UAA	4 657 thousand ha

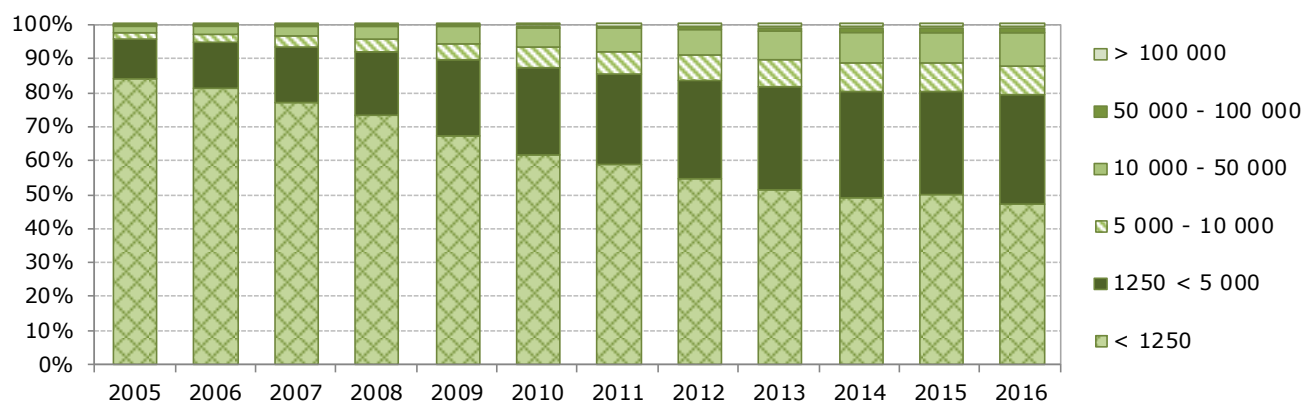
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

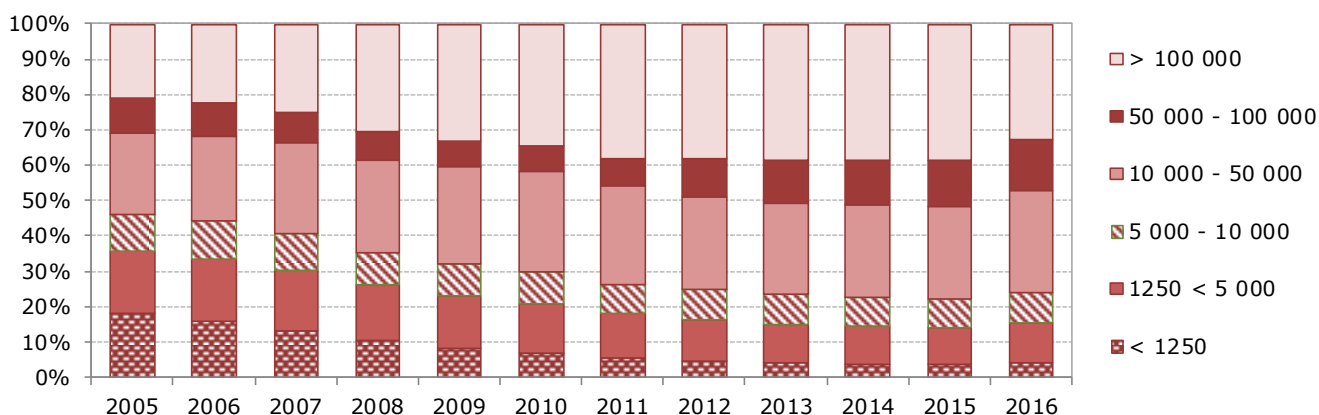
**Graph 64** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Hungary by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 65** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Hungary by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 66** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Hungary by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



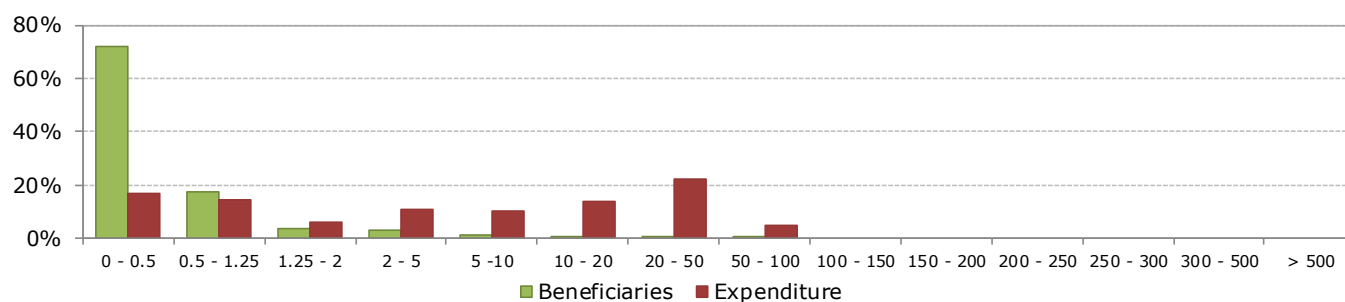
## Malta

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	5 thousand farms	Labour	4 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	5 million EUR	Livestock	35 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	8 thousand ha	UAA	11 thousand ha

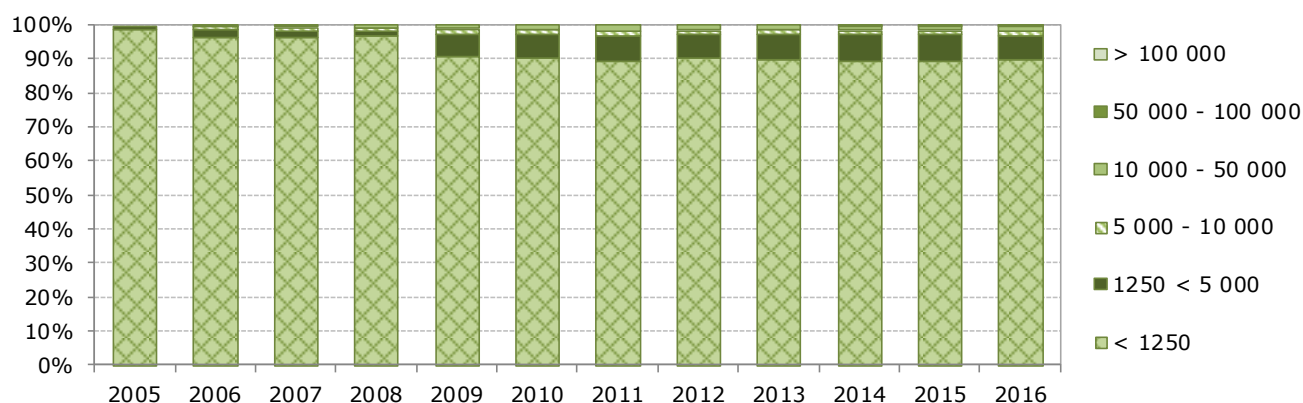
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

**Graph 67** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Malta by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year*



**Graph 68** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Malta by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 69** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Malta by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



# Netherlands

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	46 thousand farms	Labour	153 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	726 million EUR	Livestock	6 602 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	1 752 thousand ha	UAA	1 848 thousand ha

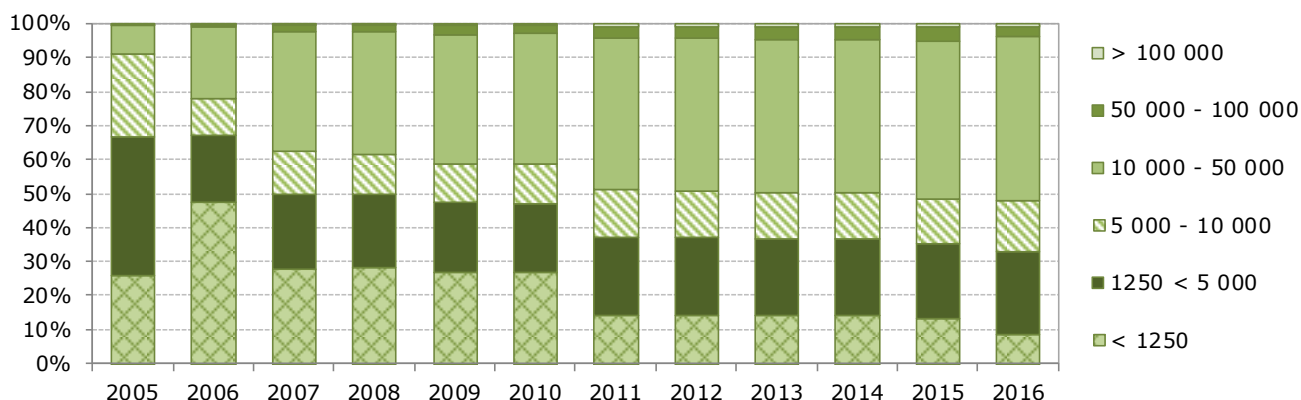
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

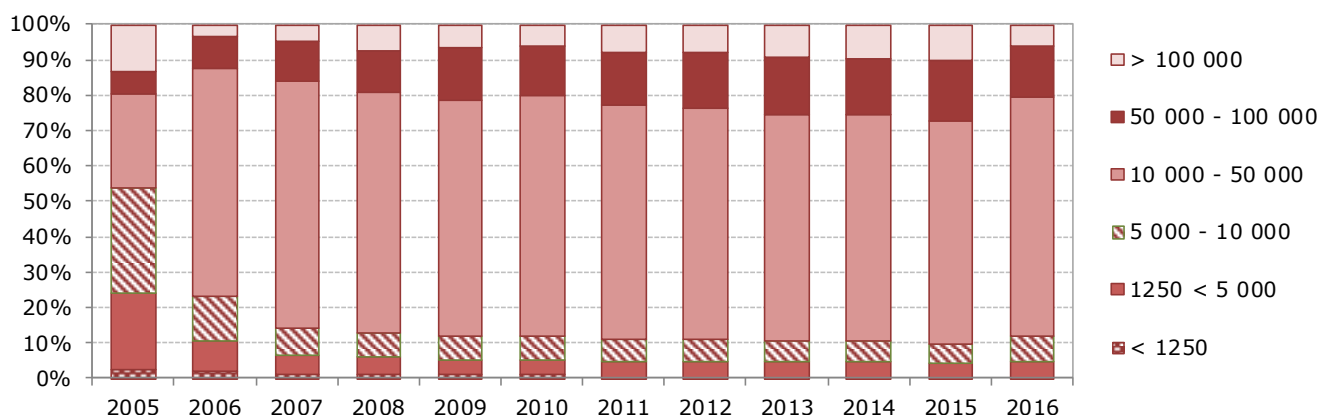
**Graph 70** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the Netherlands by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 71** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in the Netherlands by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 72** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in the Netherlands by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years





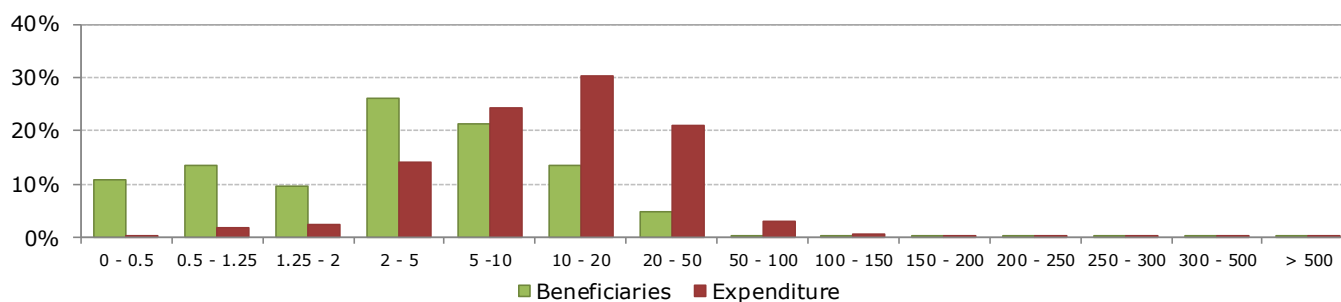
## Austria

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	110 thousand farms	Labour	111 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	686 million EUR	Livestock	2 439 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	2 576 thousand ha	UAA	2 727 thousand ha

(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

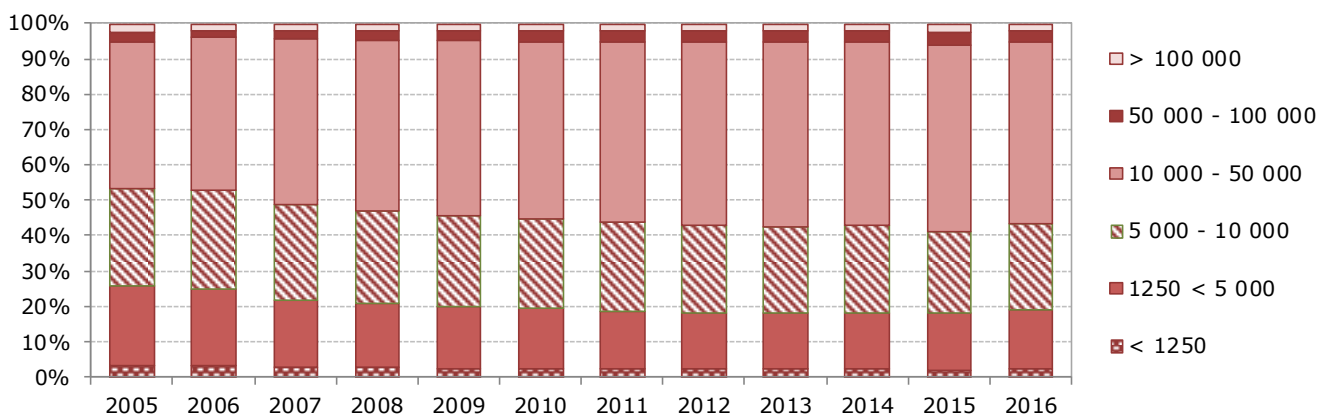
**Graph 73** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Austria by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 74** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Austria by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 75** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Austria by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



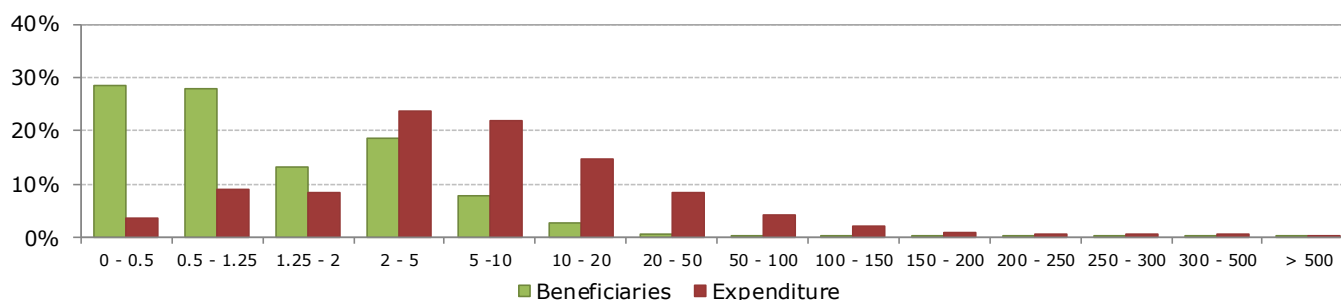
## Poland

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	1 350 thousand farms	Labour	1 919 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	3 340 million EUR	Livestock	9 165 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	14 162 thousand ha	UAA	14 410 thousand ha

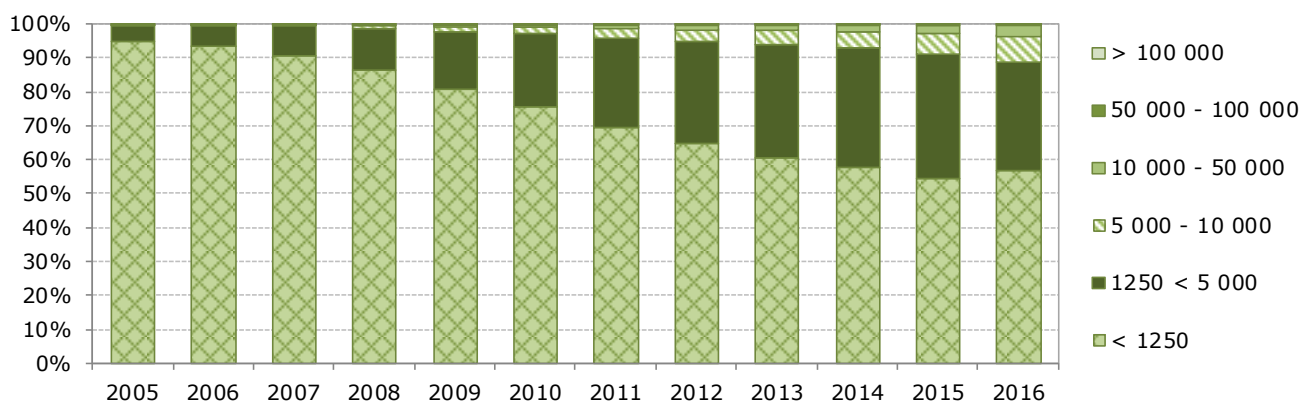
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

**Graph 76** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Poland by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 77** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Poland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 78** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Poland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



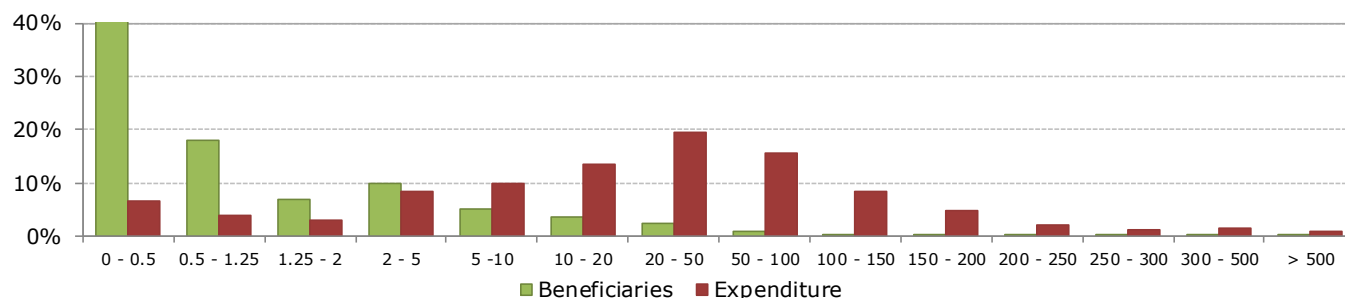
# Portugal

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	175 thousand farms	Labour	323 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	647 million EUR	Livestock	2 036 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	2 913 thousand ha	UAA	3 642 thousand ha

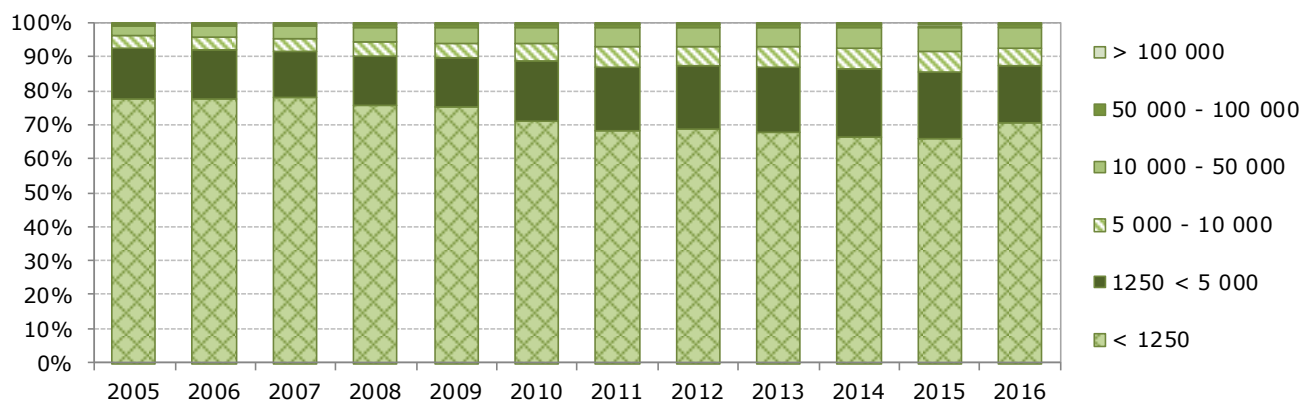
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

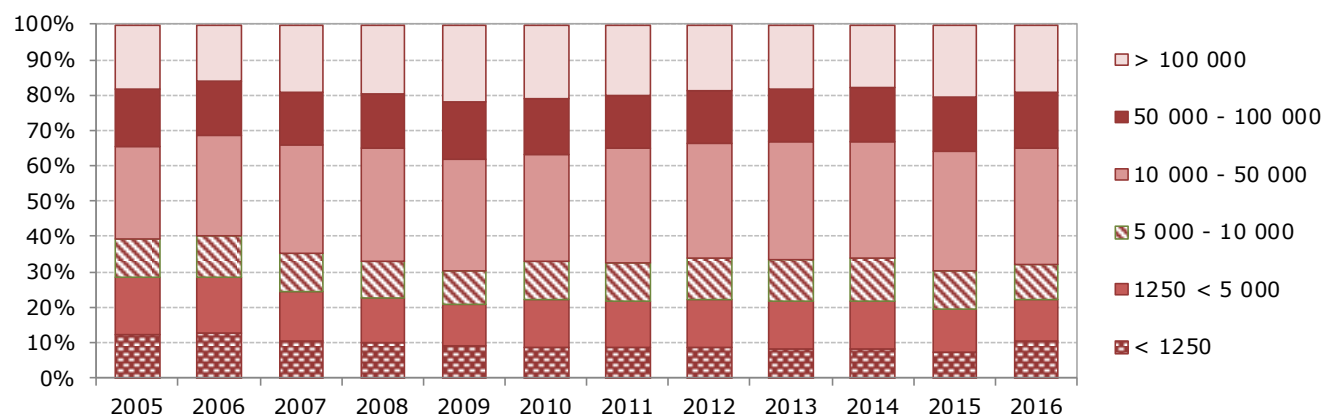
**Graph 79** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Portugal by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 80** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Portugal by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 81** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Portugal by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



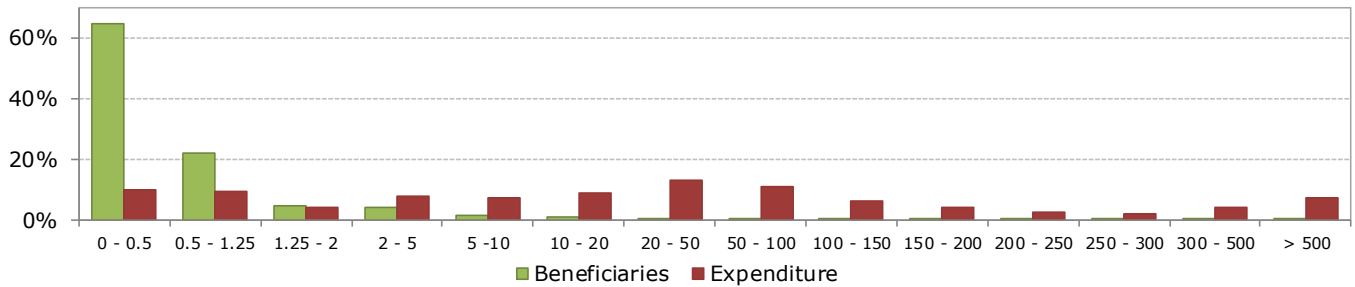
# Romania

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	879 thousand farms	Labour	1 553 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	1 521 million EUR	Livestock	4 975 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	9 283 thousand ha	UAA	13 056 thousand ha

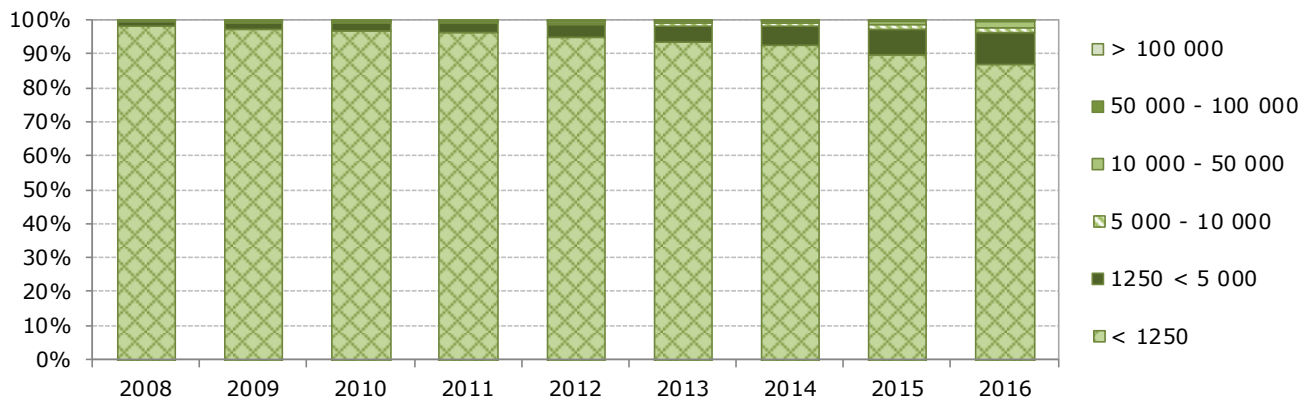
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

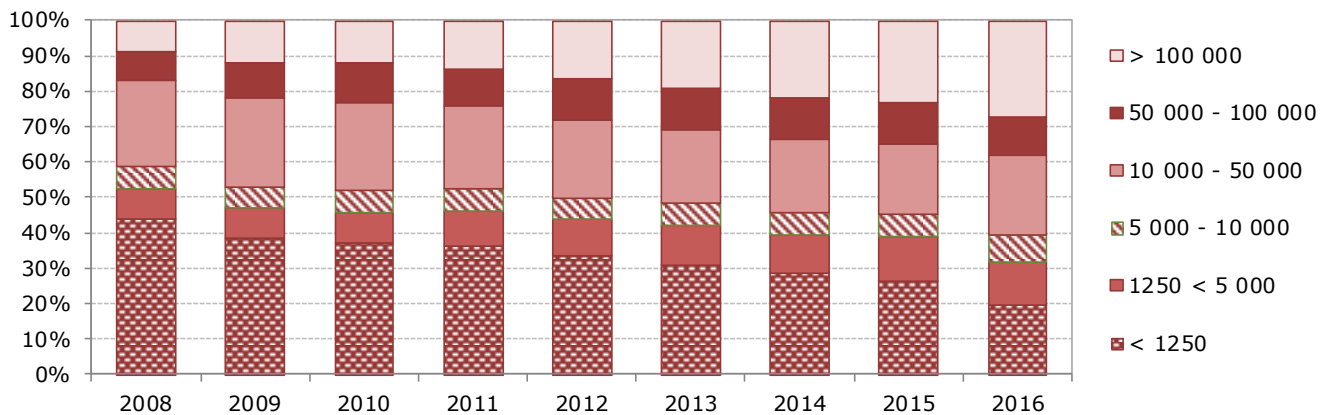
**Graph 82** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Romania by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 83** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Romania by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2008 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 84** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Romania by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2008 and 2016 financial years



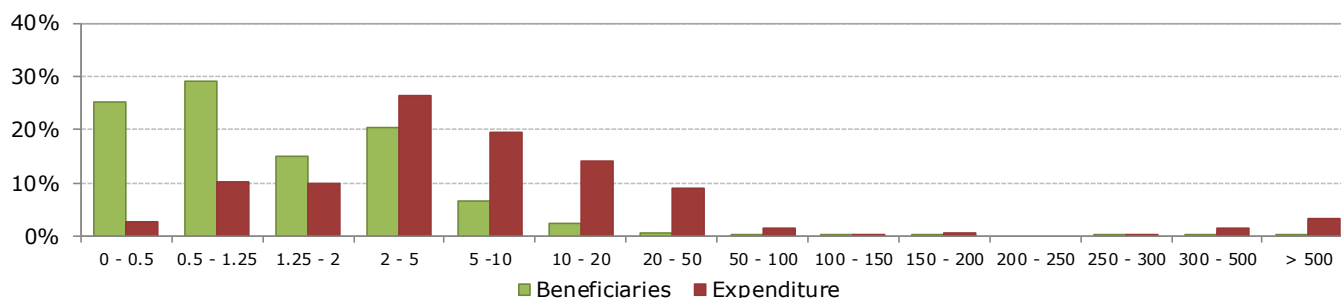
# Slovenia

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	58 thousand farms	Labour	82 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	138 million EUR	Livestock	488 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	450 thousand ha	UAA	486 thousand ha

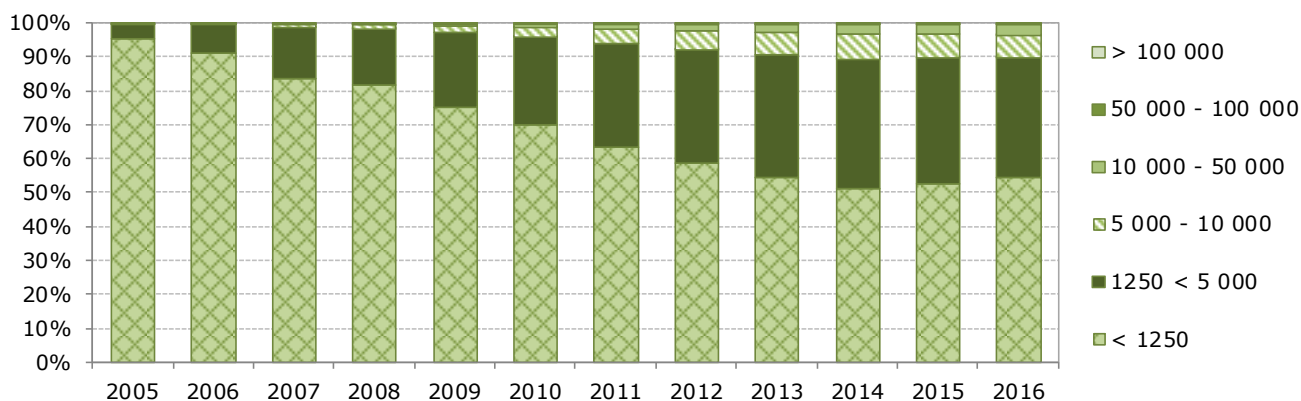
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

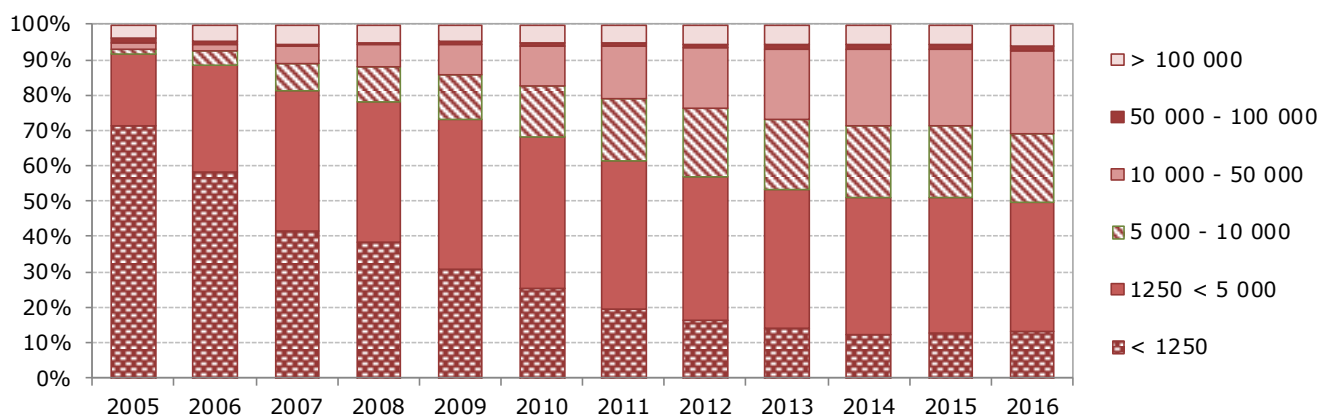
**Graph 85** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Slovenia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 86** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Slovenia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 87** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Slovenia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



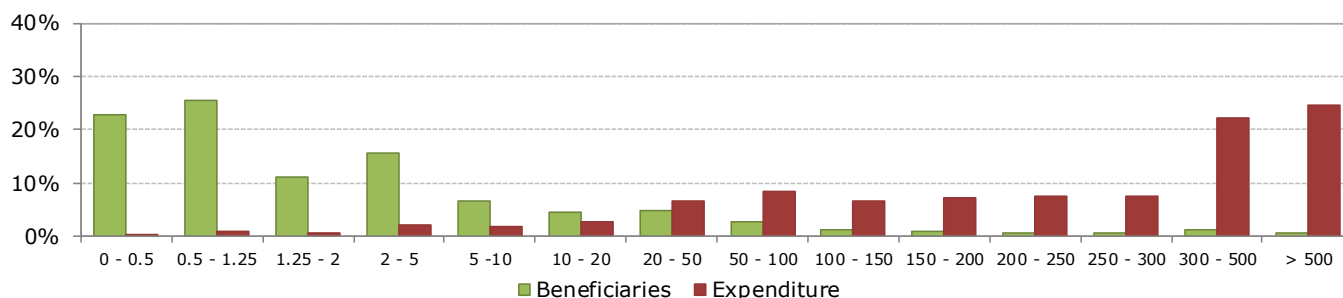
# Slovakia

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	18 thousand farms	Labour	51 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	425 million EUR	Livestock	645 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	1 875 thousand ha	UAA	1 902 thousand ha

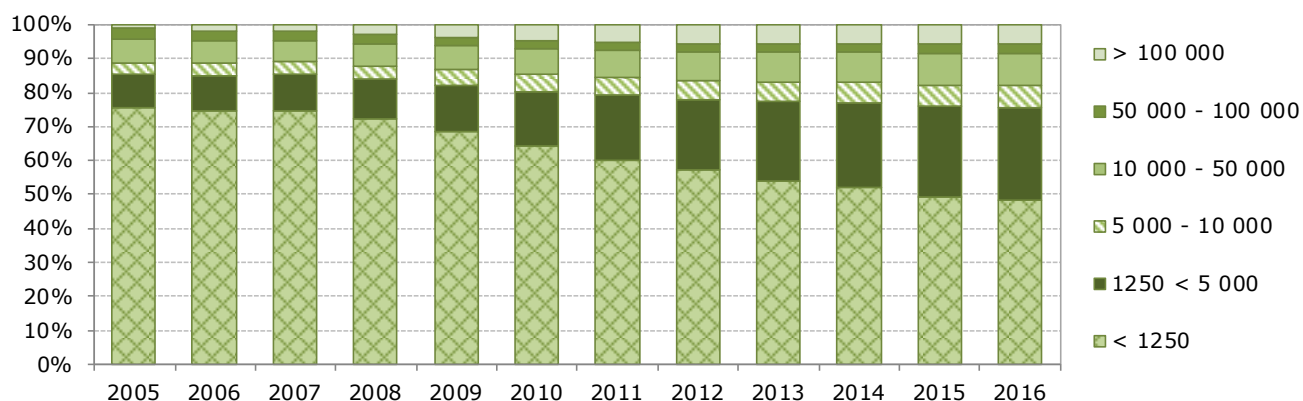
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

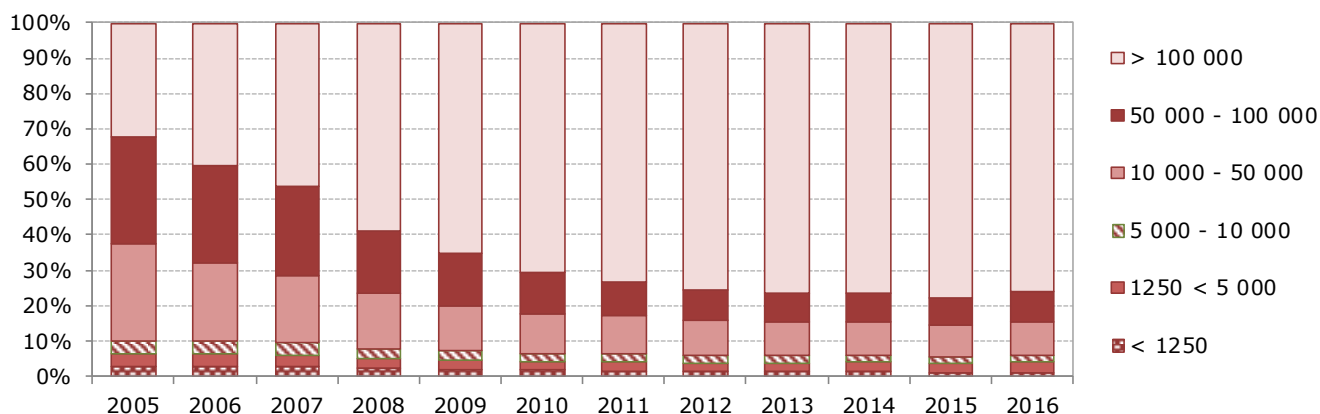
**Graph 88** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Slovakia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 89** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Slovakia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 90** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Slovakia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



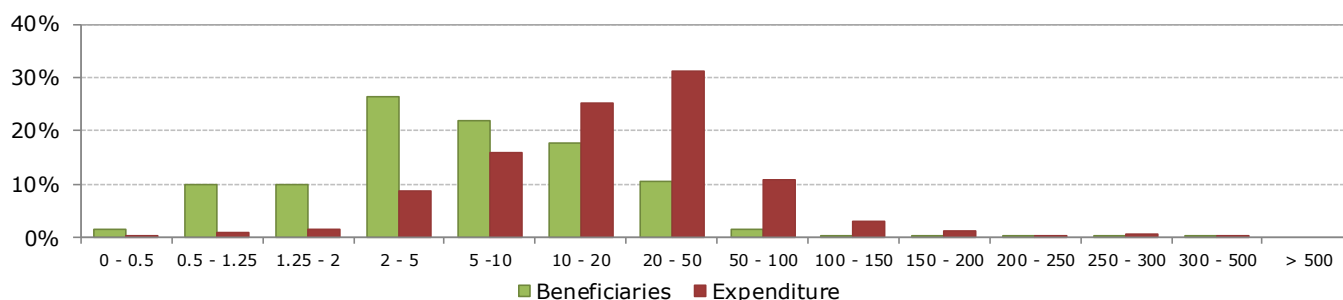
# Finland

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	53 thousand farms	Labour	58 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	522 million EUR	Livestock	1 173 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	2 261 thousand ha	UAA	2 282 thousand ha

(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

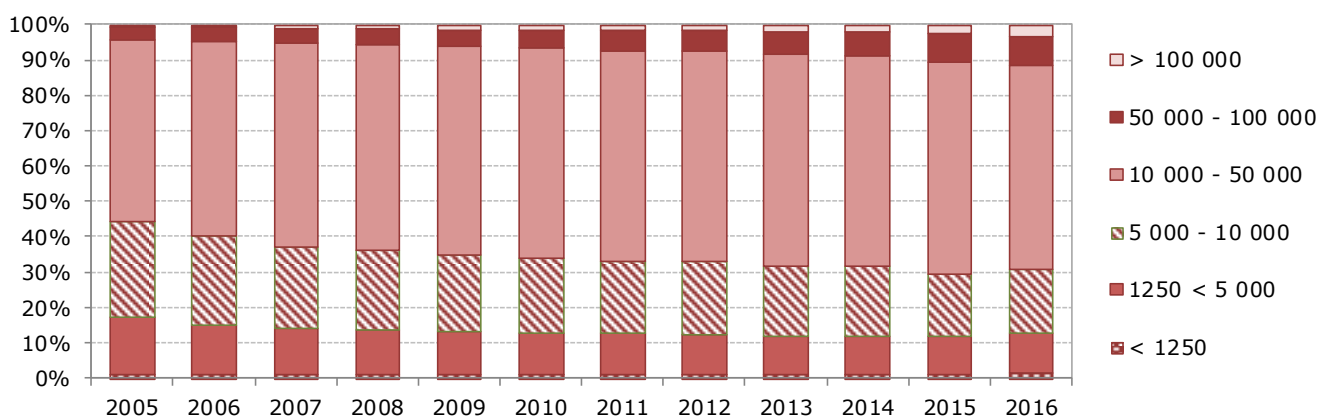
**Graph 91** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Finland by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 92** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Finland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 93** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Finland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



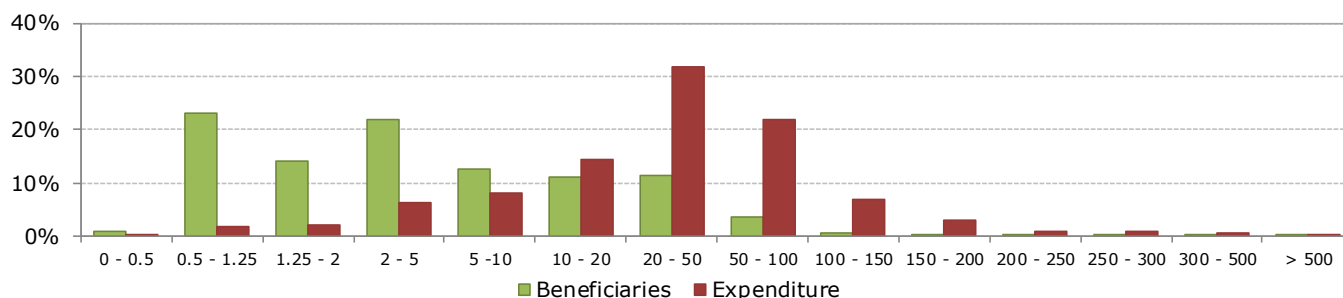
## Sweden

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	60 thousand farms	Labour	59 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	667 million EUR	Livestock	1 715 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	2 962 thousand ha	UAA	3 036 thousand ha

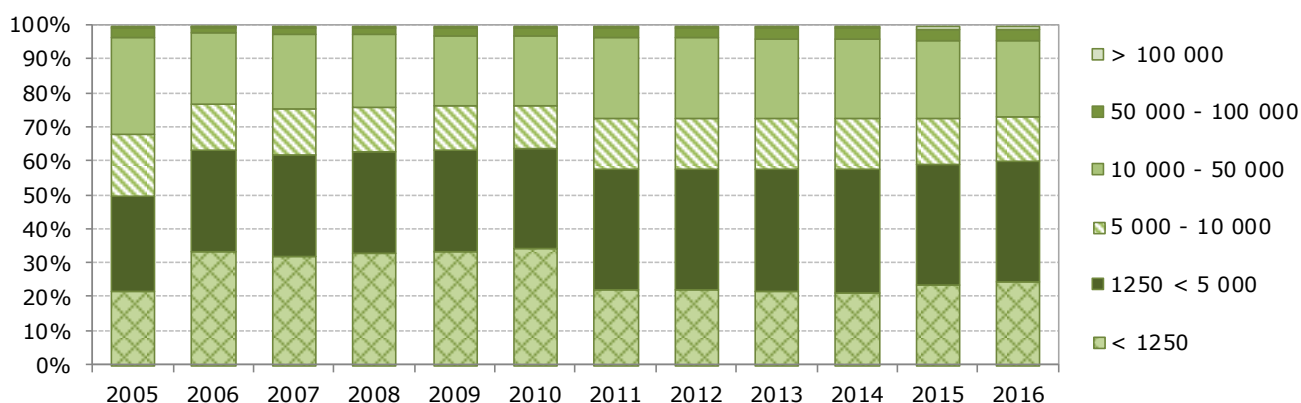
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

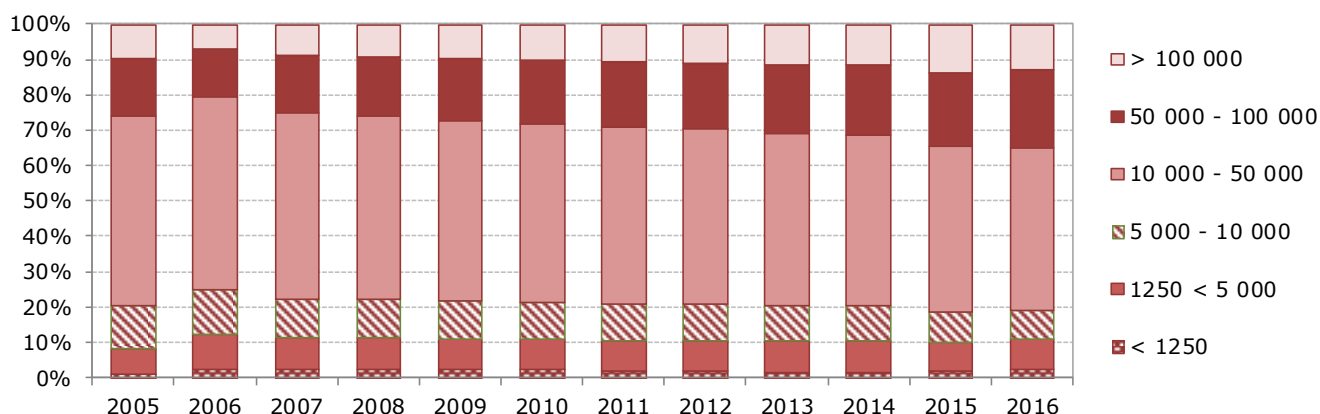
**Graph 94** Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Sweden by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year



**Graph 95** Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in Sweden by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years



**Graph 96** Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in Sweden by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years





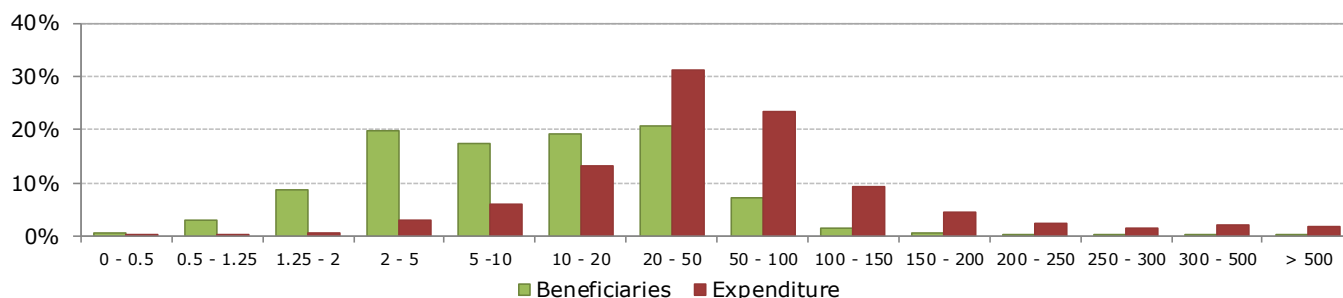
## United Kingdom

Direct payments		Overall farm statistics	
Beneficiaries	145 thousand farms	Labour	275 thousand AWU
Expenditure for DP	3 037 million EUR	Livestock	13 106 thousand units
Potentially eligible area	15 121 thousand ha	UAA	17 327 thousand ha

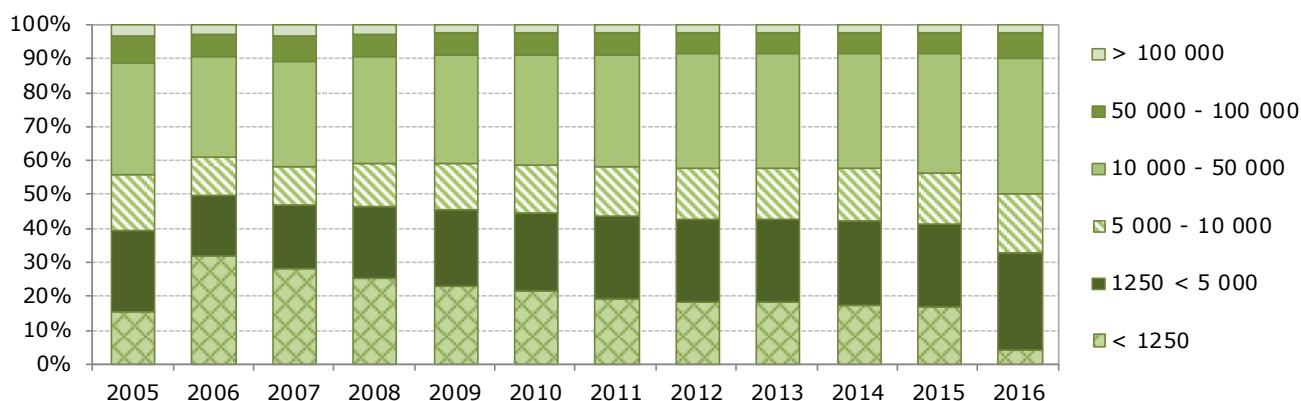
(source CATS - FY 2016)

(source FSS - 2013)

**Graph 97** *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the United Kingdom by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2016 financial year*



**Graph 98** *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries in the United Kingdom by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*



**Graph 99** *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments in the United Kingdom by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), between 2005 and 2016 financial years*

