



Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries

AT A GLANCE



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AT A GLANCE 2010



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Foreword

This is the fourth edition of *Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: At a Glance*, which is published in alternate years, with longer version of *Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation*, first published in 1988. These two publications examine agricultural policies in OECD countries in response to the request by OECD Ministers to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the principles for agricultural policy reform.

The Secretariat uses a comprehensive system for measuring and classifying support to agriculture in order to provide insight into the increasingly complex nature of agricultural policy. Ongoing changes in agricultural policies require that the methods used to calculate and present the Producer and Consumer Support Estimates (PSEs and CSEs) and related indicators be reviewed periodically.

This year's report emphasises the recent developments in agricultural markets and discusses future challenges for agricultural policy reform in the context of rapid fluctuation of world agricultural prices.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of developments in agricultural support in OECD countries, evaluates the estimated support to agriculture, and draws some conclusions about the progress in agricultural reform being made in OECD countries. Chapter 2 summarises trends in developments of support and its structure for each OECD country and Chapter 3 contains detailed background tables.

The Executive Summary and Chapter 1 are published under the responsibility of the OECD Committee for Agriculture. The remainder of the report is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD.

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This book has...



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List of Acronyms

ACRE	Average Crop Revenue Election (United States)
ACT	All Commodity Transfers
AP 2011	Agricultural Policy Reform 2008-2011 (Switzerland)
ARIP	Agricultural Reform Implementation Project (Turkey)
CALA	Canadian Agricultural Loans Act
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy (of the European Union)
CCP	Counter-Cyclical Payments
CRP	Crop Reserve Program (United States)
CSE	Consumer Support Estimate
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIMCLA	Farm Improvement and Marketing Co-operative Loans Act (Canada)
GAO	Gross Agricultural Output
GCT	Group Commodity Transfers
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSSE	General Services Support Estimate
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MPS	Market Price Support
NAC	Nominal Assistance Coefficient
NPC	Nominal Protection Coefficient
OTP	Other Transfers to Producers
PSE	Producer Support Estimate
RDP	Rural Development Plan
SAPS	Single Area Payment Scheme
SCT	Single Commodity Transfers
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SPS	Single Payment Scheme
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
TSE	Total Support Estimate
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Executive Summary

Producer support slightly up from 2008, mainly due to falling world prices ...

In 2009, support to producers in OECD countries was estimated at USD 253 billion or EUR 182 billion, as measured by the Producer Support Estimate (PSE). This is equivalent to 22% of aggregate gross farm receipts (%PSE), slightly up from 21% in 2008, and back to the 2007 level. This is the first increase in the support level after a steady decline since 2004. Higher commodity prices in 2007 and 2008 were behind falls in the measured support in those years, and return to 2007-level prices reversed this trend for 2009.

... and the global economic crisis

Economic growth was low or negative in OECD countries due to the global recession, which moderated demand pressures, in particular for higher value-added products such as dairy and meats. A positive supply response to higher prices in 2008 came at the same time as growth for food demand was easing. Increases in biofuel production added to overall commodity demand, driven more by policy incentives than economic fundamentals, as mandates and tax concessions were expanded in many OECD countries in 2009.

Few new policy measures in 2009...

While some countries implemented previously agreed reforms, and others applied ad hoc policy measures to address falling prices, few substantive new policy reforms were implemented. Australia continues to implement *Caring for our Country*, a suite of programmes which fund environmental management of Australia's natural resources. In the European Union the main policy developments were related to crisis management, notably in the dairy sector and to the implementation of recent reforms, including the *Health Check* of the CAP. In Japan and Korea higher direct payments were aimed at diverting production away from rice (Japan) and to support farmer's income (Korea). Higher payments were triggered in Canada for crop insurance and margin-based programmes, while in the United States increased payments were provided by counter-cyclical programmes based on prices. In Switzerland, direct payments increased to offset further reduction of market support and the milk quota system was totally abolished.

... the most distortive forms of support still dominate...

Despite a long term reduction in both the level of support and the share of potentially most distorting forms of support, the latter policies still dominate in the majority of OECD countries. Support based on output (including border protection) and support based on unconstrained use of variable inputs accounted for more than a half of the OECD aggregate PSE in 2007-09.

... and reform remains uneven across countries

Some countries have taken clear steps towards reducing the level of support and/or implementing more decoupled support, while others have lagged behind. The level of producer support (expressed as % of producer revenues) in OECD countries in 2007-09 ranged widely: it was less than 1% in New Zealand, 4% in Australia, 9% in the United States, 12% in Mexico, 17% in Canada, 23% in the European Union, 34% in Turkey, 47% in Japan, 52% in Korea, 53% in Iceland, 58% in Switzerland and 61% in Norway. The structure of support also varies considerably among countries. Among the countries with the highest level of support the share of the potentially most distorting policies represents around 90% in Japan and Korea, it is around 70% in Iceland and around a half in Norway and Switzerland.

More support is provided with no link to current production...

An important trend in agricultural support in OECD countries that has been underway for some time is the delinking of support from commodity production and increased use of taxpayer-financed payments that, while often linked to farm assets, such as land, are not contingent on commodity production. The share of total support that does not require production increased from a negligible share of the PSE before 1995 to almost a quarter of the PSE in 2007-09.

... while some forms place constraints or conditions on recipients

Support is becoming increasingly conditional on producers following specified production practices in pursuit of broader objectives, such as preservation of the environment, conservation of natural resources or animal welfare. Linking payments to the fulfilment of such requirements represented 4% of the OECD aggregate PSE in 1986-88, a share which has increased to one third by 2007-09. Among OECD countries, the European Union, the United States and Switzerland provided the highest shares (around 50%) of their total support with some constraints.

The overall burden of agricultural support continued to decline

Total support to the agricultural sector, combining producer support (the PSE), support for general services to agriculture such as research, infrastructure, inspection and control,

marketing and promotion, as well as budgetary payments to consumers, was estimated at USD 375 billion (EUR 267 billion) in 2007-09. This is equivalent to 0.9% of OECD GDP, down from 2.3% in 1986-88. In all OECD countries, except Turkey, the burden of total agricultural support on the overall economy declined.

Multilateral trade negotiations are stalled ...

Multilateral trade negotiations, including on agriculture, in the WTO Doha Development Agenda have not yet yielded agreement after nine years, though talks continue. Bilateral and regional trade agreements, while sometimes dealing with issues such as sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations and non-tariff barriers, limit liberalisation for sensitive agricultural products.

... but a re-examination of agricultural policies is needed

In the 2008 report on agricultural policies in OECD countries, the global economic crisis and higher commodity prices were seen as an opportunity to refocus agricultural policy. The significant spike in prices reduced the rationale for all forms of broad-based income support to producers and raised concerns about the negative impact on consumers, particularly in less developed countries. The fall in prices at the end of 2008 then led to concerns about the impact of future market volatility on the ability of producers to expand output, on an environmentally sustainable basis, in response to growing global demand. All of these developments call for a fresh, forward looking approach to food and agriculture policy.

Agriculture Ministers met at OECD to discuss future challenges and opportunities

Ministers for Agriculture from OECD countries and a number of countries outside the OECD area, which are major players in food and agricultural markets, met in Paris in February 2010. Ministers engaged in a frank and open discussion on the key opportunities and challenges they face, individually and collectively. In their communiqué, Ministers noted that:

“recent developments have brought a number of issues and questions confronting the global food and agriculture system into clear focus: strong growth in demand for feed, food and non-food uses of agricultural raw materials, alongside persistent global food security issues; climate change, exacerbated by increasing competition for land, water and other resources; price volatility; opportunities for ‘green growth’, with potential economic and environmental benefits; growing interest in the manner in which food is produced; food related health concerns; a renewed emphasis on innovation, efficient resource use and productivity growth, in both developed and developing countries, including the production of renewable energies such as bioenergy on a viable economic and environmentally sustainable basis; and, the essential role of trade in ensuring a sustainable and reliable flow of food and raw materials.”
(Full communiqué available at www.oecd.org/agriculture/ministerial.)

Chapter 1

Evaluation of Support and Policy Developments

This chapter provides an overview of developments in agricultural support in OECD countries. It first sets out the general macroeconomic and market context in which agricultural policies operated. Recent major changes and new initiatives in agricultural policies in OECD countries are highlighted. Estimated support is evaluated in terms of developments in its level and composition. Finally, some conclusions are drawn about the progress in agricultural reform being made in OECD countries.

Key economic and market developments

The year 2009 saw world commodity prices retreat from their 2008 highs. At the same time, concerns over food supplies prompted by the 2008 price spike and lower food stocks have brought food security to the fore in the agricultural policy debate. The role and response of the agricultural sector to climate change continues to gain in prominence, prompted in part by the United Nations climate change conference held in Copenhagen (Box 1.1). Many countries continued to implement reforms started in earlier years. This

Box 1.1. Agriculture and climate change negotiations

Agriculture is a significant contributor to man-made global emissions of greenhouse gas. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in 2004 direct emissions from agriculture comprised 13.5% of the global total while forestry (which includes deforestation, mainly for conversion to agriculture) accounted for a further 17.4%.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, sets the framework for international efforts to combat climate change. It was ratified by 192 countries. The negotiating process at the UNFCCC is carried out through Conferences of the Parties (COP). The goal of the 15th COP in Copenhagen in December 2009 was to adopt a new international agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol which expires in 2012.

The Kyoto Protocol, which entered into force on 16 February 2005, set legally binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors including agriculture in 37 industrialized countries and the European Union. The targets amount to an average reduction of 5% against 1990 levels over the five year period 2008-12. Developing countries were exempted from reduction targets; however, they can participate through the market-based Clean Development Mechanism in which a developed country commitment is implemented in a developing country. A main example is avoided deforestation.

While the Kyoto Protocol counts emissions from agriculture, it does not include a key feature of the sector, which is the ability to sequester carbon, mainly through improving soil organic matter. Including this would allow farmers to offset to some extent the costs of any additional actions that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

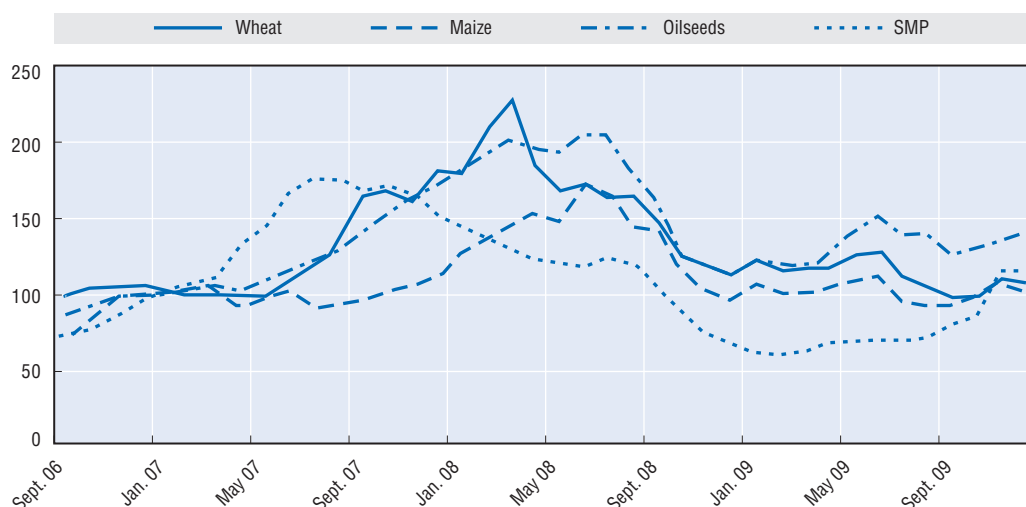
The Copenhagen Negotiations did not result in a legally binding successor to the Kyoto Protocol. However, the Copenhagen Accord recognized “the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius” in a context of sustainable development. Given the significant potential of agriculture to contribute to climate change goals, it will be important to maintain and manage existing carbon reservoirs and include the possibilities for carbon sequestration in any future international agreement(s). There are synergies and trade-offs with other environmental goals. For example, more sustainable land-use practices not only reduce emissions, but also improve soil productivity and water retention capacity and reduce water pollution, although increased pesticide use may be required. Overall, this translates into increased productivity, this contributing to sustainable food production, green growth and increased resiliency in the face of climate change.

includes the new *Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE)* programme in the **United States** 2008 Farm Bill, reforms made under the *Health Check* in the **European Union** and the last step in the phasing out of the milk quota system in **Switzerland**.

Slow economic growth drags down commodity prices...

Economic growth continued to be slow or slightly negative in OECD countries as the effects of the global recession continue to be felt. Lower demand, coupled with strong growth in agricultural production has kept agricultural prices well below 2008 peak levels (Figure 1.1). A mix of factors was behind the sharp rise in commodity prices between end 2007 and early 2008 – including increased demand, low stocks, poor harvest in some areas, and a closer integration of energy markets as biofuel production grows in importance [see *Biofuel Support Policies: An Economic Assessment* (OECD, 2008)]. The financial crisis moderated demand pressures, in particular for higher value-added products such as dairy and meats. A positive supply response to higher prices came at the same time as demand was declining, leading to an accumulation of stocks up from historically low levels in 2008 and putting further pressure on prices. Some recovery in demand for dairy products is evident late in 2009, assisted by intervention purchases in the **European Union** and purchasing by dairy marketing boards in **Switzerland** that was partially supported by the Swiss government, leading to some recovery in prices for dairy products. Market developments in 2009 are described more fully in the *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2010-2019* (OECD, 2010).

Figure 1.1. **Evolution of world prices of selected agricultural commodities, 2007-09**
Monthly data, January 2007 = 100



Source: OECD, *Agricultural Outlook Database* 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295538>

The large contraction in trade relative to the fall in GDP during the financial crisis also affected agricultural markets, but to a lesser extent than for durable goods, which saw double-digit declines. Cereal trade declined by 5%, double the global decrease in GDP. A combination of factors is behind this phenomenon, including export financing and credit (see OECD, 2009a, and OECD, 2009b, for more on the effects of responses to the economic crisis).

... even as biofuel production continues to add to overall demand...

Increases in production of ethanol and biodiesel continue to be driven more by policy incentives than economic fundamentals. Use mandates and tax concessions were expanded in many OECD countries in 2009. Mandates for blending were put in place or expanded in **Australia** and in some states in the **United States**. **New Zealand** introduced a Biodiesel Grants Scheme which pays producers up to NZD 0.425 (USD 0.30) per litre for pure biodiesel or blended biodiesel. There is growing evidence that indirect land use change related to biofuels eliminates much of the climate change benefits of this technology, prompting the **European Union** to require in its Renewable Energy Directive that liquid biofuels should contribute to a reduction of at least 35% (50% by 2017) in greenhouse gas emissions compared with petroleum fuels.

... and concerns about price risk and food security grow

The volatility of prices caused unrest in some non-OECD countries, and raised concern about the sufficiency and stability of food supplies in the long term. Most of the significant price movements occurred in 2008, and prices in 2009 have been fairly stable, though the potential for price instability and concern about its impacts have remained part of the policy debate. In November 2009, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) hosted a World Summit on Food Security in Rome to discuss this situation. The resulting declaration calls *inter alia* for increased funding for agriculture and new investment in the sector and improved governance of global food issues.

Ministers for Agriculture from the OECD countries, and from non-member countries that are major players in food and agricultural markets met in Paris on 25-26 February 2010. This was the first time that Agriculture Ministers had met at OECD since 1998. Ministers released a Communiqué clarifying their principles for agricultural policy in the future and identified areas where the OECD could contribute to the design and implementation of appropriate policies (Box 1.2).

Box 1.2. 2010 OECD Agriculture Ministerial Meeting

Ministers' discussions were wide-ranging and forward looking. A focus of discussion was the question of food security. Will the food and agriculture system be able to respond as population growth and changing diets cause demand for food to increase, in a world where pressure on land, water and other natural resource is already evident and where climate change will bring additional challenges? The task for governments is to make sure that the right policies and institutions are in place.

Ministers "agreed to build on and complement the policy principles agreed in 1998 acknowledging that the main priority is the need to provide an adequate supply of safe and nutritious food, on a sustainable basis, for the world's growing population. Specifically, **Ministers recognised:**

- a) that an **integrated approach to food security** is needed involving a mix of domestic production, international trade, stocks, safety nets for the poor, and other measures reflecting levels of development and resource endowment, while, poverty alleviation and economic development are essential to achieve a sustainable solution to global food insecurity and hunger in the longer term;
- b) that "green growth" **offers opportunities** to contribute to sustainable economic, social and environmental development, that agriculture has an important role to play in the process, as do open markets that facilitate the sharing of technologies and innovations supportive of green growth, and that, in this context, care needs to be taken to avoid all forms of protectionism;

Box 1.2. **2010 OECD Agriculture Ministerial Meeting** (cont.)

- c) that **climate change presents challenges and opportunities** for the agricultural sector in reducing green house gas emissions, in carbon sequestration, and the need for adaptation;
and Governments should ensure that:
- d) farmers and food suppliers, in developed and developing countries, are able to respond effectively to changing consumer and societal demand, and that the transmission of price signals along the food chain is improved locally, regionally and internationally;
 - e) the necessary institutional, regulatory and policy frameworks are in place to enable markets for food and agricultural products to function efficiently, effectively transparently and fairly;
 - f) appropriate policies are developed to facilitate the management of risk at the farm and farm household levels and throughout the agro-food sector, including, where appropriate, in response to the impacts of extreme price volatility on farmers, while maintaining an efficient distribution of responsibilities between private and public actors;
 - g) policies for the food and agriculture sector are coherent with general macroeconomic, trade, industrial, environmental, energy, consumer and social policies (including health and nutrition), and that there is coherence between country policies and efforts to assist developing countries;
 - h) trade play a role in matching global supply and demand, as a reliable source of supply for countries dependent on imports and a reliable outlet for competitive suppliers, through an efficient well-functioning rules-based multilateral trading system, to which an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda would be an important contribution;
 - i) policies are supportive of the efforts of farmers and other participants in the supply chain to effectively manage natural resources to supply sustainably produced commodities;
 - j) incentives and disincentives can be effectively and transparently designed to reflect the total costs and benefits to society, with a view to improving environmental performance, in consistency with multilateral trade rules and commitments; facilitating adaptation to and mitigation of climate change; allowing the food and agriculture system to respond to resource pressures particularly those affecting land and water; reducing losses and waste in the food supply chain; ensuring the provision of public goods and services such as rural amenities, biodiversity, maintenance of landscape and land eco-system functions and contributing to the development of rural areas;
 - k) there is a supportive investment climate in particular with respect to foreign direct investment in emerging and developing countries, in line with internationally agreed guidelines;
 - l) innovation, including transfer of technologies, is fostered in order to increase productivity, enhance efficiency, improve sustainable resource use, respond to climate change and reduce waste including through balanced protection of intellectual property rights, and a regulatory environment conducive to innovation and new technology, and to public-private partnerships;
 - m) consumer protection is enhanced through further development and implementation of efficient, science-based food and feed safety standards, consistent with international agreements;
 - n) policies are explicitly connected to specific objectives or intended beneficiaries, while also limiting the administrative burden on the sector so that total costs to the public are minimised, and that policies are monitored and evaluated regularly for continued relevance, cost-effectiveness and efficiency.”

Note: The text in italics is extracted from the Communiqué from the Ministers whose complete text can be consulted at www.oecd.org/agriculture/ministerial.

Developments in agricultural support

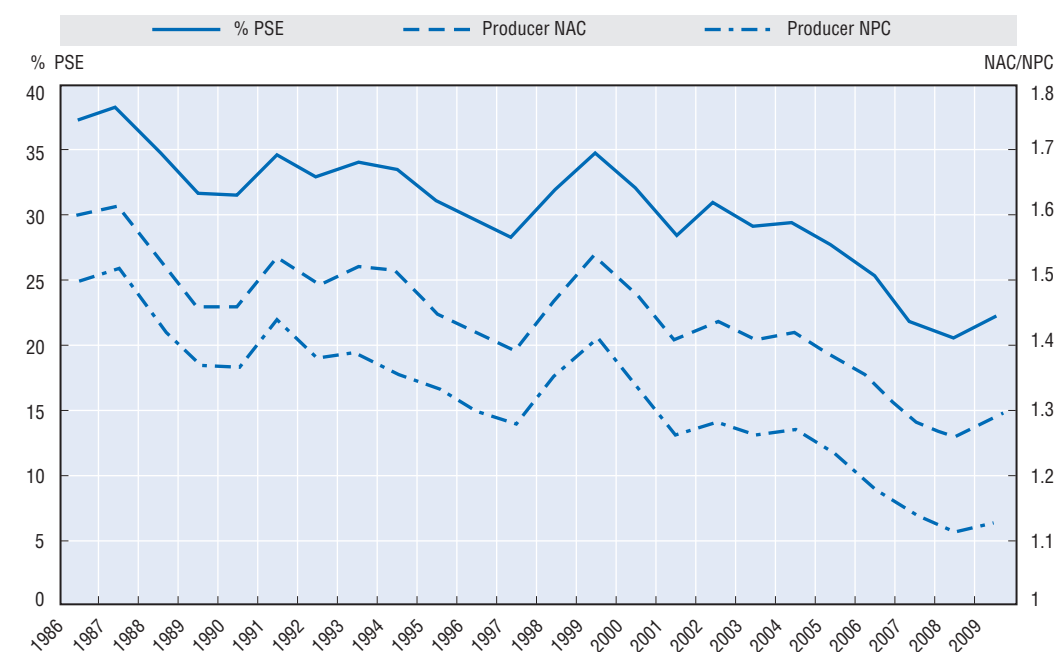
Overall, support to agriculture as measured by the OECD was higher in 2009 as lower world prices increased effective market price support in countries where policies hold domestic prices stable. Lower domestic prices for some commodities also caused counter-cyclical programs based on prices or farm income to be triggered. The following section describes the overall support levels for the OECD as a whole, while later sections focus more specifically on developments in each PSE subcategory and for individual countries.

Producer support up from 2008 lows...

The monetary value of policy transfers expressed as a percentage of gross farm receipts is the percentage Producer Support Estimate (%PSE) and is a key measure of the level of support provided to the agricultural sector. By this measure, which includes both price support from border measures and budgetary payments, support to OECD agriculture has been declining modestly but steadily since it was first measured in 1986 (Figure 1.2). High commodity prices in 2007 and even higher prices in 2008 were behind recent falls in the %PSE, and a return to 2007-level prices has reversed this trend for 2009. The %PSE was 22% in 2009, indicating that producer's gross receipts were increased by about one fifth as a result of agricultural policies (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Two complementary measures of the %PSE are the Nominal Assistance Coefficient (NAC) and Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPC). These measure the ratio of farm receipts with and without support, and the ratio of producer prices to world prices measured at each country's border, respectively. Both of these follow the %PSE in reporting higher

Figure 1.2. OECD: Evolution of indicators of support



%PSE: Producer Support Estimate (left scale).

NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient (right scale).

NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient (right scale).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295557>

Table 1.1. **OECD: Estimates of support to agriculture**

USD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	591 827	1 048 371	1 034 136	1 118 753	992 225
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>66</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	558 195	995 736	986 303	1 053 076	947 828
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	238 665	256 764	255 720	262 049	252 522
Support based on commodity output	195 839	125 215	132 535	121 427	121 683
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>183 435</i>	<i>119 651</i>	<i>127 441</i>	<i>115 321</i>	<i>116 191</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>12 404</i>	<i>5 564</i>	<i>5 094</i>	<i>6 106</i>	<i>5 491</i>
Payments based on input use	20 189	33 260	32 474	35 114	32 192
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>9 748</i>	<i>11 889</i>	<i>11 897</i>	<i>12 597</i>	<i>11 173</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>513</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>6 866</i>	<i>12 613</i>	<i>12 037</i>	<i>13 492</i>	<i>12 311</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>1 235</i>	<i>1 996</i>	<i>1 729</i>	<i>2 262</i>	<i>1 997</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>3 563</i>	<i>8 758</i>	<i>8 541</i>	<i>9 026</i>	<i>8 707</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>1 101</i>	<i>1 000</i>	<i>1 138</i>	<i>1 165</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	18 735	32 314	28 010	35 195	33 737
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>2 052</i>	<i>3 886</i>	<i>3 321</i>	<i>3 733</i>	<i>4 604</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>16 683</i>	<i>28 428</i>	<i>24 689</i>	<i>31 462</i>	<i>29 132</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>3 719</i>	<i>21 961</i>	<i>18 171</i>	<i>24 819</i>	<i>22 893</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	533	1 355	1 703	1 328	1 033
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	2 080	58 819	56 174	61 659	58 623
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>1 367</i>	<i>1 546</i>	<i>1 544</i>	<i>1 011</i>
<i>With commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1 042</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>1 303</i>	<i>971</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>1 899</i>	<i>57 452</i>	<i>54 628</i>	<i>60 115</i>	<i>57 611</i>
<i>With commodity exceptions</i>	<i>1 561</i>	<i>28 476</i>	<i>33 407</i>	<i>26 404</i>	<i>25 617</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	1 077	5 659	4 763	7 131	5 081
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>1 076</i>	<i>4 603</i>	<i>3 904</i>	<i>5 954</i>	<i>3 952</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>867</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>263</i>
Miscellaneous payments	211	143	61	195	174
Percentage PSE	37	22	22	21	22
Producer NPC	1.49	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.13
Producer NAC	1.59	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.29
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	40 023	86 138	77 337	85 807	95 270
Research and development	3 551	8 086	8 066	8 232	7 961
Agricultural schools	842	2 453	2 450	2 516	2 394
Inspection services	1 045	3 289	3 297	3 382	3 189
Infrastructure	13 963	23 505	22 210	26 006	22 298
Marketing and promotion	13 164	45 152	37 488	42 074	55 893
Public stockholding	5 872	962	1 181	886	820
Miscellaneous	1 587	2 691	2 646	2 711	2 716
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	13.4	22.9	21.4	22.6	24.8
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-159 578	-104 654	-115 263	-101 344	-97 354
Transfers to producers from consumers	-168 672	-116 286	-123 269	-114 210	-111 380
Other transfers from consumers	-22 202	-21 735	-23 353	-19 148	-22 703
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	19 674	32 199	29 139	31 507	35 950
Excess feed cost	11 622	1 169	2 220	508	779
Percentage CSE	-30	-11	-12	-10	-11
Consumer NPC	1.52	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.16
Consumer NAC	1.42	1.12	1.14	1.11	1.12
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	298 362	375 101	362 197	379 363	383 742
Transfers from consumers	190 874	138 021	146 622	133 358	134 083
Transfers from taxpayers	129 690	258 814	238 928	265 153	272 362
Budget revenues	-22 202	-21 735	-23 353	-19 148	-22 703
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)²	2.25	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.93

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income). MPS is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost. MPS commodities: see notes to individual tables in Chapter 2.

2. TSE as a share of GDP for 1986-88 for the OECD total excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic as GDP data is not available for this period.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296488>

Table 1.2. **OECD: Estimates of support to agriculture**

EUR million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	536 113	744 944	755 421	765 208	714 204
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>66</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	505 253	707 671	720 480	720 285	682 247
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	216 540	182 601	186 800	179 237	181 765
Support based on commodity output	177 606	89 152	96 815	83 054	87 587
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>166 300</i>	<i>85 202</i>	<i>93 094</i>	<i>78 878</i>	<i>83 634</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>11 306</i>	<i>3 950</i>	<i>3 721</i>	<i>4 176</i>	<i>3 953</i>
Payments based on input use	18 287	23 637	23 722	24 017	23 172
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>8 849</i>	<i>8 450</i>	<i>8 690</i>	<i>8 616</i>	<i>8 043</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>369</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>6 210</i>	<i>8 961</i>	<i>8 793</i>	<i>9 228</i>	<i>8 862</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>1 124</i>	<i>1 416</i>	<i>1 263</i>	<i>1 547</i>	<i>1 437</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>3 217</i>	<i>6 227</i>	<i>6 239</i>	<i>6 173</i>	<i>6 268</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>838</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	17 102	22 939	20 461	24 073	24 284
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>1 907</i>	<i>2 765</i>	<i>2 426</i>	<i>2 553</i>	<i>3 314</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>15 195</i>	<i>20 175</i>	<i>18 035</i>	<i>21 519</i>	<i>20 969</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>3 300</i>	<i>15 576</i>	<i>13 274</i>	<i>16 976</i>	<i>16 478</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	505	965	1 244	908	743
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	1 900	41 802	41 034	42 174	42 197
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>971</i>	<i>1 129</i>	<i>1 056</i>	<i>728</i>
<i>With commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>737</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>699</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>1 739</i>	<i>40 831</i>	<i>39 905</i>	<i>41 118</i>	<i>41 469</i>
<i>With commodity exceptions</i>	<i>1 417</i>	<i>20 301</i>	<i>24 403</i>	<i>18 060</i>	<i>18 439</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	942	4 005	3 479	4 878	3 657
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>3 256</i>	<i>2 852</i>	<i>4 072</i>	<i>2 844</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>616</i>	<i>624</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>189</i>
Miscellaneous payments	198	101	44	133	126
Percentage PSE	37	22	22	21	22
Producer NPC	1.49	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.13
Producer NAC	1.59	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.29
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	36 285	61 253	56 494	58 691	68 576
Research and development	3 216	5 751	5 892	5 631	5 730
Agricultural schools	762	1 745	1 790	1 721	1 723
Inspection services	946	2 339	2 408	2 313	2 295
Infrastructure	12 670	16 687	16 224	17 788	16 050
Marketing and promotion	11 959	32 131	27 384	28 778	40 232
Public stockholding	5 294	686	863	606	590
Miscellaneous	1 438	1 914	1 933	1 854	1 955
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	13.4	22.9	21.4	22.6	24.8
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-144 420	-74 530	-84 198	-69 318	-70 075
Transfers to producers from consumers	-152 848	-82 778	-90 046	-78 118	-80 172
Other transfers from consumers	-20 053	-15 499	-17 059	-13 097	-16 342
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	17 852	22 904	21 286	21 550	25 877
Excess feed cost	10 628	843	1 621	347	561
Percentage CSE	-30	-11	-12	-10	-11
Consumer NPC	1.52	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.16
Consumer NAC	1.42	1.12	1.14	1.11	1.12
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	270 676	266 758	264 580	259 478	276 218
Transfers from consumers	172 900	98 278	107 106	91 215	96 513
Transfers from taxpayers	117 829	183 980	174 533	181 360	196 046
Budget revenues	-20 053	-15 499	-17 059	-13 097	-16 342
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)²	2.25	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.93

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income). MPS is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost. MPS commodities: see notes to individual tables in Chapter 2.

2. TSE as a share of GDP for 1986-88 for the OECD total excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic as GDP data is not available for this period.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

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levels of support in 2009, though they remain significantly below values seen as recently as 2005, when the NAC of 1.4 indicated that farmer receipts were 40% higher than if they had come entirely from prices at the border. The value of the NAC was 1.29 in 2009. The NPC, at 1.13 in 2009, showed that farmers received prices that were on average 13% above international levels, just higher than the historical low of 1.12 achieved for this measure in 2008. By comparison, the value of the NPC on average in 1986-88 was 1.49 and the NAC was 1.59. There is, however, a wide variation from these averages across countries and commodities.

... due mainly to the effect of lower international prices

Market Price Support (MPS) was sharply higher in **Canada** and significantly so in **Korea**, the **United States** and **Mexico** in each case the main cause was lower border prices for dairy products. MPS declined in only three places—the **European Union**, where domestic prices fell more sharply than world prices, **Iceland**, where the financial crisis reduced the value of the currency, thereby increasing effective border prices and **New Zealand**, where producer support is anyway already near zero.

On average, budgetary payments to producers were lower in 2009 than they were in 2008; budgetary payments were significantly higher only in **Canada**, where counter-cyclical payments under the AgriStability programme were triggered by falls in farm revenue. Payments rose in **Switzerland** as direct payments were increased according to a realignment of policy from MPS to this form of support. Budgetary support was higher in **Norway** due mostly to production subsidies for livestock, and was modestly higher in **Japan** and **New Zealand** (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. **Contribution to change in Producer Support Estimate by country, 2008 to 2009**

Producer Support Estimate (PSE)			Contribution of		Contribution of budgetary payments (BP) based on:						
			MPS	BP	Output	Input use	Current A/An/R/I, production required	Non-current A/An/R/I, production required	Non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	Non-commodity criteria	Miscellaneous
USD mn, 2009	% change ¹		% change in PSE if all other variables are held constant								
Australia	927	-36.0	0.1	-36.1	0.0	-13.9	-0.2	0.0	-22.3	0.3	0.0
Canada	7 794	52.4	36.7	15.7	0.0	-0.2	20.5	-2.0	-8.4	4.9	1.0
European Union ²	120 840	-6.3	-5.1	-1.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	-1.8	-0.1
Iceland	115	-11.8	-9.2	-2.6	1.2	-0.3	0.0	-3.1	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Japan	46 492	0.7	0.0	0.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Korea	17 518	18.6	21.2	-2.6	0.0	-0.7	-1.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0
Mexico	5 821	11.5	18.6	-7.1	-2.3	-4.7	-0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	34	-44.1	-44.4	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	3 711	13.2	11.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	1.9	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Switzerland	6 209	7.3	4.6	2.7	-0.2	-0.1	2.6	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0
Turkey	22 603	4.0	8.3	-4.2	0.1	-1.1	0.2	0.0	-3.4	0.0	0.0
United States	30 598	13.1	14.3	-1.2	-0.5	0.6	-2.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
OECD ³	252 522	1.5	2.7	-1.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	0.0

1. Per cent changes in national currency.

2. EU27.

3. An average of per cent changes in individual country PSEs in national currencies, weighted by the shares of the country PSEs in the OECD PSE in the previous year; not equivalent to the variation in OECD PSE in any common currency.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296526>

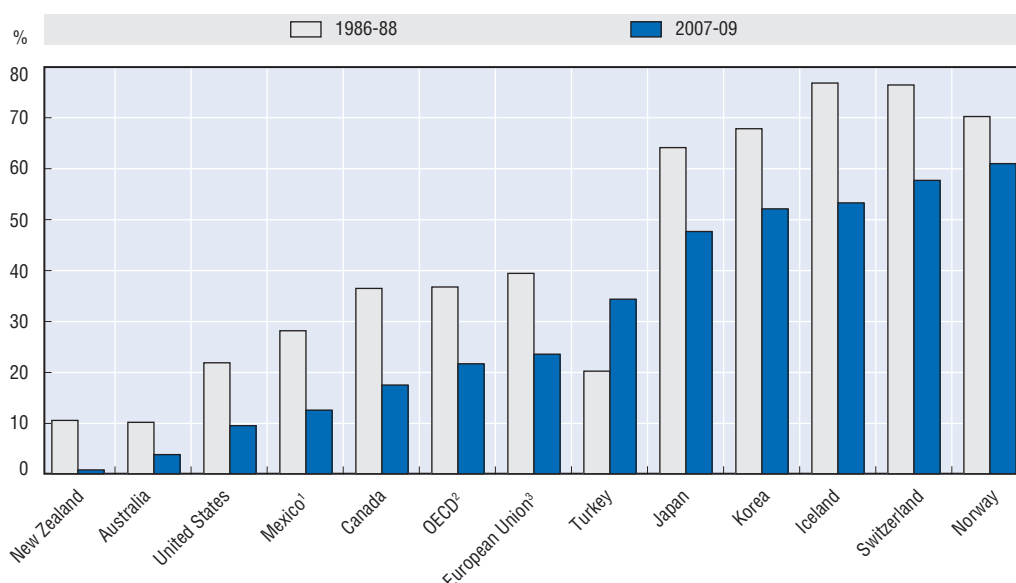
In percentage terms, the largest reduction in budgetary support was in **Australia** where exceptional payments related to restructuring the dairy sector came to an end. In other countries declines in budgetary support were modest. In the **European Union** the largest decline was in payments based on non-commodity criteria, with the end of the initiative to buy out sugar quota which had been in place between 2006 and 2008. In **Mexico**, expenditures on electricity and fuel subsidies were lower and expenditures supporting sugar prices made in 2008 did not continue into 2009. Budgetary support was lower in **Turkey** following the end of direct income support payments under the Agricultural reform Implementation Project (ARIP).

A diversity of approaches to support across the OECD

The objectives of agricultural policies and their relative importance vary across the OECD. For example, retaining domestic self-sufficiency in the production of rice is a major objective in **Japan** and **Korea**, while concerns about enhancing cultural landscapes, rural development and animal welfare, are relatively important in **Switzerland** and **Norway**. Agricultural policy in the **European Union** responds to the concerns of 27 member countries, and so reflects a broad array of objectives from supporting farm income, conserving the environment, protecting animal welfare, preserving traditional areas, as well as increasing competitiveness. The **United States** provides many different forms of support to producers, aimed predominantly towards providing a safety net. At the other end of the spectrum, producers in predominantly export-oriented **New Zealand** and **Australia** rely mainly on world market signals to determine what is produced and where, with support forming less than 1% and 3% of producer revenue respectively (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3. **Producer Support Estimate by country**

Percentage of gross farm receipts



Note: Countries are ranked according to 2007-09 levels.

1. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

2. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

3. EU12 for 1986-88 and EU27 for 2007-09.

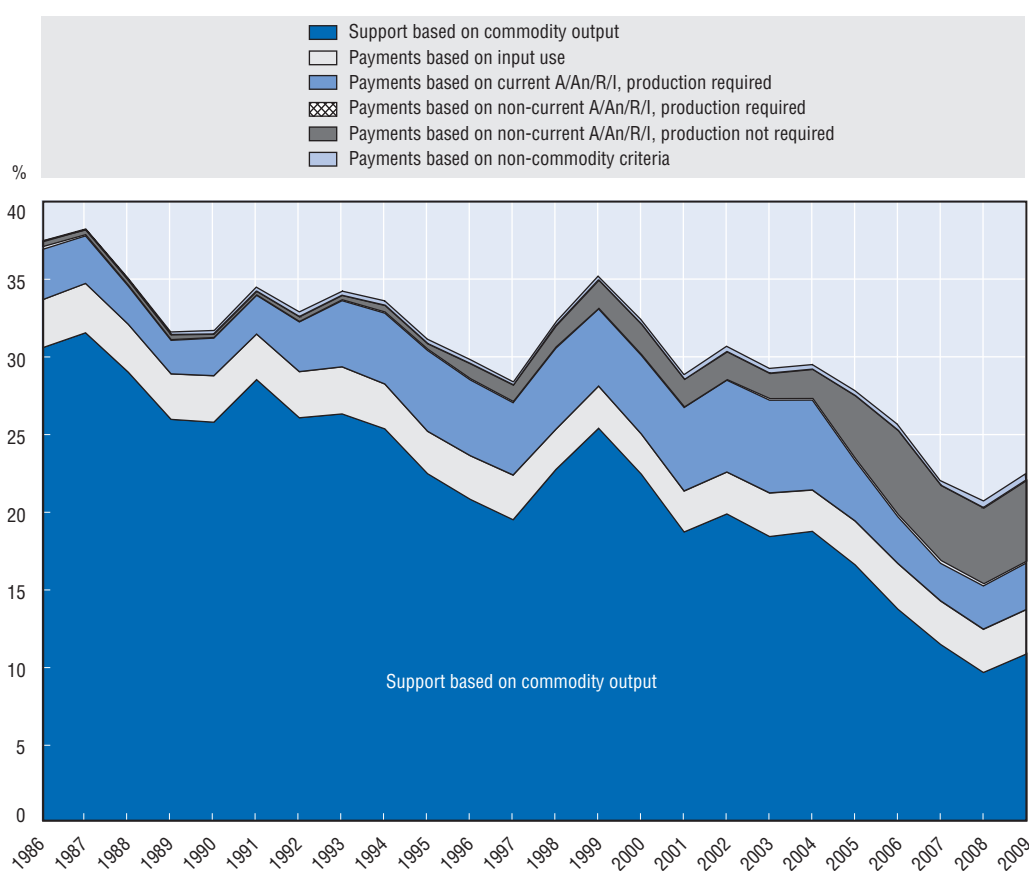
Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

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The composition of support is important

The level of agricultural support as measured by the %PSE has declined to some extent in every OECD country except **Turkey**, where support as a share of gross farm receipts now exceeds the OECD average. More importantly, the composition of support has also changed in most OECD countries, moving away from support based on commodity output to other criteria that may or may not require production as a condition of eligibility. While support based on output, most of which is in the form of MPS, remains the single largest component of the PSE, its share fell from 30% of gross farm receipts, more than 85% of all support in 1986-88, to just over 10% of gross farm receipts representing about half of the PSE in 2007-09 (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4. **OECD: Composition of Producer Support Estimate, 1986-2009**
Percentage of gross farm receipts



Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295595>

The composition of support is important because how support is provided determines its impact on the agricultural sector and the distribution of benefits to society as a whole. For example, support provided as market price support can have a large effect on production and trade and has been a source of friction with trading partners, imposes additional and regressive costs on domestic consumers, while doing a poor job of addressing objectives such as farm income, environmental protection and preservation of rural areas. On the other hand, income support not based on current commodity

production is much more effective at improving farm income with less spill-over effects. Policies that directly target non-commodity criteria such as landscape elements, environmental performance or traditional breeds of animals are also typically more effective at reaching these societal objectives, although concerns have been raised over the budgetary and transactions costs involved in some cases.

More support in the form of budgetary payments with associated conditions...

An important trend in agricultural support in OECD countries that has been underway for some time is the delinking of support from commodity production and increased use of taxpayer-financed payments that are either not contingent on commodity production or place obligatory constraints or conditions on recipients, such as cross-compliance or particular on-farm investments, or specifically targeted to the voluntary provision of non-commodity outputs. The share of total support that does not require production increased significantly, from less than 1% of the PSE in 1986-88 to 23% in 2007-09. Including all payments that are based on factors other than output (area, animals, receipts or income) increases this share to 36% – over a third of total support to producers. Payments based directly on non-commodity outputs such as biodiversity, wetlands or landscape elements that were essentially non-existent in 1986, now form 2% of the PSE and continue to grow as a share of the PSE.

... but support based on output remains dominated by Market Price Support

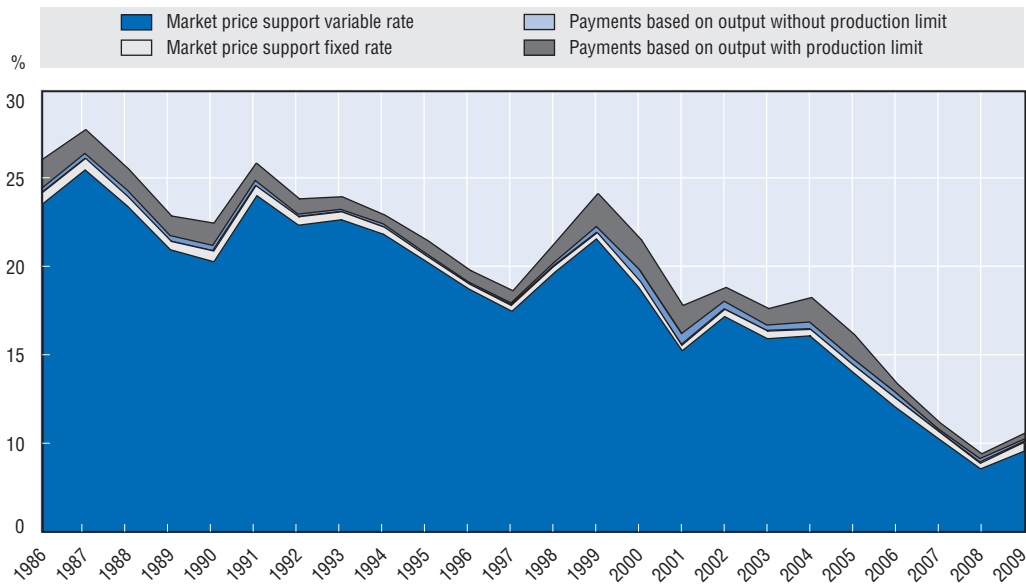
Tables 1.1 and 1.2 show the complete set of PSE categories, which classify support according to the means by which they are implemented; the following sections will look at each of these in turn.¹ Category A measures support based on commodity output. This is the first and largest category of the PSE. The majority of support provided on the basis of commodity output is in the form of market price support (MPS) with variable rates, which forms more than 90% of the support measured in this category of the PSE (Figure 1.5). MPS is considered to be made on the basis of “variable rates” when the formula determining support is triggered by changes in prices. The most common example is when policy holds the domestic price of an agricultural commodity relatively fixed in the face of varying world prices and thus the amount of support varies inversely according to changes in world prices. This phenomenon has been central to explaining changes in the PSE in 2009. MPS labelled as based on “fixed rates” are similar to an ad-valorem tariff, which allows transmission of world prices into the domestic market while maintaining a domestic price above the world price.

Other forms of support based on commodity output involve output (deficiency) payments, which usually involve some sort of payment formula. This may take the form of a cap on the total allowable payment to a particular farmer, or an obligation on the producer’s part to hold production below some maximum eligible amount. Such limits can help to control the budgetary outlays made by a program or are intended to reduce the production-distorting effects of such payments.

Rice, sugar, livestock and dairy are traditionally the largest recipients of support based on commodity output, though the amount of support for dairy products has declined significantly (Figure 1.6). This is partly due to the effect of high average dairy prices in the 2007-2009 period, but also due to reforms such as the phasing out of dairy quota systems which has begun in the **European Union** and is now complete in **Switzerland** and the reduction of intervention prices for dairy products in the **European Union**.

Figure 1.5. **OECD: Evolution of support based on commodity output, 1986-2009**

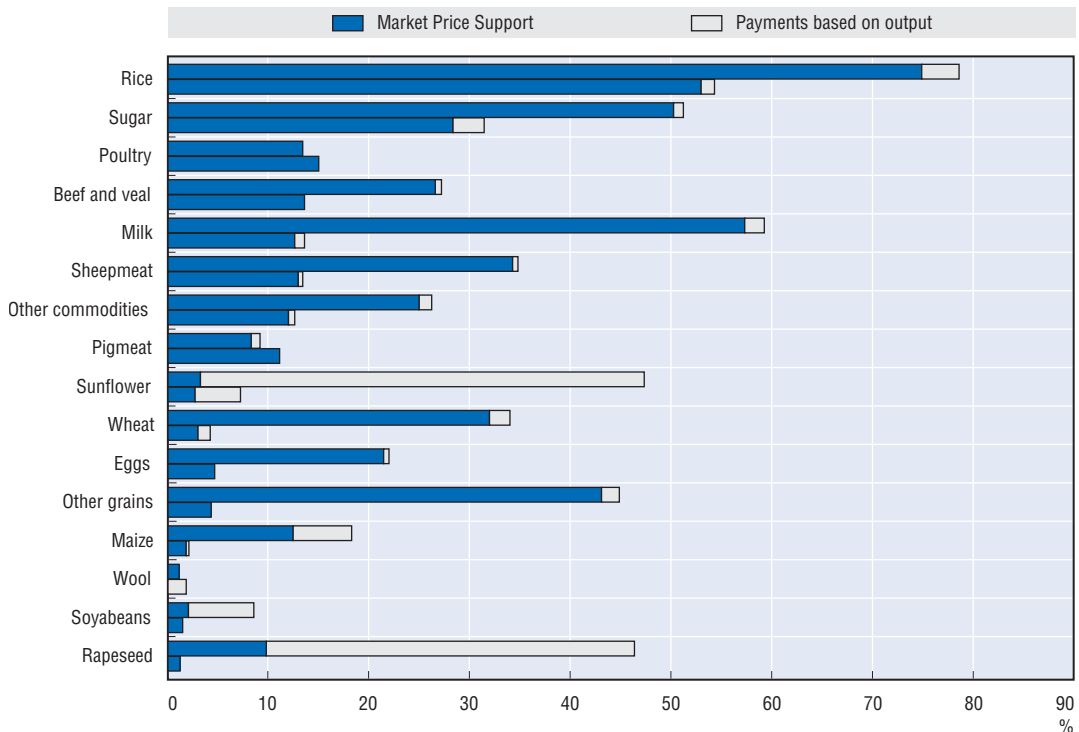
Percentage of gross farm receipts



Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295614>Figure 1.6. **OECD: Support based on output by commodity, 1986-88 and 2007-09**

Percentage of gross farm receipts for each commodity



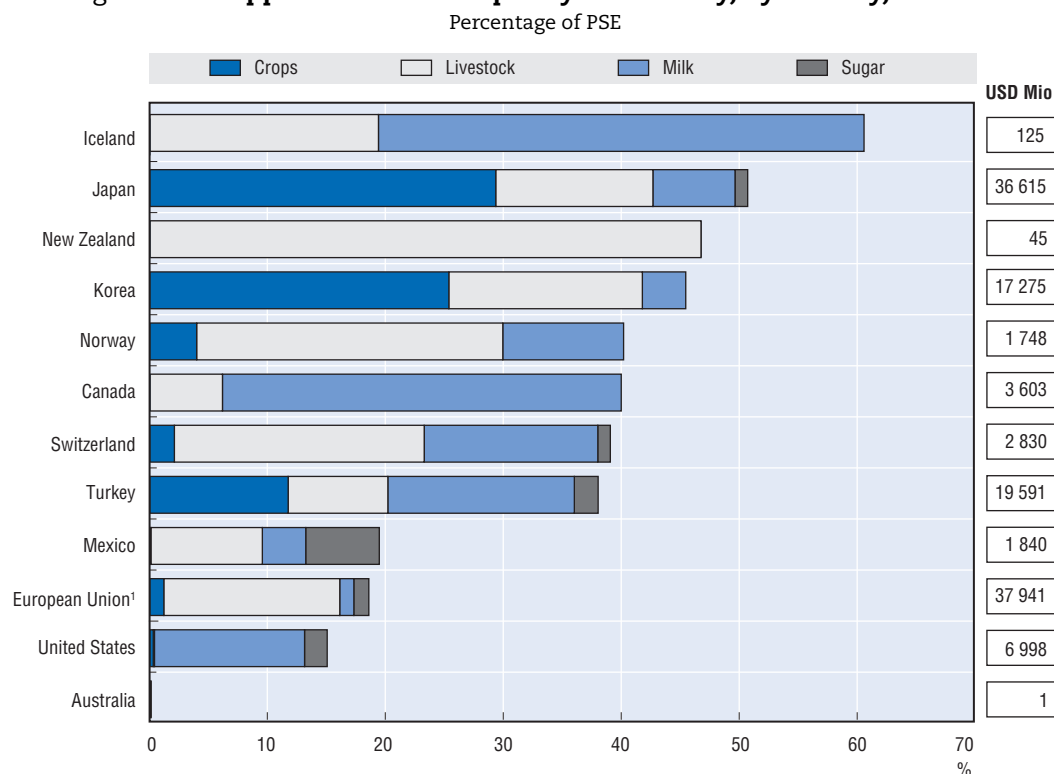
Note: Commodities are ranked according to % SCT levels in 2007-09. The top bar relates to 1986-88, the bottom bar to 2007-09.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295633>

Most countries provide the majority of their commodity-specific support to livestock and dairy (Figure 1.7). **Japan** and **Korea** are the only countries for which crop production receives the greatest share of this form of support, while support to specific commodities is relatively evenly divided in **Turkey**. Reforms in the **European Union** have dramatically reduced MPS for dairy products, though total support based on commodity output in monetary terms remains the highest in the OECD.

Figure 1.7. **Support based on output by commodity, by country, 2007-09**



Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295652>

Dairy quotas, used as part of MPS policies for dairy were abolished in **Switzerland** following a three year transition period, and were increased in the **European Union** with a view to their elimination by 2015. Dairy quotas were expanded temporarily in **Norway** in 2009, and flexibility for renting quota was increased.

Payments based on input use cover a broad spectrum of policies

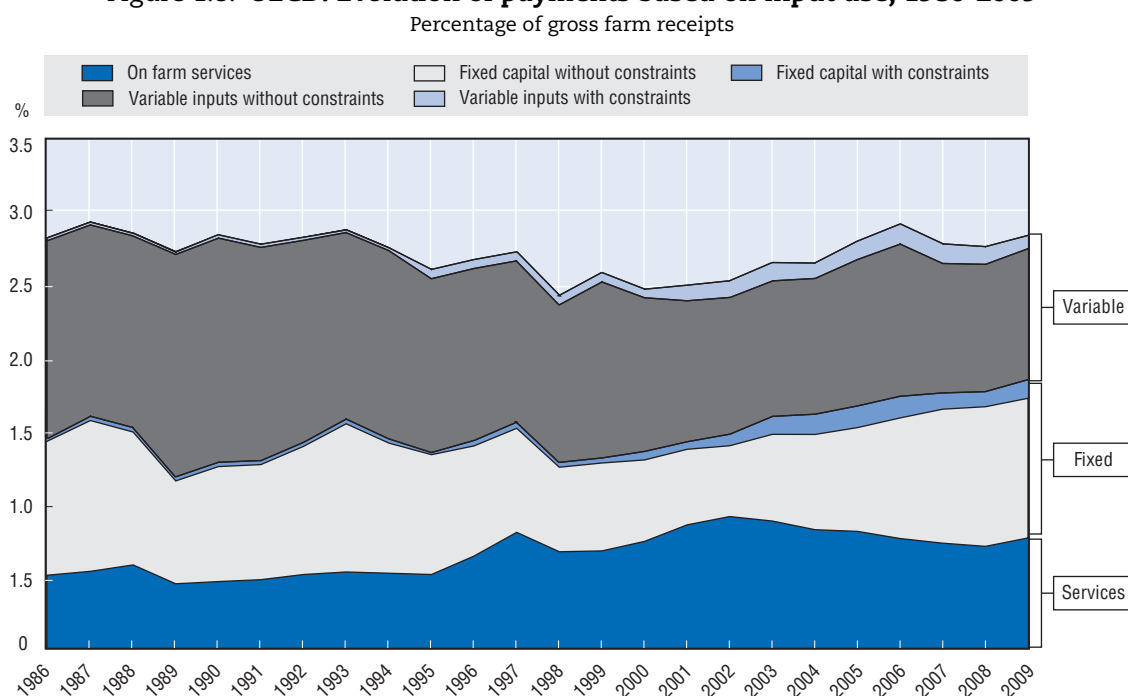
Payments based on input use are classified in Category B of the PSE. Payments in this category can be the most distorting of production and least effective means to support producers' incomes. At the same time, input-based policies are growing in importance as a means of achieving environmental and animal welfare goals, improving production efficiency, and achieving structural change in the sector. The effect on production and trade has to do with the way support is delivered, and this category covers a very broad spectrum of policy measures.

There are three main targets of policies supporting input use: policies may support the (unconstrained) use of variable inputs such as credit, fertilisers, fuel or water – these are

the types of policies that distort production most. Policies may be directed at fixed capital formation – supporting on-farm investments in manure storage, for example. Policies supporting use of variable inputs and fixed capital formation are often accompanied by constraints on the use of the inputs concerned. Such constraints usually indicate that the policy is aimed at changing the production processes on farm, offering payments that are contingent upon following or avoiding certain production processes. A common motivation for such policies is to improve the environmental performance of the farm—reducing pollution risks, improving soil quality, animal housing or biodiversity for example. Payments based on input use may also be directed at providing on-farm services. This includes pest and disease control, extension services that provide production and marketing advice to producers, seed and soil testing, or other services that can improve the efficiency and profitability of farming.

Support to input use in OECD countries is evenly divided across these three approaches, though it is clear that input support with associated constraints forms a small fraction of the whole (Figure 1.8). Payments based on fixed inputs account for a larger share of this form of support over time, as has support with constraints, in particular after 2002. Variable payments without constraints are mainly tax concessions for fuel and have reduced as a share of the total since the mid-1990s.

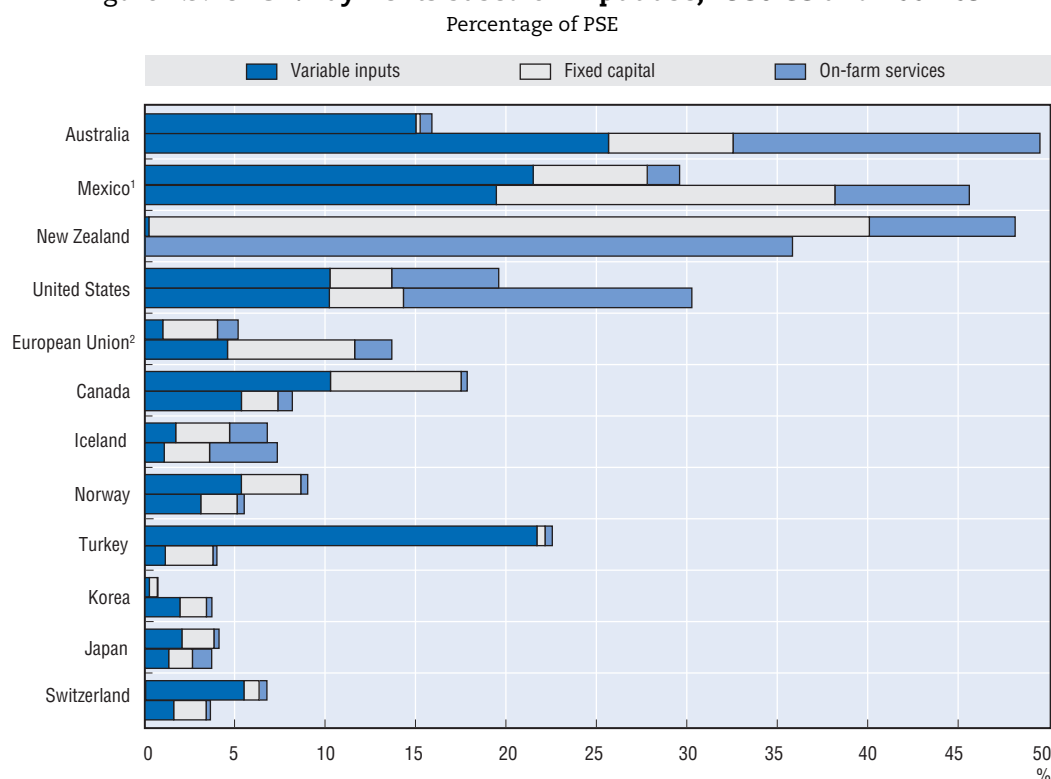
Figure 1.8. **OECD: Evolution of payments based on input use, 1986-2009**



Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

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Australia is the largest user of payments based on input use when expressed as a share of the PSE, forming nearly 50% of all support (Figure 1.9). There, interest concessions related to drought, extension services and disease control measures predominate. In **Mexico**, support to the cost of price hedging and support to on-farm productive investments have become important in recent years. In the **United States**, tax

Figure 1.9. **OECD: Payments based on input use, 1986-88 and 2007-09**

The top bar represents 1986-88. Data are ranked according to 2007-09 levels.

1. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

2. EU12 for 1986-94 and EU27 for 2007-09.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295690>

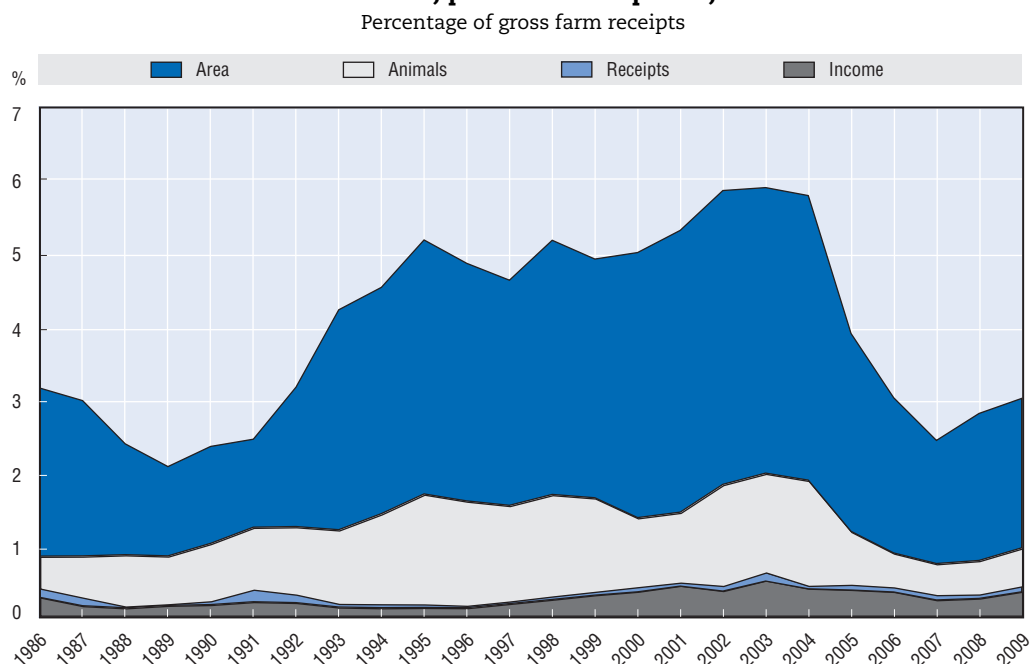
concessions for fuel, support for environmentally-friendly farming practices, and extension, are major elements of this category of support. In **Korea**, credit concessions for feed purchases were increased in 2009 in response to higher feed import costs, and **Canada** replaced an existing *Farm Improvement and Marketing Co-operative Loans* programme with a new programme providing enhanced loan guarantees to producers and agricultural cooperatives.

Budgetary payments are directed at different farm characteristics

Category C of the PSE contains payments based on area, animal numbers, receipts or income, and which require production of an agricultural commodity as a condition of eligibility. In this category of support, payments based on area or animal numbers predominate, though these have reduced in importance following the introduction of the Single Payment Scheme in the **European Union** (Figure 1.10).

Payments based on income have increased in importance, though they remain a small part of the total. In particular, **Canada** uses counter-cyclical payments based on the net returns of the farm as a whole to stabilise farm income over time. Payments based on area in the **European Union** include those for production in less-favoured areas, for agri-environmental purposes, and payments maintained for crops in **France** and **Spain** as a part of flexibility in implementation of the Single Payment Scheme. In the **United States**, payments based on area

Figure 1.10. **OECD: Evolution of payments based on current area, animal numbers, revenue or income, production required, 1986-2009**



Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295709>

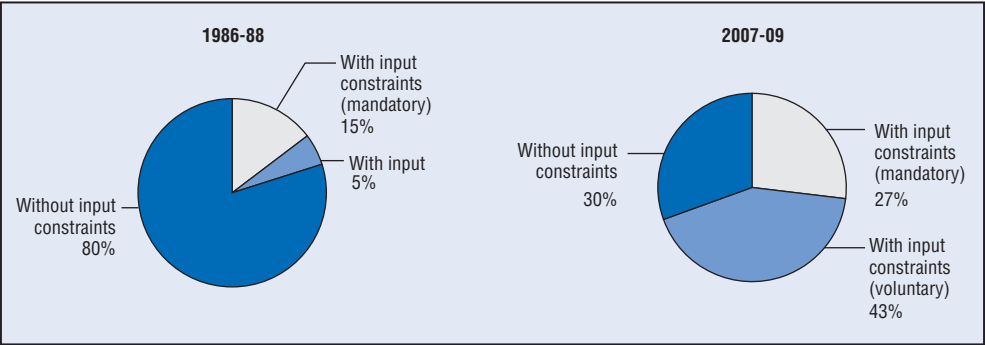
come from crop insurance programmes, disaster payments, and the *Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE)* programme, newly introduced in the 2008 Farm Bill. This programme is offered as an alternative to other commodity programmes; currently 8% of eligible farms representing 13% of base area (historical land use in a reference period) have enrolled in the programme.

Payments based on area, animal numbers, receipts or income also frequently involve constraints with respect to actions the farmer must take or refrain from as a condition of eligibility. As was the case for payments based on input use, the most common reason for such constraints is to achieve a specific policy objective such as environmental enhancement, avoidance of pollution, or preservation of rural areas, for example. Such constraints may be required by regulation, with the policy acting as compensation or incentive to meet such regulatory requirements. These are termed in the PSE as “mandatory” input constraints. More frequently, the constraints are not a legal requirement but rather are part of the design of the programme, becoming obligatory only when the farmer chooses to participate in the programme. Such constraints go beyond minimum legal requirements and are termed “voluntary” constraints.

In the period 1986-88 payments with voluntary constraints were the smallest share of the total, at 5% of all payments in this category while payments without constraints dominated. This situation has reversed over time and in the 2007-09 period payments with voluntary constraints formed the largest share at 43% of the total for this category of support (Figure 1.11).

Support offered in this way may be directed to specific commodities (SCT) or commodity groupings (GCT – such as all oilseed crops, or all ruminant animals), or to all commodities without distinction (ACT). Typically, the more broadly-available and less commodity-specific a programme is, the less distorting of overall production it will be. In

Figure 1.11. **OECD: Payments based on area, animal numbers, receipts or income**

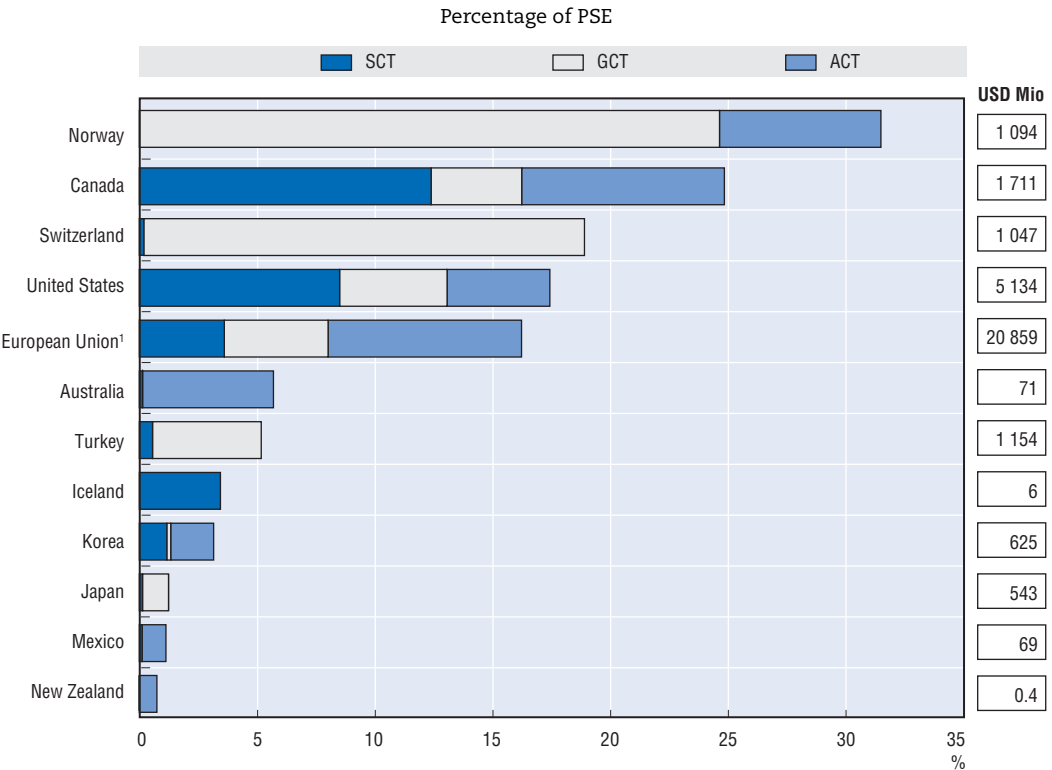


Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295728>

most cases, payments targeted at area, animals, revenue or income are not also directed towards specific commodities (Figure 1.12). In **Canada** and the **United States** crop insurance accounts for a large share of commodity-specific support (SCT) based on area, animals, revenue or income. **Norway** makes the most use of these forms of support as a share of the PSE, mainly in the form of a production subsidy for livestock and a subsidy for vacations for farmers (GCT). Several programmes in **Switzerland** aimed at maintaining livestock on

Figure 1.12. **Payments based on current area, animal numbers, receipts or income, production required by country, 2007-09**



SCT: Single commodity transfers; GCT: Group commodity transfers; ACT: all commodity transfers.

1. European Union 27.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

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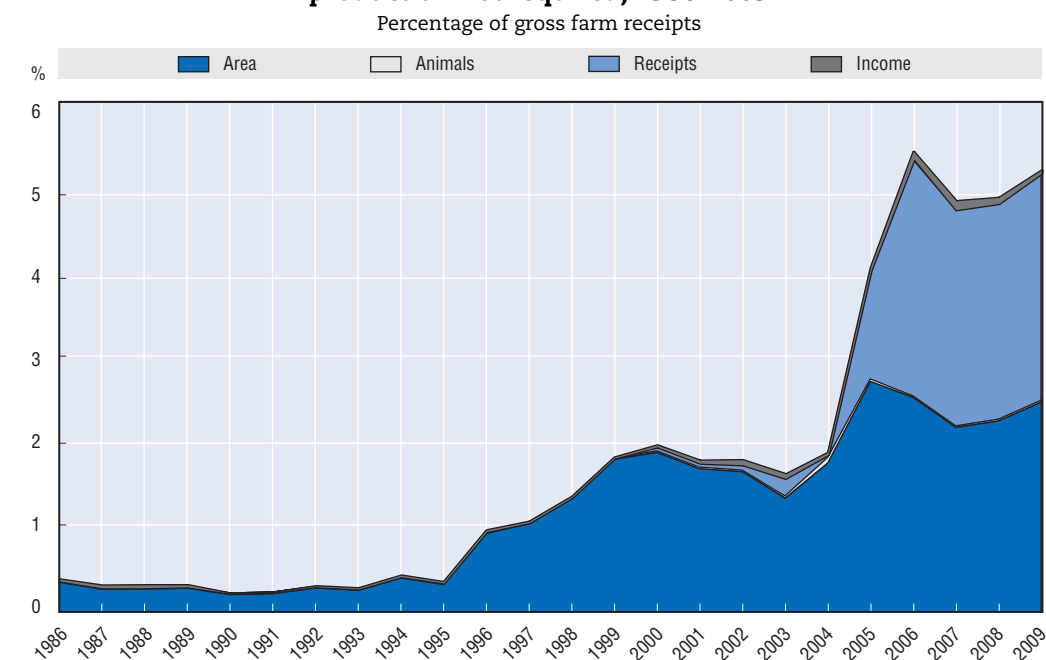
pasture and in less favoured areas comprise the majority of GCT support in that country; these payments were increased in 2009.

Payments based on non-current factors have grown strongly...

No category of support better demonstrates the changes in the way that agricultural policies have been implemented in the last decade than Category E, payments based on non-current area, animal numbers, receipts or income that do not require production as a condition of eligibility. Payments in this category reduce production distorting effects while working towards achieving their policy objectives. Many of the payments in this category are explicitly designed to support income, and OECD research suggests that this form of support can be particularly effective in that regard, though they do result in capitalisation in land values.

In the **European Union**, the Single Payment Scheme (SPS) and Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS) fall in this category. Payments under the SAPS scheme increased in 2009 as scheduled. The SPS scheme replaced earlier price support and area payments and is the largest budgetary outlay under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The “historical” implementation of the program is paid according to former receipts from support (classified in the PSE as based on farm receipts) while the “regional” implementation is classified as based on area. SPS payments increased in 2009 following reform to the fruit and vegetable schemes. In the **United States**, payments paid according to base acres (historical land use in a reference period) also fall in this category. These include fixed direct payments as well as counter-cyclical payments which are dependent on current prices. For the OECD as a whole, this category of support has grown from a small share before 1995 to nearly one quarter of the PSE in 2009 (Figure 1.13).

Figure 1.13. OECD: Evolution of payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required, 1986-2009

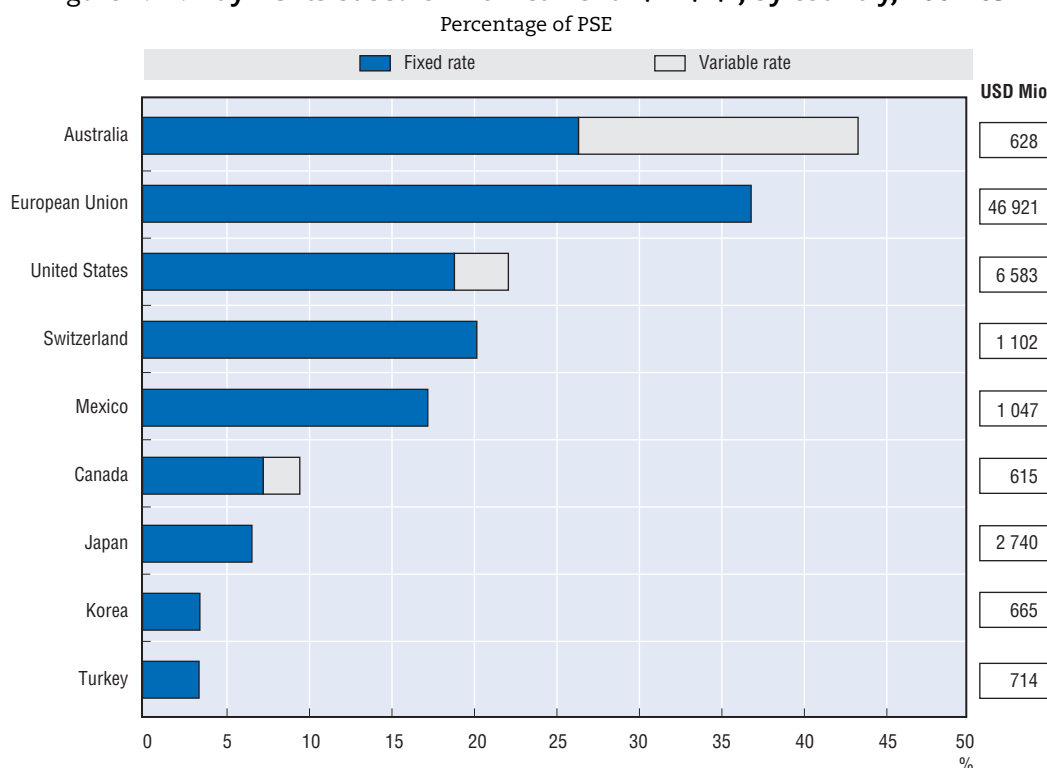


Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295766>

In **Switzerland, Korea, Turkey** and **Mexico**, direct payments made in this category are part of farm income support policy, replacing in part previous market price support. In **Mexico**, the PROCAMPO program was extended for the period 2009-2012. In **Japan**, the policy to divert rice production to other crops (such as wheat and soybean) was strengthened through increasing the diversion payments. Programmes in this category in **Canada** are mostly to respond to disasters caused by drought, disease, or to price volatility. In **Australia** such payments are primarily for drought relief and restructuring of the dairy sector (support for both ended in 2008). Payments may be made either at fixed rates, offering essentially a fixed payment to recipients, or at variable rates, where the producer may not be able to directly control the level of the payment, but it nevertheless may change according to factors such as price (Figure 1.14).

Figure 1.14. **Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, by country, 2007-09**



Note: Countries with zero payment level not shown.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

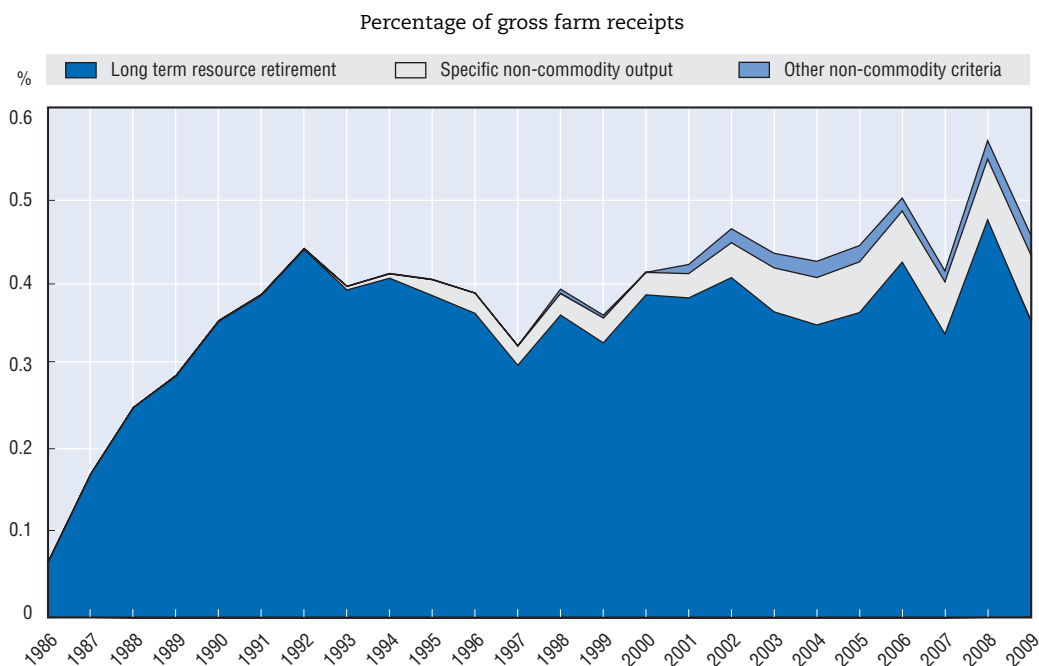
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... and more payments directed at non-commodity output also reflect wider policy objectives

Support based on non-commodity criteria (Category F) is targeted at specific objectives not directly connected to agricultural production. While this category covers a broad variety of environmental and social objectives, the largest share of support in this category goes to resource retirement, such as buying up of production quota or payments to remove grapevines. These payments help farmers adjust after a change in policies or other cases where structural adjustment is needed (Figure 1.15).

In the **United States**, the largest share of support in this category is due to the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), in which farmers engage in long-term contracts to

Figure 1.15. **OECD: Evolution of payments based on non-commodity criteria, 1986-2009**

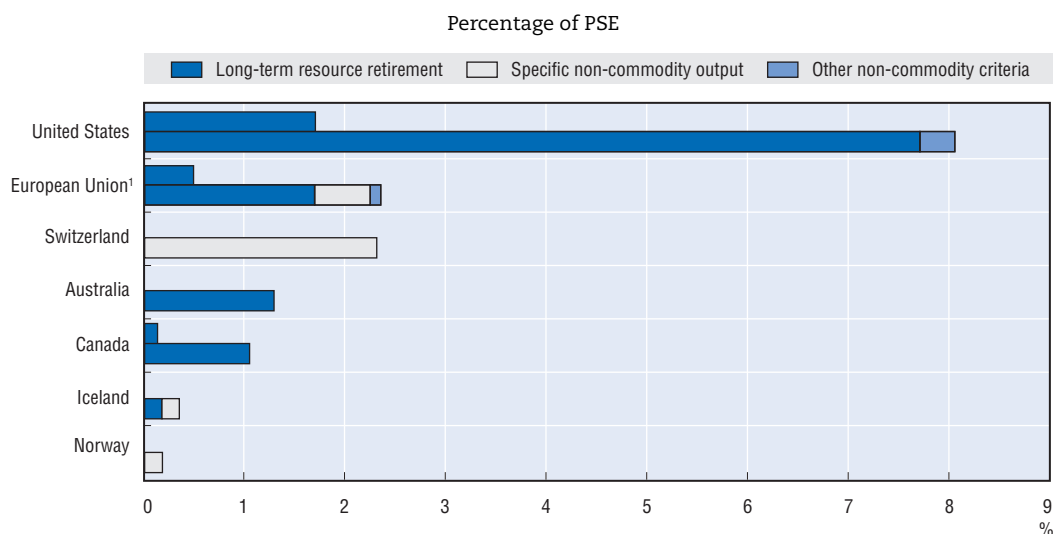


Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295804>

conserve land outside of agricultural production (Figure 1.16). For the **European Union**, resource-retirement programs include grubbing-up of grape vines, buyback of sugar quota and promotion of afforestation. In **Canada**, a tobacco quota reduction scheme is the largest

Figure 1.16. **Payment based on non-commodity criteria by country, 1986-88 and 2007-09**



1. European Union 12 for 1986-88 and EU27 for 2007-09.

Note: Countries with zero payment level not shown. Top bar is 1986-88.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295823>

item, and in **Australia** it is also for tobacco growers as well as those leaving the sector due to drought. Specific non-commodity outputs targeted by the **European Union** are preservation of biodiversity, landscape elements and amenities such as terraces, stone walls or hedges. In **Switzerland** payments are directed, for example, at extensive meadows, tall fruit trees and environmentally-friendly production methods.

Payments to general support services are growing especially for marketing and infrastructure

The share of support provided to general services benefitting the agricultural sector as a whole has, increased by 50% from 13% in 1986-88 to 23% of the total support to agriculture in 2007-2009. In 2009, the share of spending on this form of support increased by more than two percentage points from 2008, forming nearly one-quarter of all spending on agricultural support; summing the PSE, the budgetary transfers component of the CSE and the General Services Support Estimate (GSSE) yields the Total Support Estimate (TSE), which enumerates support provided to producers individually and collectively, as well as subsidies to consumers (Tables 1.1 and 1.2). The growing share of support that is provided to the agricultural sector as a whole rather than to individual producers is an important re-orientation of agricultural support spending to forms that can bring significant benefits to producers and consumers, with potentially less production and trade distortions.

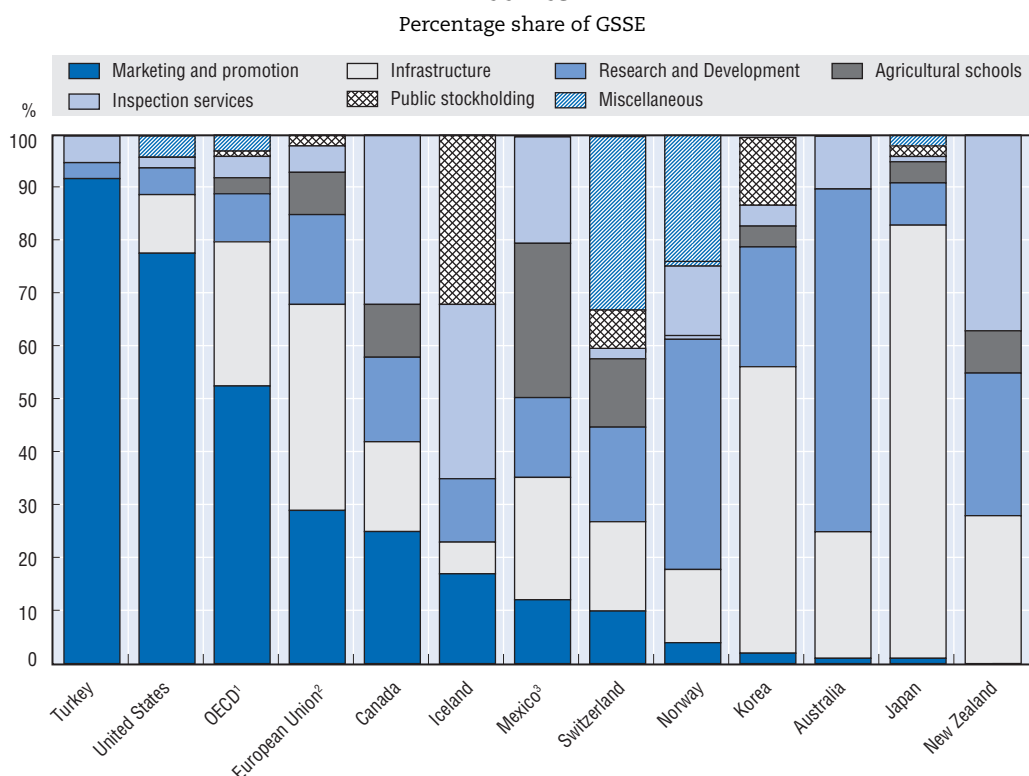
With the exception of public stockholding, an activity related to the operation of market price support policies, all components of the GSSE have grown over time. The most significant growth has been in marketing and promotion, which now accounts for more than half of the GSSE. In the **United States**, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – which provides assistance to poorer consumers to purchase food – has nearly tripled in size, averaging USD 34 billion in 2007-2009 compared with USD 9 billion in 1986-1988. This single program now accounts for 32% of the TSE for the United States. In most other countries, marketing and promotion expenditures are used to develop existing markets, open new markets, and help domestic producers gain market share abroad.

Infrastructure spending supports the agricultural sector by providing public services such as roads and other means to transport agricultural products, irrigation infrastructure and other facilities used in the production and marketing of agricultural products. In some cases, this spending benefits rural areas as a whole while in others it is more directly of benefit to producers. Other forms of support measured in the GSSE are for research and development, agricultural schools and inspection services.

The OECD average masks considerable variation across countries in how they support general services. In **Australia**, most of this support is for research and development, mainly directed towards the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) (Figure 1.17). In **Japan**, infrastructure spending dominates as the government assists in the maintenance of paddy fields, as well as for flood control, and road building.

Progress, but the need for more progress

In the 2008 edition of *Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries*, higher commodity prices were seen as an opportunity to change the focus of agricultural policy, as they reduced the need for market price support and other forms of income support to producers. While prices have declined from those peaks, the need for new approaches remains. In the context of the financial crisis and the fiscal belt-tightening currently underway, the cost of agricultural policies to consumers and taxpayers calls for a fresh look. Multilateral

Figure 1.17. **Composition of General Services and Support Estimate by country, 2007-09**

Note: Countries are ranked according to the percentage shares of Research and Development.

1. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

2. European Union 27.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295842>

negotiations, in the form of the Doha round, have not yet yielded agreement and require new momentum. Bilateral and regional trade agreements, while sometimes dealing with complicated issues such as sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations and non-tariff barriers, often limit liberalisation for sensitive agricultural products.

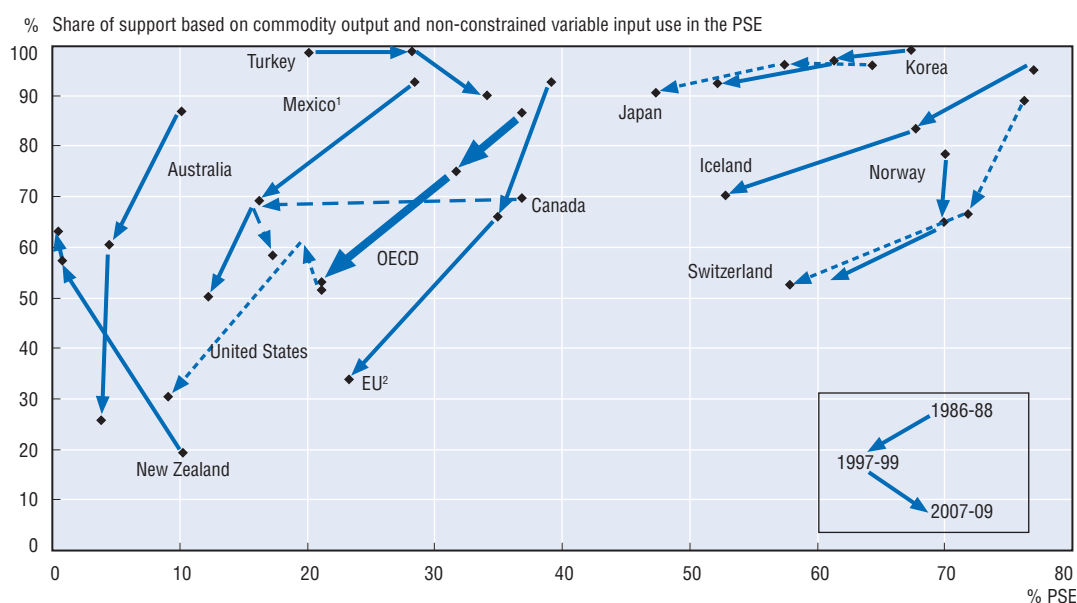
The rapidity of growth in agricultural commodity prices in 2007 led to concerns about the impact on consumers and the sufficiency of food supplies in the face of growing global demand. The fall in prices at the end of 2008 led once again to concerns about the sufficiency of food supplies due to pressure on farm income and profitability. It seems to be the case that the problem is not only that prices are too high or too low, but rather rapid changes in prices that mobilise protest and put pressure on policy makers to act while testing the ability of the food system to respond.

Some countries put considerable effort into reducing price risk faced by producers, typically by compensating for low prices or income. Similarly, some countries insulate their consumers from price variability through the use of export or price controls. These efforts contribute to higher price variability in world prices as these countries “export” their price variability abroad. Furthermore, price stabilization is not always capable of reducing farmers’ revenue and income variability, and its distributional and overall welfare impacts depend on the source of the price variability. Effective risk management policies need to assess the different sources of risk affecting farmers or consumers and apply diversified

risk management strategies that help farmers and consumers to manage the impact of the whole set of risks they face. A long-term solution will include supporting better functioning and transparent global markets that can reduce price variability.

OECD countries have made good progress in transforming their agricultural policies, and the success of these efforts provides evidence that better targeted, decoupled policies can deliver benefits to producers and savings to consumers and taxpayers. Every OECD country has reduced the share of support delivered in the most distorting forms (Figure 1.18). The only exception is **New Zealand**, where results are skewed by remaining sanitary restrictions on poultry imports (included in MPS) in the context of a near total elimination of support.

Figure 1.18. **OECD: Changes in level and composition of producer support**



Note: The level of support is presented by the percentage PSE. The composition of support is presented by the share in gross farm receipts of Market Price Support, Payments based on output and Payments based on non-constrained variable input use.

1. For Mexico, the change is measured between 1991-93, 1996-98 and 2007-09.

2. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295861>

While progress in reducing the level of support, and further improving its composition away from support based on output, has slowed recently, still much can be done to improve the way support is delivered. Governments can:

- Clarify the objectives of agricultural policies, improve the transparency of their operation, and use evidence-based approaches to evaluate progress.
- Better target income support to those farmers with low income, and focus on risk management strategies to address income variability due to prices or disasters while avoiding market distortions.
- Enhance environmental performance through the application of the polluter pays principle and encourage innovative approaches to incentivise farmers to provide ecosystem services that are not remunerated by the market.

- Facilitate producers' responses to climate change and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.
- Invest in infrastructure to help ensure that markets for food and agricultural products function efficiently.
- Promote innovations that can enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the sector, to ensure safe, plentiful and desirable food production into the future.

The OECD commitment towards a Green Growth Strategy,² as well as the vision for the future expressed by Agriculture Ministers in OECD in 2010 demonstrates confidence in the agricultural sector's potential to provide safe and nutritious food for the world's growing population while contributing to sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

Notes

1. Category D, payments based on non current area, animal numbers, receipts or income with production required is a relatively small part of the PSE and is not discussed separately in this chapter.
2. OECD will continue to work on the Growth Strategy with the aim of identifying policies that will contribute to sustainable economic growth taking into account progressive and achievable objectives, both for the developed and developing countries.

ANNEX 1.A

Definition of OECD Indicators of Agricultural Support

Nominal indicators used in this report

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. It includes market price support, budgetary payments and budget revenue foregone, i.e. gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on: current output, input use, area planted/animal numbers/receipts/incomes (current, non-current), and non-commodity criteria.

Market Price Support (MPS): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures that create a gap between domestic market prices and border prices of a specific agricultural commodity, measured at the farm gate level. MPS is also available by commodity.

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 policies linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the payment. This includes broader policies where transfers are specified on a per-commodity basis. Producer SCT is also available by commodity.

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 policies 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 policies 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 policies that do not require any commodity production at all.

Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (consumer SCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from (to) consumers of agricultural commodities, measured at the farm

gate level, arising from policies linked to the production of a single commodity. Consumer SCT is also available by commodity.

Consumer Support Estimate (CSE): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from (to) consumers of agricultural commodities, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on consumption of farm products. If negative, the CSE measures the burden (implicit tax) on consumers through market price support (higher prices), that more than offsets consumer subsidies that lower prices to consumers.

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

Total Support Estimate (TSE): the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures that support agriculture, net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products.

Ratio indicators and percentage indicators

Percentage PSE (%PSE): PSE transfers as a share of gross farm receipts (including support in the denominator).

Percentage SCT (%SCT): is the commodity SCT expressed as a share of gross farm receipts for the specific commodity (including support in the denominator).

Share of SCT in total PSE (%): share of Single Commodity Transfers in the total PSE. This indicator is also calculated by commodity.

Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (producer NPC): the ratio between the average price received by producers (at farm gate), including payments per tonne of current output, and the border price (measured at farm gate). The Producer NPC is also available by commodity.

Producer Nominal Assistance Coefficient (producer NAC): the ratio between the value of gross farm receipts including support and gross farm receipts (at farm gate) valued at border prices (measured at farm gate).

Percentage CSE (%CSE): CSE transfers as a share of consumption expenditure on agricultural commodities (at farm gate prices), net of taxpayer transfers to consumers. The %CSE measures the implicit tax (or subsidy, if CSE is positive) placed on consumers by agricultural price policies.

Consumer Nominal Protection Coefficient (consumer NPC): the ratio between the average price paid by consumers (at farm gate) and the border price (measured at farm gate). The Consumer NPC is also available by commodity.

Consumer Nominal Assistance Coefficient (consumer NAC): the ratio between the value of consumption expenditure on agricultural commodities (at farm gate) and that valued at border prices.

Percentage TSE (%TSE): TSE transfers as a percentage of GDP.

Percentage GSSE (%GSSE): share of expenditures on general services in the Total Support Estimate (TSE).

Box 1.A.1. Definitions of categories in the new PSE classification

Definitions of categories

Category A1, Market price support (MPS): transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers from policy measures that create a gap between domestic market prices and border prices of a specific agricultural commodity, measured at the farm gate level.

Category A2, Payments based on output: transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers from policy measures based on current output of a specific agricultural commodity.

Category B, Payments based on input use: transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on on-farm use of inputs:

- **Variable input use** that reduces the on-farm cost of a specific variable input or a mix of variable inputs.
- **Fixed capital formation** that reduce the on-farm investment cost of farm buildings, equipment, plantations, irrigation, drainage, and soil improvements.
- **On-farm services** that reduce the cost of technical, accounting, commercial, sanitary and phyto-sanitary assistance and training provided to individual farmers.

Category C, Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required: transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on current area, animal numbers, revenue, or income, and requiring production.

Category D, Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required: transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on non-current (i.e. historical or fixed) area, animal numbers, revenue, or income, with current production of any commodity required.

Category E, Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required: transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on non-current (i.e. historical or fixed) area, animal numbers, revenue, or income, with current production of any commodity not required but optional.

Category F, Payments based on non-commodity criteria: transfers from taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on:

- **Long-term resource retirement:** transfers for the long-term retirement of factors of production from commodity production. The payments in this subcategory are distinguished from those requiring short-term resource retirement, which are based on commodity production criteria.
- **A specific non-commodity output:** transfers for the use of farm resources to produce specific non-commodity outputs of goods and services, which are not required by regulations.

Other non-commodity criteria, transfers provided equally to all farmers, such as a flat rate or lump sum payment.

Category G, Miscellaneous payments: transfers from taxpayers to farmers for which there is a lack of information to allocate them among the appropriate categories.

Note: A (area), An (animal numbers), R (receipts) or I (income).

Box 1.A.1. Definitions of categories in the new PSE classification (cont.)

Definitions of labels

With or without current commodity production limits and/or limit to payments: defines whether or not there is a specific limitation on current commodity production (output) associated with a policy providing transfers to agriculture and whether or not there are limits to payments in the form of limits to area or animal numbers eligible for those payments. Applied in categories A – F.

With variable or fixed payment rates: Any payments is defined as subject to a variable rate where the formula determining the level of payment is triggered by a change in price, yield, net revenue or income or a change in production cost. Applied in categories A – E.

With or without input constraints: defines whether or not there are specific requirements concerning farming practices related to the programme in terms of the reduction, replacement, or withdrawal in the use of inputs or a restriction of farming practices allowed. Applied in categories A – F. The payments with input constraints are further broken down to:

- Payments conditional on compliance with basic requirements that are mandatory (*with mandatory*);
- Payments requiring specific practices going beyond basic requirements and voluntary (*with voluntary*).

With or without commodity exceptions: defines whether or not there are prohibitions upon the production of certain commodities as a condition of eligibility for payments based on non-current A/An/R/I of commodity(ies). Applied in Category E.

Based on area, animal numbers, receipts or income: defines the specific attribute (i.e. area, animal numbers, receipts or income) on which the payment is based. Applied in categories C – E.

Based on a single commodity, a group of commodities or all commodities: defines whether the payment is granted for production of a single commodity, a group of commodities or all commodities. Applied in categories A – D.

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Chapter 2

Country Focus

Chapter 2 contains the description of main policy developments and evaluation of support for each individual OECD member (with the European Union treated as one country).

Australia

The main policy development in 2009 was the implementation of *Caring for our Country*, a suite of programmes which funds environmental management of Australia's natural resources. It supports communities, farmers and other land managers to protect Australia's natural environment and sustainably produce food and fibre. *Caring for our Country* is replacing or incorporating the National Heritage Trust programmes including Landcare, Bushcare and Rivercare.

- Support to producers (%PSE) decreased from 4% in 2008 to 3% in 2009, mainly due to reduced budgetary payments. In a longer term perspective, the %PSE declined from 10% in 1986-88 to 4% in 2007-09. This is significantly below the OECD average (22%) in 2007-09.
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use without input constraints) fell from 87% in 1986-88 to 26% in 2007-09. In recent years these transfers are dominated by the Exceptional Circumstances Interest Rate Subsidy. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) increased from 11% in 1986-88 to 44% in 2007-09 in the context of a very low level of support.
- Domestic producer and consumer prices are aligned with world prices, the NPC being 1.00 since 2001. Total receipts of the farming sector (including budgetary payments) were 11% higher than they would have been at world prices in 1986-88 and 3% higher in 2007-09 (NAC).
- Transfers provided directly to commodities (SCT) represented 71% of total PSE in 1986-88 and have virtually disappeared by 2007-09. The very small transfers remaining concern rice and sugar, and were less than 1% of total PSE in 2007-09.
- Support for general services increased from 7% of total support in 1986-88 to 40% in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture in 2007-09 was 0.2% of GDP, compared with 0.7% in 1986-88.

Figure 2.1. Australia: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009

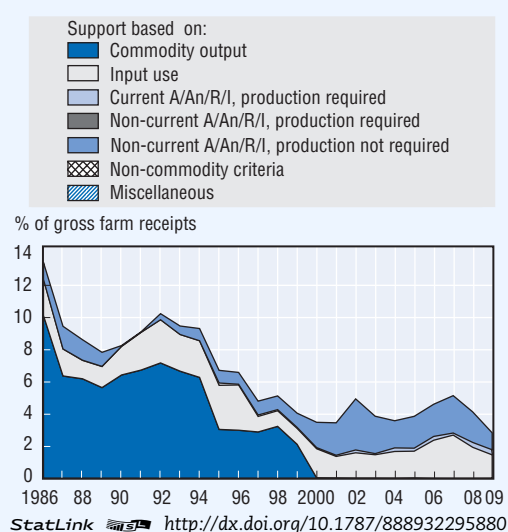
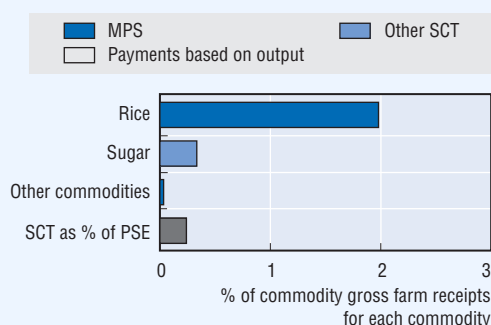


Figure 2.2. Australia: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



Note that the scale of the horizontal axis does not exceed 3%.
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Australia's agriculture sector is one of the most market oriented in OECD countries. The sector's environmental performance is a key driving force for current policies and a range of instruments is implemented to address issues related to water, land management, biodiversity, and adaptation to climate change.

Table 2.1. **Australia: Estimates of support to agriculture**
AUD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	19 888	42 774	41 206	44 812	42 304
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>68</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	7 368	22 737	23 036	22 637	22 537
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	2 026	1 733	2 153	1 856	1 188
Support based on commodity output	1 452	1	0	1	2
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>1 452</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on input use	324	863	1 119	863	606
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>220</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>116</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>270</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	0	87	36	115	110
<i>Based on receipts/income</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>110</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	250	761	979	860	445
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>151</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>294</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	20	19	18	24
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	10	4	5	4	3
Producer NPC	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Producer NAC	1.11	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.03
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	132	968	1 210	872	823
Research and development	132	611	632	584	619
Agricultural schools	0	3	0	5	5
Inspection services	0	92	87	95	95
Infrastructure	0	250	479	177	94
Marketing and promotion	0	12	13	12	10
Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	6.5	39.5	38.8	35.1	46.8
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-971	-255	-248	-256	-262
Transfers to producers from consumers	-848	-1	0	-1	-2
Other transfers from consumers	0	-7	-6	-8	-7
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	-123	-247	-242	-247	-252
Excess feed cost	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage CSE	-13	-1	-1	-1	-1
Consumer NPC	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Consumer NAC	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	2 036	2 454	3 121	2 482	1 759
Transfers from consumers	848	8	6	9	10
Transfers from taxpayers	1 188	2 453	3 121	2 481	1 757
Budget revenues	0	-7	-6	-8	-7
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	0.67	0.21	0.29	0.21	0.15
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	198	189	202	202

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Australia are: wheat, other grains, rice, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, wool, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

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Canada

Payments to producers from the AgriStability programme increased in response to a number of different factors which include falling world prices, higher expenses and lower yields in some regions. Several new disaster payments were put in place under the AgriRecovery programme, aiding livestock producers in western Canada and potato producers in Quebec. The new Canadian Agricultural Loans Act (CALA) programme replaces the Farm Improvement and Marketing Co-operative Loans Act (FIMCLA) and provides enhanced eligibility for loan guarantees to producers and agricultural co-operatives. The Tobacco Transition Program provides funding of CAD 1.05 per pound of quota to producers wishing to exit the industry.

- Support to producers (%PSE) increased to 20% in 2009, from 13% in 2008, mainly due to a rise in MPS. The %PSE fell from 36% in 1986-88 to 17% in 2007-09, slightly below the OECD average of 22%.
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) fell from 69% in 1986-88 to 60% in 2007-09. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) was negligible in 1986-88 but amounted to 11% of the PSE in 2007-09.
- In 1986-88, producer prices were 41% and consumer prices 39% above world prices (NPC). These figures fell to 11% and 19% respectively in 2007-09. Total receipts of the farming sector were 58% above what they would have been at world prices in 1986-88, and 21% in excess of revenue based on world prices in 2007-09 (NAC).
- Transfers provided directly to commodities (SCT) represented 72% of total PSE in 1986-88 and had dropped to 65% by 2007-09. The share of SCT in total PSE increased from 58% in 2007 to 71% in 2009 as world prices fell. Milk continued to be the most heavily supported commodity as measured by producer %SCT.
- Support for general services rose from 19% of the TSE 1986-88 to 27% in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture in 2007-09 was 0.66% of GDP, compared with the 1.79% share in 1986-88.

Figure 2.3. Canada: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009

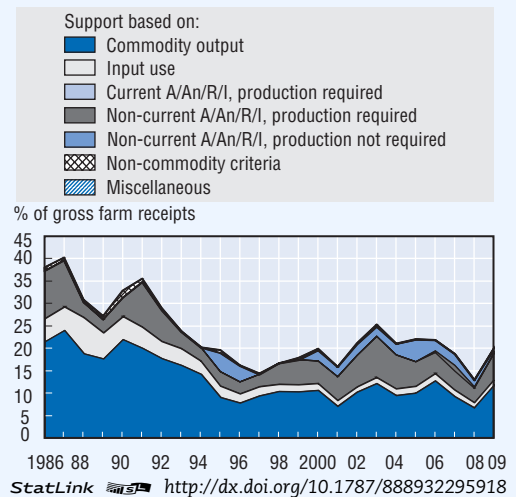
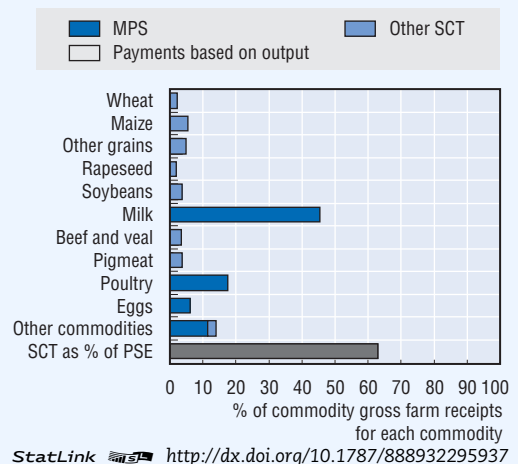


Figure 2.4. Canada: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



The higher PSE reported for Canada in 2009 resulted from the counter-cyclical nature of budgetary policies and increased MPS for milk after a significant correction in world prices for agricultural commodities. That the magnitude of disaster payments made under the AgriRecovery programme – designed to facilitate the delivery of ad-hoc disaster payments – was not larger than past ad-hoc payments is a positive development and may indicate that the AgriStability programme is working to reduce demand for such payments. Milk policy forms the largest part of SCT support and has not seen the same degree of reform as other commodities.

Table 2.2. **Canada: Estimates of support to agriculture**
CAD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	18 458	39 803	37 021	42 109	40 279
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>76</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	15 362	27 804	27 910	28 231	27 270
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	8 117	7 477	7 696	5 839	8 896
Support based on commodity output	4 758	3 965	3 759	2 999	5 137
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>4 283</i>	<i>3 964</i>	<i>3 759</i>	<i>2 996</i>	<i>5 137</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on input use	1 406	596	650	574	564
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>405</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	1 787	1 886	1 680	1 392	2 587
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>937</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>1 387</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>1 155</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>1 201</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	224	518	136	17
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	664	1 066	708	217
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>217</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	10	95	0	0	285
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>285</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	155	48	23	31	89
Percentage PSE	36	17	19	13	20
Producer NPC	1.41	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.15
Producer NAC	1.58	1.21	1.23	1.15	1.25
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	1 920	2 791	2 924	2 846	2 604
Research and development	332	459	517	388	471
Agricultural schools	274	279	320	270	247
Inspection services	327	895	963	875	848
Infrastructure	438	464	484	514	393
Marketing and promotion	549	695	639	799	645
Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	19.0	27.2	27.5	32.8	22.6
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-3 926	-4 467	-4 265	-3 334	-5 803
Transfers to producers from consumers	-4 228	-3 950	-3 748	-2 982	-5 120
Other transfers from consumers	-50	-517	-517	-352	-683
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	42	0	0	0	0
Excess feed cost	310	0	0	0	0
Percentage CSE	-26	-16	-15	-12	-21
Consumer NPC	1.39	1.19	1.18	1.13	1.27
Consumer NAC	1.35	1.19	1.18	1.13	1.27
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	10 079	10 268	10 619	8 685	11 500
Transfers from consumers	4 278	4 467	4 265	3 334	5 803
Transfers from taxpayers	5 851	6 318	6 871	5 703	6 380
Budget revenues	-50	-517	-517	-352	-683
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	1.79	0.66	0.69	0.54	0.75
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	162	159	166	162

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Canada are: wheat, maize, other grains, oilseeds, milk, beef and veal, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

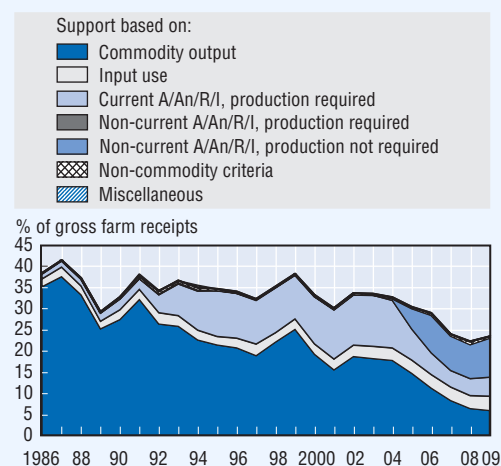
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European Union

The main policy developments in 2009 were related to crisis management, notably in the dairy sector, and to the implementation of recent reforms, including the Health Check of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) decided at the end of 2008. Member states amended their Rural Development Plans (RDPs) to use additional funds available for the following priorities: climate change, water management, renewable energy, biodiversity and related innovation, as well as restructuring the dairy sector. A compromise was found on banana and beef import regimes, ending two long-standing international trade disputes.

- Support to producers (%PSE) decreased from 39% in 1986-88 to 23% in 2007-09¹, compared to an OECD average of 22%. The increase in support to 24% of gross receipts in 2009 was entirely due to a reduction in the value of production, as in absolute terms, support decreased, mostly due to lower domestic prices.
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) in the PSE fell from 92% in 1986-88 to 34% in 2007-09. During the same period the share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) reached 39%.
- Prices received by farmers were 9% higher than those on the world market in 2007-09, compared to 71% in 1986-88 (NPC). Farm receipts were 30% higher than they would have been on the world market in 2007-09, compared to 65% in 1986-88 (NAC).
- Single Commodity Transfers (%SCT) were close to zero or less than 5% of commodity gross receipts for wheat, barley, oats, rice, oilseeds, milk, pigmeat and eggs in 2007-09. They were 10% for maize, 30% for sheepmeat, and around 35% for sugar, beef and veal, and poultrymeat. The share of total SCT in the PSE decreased from 93% in 1986-88 to 34% in 2007-09.
- The cost imposed on consumers as measured by the %CSE fell from 36% in 1986-88 to 8% in 2007-09.
- Support for general services provided to agriculture increased from 8% of total support in 1986-88 to 12% in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture as a percentage of GDP has decreased from 2.63% in 1986-88 to 0.86% in 2007-09.

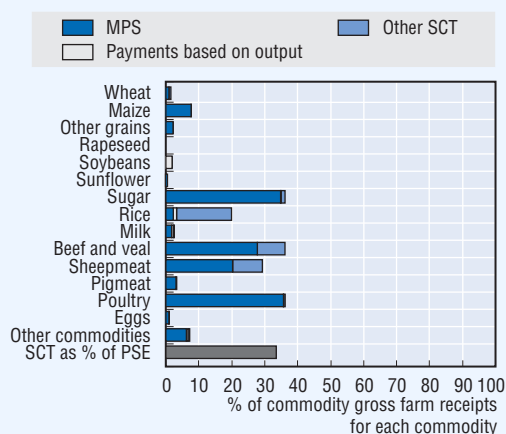
Figure 2.5. European Union: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009¹



1. EU12 for 1986-94 including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06; EU27 from 2007.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295956>

Figure 2.6. European Union: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09¹



1. Average of EU27.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932295955>

The implementation of recent reforms improved the sector's market orientation as it further reduced market intervention and protection, and increased the share of payments granted with no requirement to produce, thus allowing producers to better respond to market signals. Additional funds from modulation may increase targeting as they have to be used to target specific objectives such as a higher environmental performance of agriculture and/or competitiveness, but some sector-specific measures have the potential to maintain production.

Table 2.3. **European Union: Estimates of support to agriculture (EU27)¹**
EUR million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	211 380	326 201	327 024	347 911	303 667
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>73</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	188 226	297 215	300 561	314 083	277 002
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	88 005	91 155	93 689	92 795	86 980
Support based on commodity output	79 853	27 003	32 391	26 632	21 986
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>74 791</i>	<i>26 011</i>	<i>31 463</i>	<i>25 645</i>	<i>20 925</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>5 063</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>1 061</i>
Payments based on input use	4 565	12 512	12 380	12 657	12 498
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>4 190</i>	<i>4 409</i>	<i>4 274</i>	<i>3 888</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>2 685</i>	<i>6 438</i>	<i>6 163</i>	<i>6 433</i>	<i>6 718</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>444</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>1 008</i>	<i>1 883</i>	<i>1 808</i>	<i>1 949</i>	<i>1 892</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>25</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ² production required	3 195	15 989	15 026	16 489	16 453
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>492</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>3 063</i>	<i>15 505</i>	<i>14 536</i>	<i>16 018</i>	<i>15 961</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>12 614</i>	<i>11 582</i>	<i>13 128</i>	<i>13 134</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	192	218	191	167
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	33 342	31 970	33 633	34 424
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>33 342</i>	<i>31 970</i>	<i>33 633</i>	<i>34 424</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15 919</i>	<i>20 633</i>	<i>13 815</i>	<i>13 308</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	428	2 158	1 781	3 189	1 505
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>1 567</i>	<i>1 207</i>	<i>2 593</i>	<i>902</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>524</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>80</i>
Miscellaneous payments	-35	-42	-76	3	-52
Percentage PSE	39	23	24	22	24
Producer NPC	1.71	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.08
Producer NAC	1.65	1.30	1.32	1.29	1.31
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	8 273	12 378	11 788	13 636	11 711
Research and development	1 059	2 049	2 001	2 088	2 060
Agricultural schools	169	1 027	1 101	1 010	970
Inspection services	171	652	614	680	661
Infrastructure	1 166	4 822	4 801	5 715	3 949
Marketing and promotion	1 557	3 547	2 975	3 897	3 770
Public stockholding	4 114	236	253	195	260
Miscellaneous	38	46	44	52	41
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	8.2	11.8	11.0	12.6	11.7
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-65 589	-24 639	-30 049	-23 916	-19 952
Transfers to producers from consumers	-75 427	-25 789	-31 697	-24 745	-20 926
Other transfers from consumers	-1 501	-890	-1 417	-594	-658
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	4 442	1 518	1 789	1 424	1 340
Excess feed cost	6 897	523	1 276	0	292
Percentage CSE	-36	-8	-10	-8	-7
Consumer NPC	1.70	1.10	1.12	1.09	1.08
Consumer NAC	1.56	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.08
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	100 720	105 051	107 266	107 854	100 031
Transfers from consumers	76 928	26 679	33 114	25 339	21 584
Transfers from taxpayers	25 293	79 261	75 570	83 109	79 105
Budget revenues	-1 501	-890	-1 417	-594	-658
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	2.63	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.84
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	180	178	179	182

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. EU12 for 1986-94 including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for the European Union are: wheat, maize, other grains, rice, oilseeds, sugar, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, pigmeat, poultry, eggs, potatoes, tomatoes, plants & flowers and wine. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296583>

Iceland

Based on a six year agreement between the government and the farmers' association renewed in 2008, the support to sheepmeat producers has been simplified. New policies were implemented for young farmers as well as for those wishing to retire from age of 64 and to farmers participating in quality programmes. Decoupled payments to milk producers under the 2005 agreement continued to be implemented as well as payments to farmers participating in soil conservation and forestry programmes addressing soil erosion, promotion of sustainable land use and restoration of degraded land.

- Support to producers (%PSE) declined from 77% in 1986-88 to 53% in 2007-09. In 2007 it was 58% and continued to decrease reaching 48% in 2009. However, the level of support remains much higher than the OECD average (22%).
- The share of most distorting support (based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) fell from 94% in 1986-88 to 69% in 2007-09. The share of least distorting forms of support (not requiring production) has varied over the years and is very small, currently less than half of one percent.
- Prices received by farmers were almost twice those observed in the world markets in 2007-09, compared to four times higher in 1986-88 (NPC). Farm receipts were 2.1 times higher than they would have been at world prices in 2007-09, while they were 4.3 times higher in 1986-88 (NAC).
- The cost imposed on consumers (%CSE) fell from 70% in 1986-88 to 32% in 2007-09. In 2007-09, consumer prices were 53% higher than world prices, down from over four times higher in 1986-88 (Consumer NPC).
- Transfers provided directly to commodities (SCT) represented 94% of total PSE in 1986-88 and had increased to 95% by 2007-09. The share of Single Commodity Transfers in commodity gross receipts (%SCT) decreased for all commodities, except wool. However, they still remain high for most commodities, particularly poultry (73%).
- The share of support for general services provided to agriculture in the total support decreased from 7% in 1986-88 to 6% in 2007-09. The total support to agriculture, expressed as a share of GDP (%TSE) has fallen from 5% in 1986-88 to 1% in 2007-09.

Figure 2.7. Iceland: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009

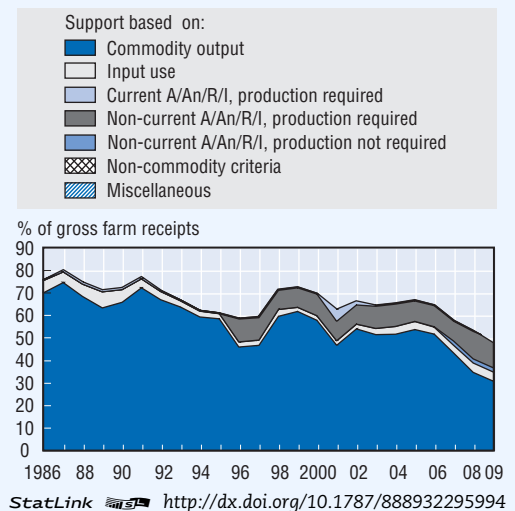
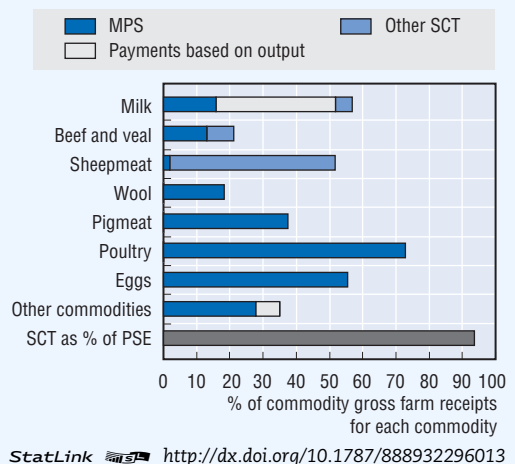


Figure 2.8. Iceland: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



The weakening of Icelandic krona during 2007-08 and its collapse in the fourth quarter of 2008 following the financial crisis, led to a significant increase in border prices that persisted throughout 2009. As a consequence market price support continued to decrease and contributed to a further decrease in the overall measured support to producers, expressed as percentage of gross farm receipts. While the current policy mix remains dominated by production and trade distorting measures, recently implemented policies are shifting towards more decoupled forms of support.

Table 2.4. **Iceland: Estimates of support to agriculture**
ISK million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	9 644	19 443	18 464	19 932	19 932
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>87</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	8 388	17 703	17 036	18 037	18 037
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	7 896	15 225	15 331	16 124	14 221
Support based on commodity output	7 312	10 416	11 535	10 495	9 217
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>7 246</i>	<i>5 827</i>	<i>7 194</i>	<i>5 882</i>	<i>4 405</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>4 589</i>	<i>4 341</i>	<i>4 612</i>	<i>4 812</i>
Payments based on input use	536	1 118	902	1 249	1 204
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>488</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>555</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	0	524	493	538	542
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>542</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	3 110	2 382	3 728	3 220
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	48	0	0	0	0
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	57	19	115	38
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	77	53	58	53	48
Producer NPC	4.22	1.84	2.09	1.79	1.63
Producer NAC	4.34	2.14	2.36	2.15	1.92
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	731	1 002	991	983	1 033
Research and development	140	121	99	127	136
Agricultural schools	47	0	0	0	0
Inspection services	40	333	216	346	437
Infrastructure	91	55	54	56	55
Marketing and promotion	54	169	349	92	65
Public stockholding	359	325	273	362	340
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	6.9	6.1	6.0	5.6	6.6
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-4 566	-5 611	-6 990	-5 623	-4 221
Transfers to producers from consumers	-6 421	-5 876	-7 165	-5 923	-4 540
Other transfers from consumers	-51	-67	-119	-48	-35
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	1 906	332	293	348	354
Excess feed cost	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage CSE	-70	-32	-42	-32	-24
Consumer NPC	4.44	1.53	1.75	1.49	1.34
Consumer NAC	3.50	1.50	1.72	1.47	1.31
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	10 533	16 559	16 616	17 454	15 608
Transfers from consumers	6 472	5 943	7 284	5 970	4 575
Transfers from taxpayers	4 112	10 684	9 451	11 531	11 068
Budget revenues	-51	-67	-119	-48	-35
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	5.01	1.16	1.28	1.18	1.05
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	380	342	382	415

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Iceland are: milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, wool, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

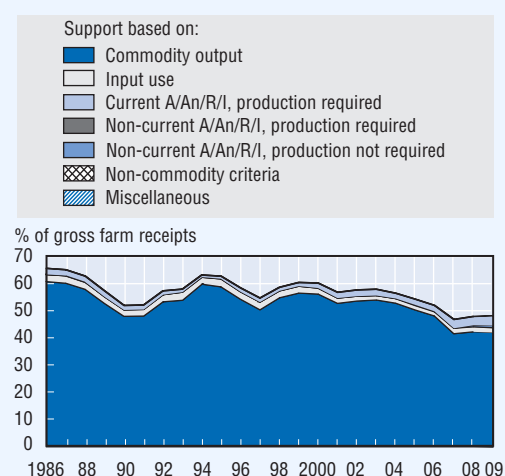
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Japan

In 2009, the policy to divert rice production to other crop (such as wheat and soybean) was strengthened through increasing the diversion payments. The government also implemented new measure to promote the production of rice for alternative demand (such as food processing and feed use) through diversion payments and financial assistance. In addition, major revision was made to the legal framework for farmland use to promote the efficient use of land through tenancy transaction. The restriction to acquire land use rights is revised to promote new entrants to the farm sector. The land conversion regulation was tightened to minimise the losses of agricultural land.

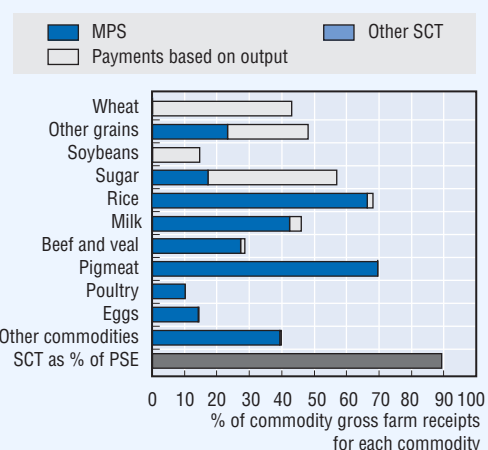
- Support to producers (%PSE) has declined from 64% in 1986-88 to 47% in 2007-09, but remains more than twice the OECD average. In 2008 and 2009, the %PSE remained stable at 48%.
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) fell from almost 95% of the PSE in 1986-88 to 90% in 2007-09. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) is less than 1%.
- Prices received by farmers were around 2.7 times higher than those in world markets in 1986-88 and 1.7 times higher in 2007-09 (NPC). Farm receipts were 1.9 times higher than they would have been at world prices in 2007-09, compared to 2.8 times higher in 1986-88 (NAC).
- Rice continued to be the most heavily supported commodity as measured by producer SCT and accounted for 32% of the total SCT in 2007-09. The share of total SCT in total PSE declined from 93% in 1986-88 to 89% in 2007-09.
- The cost imposed on consumers, as measured by the %CSE, declined from 62% in 1986-88 to 41% in 2007-09.
- Support for general services increased from 15% in 1986-88 to 20% of total support in 2007-09. However, the budget cut for infrastructure led to the reduction of GSSE by 15% in 2009.
- Total support to agriculture in 2007-09 was 1.1% of GDP, much lower compared to the 2.4% share in 1986-88.

Figure 2.9. Japan: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009



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Figure 2.10. Japan: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



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Overall, only very modest steps were taken in reducing the most production and trade distorting policies and allowing greater role for market signals. The introduction of direct payments for “core” farmers based on income and historical planted area contributed to some reduction in the share of single commodity transfer. However, the level of support is still amongst the highest in OECD countries.

Table 2.5. **Japan: Estimates of support to agriculture**
JPY billion

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	10 610	8 452	8 504	8 434	8 416
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>66</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	14 298	11 997	12 156	11 632	12 204
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	7 267	4 303	4 239	4 321	4 350
Support based on commodity output	6 740	3 806	3 781	3 827	3 810
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>6 519</i>	<i>3 650</i>	<i>3 617</i>	<i>3 668</i>	<i>3 666</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>144</i>
Payments based on input use	299	160	173	157	149
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	0	54	13	64	84
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	228	284	271	272	308
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>308</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>182</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	64	47	46	48	48
Producer NPC	2.65	1.79	1.77	1.80	1.80
Producer NAC	2.78	1.90	1.87	1.91	1.92
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	1 267	1 093	1 177	1 133	968
Research and development	46	88	90	87	86
Agricultural schools	29	40	42	41	38
Inspection services	8	11	10	11	11
Infrastructure	1 090	901	988	932	784
Marketing and promotion	22	9	2	17	7
Public stockholding	43	19	19	20	19
Miscellaneous	29	25	26	26	23
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	14.9	20.2	21.7	20.8	18.2
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-8 910	-4 920	-4 852	-4 840	-5 068
Transfers to producers from consumers	-6 422	-3 651	-3 616	-3 669	-3 667
Other transfers from consumers	-2 483	-1 275	-1 241	-1 177	-1 407
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	-16	2	2	2	2
Excess feed cost	11	3	3	3	3
Percentage CSE	-62	-41	-40	-42	-42
Consumer NPC	2.66	1.70	1.67	1.71	1.71
Consumer NAC	2.65	1.70	1.66	1.71	1.71
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	8 519	5 398	5 417	5 456	5 321
Transfers from consumers	8 906	4 926	4 857	4 846	5 074
Transfers from taxpayers	2 096	1 747	1 801	1 787	1 654
Budget revenues	-2 483	-1 275	-1 241	-1 177	-1 407
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	2.39	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.11
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	96	97	96	96

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Japan are: wheat, other grains, rice, sugar, milk, beef and veal, pigmeat, poultry, eggs, apples, cabbage, cucumbers, grapes, mandarins, pears, spinach, strawberries and Welsh onions. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296621>

Korea

Although there were no substantial policy changes implemented in 2009, an agricultural policy reform framework was presented by a council for the modernization of Korean agriculture, where policy makers and stakeholders agreed on more market orientation as well as promoting more environmentally friendly practices. Policy initiatives centred on links between primary agriculture and the development of the food industry, as well as support to precision farming practices with lower uses of fertilisers. A country of origin labelling scheme was applied to every restaurant serving beef, pork meat, chicken meat, rice and Kimchi. A farm machine leasing programme was expanded to reduce costs of capital for farmers.

- Support to producers (%PSE) increased from 46% in 2008 to 52% in 2009, mainly due to the rise of MPS as international price dropped. The %PSE declined from 68% in 1986-88 to 52% in 2007-09. However, it remains 2.4 times higher than the OECD average.
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) fell slightly from 99% of the PSE in 1986-88 to 91% in 2007-09. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) was 3% in 2007-09. This reflects a newly introduced fixed payment for paddy fields in 2005 (no such payments existed in 1986-88).
- Prices received by farmers in 1986-88 were three times higher than those on the world market. By 2007-09, this gap decreased to two times (NPC). The difference between domestic farm receipts and what they would have been at international market prices decreased from 3.1 times in 1986-88 to 2.1 times in 2007-09 (NAC).
- The costs imposed on consumers as measured by the %CSE fell from 64% in 1986-88 to 46% in 2007-09. Consumers still paid on average nearly double the border price for agricultural commodities in 2007-09 (NPC).
- Transfers provided directly to commodities (SCT) represented 99% of the total PSE in 1986-88 and slightly decreased to 92% by 2007-09. The %SCT varied from 18% for eggs to 81% for soybean. It was 66% for pig meat, around 50% for rice, barley, and milk and less than 40% for beef and poultry meat.
- The share of support for general services increased slightly from 8% in 1986-88 to 14% of total support in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture was 2.4% of GDP in 2007-09. This is about one third of the share in 1986-88 (8.8%).

Figure 2.11. Korea: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009

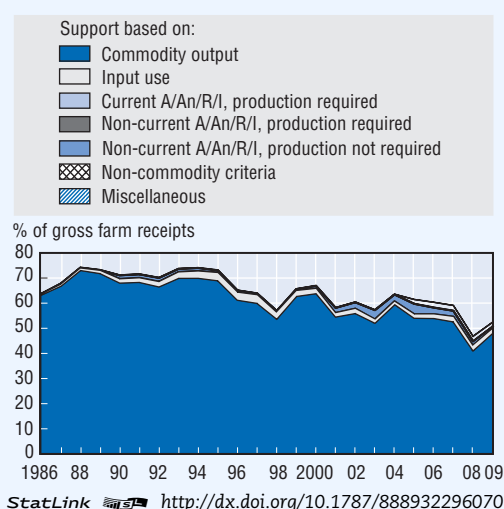
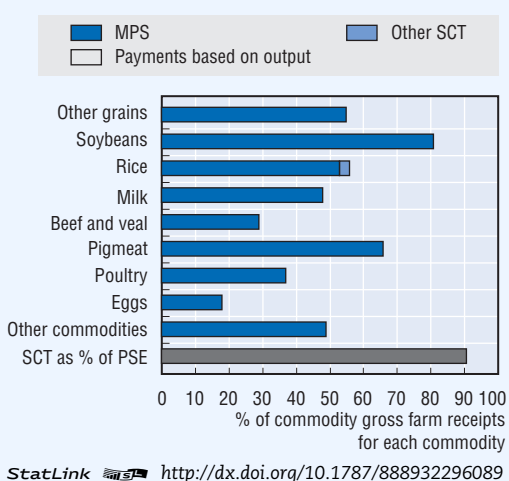


Figure 2.12. Korea: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



Overall the level of producer support has declined, but remains relatively high. Single commodity transfers remain by far the most significant component of support, and are mainly provided through price support. In recent years, direct payment programmes have been introduced to support farmer's income.

Table 2.6. **Korea: Estimates of support to agriculture**

KRW billion

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	13 624	38 176	34 685	38 470	41 374
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>56</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	14 367	49 615	47 489	48 134	53 222
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	9 321	20 909	21 562	18 832	22 334
Support based on commodity output	9 226	18 769	19 242	16 539	20 527
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>9 226</i>	<i>18 769</i>	<i>19 242</i>	<i>16 539</i>	<i>20 527</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Payments based on input use</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>733</i>
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>325</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>331</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Payments based on current A/An/R/I,¹ production required</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>410</i>
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>358</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>664</i>
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>664</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Payments based on non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	68	52	58	46	52
Producer NPC	3.10	1.99	2.25	1.75	1.98
Producer NAC	3.14	2.11	2.40	1.86	2.07
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	845	3 315	3 404	3 197	3 344
Research and development	52	776	724	798	804
Agricultural schools	5	117	99	116	137
Inspection services	21	126	145	118	116
Infrastructure	374	1 818	1 892	1 733	1 828
Marketing and promotion	0	54	43	57	62
Public stockholding	394	424	501	374	396
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	8.3	13.7	13.6	14.5	13.0
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-9 105	-22 752	-24 127	-19 436	-24 692
Transfers to producers from consumers	-8 984	-18 680	-19 242	-16 270	-20 527
Other transfers from consumers	-181	-4 125	-4 931	-3 222	-4 222
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	59	53	46	56	57
Excess feed cost	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage CSE	-64	-46	-51	-40	-46
Consumer NPC	2.76	1.86	2.04	1.68	1.87
Consumer NAC	2.75	1.86	2.03	1.68	1.87
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	10 225	24 277	25 012	22 085	25 735
Transfers from consumers	9 164	22 805	24 173	19 492	24 749
Transfers from taxpayers	1 241	5 598	5 770	5 814	5 208
Budget revenues	-181	-4 125	-4 931	-3 222	-4 222
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	8.75	2.39	2.57	2.16	2.44
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	250	243	250	257

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Korea are: other grains, garlic, red pepper, chinese cabbage, rice, soybean, milk, beef and veal, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296640>

Mexico

A new legislation was passed in 2009 establishing new rules for PROCAMPO that, according to the Sectoral Programme 2007-12, will continue until 2012. These payments based on historical area will have a higher rate for small producers. There will also be a revision of the PROCAMPO register of land to improve the quality of the information.

- Support to producers (%PSE) increased from 12% in 2008 to 13% in 2009 due to a rise in MPS. In a longer term perspective, the %PSE has declined from 28% in 1991-93 to 12% in 2007-09. It remains well below the OECD average (22%).
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) fell from 92% in 1991-93 to 50% in 2007-09. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) reached 17% in 2007-09 due to the PROCAMPO and PROGAN programmes. There were no similar programmes in 1991-93.
- Prices received by farmers in 2007-09 were 5% higher than those received in the world market, compared to 34% in 1991-93 (NPC). The difference between domestic farm receipts and what they would have been at world market prices decreased from 40% in 1991-93 to 14% in 2007-09 (NAC).
- The cost to consumers as measured by the %CSE were 4% in 2007/09 as compared with 24% in 1991-93.
- Transfers provided directly to commodities (SCT) represented 84% of total PSE in 1991-93 and had dropped to 44% in 2007-09. The %SCT was highest for sugar (21%) poultry (12%) and wheat (11%).
- Support for general services increased slightly from 11% in 1991-93 to 12% in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture in 2007-09 declined to 0.8% of GDP, from 2.6% in 1991-93.

Figure 2.13. Mexico: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1991-2009

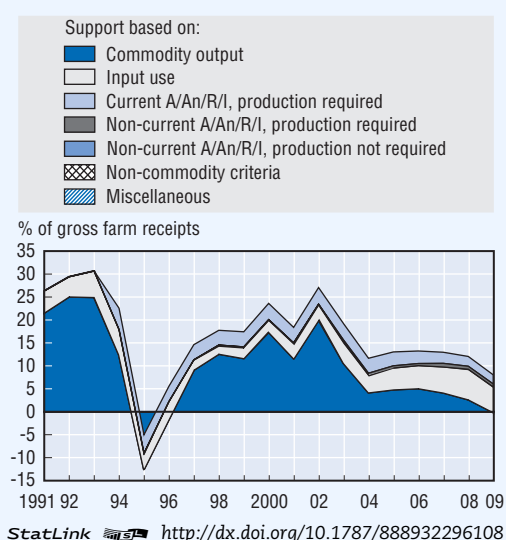
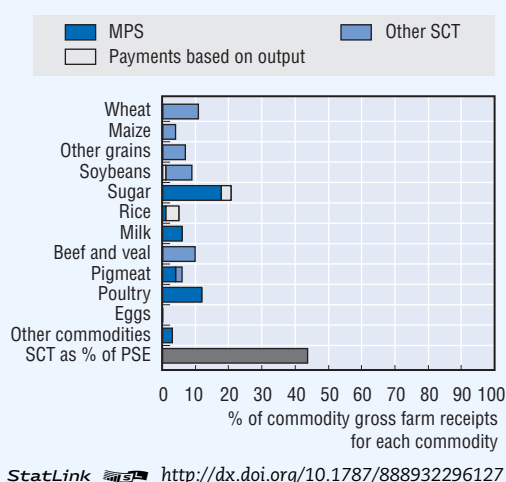


Figure 2.14. Mexico: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



Mexico has re-oriented its agricultural policies in the last two decades, away from trade restrictions and market interventions towards more decoupled payments. At the same time, support levels have significantly fallen. However in the last decade support to variable inputs has rapidly increased, and in the last three years, expenditure on a price hedging programme has expanded rapidly.

Table 2.7. **Mexico: Estimates of support to agriculture**

MXN million

	1991-93	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	86 539	525 322	470 260	528 995	576 710
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>67</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	82 475	587 452	523 819	628 270	610 268
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	25 995	71 988	66 870	70 487	78 606
Support based on commodity output	21 540	21 986	21 910	16 290	27 759
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>21 380</i>	<i>20 232</i>	<i>20 034</i>	<i>13 786</i>	<i>26 875</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1 754</i>	<i>1 876</i>	<i>2 504</i>	<i>883</i>
Payments based on input use	4 445	32 998	28 161	37 083	33 751
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>2 296</i>	<i>14 085</i>	<i>11 325</i>	<i>16 343</i>	<i>14 586</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>1 680</i>	<i>13 584</i>	<i>10 884</i>	<i>15 419</i>	<i>14 450</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>5 329</i>	<i>5 952</i>	<i>5 321</i>	<i>4 714</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	10	820	432	1 143	886
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>1 143</i>	<i>886</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	3 873	4 059	3 661	3 900
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	12 310	12 309	12 310	12 311
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12 310</i>	<i>12 309</i>	<i>12 310</i>	<i>12 311</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	28	12	13	12	13
Producer NPC	1.34	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.05
Producer NAC	1.40	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	3 407	10 483	10 727	10 418	10 305
Research and development	339	1 597	1 890	1 346	1 554
Agricultural schools	550	3 068	2 868	3 098	3 239
Inspection services	0	2 103	2 758	2 298	1 252
Infrastructure	809	2 367	1 363	2 380	3 357
Marketing and promotion	322	1 300	1 800	1 247	852
Public stockholding	1 210	1	0	1	2
Miscellaneous	177	49	49	48	50
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	10.6	11.9	12.8	11.9	11.0
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-19 400	-18 142	-20 384	-10 268	-23 773
Transfers to producers from consumers	-21 871	-19 657	-18 988	-13 109	-26 874
Other transfers from consumers	-770	-4 330	-7 300	-3 771	-1 919
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	2 629	5 844	5 902	6 611	5 019
Excess feed cost	612	1	2	0	1
Percentage CSE	-24	-3	-4	-2	-4
Consumer NPC	1.38	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.05
Consumer NAC	1.32	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.04
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	32 032	88 315	83 499	87 516	93 930
Transfers from consumers	22 642	23 987	26 288	16 880	28 793
Transfers from taxpayers	10 160	68 658	64 510	74 407	67 056
Budget revenues	-770	-4 330	-7 300	-3 771	-1 919
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	2.64	0.75	0.75	0.72	0.79
GDP deflator 1991-93 = 100	100	638	602	642	670

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Mexico are: wheat, maize, other grains, coffee beans, tomatoes, rice, oilseeds, sugar, milk, beef and veal, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296659>

New Zealand

Recent policy initiatives in New Zealand relate to sustainable development and natural resource management issues, including water management, climate change and biosecurity control. In 2009, a Primary Growth Partnership was launched in which government and industry co-finance certain programmes of research and innovation to boost the economic growth and sustainability of primary and food sectors. The Sustainable Farming Fund provided financial grants to 70 community-led projects for the efficient use of water and land in 2009.

- Support to producers (%PSE) was 1% in 2007-09, down from 10% in 1986-88 and has been the lowest in the OECD since the agricultural reforms in the mid-1980s. The %PSE fell from 0.6% in 2008 to 0.4% in 2009, mostly due to reduced Market Price Support for poultry resulting from stronger international prices.
- The share of most distorting forms of support (based on commodity output and non-constrained use of inputs) in the PSE increased from 19% in 1986-88 to 63% in 2007-09. However, this development is in the context of a very low level of support.
- Producer %SCT by commodity was 12% for poultry, 6% for egg and zero for all the other commodities in 2007-09.
- The cost to consumers, as measured by the %CSE, was 2% in 2007-09 (6% in 1986-88).
- Support for general services provided to agriculture as a share of total support increased between 1986-88 and 2007-09, from 21% to 76%. This support consists mainly of basic research, the control of pests and diseases, and flood control.
- Total support to agriculture as a share of GDP is the lowest among the OECD countries at 0.2%, which is less than one-seventh of the share in 1986-88.

Figure 2.15. **New Zealand: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009**

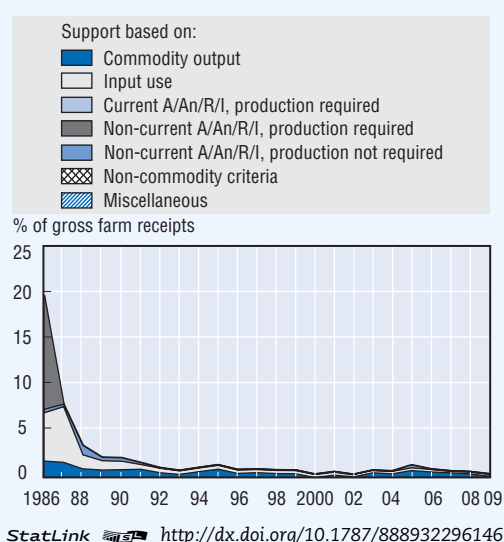
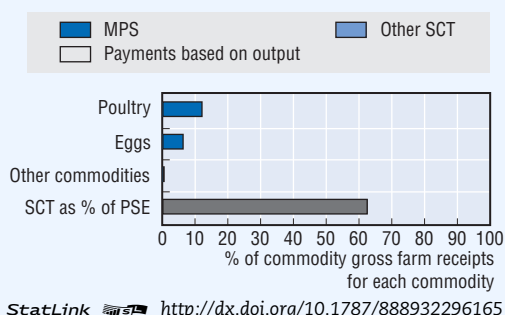


Figure 2.16. **New Zealand: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09**



New Zealand's agriculture is a market and export-oriented sector and domestic prices of agricultural products are aligned with world market prices. The level of support is the lowest among OECD countries and most of policy measures are sector-wide general services to agriculture for resource management and biosecurity.

Table 2.8. **New Zealand: Estimates of support to agriculture**

NZD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	6 860	17 365	19 747	16 733	15 614
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>72</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	1 683	3 547	3 767	3 662	3 212
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	781	95	132	98	55
Support based on commodity output	110	64	102	67	23
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on input use	314	30	29	31	30
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	42	1	1	1	1
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	315	0	0	0	1
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	0	0	0	0
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	10	1	1	1	0
Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00
Producer NAC	1.12	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	203	306	296	316	305
Research and development	102	84	92	90	70
Agricultural schools	0	25	23	26	26
Inspection services	54	112	103	113	120
Infrastructure	47	85	78	87	89
Marketing and promotion	0	0	0	0	0
Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	20.6	76.3	69.2	76.3	84.8
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-105	-63	-97	-69	-24
Transfers to producers from consumers	-102	-62	-97	-66	-23
Other transfers from consumers	-3	-1	0	-3	-1
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	0	0	0	0	0
Excess feed cost	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage CSE	-6	-2	-3	-2	-1
Consumer NPC	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01
Consumer NAC	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	984	401	427	414	360
Transfers from consumers	105	63	97	69	24
Transfers from taxpayers	882	338	330	348	337
Budget revenues	-3	-1	0	-3	-1
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	1.63	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.20
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	172	167	173	176

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for New Zealand are: wheat, maize, other grains, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, wool, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296678>

Norway

While there were no significant changes in the overall policy framework, lower international prices led to increased market price support in 2009 relative to 2008. Key policy developments in 2009 included: increased support to climate change related measures such as reduced tillage, better use of natural fertilizer, reduced emissions of methane and increased carbon sequestration; removal of the target price for beef; introduction of a quota rental scheme for milk.

- Support to producers (%PSE) increased from 60% in 2008 to 66% in 2009, mainly due to a rise in MPS. The %PSE declined from 70% in 1986-88 to 61% in 2007-09. This is significantly above the average for OECD (22%) in 2007-09.
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use without input constraints) fell from 78% in 1986-88 to 53% in 2007-09. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) is very low, ranging from 0% to 0.2% in most years.
- Domestic producer and consumer prices were 3-4 times higher than world prices in 1986-88, compared to just over 2 times higher in 2007-09 (NPC). Total receipts of the farming sector (including budgetary payments) were 3.3 times higher than they would have been at world prices in 1986-88 and 3 times higher in 2007-09 (NAC).
- The cost imposed on consumers as measured by the %CSE fell from 55% in 1986-88 to 42% in 2007-09.
- Transfers provided directly to commodities (SCT) represented 72% of total PSE in 1986-88 and 55% in 2007-09. Milk and beef account for nearly half of these transfers.
- Support for general services increased from 4% of total support in 1986-88 to 9% in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture in 2007-09 was 1% of GDP, compared with 3.5% in 1986-88.

Figure 2.17. Norway: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009

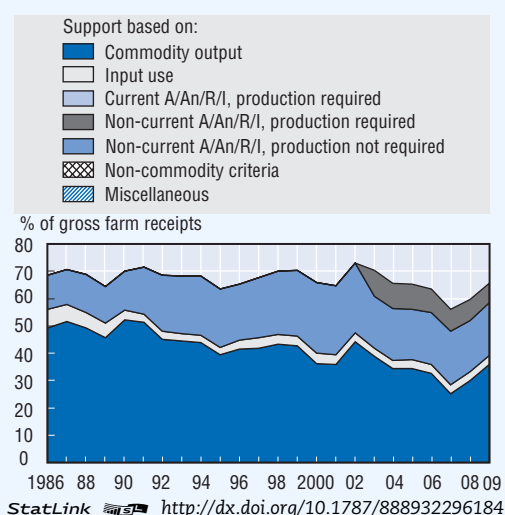
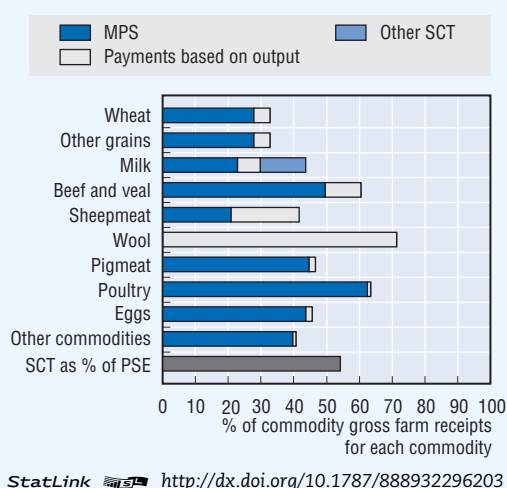


Figure 2.18. Norway: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



The level of support to agriculture has declined since 1986-88, but remains amongst the highest in OECD countries. While there has been some progress in reducing the most production and trade-distorting policy measures, these continue to make up more than half of support to the sector. The opening of the milk quota rental market in 2009 will increase flexibility in production, as farmers can lease surplus quota to those who would like to increase production.

Table 2.9. **Norway: Estimates of support to agriculture**
NOK million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	17 354	21 896	20 463	22 286	22 938
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>79</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	17 899	22 796	21 623	22 696	24 068
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	19 078	20 683	18 088	20 617	23 345
Support based on commodity output	13 780	10 402	8 124	10 334	12 747
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>9 177</i>	<i>8 835</i>	<i>6 736</i>	<i>8 693</i>	<i>11 076</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>4 603</i>	<i>1 567</i>	<i>1 388</i>	<i>1 641</i>	<i>1 671</i>
Payments based on input use	1 721	1 139	1 021	1 173	1 222
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>701</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>435</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	3 577	6 482	6 284	6 389	6 774
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>852</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>3 577</i>	<i>5 634</i>	<i>5 451</i>	<i>5 529</i>	<i>5 922</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>537</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	2 614	2 613	2 674	2 553
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	0	0	0	0
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	47	45	46	49
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	70	61	57	60	66
Producer NPC	4.03	1.89	1.68	1.83	2.18
Producer NAC	3.33	2.60	2.32	2.52	2.97
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	848	2 063	1 925	2 001	2 262
Research and development	472	902	844	887	976
Agricultural schools	0	0	0	0	0
Inspection services	33	288	317	249	297
Infrastructure	133	286	263	286	308
Marketing and promotion	210	75	63	86	75
Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	512	437	493	605
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	4.0	8.9	9.4	8.7	8.7
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-9 050	-9 389	-7 578	-8 950	-11 640
Transfers to producers from consumers	-11 289	-9 355	-7 398	-9 066	-11 602
Other transfers from consumers	-960	-559	-580	-381	-715
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	1 522	456	451	456	463
Excess feed cost	1 677	69	-50	41	214
Percentage CSE	-55	-42	-36	-40	-49
Consumer NPC	3.18	1.78	1.58	1.71	2.05
Consumer NAC	2.24	1.73	1.56	1.67	1.97
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	21 448	23 202	20 463	23 074	26 069
Transfers from consumers	12 249	9 914	7 979	9 447	12 317
Transfers from taxpayers	10 159	13 847	13 065	14 007	14 468
Budget revenues	-960	-559	-580	-381	-715
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	3.49	0.96	0.90	0.91	1.07
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	223	212	233	224

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Norway are: wheat, other grains, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, wool, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296697>

Switzerland

In 2009, key elements of the Agricultural Policy Reform (AP 2011) governing agricultural policy for the period 2008-11 were implemented, such as further reduction of expenditures for market support and their reallocation in the form of direct payments. The payments for the dairy sector were reduced, while the direct payments for roughage-consuming animals were increased, as well as the payments for animals in mountain areas and summer pasturing. In April 2009 the milk quota system was totally abolished following a 3 year transition period. From July 2009, import levies on grains and animal feed were further reduced.

- Support to producers (%PSE) increased from 57% in 2008 to 63% in 2009. In a longer term, the %PSE declined from 76% in 1986-88 to 58% in 2007-09. However, it remains 2.5 times higher than the OECD average (22%).
- The share of most distorting transfers (based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) fell from almost 90% of the PSE in 1986-88 to 52% in 2007-09. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) reached 22% in 2007-09 (no such payments in 1986-88).
- In 1986-88, average producer and consumer prices at the farm gate were 4.5 times greater than world prices, while by 2007-09 they were just 70% above world prices (NPC). Consequently, the implicit tax on consumers decreased from 72% to 40% (%CSE). Overall, the total receipts of the farming sector (including budgetary payments) were over 4 times higher than they would have been at world prices in 1986-88 and 2.4 times higher in 2007-09 (NAC).
- Transfers provided directly to commodities (SCT) represented 86% of total PSE in 1986-88 and had dropped to a half by 2007-09. In 2007-09, the %SCT varied from 18% of commodity gross receipts for wheat and maize to 76% for poultry. The commodities with the highest relative levels of support provided through single commodity transfers were poultry, eggs and rapeseed (all above 60%).
- Support for general services increased slightly from 7% in 1986-88 to 8% of total support in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture in 2007-09 was 1.3% of GDP, much lower compared with the 3.8% share in 1986-88.

Figure 2.19. **Switzerland: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009**

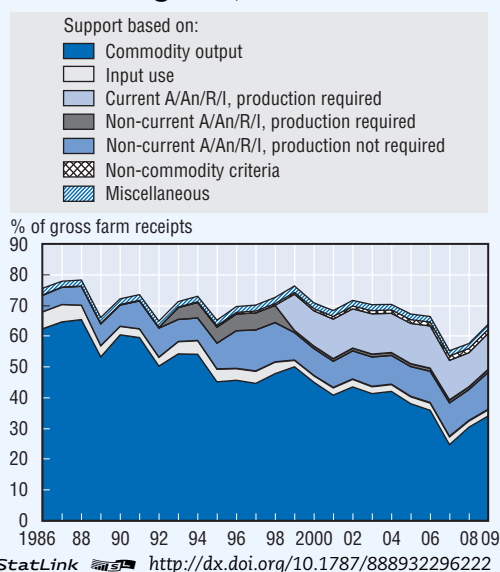
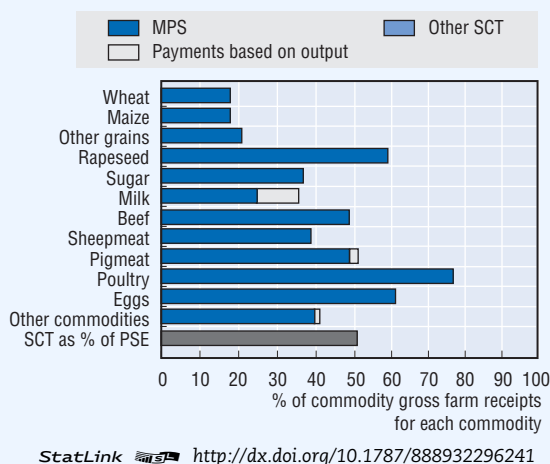


Figure 2.20. **Switzerland: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09**



The gradual move from market price support policies to direct payments continued within the implementation of the AP 2011. The elimination of the milk quota system will contribute to improve the market orientation of the sector. The level of support increased in 2009 mainly due to an increased gap between domestic and border prices (although the fall in world commodity prices played a large part), but also due to increased budgetary spending. Overall, the most production and trade distorting policies still represent around one half of the PSE and overall support remains high (2.5 times the OECD average).

Table 2.10. **Switzerland: Estimates of support to agriculture**
CHF million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	9 482	7 348	6 880	7 851	7 311
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>71</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	11 661	8 863	8 487	9 544	8 556
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	8 335	6 193	5 551	6 285	6 743
Support based on commodity output	6 918	3 150	2 503	3 337	3 611
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>6 876</i>	<i>2 862</i>	<i>2 214</i>	<i>3 042</i>	<i>3 332</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>280</i>
<i>Payments based on input use</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>207</i>
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>113</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	612	1 171	1 114	1 117	1 283
<i>Based on receipts/income</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>1 171</i>	<i>1 114</i>	<i>1 117</i>	<i>1 283</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>1 160</i>	<i>1 103</i>	<i>1 106</i>	<i>1 271</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	28	95	91	92	101
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	1 236	1 283	1 201	1 225
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1 236</i>	<i>1 283</i>	<i>1 201</i>	<i>1 225</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	143	139	150	140
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	216	175	173	176	176
Percentage PSE	76	58	54	57	63
Producer NPC	4.57	1.71	1.56	1.70	1.86
Producer NAC	4.20	2.40	2.19	2.31	2.69
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	688	533	476	566	558
Research and development	135	94	86	97	98
Agricultural schools	38	71	18	97	98
Inspection services	14	11	11	11	11
Infrastructure	137	88	92	89	83
Marketing and promotion	45	54	54	54	55
Public stockholding	103	41	42	43	39
Miscellaneous	216	174	173	175	175
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	6.8	7.9	7.8	8.2	7.6
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-7 609	-3 515	-3 003	-3 799	-3 742
Transfers to producers from consumers	-7 097	-2 827	-2 274	-3 017	-3 189
Other transfers from consumers	-1 975	-790	-873	-877	-621
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	1 089	61	90	74	20
Excess feed cost	374	41	55	20	47
Percentage CSE	-72	-40	-36	-40	-44
Consumer NPC	4.52	1.69	1.59	1.69	1.80
Consumer NAC	3.57	1.67	1.56	1.67	1.78
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	10 113	6 788	6 117	6 925	7 321
Transfers from consumers	9 072	3 617	3 147	3 894	3 810
Transfers from taxpayers	3 016	3 961	3 843	3 908	4 132
Budget revenues	-1 975	-790	-873	-877	-621
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	3.77	1.28	1.17	1.28	1.37
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	139	137	140	141

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Switzerland are: wheat, maize, other grains, oilseeds, sugar, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296716>

Turkey

Implementation of the Agricultural Law, which intends to bring Turkey's agricultural policies into line with those of the European Union, continues and new legislation is under consideration to enhance the institutional capacity of the public sector as envisaged in the EU legislation. The Rural Development Programme and a wider set of investment support activities have been continued.

- Support to producers (%PSE) increased by one percentage point to 37% in 2009, compared to 2008, combining an increase in MPS and reduced budgetary payments. In a longer term perspective, it increased from 20% in 1986-88 to 34% in 2007-09, which is higher than the OECD average.
- While the most distorting policies (support based on commodity output and variable input-based payments without input constraints) accounted for almost all of the producer support in 1986-88, in 2007-09 it accounted for 89%. The share of the least distorting support (payments which place no requirement to produce) accounted for 3% in 2007-09. Reductions of the most distorting forms of support have been offset by increases in the Direct Income Support payment, although these have been phased out in 2009. In 2009, payments based on output also increased, particularly for milk, maize and sunflower.
- Prices received by farmers in 2007-09 were about 38% higher than those received on the world market. They were 21% higher during 1986-88 (NPC).
- The share of single commodity transfers increased from 78% of producer support in 1986-88 to 86% in 2007-09. Single Commodity Transfers were 72% for milk and 40% for barley and other grains.
- The cost imposed on consumers, as measured by the %CSE, increased from 25% in 1986-88 to 38% in 2007-09. Consumers paid prices in 2007-09 that were 38% higher than world prices, as compared to 25% in 1986-88 (NPC).
- Support for general services provided to agriculture decreased from 10% of total support in 1986-88 to 5% in 2007-09. The share of total support to agriculture in GDP in 2007-09 remained almost unchanged, at around 3.6%, compared the 1986-88 period.

Figure 2.21. Turkey: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009

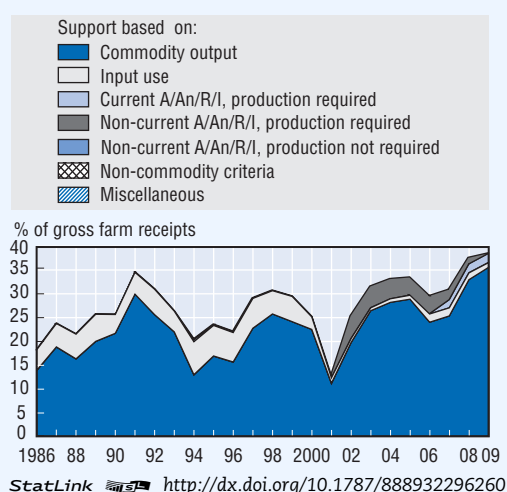
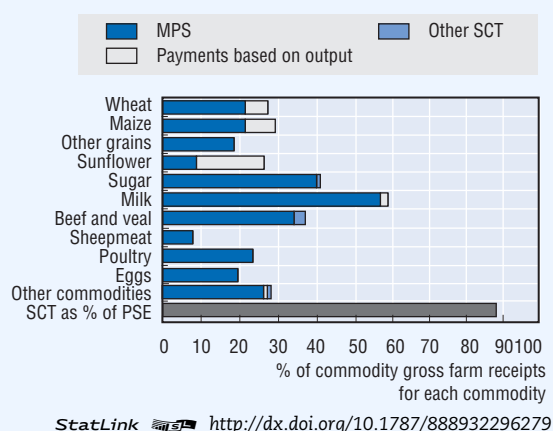


Figure 2.22. Turkey: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09



Overall, the phasing out of support based on non-current area that do not require production and the increase in market price support but payments based on current area are a step backwards to more distorting forms of support, which undermine ongoing reform efforts.

Table 2.11. Turkey: Estimates of support to agriculture
New Turkish Lira, TRY million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	18	84 376	75 150	87 576	90 403
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>59</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	15	78 316	69 305	80 084	85 558
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	4	30 876	24 062	33 604	34 964
Support based on commodity output	3	27 176	19 729	29 497	32 303
<i>Market Price Support</i>	3	25 459	17 895	27 848	30 632
<i>Payments based on output</i>	0	1 718	1 834	1 649	1 671
Payments based on input use	1	1 180	1 342	1 289	908
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	1	352	258	347	452
<i>with input constraints</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	0	763	1 009	868	412
<i>with input constraints</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	0	65	76	74	45
<i>with input constraints</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	0	1 593	1 348	1 679	1 751
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	0	48	32	49	65
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	0	1 544	1 317	1 630	1 687
<i>with input constraints</i>	0	4	2	5	4
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	927	1 642	1 139	1
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	0	927	1 642	1 139	1
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	20	34	30	36	37
Producer NPC	1.21	1.38	1.23	1.51	1.40
Producer NAC	1.25	1.52	1.42	1.56	1.58
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	0	1 602	798	1 391	2 615
Research and development	0	41	38	40	44
Agricultural schools	0	0	0	0	0
Inspection services	0	67	66	71	66
Infrastructure	0	3	8	0	0
Marketing and promotion	0	1 487	677	1 281	2 505
Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	3	10	0	0
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	7.7	4.9	3.2	4.0	7.0
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-3	-20 974	-12 424	-27 637	-22 860
Transfers to producers from consumers	-3	-21 163	-12 363	-27 933	-23 192
Other transfers from consumers	0	-320	-572	-288	-101
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	0	0	0	0	0
Excess feed cost	0	509	511	584	432
Percentage CSE	-19	-26	-18	-35	-27
Consumer NPC	1.25	1.38	1.23	1.54	1.37
Consumer NAC	1.23	1.37	1.22	1.53	1.36
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	4	32 478	24 860	34 996	37 578
Transfers from consumers	3	21 483	12 935	28 221	23 292
Transfers from taxpayers	1	11 315	12 497	7 063	14 386
Budget revenues	0	-320	-572	-288	-101
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	3.72	3.56	2.95	3.68	3.97
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	359 722	326 453	364 574	388 138

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Turkey are: wheat, maize, other grains, oilseeds, sugar, potatoes, tomatoes, grape, apple, cotton, tobacco, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296735>

United States

The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 provides the basic legislation governing farm policy for the period 2008-2012. The Act retains most traditional agricultural support measures, but it also introduces alternative support options for major field crops and to disaster relief arrangements. The American Recovery and Re-investment Act, which became a law in February 2009, provides, inter alia, extra funding for domestic food assistance, loans and loans guarantees and technical assistance to aid economic recovery in rural areas.

- In 2009, support to producers (%PSE) increased from 8% in 2008 to 10%, triggered by sharp increase in MPS for milk. In a longer term, the %PSE fell from 22% in 1986-88 to 9% in 2007-09, which is less than half the OECD average.
- The share of most distorting policies (support based on commodity output and non-constrained variable input based payments) in the PSE decreased from 52% in 1986-88 to 31% in 2007-09, while the share of the least production and trade distorting support (payments with no requirement to produce) increased ten fold, to 30% in 2007-09.
- Producer prices were 13% higher than world prices in 1986-88 and only 2% higher in 2007-09 (NPC).
- The share of single commodity transfers to producers decreased from 71% of PSE in 1986-88 to 31% in 2007-09. Around 44% of this support is attributable to support provided to the milk sector, 10% to cotton and 6% to sugar.
- Although domestic prices were on average equal to world prices in 2009, the %CSE constituted an implicit subsidy of 10% in 2007-09, in part due to food consumption aid (part of food stamps), where it was an implicit tax of 3% in 1986-88.
- Support for general services provided to agriculture increased from 27% of total support in 1986-88 to 45% in 2007-09. Total support to agriculture represents 0.8% of GDP, down from 1% in 1986-88.

Figure 2.23. **United States: PSE level and composition by support categories, 1986-2009**

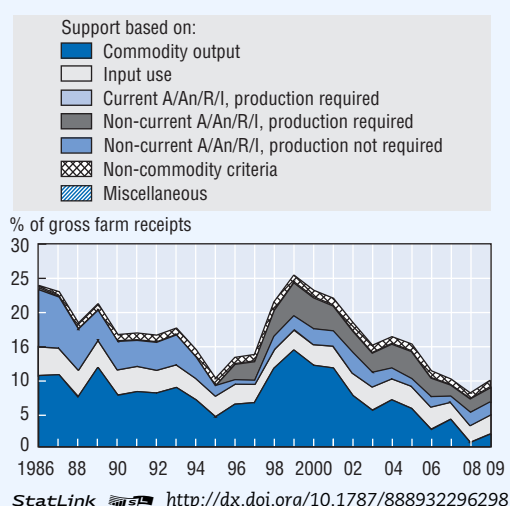
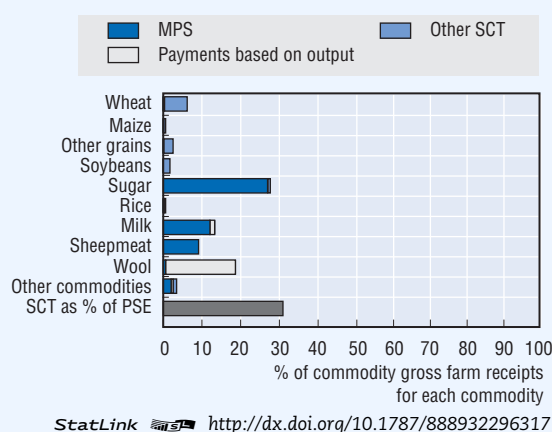


Figure 2.24. **United States: Producer SCT by commodity, 2007-09**



Overall, the 2008 Farm Act shows little progress towards market orientation. While maintaining the support programmes for crops authorised in the 2002 Farm Act, it provides additional avenues and scope for commodity-linked support – including greater potential for support to the dairy and sugar sectors. The sharp rise in the market price support for dairy, including use of export subsidies exacerbates market distortion in the sector.

Table 2.12. **United States: Estimates of support to agriculture**
USD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	143 469	304 629	311 268	315 597	287 022
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>71</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	132 032	261 342	269 181	270 298	244 547
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	36 219	30 281	33 203	27 043	30 598
Support based on commodity output	15 996	6 998	13 423	1 921	5 650
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>13 077</i>	<i>6 159</i>	<i>13 046</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>4 650</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>2 919</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>1 141</i>	<i>1 000</i>
Payments based on input use	7 061	9 147	8 948	9 165	9 328
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>3 697</i>	<i>3 087</i>	<i>3 152</i>	<i>3 092</i>	<i>3 018</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>393</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>1 233</i>	<i>1 238</i>	<i>1 123</i>	<i>1 213</i>	<i>1 378</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>1 233</i>	<i>1 218</i>	<i>1 105</i>	<i>1 193</i>	<i>1 355</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>2 131</i>	<i>4 821</i>	<i>4 672</i>	<i>4 861</i>	<i>4 931</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>1 059</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>1 092</i>	<i>1 130</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	12 231	5 134	2 811	6 608	5 983
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>912</i>	<i>1 311</i>	<i>1 203</i>	<i>1 377</i>	<i>1 352</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>11 319</i>	<i>3 823</i>	<i>1 608</i>	<i>5 230</i>	<i>4 630</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>2 565</i>	<i>3 773</i>	<i>1 535</i>	<i>5 163</i>	<i>4 621</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	338	6 583	5 683	6 996	7 069
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>1 220</i>	<i>893</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>1 220</i>	<i>893</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>5 621</i>	<i>4 913</i>	<i>5 776</i>	<i>6 176</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4 667</i>	<i>3 957</i>	<i>4 821</i>	<i>5 222</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	592	2 420	2 338	2 352	2 569
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>2 316</i>	<i>2 295</i>	<i>2 219</i>	<i>2 434</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>135</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	22	9	10	8	10
Producer NPC	1.13	1.02	1.05	1.01	1.02
Producer NAC	1.28	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.11
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	17 197	49 229	41 659	46 045	59 984
Research and development	1 131	2 311	2 331	2 356	2 245
Agricultural schools	0	1	1	1	1
Inspection services	384	941	866	953	1 004
Infrastructure	3 937	5 529	4 160	6 183	6 245
Marketing and promotion	10 645	38 257	32 064	34 389	48 318
Public stockholding	0	38	85	9	20
Miscellaneous	1 100	2 153	2 152	2 154	2 151
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	27.1	45.1	41.2	45.2	48.2
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-3 794	22 644	12 172	27 129	28 631
Transfers to producers from consumers	-12 746	-6 078	-12 847	-780	-4 608
Other transfers from consumers	-1 432	-956	-1 167	-970	-731
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	10 089	29 679	26 186	28 880	33 971
Excess feed cost	294	0	0	0	0
Percentage CSE	-3	10	5	11	14
Consumer NPC	1.12	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.02
Consumer NAC	1.03	0.91	0.95	0.90	0.88
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	63 505	109 190	101 047	101 968	124 554
Transfers from consumers	14 177	7 035	14 014	1 751	5 340
Transfers from taxpayers	50 759	103 111	88 200	101 188	119 945
Budget revenues	-1 432	-956	-1 167	-970	-731
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	1.33	0.77	0.72	0.71	0.87
GDP deflator 1986-88 = 100	100	167	164	167	169

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for the United States are: wheat, maize, other grains, rice, oilseeds, sugar, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, wool, pigmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

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ANNEX 2.A

Focus on Selected Accession Countries

This Annex provides basic information on support to agriculture in **Chile*** and **Israel**, likely to become OECD members during 2010. The information is based on the in-depth reviews of agricultural policies (Chile, 2008 and Israel 2010) and the 2009 *Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural Policies in Emerging Economies* (Chile). **Estonia** and **Slovenia**, the two other potential OECD member countries, are already covered (with other non-OECD EU-member countries) in the estimation of support of the European Union. **Russia** is not covered, as this country is unlikely to become an OECD member in 2010.

* Chile is a member of the OECD as from 7 May 2010.

Chile

Policy context

Over the last ten years, the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP has been constant at around 4%. The contribution of the sector to employment has decreased, from 19% in 1990 to 12% in 2007, but remains high relative to the sector's share of value added, suggesting relatively low labour productivity in the agricultural sector as a whole. The Chilean agriculture is of dualistic nature, where a developed commercial sector co-exists with a large number of subsistence farms. With regard to agricultural output, the livestock sector has grown more rapidly than the crop sector, as new export business in pork and poultry has been developed. Agro-food exports have grown much more rapidly than agro-food imports, with a net surplus exceeding USD 7.8 billion in 2007.

Table 2.A.1. Chile: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07

	2005	2006	2007
Basic economic indicators			
GDP (USD billion)	116	146	164
GDP growth (%)	6.3	4.3	5.1
GDP per capita, PPP (USD)	12 173	12 997	13 885
Inflation (annual average, %)	3.1	3.4	4.4
Exchange rate (annual average, local currency per USD)	559.8	530.3	522.5
Population (million)	16	16	17
Population in rural areas (%)	13.2	13.2	13.1
Share in GDP (%)			
Agriculture	3.8	3.9	3.8
Industry	39.6	44.5	44.5
Services	56.6	51.6	51.7
Share in employment (%)			
Agriculture	13.3	12.6	12.0
Industry	23.3	23.7	23.8
Services	63.4	63.7	64.2
Average share of income spent on food (%)	n.a.	n.a.	22.1
Basic agricultural indicators			
Agro-food exports (% of total exports)	20.0	15.9	12.0
Agro-food imports (% of total imports)	6.7	7.2	7.0
Agro-food trade balance (USD million)	5 728	6 359	7 840
GAO (% change from previous year)	5.5	-1.4	-0.1
Total cereal production (million tonnes)	3.9	3.5	3.0
Total meat production (million tonnes)	1.2	1.3	1.4
Natural resources and farm structure			
Average farm size ¹ (ha)	n.a.	n.a.	121.0
Agricultural land ¹ (million ha)	n.a.	n.a.	36.4
Arable land per capita (ha)	n.a.	n.a.	0.2
Land sown to crops (million ha)	n.a.	n.a.	2.7

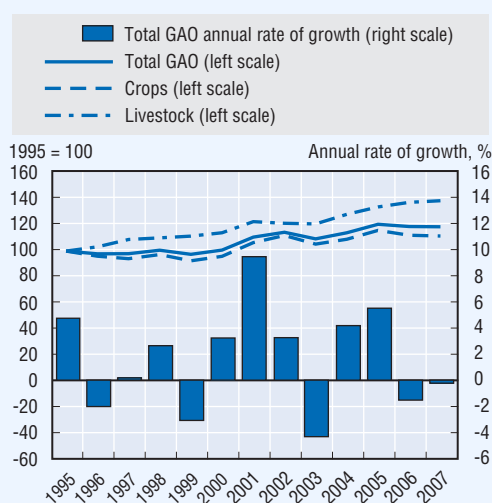
n.a.: not available.

1. Include agricultural land, forestry land, native forest and thicket land, idle land, sterile and non-usable soils.

Source: Central Bank of Chile, 2008; FAO, FAOSTAT Database, 2008; IMF, International Financial Statistics, 2008; INE, 2008; ODEPA, 2008; UN, UN Comtrade Database, 2008; World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2008.

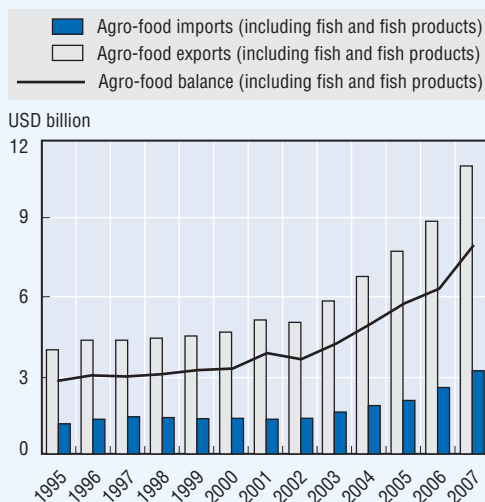
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Figure 2.A.1. Chile: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007



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Figure 2.A.2. Chile: Agro-food trade, 1995-2007



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Policy developments

Developments in Chilean agricultural policy reflect the government's commitment to open markets, and shows low levels of market price support. Policies are increasingly focused on helping poorer and less competitive farmers, and on protection of the country's environment and natural resource base, through the provision of general services and highly targeted policies.

- Support to producers as measured by the %PSE has declined from 8% in 1995-97 to 4% in 2005-07. Since 1995, the level of support has been considerably lower than the OECD average of 26% in 2005-07.
- Support based on commodity output is delivered entirely in the form of market price support (MPS) since there are no output payments. The share of MPS in the PSE has decreased from 86% in 1995-97 to 30% in 2005-07. However, over the same period, support based on variable input use, has increased from 4% of the PSE to 14%.
- Prices received by farmers were on average only 1% above those observed on the world market in 2005-07, as shown by the producer nominal protection coefficient (NPC). In contrast, prices received by Chilean farmers were on average 7% higher in 1995-97.
- The share of single commodity transfers (SCT) in the PSE was 29% in 2005-07. The highest %SCTs were for sugar and wheat, with shares of 15% and 6% respectively.
- The cost to consumers (%CSE) has halved from an implicit tax of 8% in 1995-97 to an implicit tax of 3% in 2005-07.
- Support for general services to agriculture (GSSE) comprise an increasing proportion of the total support estimate (TSE), rising from 16.5% in 1995-97 to 37% in 2005-07.
- The share of total support to agriculture as a share on GDP (%TSE) has decreased over time from 0.64% in 1995-97 to 0.31% in 2005-07, about a quarter of the average in OECD countries (0.97%).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2008.

Figure 2.A.3. Chile: PSE level and composition over time

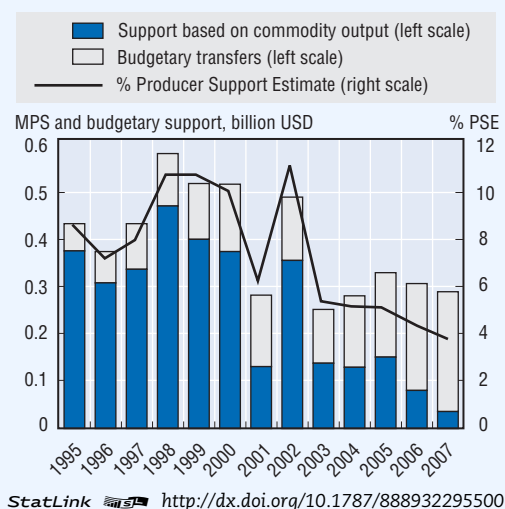
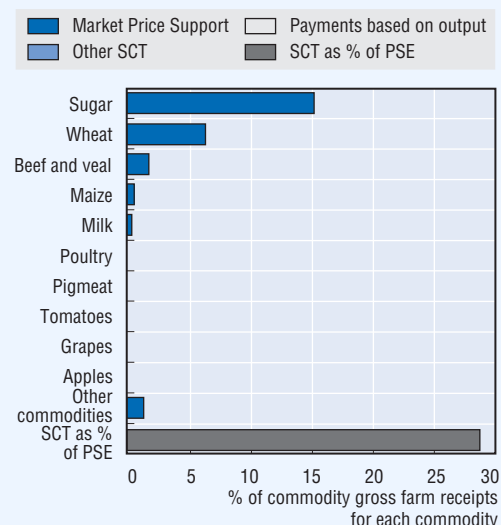


Figure 2.A.4. Chile: Producer SCT by commodity, 2005-07



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Note: There are no payments based on output.

Table 2.A.2. **Chile: Estimates of support to agriculture**
CLP million

	1995-97	2005-07	2005	2006	2007
Total value of production (at farm gate)	2 098 835	3 597 365	3 527 278	3 549 379	3 715 438
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>70</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	2 081 205	3 800 322	3 710 845	3 719 737	3 970 384
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	165 799	161 788	179 243	157 112	149 008
Support based on commodity output	135 731	48 158	82 003	43 170	19 300
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>135 731</i>	<i>48 158</i>	<i>82 003</i>	<i>43 170</i>	<i>19 300</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on input use	25 910	111 257	95 804	110 123	127 844
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>6 697</i>	<i>22 416</i>	<i>17 935</i>	<i>22 060</i>	<i>27 252</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>9 825</i>	<i>58 499</i>	<i>54 615</i>	<i>58 078</i>	<i>62 804</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>9 389</i>	<i>30 343</i>	<i>23 254</i>	<i>29 985</i>	<i>37 788</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	4 158	2 373	1 436	3 819	1 863
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2 314</i>	<i>1 436</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 863</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2 314</i>	<i>1 436</i>	<i>3 643</i>	<i>1 863</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	0	0	0	0
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage PSE	8	4	5	4	4
Producer NPC	1.07	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01
Producer NAC	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	32 672	77 806	68 643	75 938	88 836
Research and development	8 723	17 733	15 164	17 396	20 638
Agricultural schools	362	749	771	654	822
Inspection services	400	9 003	7 126	8 588	11 294
Infrastructure	20 888	42 644	38 105	41 523	48 306
Marketing and promotion	2 078	7 240	7 015	7 226	7 478
Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	220	437	461	552	298
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	16.5	32.5	27.7	32.6	37.4
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-165 715	-97 175	-176 895	-69 457	-45 172
Transfers to producers from consumers	-136 817	-48 019	-82 003	-43 170	-18 885
Other transfers from consumers	-30 565	-50 129	-94 892	-28 866	-26 629
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	0	0	0	0	0
Excess feed cost	1 667	974	0	2 579	342
Percentage CSE	-8	-3	-5	-2	-1
Consumer NPC	1.09	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.01
Consumer NAC	1.09	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.01
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	198 471	239 593	247 886	233 050	237 844
Transfers from consumers	167 382	98 148	176 895	72 036	45 514
Transfers from taxpayers	61 654	191 574	165 883	189 881	218 958
Budget revenues	-30 565	-50 129	-94 892	-28 866	-26 629
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	0.63	0.31	0.37	0.30	0.28
GDP deflator (1995-97 = 100)	100	166	150	169	177

NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

MPS commodities for Chile are: wheat, maize, apples, grapes, sugar, tomatoes, milk, beef and veal, pigmeat and poultry. Market price support is net of producer levies and excess feed costs.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database 2008.

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Israel

Policy context

The relative importance of agriculture in the Israeli economy has declined over the last two decades, with its share in total employment and in domestic product falling to around 2-3%. At the same time, it accounts for over 50% of annual water consumption and the use of water resources is the dominant environmental issue for the sector. Israel is unique amongst developed countries in that land and water resources are nearly all state-owned. Co-operative communities, principally the *kibbutz* and *moshav*, dominate agricultural production accounting for about 80% of agricultural output. Growing labour productivity was a key contributor to the almost two-fold increase in total factor productivity in agriculture in 1990-2008, much stronger than in any other sector of the Israeli economy. The agro-food sector is strongly integrated with international markets with exports dominated by fruit and vegetables and imports by land-intensive cereals and oilseeds and selected other commodities such as beef and sugar. The negative balance of trade in agro-food products tended to increase in recent years.

Table 2.A.3. Israel: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2006-08

	2006	2007	2008
Basic economic indicators			
GDP (USD million)	143 785	163 957	199 047
GDP growth (%)	5.2	5.3	4.1
GDP per capita, PPP (USD)	24 756	26 315	27 548
Inflation (annual average, %)	-0.1	3.4	5.0
Exchange rate (annual average, local currency per USD)	4.5	4.1	3.6
Population (million)	7.1	7.2	7.4
Population in rural areas (%)	8.4	8.4	8.3
Share in NDP ¹ (%)			
Agriculture	1.8	1.7	1.7
Industry	21.0	21.6	24.4
Services	77.1	76.6	73.9
Share in employment ² (%)			
Agriculture	1.8	1.6	1.7
Industry	21.7	22.1	21.9
Services	76.4	76.2	76.3
Average share of income spent on food (%)	16.6	16.9	n.a
Basic agricultural indicators			
Agro-food exports (% of total exports)	3.8	3.4	3.5
Agro-food imports (% of total imports)	6.0	6.2	6.9
Agro-food trade balance (USD million)	-1 077	-1 640	-2 384
GAO (% change from previous year)	1.1	2.9	-7.4
Total cereal production (thousand tonnes)	245.1	283.5	203.9
Total meat production (thousand tonnes)	648.9	662.4	686.4
Natural resources and farm structure			
Average farm size (ha)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Agricultural land (thousand ha)	285.1	293.2	290.0
Arable land per capita (ha)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Land sown to crops (thousand ha)	213.2	215.8	210.7

Note: The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

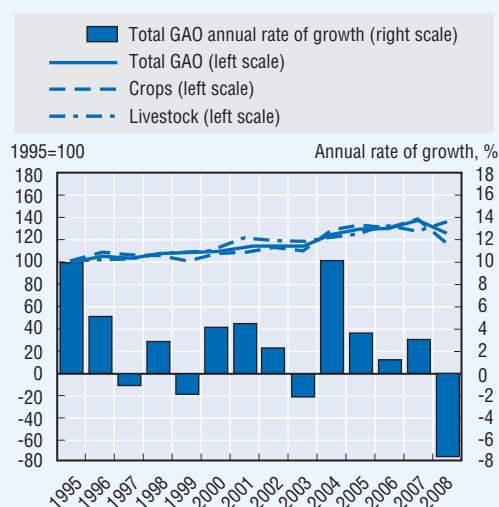
1. Net Domestic Product at basic prices equals GDP at market prices after deduction for consumption of fixed capital and net taxes on products.

2. Data do not include foreign workers.

Source: CBS, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2009; FAO, FAOSTAT Database, 2010; UN, UN Comtrade Database, 2009; World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2010.

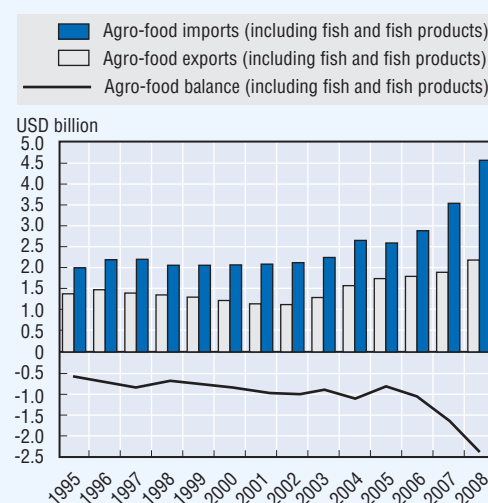
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Figure 2.A.5. Israel: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2008



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Figure 2.A.6. Israel: Agro-food trade, 1995-2008



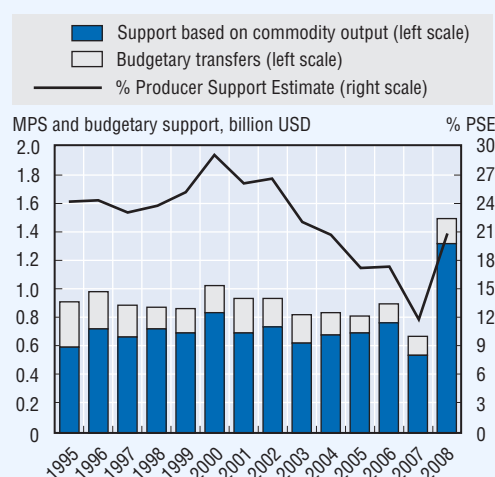
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Policy developments

Since the late 1980s Israel has gradually removed policies based on the provision of subsidies, central planning of agricultural industries, allocation of production quotas, price controls and import protection. But, the government continues to be involved in the allocation of key factors of production: land, water and foreign workers. Agricultural producers are protected (but consumers taxed) by high tariffs on imports of the majority of agro-food products. Water and capital continue to be subsidised. While some sectors, such as milk and eggs, have been covered by sector specific reforms, they continue to benefit from minimum guaranteed prices and quotas.

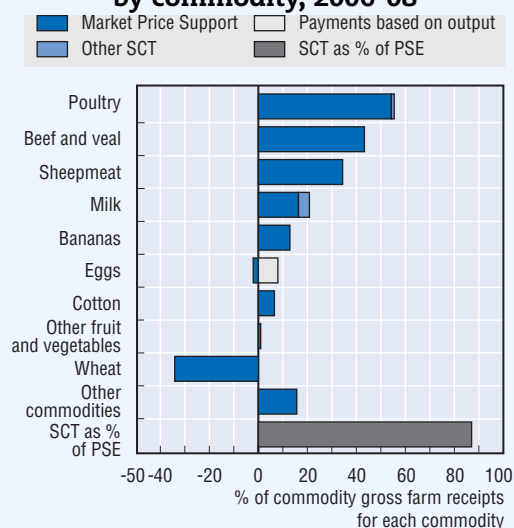
- Support to producers (%PSE) declined from 24% in 1995-97 to 17% in 2006-08 reflecting a fall in budgetary support and a fall in MPS, partly due to world price increases in 2006-08 which reduced the gap between domestic and world prices. The level of support is slightly below the OECD average of 23% in 2006-08.
- The rise of support in 2008 was driven by a sharp increase in MPS which doubled due to the appreciation of the local currency and a strong increase in selected producer prices regulated by the government, in particular for milk.
- The most distorting forms of support (based on commodity output and variable input use) dominate with the share in the total PSE slightly increasing from 94% in 1995-97 to 96% in 2006-08.
- Prices received by farmers were on average 16% higher than those observed on the world markets in 2006-08, while they were 25% higher in 1995-97 (NPC). Farm receipts were 20% higher than they would have been at world prices compared to 31% higher in 1995-97 (NAC).
- Single Commodity Transfers (SCT) as a share of commodity gross farm receipts are the highest for poultry, beef and veal, sheepmeat and milk. The share of SCT in the total PSE was high at 87% in 2006-08.
- According to the %CSE, the implicit tax on consumers declined from 29% in 1995-97 to 18% in 2006-08.
- Support for general services provided to agriculture (GSSE) increased in nominal terms, but as a share of Total Support Estimate (TSE) was just 11% in 2006-08 compared to the OECD average of 21%.
- TSE as a percentage of GDP decreased from 1.0% in 1995-97 to 0.7% in 2006-08, compared to the OECD average of 0.9% in 2006-08. This indicates that the cost of agricultural support for the overall economy is relatively low in Israel.

Figure 2.A.7. Israel: PSE level and composition over time



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296374>

Figure 2.A.8. Israel: Producer SCT by commodity, 2006-08



OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2009.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296393>

Table 2.A.4. Israel: Estimates of support to agriculture

	1995-97	2006-08	2006	2007	2008p
Total value of production (at farm gate)	11 651	23 859	22 419	24 049	25 109
<i>of which share of MPS commodities (%)</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>80</i>
Total value of consumption (at farm gate)	9 263	16 766	15 904	16 010	18 384
Producer Support Estimate (PSE)	2 997	4 123	4 043	2 928	5 398
Support based on commodity output	2 177	3 514	3 485	2 278	4 779
<i>Market Price Support</i>	<i>2 112</i>	<i>3 459</i>	<i>3 437</i>	<i>2 229</i>	<i>4 713</i>
<i>Payments based on output</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>67</i>
Payments based on input use	660	431	425	526	341
<i>Based on variable input use</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on fixed capital formation</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>125</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on on-farm services</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, ¹ production required	102	142	93	93	240
<i>Based on receipts/Income</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>213</i>
<i>Based on area planted/Animal numbers</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>with input constraints</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	56	32	28	30	37
<i>With variable payment rates</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>With fixed payment rates</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>with commodity exceptions</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Based on long-term resource retirement</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on a specific non-commodity output</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Based on other non-commodity criteria</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Miscellaneous payments	2	4	11	0	0
Percentage PSE	24	17	18	12	21
Producer NPC	1.25	1.16	1.19	1.10	1.19
Producer NAC	1.31	1.20	1.21	1.13	1.26
General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)	418	607	547	633	641
Research and development	152	210	198	211	221
Agricultural schools	3	2	2	1	2
Inspection services	56	87	87	87	88
Infrastructure	40	265	215	295	285
Marketing and promotion	59	3	2	4	4
Public stockholding	108	40	43	35	42
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
GSSE as a share of TSE (%)	12.3	12.8	11.9	17.8	10.6
Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)	-2 708	-3 075	-3 897	-2 068	-3 260
Transfers to producers from consumers	-2 268	-3 008	-3 367	-1 904	-3 753
Other transfers from consumers	-460	-39	-540	-142	565
Transfers to consumers from taxpayers	0	0	0	0	0
Excess feed cost	20	-28	10	-22	-72
Percentage CSE	-29	-18	-25	-13	-18
Consumer NPC	1.41	1.23	1.33	1.15	1.21
Consumer NAC	1.41	1.23	1.32	1.15	1.22
Total Support Estimate (TSE)	3 416	4 730	4 590	3 561	6 039
Transfers from consumers	2 727	3 047	3 907	2 046	3 187
Transfers from taxpayers	1 148	1 722	1 223	1 657	2 287
Budget revenues	-460	-39	-540	-142	565
Percentage TSE (expressed as share of GDP)	1.03	0.70	0.72	0.53	0.85
GDP deflator (1995-97 = 100)	100	136	136	136	136

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. A (area planted), An (animal numbers), R (receipts), I (income).

MPS commodities for Israel are: wheat, cotton, groundnuts, tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, avocados, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, grapes, apples, milk, beef and veal, sheepmeat, poultry and eggs. Market Price Support is net of producer levies and Excess Feed Cost.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2009.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296469>

Chapter 3

Summary Tables of Estimates of Support for OECD Countries

Table 3.1. **OECD: Producer Support Estimate by country**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Australia	USD mn	1 447	1 426	1 802	1 550	927
	EUR mn	1 321	1 015	1 316	1 060	667
	Percentage PSE	10	4	5	4	3
	Producer NPC	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer NAC	1.11	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.03
Canada	USD mn	6 158	6 809	7 163	5 469	7 794
	EUR mn	5 612	4 861	5 233	3 741	5 610
	Percentage PSE	36	17	19	13	20
	Producer NPC	1.41	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.15
	Producer NAC	1.58	1.21	1.23	1.15	1.25
European Union¹	USD mn	97 318	128 255	128 256	135 668	120 840
	EUR mn	88 005	91 155	93 689	92 795	86 980
	Percentage PSE	39	23	24	22	24
	Producer NPC	1.71	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.08
	Producer NAC	1.65	1.30	1.32	1.29	1.31
Iceland	USD mn	193	179	239	183	115
	EUR mn	174	128	175	125	83
	Percentage PSE	77	53	58	53	48
	Producer NPC	4.22	1.84	2.09	1.79	1.63
	Producer NAC	4.34	2.14	2.36	2.15	1.92
Japan	USD mn	49 754	41 426	35 995	41 790	46 492
	EUR mn	45 110	29 447	26 294	28 584	33 465
	Percentage PSE	64	47	46	48	48
	Producer NPC	2.65	1.79	1.77	1.80	1.80
	Producer NAC	2.78	1.90	1.87	1.91	1.92
Korea	USD mn	11 679	19 274	23 199	17 106	17 518
	EUR mn	10 482	13 752	16 946	11 700	12 609
	Percentage PSE	68	52	58	46	52
	Producer NPC	3.10	1.99	2.25	1.75	1.98
	Producer NAC	3.14	2.11	2.40	1.86	2.07
Mexico²	USD mn	8 437	6 086	6 119	6 320	5 821
	EUR mn	6 867	4 327	4 470	4 323	4 190
	Percentage PSE	28	12	13	12	13
	Producer NPC	1.34	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.05
	Producer NAC	1.40	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14
New Zealand	USD mn	432	67	97	69	34
	EUR mn	413	48	71	47	25
	Percentage PSE	10	1	1	1	0
	Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00
	Producer NAC	1.12	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00
Norway	USD mn	2 787	3 483	3 087	3 650	3 711
	EUR mn	2 518	2 475	2 255	2 497	2 671
	Percentage PSE	70	61	57	60	66
	Producer NPC	4.03	1.89	1.68	1.83	2.18
	Producer NAC	3.33	2.60	2.32	2.52	2.97
Switzerland	USD mn	5 325	5 545	4 627	5 800	6 209
	EUR mn	4 800	3 938	3 380	3 967	4 469
	Percentage PSE	76	58	54	57	63
	Producer NPC	4.57	1.71	1.56	1.70	1.86
	Producer NAC	4.20	2.40	2.19	2.31	2.69

Table 3.1. **OECD: Producer Support Estimate by country** (cont.)

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Turkey	USD mn	3 909	22 329	18 511	25 874	22 603
	EUR mn	3 523	15 829	13 522	17 697	16 269
	Percentage PSE	20	34	30	36	37
	Producer NPC	1.21	1.38	1.23	1.51	1.40
	Producer NAC	1.25	1.52	1.42	1.56	1.58
United States	USD mn	36 219	30 281	33 203	27 043	30 598
	EUR mn	33 118	21 592	24 254	18 497	22 025
	Percentage PSE	22	9	10	8	10
	Producer NPC	1.13	1.02	1.05	1.01	1.02
	Producer NAC	1.28	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.11
OECD³	USD mn	238 665	256 764	255 720	262 049	252 522
	EUR mn	216 540	182 601	186 800	179 237	181 765
	Percentage PSE	37	22	22	21	22
	Producer NPC	1.49	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.13
	Producer NAC	1.59	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.29

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

3. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296773>

Table 3.2. **OECD: Consumer Support Estimate by country**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Australia	USD mn	- 699	- 208	- 207	- 214	- 204
	EUR mn	- 631	- 148	- 152	- 146	- 147
	Percentage CSE	- 13	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
	Consumer NPC	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Consumer NAC	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Canada	USD mn	- 2 988	- 4 059	- 3 970	- 3 123	- 5 084
	EUR mn	- 2 701	- 2 899	- 2 900	- 2 136	- 3 659
	Percentage CSE	- 26	- 16	- 15	- 12	- 21
	Consumer NPC	1.39	1.19	1.18	1.13	1.27
	Consumer NAC	1.35	1.19	1.18	1.13	1.27
European Union¹	USD mn	- 72 556	- 34 606	- 41 135	- 34 965	- 27 719
	EUR mn	- 65 589	- 24 639	- 30 049	- 23 916	- 19 952
	Percentage CSE	-36	-8	-10	-8	-7
	Consumer NPC	1.70	1.10	1.12	1.09	1.08
	Consumer NAC	1.56	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.08
Iceland	USD mn	-112	-69	-109	-64	-34
	EUR mn	-102	-49	-80	-44	-25
	Percentage CSE	-70	-32	-42	-32	-24
	Consumer NPC	4.44	1.53	1.75	1.49	1.34
	Consumer NAC	3.50	1.50	1.72	1.47	1.31
Japan	USD mn	- 61 282	- 47 395	- 41 206	- 46 817	- 54 164
	EUR mn	- 55 381	- 33 703	- 30 100	- 32 022	- 38 987
	Percentage CSE	-62	-41	-40	-42	-42
	Consumer NPC	2.66	1.70	1.67	1.71	1.71
	Consumer NAC	2.65	1.70	1.66	1.71	1.71
Korea	USD mn	- 11 385	- 20 994	- 25 958	- 17 655	- 19 367
	EUR mn	- 10 232	- 14 993	- 18 962	- 12 076	- 13 940
	Percentage CSE	-64	-46	-51	-40	-46
	Consumer NPC	2.76	1.86	2.04	1.68	1.87
	Consumer NAC	2.75	1.86	2.03	1.68	1.87
Mexico²	USD mn	- 6 298	- 1 515	- 1 865	- 921	- 1 760
	EUR mn	- 5 126	- 1 086	- 1 363	- 630	- 1 267
	Percentage CSE	-24	-3	-4	-2	-4
	Consumer NPC	1.38	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.05
	Consumer NAC	1.32	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.04
New Zealand	USD mn	- 60	- 45	- 72	- 48	- 15
	EUR mn	- 56	- 32	- 52	- 33	- 11
	Percentage CSE	-6	-2	-3	-2	-1
	Consumer NPC	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01
	Consumer NAC	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01
Norway	USD mn	- 1 320	- 1 576	- 1 293	- 1 585	- 1 851
	EUR mn	- 1 195	- 1 120	- 945	- 1 084	- 1 332
	Percentage CSE	-55	-42	-36	-40	-49
	Consumer NPC	3.18	1.78	1.58	1.71	2.05
	Consumer NAC	2.24	1.73	1.56	1.67	1.97
Switzerland	USD mn	- 4 868	- 3 151	- 2 503	- 3 506	- 3 445
	EUR mn	- 4 382	- 2 235	- 1 828	- 2 398	- 2 480
	Percentage CSE	-72	-40	-36	-40	-44
	Consumer NPC	4.52	1.69	1.59	1.69	1.80
	Consumer NAC	3.57	1.67	1.56	1.67	1.78

Table 3.2. **OECD: Consumer Support Estimate by country** (cont.)

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Turkey	USD mn	- 2 872	- 15 205	- 9 558	- 21 279	- 14 778
	EUR mn	- 2 589	- 10 725	- 6 982	- 14 555	- 10 638
	Percentage CSE	-19	-26	-18	-35	-27
	Consumer NPC	1.25	1.38	1.23	1.54	1.37
	Consumer NAC	1.23	1.37	1.22	1.53	1.36
United States	USD mn	- 3 794	22 644	12 172	27 129	28 631
	EUR mn	- 3 494	16 019	8 891	18 556	20 609
	Percentage CSE	-3	10	5	11	14
	Consumer NPC	1.12	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.02
	Consumer NAC	1.03	0.91	0.95	0.90	0.88
OECD³	USD mn	- 159 578	- 104 654	- 115 263	- 101 344	- 97 354
	EUR mn	- 144 420	- 74 530	- 84 198	- 69 318	- 70 075
	Percentage CSE	-30	-11	-12	-10	-11
	Consumer NPC	1.52	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.16
	Consumer NAC	1.42	1.12	1.14	1.11	1.12

p: provisional. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient. NAC: Nominal Assistance Coefficient.

1. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

3. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296792>

Table 3.3. **OECD: General Services Support Estimate by country**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Australia	USD mn	95	794	1 012	728	642
	EUR mn	86	566	739	498	462
	Percentage of TSE	7	39	39	35	47
Canada	USD mn	1 464	2 556	2 721	2 666	2 282
	EUR mn	1 328	1 818	1 988	1 824	1 642
	Percentage of TSE	19	27	28	33	23
European Union¹	USD mn	9 187	17 448	16 138	19 936	16 269
	EUR mn	8 273	12 378	11 788	13 636	11 711
	Percentage of TSE	8	12	11	13	12
Iceland	USD mn	18	12	15	11	8
	EUR mn	16	8	11	8	6
	Percentage of TSE	7	6	6	6	7
Japan	USD mn	8 775	10 433	9 992	10 956	10 350
	EUR mn	7 889	7 414	7 299	7 494	7 450
	Percentage of TSE	15	20	22	21	18
Korea	USD mn	1 069	3 063	3 663	2 904	2 622
	EUR mn	954	2 183	2 676	1 986	1 888
	Percentage of TSE	8	14	14	14	13
Mexico²	USD mn	1 105	1 105	982	934	763
	EUR mn	900	900	717	639	549
	Percentage of TSE	11	11	13	12	11
New Zealand	USD mn	119	210	217	222	191
	EUR mn	108	149	159	152	137
	Percentage of TSE	21	76	69	76	85
Norway	USD mn	124	347	329	354	360
	EUR mn	112	247	240	242	259
	Percentage of TSE	4	9	9	9	9
Switzerland	USD mn	438	478	397	522	514
	EUR mn	396	339	290	357	370
	Percentage of TSE	7	8	8	8	8
Turkey	USD mn	309	1 125	614	1 071	1 690
	EUR mn	277	799	449	733	1 217
	Percentage of TSE	8	5	3	4	7
United States	USD mn	17 197	49 229	41 659	46 045	59 984
	EUR mn	15 712	35 034	30 431	31 494	43 177
	Percentage of TSE	27	45	41	45	48
OECD³	USD mn	40 023	86 138	77 337	85 807	95 270
	EUR mn	36 285	61 253	56 494	58 691	68 576
	Percentage of TSE	13	23	21	23	25

p: provisional. TSE: Total Support Estimate.

1. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

3. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296811>

Table 3.4. **OECD: Total Support Estimate by country**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Australia	USD mn	1 451	2 019	2 611	2 072	1 372
	EUR mn	1 329	1 437	1 907	1 417	988
	Percentage of GDP	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Canada	USD mn	7 652	9 365	9 885	8 135	10 075
	EUR mn	6 970	6 679	7 221	5 564	7 252
	Percentage of GDP	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
European Union¹	USD mn	111 417	147 833	146 842	157 686	138 971
	EUR mn	100 720	105 051	107 266	107 854	100 031
	Percentage of GDP	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Iceland	USD mn	257	195	259	198	126
	EUR mn	230	139	189	136	91
	Percentage of GDP	5.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
Japan	USD mn	58 422	51 880	46 006	52 769	56 866
	EUR mn	52 901	36 877	33 607	36 093	40 932
	Percentage of GDP	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Korea	USD mn	12 822	22 386	26 910	20 061	20 185
	EUR mn	11 502	15 970	19 658	13 722	14 529
	Percentage of GDP	8.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4
Mexico²	USD mn	10 395	7 481	7 640	7 847	6 956
	EUR mn	8 458	5 318	5 581	5 367	5 007
	Percentage of GDP	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
New Zealand	USD mn	551	277	314	291	225
	EUR mn	521	197	229	199	162
	Percentage of GDP	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	USD mn	3 131	3 908	3 493	4 085	4 145
	EUR mn	2 831	2 776	2 552	2 794	2 983
	Percentage of GDP	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
Switzerland	USD mn	6 458	6 076	5 098	6 390	6 741
	EUR mn	5 823	4 316	3 724	4 371	4 852
	Percentage of GDP	3.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Turkey	USD mn	4 217	23 454	19 125	26 945	24 293
	EUR mn	3 799	16 629	13 970	18 430	17 486
	Percentage of GDP	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.7	4.0
United States	USD mn	63 505	109 190	101 047	101 968	124 554
	EUR mn	57 998	77 737	73 813	69 744	89 654
	Percentage of GDP	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
OECD³	USD mn	298 362	375 101	362 197	379 363	383 742
	EUR mn	270 676	266 758	264 580	259 478	276 218
	Percentage of GDP	2.25	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.93

p: provisional.

1. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

3. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296830>

Table 3.5. OECD: Composition of Producer Support Estimate by country
Percentage share in PSE

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Australia					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	10	4	5	4	3
Support based on commodity output	71	0	0	0	0
Payments based on input use	16	50	52	46	51
Payments based on current A/An/R/I ¹ , production required	0	6	2	6	9
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	13	43	45	46	37
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	1	1	1	2
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Canada					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	36	17	19	13	20
Support based on commodity output	59	53	49	51	58
Payments based on input use	18	8	8	10	6
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	21	25	22	24	29
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	3	7	2	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	9	14	12	2
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	1	0	0	3
Miscellaneous payments	2	1	0	1	1
European Union²					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	39	23	24	22	24
Support based on commodity output	91	30	35	29	25
Payments based on input use	5	14	13	14	14
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	4	18	16	18	19
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	37	34	36	40
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	2	2	3	2
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	77	53	58	53	48
Support based on commodity output	93	68	75	65	65
Payments based on input use	7	7	6	8	8
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	0	3	3	3	4
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	20	16	23	23
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	1	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Japan					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	64	47	46	48	48
Support based on commodity output	93	88	89	89	88
Payments based on input use	4	4	4	4	3
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	0	1	0	1	2
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	3	7	6	6	7
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Korea					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	68	52	58	46	52
Support based on commodity output	99	90	89	88	92
Payments based on input use	1	4	3	5	3
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	0	3	4	4	2
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	3	3	4	3
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.5. **OECD: Composition of Producer Support Estimate by country (cont.)**

Percentage share in PSE

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Mexico³					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	28	12	13	12	13
Support based on commodity output	83	30	33	23	35
Payments based on input use	17	46	42	53	43
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	0	1	1	2	1
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	5	6	5	5
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	17	18	17	16
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	10	1	1	1	0
Support based on commodity output	19	63	78	68	42
Payments based on input use	48	36	22	31	55
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	12	1	0	1	1
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	21	1	0	0	2
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Norway					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	70	61	57	60	66
Support based on commodity output	72	50	45	50	55
Payments based on input use	9	6	6	6	5
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	19	32	35	31	29
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	13	14	13	11
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	76	58	54	57	63
Support based on commodity output	83	51	45	53	54
Payments based on input use	7	4	4	3	3
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	7	19	20	18	19
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	2	2	1	1
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	20	23	19	18
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous payments	3	3	3	3	3
Turkey					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	20	34	30	36	37
Support based on commodity output	77	87	82	88	92
Payments based on input use	23	4	6	4	3
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	0	5	6	5	5
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	0	3	7	3	0
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0
United States					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	22	9	10	8	10
Support based on commodity output	44	22	40	7	18
Payments based on input use	20	30	27	34	30
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	34	17	8	24	20
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	1	22	17	26	23
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	2	8	7	9	8
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.5. **OECD: Composition of Producer Support Estimate by country** (cont.)
Percentage share in PSE

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
OECD⁴					
<i>Percentage PSE</i>	37	22	22	21	22
Support based on commodity output	82	49	52	46	48
Payments based on input use	8	13	13	13	13
Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required	8	13	11	13	13
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required	0	1	1	1	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required	1	23	22	24	23
Payments based on non-commodity criteria	0	2	2	3	2
Miscellaneous payments	0	0	0	0	0

p: provisional.

1. A (area planted) / An (animal numbers) / R (receipts) / I (income).

2. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

3. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

4. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296849>

Table 3.6. **OECD: Characteristics of policy support by country**
Percentage share in PSE¹

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Australia					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	0.0	48.8	57.5	53.0	35.8
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.0
Proportion of support based on single commodities	71.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Proportion of support not requiring production	12.6	44.4	46.4	47.3	39.5
Canada					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	35.1	60.3	63.3	56.5	61.0
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.1	1.9	1.5	0.9	3.3
Proportion of support based on single commodities	71.9	65.4	58.4	66.5	71.3
Proportion of support not requiring production	2.1	11.1	14.2	12.6	6.6
European Union²					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	31.7	49.6	48.1	49.3	51.3
Proportion of support with input constraints	1.6	54.0	49.3	55.1	57.5
Proportion of support based on single commodities	93.2	33.8	38.9	32.8	29.6
Proportion of support not requiring production	0.5	39.0	35.9	39.7	41.2
Iceland					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	0.0	52.3	45.7	52.9	58.4
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
Proportion of support based on single commodities	94.1	94.7	95.3	94.6	94.2
Proportion of support not requiring production	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
Japan					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.0	3.3
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	5.3	4.3	5.5	6.0
Proportion of support based on single commodities	92.7	88.6	89.4	88.7	87.7
Proportion of support not requiring production	3.1	6.6	6.4	6.3	7.1
Korea					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	0.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.0
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Proportion of support based on single commodities	99.0	90.8	91.3	89.3	91.9
Proportion of support not requiring production	0.0	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.0
Mexico³					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	0.5	27.6	29.5	29.5	23.9
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	5.4	6.1	5.2	5.0
Proportion of support based on single commodities	84.4	44.5	44.4	38.9	50.2
Proportion of support not requiring production	0.0	17.2	18.4	17.5	15.7
New Zealand					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proportion of support based on single commodities	19.1	62.6	77.5	68.0	42.3
Proportion of support not requiring production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	32.5	24.6	22.5	24.6	26.9
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	10.7	12.1	10.7	9.3
Proportion of support based on single commodities	72.2	54.7	50.2	55.1	58.8
Proportion of support not requiring production	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 3.6. **OECD: Characteristics of policy support by country (cont.)**
Percentage share in PSE

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Switzerland					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	34.2	14.8	8.8	16.3	19.4
Proportion of support with input constraints	4.9	43.6	48.1	41.3	41.3
Proportion of support based on single commodities	85.4	51.0	45.8	53.4	53.8
Proportion of support not requiring production	2.6	25.3	28.7	24.3	22.9
Turkey					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	77.0	91.1	89.2	91.5	92.6
Proportion of support with input constraints	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proportion of support based on single commodities	77.3	88.9	84.6	88.6	93.4
Proportion of support not requiring production	0.0	3.4	6.8	3.4	0.0
United States					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	72.5	51.7	64.6	39.4	51.0
Proportion of support with input constraints	23.6	51.4	34.3	64.1	55.7
Proportion of support based on single commodities	71.1	30.5	42.9	23.8	24.9
Proportion of support not requiring production	2.6	30.1	24.2	34.6	31.5
OECD⁴					
Proportion of support with output and payment limits	27.8	41.5	41.9	41.0	41.8
Proportion of support with input constraints	4.3	33.8	30.1	36.0	35.1
Proportion of support based on single commodities	87.7	52.6	55.1	50.8	51.8
Proportion of support not requiring production	1.4	25.2	23.9	26.3	25.3

p: provisional.

1. The shares may add to more than 100% as different characteristics may apply to the same payment.

2. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

3. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

4. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296868>

Table 3.7. **OECD: Composition of General Services Support Estimate**
Percentage share in GSSE

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Australia	Research and Development	100	65	52	67	75
	Agricultural schools	0	0	0	1	1
	Inspection services	0	10	7	11	11
	Infrastructure	0	24	40	20	11
	Marketing and promotion	0	1	1	1	1
	Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	Research and Development	17	16	18	14	18
	Agricultural schools	14	10	11	9	9
	Inspection services	17	32	33	31	33
	Infrastructure	23	17	17	18	15
	Marketing and promotion	29	25	22	28	25
	Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
European Union¹	Research and Development	13	17	17	15	18
	Agricultural schools	2	8	9	7	8
	Inspection services	2	5	5	5	6
	Infrastructure	14	39	41	42	34
	Marketing and promotion	19	29	25	29	32
	Public stockholding	50	2	2	1	2
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	Research and Development	20	12	10	13	13
	Agricultural schools	7	0	0	0	0
	Inspection services	6	33	22	35	42
	Infrastructure	13	6	5	6	5
	Marketing and promotion	8	17	35	9	6
	Public stockholding	47	32	28	37	33
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	Research and Development	4	8	8	8	9
	Agricultural schools	2	4	4	4	4
	Inspection services	1	1	1	1	1
	Infrastructure	86	82	84	82	81
	Marketing and promotion	2	1	0	1	1
	Public stockholding	3	2	2	2	2
	Miscellaneous	2	2	2	2	2
Korea	Research and Development	6	23	21	25	24
	Agricultural schools	1	4	3	4	4
	Inspection services	3	4	4	4	3
	Infrastructure	46	55	56	54	55
	Marketing and promotion	0	2	1	2	2
	Public stockholding	44	13	15	12	12
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico²	Research and Development	10	15	18	13	15
	Agricultural schools	16	29	27	30	31
	Inspection services	0	20	26	22	12
	Infrastructure	25	23	13	23	33
	Marketing and promotion	9	12	17	12	8
	Public stockholding	35	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	5	0	0	0	0

Table 3.7. **OECD: Composition of General Services Support Estimate (cont.)**
Percentage share in GSSE

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
New Zealand	Research and Development	51	27	31	28	23
	Agricultural schools	0	8	8	8	8
	Inspection services	26	37	35	36	39
	Infrastructure	23	28	26	28	29
	Marketing and promotion	0	0	0	0	0
	Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	Research and Development	56	44	44	44	43
	Agricultural schools	0	0	0	0	0
	Inspection services	4	14	16	12	13
	Infrastructure	16	14	14	14	14
	Marketing and promotion	25	4	3	4	3
	Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	0	25	23	25	27
Switzerland	Research and Development	20	18	18	17	18
	Agricultural schools	6	13	4	17	18
	Inspection services	2	2	2	2	2
	Infrastructure	20	17	19	16	15
	Marketing and promotion	7	10	11	10	10
	Public stockholding	15	8	9	8	7
	Miscellaneous	31	33	36	31	31
Turkey	Research and Development	18	3	5	3	2
	Agricultural schools	1	0	0	0	0
	Inspection services	16	5	8	5	3
	Infrastructure	3	0	1	0	0
	Marketing and promotion	28	91	85	92	96
	Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	35	0	1	0	0
United States	Research and Development	7	5	6	5	4
	Agricultural schools	0	0	0	0	0
	Inspection services	2	2	2	2	2
	Infrastructure	22	11	10	13	10
	Marketing and promotion	63	77	77	75	81
	Public stockholding	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous	6	4	5	5	4
OECD³	Research and Development	9	9	10	10	8
	Agricultural schools	2	3	3	3	3
	Inspection services	3	4	4	4	3
	Infrastructure	35	27	29	30	23
	Marketing and promotion	33	52	48	49	59
	Public stockholding	15	1	2	1	1
	Miscellaneous	4	3	3	3	3

p: provisional.

1. EU12 for 1986-94, including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. For Mexico, 1986-88 is replaced by 1991-93.

3. Austria, Finland and Sweden are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU from 1995. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic are included in the OECD total for all years and in the EU total from 2004. The OECD total does not include the non-OECD EU member states.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296887>

Table 3.8. **OECD: Producer Single Commodity Transfers (USD)**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (USD mn)		238 665	256 764	255 720	262 049	252 522
Total Producer SCT (USD mn)		209 242	134 969	140 913	133 220	130 776
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		88	53	55	51	52
Wheat	Producer SCT (USD mn)	16 020	3 556	3 344	3 198	4 127
	Percentage SCT	43	6	6	4	8
	Producer NPC	1.67	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04
Maize	Producer SCT (USD mn)	11 012	1 915	3 249	2 015	480
	Percentage SCT	36	3	4	3	1
	Producer NPC	1.30	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.01
Other grains	Producer SCT (USD mn)	9 765	1 084	395	826	2 029
	Percentage SCT	48	5	1	3	11
	Producer NPC	1.95	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.10
Rice	Producer SCT (USD mn)	25 346	16 925	17 779	16 472	16 523
	Percentage SCT	80	56	62	52	53
	Producer NPC	4.90	2.24	2.57	2.05	2.09
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (USD mn)	1 833	114	79	76	188
	Percentage SCT	47	1	1	0	1
	Producer NPC	1.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower	Producer SCT (USD mn)	1 154	182	192	119	235
	Percentage SCT	47	7	8	3	10
	Producer NPC	1.91	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.11
Soyabean	Producer SCT (USD mn)	1 101	936	579	2 126	104
	Percentage SCT	9	3	2	6	0
	Producer NPC	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Sugar	Producer SCT (USD mn)	4 988	3 655	4 742	4 223	2 000
	Percentage SCT	51	32	41	37	18
	Producer NPC	2.31	1.49	1.70	1.57	1.20
Milk	Producer SCT (USD mn)	45 217	16 917	19 645	12 959	18 147
	Percentage SCT	59	13	15	9	16
	Producer NPC	2.83	1.16	1.18	1.10	1.19
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (USD mn)	18 017	16 698	18 866	15 817	15 411
	Percentage SCT	28	17	19	15	16
	Producer NPC	1.40	1.16	1.20	1.14	1.15
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (USD mn)	4 284	1 854	2 146	1 618	1 798
	Percentage SCT	52	18	20	15	18
	Producer NPC	1.81	1.17	1.21	1.13	1.17
Wool	Producer SCT (USD mn)	112	31	30	32	31
	Percentage SCT	3	2	1	2	2
	Producer NPC	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (USD mn)	4 157	7 852	5 116	10 541	7 900
	Percentage SCT	9	11	8	13	11
	Producer NPC	1.20	1.12	1.08	1.15	1.13
Poultry	Producer SCT (USD mn)	3 224	8 189	7 729	8 213	8 626
	Percentage SCT	13	15	14	14	15
	Producer NPC	1.26	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.19
Eggs	Producer SCT (USD mn)	3 379	1 173	767	1 403	1 348
	Percentage SCT	22	4	3	5	5
	Producer NPC	1.34	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.06
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (USD mn)	59 632	53 888	56 256	53 580	51 829
	Percentage SCT	26	13	14	12	13
	Producer NPC	1.50	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13

p: provisional. PSE: Producer Support Estimate. SCT: Single Commodity Transfers. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296906>

Table 3.9. **OECD: Producer Single Commodity Transfers (EUR)**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (EUR mn)		216 540	182 601	186 800	179 237	181 765
Total Producer SCT (EUR mn)		189 879	96 062	102 935	91 120	94 133
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		88	53	55	51	52
Wheat	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	14 648	2 534	2 443	2 188	2 970
	Percentage SCT	43	6	6	4	8
	Producer NPC	1.67	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04
Maize	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	10 121	1 366	2 373	1 379	345
	Percentage SCT	36	3	4	3	1
	Producer NPC	1.30	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.01
Other grains	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	8 944	772	289	565	1 461
	Percentage SCT	48	5	1	3	11
	Producer NPC	1.95	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.10
Rice	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	23 037	12 049	12 987	11 266	11 893
	Percentage SCT	80	56	62	52	53
	Producer NPC	4.90	2.24	2.57	2.05	2.09
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	1 662	82	57	52	135
	Percentage SCT	47	1	1	0	1
	Producer NPC	1.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	1 048	130	140	81	169
	Percentage SCT	47	7	8	3	10
	Producer NPC	1.91	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.11
Soyabean	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	1 001	651	423	1 454	75
	Percentage SCT	9	3	2	6	0
	Producer NPC	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Sugar	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	4 544	2 597	3 464	2 889	1 439
	Percentage SCT	51	32	41	37	18
	Producer NPC	2.31	1.49	1.70	1.57	1.20
Milk	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	41 061	12 092	14 350	8 864	13 062
	Percentage SCT	59	13	15	9	16
	Producer NPC	2.83	1.16	1.18	1.10	1.19
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	16 385	11 897	13 781	10 818	11 093
	Percentage SCT	28	17	19	15	16
	Producer NPC	1.40	1.16	1.20	1.14	1.15
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	3 843	1 323	1 567	1 107	1 294
	Percentage SCT	52	18	20	15	18
	Producer NPC	1.81	1.17	1.21	1.13	1.17
Wool	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	105	22	22	22	22
	Percentage SCT	3	2	1	2	2
	Producer NPC	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	3 585	5 544	3 737	7 210	5 686
	Percentage SCT	9	11	8	13	11
	Producer NPC	1.20	1.12	1.08	1.15	1.13
Poultry	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	2 843	5 824	5 646	5 618	6 209
	Percentage SCT	13	15	14	14	15
	Producer NPC	1.26	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.19
Eggs	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	3 059	830	560	960	970
	Percentage SCT	22	4	3	5	5
	Producer NPC	1.34	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.06
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (EUR mn)	53 994	38 350	41 094	36 648	37 307
	Percentage SCT	26	13	14	12	13
	Producer NPC	1.50	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13

p: provisional. PSE: Producer Support Estimate. SCT: Single Commodity Transfers. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296925>

Table 3.10. **Australia: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (AUD mn)		2 026	1 733	2 153	1 856	1 188
Total Producer SCT (AUD mn)		1 452	4	5	5	2
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		71	0	0	0	0
Wheat	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	109	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	13	1	0	1	2
	Percentage SCT	11.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Producer NPC	1.13	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soyabean	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	66	3	5	4	0
	Percentage SCT	10.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milk	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	972	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	2.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	10	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wool	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	26	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	1	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eggs	Producer SCT (AUD mn)	43	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (AUD mn)	211	0	0	0	1
	Percentage SCT	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296944>

Table 3.11. **Canada: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (CAD mn)		8 117	7 477	7 696	5 839	8 896
Total Producer SCT (CAD mn)		5 849	4 904	4 491	3 881	6 340
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		72	65	58	66	71
Wheat	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	1 274	118	55	69	229
	Percentage SCT	33.2	2.4	0.9	1.1	5.3
Maize	Producer NPC	1.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	169	107	154	76	89
Other grains	Percentage SCT	20.6	5.4	7.7	3.5	5.0
	Producer NPC	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	536	62	60	36	91
	Percentage SCT	47.4	5.0	2.5	2.5	10.0
Rapeseed	Producer NPC	1.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	170	76	39	24	164
	Percentage SCT	17.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.0
Sugar	Producer NPC	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	8	40	41	48	32
	Percentage SCT	3.1	3.5	4.7	3.3	2.4
Sheepmeat	Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Wool	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	2 591	2 578	2 550	1 817	3 367
	Percentage SCT	73.6	46.9	47.4	32.9	60.4
Poultry	Producer NPC	6.33	1.97	1.90	1.49	2.52
	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	-17	179	149	220	167
Eggs	Percentage SCT	-0.5	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.2
	Producer NPC	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other Commodities	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	-39	117	-23	147	227
Other Commodities	Percentage SCT	-1.7	3.8	-0.7	4.5	7.5
	Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	123	411	293	493	447
	Percentage SCT	12.2	18.0	14.4	21.0	18.8
Other Commodities	Producer NPC	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.27	1.23
	Producer SCT (CAD mn)	78	37	7	-6	110
Other Commodities	Percentage SCT	16.5	6.2	1.2	-1.1	18.6
	Producer NPC	1.28	1.08	1.01	0.99	1.23
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (CAD mn)	955	1 180	1 166	957	1 418
	Percentage SCT	37.7	15.0	19.4	12.6	13.0
Other Commodities	Producer NPC	2.82	1.14	1.19	1.11	1.13

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296963>

Table 3.12. **European Union:¹ Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (EUR mn)		88 005	91 155	93 689	92 795	86 980
Total Producer SCT (EUR mn)		82 020	30 864	36 448	30 431	25 713
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		93	34	39	33	30
Wheat	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	7 228	347	761	137	143
	Percentage SCT	49.3	1.5	3.3	0.5	0.8
	Producer NPC	2.14	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00
Maize	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	2 697	721	2 162	1	1
	Percentage SCT	51.0	7.7	23.1	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	2.20	1.10	1.30	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	4 859	169	-1	0	507
	Percentage SCT	55.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.5
	Producer NPC	2.42	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.07
Rice	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	412	201	210	209	183
	Percentage SCT	58.9	20.1	24.2	18.7	17.3
	Producer NPC	2.62	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.01
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	1 267	2	2	3	2
	Percentage SCT	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	2.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	972	1	1	1	1
	Percentage SCT	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	2.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soyabean	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	479	5	0	9	6
	Percentage SCT	60.9	1.9	0.0	3.6	2.1
	Producer NPC	2.63	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.02
Sugar	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	2 582	1 229	1 762	1 430	496
	Percentage SCT	58.8	36.4	48.7	45.3	15.3
	Producer NPC	3.35	1.63	1.93	1.81	1.16
Milk	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	21 363	1 225	2 207	1 057	410
	Percentage SCT	69.6	2.6	4.7	2.1	1.0
	Producer NPC	4.60	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.01
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	10 505	9 012	10 765	8 121	8 149
	Percentage SCT	50.6	36.4	44.4	31.2	33.6
	Producer NPC	2.07	1.46	1.67	1.33	1.38
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	3 568	1 286	1 452	1 116	1 290
	Percentage SCT	69.1	29.5	31.0	27.1	30.5
	Producer NPC	2.70	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.29
Wool	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	-270	1 131	-381	2 837	938
	Percentage SCT	-1.4	3.3	-1.3	8.2	3.0
	Producer NPC	1.13	1.04	1.00	1.09	1.03
Poultry	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	963	4 817	4 881	4 643	4 926
	Percentage SCT	13.3	36.5	37.0	34.1	38.4
	Producer NPC	1.46	1.59	1.63	1.51	1.62
Eggs	Producer SCT (EUR mn)	1 682	76	-9	136	101
	Percentage SCT	32.7	1.0	-0.1	1.8	1.3
	Producer NPC	1.64	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ² (EUR mn)	23 713	10 642	12 637	10 732	8 558
	Percentage SCT	25.2	7.3	8.5	7.3	6.1
	Producer NPC	1.49	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.06

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. EU12 for 1986-94 including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932296982>

Table 3.13. **Iceland: Producer Single Commodity Transfer**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (ISK mn)		7 896	15 225	15 331	16 124	14 221
Total Producer SCT (ISK mn)		7 434	14 424	14 616	15 254	13 402
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		94	95	95	95	94
Wheat	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Maize	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rice	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	2 623	6 907	6 195	7 414	7 111
	Percentage SCT	87.8	57.5	58.3	58.8	55.4
	Producer NPC	9.45	2.31	2.37	2.37	2.18
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	323	319	605	248	105
	Percentage SCT	57.4	21.4	42.5	15.2	6.4
	Producer NPC	2.40	1.26	1.66	1.11	1.00
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	2 157	3 354	2 892	3 885	3 285
	Percentage SCT	71.3	52.3	54.7	53.2	49.0
	Producer NPC	3.57	1.07	1.22	1.00	1.00
Wool	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	26	30	95	-2	-2
	Percentage SCT	15.0	18.5	60.5	-2.4	-2.5
	Producer NPC	1.20	1.57	2.72	1.00	1.00
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	346	716	1 028	740	380
	Percentage SCT	73.8	37.9	57.0	37.5	19.3
	Producer NPC	4.08	1.76	2.40	1.63	1.26
Poultry	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	225	1 569	1 684	1 567	1 456
	Percentage SCT	83.5	73.7	82.1	72.0	66.9
	Producer NPC	6.38	4.17	5.79	3.65	3.08
Eggs	Producer SCT (ISK mn)	304	384	488	392	271
	Percentage SCT	81.4	56.1	71.3	57.3	39.7
	Producer NPC	5.63	2.59	3.65	2.42	1.70
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (ISK mn)	1 429	1 145	1 629	1 010	796
	Percentage SCT	73.1	35.4	42.2	35.6	28.3
	Producer NPC	-4.21	1.81	2.02	1.84	1.57

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297001>

Table 3.14. **Japan: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (JPY bn)		7 267	4 303	4 239	4 321	4 350
Total Producer SCT (JPY bn)		6 740	3 812	3 788	3 833	3 815
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		93	89	89	89	88
Wheat	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	135	27	27	27	28
	Percentage SCT	84.7	42.6	43.3	42.6	42.0
	Producer NPC	6.56	1.74	1.76	1.74	1.73
Maize	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	52	9	6	7	12
	Percentage SCT	84.1	47.2	36.4	38.6	66.6
	Producer NPC	6.30	2.06	1.57	1.63	2.99
Rice	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	2 720	1 232	1 293	1 248	1 155
	Percentage SCT	82.6	68.0	71.2	68.8	64.0
	Producer NPC	5.81	3.14	3.46	3.19	2.77
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	29	7	8	6	7
	Percentage SCT	64.7	14.5	14.8	13.3	15.3
	Producer NPC	2.96	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.18
Sugar	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	81	47	49	48	43
	Percentage SCT	65	57	60	60	51
	Producer NPC	2.88	2.34	2.51	2.47	2.04
Milk	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	621	302	286	273	347
	Percentage SCT	86.0	45.1	45.6	41.2	48.6
	Producer NPC	7.43	1.83	1.84	1.70	1.94
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	357	130	129	132	130
	Percentage SCT	71.5	28.7	28.1	29.4	28.6
	Producer NPC	3.65	1.40	1.39	1.42	1.40
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Wool	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	285	360	315	388	378
	Percentage SCT	41.5	69.3	63.2	70.3	74.4
	Producer NPC	1.73	3.34	2.72	3.38	3.92
Poultry	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	45	23	22	23	23
	Percentage SCT	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4
	Producer NPC	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Eggs	Producer SCT (JPY bn)	70	62	60	67	59
	Percentage SCT	17.0	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6
	Producer NPC	1.21	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (JPY bn)	2 345	1 613	1 593	1 613	1 634
	Percentage SCT	52.9	37.5	35.9	38.2	38.5
	Producer NPC	2.17	1.60	1.56	1.62	1.63

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297020>

Table 3.15. **Korea: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (KRW bn)		9 321	20 909	21 562	18 832	22 334
Total Producer SCT (KRW bn)		9 226	19 008	19 679	16 818	20 527
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		99	91	91	89	92
Wheat	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Maize	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	220	103	135	82	91
	Percentage SCT	72.8	54.7	66.7	41.6	55.9
	Producer NPC	3.69	2.33	3.00	1.71	2.27
Rice	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	4 509	5 163	6 035	4 490	4 962
	Percentage SCT	82.0	55.9	69.3	45.4	52.9
	Producer NPC	5.59	2.33	3.10	1.78	2.12
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	156	303	291	294	324
	Percentage SCT	78.7	80.9	88.7	77.0	77.1
	Producer NPC	4.75	5.85	8.85	4.35	4.36
Sugar	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	306	790	889	461	1 021
	Percentage SCT	67.8	48.2	57.3	28.7	58.7
	Producer NPC	3.11	2.05	2.34	1.40	2.42
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	496	898	780	796	1 116
	Percentage SCT	53.8	28.6	26.1	29.0	30.6
	Producer NPC	2.23	1.40	1.35	1.41	1.44
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Wool	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	307	2 018	1 695	1 949	2 409
	Percentage SCT	32.2	65.6	63.0	64.5	69.3
	Producer NPC	1.50	2.93	2.71	2.82	3.26
Poultry	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	132	367	213	324	564
	Percentage SCT	49.4	36.7	31.7	34.8	43.6
	Producer NPC	2.09	1.59	1.46	1.53	1.77
Eggs	Producer SCT (KRW bn)	1	172	200	166	149
	Percentage SCT	0.5	18.1	25.8	15.7	12.7
	Producer NPC	0.92	1.23	1.35	1.19	1.15
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (KRW bn)	3 100	9 196	9 440	8 255	9 892
	Percentage SCT	64.3	49.2	54.8	43.6	49.2
	Producer NPC	3.27	1.99	2.21	1.78	1.97

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297039>

Table 3.16. **Mexico: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1991-93	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (MXN mn)		25 995	71 988	66 870	70 487	78 606
Total Producer SCT (MXN mn)		21 975	32 186	29 674	27 430	39 453
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		84	44	44	39	50
Wheat	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	492	1 334	755	1 274	1 972
	Percentage SCT	22.0	10.7	9.4	8.8	13.9
Maize	Producer NPC	1.29	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	5 225	2 644	1 344	3 515	3 072
Other grains	Percentage SCT	42.9	4.3	2.4	5.0	5.4
	Producer NPC	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	601	1 314	751	1 694	1 497
	Percentage SCT	28.0	7.1	5.5	7.3	8.5
Rapeseed	Producer NPC	1.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	17	42	109	0	16
Sunflower	Percentage SCT	6.9	5.1	13.2	0.0	2.0
	Producer NPC	1.08	1.06	1.15	1.00	1.02
Soyabean	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	75	59	47	58	72
	Percentage SCT	14.4	9.4	12.6	6.6	9.0
Sheepmeat	Producer NPC	1.17	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	2 114	4 358	6 606	5 174	1 293
Wool	Percentage SCT	56.1	21.1	32.5	24.0	6.6
	Producer NPC	2.07	1.29	1.48	1.32	1.07
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	2 236	2 921	-6	200	8 569
	Percentage SCT	35.6	6.1	0.0	0.4	17.9
Poultry	Producer NPC	1.62	1.07	1.00	1.00	1.22
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	1 795	4 178	4 304	3 929	4 300
Eggs	Percentage SCT	24.6	9.9	10.8	9.4	9.5
	Producer NPC	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other Commodities	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other Commodities	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other Commodities	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	25	1 264	389	1 851	1 552
	Percentage SCT	0.6	6.0	2.2	9.0	6.9
Other Commodities	Producer NPC	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.07	1.05
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	1 685	6 095	6 675	4 345	7 264
Other Commodities	Percentage SCT	33.1	12.0	14.5	9.2	12.4
	Producer NPC	1.62	1.14	1.17	1.10	1.14
Other Commodities	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	88	-2	-6	0	0
	Percentage SCT	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Commodities	Producer NPC	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Producer SCT (MXN mn)	7 622	7 981	8 707	5 390	9 846
Other Commodities	Percentage SCT	18.7	3.4	4.1	2.4	3.6
	Producer NPC	1.22	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.04

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297058>

Table 3.17. **New Zealand: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (NZD mn)		781	95	132	98	55
Total Producer SCT (NZD mn)		110	64	102	67	23
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		19	63	78	68	42
Wheat	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	3	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	21	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wool	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	2	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	18	41	59	46	17
	Percentage SCT	17.4	12.0	17.7	13.3	5.0
	Producer NPC	1.25	1.14	1.21	1.15	1.05
Eggs	Producer SCT (NZD mn)	36	8	20	3	0
	Percentage SCT	44.2	6.2	15.9	2.6	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.81	1.07	1.19	1.03	1.00
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (NZD mn)	30	16	23	17	6
	Percentage SCT	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
	Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297077>

Table 3.18. **Norway: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (NOK mn)		19 078	20 683	18 088	20 617	23 345
Total Producer SCT (NOK mn)		13 780	11 385	9 076	11 359	13 719
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		72	55	50	55	59
Wheat	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	330	323	217	235	516
	Percentage SCT	73.1	33.8	25.4	22.6	53.3
	Producer NPC	3.81	1.61	1.36	1.31	2.17
Maize	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	1 838	540	245	454	920
	Percentage SCT	76.8	33.3	18.4	26.7	54.7
	Producer NPC	4.46	1.62	1.24	1.38	2.24
Rice	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	4 575	3 169	2 184	3 177	4 147
	Percentage SCT	71.2	43.8	31.7	44.8	54.9
	Producer NPC	6.20	1.65	1.30	1.63	2.03
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	2 211	2 230	1 979	2 252	2 460
	Percentage SCT	70.5	61.3	59.2	61.8	63.0
	Producer NPC	4.70	2.73	2.68	2.70	2.82
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	531	466	392	504	501
	Percentage SCT	54.1	41.8	40.1	43.3	41.9
	Producer NPC	3.64	1.80	1.75	1.83	1.81
Wool	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	104	144	131	155	145
	Percentage SCT	48.7	72.4	67.3	71.9	78.1
	Producer NPC	2.01	3.73	3.06	3.56	4.56
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	1 031	1 358	1 245	1 407	1 422
	Percentage SCT	41.8	47.0	44.9	48.7	47.5
	Producer NPC	2.76	2.05	2.09	2.03	2.04
Poultry	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	136	825	770	835	871
	Percentage SCT	43.2	63.9	70.4	58.8	62.6
	Producer NPC	3.96	2.94	3.44	2.50	2.89
Eggs	Producer SCT (NOK mn)	447	348	342	341	360
	Percentage SCT	52.6	45.9	49.3	46.0	42.5
	Producer NPC	4.79	2.02	2.14	2.02	1.90
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (NOK mn)	2 577	1 982	1 570	2 000	2 376
	Percentage SCT	54.1	40.8	33.8	39.6	48.9
	Producer NPC	4.07	1.81	1.60	1.76	2.09

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297096>

Table 3.19. **Switzerland: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (CHF mn)		8 335	6 193	5 551	6 285	6 743
Total Producer SCT (CHF mn)		7 120	3 177	2 541	3 358	3 631
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		85	51	46	53	54
Wheat	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	417	53	75	52	32
	Percentage SCT	76.0	18.4	26.1	16.4	12.7
	Producer NPC	4.02	1.23	1.35	1.20	1.14
Maize	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	102	12	13	7	16
	Percentage SCT	70.9	17.7	18.2	9.2	25.6
	Producer NPC	3.46	1.22	1.22	1.10	1.34
Other grains	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	173	16	21	2	25
	Percentage SCT	77.7	20.7	25.1	2.1	34.9
	Producer NPC	4.53	1.30	1.33	1.02	1.54
Rice	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	80	49	48	53	45
	Percentage SCT	83.9	59.5	59.2	58.1	61.1
	Producer NPC	6.45	2.47	2.45	2.39	2.57
Sunflower	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	95	63	103	73	13
	Percentage SCT	72.9	36.8	55.3	43.3	11.8
	Producer NPC	4.51	1.71	2.24	1.76	1.13
Milk	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	2 771	940	486	1 026	1 309
	Percentage SCT	85.5	35.5	19.1	35.1	52.2
	Producer NPC	9.99	1.64	1.25	1.55	2.12
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	1 311	566	704	569	424
	Percentage SCT	75.0	48.0	57.7	48.9	37.3
	Producer NPC	4.21	1.98	2.38	1.96	1.60
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	36	17	15	18	18
	Percentage SCT	67.7	39.4	36.5	39.9	41.6
	Producer NPC	5.08	1.67	1.60	1.67	1.73
Wool	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	704	549	438	625	585
	Percentage SCT	43.9	50.3	43.0	54.5	53.4
	Producer NPC	2.45	2.07	1.78	2.21	2.22
Poultry	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	112	103	91	108	109
	Percentage SCT	73.0	75.6	74.0	75.0	77.9
	Producer NPC	6.08	4.55	4.50	4.31	4.84
Eggs	Producer SCT (CHF mn)	184	88	83	93	89
	Percentage SCT	78.6	61.4	59.8	63.3	61.0
	Producer NPC	6.87	2.85	2.81	2.91	2.83
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (CHF mn)	1 135	720	462	733	966
	Percentage SCT	72.5	40.3	32.7	39.1	49.1
	Producer NPC	11.02	1.65	1.51	1.68	1.75

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297115>

Table 3.20. **Turkey: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (TLR mn)		4	30 876	24 062	33 604	34 964
Total Producer SCT (TLR mn)		3	27 594	20 356	29 757	32 667
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		77	89	85	89	93
Wheat	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	1	2 348	1 775	3 159	2 110
	Percentage SCT	23.9	28.1	27.4	35.5	21.3
	Producer NPC	1.36	1.40	1.38	1.55	1.27
Maize	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	536	692	284	632
	Percentage SCT	13.6	30.0	42.6	15.7	31.8
	Producer NPC	1.16	1.46	1.74	1.19	1.47
Other grains	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	507	0	423	1 099
	Percentage SCT	23.1	19.5	0.0	18.2	40.3
	Producer NPC	1.36	1.30	1.00	1.22	1.68
Rice	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	255	249	153	363
	Percentage SCT	10.4	27.7	31.0	15.3	36.9
	Producer NPC	1.14	1.41	1.45	1.18	1.58
Soyabean	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	621	626	783	454
	Percentage SCT	12.6	42.1	51.4	51.1	23.8
	Producer NPC	1.11	1.79	2.03	2.03	1.31
Milk	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	5 166	2 091	6 863	6 545
	Percentage SCT	52.9	59.8	37.3	70.1	71.9
	Producer NPC	2.49	3.15	1.62	3.63	4.18
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	1 480	1 385	1 432	1 624
	Percentage SCT	5.7	37.5	43.0	35.3	34.3
	Producer NPC	1.16	1.66	1.79	1.64	1.57
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	87	199	-44	106
	Percentage SCT	11.2	7.5	18.4	-6.3	10.5
	Producer NPC	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.05	1.31
Wool	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Poultry	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	763	591	564	1 133
	Percentage SCT	-15.9	24.5	23.8	19.8	29.9
	Producer NPC	0.93	1.44	1.47	1.31	1.54
Eggs	Producer SCT (TRL mn)	0	420	85	589	586
	Percentage SCT	10.6	19.9	6.7	30.8	22.2
	Producer NPC	1.21	1.41	1.24	1.58	1.41
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (TRL mn)	2	15 409	12 664	15 550	18 014
	Percentage SCT	14.3	28.9	24.6	28.5	33.6
	Producer NPC	1.17	1.26	1.14	1.39	1.25

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297134>

Table 3.21. **United States: Producer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total PSE (USD mn)		36 219	30 281	33 203	27 043	30 598
Total Producer SCT (USD mn)		25 997	9 432	14 233	6 431	7 632
Share of Producer SCT in Total PSE (%)		71	31	43	24	25
Wheat	Producer SCT (USD mn)	4 337	780	493	37	1 810
	Percentage SCT	46.5	6.1	3.6	0.2	14.4
	Producer NPC	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01
Maize	Producer SCT (USD mn)	7 217	302	-246	1 402	-251
	Percentage SCT	34.8	0.6	-0.5	2.8	-0.5
	Producer NPC	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Producer SCT (USD mn)	1 177	65	16	88	91
	Percentage SCT	37.7	2.5	0.6	3.0	3.9
	Producer NPC	1.35	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Producer SCT (USD mn)	816	19	8	12	36
	Percentage SCT	50.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.1
	Producer NPC	1.45	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rapeseed	Producer SCT (USD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Producer SCT (USD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Percentage SCT	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Producer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Producer SCT (USD mn)	172	548	152	1 747	-253
	Percentage SCT	1.7	1.8	0.6	5.6	-0.8
	Producer NPC	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Producer SCT (USD mn)	1 036	602	775	559	470
	Percentage SCT	55.9	27.3	34.8	26.3	20.8
	Producer NPC	2.31	1.38	1.53	1.34	1.25
Milk	Producer SCT (USD mn)	6 340	4 145	8 863	8	3 565
	Percentage SCT	34.9	13.0	24.8	0.0	14.3
	Producer NPC	1.56	1.17	1.33	1.00	1.17
Beef and Veal	Producer SCT (USD mn)	258	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Producer SCT (USD mn)	5	30	31	30	30
	Percentage SCT	1.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Producer NPC	1.01	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	Producer SCT (USD mn)	79	6	6	5	8
	Percentage SCT	47.8	18.4	17.3	13.7	24.3
	Producer NPC	1.01	1.23	1.21	1.16	1.32
Pigmeat	Producer SCT (USD mn)	-66	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry	Producer SCT (USD mn)	725	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eggs	Producer SCT (USD mn)	136	0	0	0	0
	Percentage SCT	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Producer NPC	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Producer SCT ¹ (USD mn)	3 764	2 935	4 135	2 542	2 126
	Percentage SCT	8.4	3.4	4.7	2.9	2.5
	Producer NPC	1.11	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.02

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; PSE: Producer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. The Producer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Producer SCT minus the sum of Producer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297153>

Table 3.22. **OECD: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (USD)**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (USD mn)		-159 578	-104 654	-115 263	-101 344	-97 354
Total Consumer SCT¹ (USD mn)		-172 832	-136 102	-143 194	-132 188	-132 923
Wheat						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-12 466	-1 626	-2 220	-1 740	-919
	Consumer NPC	1.67	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04
Maize						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-1 979	-542	-1 593	72	-105
	Consumer NPC	1.30	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.01
Other grains						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-4 321	-721	-294	-414	-1 455
	Consumer NPC	1.95	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.10
Rice						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-23 427	-16 862	-18 198	-15 530	-16 856
	Consumer NPC	4.90	2.24	2.57	2.05	2.09
Rapeseed						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-515	-239	-212	-288	-217
	Consumer NPC	1.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-51	-88	-70	-38	-157
	Consumer NPC	1.91	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.11
Soyabean						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-216	-306	-369	-283	-267
	Consumer NPC	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Sugar						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-7 285	-4 985	-6 403	-5 486	-3 066
	Consumer NPC	2.31	1.49	1.70	1.57	1.20
Milk						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-38 612	-17 219	-19 649	-13 049	-18 960
	Consumer NPC	2.83	1.16	1.18	1.10	1.19
Beef and Veal						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-18 225	-16 833	-19 781	-15 247	-15 472
	Consumer NPC	1.40	1.16	1.20	1.14	1.15
Sheepmeat						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-3 561	-1 828	-2 111	-1 565	-1 807
	Consumer NPC	1.81	1.17	1.21	1.13	1.17
Wool						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-8	3	2	4	3
	Consumer NPC	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02
Pigmeat						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-7 108	-11 199	-7 996	-14 101	-11 498
	Consumer NPC	1.20	1.12	1.08	1.15	1.13
Poultry						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-4 509	-9 235	-9 253	-8 995	-9 459
	Consumer NPC	1.26	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.19
Eggs						
	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-3 842	-1 424	-1 165	-1 605	-1 503
	Consumer NPC	1.34	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.06
Other Commodities						
	Consumer SCT ² (USD mn)	-46 706	-52 996	-53 882	-53 922	-51 185
	Consumer NPC	1.50	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13

p: provisional. CSE: Consumer Support Estimate. SCT: Single Commodity Transfers. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.
 1. The Consumer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297172>

Table 3.23. **OECD: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (EUR)**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008p	2009p
Total CSE (EUR mn)		-144 420	-74 530	-84 198	-69 318	-70 075
Total Consumer SCT¹ (EUR mn)		-156 444	-96 898	-104 601	-90 414	-95 678
Wheat						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-11 284	-1 158	-1 622	-1 190	-661
	Consumer NPC	1.67	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04
Maize						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-1 796	-397	-1 164	49	-76
	Consumer NPC	1.30	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.01
Other grains						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-3 917	-515	-215	-283	-1 047
	Consumer NPC	1.95	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.10
Rice						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-21 229	-12 016	-13 294	-10 622	-12 133
	Consumer NPC	4.90	2.24	2.57	2.05	2.09
Rapeseed						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-465	-170	-155	-197	-157
	Consumer NPC	1.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-50	-63	-51	-26	-113
	Consumer NPC	1.91	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.11
Soyabean						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-193	-219	-270	-194	-192
	Consumer NPC	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Sugar						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-6 632	-3 545	-4 677	-3 752	-2 207
	Consumer NPC	2.31	1.49	1.70	1.57	1.20
Milk						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-35 047	-12 309	-14 353	-8 925	-13 647
	Consumer NPC	2.83	1.16	1.18	1.10	1.19
Beef and Veal						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-16 571	-12 005	-14 450	-10 428	-11 137
	Consumer NPC	1.40	1.16	1.20	1.14	1.15
Sheepmeat						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-3 205	-1 305	-1 542	-1 071	-1 301
	Consumer NPC	1.81	1.17	1.21	1.13	1.17
Wool						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-7	2	1	3	2
	Consumer NPC	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02
Pigmeat						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-6 289	-7 921	-5 841	-9 645	-8 276
	Consumer NPC	1.20	1.12	1.08	1.15	1.13
Poultry						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-4 018	-6 573	-6 759	-6 152	-6 808
	Consumer NPC	1.26	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.19
Eggs						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-3 481	-1 010	-851	-1 098	-1 082
	Consumer NPC	1.34	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.06
Other Commodities¹						
	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-42 259	-37 695	-39 360	-36 881	-36 843
	Consumer NPC	1.50	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13

p: provisional. CSE: Consumer Support Estimate. SCT: Single Commodity Transfers. NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. The Consumer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297191>

Table 3.24. **Australia: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (AUD mn)		-971	-255	-248	-256	-262
Total Consumer SCT¹ (AUD mn)		-971	-255	-248	-256	-262
Wheat	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-16	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-4	-6	-4	-6	-7
	Consumer NPC	1.13	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-66	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Milk	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-713	-247	-242	-247	-252
	Consumer NPC	2.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-5	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wool	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-1	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-1	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eggs	Consumer SCT (AUD mn)	-43	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (AUD mn)	-121	-2	-2	-3	-3
	Consumer NPC	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. The Consumer SCT for Other Commodities is the Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297210>

Table 3.25. **Canada: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (CAD mn)		-3 926	-4 467	-4 265	-3 334	-5 803
Total Consumer SCT¹ (CAD mn)		-3 926	-4 467	-4 265	-3 334	-5 803
Wheat	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	-259	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	-2	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	11	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	-46	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	-2 566	-2 958	-2 933	-2 073	-3 869
	Consumer NPC	5.81	1.97	1.90	1.49	2.52
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	-62	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Wool	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	-157	-415	-294	-495	-457
	Consumer NPC	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.26	1.23
Eggs	Consumer SCT (CAD mn)	-90	-35	-6	6	-106
	Consumer NPC	1.28	1.08	1.01	0.99	1.23
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (CAD mn)	-755	-1 058	-1 032	-771	-1 371
	Consumer NPC	1.39	1.19	1.18	1.13	1.27

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297229>

Table 3.26. **European Union:¹ Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (EUR mn)		-65 589	-24 639	-30 049	-23 916	-19 952
Total Consumer SCT² (EUR mn)		-66 496	-25 819	-31 165	-25 161	-21 129
Wheat	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-4 244	-184	-552	0	0
	Consumer NPC	2.14	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00
Maize	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-1 371	-354	-1 061	0	0
	Consumer NPC	2.20	1.10	1.30	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-1 271	-41	0	0	-124
	Consumer NPC	2.34	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.06
Rice	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-398	-25	-37	-39	0
	Consumer NPC	2.50	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.00
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	15	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	12	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	4	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-2 779	-1 042	-1 516	-1 224	-385
	Consumer NPC	3.35	1.63	1.93	1.81	1.16
Milk	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-17 622	-486	-1 249	-328	120
	Consumer NPC	4.56	1.02	1.05	1.01	1.00
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-9 696	-7 328	-9 571	-6 035	-6 379
	Consumer NPC	2.07	1.46	1.67	1.33	1.38
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-2 993	-1 131	-1 330	-961	-1 100
	Consumer NPC	2.70	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.29
Wool	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-1 675	-1 166	0	-2 576	-922
	Consumer NPC	1.13	1.04	1.00	1.09	1.03
Poultry	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-2 078	-4 840	-5 101	-4 562	-4 857
	Consumer NPC	1.46	1.59	1.63	1.51	1.62
Eggs	Consumer SCT (EUR mn)	-1 958	-140	-179	-131	-108
	Consumer NPC	1.64	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ³ (EUR mn)	-20 442	-9 082	-10 569	-9 304	-7 373
	Consumer NPC	1.42	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.06

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. EU12 for 1986-94 including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

2. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

3. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297248>

Table 3.27. **Iceland: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (ISK mn)		-4 566	-5 611	-6 990	-5 623	-4 221
Total Consumer SCT¹ (ISK mn)		-4 566	-5 892	-7 132	-5 970	-4 575
Wheat	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Maize	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rice	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	-1 664	-1 873	-1 554	-2 272	-1 794
	Consumer NPC	9.45	1.42	1.40	1.50	1.36
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	-208	-209	-490	-137	0
	Consumer NPC	2.40	1.26	1.66	1.11	1.00
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	-747	-130	-389	0	0
	Consumer NPC	3.57	1.07	1.22	1.00	1.00
Wool	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	98	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	-316	-740	-1 052	-762	-405
	Consumer NPC	3.81	1.76	2.40	1.63	1.26
Poultry	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	-192	-1 577	-1 666	-1 588	-1 477
	Consumer NPC	5.80	4.17	5.79	3.65	3.08
Eggs	Consumer SCT (ISK mn)	-261	-426	-539	-435	-305
	Consumer NPC	5.37	2.59	3.65	2.42	1.70
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (ISK mn)	-1 277	-938	-1 443	-776	-595
	Consumer NPC	4.44	1.53	1.75	1.49	1.34

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297267>

Table 3.28. **Japan: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (JPY bn)		-8 910	-4 920	-4 852	-4 840	-5 068
Total Consumer SCT¹ (JPY bn)		-8 910	-4 920	-4 852	-4 840	-5 068
Wheat	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-897	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	6.56	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-304	-43	-13	-24	-91
	Consumer NPC	6.18	1.56	1.15	1.25	2.27
Rice	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-2 559	-1 250	-1 322	-1 217	-1 210
	Consumer NPC	5.61	3.08	3.38	3.14	2.73
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-267	-130	-135	-144	-111
	Consumer NPC	2.50	23.45	81.21	-14.55	3.69
Milk	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-776	-425	-410	-370	-496
	Consumer NPC	7.06	1.76	1.77	1.64	1.87
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-558	-287	-294	-272	-296
	Consumer NPC	3.65	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Wool	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-356	-670	-599	-730	-681
	Consumer NPC	1.73	3.34	2.72	3.38	3.92
Poultry	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-51	-29	-28	-30	-30
	Consumer NPC	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Eggs	Consumer SCT (JPY bn)	-71	-64	-62	-70	-62
	Consumer NPC	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (JPY bn)	-3 072	-2 021	-1 989	-1 983	-2 091
	Consumer NPC	2.21	1.65	1.62	1.67	1.67

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297286>

Table 3.29. **Korea: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (KRW bn)		-9 105	-22 752	-24 127	-19 436	-24 692
Total Consumer SCT¹ (KRW bn)		-9 161	-22 785	-24 155	-19 475	-24 727
Wheat	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Maize	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	-210	-105	-138	-85	-92
	Consumer NPC	3.42	1.90	2.50	1.45	1.73
Rice	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	-4 452	-5 160	-6 428	-4 061	-4 990
	Consumer NPC	5.59	2.33	3.10	1.78	2.12
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	-175	-332	-343	-312	-340
	Consumer NPC	1.72	1.47	1.75	1.35	1.31
Sugar	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	-302	-1 120	-1 242	-636	-1 481
	Consumer NPC	3.11	2.05	2.34	1.40	2.42
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	-495	-1 904	-1 810	-1 676	-2 224
	Consumer NPC	2.23	1.40	1.35	1.41	1.44
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Wool	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	-303	-2 557	-2 095	-2 547	-3 029
	Consumer NPC	1.50	2.93	2.71	2.82	3.26
Poultry	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	-132	-417	-244	-375	-633
	Consumer NPC	2.09	1.59	1.46	1.53	1.77
Eggs	Consumer SCT (KRW bn)	28	-172	-202	-166	-149
	Consumer NPC	0.92	1.23	1.35	1.19	1.15
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (KRW bn)	-3 120	-11 019	-11 654	-9 615	-11 788
	Consumer NPC	2.35	1.87	2.03	1.70	1.87

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297305>

Table 3.30. **Mexico: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1991-93	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (MXN mn)		-19 400	-18 142	-20 384	-10 268	-23 773
Total Consumer SCT¹ (MXN mn)		-19 403	-20 656	-23 012	-12 685	-26 270
Wheat	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	189	148	388	56	0
	Consumer NPC	1.24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-4 659	722	829	1 337	0
	Consumer NPC	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-68	21	30	34	0
	Consumer NPC	1.21	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-30	-6	-2	0	-16
	Consumer NPC	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-229	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.19	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-1 699	-6 195	-10 698	-5 594	-2 294
	Consumer NPC	1.98	1.46	1.87	1.39	1.13
Milk	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-1 013	-774	2 027	2 769	-7 117
	Consumer NPC	1.51	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.19
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-1 816	-9	0	0	-27
	Consumer NPC	1.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Wool	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-275	-790	0	-1 328	-1 043
	Consumer NPC	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.05	1.04
Poultry	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-1 955	-6 121	-6 683	-4 345	-7 336
	Consumer NPC	1.58	1.12	1.15	1.09	1.13
Eggs	Consumer SCT (MXN mn)	-152	-1	0	0	-2
	Consumer NPC	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (MXN mn)	-7 696	-7 651	-8 904	-5 613	-8 435
	Consumer NPC	1.34	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.04

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297324>

Table 3.31. **New Zealand: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (NZD mn)		-105	-63	-97	-69	-24
Total Consumer SCT¹ (NZD mn)		-105	-63	-97	-69	-24
Wheat	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	-21	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wool	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	-2	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	-16	-41	-59	-48	-17
	Consumer NPC	1.25	1.14	1.21	1.15	1.05
Eggs	Consumer SCT (NZD mn)	-36	-7	-17	-3	0
	Consumer NPC	1.81	1.07	1.19	1.03	1.00
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (NZD mn)	-30	-15	-22	-18	-7
	Consumer NPC	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297343>

Table 3.32. **Norway: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (NOK mn)		-9 050	-9 389	-7 578	-8 950	-11 640
Total Consumer SCT¹ (NOK mn)		-9 050	-9 389	-7 578	-8 950	-11 640
Wheat	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-121	-230	-114	-97	-480
	Consumer NPC	2.05	1.54	1.28	1.24	2.11
Maize	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Other grains	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-609	-291	-99	-189	-583
	Consumer NPC	4.07	1.53	1.17	1.31	2.10
Rice	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Milk	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-700	-1 812	-872	-1 801	-2 761
	Consumer NPC	3.37	1.52	1.19	1.49	1.86
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-1 703	-2 145	-2 008	-2 079	-2 347
	Consumer NPC	3.60	2.42	2.41	2.36	2.50
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-356	-298	-256	-316	-321
	Consumer NPC	2.53	1.42	1.40	1.42	1.44
Wool	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-55	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	2.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-1 383	-1 457	-1 506	-1 405	-1 461
	Consumer NPC	2.66	2.01	2.05	1.98	2.00
Poultry	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-256	-841	-775	-802	-946
	Consumer NPC	3.96	2.93	3.43	2.48	2.87
Eggs	Consumer SCT (NOK mn)	-590	-370	-366	-364	-381
	Consumer NPC	4.48	1.99	2.10	1.99	1.87
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (NOK mn)	-3 277	-1 946	-1 580	-1 897	-2 361
	Consumer NPC	3.18	1.78	1.58	1.71	2.05

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297362>

Table 3.33. **Switzerland: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (CHF mn)		-7 609	-3 515	-3 003	-3 799	-3 742
Total Consumer SCT¹ (CHF mn)		-7 889	-3 523	-3 013	-3 809	-3 747
Wheat	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-538	-72	-98	-71	-46
	Consumer NPC	4.02	1.23	1.35	1.20	1.14
Maize	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-139	-13	-13	-7	-19
	Consumer NPC	3.46	1.22	1.22	1.10	1.34
Other grains	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-265	-18	-24	-2	-29
	Consumer NPC	4.53	1.30	1.33	1.02	1.54
Rice	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-313	-268	-255	-312	-236
	Consumer NPC	6.45	2.47	2.45	2.39	2.57
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-143	-80	-183	-45	-12
	Consumer NPC	4.51	1.71	2.24	1.76	1.13
Milk	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-1 900	-605	-150	-668	-999
	Consumer NPC	9.85	1.46	1.11	1.39	1.88
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-1 382	-629	-782	-645	-459
	Consumer NPC	4.21	1.98	2.38	1.96	1.60
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-106	-36	-32	-38	-39
	Consumer NPC	5.08	1.67	1.60	1.67	1.73
Wool	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-908	-586	-455	-675	-629
	Consumer NPC	2.45	2.07	1.78	2.21	2.22
Poultry	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-301	-217	-196	-230	-225
	Consumer NPC	6.08	4.55	4.50	4.31	4.84
Eggs	Consumer SCT (CHF mn)	-399	-189	-184	-193	-189
	Consumer NPC	6.87	2.85	2.81	2.91	2.83
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (CHF mn)	-1 495	-810	-641	-923	-866
	Consumer NPC	4.52	1.65	1.59	1.69	1.67

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297381>

Table 3.34. **Turkey: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (TLR mn)		-3	-20 974	-12 424	-27 637	-22 860
Total Consumer SCT¹ (TLR mn)		-3	-20 974	-12 424	-27 637	-22 860
Wheat	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-1 647	-1 543	-2 159	-1 238
	Consumer NPC	1.36	1.32	1.31	1.43	1.21
Maize	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-118	-164	-54	-135
	Consumer NPC	1.16	1.34	1.52	1.14	1.35
Other grains	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-89	0	-91	-175
	Consumer NPC	1.36	1.29	1.00	1.22	1.66
Rice	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-128	-91	-50	-243
	Consumer NPC	1.14	1.14	1.08	1.05	1.30
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sugar	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-553	-588	-712	-358
	Consumer NPC	1.11	1.79	2.03	2.03	1.31
Milk	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	-1	-5 311	-1 994	-7 225	-6 713
	Consumer NPC	2.46	3.10	1.57	3.63	4.10
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-1 522	-1 411	-1 555	-1 601
	Consumer NPC	1.16	1.66	1.79	1.64	1.57
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-165	-220	-36	-238
	Consumer NPC	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.05	1.31
Wool	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Poultry	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-865	-773	-652	-1 171
	Consumer NPC	0.93	1.44	1.47	1.31	1.54
Eggs	Consumer SCT (TRL mn)	0	-515	-237	-699	-609
	Consumer NPC	1.21	1.41	1.24	1.58	1.41
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (TRL mn)	-2	-10 063	-5 404	-14 404	-10 379
	Consumer NPC	1.22	1.27	1.15	1.45	1.23

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

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Table 3.35. **United States: Consumer Single Commodity Transfers**

		1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Total CSE (USD mn)		-3 794	22 644	12 172	27 129	28 631
Total Consumer SCT¹ (USD mn)		-13 872	-6 982	-14 000	-1 707	-5 240
Wheat	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-353	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maize	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other grains	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-100	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.22	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rice	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-5	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rapeseed	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Sunflower	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
	Consumer NPC	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
Soyabean	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-1 997	-1 234	-1 577	-1 197	-928
	Consumer NPC	3.18	1.63	1.89	1.57	1.42
Milk	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-6 181	-3 778	-8 555	0	-2 778
	Consumer NPC	1.56	1.15	1.32	1.00	1.13
Beef and Veal	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-378	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sheepmeat	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-6	-58	-63	-57	-55
	Consumer NPC	1.01	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Wool	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-2	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Pigmeat	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Poultry	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-727	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Eggs	Consumer SCT (USD mn)	-140	0	0	0	0
	Consumer NPC	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other Commodities	Consumer SCT ² (USD mn)	-3 983	-1 913	-3 805	-453	-1 480
	Consumer NPC	1.11	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.02

p: provisional; n.c.: not calculated; CSE: Consumer Support Estimate; SCT: Single Commodity Transfers; NPC: Nominal Protection Coefficient.

1. May differ from the Total CSE by the amount of subsidies to consumers which are not specific to a single commodity.

2. Total Consumer SCT minus the sum of Consumer SCTs for the commodities listed above.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297419>

Table 3.36. **Australia: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**
AUD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	0	87	36	115	110
Share in total PSE (%)	0	6	2	6	9
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	87	36	115	110
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	250	761	979	860	445
Share in total PSE (%)	13	43	45	46	37
Payment based on area	0	81	65	90	90
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	149	228	219	0
Payment based on farm income	250	531	686	551	355

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297438>

Table 3.37. **Canada: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**
CAD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	1 787	1 886	1 680	1 392	2 587
Share in total PSE (%)	21	25	22	24	29
Payment based on area	1 113	754	593	636	1 034
Payment based on animal numbers	42	177	149	216	167
Payment based on farm receipt	632	217	277	87	289
Payment based on farm income	0	737	660	453	1 098
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	224	518	136	17
Share in total PSE (%)	0	3	7	2	0
Payment based on area	0	2	0	0	6
Payment based on animal numbers	0	4	0	2	11
Payment based on farm receipt	0	188	430	134	0
Payment based on farm income	0	29	88	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	664	1 066	708	217
Share in total PSE (%)	0	9	14	12	2
Payment based on area	0	7	15	1	4
Payment based on animal numbers	0	42	11	38	77
Payment based on farm receipt	0	202	373	227	6
Payment based on farm income	0	413	667	441	130

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297457>

Table 3.38. **European Union*: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**

EUR Million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	3 195	15 989	15 026	16 489	16 453
Share in total PSE (%)	4	18	16	18	19
Payment based on area	515	12 262	11 614	12 604	12 566
Payment based on animal numbers	2 548	3 243	2 921	3 414	3 395
Payment based on farm receipt	91	452	465	451	440
Payment based on farm income	41	32	25	20	52
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	192	218	191	167
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	192	218	191	167
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	33 342	31 970	33 633	34 424
Share in total PSE (%)	0	37	34	36	40
Payment based on area	0	12 140	11 131	12 299	12 989
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	21 202	20 839	21 334	21 435
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

* EU12 for 1986-94 including ex-GDR from 1990; EU15 for 1995-2003; EU25 for 2004-06 and EU27 from 2007.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297476>Table 3.39. **Iceland: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**

ISK million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	0	524	493	538	542
Share in total PSE (%)	0	3	3	3	4
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	524	493	538	542
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	3 110	2 382	3 728	3 220
Share in total PSE (%)	0	20	16	23	23
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	3 093	2 382	3 678	3 220
Payment based on farm receipt	0	16	0	49	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	48	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	1	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	48	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297495>

Table 3.40. **Japan: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**
JPY billion

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	0	54	13	64	84
Share in total PSE (%)	0	1	0	1	2
Payment based on area	0	10	12	8	8
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	44	1	56	76
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	228	284	271	272	308
Share in total PSE (%)	3	7	6	6	7
Payment based on area	228	284	271	272	308
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297514>

Table 3.41. **Korea: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**
KRW billion

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	24	653	861	689	410
Share in total PSE (%)	0	3	4	4	2
Payment based on area	0	272	456	308	52
Payment based on animal numbers	0	2	6	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	11	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	13	380	399	381	358
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	717	743	743	664
Share in total PSE (%)	0	3	3	4	3
Payment based on area	0	717	743	743	664
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297533>

Table 3.42. **Mexico: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**
MXN million

	1991-93	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	10	820	432	1 143	886
Share in total PSE (%)	0	1	1	2	1
Payment based on area	10	737	432	894	886
Payment based on animal numbers	0	83	0	250	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	3 873	4 059	3 661	3 900
Share in total PSE (%)	0	5	6	5	5
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	3 873	4 059	3 661	3 900
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	12 310	12 309	12 310	12 311
Share in total PSE (%)	0	17	18	17	16
Payment based on area	0	12 310	12 309	12 310	12 311
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297552>

Table 3.43. **New Zealand: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income**

NZD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	42	1	1	1	1
Share in total PSE (%)	12	1	0	1	1
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	42	1	1	1	1
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	315	0	0	0	1
Share in total PSE (%)	21	1	0	0	2
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	315	0	0	0	1
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297571>

Table 3.44. Norway: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income
NOK million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	3 577	6 482	6 284	6 389	6 774
Share in total PSE (%)	19	32	35	31	29
Payment based on area	974	2 207	2 208	2 170	2 243
Payment based on animal numbers	2 603	3 427	3 244	3 359	3 679
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	848	833	860	852
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	2 614	2 613	2 674	2 553
Share in total PSE (%)	0	13	14	13	11
Payment based on area	0	1 631	1 662	1 649	1 581
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	983	951	1 025	972
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297590>

Table 3.45. Switzerland: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income
CHF million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	612	1 171	1 114	1 117	1 283
Share in total PSE (%)	7	19	20	18	19
Payment based on area	259	214	223	219	200
Payment based on animal numbers	338	957	891	898	1 083
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	15	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	28	95	91	92	101
Share in total PSE (%)	0	2	2	1	2
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	28	95	91	92	101
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	1 236	1 283	1 201	1 225
Share in total PSE (%)	0	20	23	19	18
Payment based on area	0	1 236	1 283	1 201	1 225
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297609>

Table 3.46. Turkey: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income
TRY million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	0	1 593	1 348	1 679	1 751
Share in total PSE (%)	0	5	6	5	5
Payment based on area	0	1 408	1 296	1 567	1 361
Payment based on animal numbers	0	137	21	63	326
Payment based on farm receipt	0	48	32	49	65
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	0	927	1 642	1 139	1
Share in total PSE (%)	0	3	7	3	0
Payment based on area	0	927	1 642	1 139	1
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297628>

Table 3.47. United States: Payments made on the basis of area, animal numbers, receipts or income
USD million

	1986-88	2007-09	2007	2008	2009p
Payments based on current A/An/R/I¹ production required	12 231	5 134	2 811	6 608	5 983
Share in total PSE (%)	34	17	8	24	20
Payment based on area	11 053	3 819	1 603	5 225	4 630
Payment based on animal numbers	267	4	5	5	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	4	0	5	8
Payment based on farm income	912	1 307	1 203	1 372	1 344
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production required	0	0	0	0	0
Share in total PSE (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on area	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0
Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I production not required	338	6 583	5 683	6 996	7 069
Share in total PSE (%)	1	22	17	26	23
Payment based on area	338	5 628	4 728	6 041	6 116
Payment based on animal numbers	0	0	0	0	0
Payment based on farm receipt	0	955	956	955	953
Payment based on farm income	0	0	0	0	0

1. A (area planted)/An (animal numbers)/R (receipts)/I (income).

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932297647>

Table 3.48. **Contribution to change in Market Price Support by country, 2008 to 2009**

	Market Price Support (MPS)	Contribution to % change in MPS of:	
		Quantity	Unit MPS
	% change ¹	if all other variables are held constant	
Australia	187.7	181.7	5.9
Canada	71.4	0.8	70.6
European Union ²	-18.4	0.3	-18.7
Iceland	-25.1	-1.1	-24.0
Japan	0.0	-1.2	
Korea	24.1	1.9	22.2
Mexico	94.9	-0.7	95.7
New Zealand	-65.3	-1.1	-64.1
Norway	27.4	-7.0	34.4
Switzerland	9.5	9.3	0.2
Turkey	10.0	6.4	3.6
United States	495.9	32.2	463.7
OECD ³	5.7	1.5	4.1

1. Per cent change in a country total MPS is the average of per cent changes in MPS for individual commodities in national currencies, weighted by the shares of individual commodity MPS in the country's total MPS in the previous year.

2. EU27.

3. An average of per cent changes in individual countries' MPS, weighted by the shares of the countries' MPS in the OECD total MPS in the previous year ; not equivalent to the variation in OECD MPS in any common currency.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

Table 3.49. **Contribution to change in Border Price by country, 2008 to 2009**

	Border Price	Contribution to % change in Border Price ¹ of:	
		Exchange Rate	Border Price (USD)
	% change ²	if all other variables are held constant	
Australia	5.9	7.0	-1.1
Canada	-30.5	5.7	-36.2
European Union ³	-1.7	5.0	-6.7
Iceland	18.0	37.3	-19.3
Japan	5.2	-10.3	15.5
Korea	-8.2	14.2	-22.4
Mexico	18.5	20.9	-2.4
New Zealand	12.5	12.3	0.2
Norway	-3.6	10.6	-14.2
Switzerland	-12.3	0.2	-12.5
Turkey	0.8	17.6	-16.9
United States	7.0	0.0	7.0
OECD ⁴	-0.7	401	-4.8

1. Border Price at farm gate, i.e. price net of marketing margins between border and farm gate.

2. An average of per cent changes in Border Prices for individual commodities in national currencies, weighted by the shares of individual commodity MPS in total MPS in the previous year.

3. EU27.

4. An average of per cent changes in Border Price for individual countries, weighted by the value of countries' MPS in OECD total MPS in the previous year. Source : OECD, PSE/CSE data base, 2010.

Source: OECD, PSE/CSE Database, 2010.

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Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries

AT A GLANCE

In 2009, support to farmers in OECD countries accounted for 22% of the farmers' gross receipts (%PSE). This was slightly up from 21% in 2008, and marks a return to the level shown in 2007. This is the first increase in support levels in five years, after a steady decline that began in 2004. Higher commodity prices in 2007 and 2008 were behind falls in the measured support for those years, but in 2009 these prices returned to the same level as in 2007.

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