

Report on the distribution of direct aids to agricultural producers (financial year 2011)

Every year, the Commission publishes the breakdown of direct payments by Member State and size of payment. Figures are now available for the financial year 2011 and are analysed in this report.

Some highlights for financial year 2011

- The direct payment system has always been a fundamental part of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). **In financial year 2011, direct payments represented 72% of the whole CAP expenditure; 92% of these payments were decoupled.**
- Since 2005:
 - **Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007** have been progressively increasing their levels of direct payments according to a scheduled increment (phasing-in). In financial year 2011, these countries already **received 80% of the full amount** provided for them for budget year 2014 (50% of the full amount for budget year 2017 in Bulgaria and Romania), **representing an increase of 16.7% in the payments between 2010 and 2011 financial years.**
 - Structural adjustments in the agricultural holdings of the EU have reduced the number of farms and as a consequence **the number of beneficiaries of direct payments has decreased in the Member States.**
- The combination of these two factors has resulted in a **smaller share of beneficiaries receiving low amounts of direct payments** and thus in a **higher average amount per beneficiary, who has significantly increased in the new Member States.**
- Nonetheless, **still direct payments are not equally distributed among beneficiaries in each Member State, mainly because the structure of the payments depends largely on the structure of agricultural holdings and then the evolution of the payments also reflects the changes on the farm structure.** Important differences can be observed between groups of countries and between each individual Member State. This report includes an analysis per groups of countries for the financial year 2011 and for the period 2005-2011. Graphs for each Member State, covering both direct payments and farm structure, are included in the annex.

1. Historical development of the direct payment system

To help readers benefit from this information, it is useful to insert it in the context of the development of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In the first decades of the CAP, public support to agricultural producers was mainly provided via guaranteed prices, border protection and market intervention. Over the late 70s and 80s, this policy led to excessive public stocks, an increase in expenditure and international friction with the EU's main trading partners. A radical reform of the CAP was adopted in 1992, which gradually reduced EU support prices for the main agricultural products (such as grains and beef) and compensated farmers for the consequent revenue loss in the form of direct payments. With this instrument, producers received a direct support based on their historical levels of production (areas, yields, number of animals). This change in the support of the agricultural sector was deepened in the Agenda 2000 reform, through the introduction of additional price cuts and the increase in direct payments. The Agenda 2000 reform was introduced progressively during the period 2000-2002. In 2002, the support regime for sheep and goats was also adjusted.

A further far-reaching reform was decided in 2003 and 2004, with progressive implementation as from 2005. Several sectors were reformed (milk, rice, cereals, durum wheat, dried fodder and nuts) and some fundamental changes were introduced concerning direct payments. In particular, direct payments were largely decoupled from production, even if the possibility existed to keep part of the direct payments linked to specific production. With the view to strengthening the EU's rural development policy, a mechanism of compulsory "modulation" was introduced. It consisted in a reduction of direct payments (by 8% in the 2010 application year) with the transfer of the corresponding funds to rural development. Most of these changes started taking effect from 2005 onwards.

With the reform implementation in 2005-2007, parallel market and policy developments indicated a rapidly changing environment facing EU agriculture. These developments, together with the experience gained from implementation, indicated the need for CAP adjustments which could not have been foreseen when the 2003 reform was approved. The aims of the 2008 Health Check were therefore to:

- (1) assess the experience from the implementation

of the Single Payment Scheme and introduce adjustments to further simplify and increase the effectiveness of the policy; (2) introduce adjustments to the CAP in order to allow it to respond to market opportunities and to face new challenges related to energy and climate change policy objectives. Among other changes, the Health Check introduced an increase of the transfers to rural development measures via some adjustments in the "modulation".

2. The direct payment system today

Current rules for the direct payments system were established by Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009¹, which replaced Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003². Decoupled direct payments, introduced by the 2003 Reform, now represent the majority of the payments.

In the EU-15 countries plus Malta and Slovenia, decoupled direct payments are realised through the Single Payment Scheme (SPS). This scheme can be implemented in various ways. The main difference lies in whether the SPS is based on the direct payments that individual farmers received in the historical reference period, thus producing different levels of SPS for each farmer, or whether all payments are averaged out over a state or region. With the latter (regional) model, some farmers may benefit of direct payments they were not entitled to in the previous period, increasing the number of beneficiaries of direct payments (but in general at a low level of support). A hybrid model has been implemented in some Members States combining historical references and regionalisation.

To receive direct payments, beneficiaries must be in possession of payment entitlements. These payment entitlements were allocated to the farmers during the first year of application of the scheme and may be transferred (by sale or lease) to other farmers in the following years.

¹ OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16.

² OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1.

In most of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 (EU-N10) and 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania, BG+RO) (exceptions being Malta and Slovenia), direct payments have been phased in through a transitional system named the Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS), which broadly corresponds to a flat rate area-based payment. The level of EU direct payments in those Member States will progressively increase from 25% of EU-15 level in 2004 (2007 for Bulgaria and Romania) to 100% in the 2014 budget year (2017 for Bulgaria and Romania). In order to increase the overall direct support level above the phasing-in level, the Member States have the possibility to apply a Complementary National Direct Payment.

In addition to the SPS and SAPS, other coupled schemes that were still in place during the period covered by this Report have now been decoupled, except for the suckler cows, sheep and goat and cotton schemes which may remain coupled.

Due to the fact that the current levels of direct payments in all EU Member States are based on historic production and support references, they are not uniform within the EU but differ according to the product orientation and productivity differences between Member States during the historic reference period. As a result, the average value of direct payments per hectare differs between Member States and between farmers (depending on the direct payment model applied in a Member State).

3. Importance of direct payments within the CAP

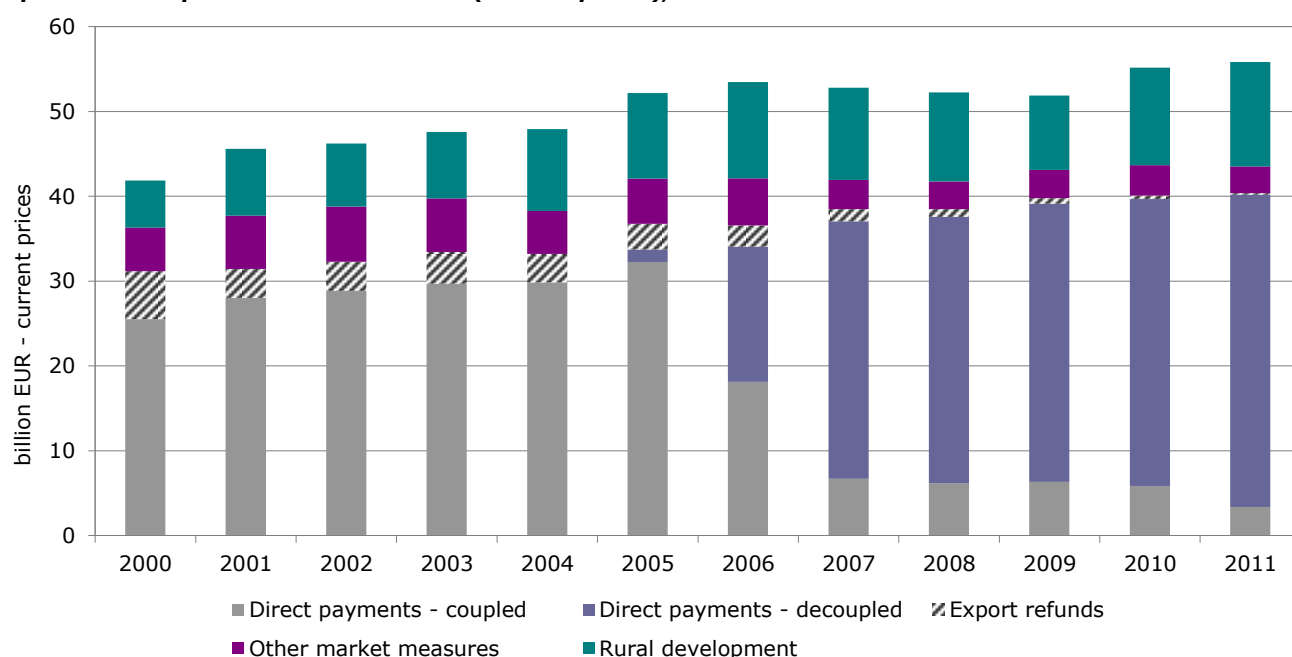
Before the implementation of Agenda 2000 (for instance in financial year 2000, reflecting payments for the year 1999) direct payments reached EUR 25.5 billion, representing 61% of total CAP expenditure. Market measures and rural development expenditure accounted for 26% and 13% of the total CAP, respectively.

In financial year 2005, the first year of implementation of the 2003 reform in some member States, both direct payments and rural development expenditure had increased their share, to the detriment of market measures, which became less important in the whole CAP. That year, direct payments reached EUR 33.7 billion, 96% of them corresponding to coupled payments.

In financial year 2011, direct payments reached EUR 40.2 billion and represented 72% of the whole CAP; 92% of them were already decoupled.

Overall expenditure for direct payments increased by EUR 502.3 million between 2010 and 2011 (+1.3% compared to 2010); this is due to the increase of payments in the EU-N12 (+16.7% between 2010 and 2011), owing to the scheduled increments of such payments from 70 to 80% (from 40 to 50% in Bulgaria and Romania) of the full amount from 2010 to 2011.

Graph 1 CAP expenditure in billion EUR (current prices), 2000-2011



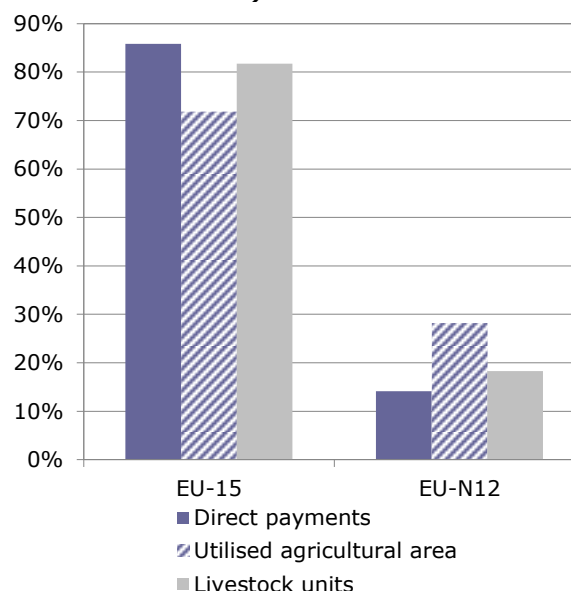
4. Distribution of direct payments between Member States

As national envelopes were based on historical levels of production, the distribution of direct payments between Member States broadly reflects the distribution of agricultural area and livestock units between them (see Graph 2).

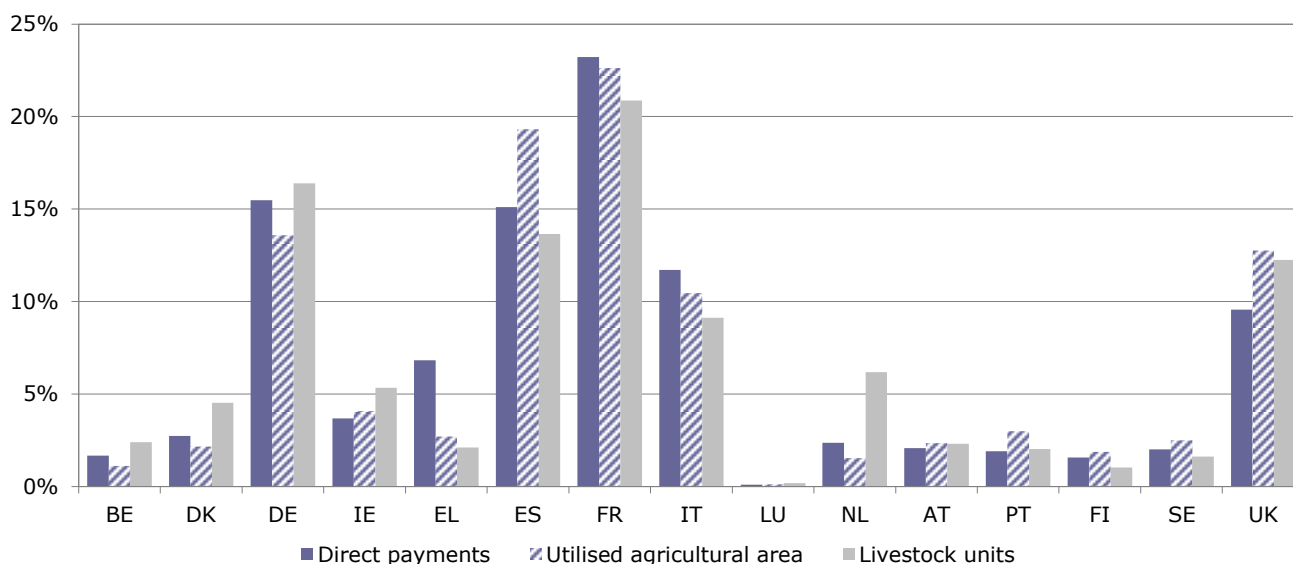
However, the share of the EU-N12 in total direct payments has gradually increased due to the already mentioned phasing-in of payments in those Member States (from 12% in the financial year 2010 to 14% in the financial year 2011) and will continue to increase in the coming years.

As the different level of payments (80% of the full amount for the EU-N10, 50% for Bulgaria and Romania) makes the comparison between the 27 Member States difficult for the 2011 financial year, data for the EU-15 and the EU-N12 countries are presented separately in Graphs 3a and 3b. These graphs show how, in each group of countries, the Member States with higher shares of utilised agricultural area and/or livestock units receive higher amounts of direct payments.

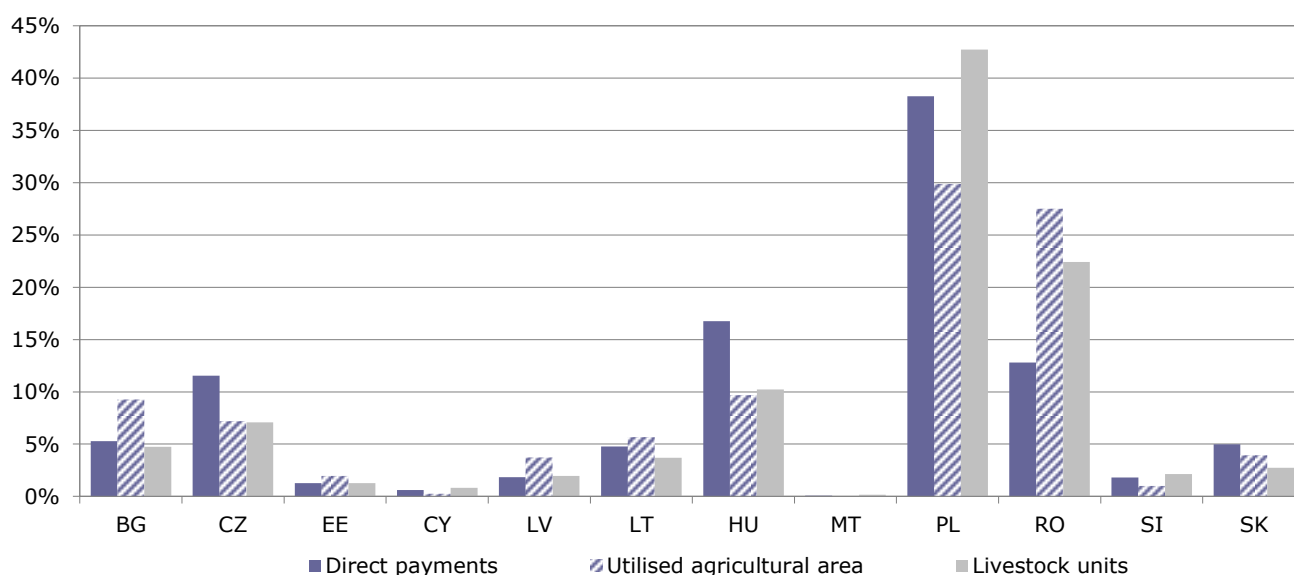
Graph 2 *Distribution of direct payments (2011 financial year), utilised agricultural area and livestock units (2010 Farm Structure Survey) in the EU-27 between the EU-15 and the EU-N12 (EU-27=100%)*



Graph 3a *Distribution of direct payments (2011 financial year), utilised agricultural area and livestock units (2010 Farm Structure Survey) between the EU-15 (EU-15=100%)*



Graph 3b *Distribution of direct payments (2011 financial year), utilised agricultural area and livestock units (2010 Farm Structure Survey) between the EU-N12 (EU-N12=100%)*



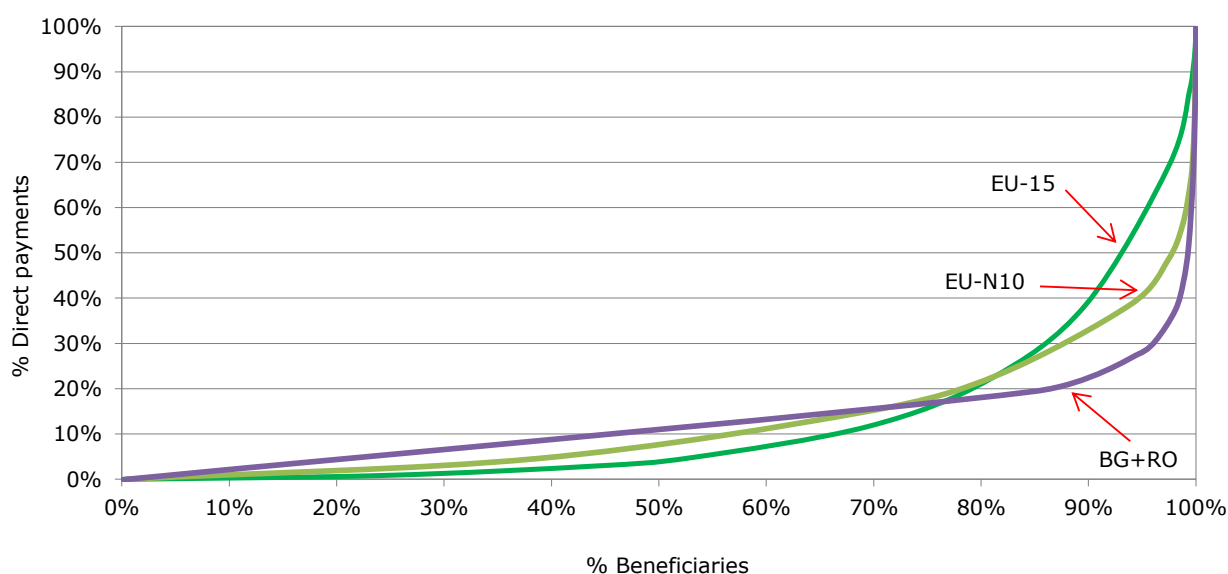
5. Distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries

Direct payments are not equally distributed among beneficiaries in the European Union: on average, 80% of the beneficiaries (85% for Bulgaria and Romania) receive around 20% of the payments (with important differences among Member States, as reflected in the graphs in the Annex). Graph 4 shows the distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries in each group of countries.

Comparing this graph with the one for the financial year 2006³ demonstrates how the curve of the EU-N10 countries has progressively moved closer to the curve of the EU-15, which means that both the percentage of beneficiaries receiving smaller amounts and the percentage of direct payments distributed among them have been reduced, even if (as a result of the phasing-in) the total amount is now much higher.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-funding/beneficiaries/direct-aid/pdf/annex2-2006_en.pdf

Graph 4 *Distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries in the EU in financial year 2011*



A similar movement could be expected for Bulgaria and Romania in the coming years, although due to the high number of small farms in those countries more time will be needed for this change to occur.

Table 1 summarizes some relevant data in order to analyse the evolution of beneficiaries and payments between financial years 2005 (2008 for Bulgaria) and 2011.

A first look at this information shows that EU averages are not always meaningful as they don't reflect the evolution that has occurred over the last

years in individual Member States; indeed, total EU averages are strongly influenced by the effect of the 2007 enlargement, which brought a huge number of small farms into the EU (Bulgaria and Romania comprise 52% of small farms in the EU-27⁴). Therefore, an analysis by groups of countries is necessary.

⁴ Considering farms with a standard output of EUR 4 000 or less (see Table 2).

Table 1 Evolution of beneficiaries and payments received between 2005 (2008) and 2011 financial years

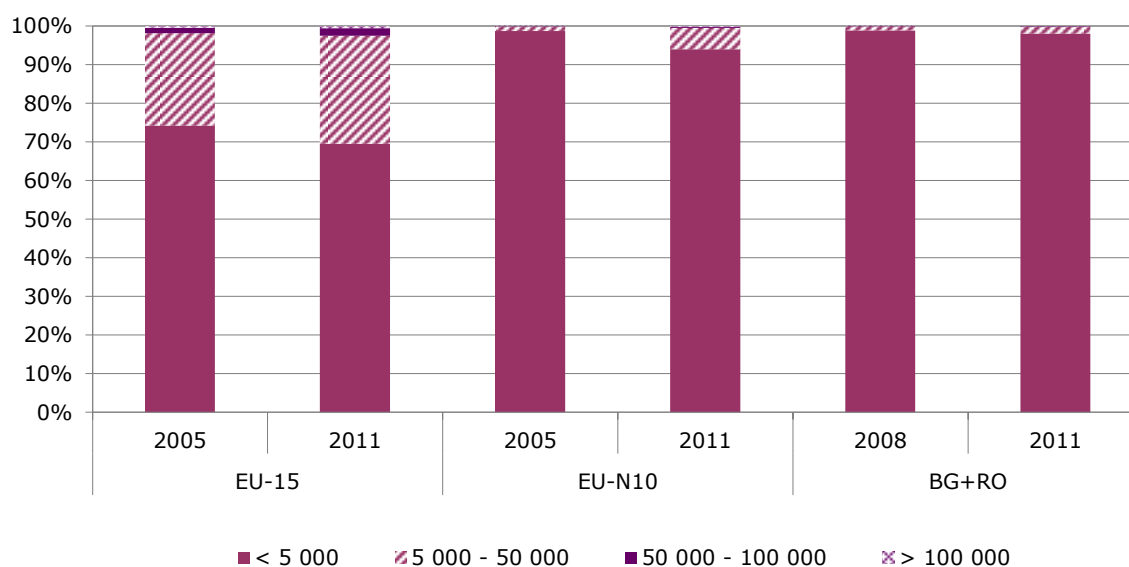
		EU-25		EU-27		EU-15		EU-N10		BG+RO	
		2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2008	2011
Total number of beneficiaries (x 1000)		6 946	7 611	4 903	4 461	2 042	1 945	1 238	1 205		
Average amount (in EUR/beneficiary)		4 679	5 280	6 327	7 733	723	2 396	476	854		
Beneficiaries receiving	EUR 5 000 or less	81%	80%	74%	69%	99%	94%	99%	98%		
	EUR 5 000 to EUR 50 000	17%	18%	24%	28%	1%	5%	1%	2%		
	EUR 50 000 to EUR 100 000	1%	1%	1%	2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		
	EUR 100 000 or more	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%		
Direct payments distributed among beneficiaries receiving	EUR 5 000 or less	15%	16%	13%	12%	56%	39%	43%	37%		
	EUR 5 000 to EUR 50 000	55%	53%	57%	58%	21%	27%	34%	30%		
	EUR 50 000 to EUR 100 000	15%	15%	15%	17%	9%	7%	12%	13%		
	EUR 100 000 or more	14%	16%	14%	14%	14%	27%	11%	20%		

Although the total number of beneficiaries in the whole EU increased by almost 10% due to the 2007 accession, it has actually decreased since 2005 (2008 for Bulgaria and Romania) in each group of countries (-9% in the EU-15, -5% in the EU-N10, -3% in Bulgaria and Romania). This reduction in the number of beneficiaries (linked to structural adjustments that both reduce the number of farms and increase their size), together with the increasing amounts received by the EU-N12 countries, has resulted in a smaller share of beneficiaries receiving low amounts of direct payments and thus in a higher average amount per beneficiary.

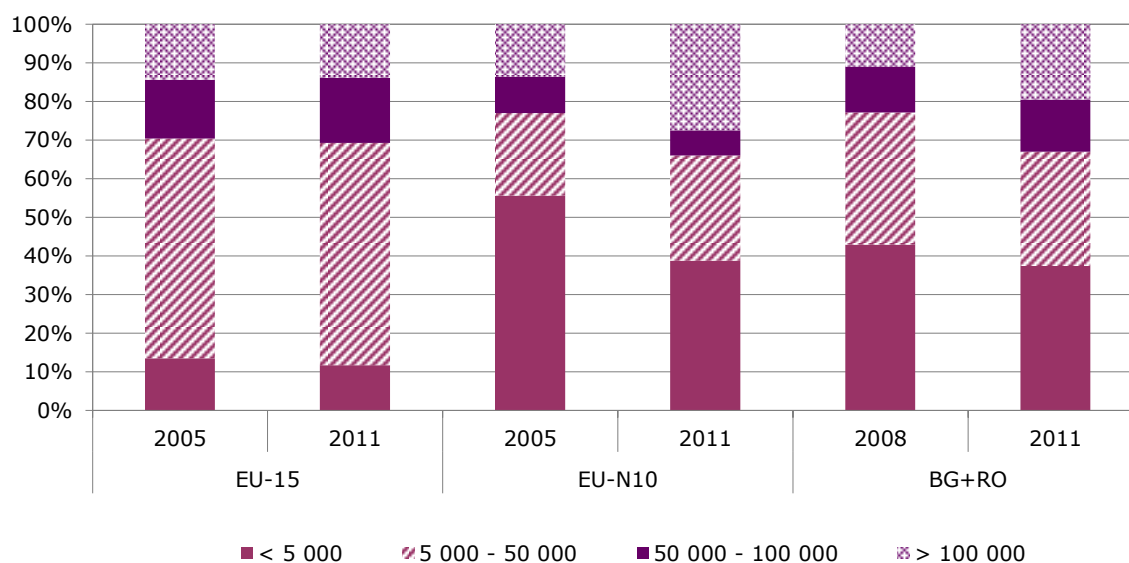
In 2011 the average amount of direct payments per beneficiary was still much higher in the EU-15 than in the other countries; but it only grew by 9% since 2008 (due to a reduction in the number of beneficiaries), compared to an increase of 85% in the EU-N10 and 79% in Bulgaria and Romania over the same period (mainly due to the phasing-in of the direct payments in those Member States). With

the continuation of farm restructuring and the increasing amounts that EU-N12 countries will receive (plus the continuation of the reforms affecting the direct payment system in the coming years, as explained in Chapter 6), the average amount of direct payments per beneficiary in the EU-N12 should continue to increase, gradually reducing the differences with EU-15 Member States.

Graph 5 *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 (2008) and 2011 financial years*



Graph 6 *Evolution of the distribution of direct payments by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 (2008) and 2011 financial years*



In order to better analyse the changes, Table 1 distinguishes four different groups of beneficiaries according to the amounts received. Graphs 5 and 6 show, respectively, the evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and payments in 2005 (2008 for Bulgaria and Romania) and 2011, and allow to graphically observe the developments described below for each group of countries and for each variable. Detailed graphs for each country and for each group of Member States, using the same four

groups of beneficiaries but also broken down by category of payment (using the figures in the document *Indicative figures on the distribution of aid by size-class of aid*⁵), have been prepared and are included in the Annex.

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-funding/beneficiaries/direct-aid/pdf/annex1-2011_en.pdf

Between 2005 (2008) and 2011, it is clear that the shares of each group of beneficiaries in the total have experienced some important changes.

Beneficiaries receiving small payments have clearly decreased, both in share and in absolute numbers: since 2005, there are half a million fewer beneficiaries in this group in the EU-15, 200 000 less in the EU-N10 and 45 000 fewer beneficiaries in BG+RO since 2008 (-14%, -10% and -4% respectively). Nonetheless, 96% of beneficiaries in the EU-N12 (more than 2.6 million) still received no more than EUR 5 000 in 2011.

Beneficiaries receiving between EUR 5 000 and EUR 50 000 have increased their share by 4 percentage points since 2005 in the EU-15 and the EU-N10, and by one percentage point in BG+RO since 2008 (which nevertheless means they have doubled their share). This is the group that experienced the biggest increase, reflecting the changes occurred in farm structures since 2005. Some numbers may help to give a better picture of what this means: 1.3 million beneficiaries in the EU-15 in 2011 (81 000 more beneficiaries than in 2005, +7%); 107 000 beneficiaries in the EU-N10 (+84 000 beneficiaries and +365% since 2005); 20 000 beneficiaries in BG+RO (+7 000 and +54% since 2008). Once again, the biggest changes have been seen in the Member States that joined the EU more recently.

Finally, beneficiaries receiving EUR 50 000 or more have also increased, although their share is the smallest in the three groups of countries. In 2011 this group accounted for 124 000 beneficiaries (2% of the total), 90% of them in countries belonging to the EU-15. Nevertheless, the absolute number of beneficiaries in this group increased by more than 100% in both the EU-N10 and BG+RO, and only by 19% in the EU-15.

Concerning the total amounts distributed among the same four groups of beneficiaries and their share in the total, very small changes have been observed in the EU-15 countries, with rather stable shares since 2005: 58% of the total payments were distributed among beneficiaries receiving between EUR 5 000 and EUR 50 000 and 17% was for beneficiaries receiving between EUR 50 000 and EUR 100 000, the remaining 25% being divided almost equally between beneficiaries with the lowest and the highest amounts.

In the most recent Member States, significant changes have been observed: due to the high number of beneficiaries receiving the smallest

amounts, the highest share of direct payments is still distributed among them, even though this share has been significantly reduced (from 56% to 39% in the EU-N10 since 2005, from 43% to 37% in BG+RO since 2008). The lowest share is being distributed among beneficiaries receiving between EUR 50 000 and EUR 100 000 (only 7% in the EU-N10, 13% in BG+RO). The rest is equally distributed among the other two categories in the EU-N10, whereas in BG+RO 30% of the total is distributed among beneficiaries receiving between EUR 5 000 and EUR 50 000. It can be expected that this distribution continues to evolve in the coming years.

The changes observed in the distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries and described in this chapter are not only the result of structural changes in the EU farms but also the result of policy decisions. Indeed, distribution of direct payments between small and large farms has been regularly questioned, not least from the point of view of social cohesion. It should be remembered that the major part of the direct payments was established as a compensation for revenue losses of several support price reductions. A large farm producing more than a small farm encountered a more severe revenue loss and therefore received a higher compensation than a small farm. However, the direct payments have lost their compensatory character over time and have increasingly become a support ensuring a certain farm income stability and, in combination with cross-compliance, promoting sustainable farming activity.

This is why the Commission has expressed on many occasions its concern with the way direct payments are distributed across agricultural producers and Member States, and has proposed mechanisms to decrease or to limit the amount of direct payments to the largest beneficiaries with a view to improving the distribution of direct support. With the Health Check reform it was decided to increase the compulsory modulation that transfers a percentage of the payments to rural development and to introduce an additional progressive modulation affecting only beneficiaries receiving larger amounts (above the threshold of EUR 300 000), according to the idea that they should contribute more to meet the new challenges confronting the agricultural sector. Commission proposals for the CAP after 2013 (explained in more detail in Chapter 6) aim to reduce the discrepancies between the levels of payments obtained after full implementation of the current legislation, between farmers, regions and

Member States, through the implementation of a simplified scheme for small farmers, the limitation of the amount of support that any individual farm can receive from the Basic Payment Scheme ("capping") or the definition of an active farmer.

Graphs and data analysed in this report confirm that payments made to "medium sized" beneficiaries are gradually increasing, a change largely due to structural changes in the farms (fewer and bigger farms). But the structure of agricultural holdings still differs between countries,

and its evolution will continue to play a role on how direct payments are distributed among beneficiaries. To illustrate this, Graph 7 and Table 2 present, for each group of Member States, the most recent data on farm structures; comparing this with Graphs 5 and 6 also helps to understand why the distribution of direct payments between beneficiaries is still so different across Member States and how it could evolve in the future; a graph with the farm structure of each Member State is also included in the Annex.

Graph 7 Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey

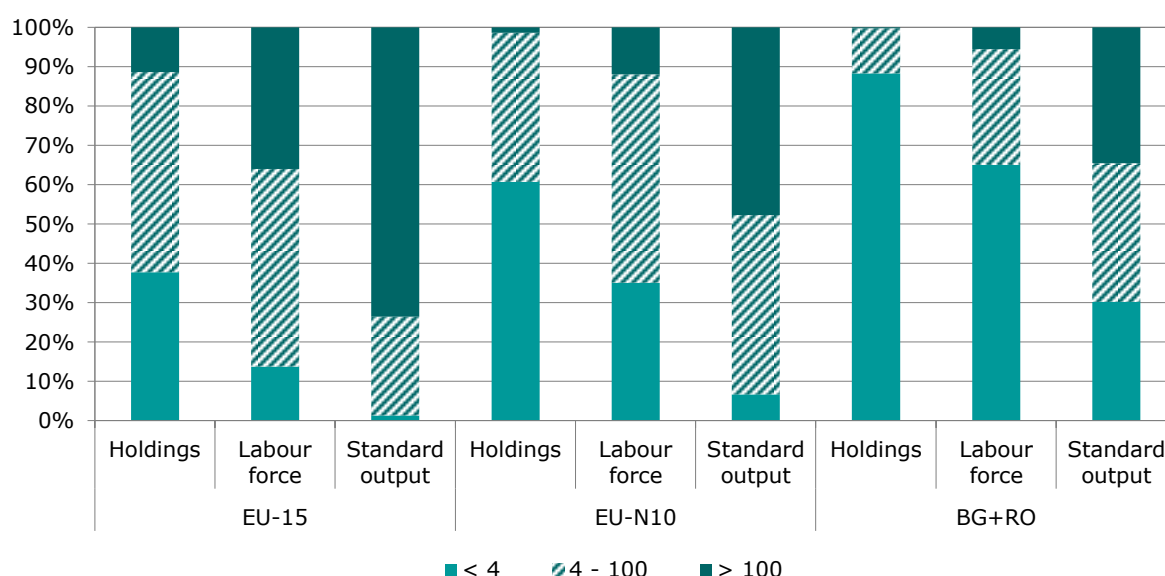


Table 2 EU farm structure, 2010 Farm Structure Survey

Farm structure			2010			
			EU-27	EU-15	EU-N10	BG+RO
Total number of holdings	1000		12 015	5 225	2 560	4 230
	% of EU-27		-	43%	21%	35%
Holdings with SO < EUR 4 000	1000		7 260	1 972	1 554	3 734
	% of total		60%	38%	61%	88%
	% of EU-27		-	27%	21%	51%
Holdings with SO EUR 4 000 to EUR 100 000	1000		4 116	2 660	969	486
	% of total		34%	51%	38%	11%
	% of EU-27		-	65%	24%	12%
Holdings with SO > EUR 100 000	1000		639	593	36	10
	% of total		5%	11%	1%	0%
	% of EU-27		-	93%	6%	2%

6. Expected future developments of the distribution of direct payments

The Commission's legal proposals on the CAP after 2013, presented in October 2011⁶, foresee that direct income support should be more equitably distributed between Member States and farmers, by reducing the link to historical references.

To ensure a more equal distribution of direct support between Member States, while taking into account differences in wage levels and input costs, the Commission proposed that Member States with direct payments below the level of 90% of the EU average should progressively close one third of the gap between their current level and this level by claim year 2017. This convergence should be financed proportionally by all Member States with direct payments above the EU average. This initial redistribution should not preclude a move towards further alignment of direct payment levels at a later stage.

In addition, Commission's proposals included two more elements aimed to introduce changes on the distribution of direct payments between farmers within the Member States.

First, all Member States would move towards a direct payments system based on entitlements (similar to the current regional model of the Single Payment Scheme), with a uniform unit value at regional or national level. Regions would be defined by Member States on the basis of objective criteria

such as agronomic potential or environmental criteria. A transition period should be foreseen to avoid disruptive consequences for farmers, in particular in Member States applying the historical model. Member States currently applying the SPS would have the possibility to take historic factors into account when calculating the value of entitlements in the first year of application of the new scheme (2014). Convergence towards the uniform value of all entitlements in a region/ Member State would then take place in linear steps over the transition period. By 2019, all payment entitlements activated in 2019 in a Member State or in a region should have a uniform unit value.

Secondly, part of the direct payment envelopes would be dedicated to support specific farmers who are in greater need of income support, namely young farmers, small farmers, farmers located in areas with specific natural constraints and farmers having types of production for which coupled support is of great importance for economic, social and/or environmental reasons. Member States would have a certain margin of discretion in the implementation of those schemes, but they will in any case affect the distribution of direct payments among farmers.

These Commission's proposals for the future CAP are currently under discussion in the European Parliament and the European Council. The approval of the different regulations and implementing acts is expected by the end of 2013, with a view to having the CAP reform in place as from 1st January 2014.

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/legal-proposals/index_en.htm

Methodology

The figures published in this report refer to the financial year 2011. Some analyses on the evolution of direct payments between 2005 and 2011 financial years, i.e. during the period of full implementation of the 2003 CAP reform and the first years of the Health Check implementation, are also included.

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

It is advised to carefully consider limitations and comments as described in Annex 1, point 3, of the *Indicative figures on the distribution of aid by size-class of aid*⁷, when consulting and interpreting the data on the distribution of direct payments.

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-funding/beneficiaries/direct-aid/pdf/annex1-2011_en.pdf

Glossary

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

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

BG+RO includes the two countries that joined the EU in 2007: Bulgaria (BG) and Romania (RO).

EU-N12 includes EU-N10 plus BG+RO.

EU-25 includes EU-15 plus EU-N10, i.e. the European Union in 2004-2006.

EU-27 includes EU-15 plus EU-N10 plus BG+RO, i.e. the European Union since 2007.

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

Data sources

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

Direct payments in 2005, 2008 and 2011 financial years: European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-funding/beneficiaries/direct-aid/index_en.htm.

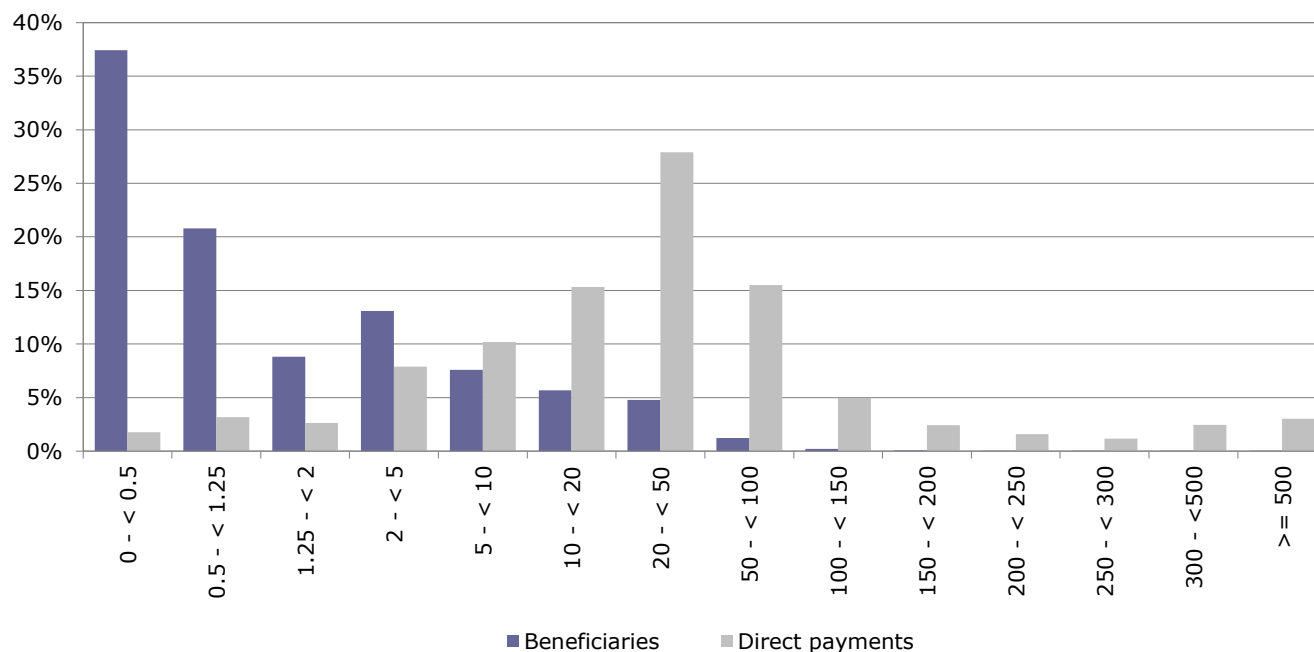
Farm Structure Survey 2010: Eurostat, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/farm_structure_survey/introduction.

Annex

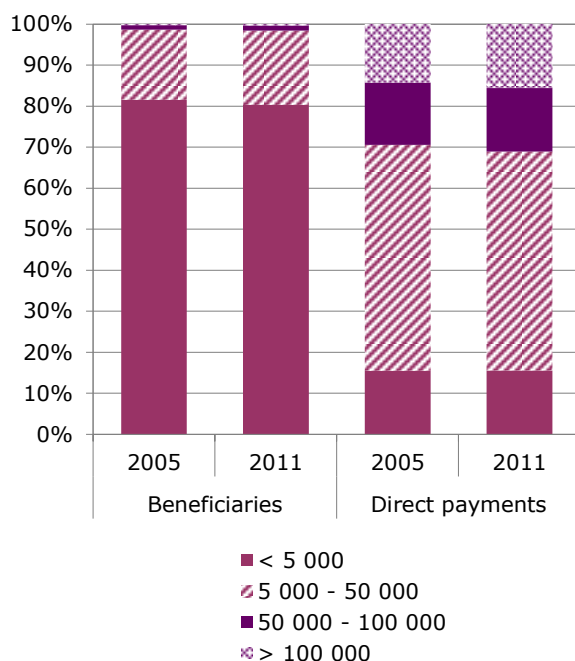
Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments and farm structure in the EU and by Member State

European Union

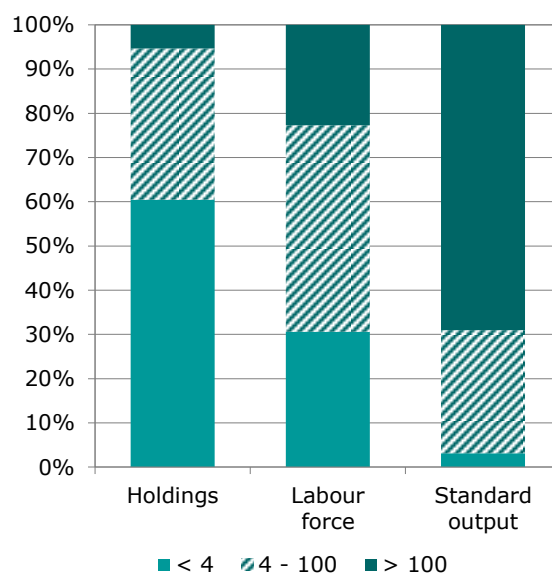
Graph 8a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the European Union (EU-27) by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 8b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the European Union by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 (EU-25) and 2011 (EU-27) financial years*



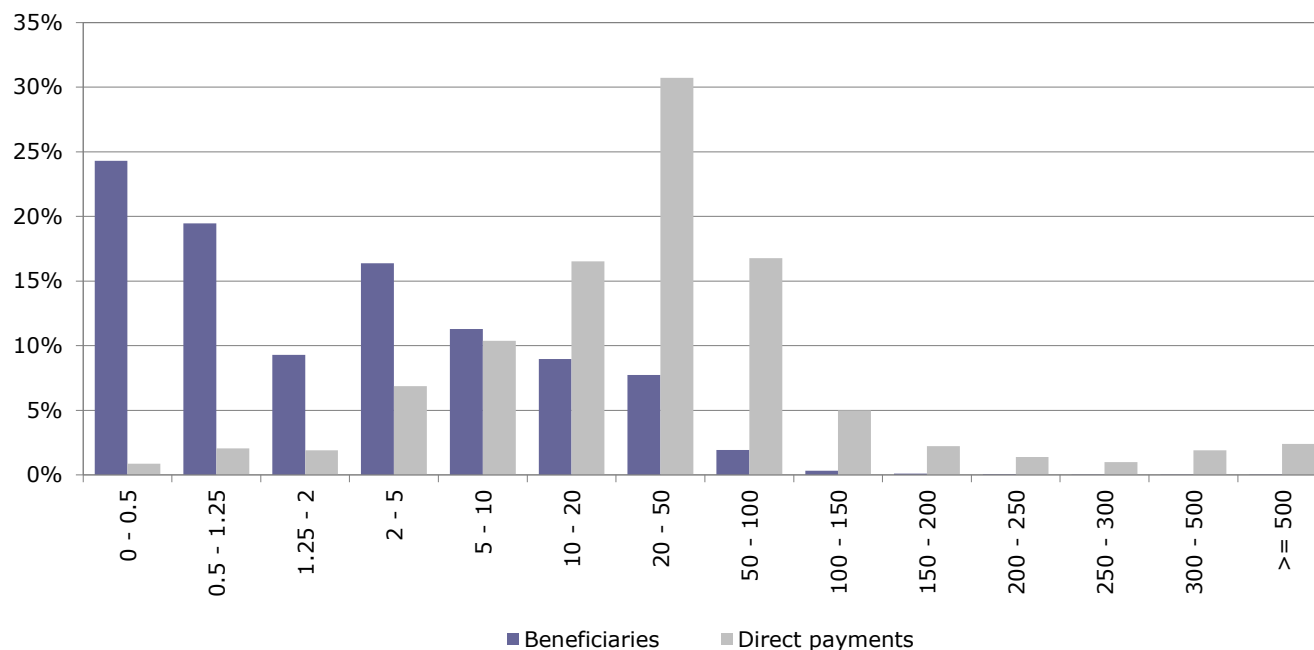
Graph 8c *Farm structure in the European Union (EU-27) - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



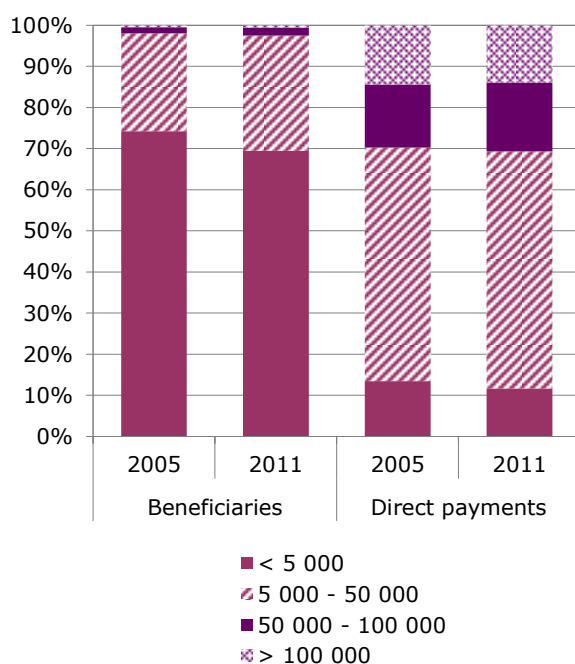
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

EU-15

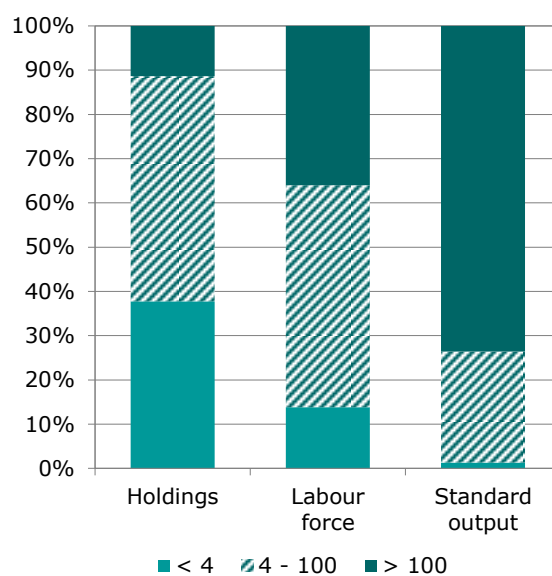
Graph 9a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the EU-15 by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 9b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the EU-15 by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



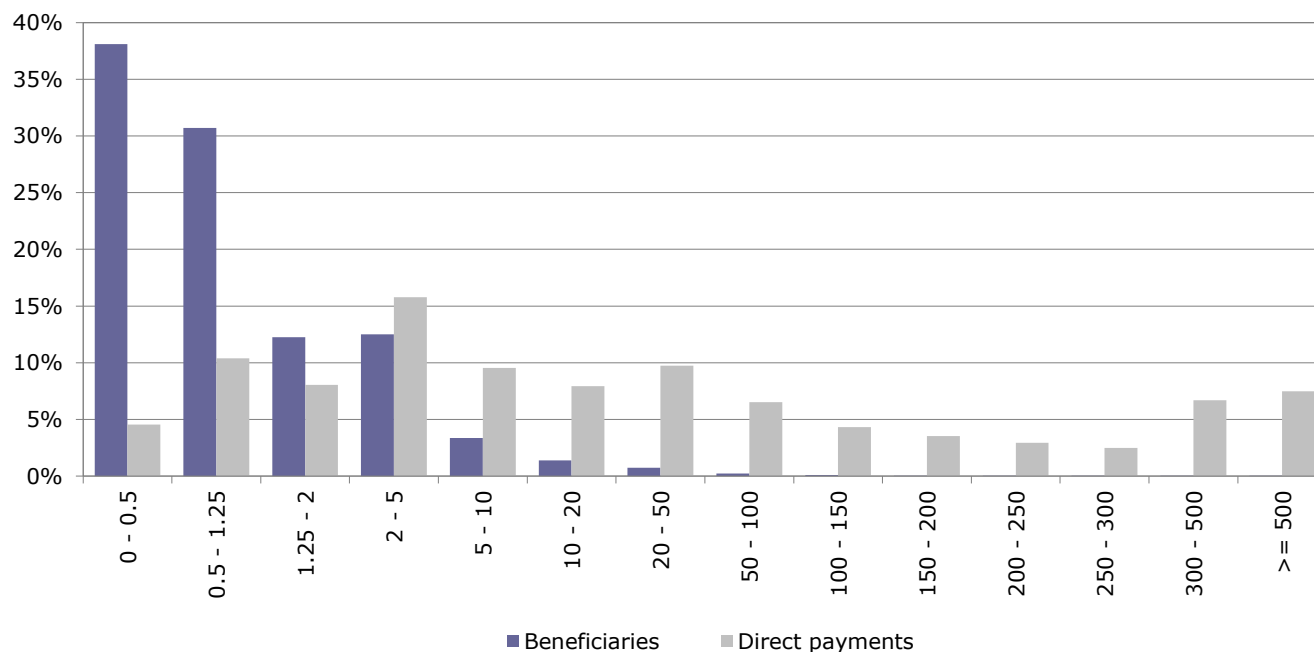
Graph 9c *Farm structure in the EU-15 - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



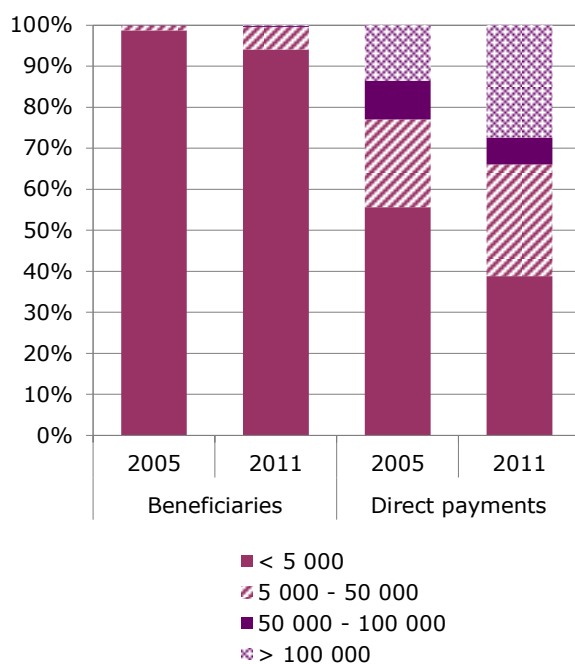
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

EU-N10

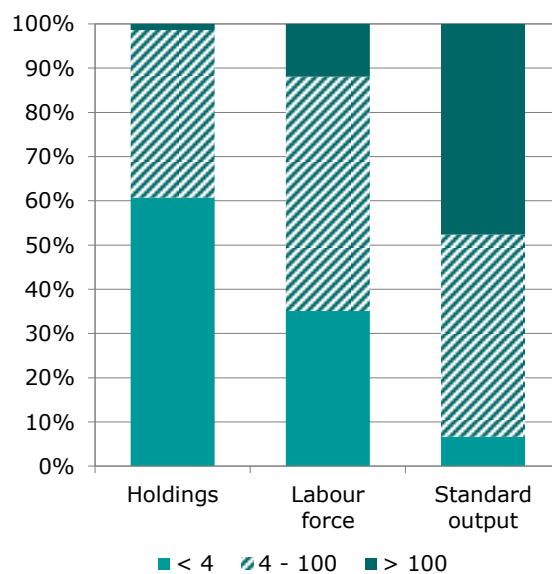
Graph 10a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the EU-N10 by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 10b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the EU-N10 by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



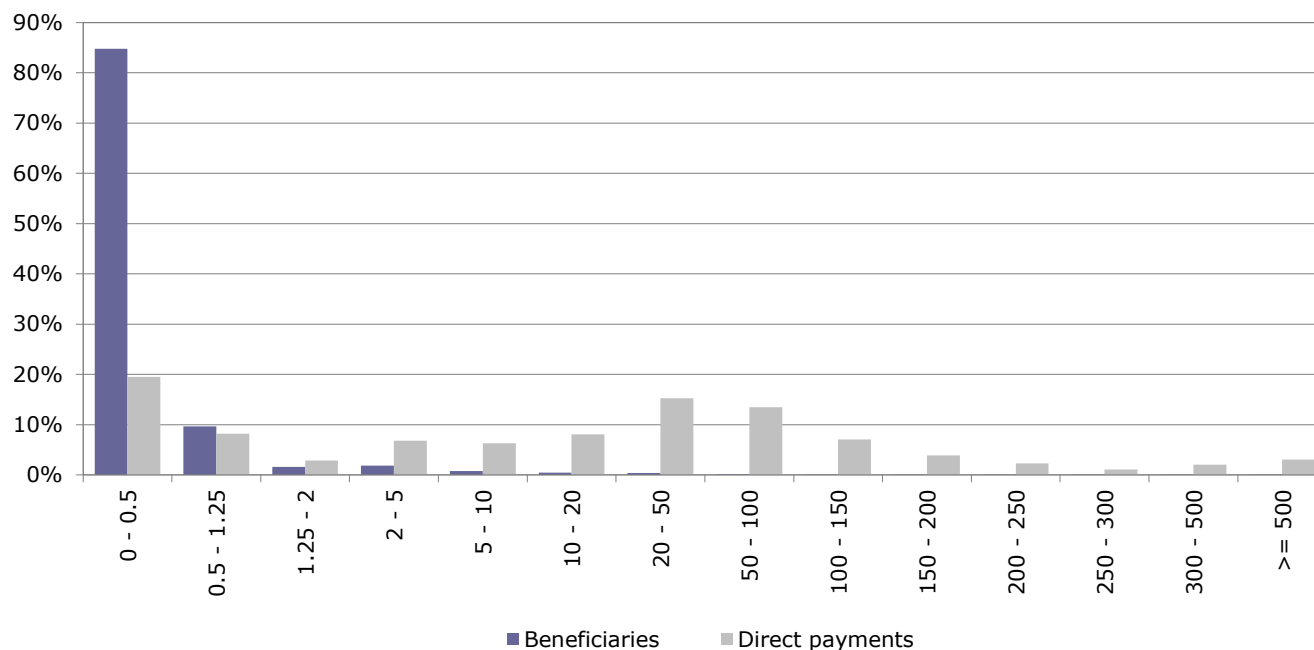
Graph 10c *Farm structure in the EU-N10 - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



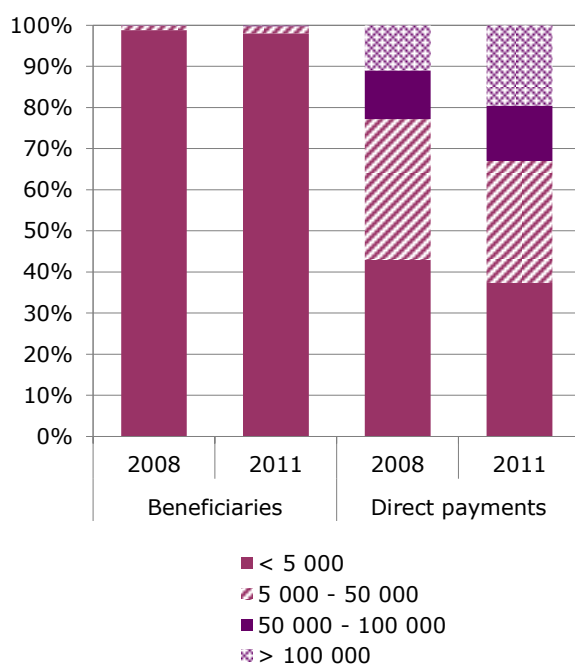
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Bulgaria + Romania

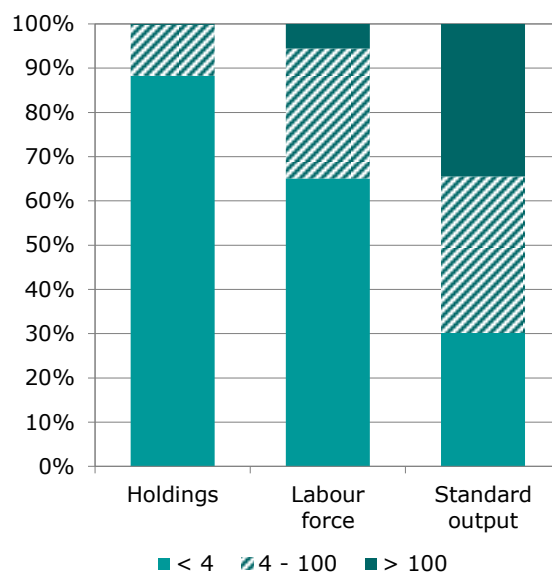
Graph 11a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in BG+RO by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 11b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in BG+RO by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2008 and 2011 financial years*



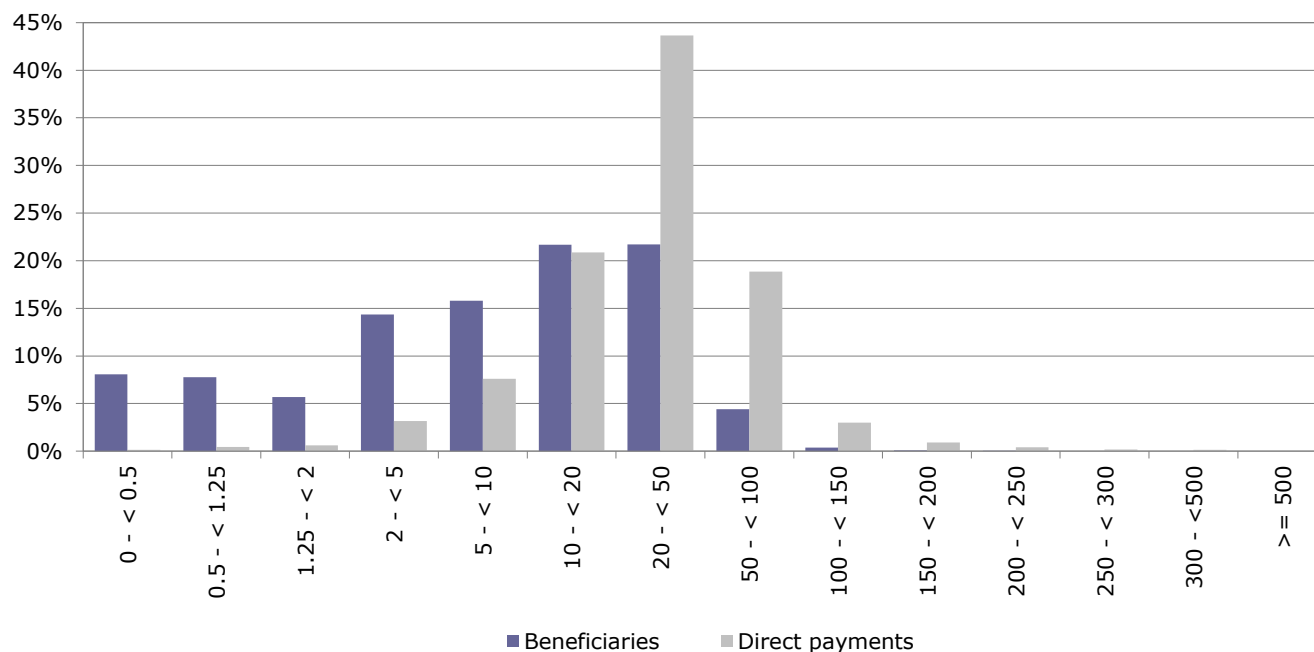
Graph 11c *Farm structure in BG+RO - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



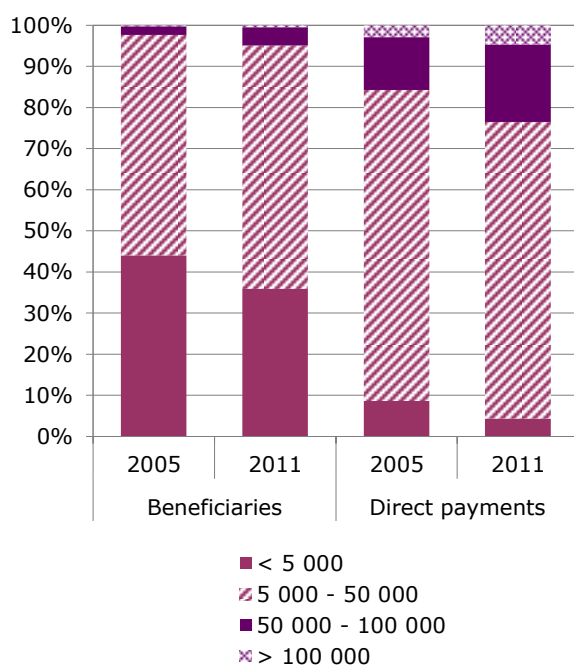
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Belgium

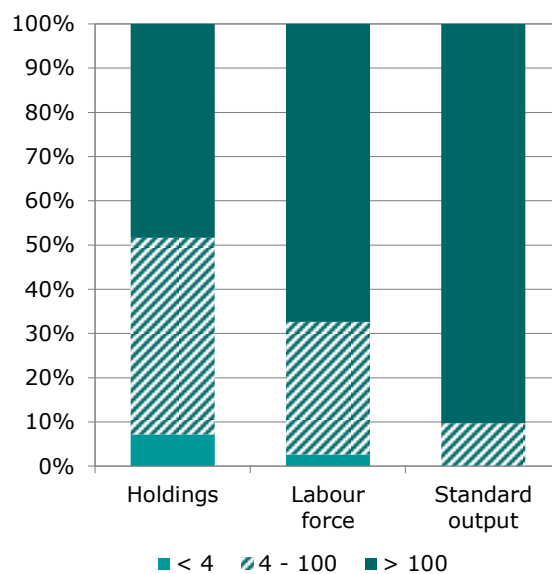
Graph 12a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Belgium by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 12b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Belgium by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



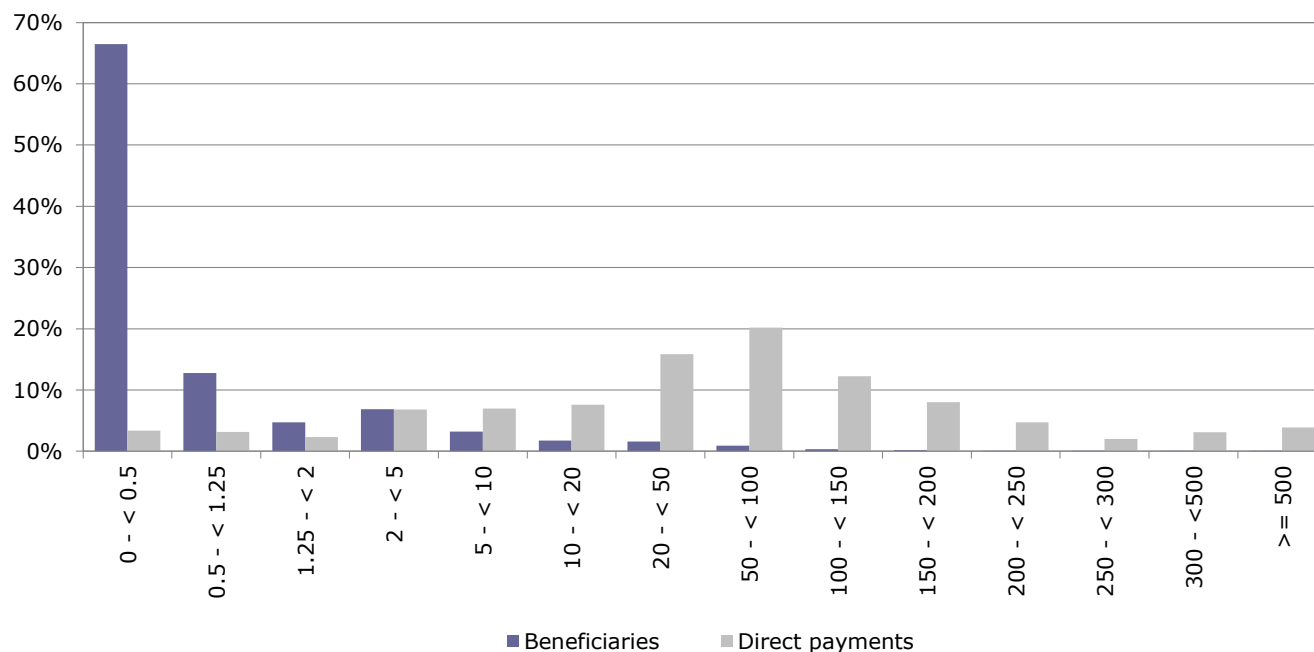
Graph 12c *Farm structure in Belgium - distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Bulgaria

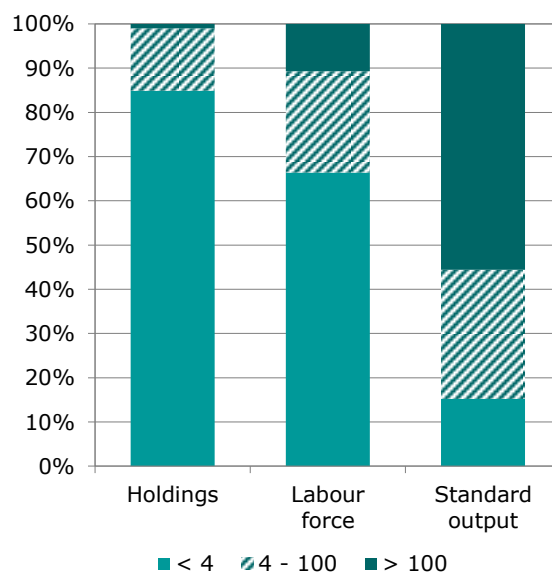
Graph 13a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Bulgaria by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 13b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Bulgaria by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2008 and 2011 financial years*



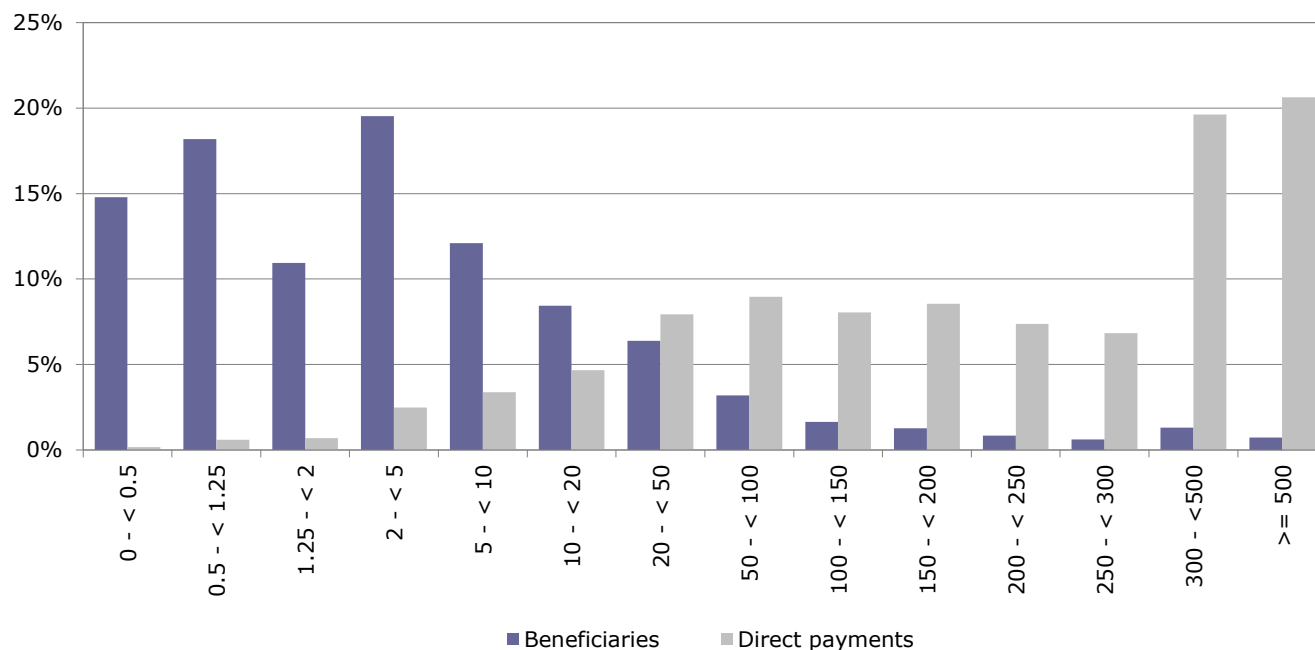
Graph 13c *Farm structure in Bulgaria - distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



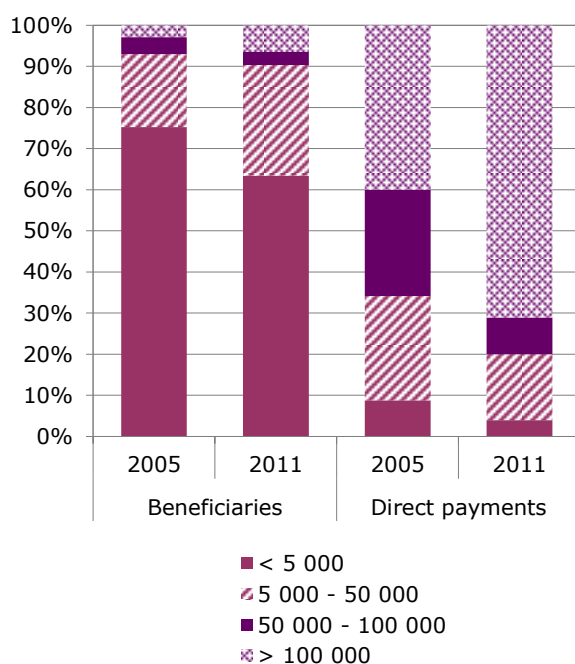
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Czech Republic

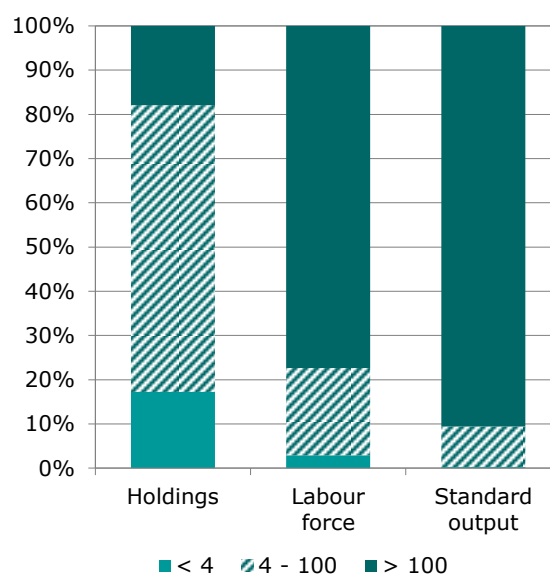
Graph 14a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the Czech Republic by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 14b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the Czech Republic by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



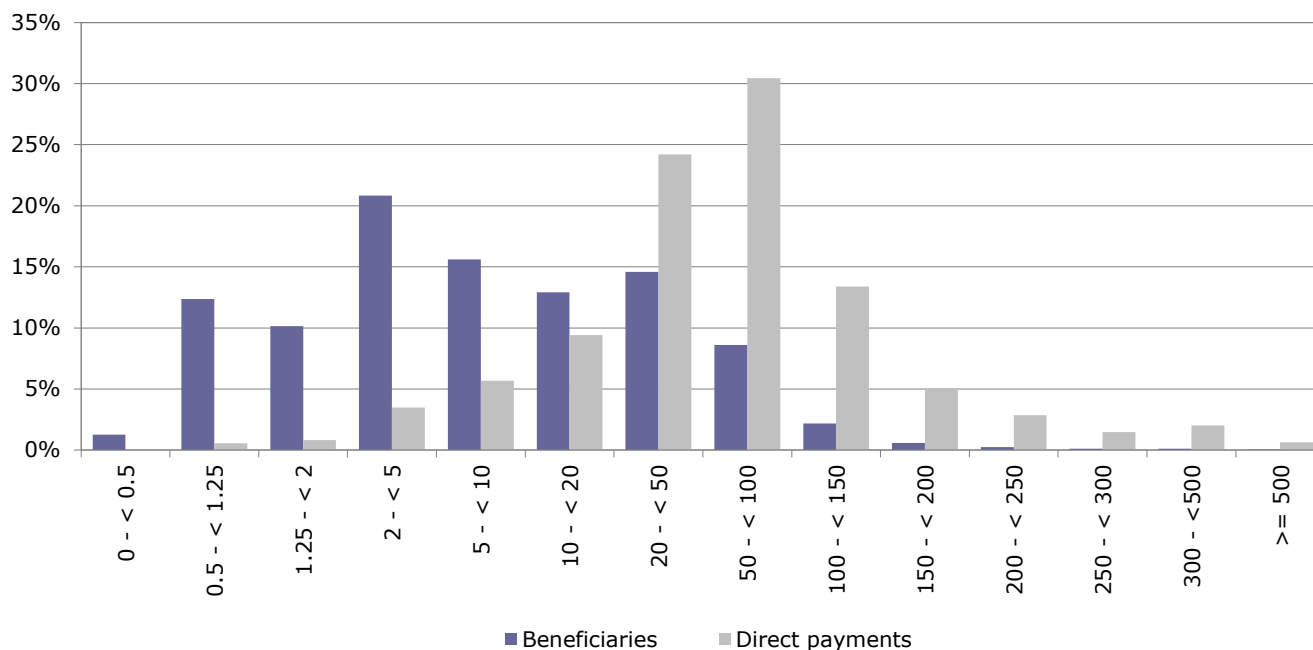
Graph 14c *Farm structure in the Czech Republic - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



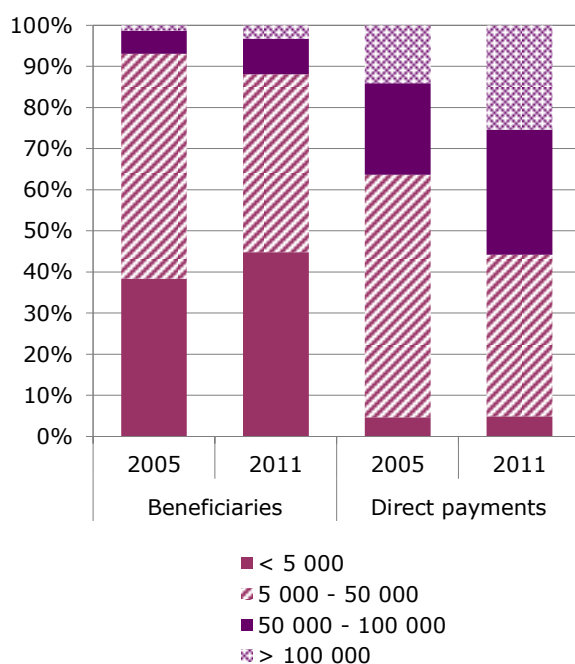
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Denmark

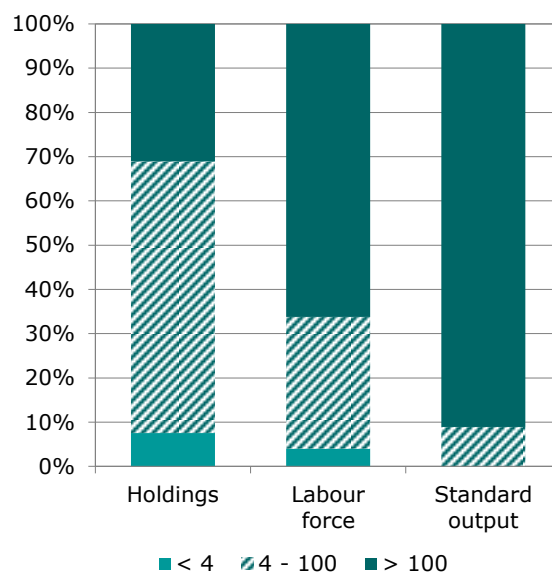
Graph 15a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Denmark by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 15b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Denmark by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



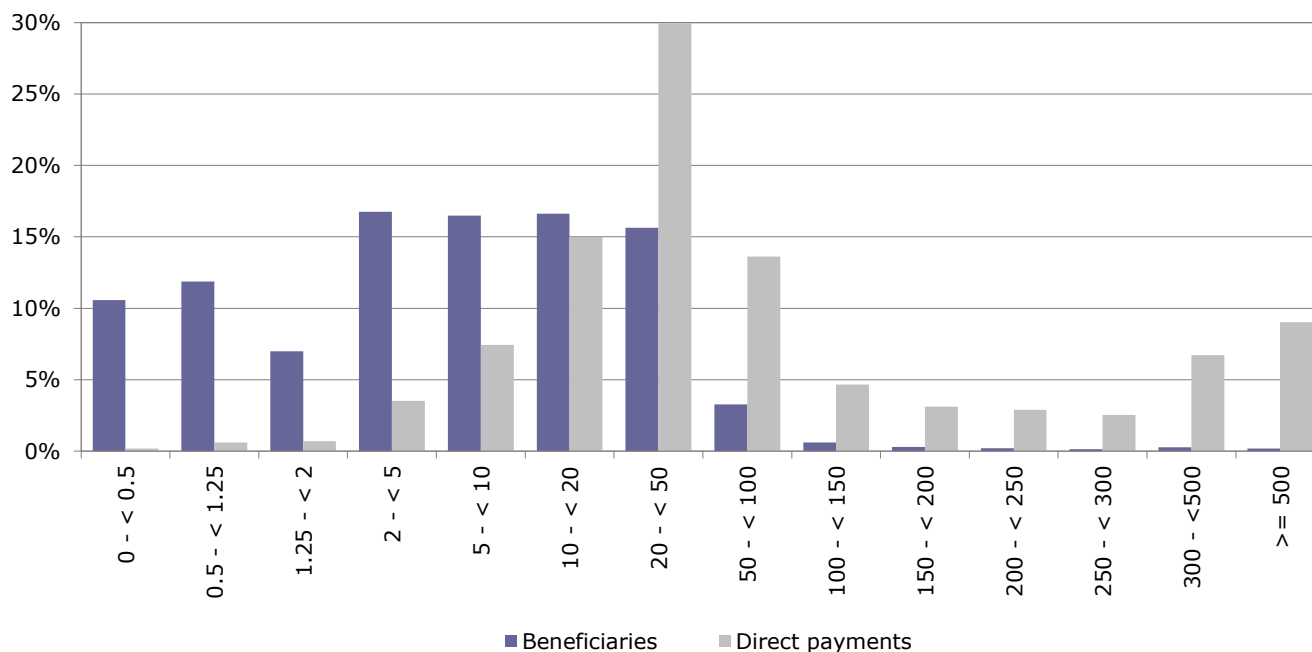
Graph 15c *Farm structure in Denmark - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



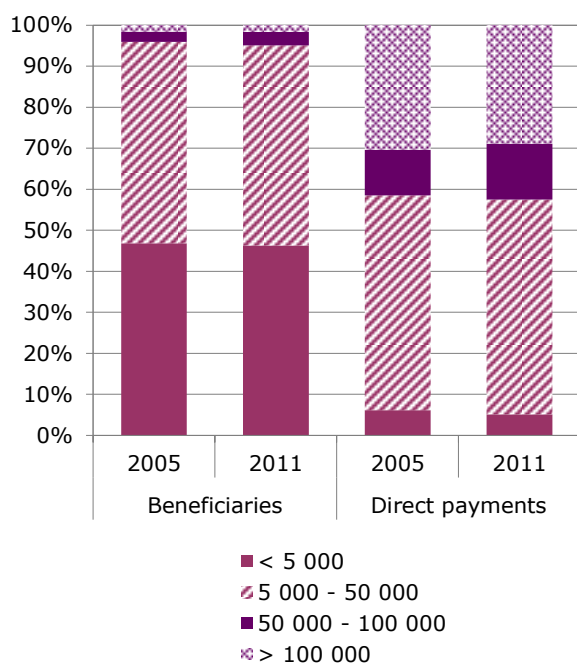
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Germany

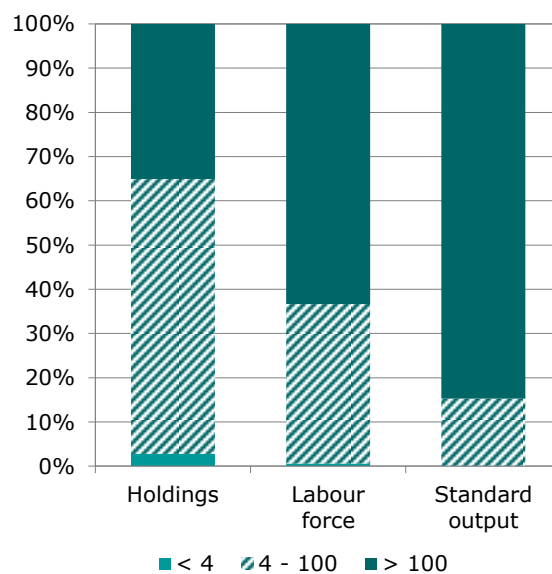
Graph 16a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Germany by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 16b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Germany by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



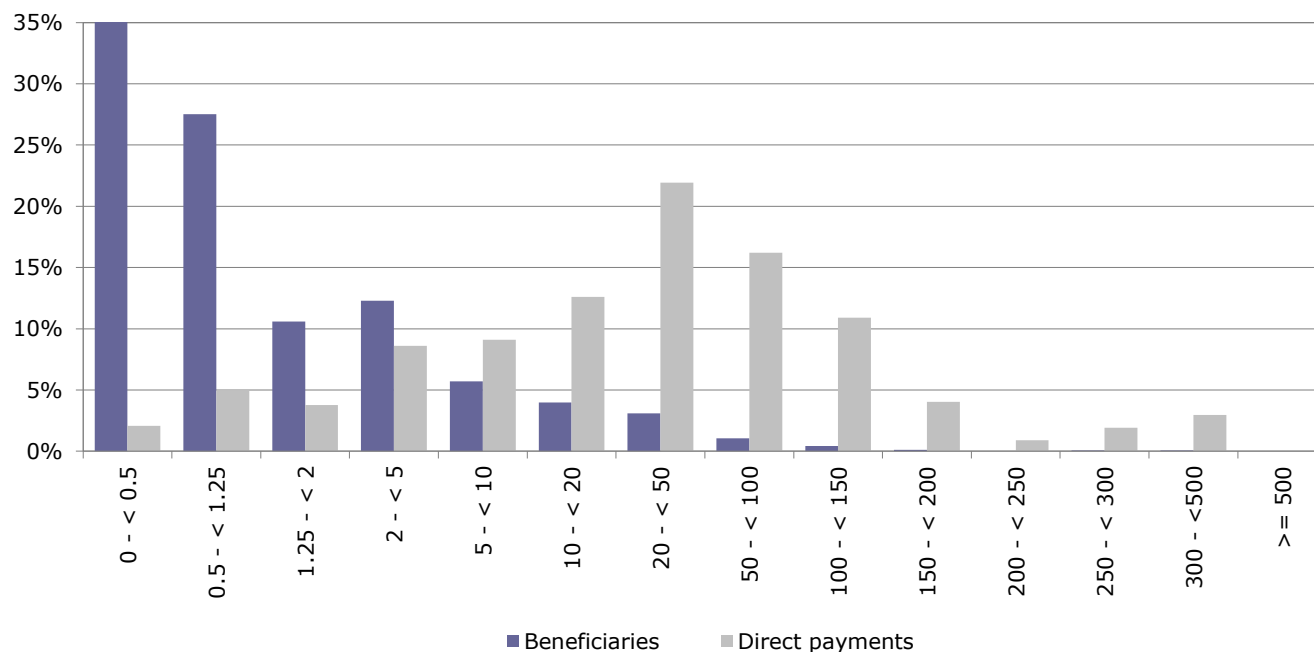
Graph 16c *Farm structure in Germany - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



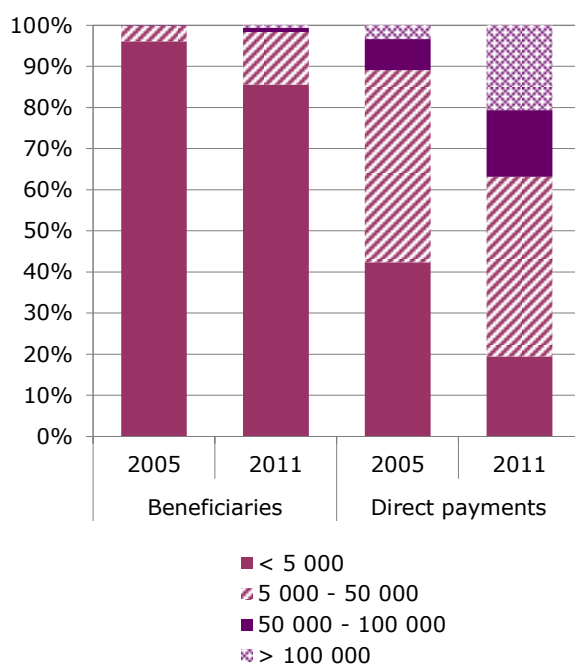
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Estonia

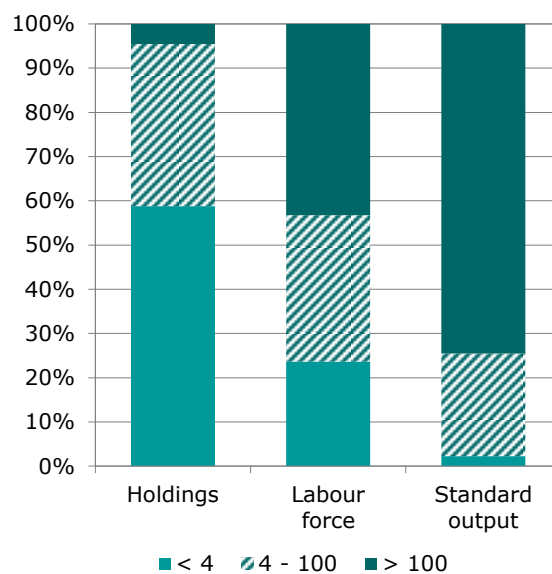
Graph 17a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Estonia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 17b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Estonia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



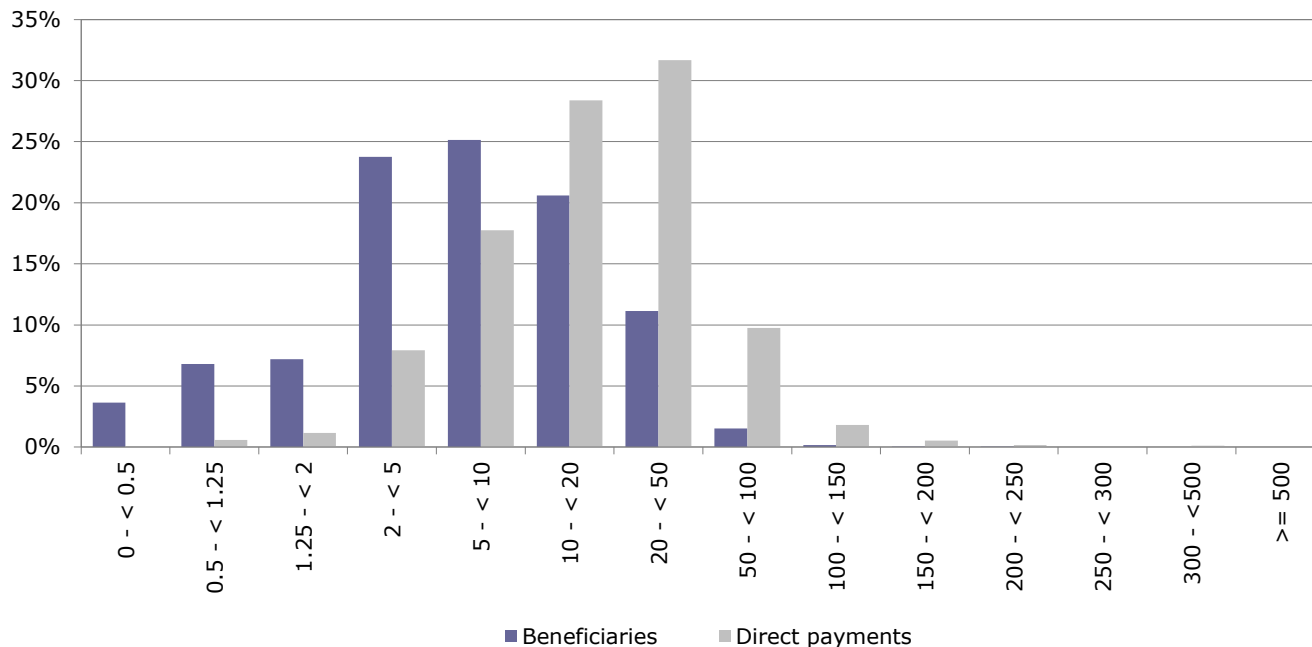
Graph 17c *Farm structure in Estonia - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



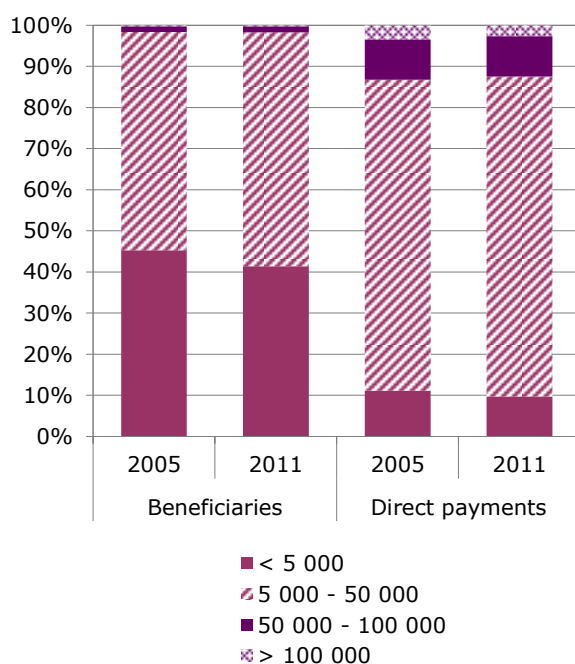
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Ireland

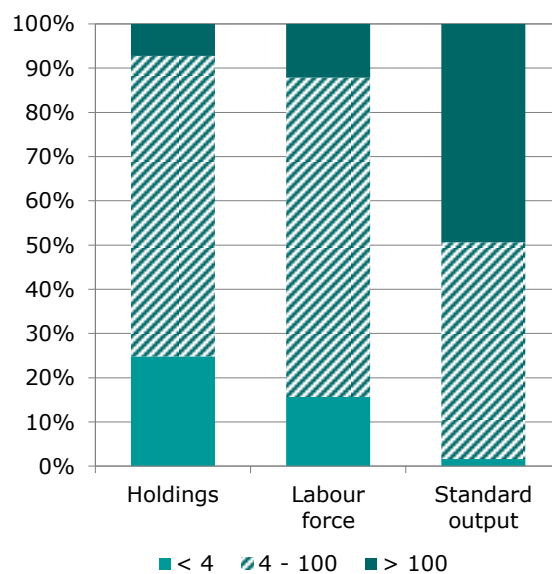
Graph 18a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Ireland by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 18b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Ireland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



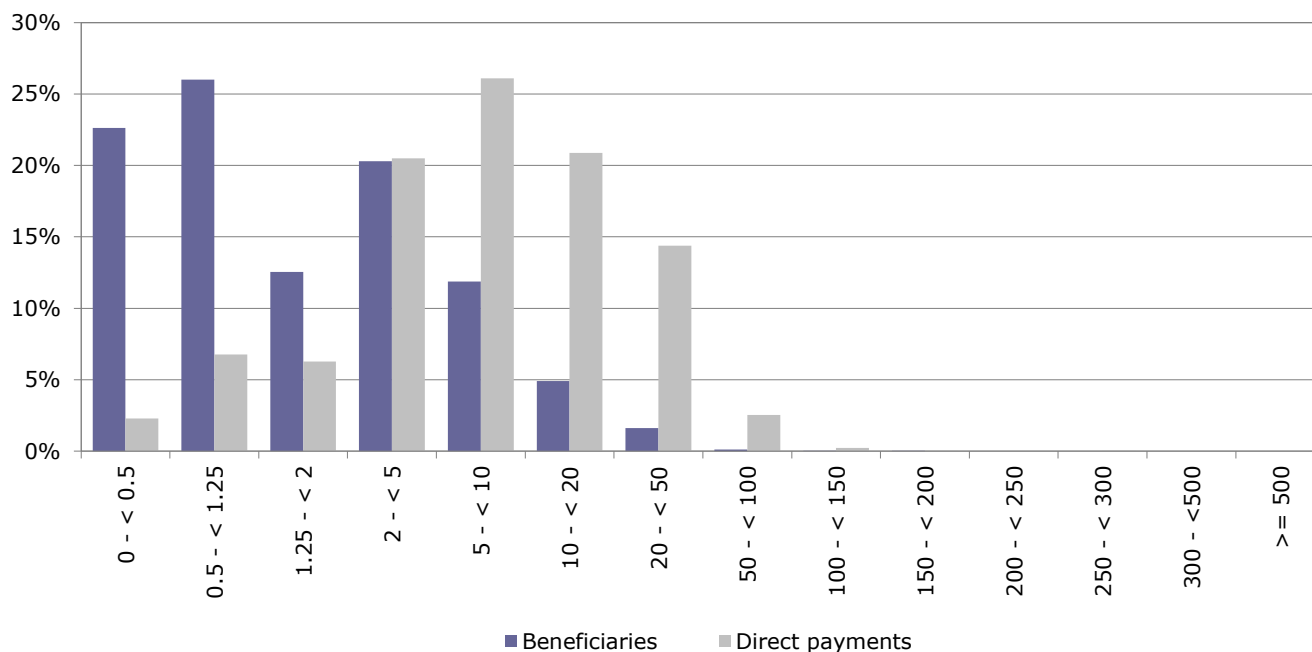
Graph 18c *Farm structure in Ireland - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



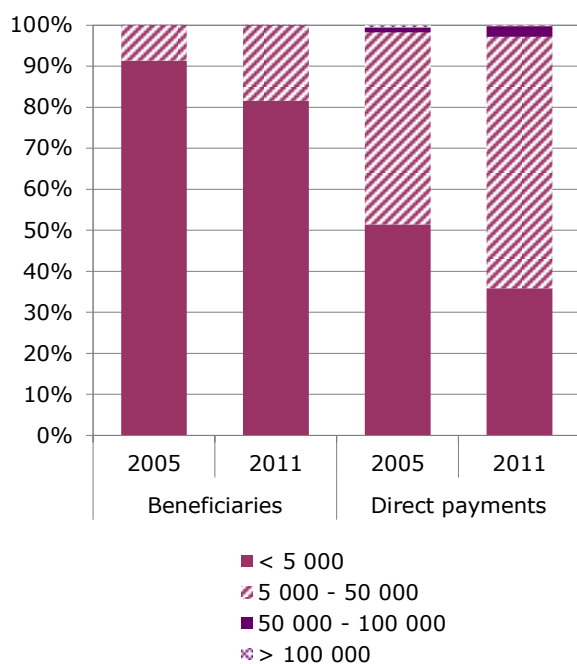
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Greece

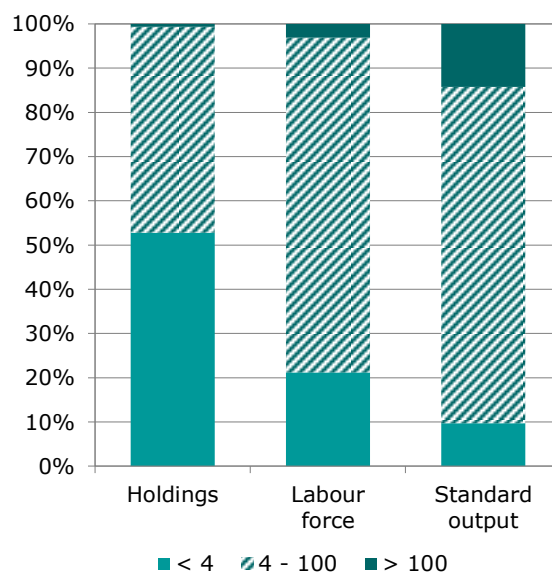
Graph 19a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Greece by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 19b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Greece by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



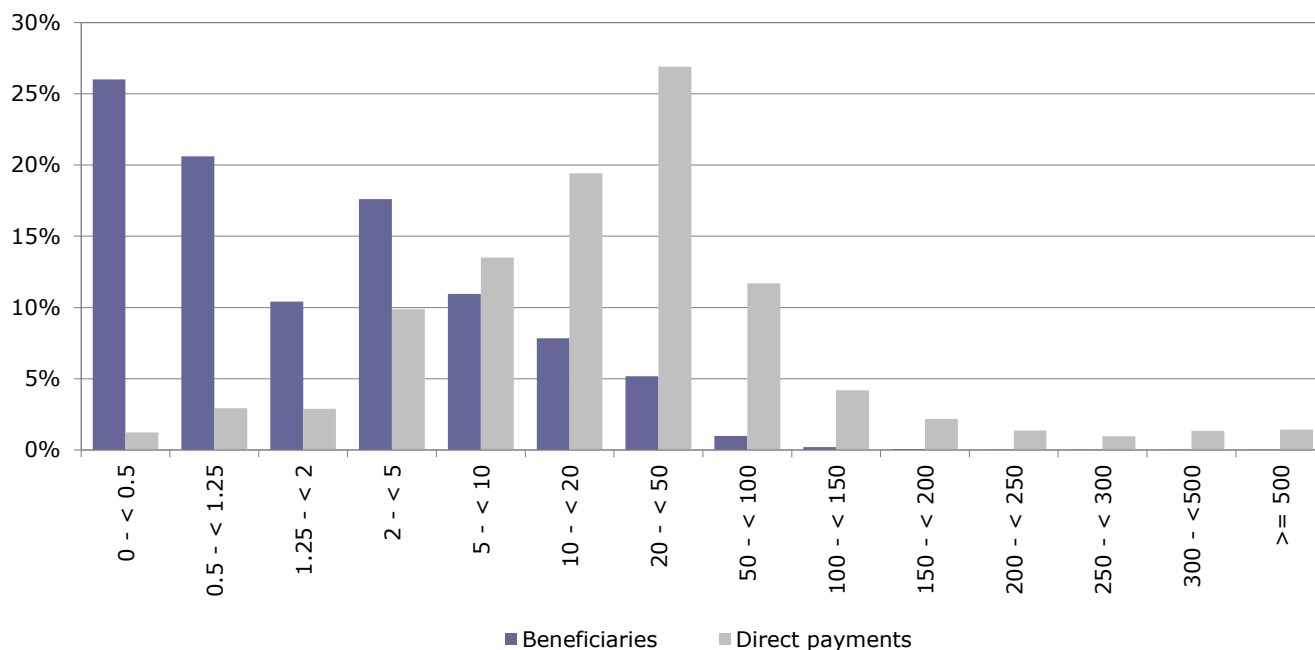
Graph 19c *Farm structure in Greece - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



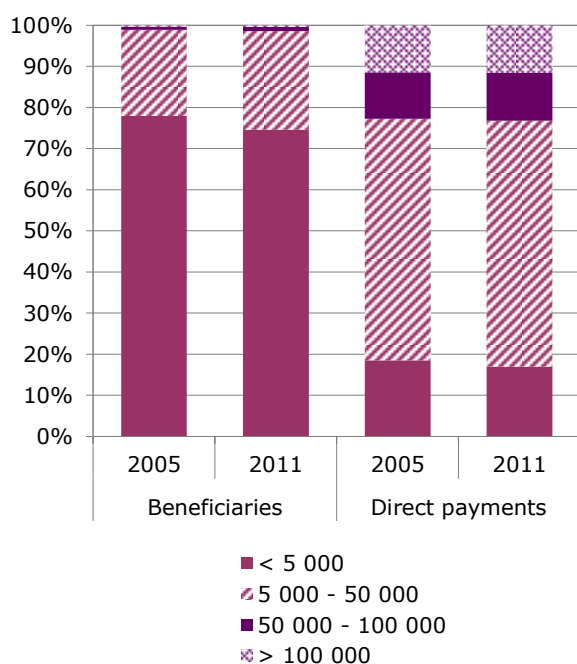
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Spain

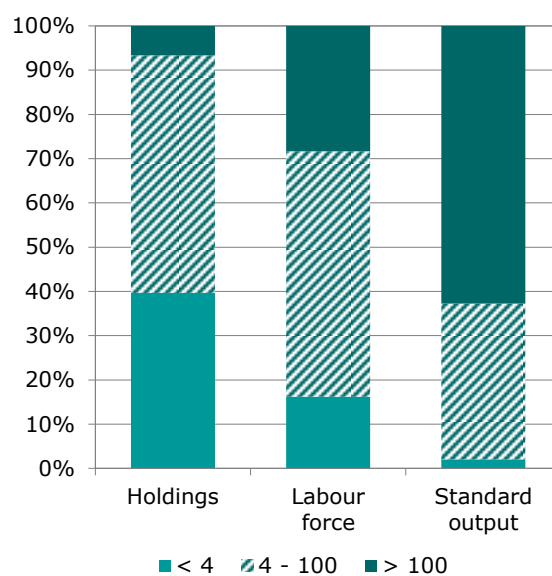
Graph 20a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Spain by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 20b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Spain by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



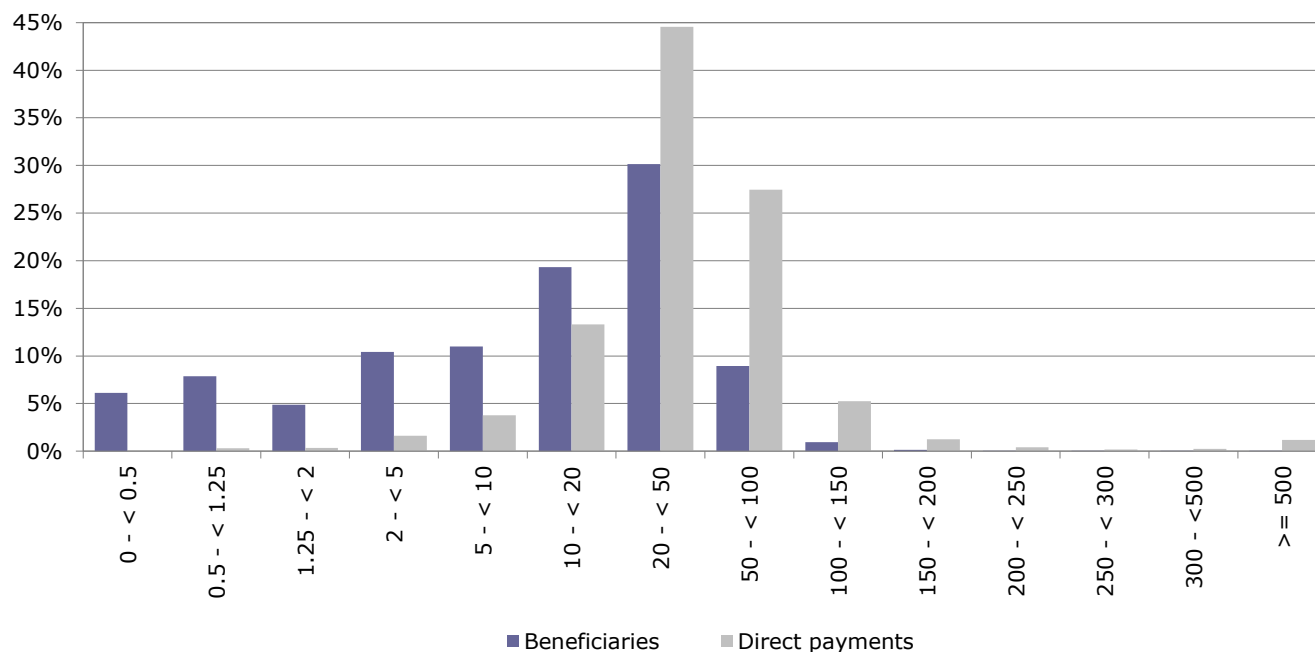
Graph 20c *Farm structure in Spain - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



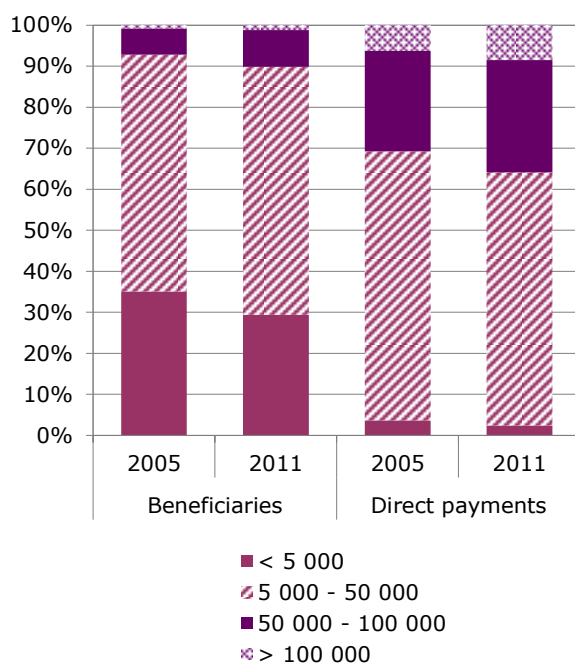
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

France

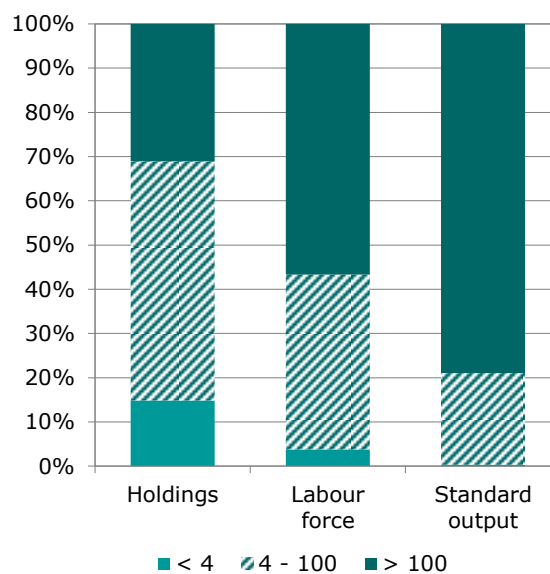
Graph 21a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in France by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 21b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in France by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



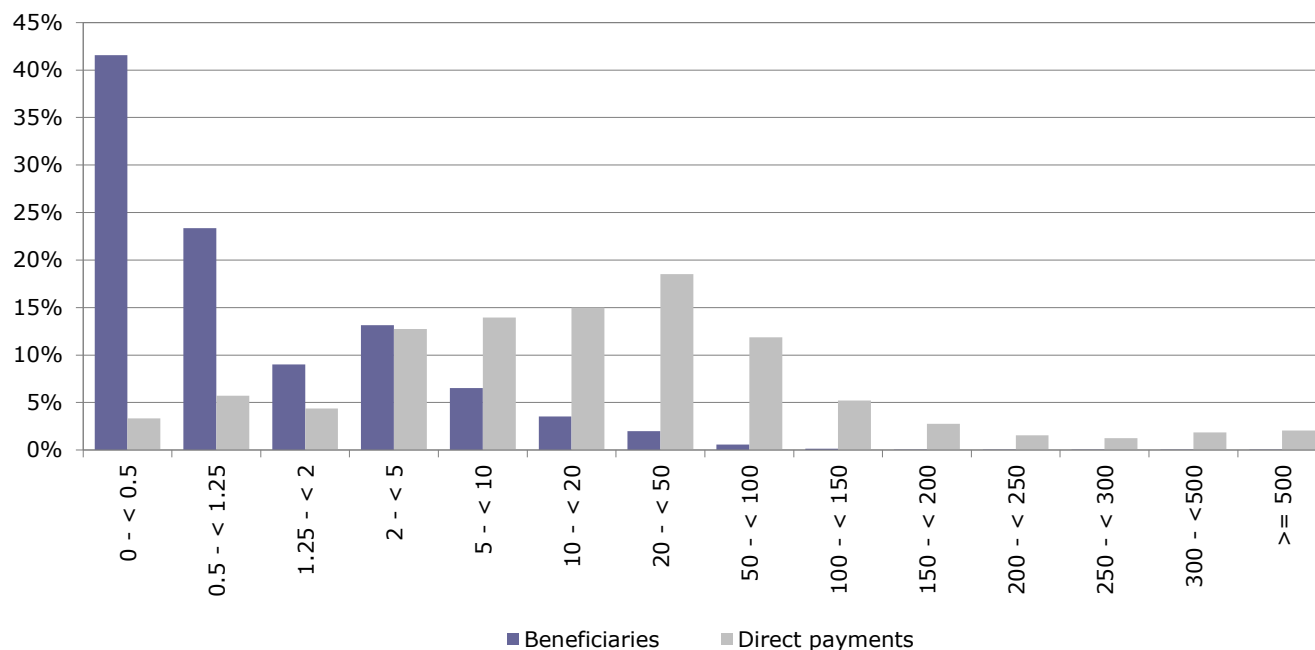
Graph 21c *Farm structure in France - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



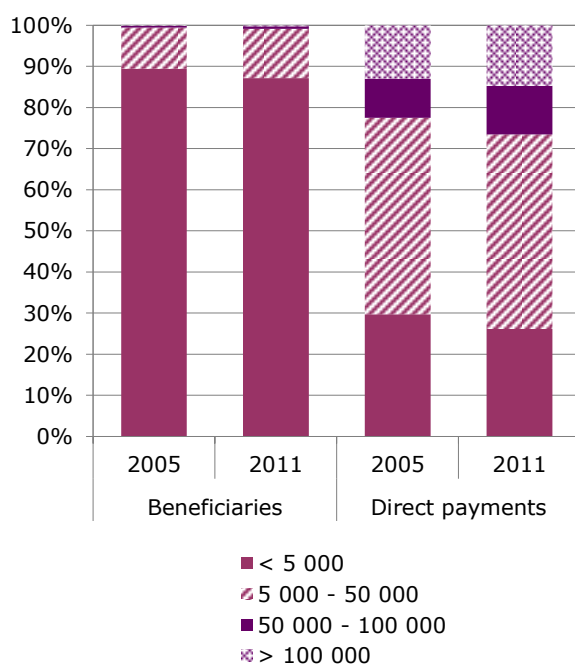
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Italy

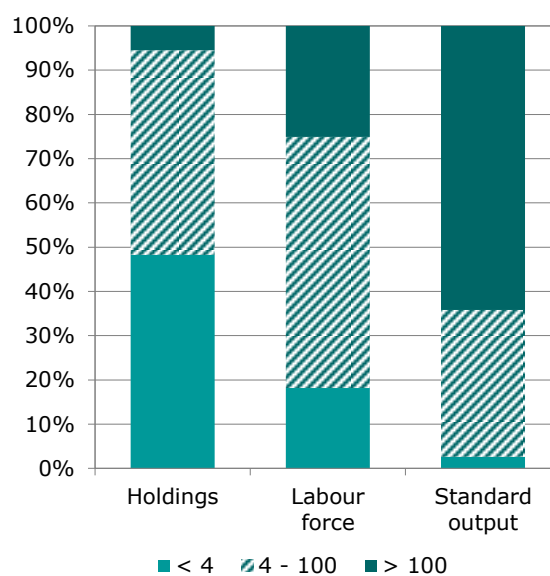
Graph 22a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Italy by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 22b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Italy by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



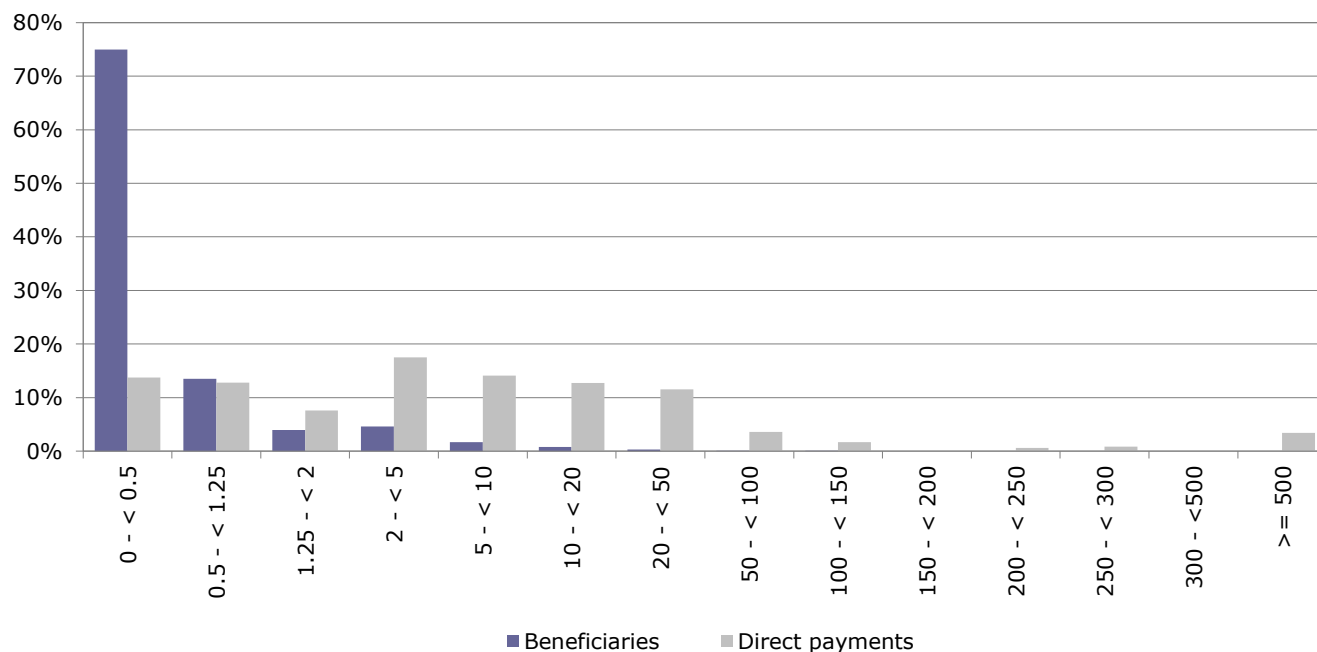
Graph 22c *Farm structure in Italy - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



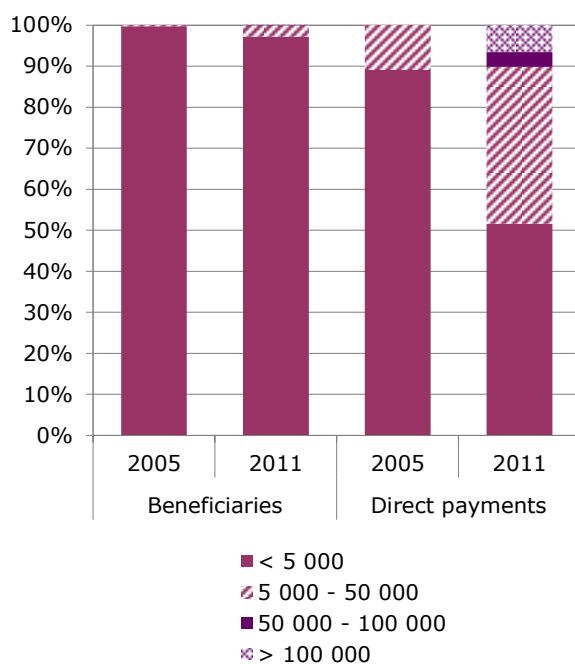
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Cyprus

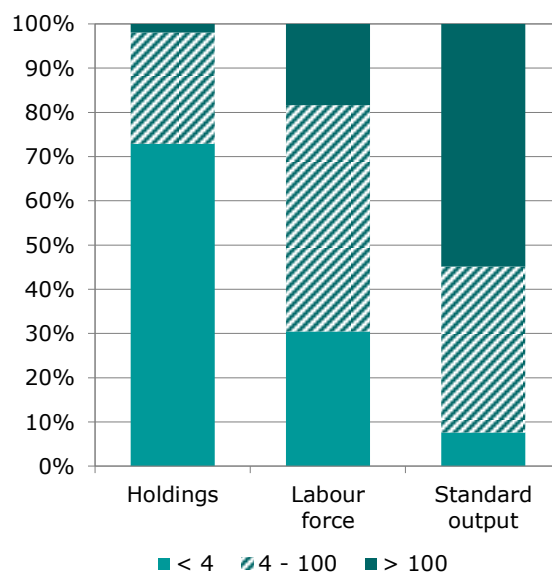
Graph 23a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Cyprus by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 23b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Cyprus by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



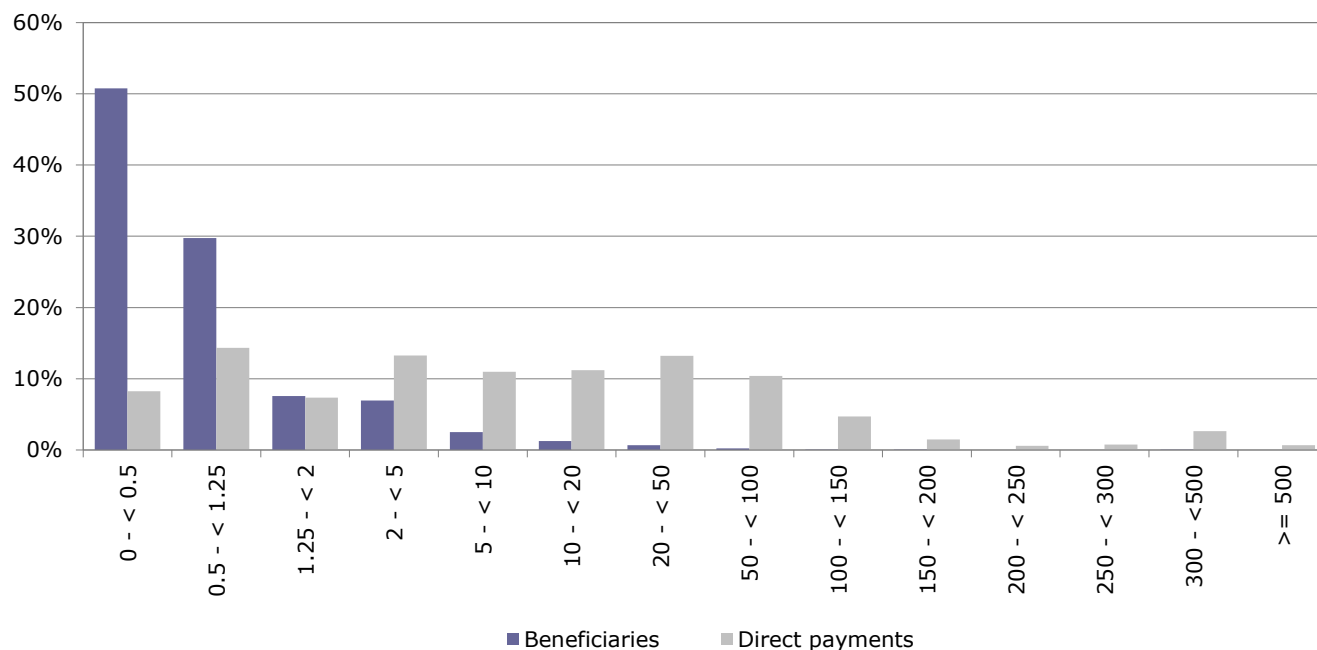
Graph 23c *Farm structure in Cyprus - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



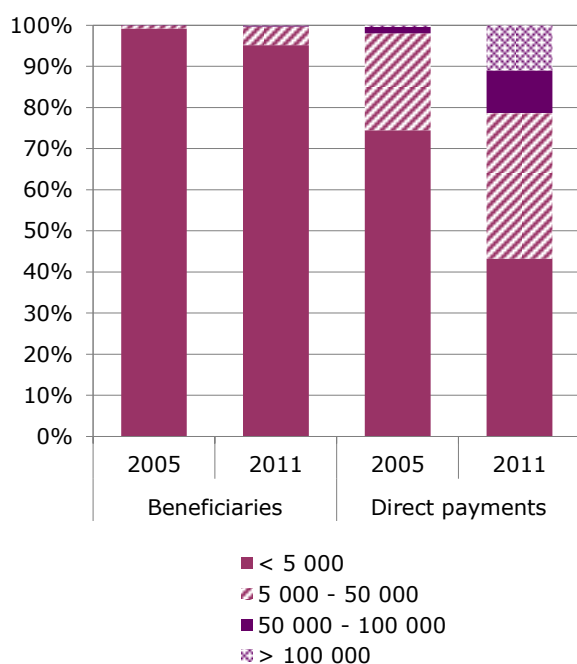
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Latvia

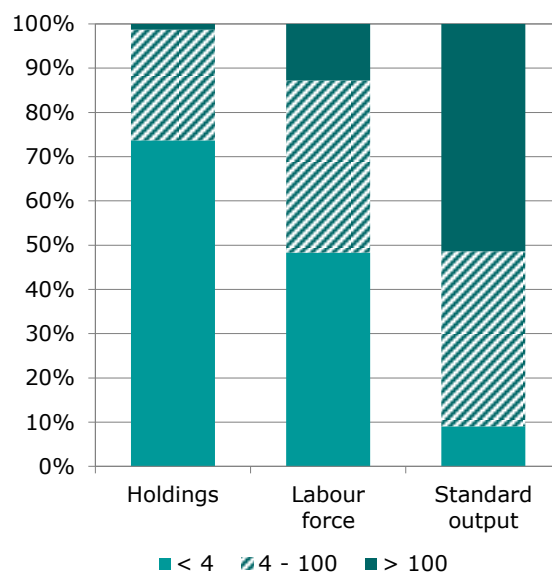
Graph 24a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Latvia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 24b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Latvia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



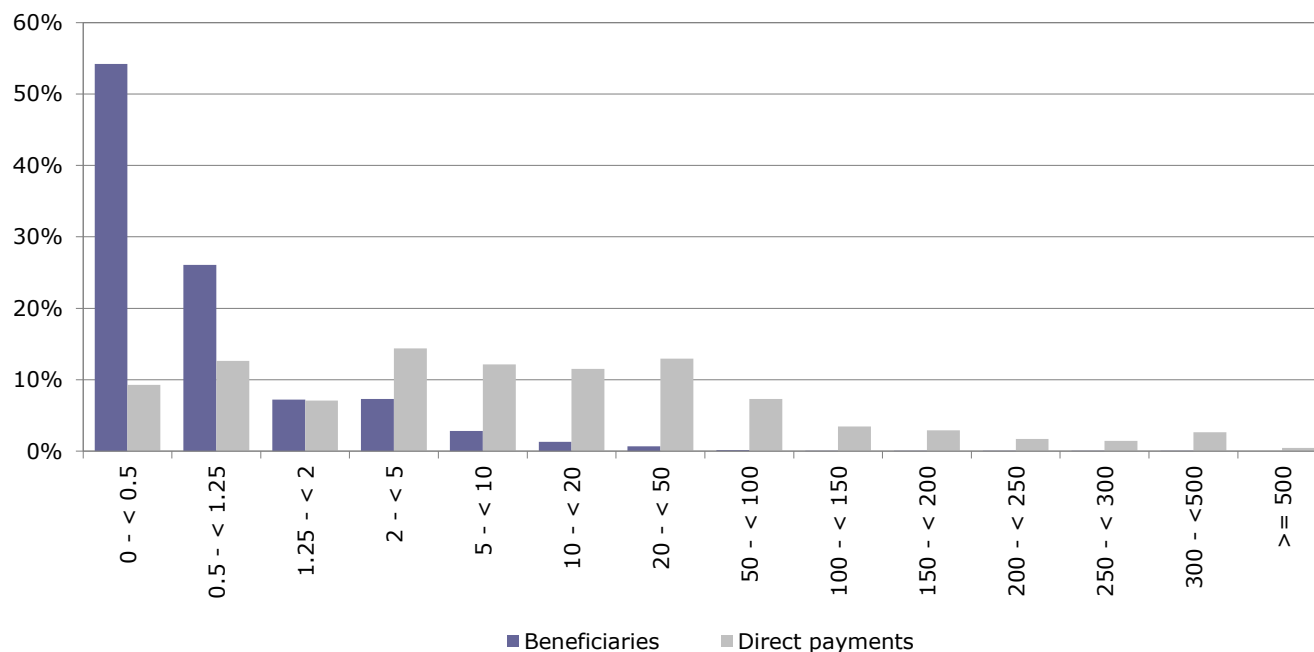
Graph 24c *Farm structure in Latvia - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



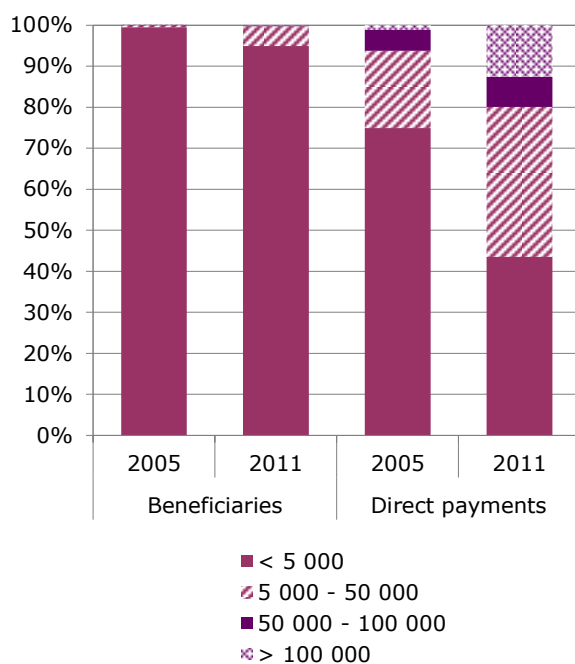
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Lithuania

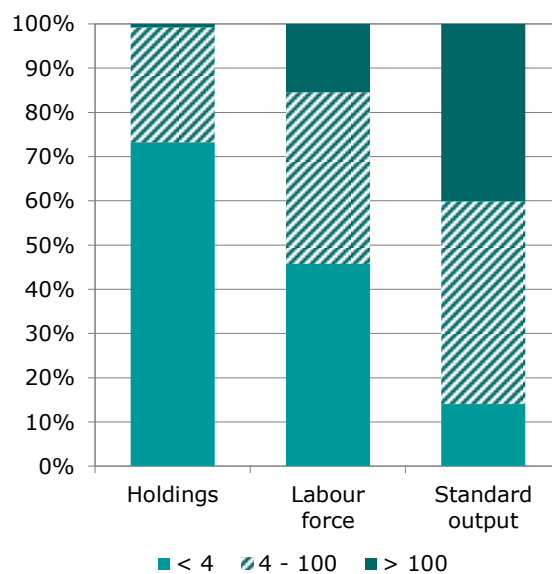
Graph 25a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Lithuania by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 25b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Lithuania by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



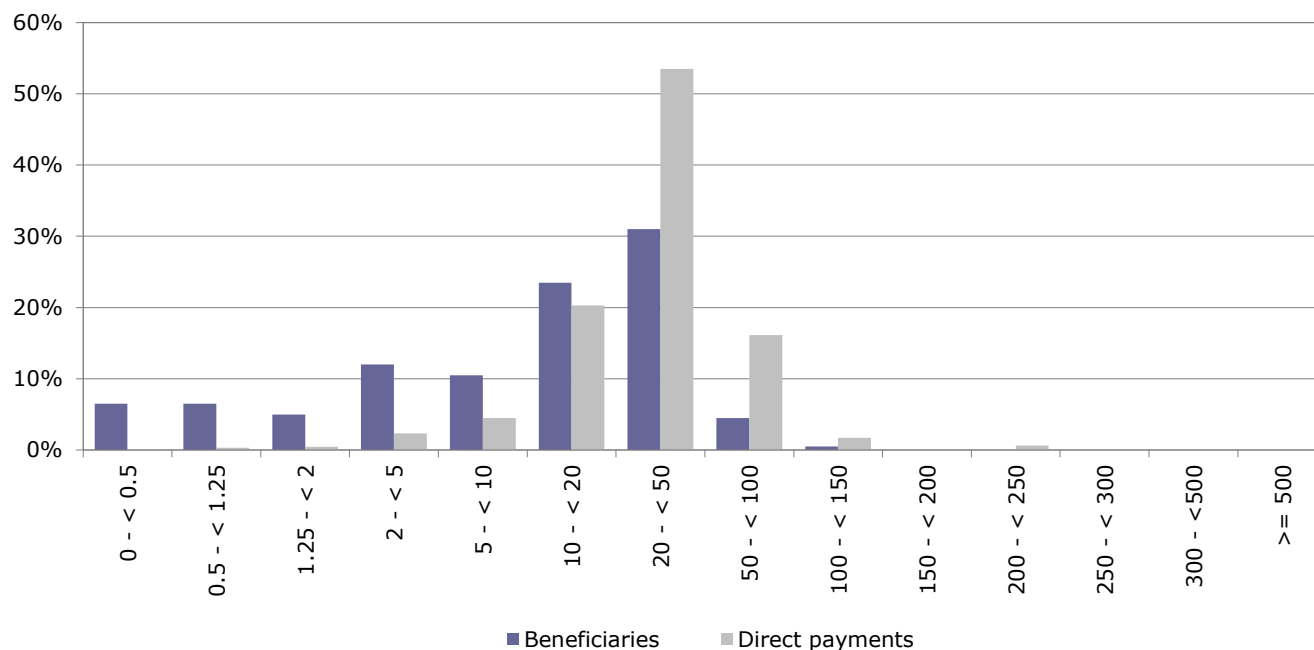
Graph 25c *Farm structure in Lithuania - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



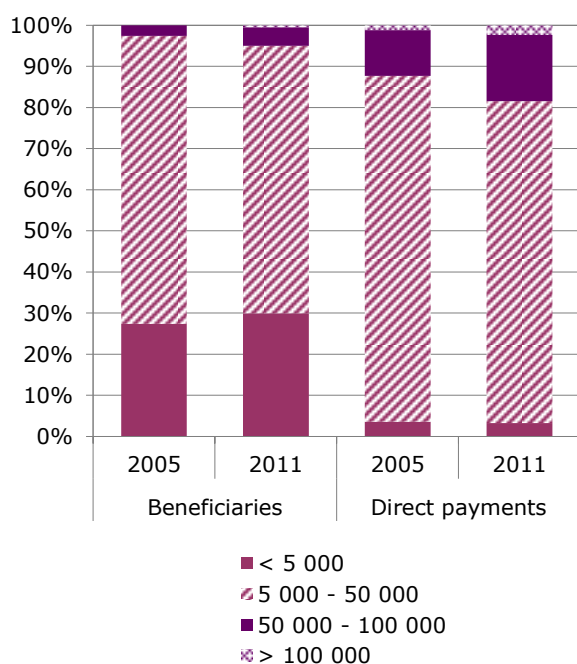
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Luxembourg

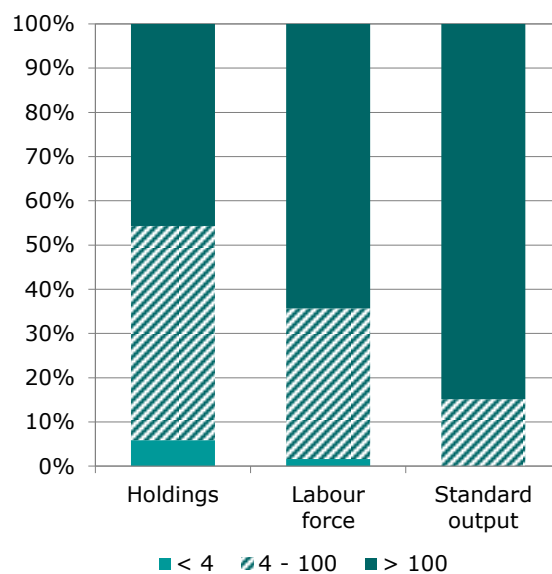
Graph 26a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Luxembourg by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 26b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Luxembourg by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



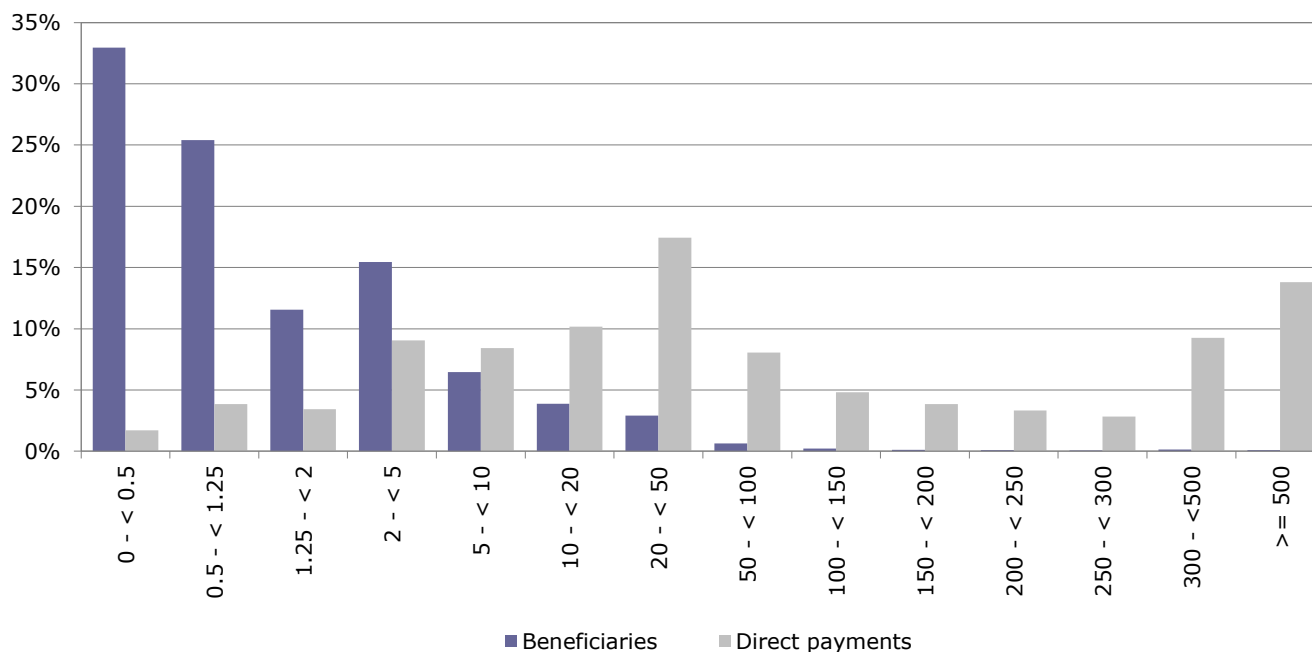
Graph 26c *Farm structure in Luxembourg - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



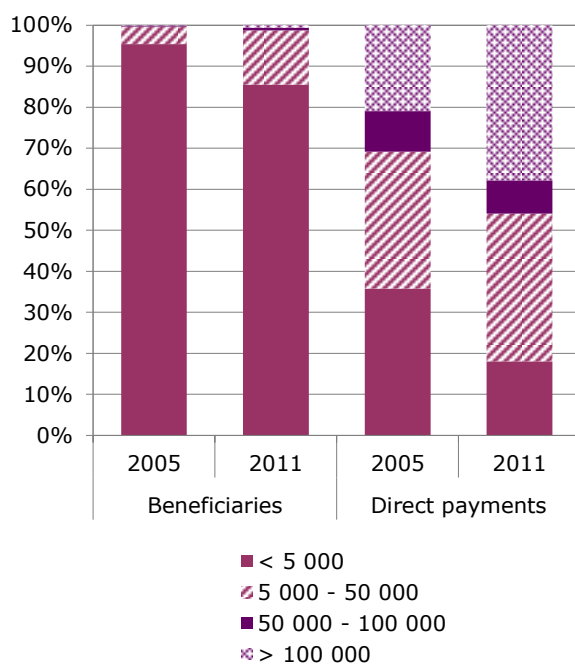
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Hungary

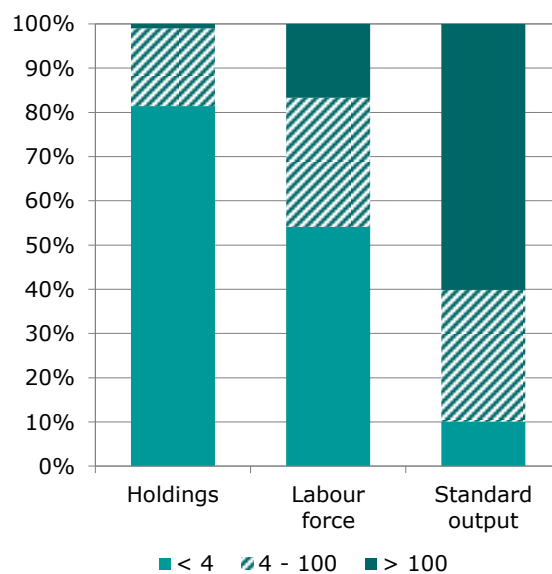
Graph 27a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Hungary by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 27b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Hungary by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



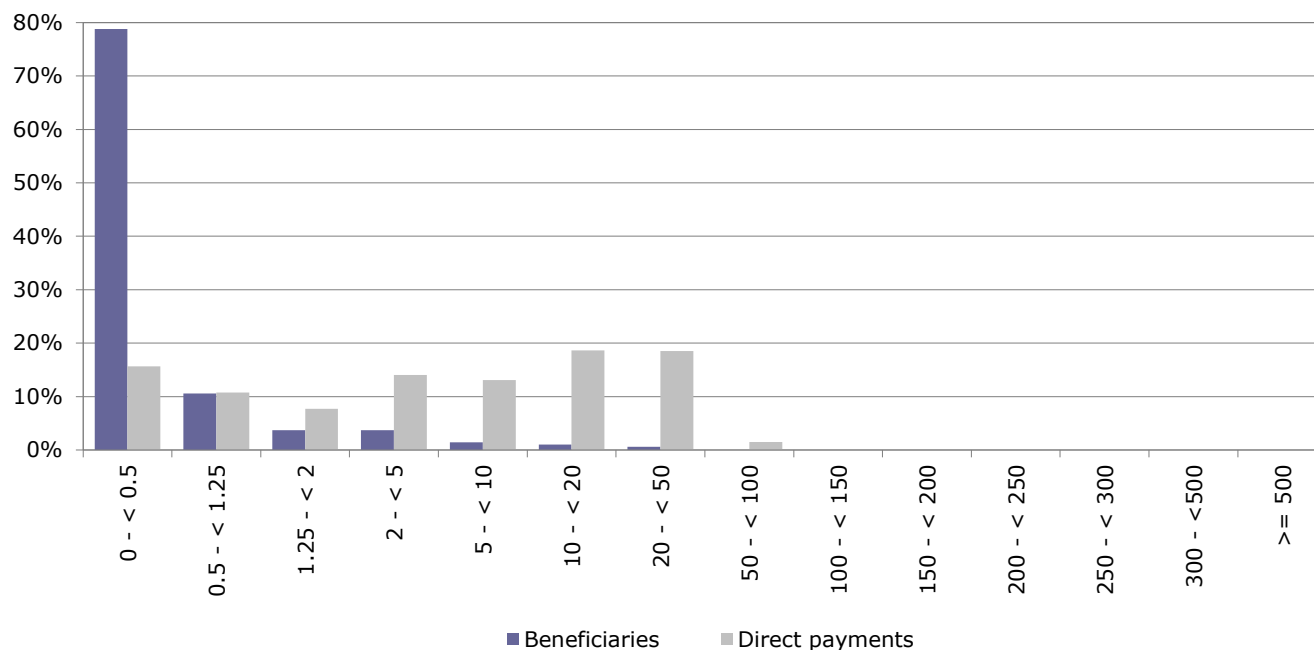
Graph 27c *Farm structure in Hungary - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



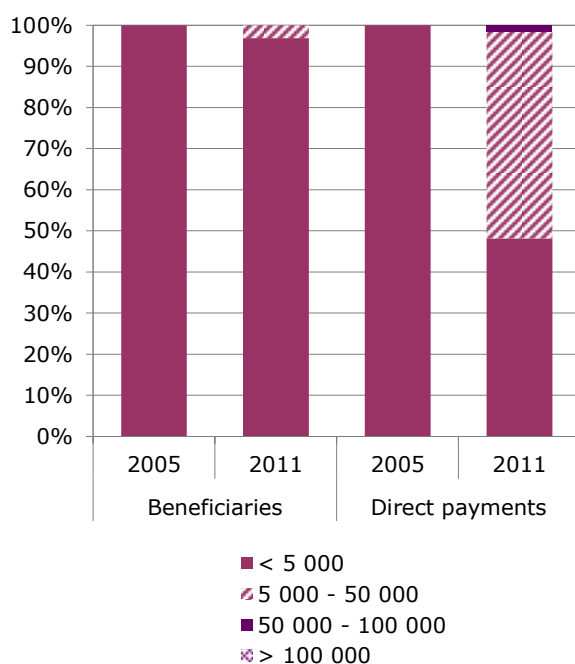
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Malta

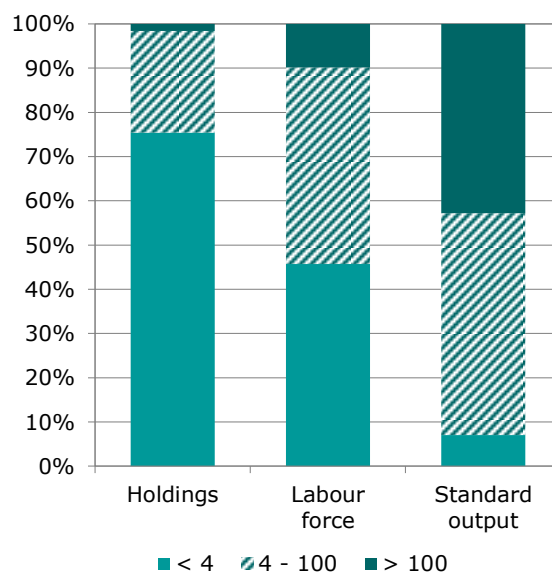
Graph 28a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Malta by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 28b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Malta by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



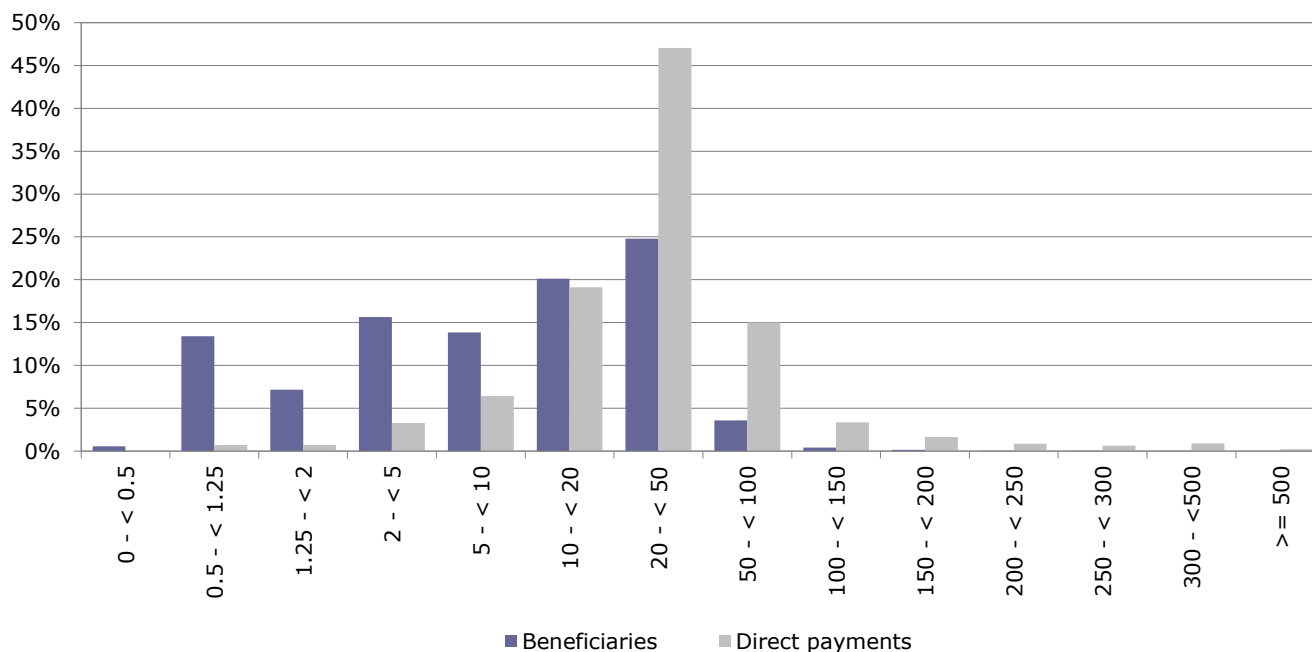
Graph 28c *Farm structure in Malta - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



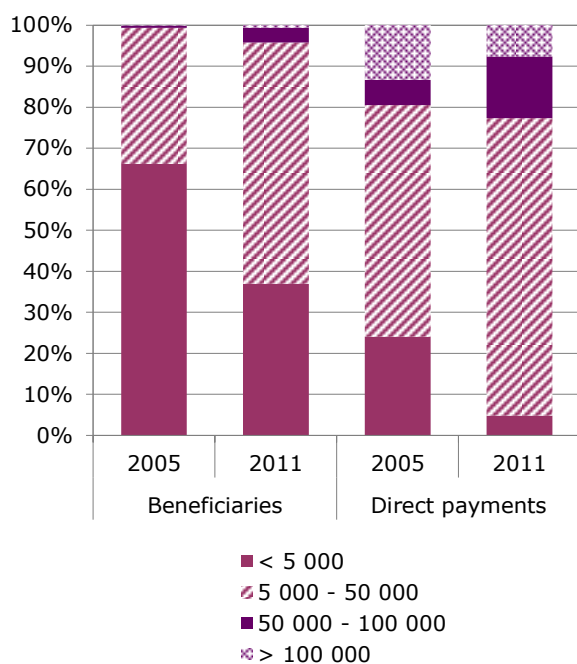
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Netherlands

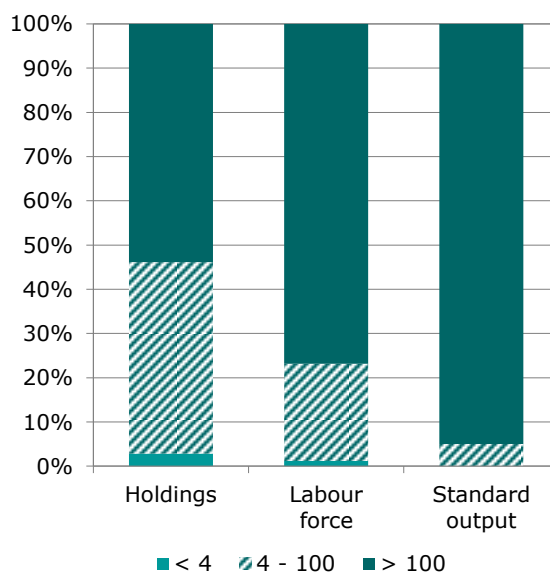
Graph 29a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the Netherlands by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 29b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the Netherlands by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



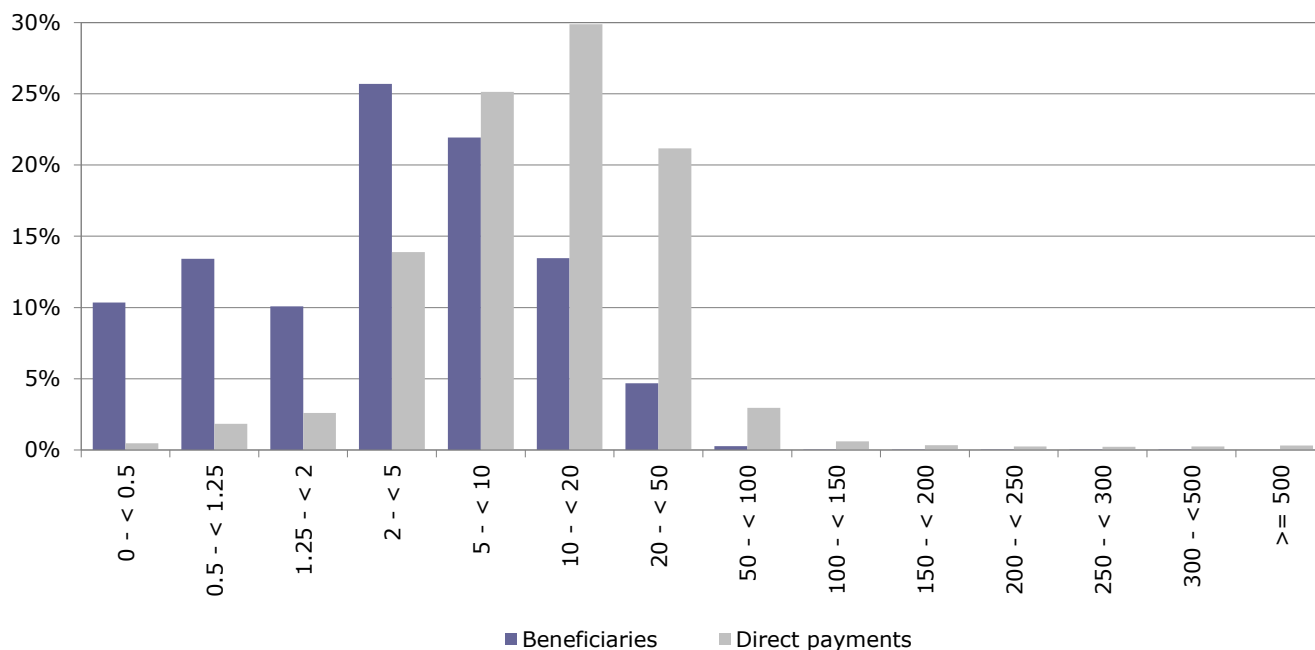
Graph 29c *Farm structure in the Netherlands - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



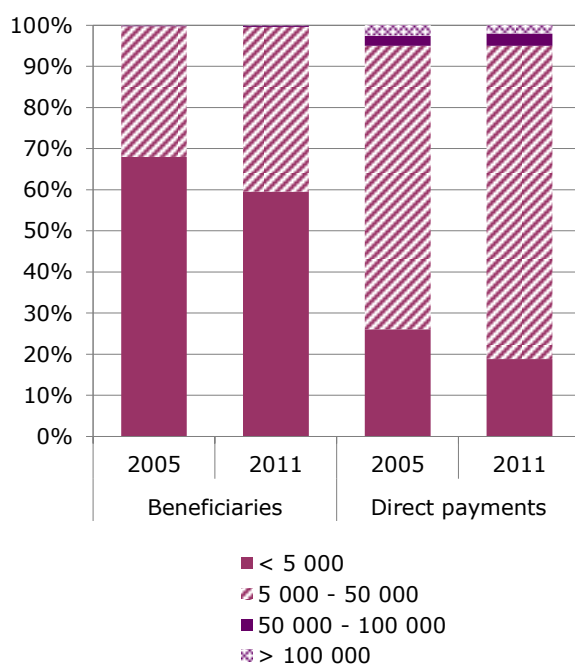
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Austria

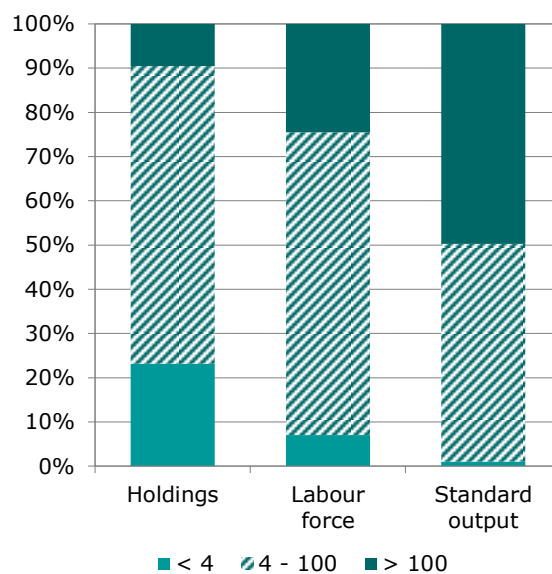
Graph 30a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Austria by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 30b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Austria by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



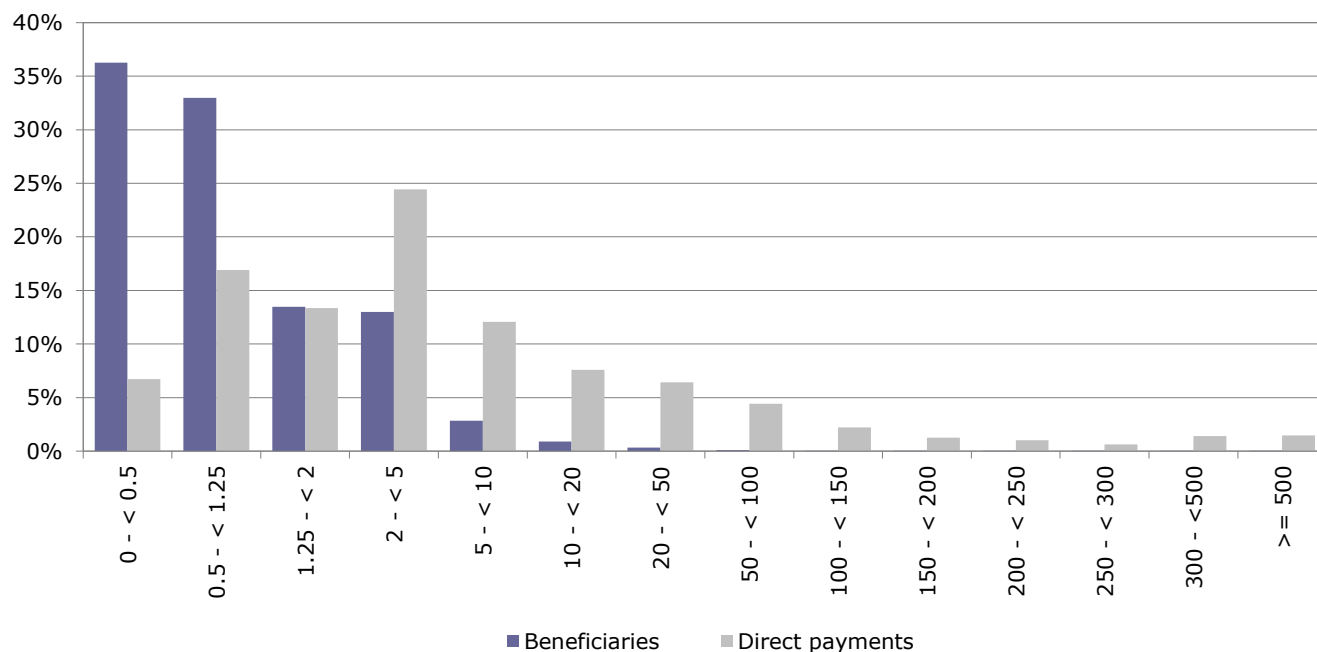
Graph 30c *Farm structure in Austria - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



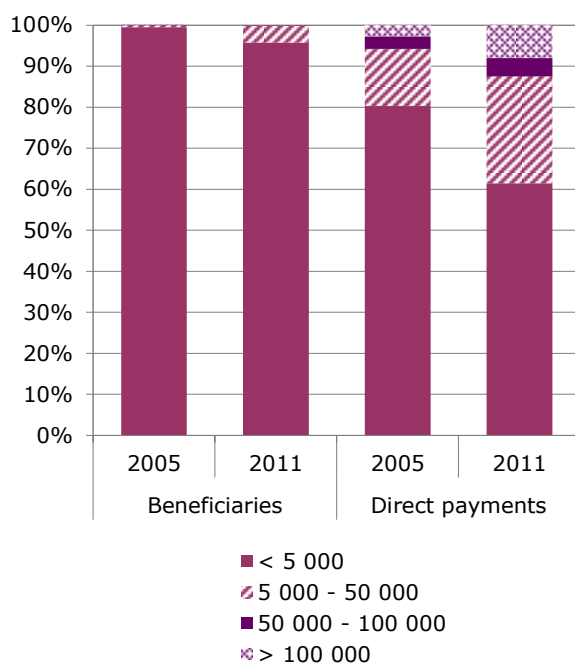
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Poland

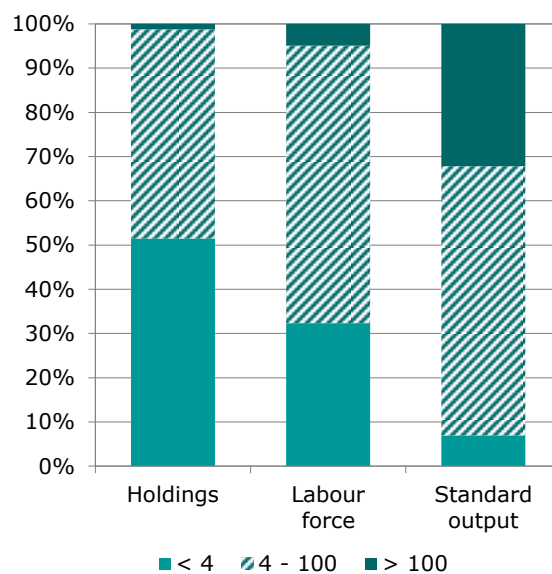
Graph 31a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Poland by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 31b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Poland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



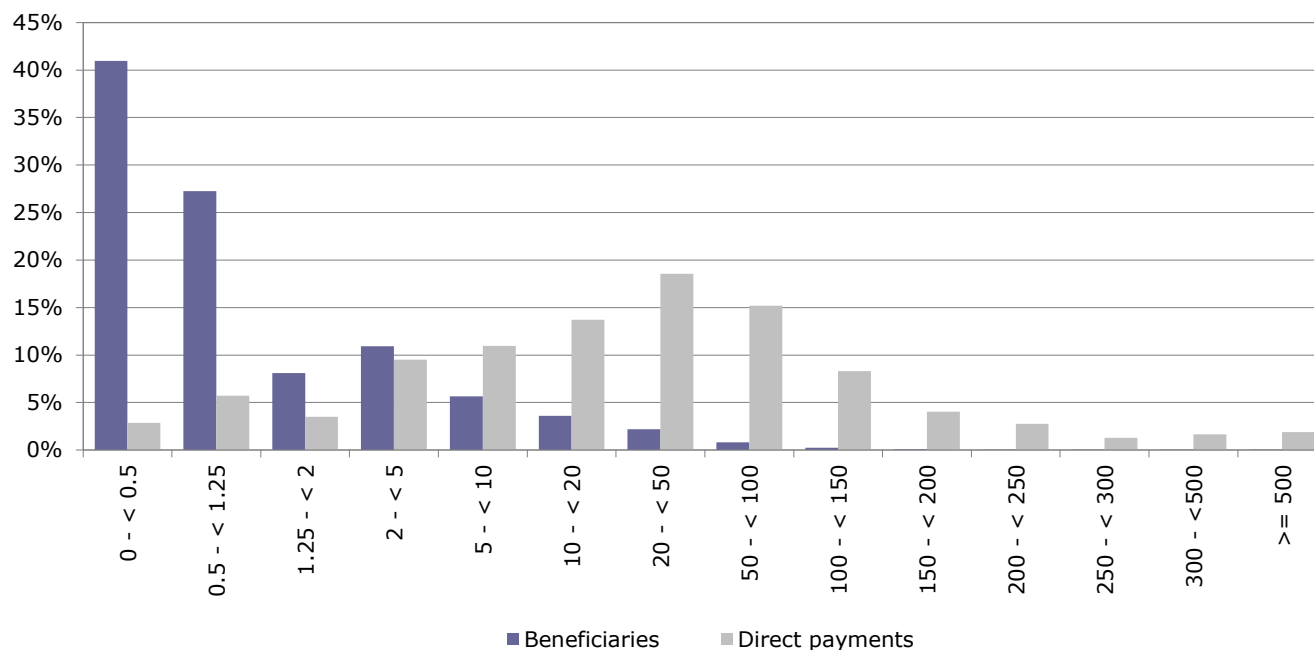
Graph 31c *Farm structure in Poland - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



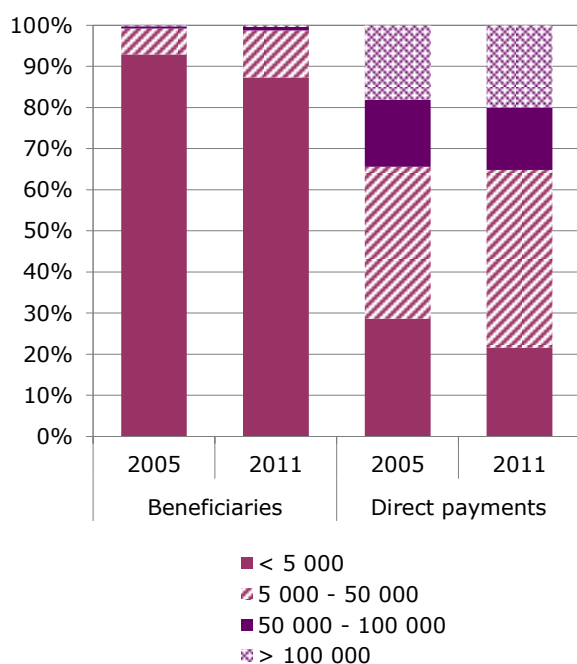
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Portugal

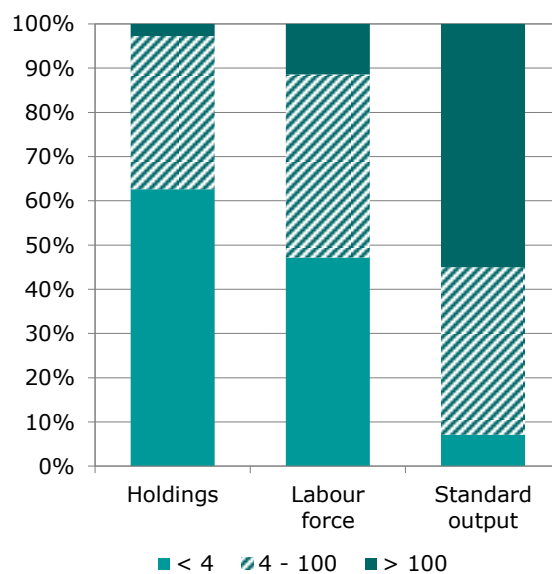
Graph 32a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Portugal by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 32b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Portugal by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



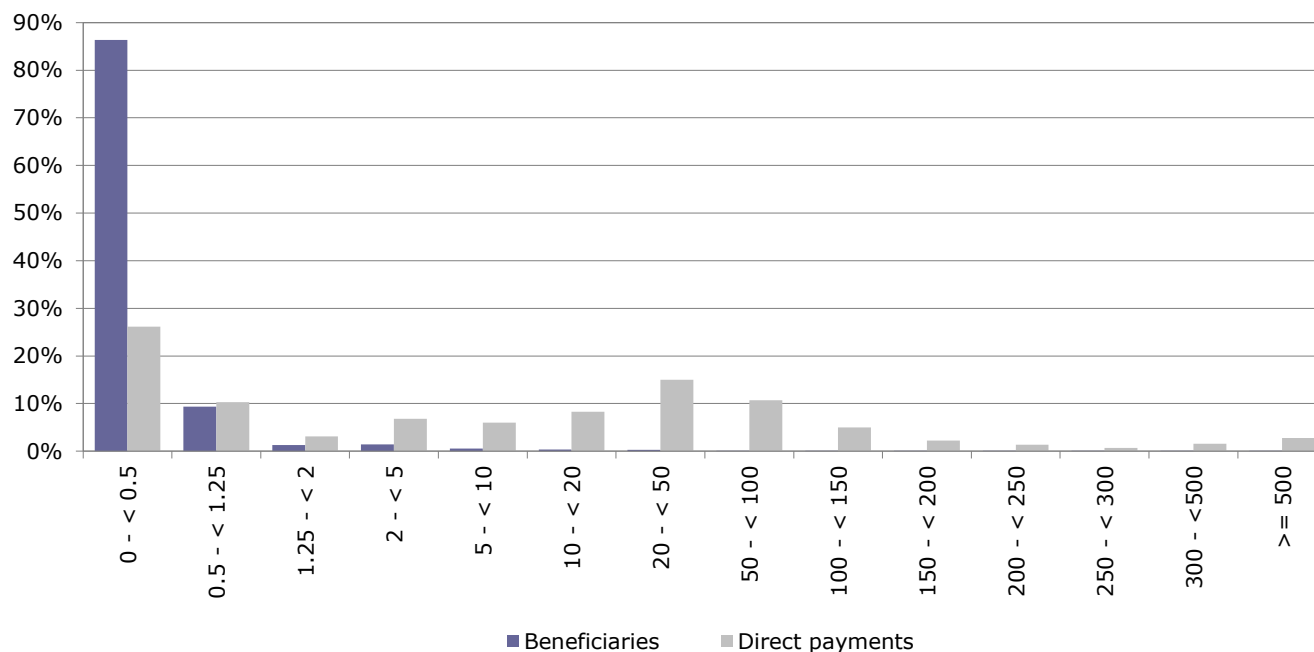
Graph 32c *Farm structure in Portugal - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



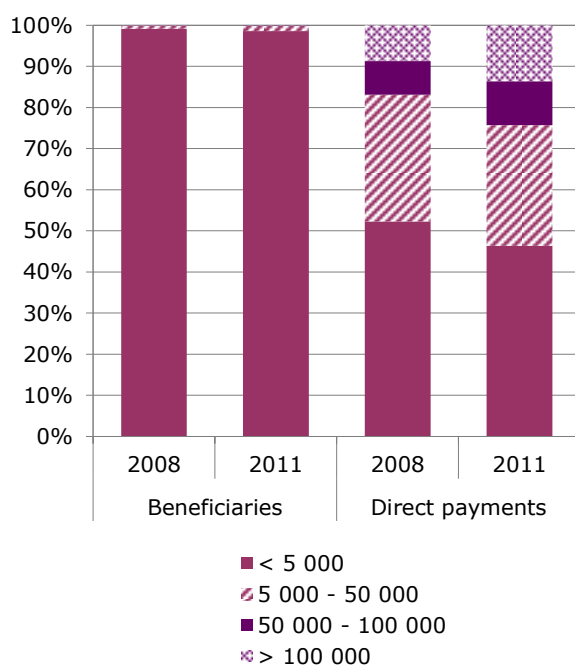
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Romania

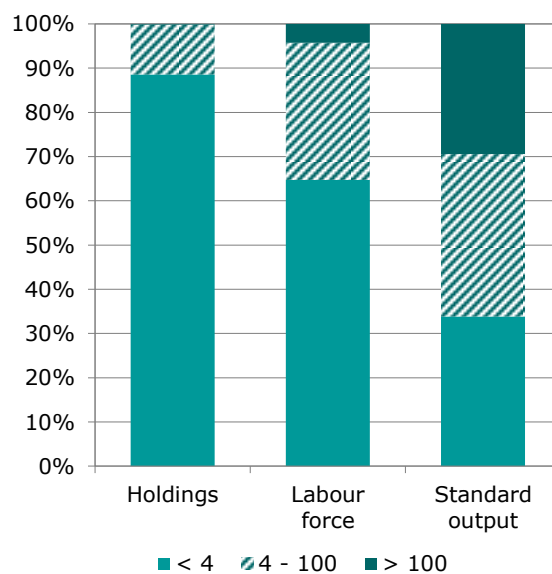
Graph 33a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Romania by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 33b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Romania by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2008 and 2011 financial years*



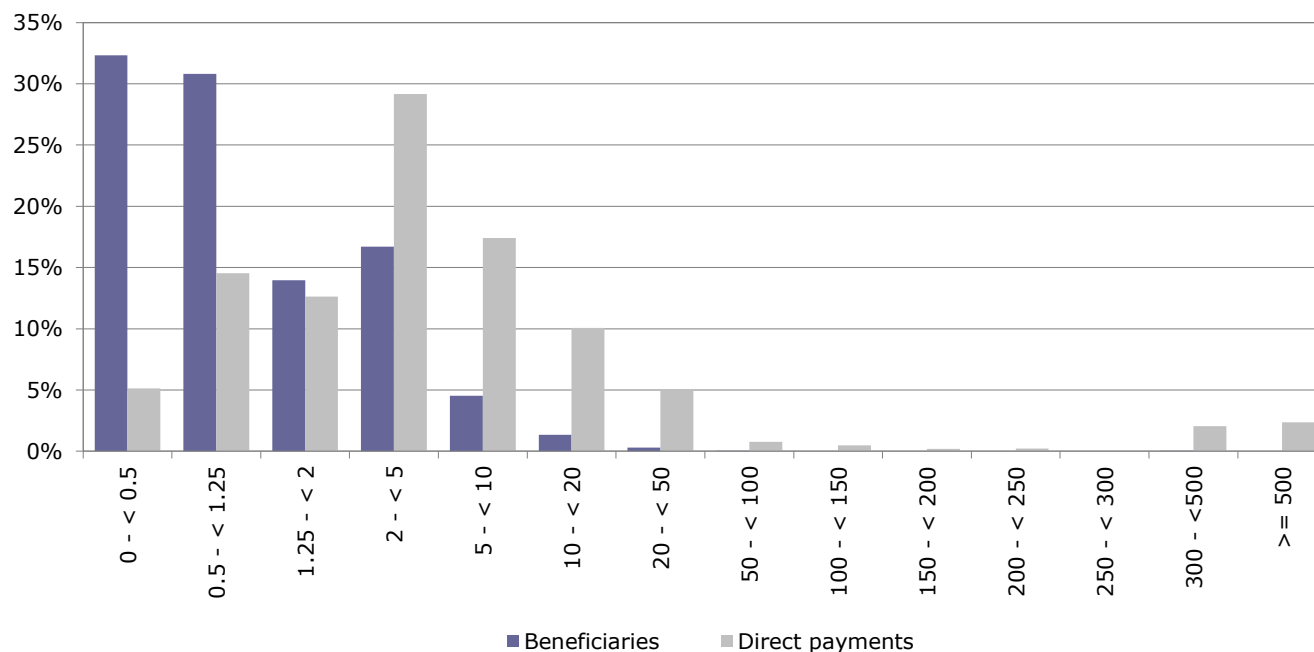
Graph 33c *Farm structure in Romania - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



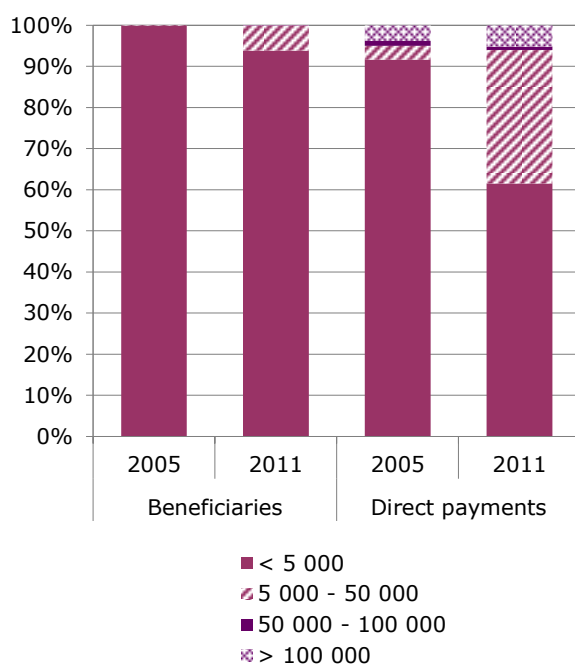
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Slovenia

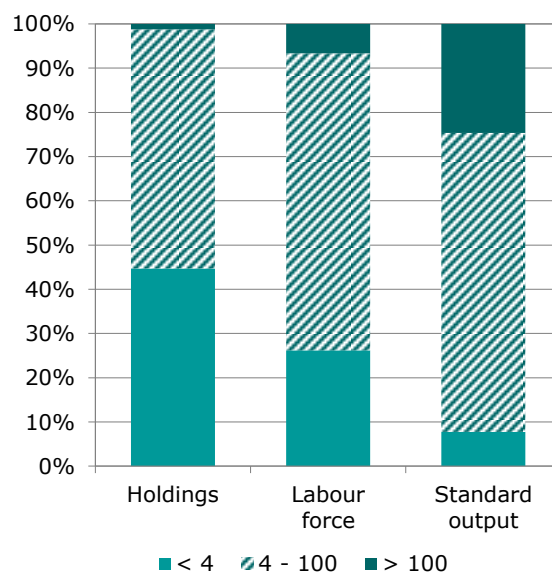
Graph 34a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Slovenia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 34b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Slovenia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



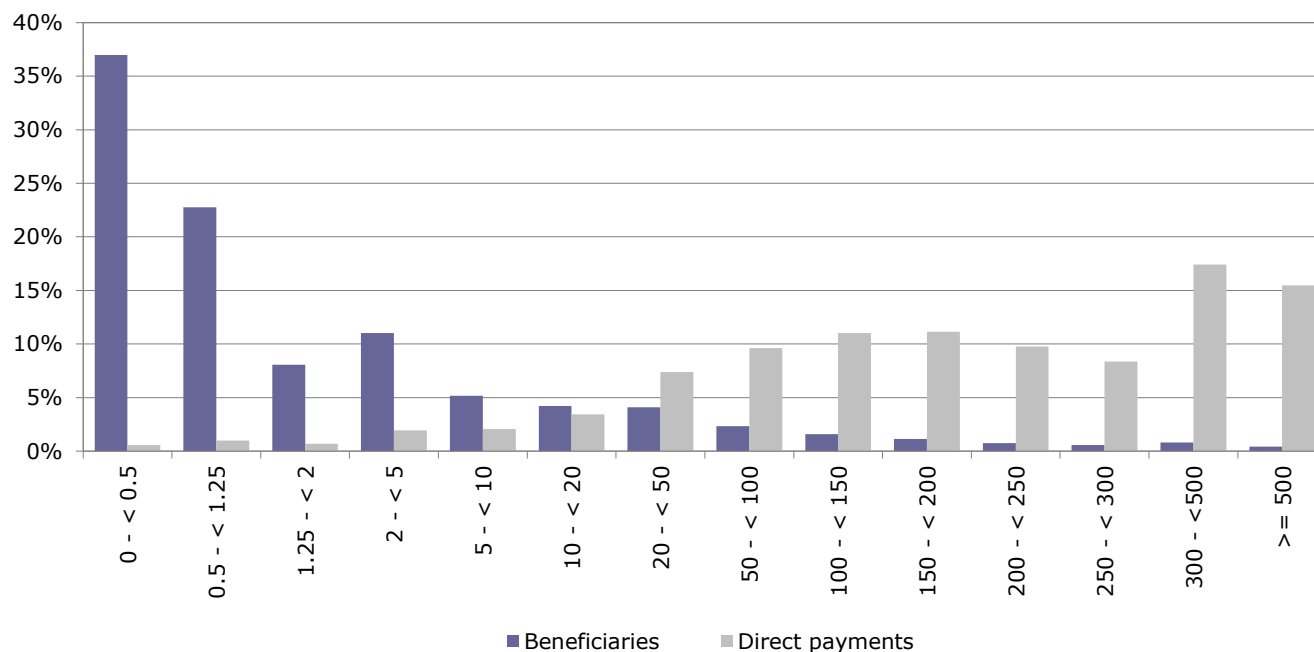
Graph 34c *Farm structure in Slovenia - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



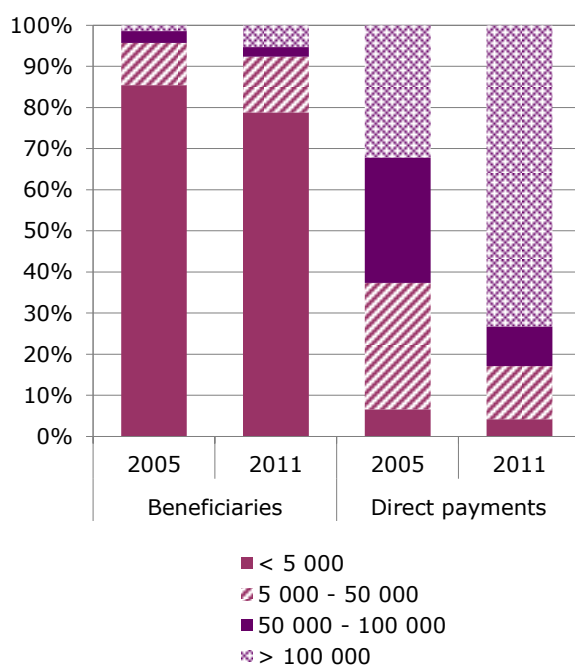
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Slovakia

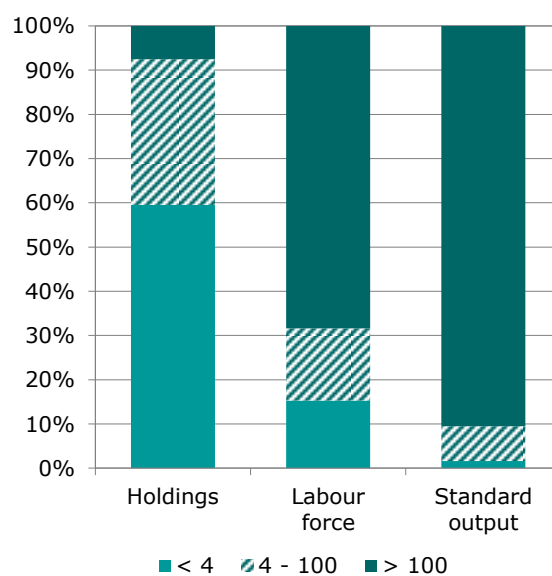
Graph 35a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Slovakia by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 35b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Slovakia by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



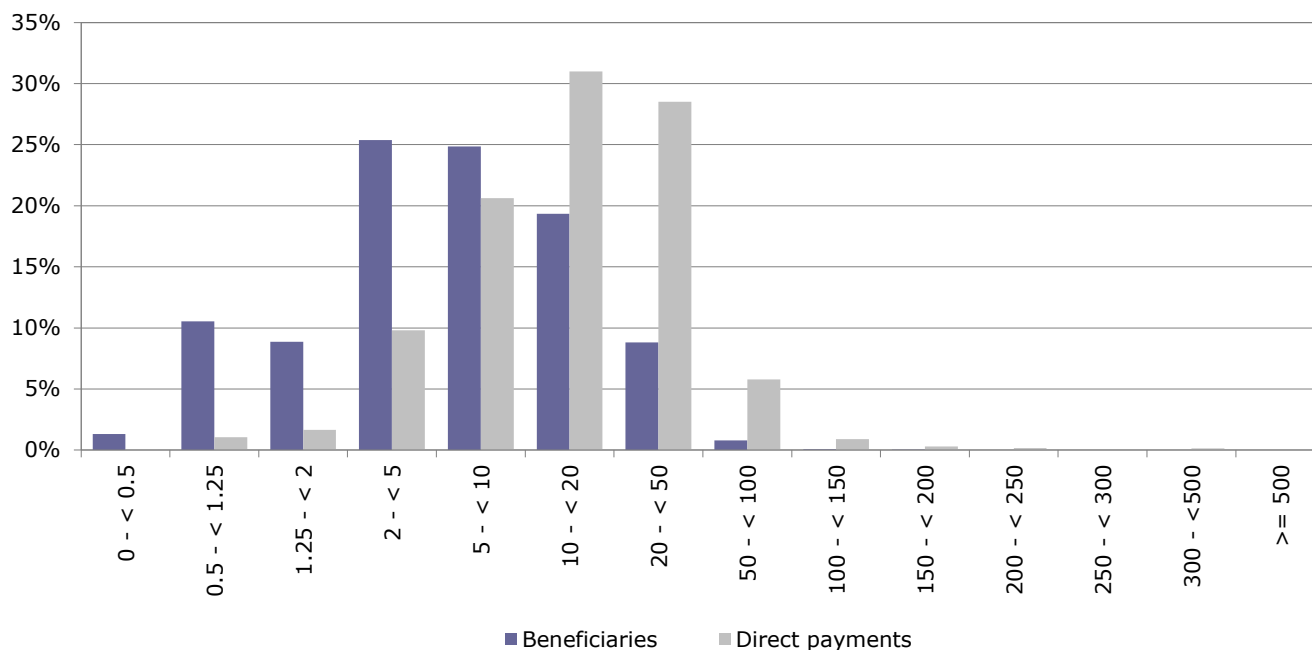
Graph 35c *Farm structure in Slovakia - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



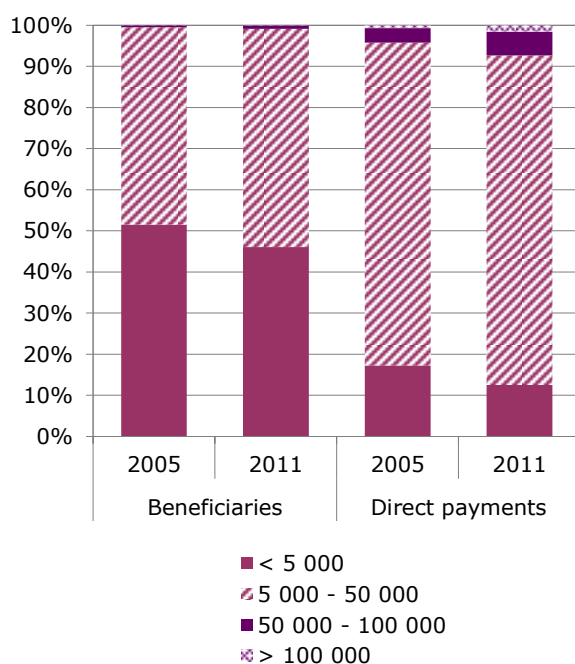
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Finland

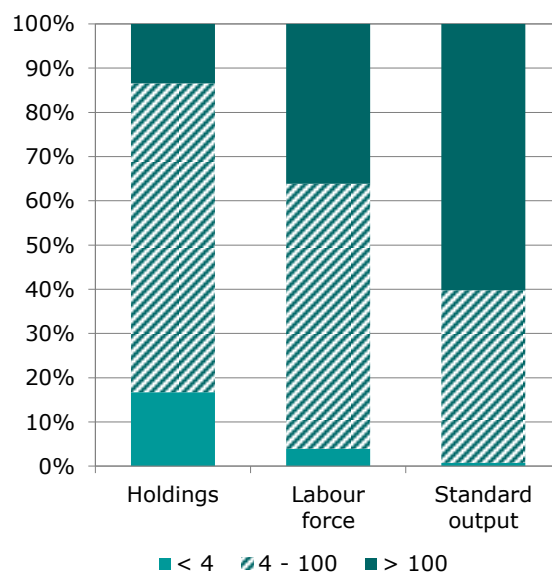
Graph 36a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Finland by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 36b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Finland by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



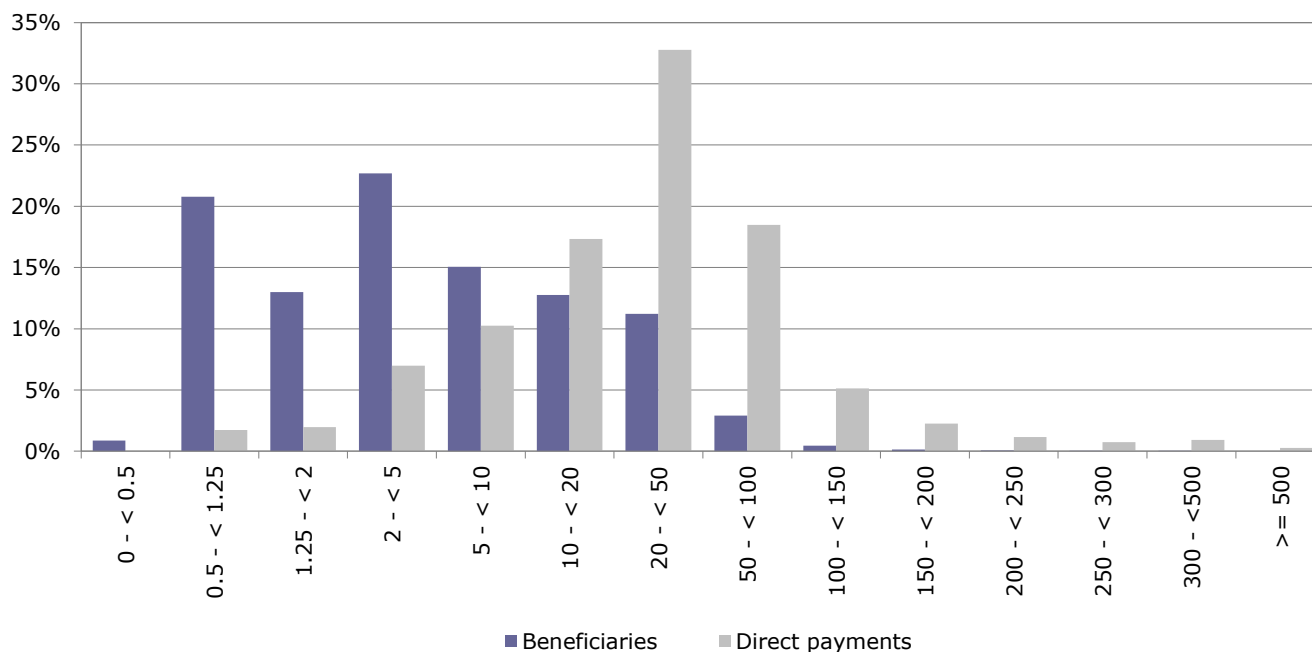
Graph 36c *Farm structure in Finland - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



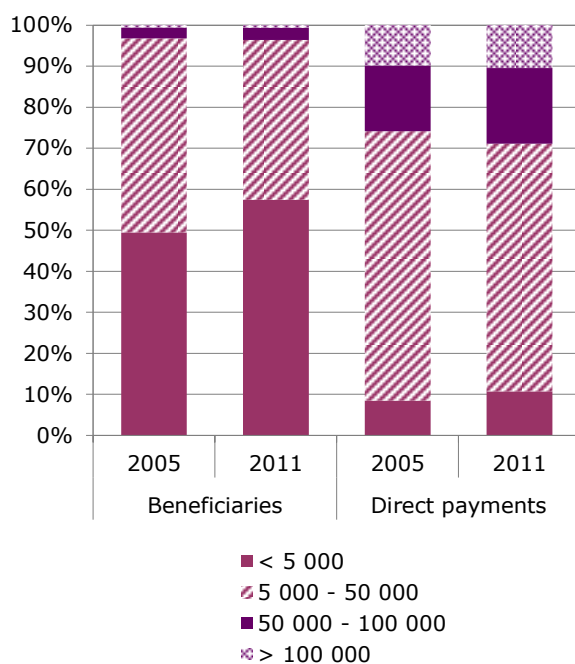
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

Sweden

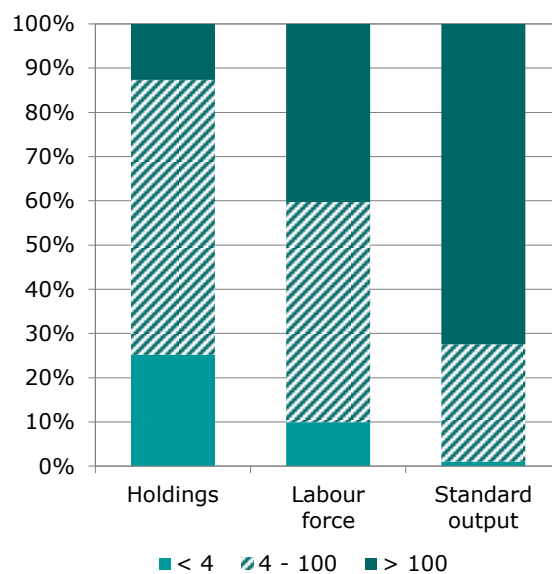
Graph 37a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Sweden by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 37b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in Sweden by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



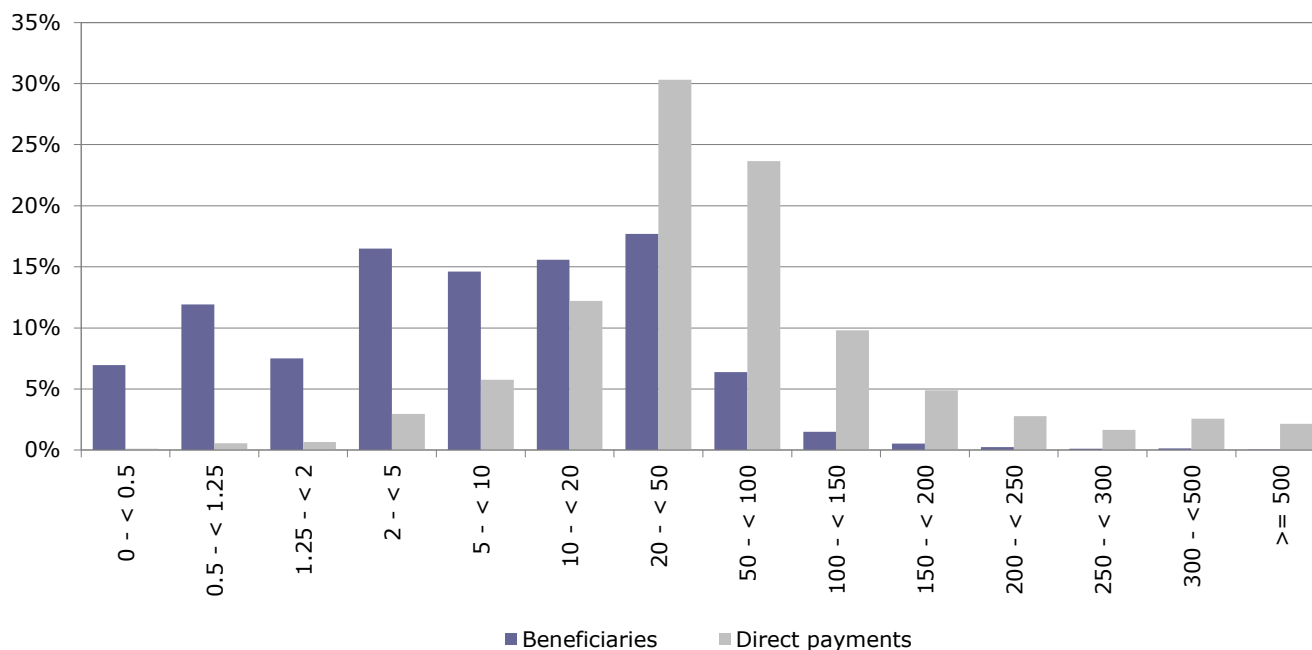
Graph 37c *Farm structure in Sweden - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



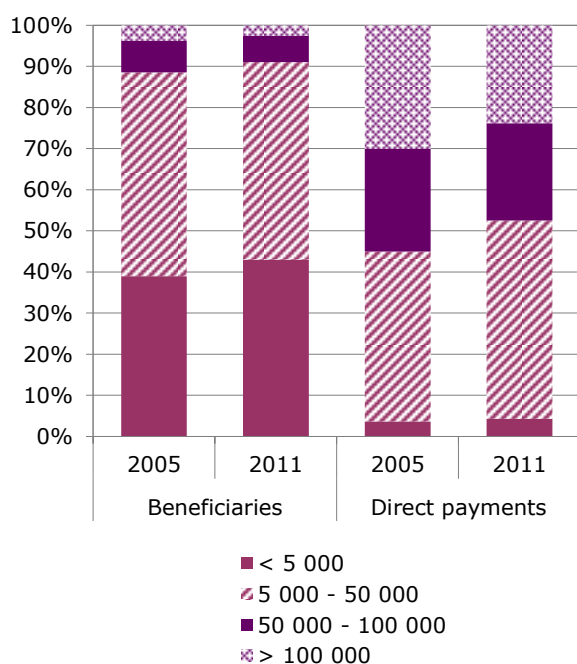
*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

United Kingdom

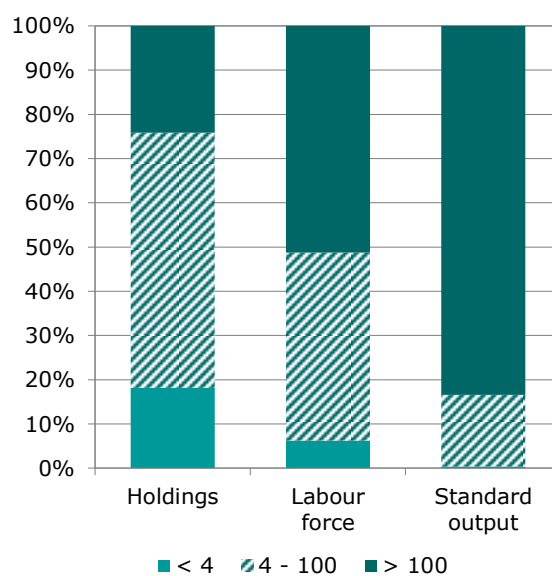
Graph 38a *Distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the United Kingdom by amount of direct payments received (thousand EUR), 2011 financial year*



Graph 38b *Evolution of the distribution of beneficiaries and direct payments in the United Kingdom by amount of direct payments received (in EUR), 2005 and 2011 financial years*



Graph 38c *Farm structure in the United Kingdom - Distribution of holdings, labour force and standard output* by category of standard output (thousand EUR), 2010 Farm Structure Survey*



*Standard output is a measure of the economic size of the holding

