



## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Directorate L. Economic analysis, perspectives and evaluations  
**L.3. Microeconomic analysis of EU agricultural holdings**

### **CAP TOWARDS 2020 IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

#### **IMPACT OF SCENARIOS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIRECT PAYMENTS AND FARM INCOME**

This analysis on *Impact of scenarios on the distribution of direct payments and farm income* is a contribution to the Impact Assessment of the CAP towards 2020 (COM(2011) 625 final). It corresponds to Annex 10.

For more information on the CAP towards 2020:

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/cap-2020/index\\_en.htm#ia](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/cap-2020/index_en.htm#ia)

The **FADN** is a European system of sample surveys that take place each year and collect structural and accountancy data relating to farms; the aim is to monitor the income and business activities of agricultural holdings and to evaluate the impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The FADN survey covers only those farms exceeding a minimum economic size (threshold) so as to cover the most relevant part of the agricultural activity of each EU Member State, i.e. at least 90% of the Standard Gross Margin and 90 % of UAA covered in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS, Eurostat). For 2007, the sample consists of approximately 78 000 holdings in the EU-27, which represent 5.4 million farms (39%) out of a total of some 14 million farms included in the FSS.

The survey is intended to provide representative data in three dimensions: by region, economic size and type of farming. The FADN is the only harmonised source of micro-economic data, which means that the accounting principles are the same in all EU Member States.

For more information: <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/index.cfm>

09/08/2011

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of this note is to provide an overview about the economic impact of the scenarios envisaged for direct payments (DP) in the framework of the impact assessment for the CAP towards 2020. For this purpose, several assumptions had to be made, in particular concerning the implementation of the various instruments and measures. The analysis is based on FADN data.

### Scenarios and main drivers

The scenarios analysed are the **Adjustment** scenario which includes three sub-options (EU flat rate, Min 80% and Min 90% and objective criteria), the **Integration** scenario and the **Refocus** scenario. In the EU flat rate scenario an EU-wide flat rate payment per hectare (ha) of potential eligible area (PEA) is introduced. The Min 80% scenario also foresees the implementation of flat rate payments. However, the average level is not the same within the EU. Instead the average level of DP in the Member States (MS) is brought at least to 80% of the EU average so that major disruptions are avoided. In the Min 90% and objective criteria scenario the minimum is raised to 90% of the EU average while additionally objective criteria (environmental and economic) are taken into account to determine how this increase is financed. The budget distribution among MS in the Integration scenario is based on the proposal of the Commission for the Multi-Annual Financial Framework for 2014-2020. The proposal foresees that over this period in all MS with direct payments below 90% of the EU-27 average the gap between their current level and 90% of the EU average direct payments is closed by one third. The Integration scenario also includes new measures focussing at a better targeting of DP in particular for the provision of basic public goods. In the Refocus scenario, DP are not redistributed but abolished. Instead the budget for Pillar-II measures is doubled. The results of these scenarios are compared to the situation in a status quo scenario in 2020.

The effect on farm income is mainly determined by the following factors:

- **Redistribution of DP among MS:** In all scenarios the level of DP per hectare increases in the EU-12 and, thus, decreases in the EU-15. This effect is most pronounced in the EU flat rate scenario. However, the development is not uniform since DP are neither increased in all MS of the EU-12 nor are they reduced in all MS of the EU-15. In the Min 80%, the Min 90% and objective criteria and in the Integration scenario the effects on the redistribution of DP among MS are smaller.
- **Redistribution of DP within MS due to a flat rate:** In many MS the move from the allocation of DP based on historical farm individual references to a flat rate payment per ha of eligible area (move to a "regional model") leads to a significant redistribution of DP. In all MS that apply the SPS and which have not opted for the regional implementation, the amount of DP per ha differs between farms. Hence, due to the introduction of a flat rate payment, farms with a high payment level lose DP and farms with comparatively low payment level gain. Field crop, mixed and milk farms often lose payments while payments increase in grazing livestock, wine and horticulture farms. Of course, these are only general trends as the situation differs from farm to farm. In the MS which apply the SAPS this effect is absent because flat rate payments have been implemented already in the Status quo.
- **DP budget:** In the Status quo scenario the budget envelope is defined as the whole DP envelope of EU-27 after phasing in of DP in the EU-12 less an amount equal to the sum

of modulation (as if modulation was still applied). In the other scenarios but the Refocus, the budget ceiling proposed by the Commission for the Multi-annual Financial Framework is used. In the Refocus scenario DP are abolished.

- **Increase of the budget of Pillar II:** In the Adjustment and the Refocus scenario the budget for the second pillar is increased. For the Adjustment scenario a mechanism similar to the current modulation is applied to transfer funds from Pillar I to Pillar II. In the Refocus scenario the budget of Pillar II is doubled, but, still the overall spending on agriculture is reduced drastically.
- **Implementation of the Greening:** In the Integration scenario farmers receive a flat rate payment in return for the implementation of greening measures. 30% of the budget is allocated to the greening measures. The effect on farm income is determined by two factors. First, the implementation of the greening measures increases the costs of farming either directly or in the form of loss in income. Secondly, because of a supply decrease, the greening leads to an increase of agricultural prices which tends to counterbalance the impact of the measures on cost.
- **The continuation of a certain level of coupled support:** In all scenarios except for the Refocus scenario it is assumed that farms which currently receive coupled DP continue to do so. However, in some cases the amount is reduced due to the reallocation of budget. This is the case in particular in the Integration scenario where the amount of coupled DP is limited to 7.5% of the budget. It affects in particular grazing livestock farms in Belgium and Portugal.
- **Measures specifically focussing on a more balanced distribution of support:** In the Integration scenario two measures are applied in order to make the distribution of DP more equitable: first, small farmers receive more support and second, the amount of DP a single farm can receive is adjusted by the application of a progressive capping that takes into account labour costs. The capped amounts are used to support innovation in rural areas. The capping has an effect in particular in the UK.

### **Impact on farm income and farm profitability**

- **General observations:**

- In the **Adjustment scenarios** farm income drops by 2% on average. This is because the transfer of funds from Pillar I to Pillar II aims mainly at meeting the challenges related to climate change, water, biodiversity, renewable energy and innovation. It is assumed that the related measures do not have an effect on farm income. Thus, compared to the Status quo, where a higher share of the budget is granted in the form of DP, farm income decreases.

The redistribution effects among MS are the strongest in the EU flat rate scenario. Here, on average, farm income increases in the EU-12 by 6% and drops in the EU-15 by 4%. On MS level the effects are much more pronounced. The income effects in the Min 80% and the Min 90% and objective criteria scenario are in most cases in the same direction as in the EU-flat rate scenario but less pronounced.

- In the **Integration scenario** farm income decreases by 3% on average. This is because in the Integration scenario a part of DP are targeted at the provision of public goods which implies in some cases an increase in farm costs or a loss of income (income effect in EU-27: -3.4%). The slight increase in the price level does not compensate the increase in costs (income effect in EU-27: +0.6%). Additionally, the total amount of DP distributed to farmers is slightly lower than in the Status quo (due to capping, the

capped amounts are used to support innovation in rural areas which, in this assessment, is not assumed to increase farm incomes).

- In the **Refocus scenario** farm income drops dramatically by 23% on average. In approximately 500 000 **additional** farms (approximately 10% of all farms represented) there is no income left to remunerate the employed family workers.
- **Impact on farms differing in the type of production:** In all the scenarios with the exception of the Refocus scenario grazing livestock (beef and sheep) farmers are the main beneficiaries. Their income increases by 5% to 7% on average due to the introduction of flat rate payments and the new payments schemes introduced in the Integration scenario. On the other hand, income of field crop and milk farms drops in all scenarios (by 5% to 6%). Regarding the impacts on farm profitability large farms are negatively affected. In the Refocus scenario large field crop, grazing livestock and mixed farms which are often viewed as the most competitive farms are particularly affected due to their high dependency on DP.
- **Effect on small farmers and the equality of the distribution of DP:** The income of small farmers rises particularly in the EU-flat rate scenario (+ 8%) and to a lesser extent also in the Min 80% scenario (+ 3%) and in the Min 90% and objective criteria scenario. The main factor explaining the differences among scenarios is the degree of DP redistribution between the EU-15 and the EU-12 because a large part of the small farms is located in the EU-12. In the Integration scenario, additionally, there is the minimum payment supporting the income of small farms. However, the FADN does include only farms above a MS specific threshold. As a result many small farmers which would benefit from this scheme are not covered by the survey. Therefore, the effect of this measure cannot be observed clearly in the results of the analysis.

In all scenarios the concentration of DP (the share of DP that the largest farms receive) is reduced. The reduction is slightly more pronounced in Adjustment scenarios than in the Integration scenario. The transfer from Pillar I to Pillar II in the Adjustment scenario (which affects large farms more than small farms) has a stronger effect on the concentration than the capping which is applied in the Integration scenario because it affects a larger number of farms than the capping.

- **Impact on farms in Less Favoured Areas (LFA):** In all the scenarios with the exception of the Refocus scenario, income of farms in LFA - in particular in mountain LFA - increases. The increase is most pronounced in the Integration scenario. The general trend is induced by the introduction of flat rate payments which leads to a re-distribution of DP to LFA. In addition, in the Integration scenario the specific support for farms in areas with specific natural constraints supports this trend.

## **Environmental impact**

A positive impact on the environment can be expected in the Integration scenario as the implementation of greening measures favours an improvement of the agronomic practices. Although the environmental effect could not be assessed in depth due to a lack of environmental indicators in the FADN, the following figures provide a flavour of the effect. The results of the assessment of the greening imply that:

- the risk of ploughing permanent grassland is reduced on about 13 million ha,
- a green cover is applied during winter time on 21 million ha,
- farmers have to cultivate alternative crops on about 1.8 million ha of land, reducing significantly the negative effects of monoculture,
- about 3.6 million ha of arable land are set aside for ecological purpose.

Another indication for the environmental impact is the economic impact on farms which are important for the maintenance of grassland. In this respect, it is shown that due to the introduction of the flat rate payment income in grassland based farms increases in all scenarios.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	2
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	6
1. INTRODUCTION .....	7
2. SCENARIOS .....	7
2.1. Assumptions made for all scenarios .....	7
2.2. Status quo .....	8
2.3. Adjustment scenarios.....	8
2.4. Integration scenario .....	9
2.5. Refocus scenario:.....	12
3. EFFECT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF DP BETWEEN MS AND FARMERS ....	13
3.1. Redistribution effects between MS .....	13
3.2. Impact on the redistribution of DP per AWU in the EU-27 .....	15
3.3. Effect on the concentration of DP .....	16
4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREENING COMPONENT .....	17
4.1. Market effect of the implementation of the greening.....	17
4.2. Costs of the implementation of the greening.....	18
5. CONSEQUENCES FOR THE INCOME SITUATION OF FARMERS .....	20
5.1. Impact on farms in the EU-15, the EU-12 and in the MS .....	20
5.2. Effect on farms in LFA.....	23
5.3. Impact on grassland based farms.....	24
5.4. Impact on small and larger farms .....	25
5.5. Effect on the different farm types.....	25
5.6. Identification of the most affected farms.....	26
5.6.1. Grazing livestock farms.....	27
5.6.2. Field crop farms.....	29
6. IMPACT ON FARM PROFITABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT .....	30
7. ANNEX .....	32
7.1. Method .....	32
7.1.1. Policy simulation .....	32
7.1.2. Indicators used.....	34
7.2. Result tables for EU groups.....	35
7.3. Result tables for Member States.....	38
7.4. Maps impact for regions .....	65
7.5. Result tables according to the Less Favoured Areas status.....	70
7.6. Result tables according to the Economic Size.....	73
7.7. Result tables according to the Type of Farming.....	79
7.8. Graphs impact on farm income by deciles of changes of income, by scenario	87
7.9. Tables impact on farm profitability .....	89

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the framework of the impact assessment of the CAP towards 2020 the aim of this note is to provide an overview about the economic impact of the scenarios for DP. The analysis is based on FADN data and methods have been developed with the aim of comparisons between the scenarios and the status quo.

The note begins with the introduction of the scenarios analysed and the various assumptions made in order to be able to assess the impact. In a next step, it is illustrated which impact scenarios have on the distribution of DP as the main factor explaining the changes in farm income and viability. Afterwards, more insight on the level of additional costs arising from the provision of public goods in the Integration scenario is given. Finally, the main findings on farm income and farm viability are shown. The annexes provide additional methodological information and more detailed results.

## 2. SCENARIOS

In the framework of the impact assessment five scenarios are analysed: the Status quo, the Adjustment, the Integration, the Refocus and the No policy scenario<sup>1</sup>.

However, to be able to assess the impact of policy scenarios quantitatively it is necessary to make further assumptions. Main assumptions for the implementation of the status quo scenario, the Adjustment scenario (including three sub options), the Integration scenario and the Refocus scenario are provided below. The no-policy scenario is not covered in this analysis. More details on the database used and the calculation of income and profitability indicators are given in the Chapter Method.

### 2.1. Assumptions made for all scenarios

#### **Target year:**

The target year of the analysis is 2020. This means that impacts of the scenarios are estimated in 2020 and then results are compared.

#### **DP budget:**

In the Status quo scenario the budget is defined as the whole DP envelope of EU-27 after phasing in of DP in the EU-12 less an amount equal to the sum of modulation (as if modulation was still applied) and excluding Posei<sup>2</sup>. In the Adjustment and the Integration scenario the overall budget is based on the proposal of the Commission for the Multi-Annual Financial Framework for 2014-2020<sup>3</sup>:

The model was calibrated in order to ensure that the total amount of DP granted to farmers is in line with the respective budget ceilings. National aids are not taken into account in the analysis.

---

<sup>1</sup> A general description of these scenarios can be found in the note "Annex 3. Direct Payments"

<sup>2</sup> Programme d'Options Spécifiques à l'Eloignement et Insularité.

<sup>3</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions A budget for Europe 2020, 29.6.2011, COM(2011) 500 final

## **Prices and yields and labour productivity:**

Prices and yields estimates are based on results from the AGLINK-COSIMO model. Additionally, the labour input has been adjusted according to observed trends. However, as all scenarios with the exception of the Integration scenario use the same assumptions, the impact of these changes on the results of the comparative analysis are limited. In the Integration scenario the agricultural prices are different because the greening measures, ecological set aside and crop rotation have an impact on supply.

### **2.2. Status quo**

For the Status quo scenario it is assumed that the current CAP continues to apply. The level of DP is increased in the EU-12 to 100% (i.e. full phasing-in). DP are distributed to small and large recipients as if compulsory modulation was still applied. Voluntary modulation is not applied.

### **2.3. Adjustment scenarios**

The Adjustment scenario has three sub options: the EU flat rate, the Min 80% and the Min 90% and objective criteria scenario. In all scenarios an area based flat rate is granted to the farmers (regional model applied at the level of the MS). In addition farmers in several MS continue to receive a limited amount of coupled DP (suckler cows, sheep and goat, cotton, Article 68, Posei).

It is assumed that a mechanism similar to the current "modulation" will be maintained to transfer part of the DP to the second pillar (10% cut between €5 000 and €300 000 and an additional 4% above €300 000). Furthermore, it is assumed that the measures to be financed with the additional budget in Pillar II would not affect farmers' income because they would be aimed mainly at meeting challenges related to climate change, water, biodiversity, renewable energy and innovation.

The sub options differ with respect to the redistribution of the budget among MS and thus with respect to the level of the flat rate in the MS:

In the **EU flat rate scenario** an EU flat rate is calculated by dividing the total available budget for DP by the total potential eligible area (PEA)<sup>4</sup>, according to information from IACS. The budget per MS is then determined multiplying this rate by the eligible area of each MS. Afterwards the EU flat rate is adjusted in order to take into account that in some MS a part of the support will continue to be coupled. In order to ensure that the sum of coupled and decoupled DP does not exceed the available budget, both the flat rate and the coupled payments are reduced proportionally. Of course this is done only in the MS where it is assumed that coupled payments will remain at the same level as in the current policy implementation. Due to this adjustment even in the EU-flat rate scenario the area payment differs slightly between MS.

In the **Min 80% of EU average scenario** the redistribution of DP is less pronounced because the payment level is increased only in those MS where the payment level per ha is on average less than 80% of the EU-average. In the MS where the payment level per ha is above the average the budget is reduced in order to respect the total EU budget.

In the **Min 90% and objective criteria scenario** national DP envelopes for 2020 are generated by adding up the DP/ha in each MS according to their eligible area. The DP/ha is determined by the current position of each MS relative to the EU average. If the DP/ha is below 90% of the

---

<sup>4</sup> In this analysis, PEA is based on IACS information from 2009.



EU average, it will be lifted up to this minimum amount. MS above the average, on the other hand, have to finance the difference. Their share in this transfer is defined according to a set of objective criteria.

#### **2.4. Integration scenario**

In order to assess the impact of the Integration scenario many assumptions concerning the details of the implementation had to be made. Results give only an indication how the various instruments could affect farm incomes across the European Union. This is true in particular for the effect of the greening which depends heavily on implementing rules and farmer's local situation. The measures are described below. Quantitative information on the implementation of the measures in the FADN simulation is provided in Table 2.1.

In the Integration scenario the gap between the current DP level and 90% of the EU average direct payments is closed by one third in all Member States with an average DP level below 90% of the EU-27 average. The budget is allocated to five measures. The initial allocation key is the following:

- Coupled payments: maximum 7.5%
- Aid to small farmers: maximum 5%
- Greening: 30%
- Natural constraints payment: maximum 5%
- Basic rate: remainder of the amount, at least 52.5%

**Basic rate:** It is assumed that the basic rate is a decoupled area payment defined at MS level and uses at least 52.5% of the available budget. However, this share is increased whenever in a MS the envelopes available for coupled payments, areas with natural constraints or small farmers were not fully used. Afterwards, this adjusted budget envelope is divided by the total amount of PEA to obtain the level of the basic rate.

**Coupled payments:** The maximum share of coupled payments is 7.5% of the MS budget envelope. Whenever, the amount is higher than 7.5% of the budget, the coupled DP are reduced proportionally (with the exception of cotton and Posei). As described above, unused amounts are added to the envelope of the basic payment.

**Capping:** The scenario foresees a limitation of the amount of DP a farm can receive. If the sum of payments originating from the basic rate, coupled DP and the natural constraints payments surpasses a certain level, the payments are capped. This is done progressively according to the following rules:

- Payments between €150 000 and €200 000 are cut by 20%
- Payments between €200 000 and €250 000 are cut by 40%
- Payments between €250 000 and €300 000 are cut by 70%
- Upper payment limit €300 000

These limits are adjusted taking into account the expenses for wages for the employees of the farm. The limits are increased by the full amount of wages paid. The amounts resulting from the capping are used for innovation in rural development policy which, in this assessment, is not assumed to increase farm incomes.

**Greening:** For the assessment it is assumed that the greening component comprises four additional measures: green cover, crop diversification, ecological set aside and preservation of

grassland<sup>5</sup>. Additionally, farms in Natura 2000 areas have to respect specific rules. The greening payment is granted as a flat rate payment per ha of PEA. The level of the payment differs between MS depending on the budget envelope available in each MS. When estimating the impact of income, it is assumed that farmers fully comply with greening and receive their full direct payment amounts; hence, the impact on income is solely driven by the (direct or indirect) effect of greening. The measures and the way the costs for their implementation have been estimated are described below in further detail:

**Green cover:** During winter, farms have to apply green cover on 70% of their arable land and on the area covered by permanent crops. The area of ecological set-aside is exempted from this provision. The costs of the implementation of green cover are estimated based on assumptions on the affected area and the costs per ha. As there is no information on green cover available at farm level several assumptions had to be made: first, it was assumed that a large part of the area covered by cereals is covered during the winter, as in most cases a large share of the cereals are winter crops. As in the FADN it is not differentiated between winter and summer crops it was assumed that on each farm the share is equal to the national shares of winter and summer varieties published by EUROSTAT. Furthermore, it was assumed that 30% of the area of permanent crops is already covered. The costs per ha of land to be additionally covered in order to meet the requirement are assumed to be equal to 50€

**Crop diversification:** Aiming to support the diversity of crop production and to avoid monoculture, the measure will provide an incentive for farms to cultivate at least 3 different crops, with no crop allowed to cover more than a 70% of the total arable land. It is assumed that the profitability of the additional crops corresponds to the average regional gross margin of field crop farms with diversified arable crops. Therefore, the costs are assumed to be equal to the difference between the farm's individual gross margin of arable land and this average regional gross margin. In the cases where the farm individual gross margin is lower than this regional average it is assumed that there are no additional costs.

**Ecological set aside:** 5% of the land has to be taken out of production. For simplicity, in this analysis only arable land is considered and horticultural land is exempted. Costs for the implementation of the measure arise if the amount of fallow land on the farm is lower than the area to be set-aside. For each ha to be additionally set aside it is assumed that the costs equal 2/3 of the farm individual gross margin of arable land. The idea is that farmers will set aside the less productive areas first (with the assumption that their gross margin is 2/3 of the farm average).

**Preservation of grassland:** Farmers have to maintain their permanent grassland. The cost of the implementation of this measure would be an opportunity cost. To estimate this cost, it was necessary to assess on each farm whether there is an opportunity to convert grassland to arable land or not and to quantify the magnitude of the opportunity cost:

- There will be little or no opportunity to convert grassland in farms with poor soil quality. For the simulation it is assumed that this is the case on farms with a low share of arable land (less than 5%) and on farms where sheep and goats represent more than 70% of grazing livestock units. Furthermore, it is assumed that rough grazing and 10% of the remaining permanent pastures cannot be converted. For the remaining permanent pasture it is assumed that the opportunity costs are 2/3 of the difference in gross

---

<sup>5</sup> More details are available in the note for the Impact Assessment "Annex 2d. Greening - Results of partial analysis on impact on farm income using FADN".

margins between permanent grassland based dairy and beef production systems and alternative systems at regional level. Only a fraction of the difference is kept in order to take into account that the newly converted grassland would probably not have the same level of productivity as land already in fodder crops (the most productive areas have been converted into arable crops before).

- For the calculation of the difference in gross margins at regional level, it is considered that there are no opportunity costs in regions where permanent grassland is not relevant or where there is no alternative identified (no cattle production). Otherwise, in regions where grass-based and forage crops based feeding systems co-exist in specialised farms, it is assumed that the first alternative to cattle production based on grass is to intensify production adapting the feeding system by ploughing the grassland to produce forage crops. Finally, in the remaining regions, where cattle production takes place in mixed cropping-livestock farms, the farm gross margins per hectare of utilised agricultural area in mixed and specialised cropping farms are compared.

**Aid to small farmers:** In each MS a minimum amount of DP per farm is granted to small beneficiaries<sup>6</sup>. The payment replaces the other payments. The budget corresponding to the payments that would have been paid to the small farmers instead of the lump sum is used to increase the basic rate. The level of minimum payment is set to €1000. However, in the MS where the budget envelope of 5% would not be sufficient to grant a minimum payment of €1000 the minimum payment is reduced, accordingly. The assessment whether this is the case was conducted based on 2009 CATS data. CATS data was used because the small farms are not well represented in the FADN (depending on the structure of the agricultural sector of the MS a threshold for the coverage of the survey is defined). Although the CATS database does not reflect the distribution of DP in the Integration scenario<sup>7</sup> it is better suited for the determination of the minimum payment because it includes data of all DP recipients. The difference between the databases becomes evident when the minimum payments determined based on CATS data are applied in the simulation program. In all MS with the exception of Bulgaria the required DP envelope in the simulation with FADN data was far below 5% of the budget<sup>8</sup>. This shows that the results of the simulation concerning the small farmers' scheme have to be viewed critically.

**Payment in areas with specific natural constraints:** A payment of €100 per ha of PEA is granted to farms which are located in LFA areas. The budget envelope of the measure is limited to 5%. Whenever, the budget is not sufficient to grant the full amount (which is the case in most MS) it is cut proportionally. In those MS, where the amount of represented LFA is very limited (e.g. in the Netherlands, there are no significant LFA areas and in Romania the data delivered does not allow a good representation of LFA) the budget left over is transferred to the envelope of the basic payment.

---

<sup>6</sup> However, in order to be eligible to receive DP, including the aid to small farmers, it was assumed that farms must fulfil the criteria of minimum size as defined in Article 124 of Regulation 73/2009.

<sup>7</sup> CATS data provide the distribution of DP in 2009. However, the phasing in of DP was taken into account in the analysis.

<sup>8</sup> In the case of Bulgaria the budget envelope is not sufficient to guarantee the minimum payment determined with CATS data. Thus, the amount was reduced using the simulation with FADN data.

**Table 2.1: Analysis of the Integration scenario based on FADN data: main parameters**

	Integration scenario									
	Basic rate		Coupled DP	Greening payment		Min DP		Payment in areas with specific natural constraints		Share of budget spent*
	€/ha	% budget	% budget	€/ha	% budget	€/farm	% budget	€/ha	% budget	%
Belgium	231	57%	7.5%	121.0	30%	1000	0.3%	82	5%	100%
Bulgaria	154	62%	0.0%	70.1	29%	700	4.8%	100	2%	98%
Czech Republic	166	65%	0.0%	76.4	30%	1000	0.1%	37	5%	100%
Denmark	240	70%	0.1%	103.3	30%	1000	0.0%	100	0%	100%
Germany	200	65%	0.0%	92.2	30%	1000	0.1%	37	5%	100%
Estonia	102	65%	0.0%	47.0	30%	1000	0.2%	15	5%	100%
Ireland	174	65%	0.0%	80.4	30%	1000	0.0%	17	5%	100%
Greece	234	63%	0.7%	109.2	30%	362	0.1%	25	5%	98%
Spain	135	56%	7.5%	71.3	30%	730	2.0%	16	5%	100%
France	167	58%	7.2%	86.7	30%	1000	0.2%	32	5%	100%
Italy	229	61%	4.2%	113.4	30%	405	0.2%	34	5%	100%
Cyprus	228	64%	0.0%	105.5	30%	238	0.9%	31	5%	100%
Latvia	92	65%	0.0%	42.5	30%	892	0.3%	10	5%	100%
Lithuania	113	65%	0.0%	52.3	30%	472	0.0%	23	5%	100%
Luxembourg	179	65%	0.0%	82.7	30%	1000	0.2%	14	5%	100%
Hungary	167	64%	0.0%	77.2	30%	463	0.1%	32	5%	99%
Malta	438	65%	0.0%	202.1	30%	126	0.0%	34	5%	100%
Netherlands	295	70%	0.0%	126.6	30%	1000	0.4%	100	0%	100%
Austria	149	57%	7.5%	77.9	30%	1000	0.3%	20	5%	100%
Poland	144	65%	0.0%	66.5	30%	473	0.2%	19	5%	100%
Portugal	119	57%	7.5%	62.3	30%	355	0.4%	12	5%	100%
Romania	135	65%	0.0%	60.2	30%	356	1.9%	100	2%	99%
Slovenia	184	59%	6.3%	93.8	30%	505	0.2%	19	5%	100%
Slovakia	140	64%	0.0%	64.6	30%	1000	0.0%	14	5%	99%
Finland	143	61%	4.3%	70.8	30%	1000	0.0%	12	5%	100%
Sweden	152	65%	0.5%	70.5	30%	1000	0.0%	22	5%	100%
United Kingdom	148	62%	0.8%	69.3	30%	1000	0.0%	24	5%	97%

\* Due to the capping in some MS less than 100% of the budget is distributed to farmers as the capped amounts are used to finance measures supporting innovation. These are not taken into account in the simulation.

Source: DG AGRIL3

## 2.5. Refocus scenario:

In the Refocus scenario DP are abolished. Instead the total amount of second pillar payments (observed in FADN in 2007) is doubled in each farm<sup>9</sup>. Compared to the Status quo in 2020 the amount is doubled. It is implicitly assumed that the implementation of new measures targeting at new challenges does not lead to a redistribution of funds (that could not be simulated). As the new second pillar would consist mainly of agri-environmental measures and measures to fight climate change it was assumed that the additional payments would be partly offset by additional costs. It is assumed that the application of the new measures would imply additional costs in the magnitude of 13% and 25% of the additional payments in the EU-12 and the EU-15, respectively<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> It has to be emphasised at this point that the FADN does not cover all Pillar-II measures. In the simulation the amount recorded at farm level in the year 2007 is used.

<sup>10</sup> The estimate is based on the distribution of the additional budget for Rural Development in the context of the Health Check between the measures and on hypothesis of the income effect in the long term of the sub-set of relevant RD measures.

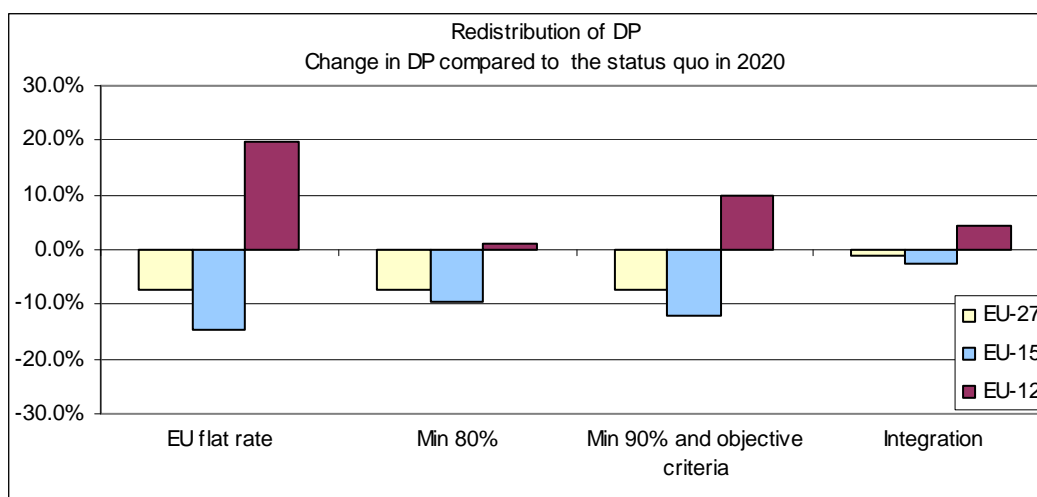
### 3. EFFECT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF DP BETWEEN MS AND FARMERS

The redistribution of DP and the transfer of funds from Pillar I and to Pillar II of the CAP are the main factors explaining the impact on farm income presented in Chapter 5. Since, the question of a fair distribution of DP is of high political concern this chapter analyses the major effects of the policy scenarios on the distribution of DP.

#### 3.1. Redistribution effects between MS

All scenarios foresee that the level of DP increases in the EU-12 and decreases in the EU-15 (Figure 3.1). In the Adjustment scenarios this effect is overlapping with the transfer of DP from Pillar I to Pillar II which lower in particular the amount of DP large farms receive. The strongest redistribution effect is observed in the EU-flat rate scenario, with an increase of 21% in the EU-12 and a decrease of 15% in the EU-15. The change is less pronounced in the Min 90% and objective criteria, in the Min 80% and the Integration scenario. In the Refocus scenario, which is not illustrated, DP are not redistributed but the instrument is abolished.

**Figure 3.1: Distribution of DP between the EU-15 and the EU-12**



Source: DG AGRIL3

Table 3.1 provides a more detailed picture of the effect. Here, the magnitude of the changes in the EU flat rate scenario is even more evident. There would be an increase of DP in 12 MS with the highest growth in the Baltic States. The redistribution decreases progressively, in terms of number of MS with an increase and of magnitude of the changes, in the Min 90% and objective criteria and in the Min 80% scenario. In the Integration scenario the redistribution is more balanced in the sense that there are 8 MS which benefit of the redistribution, but that, except for the Baltic States, the changes range from +8% to -8%. A result of this comparison is that winners and losers of the redistribution in the EU flat rate scenario do not belong strictly, to the EU-12 and the EU-15, respectively. For instance, in the EU-12, the level of DP drops in Cyprus, Slovenia, Malta, Czech Republic and Hungary while in the EU-15 payments increase in Portugal, United Kingdom, Finland, Sweden and Spain.

**Table 3.1: Redistribution of DP between the MS**

	Impact on DP Change in DP in percent compared to the Status quo in 2020				
	Status quo € per AWU	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration
Belgium	11 735	-43%	-12%	-24%	-7%
Bulgaria	3 667	4%	-9%	-6%	-2%
Cyprus	3 346	-31%	-9%	-21%	-6%
Czech Republic	11 074	-7%	-11%	-11%	-1%
Denmark	22 525	-32%	-13%	-22%	-5%
Germany	14 057	-23%	-13%	-16%	-4%
Greece	4 340	-30%	-7%	-18%	-6%
Spain	6 178	9%	-4%	-2%	4%
Estonia	7 887	108%	67%	88%	34%
France	14 390	-17%	-12%	-13%	-2%
Hungary	11 233	-10%	-7%	-8%	0%
Ireland	13 798	-8%	-7%	-7%	-1%
Italy	5 784	-37%	-10%	-22%	-6%
Lithuania	5 564	73%	39%	56%	21%
Luxembourg	15 957	-10%	-7%	-8%	0%
Latvia	3 765	161%	110%	135%	50%
Malta	1 858	-62%	2%	-33%	-3%
Netherlands	6 266	-45%	-12%	-22%	-8%
Austria	6 611	-3%	-6%	-6%	-1%
Poland	3 204	20%	-4%	8%	3%
Portugal	3 933	29%	3%	16%	7%
Romania	1 339	38%	11%	24%	8%
Finland	10 016	5%	-7%	-5%	0%
Sweden	18 150	4%	-9%	-6%	0%
Slovakia	10 594	16%	-7%	4%	4%
Slovenia	3 209	-19%	-6%	-11%	-4%
United Kingdom	19 078	6%	-10%	-5%	-2%

Source: DG AGRI L3

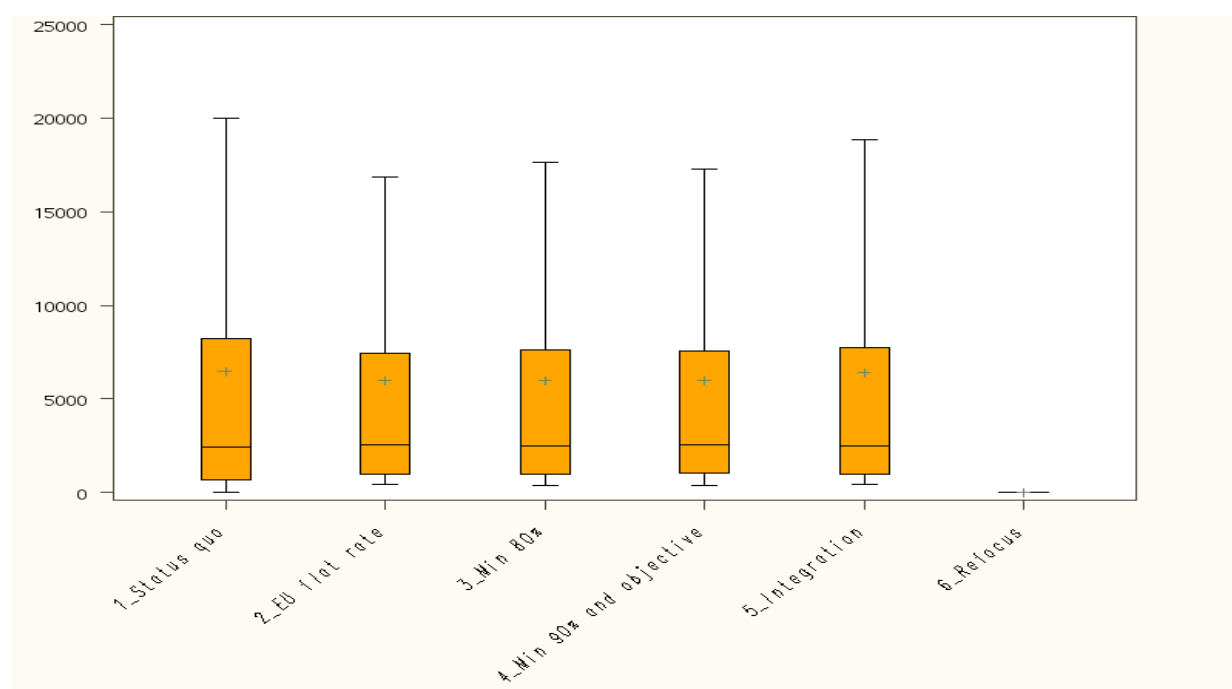
### 3.2. Impact on the redistribution of DP per AWU in the EU-27

Figure 3.2 illustrates the changes of the distribution of DP with the help of "box-plots"<sup>11</sup>. The average amount of DP is the same in all scenarios except the Refocus scenario where farms do not receive any DP. Compared to the Status quo scenario the interquartile range (the yellow box) is reduced in all other scenarios. This indicates that the differences in distribution of DP are reduced for the majority of farms.

Compared to the Status quo the value of DP at P90 (the minimum amount of DP received by the 10% of farms with the highest amount of DP) is reduced in all scenarios. This indicates that the amount large recipients of DP receive is reduced. The value is the lowest in the EU-flat rate scenario where the redistribution from farms receiving large amount of DP to smaller recipients is the most pronounced. In the Adjustment scenarios the value of P90 is lower than in the Integration scenario. This is because the transfer of DP from Pillar I to Pillar II foreseen in the Adjustment scenario has a stronger effect on large recipients than on small recipients (the first €5000 of DP are exempted from the 10% reduction and the amounts above € 300 000 are reduced by an additional 4%).

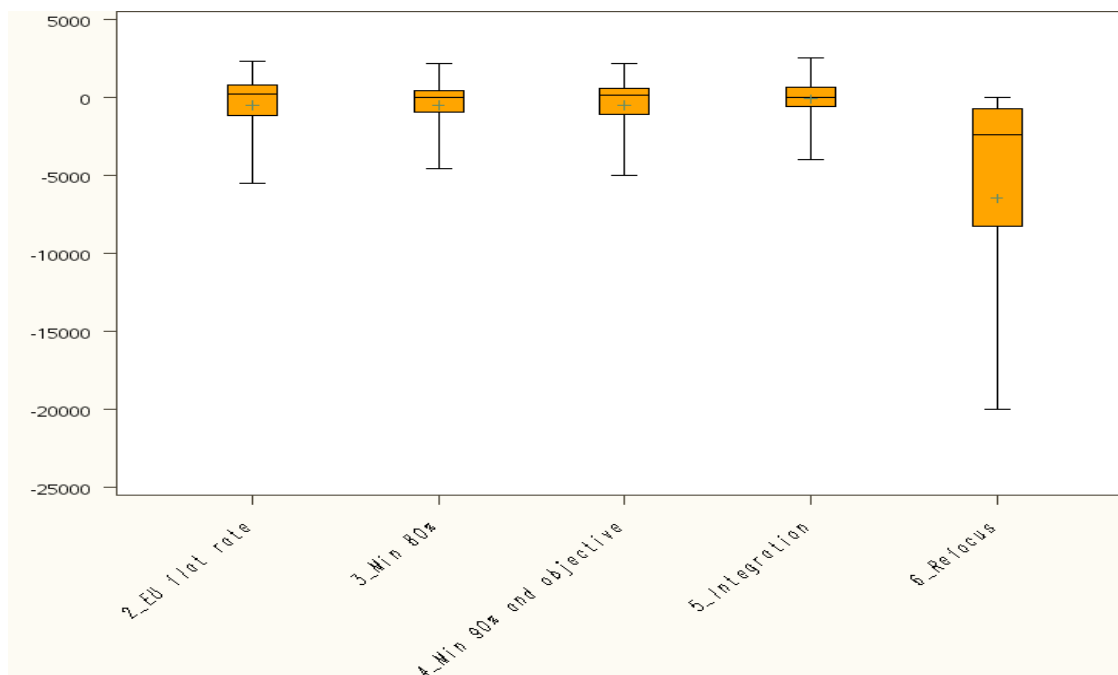
It could be expected that in the Integration scenario the P10 (the maximum amount of DP received by the 10% of farms with the lowest amount of DP) is significantly higher than in the Adjustment scenarios showing that the special support scheme for small farmers that is foreseen in the Integration scenario leads to an increase of the amount DP small farmers receive. However, the effect of the scheme is underestimated since the FADN does include only farms above a Member State specific economic threshold excluding a large number of small farms.

**Figure 3.2: Distribution of DP per AWU in the EU-27 by scenario**



<sup>11</sup> In the box plots the inter quartile range (range between 25% of farms and 75% of farms) is indicated by the yellow box; the limits of 10% of farms and 90% of farms corresponds to the end of lines (whiskers); the median (50% of farms) is the line crossing the yellow boxes and the mean corresponds to the '+' sign in the yellow boxes.

<sup>12</sup> In the MS which have introduced the SAPS and the MS which have opted for the "regional model" in the 2003 Reform of the CAP this is not the case.



Source: DG AGRI L3

### 3.3. Effect on the concentration of DP

Compared to the status quo, the concentration of DP is reduced in all scenarios. The reduction is most pronounced in the Adjustment scenarios. This is due to the higher redistribution of DP among Member States and the way DP are transferred to Pillar II. In the Integration scenario the concentration decreases because small farmers receive a minimum amount of DP and the amounts of DP large farms receive is progressively cut if it exceeds a maximum level. As described earlier the effect of the small farmers would be more visible in the results if the FADN data base included a higher share of small farms.

This conclusion is based on the development of the GINI index. The GINI index is a measure of the concentration, ranging from 0 to 100. In this context, 100 means that DP are completely concentrated (i.e. one farmer receives all DP) and 0 that DP are evenly distributed among farmers (agricultural working units).

**Table 3.2: Concentration of DP in the EU-27; impact on the GINI coefficients<sup>13</sup>.**

	Coefficient	Difference to Status quo
EU flat rate	74.4	-2.3
Min 80%	74.8	-1.9
Min 90% and objective criteria	74.4	-2.3
Integration	75.2	-1.5

Source: DG AGRI L3

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREENING COMPONENT

The Integration scenario foresees the implementation of a greening component which would on the one hand lead to significant environmental benefits<sup>14</sup> but could on the other hand also

<sup>13</sup> In the FADN small farms are systematically underrepresented. Therefore, from the perspective of the analysis the most relevant information is magnitude of the change of the Gini coefficient between scenarios and not the value of the coefficient itself.



affect farm incomes. In this note, it is focussed on the economic impact of the area affected by the greening, but the amount of area affected provides also a flavour of the environmental effect of the greening.

In total for the EU-27, it is estimated that 25% of the PEA is concerned. These are the main effects (Table 4.1):

- the risk of ploughing permanent grassland is reduced on about 13 million ha,
- an additional 21 million ha of arable land green cover is applied during winter time,
- on about 1.8 million ha of land, farmers receive incentives to cultivate alternative crops mitigating the negative effects of monoculture,
- about 3.6 million ha of arable land are set aside for ecological purposes.

**Table 4.1: Environmental effect of the greening: area affected by the greening measures**

	<b>Grassland preservation</b>	<b>Winter cover</b>	<b>Crop diversification</b>	<b>Ecological set aside</b>
	<b>Area preserved (ha)</b>	<b>Area where application is ensured (ha)</b>	<b>Area to be diversified (ha)</b>	<b>Additional area (ha)</b>
EU-12	3 175 000	7 196 000	404 000	1 465 000
EU-15	9 804 000	13 525 000	1 360 000	2 171 000
EU-27	12 978 000	20 721 000	1 764 000	3 636 000

Source: DG AGRI L3

The economic effect of the implementation of the greening is determined by two factors:

- Market effect of the implementation of the greening.
- Implementation costs of the greening (either direct costs or non realised profits)

#### **4.1. Market effect of the implementation of the greening**

The implementation of the greening measures ecological set aside and crop diversification have an effect on agricultural markets. Ecological set aside forces farmers to reduce production which leads to a drop of supply and an increase of prices. Crop diversification also affects prices because farmers have to adapt their crop production pattern which also leads to a change in prices. The effect of crop diversification, however, is more limited because overall the total cultivated area is not changed. For the arable crops sectors, set aside leads, in general, to price increases, while crops diversification may induce price decreases for crops that are introduced by farmers to substitute the main crops. Higher prices for arable crops also lead to higher feed cost prices for the animal production.

Not taking into account the direct cost of the greening measure, the market effect of the implementation of the greening leads to an increase of farm income by 0.6% (Table 4.2). However, the effect depends on the type of farming: income of field crop farms increases by 2.5% while income of farms producing pigs and poultry ("granivores") drops by more than 8%. The market equilibrium model used to assess the market impact (AGLINK-COSIMO) also

---

<sup>14</sup> See the note for the Impact Assessment "Annex 2d. Greening - Results of partial analysis on impact on farm income using FADN".

foresees a slight increase of beef prices which more than offsets the increase of feed costs of "other grazing livestock".

**Table 4.2: Isolated market effect of the greening on FNVA by type of farming**

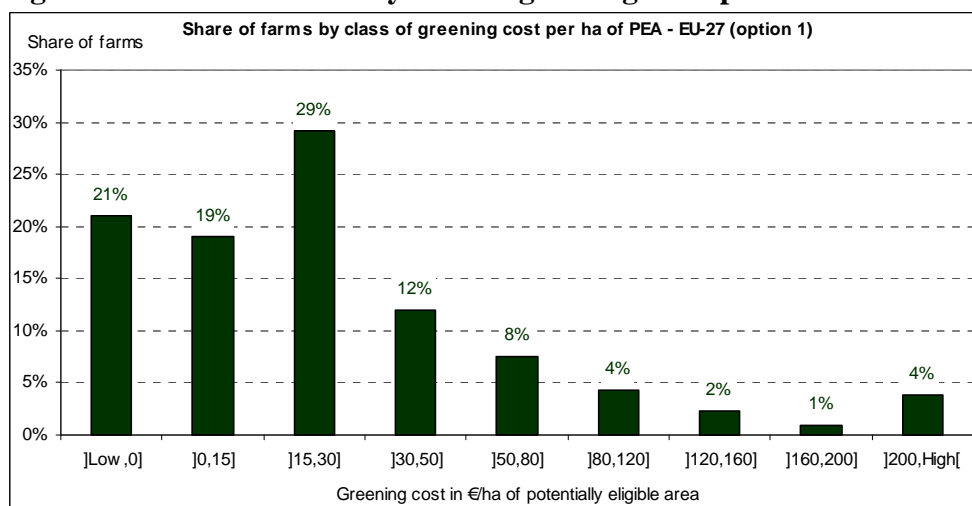
	Status quo € per farm	Effect of the greening
Fieldcrops	30 642	2.6%
Horticulture	89 711	-0.6%
Wine	51 370	0.2%
Other permanent crops	23 207	0.0%
Milk	42 276	-0.3%
Other grazing livestock	26 670	1.2%
Granivores	35 078	-8.4%
Mixed	19 171	0.6%
Total	31 028	0.6%

Source: DG AGRI L3 calculations based on EU FADN, the AIDS7K model and AGLINK COSIMO

#### **4.2. Costs of the implementation of the greening**

The costs implied by the greening vary a lot depending on the specific situation of each farm, reflecting differences in land use and profitability as well as in current agronomic practices. Both the level of the implementation cost of each measure, but also the amount of land affected by the measures is of importance. Costs for the maintenance of permanent grassland and the ecological set-aside are in general the highest. For instance, among regions, the cost of maintaining permanent grassland in areas where an alternative use of land exists varies between €5 and €620/ha, with an EU average of €216/ha of grassland. With 5% of set-aside, the average cost per ha of land to be set-aside is €260/ha, but in some regions the cost per ha is more than €1 000. When the cost of greening is brought back to the total PEA, the amounts are lower. It is estimated that 29% of farms would have a cost between €15 and €30/ha of PEA, 4% would have a cost higher than €200/ha of PEA, and about 21% of farms would not face cost (Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1: Share of farms by class of greening costs per ha of PEA**



Source: DG AGRI L3 calculations based on EU FADN, the AIDS7K model and AGLINK COSIMO.

Option 1: 70% of crop diversification, 5% of ecological set-aside, 70% of green cover and preservation of permanent pasture

As given in Table 4.3 the average cost of greening would be €33/ha of PEA, with half coming from the cost of maintaining permanent grassland (average €17/ha). In general, the costs are estimated to be highest in the MS where maintaining large areas of permanent grassland is economically challenging due to pressure to substitute grassland by fodder crops (the Netherlands, Slovenia and Belgium).

**Table 4.3: Implementation of the greening measures: average cost per ha by MS**

	Average costs for greening measures per ha of PEA (€)				
	Green cover	Grassland preservation	Ecological set aside	Crop diversification	Total measures
Belgium	8	78	13	2	102
Bulgaria	6	0	6	5	18
Cyprus	12	0	23	16	52
Czech Republic	7	24	8	0	38
Denmark	5	3	14	1	24
Germany	4	37	6	2	49
Greece	9	0	7	6	22
Spain	11	9	3	8	30
Estonia	11	3	4	1	20
France	4	22	5	1	32
Hungary	10	2	11	3	26
Ireland	1	20	1	0	23
Italy	7	2	8	13	30
Lithuania	7	1	4	1	12
Luxembourg	6	47	3	0	57
Latvia	5	0	2	1	7
Malta*	19	0	42	90	151
Netherlands	10	98	11	2	120
Austria	6	22	5	1	34
Poland	8	20	10	1	40
Portugal	7	4	2	7	20
Romania	9	0	7	9	25
Finland	16	1	3	1	21
Sweden	6	17	4	0	28
Slovakia	7	6	6	0	19
Slovenia	5	99	8	3	114
United Kingdom	1	27	4	1	33
EU-27	6	17	6	4	33

\* The costs for the implementation of crop diversification in Malta are overestimated. In Malta many farms cultivate only a single crop. In the calculation of the costs of crop diversification the gross margin of the farms which have to diversify is compared to an alternative production system. This alternative could not be identified in Malta. Instead an EU average gross margin was used which is much lower than the gross margins in Malta. Thus, the calculated drop in income is very high.

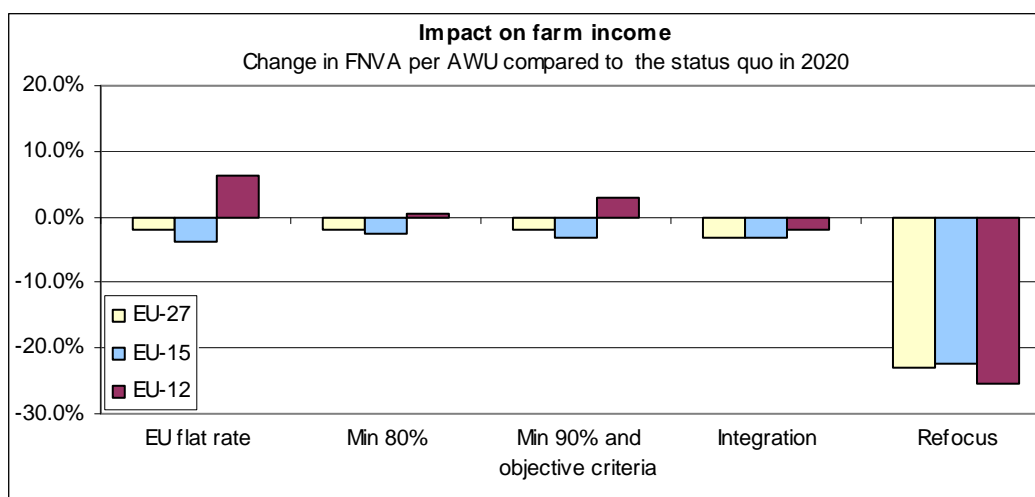
Source: DG AGRI L3

## 5. CONSEQUENCES FOR THE INCOME SITUATION OF FARMERS

In this Chapter the consequences of the redistribution of DP on farm income (Farm Net Value Added per Annual Work Unit – FNVA per AWU<sup>15</sup>) are analysed at different aggregation levels. The analysis is done at different territorial aggregation levels (EU-group, MS, LFA) as well as for different type and size of farms.

### 5.1. Impact on farms in the EU-15, the EU-12 and in the MS

**Figure 5.1: Change of FNVA compared to the status quo by EU-group**



Source: DG AGRI L3

The redistribution of DP in the first place, the transfer of part of DP to Pillar-II in the adjustment scenarios, but also the additional costs due to implementation of the greening measures, the additional Pillar-II measures and the market effect of the implementation of the greening have an impact on farm income. In the Adjustment scenarios average income at EU-27 level decreases by 2% due to the transfer of DP to Pillar-II while in the Integration and the Refocus scenarios average farm income drops by 3% and 23%, respectively. At EU-27 level the drop is the same for all Adjustment scenarios because DP are only redistributed among farms and the total amount of DP is almost the same. In the Integration scenario the amount of DP granted to farmers is slightly higher. However, here the implementation of the greening measures requires additional effort causing a rise in operating costs. The dramatic drop observed in the Refocus scenario is caused by the abolishment of DP. The doubling of P-II support is not sufficient to offset this effect because only a part of the budget is transferred to the P-II and due to the fact that P-II measures not always translate integrally into the support of income.

In all scenarios the effects on FNVA differ between the EU-12 and the EU-15. In the EU flat rate scenario farm income increases in the EU-12 by 6.2% because the average level of DP rises significantly in many MS of the EU-12. Correspondingly, the income in the EU-15 decreases by 3.8%.

The income effects in the Min 80% and the Min 90% and objective criteria scenarios are in the same direction as in the EU-flat rate scenario but less pronounced. Many MS are not or less affected because in the MS with a currently low DP level the payment level is increased only to

<sup>15</sup> See Annex 7.1.2 of this note.

respectively, 80% and 90% of the EU-average which lowers also the need to cut DP in the MS with a high DP level. In the Integration scenario the income level is both in the EU-15 and in the EU-12 lower than in Min 80% and Min 90% and objective criteria scenarios due to the additional costs for the greening. The implementation of the greening measures leads to a slight increase of the agricultural prices, which on average supports farm income. However, the effect is not very pronounced and cannot compensate the increase in costs. In the Refocus scenario income drops sharply both in the EU-15 and the EU-12.

Farmers in the MS of the EU-12 where currently the level of DP is very low such as in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Bulgaria but also farms in some EU-15 MS such as Portugal, the UK, Finland, Sweden and Spain benefit in the EU flat rate scenario.

The income effects in the Min 80%, the Min 90% and objective criteria and, in particular, the Integration scenarios are less pronounced. Income increases significantly in Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. However, as the amount of agricultural area in these MS is relatively small, DP in other MS do not have to be significantly reduced to finance the increase of the DP level.

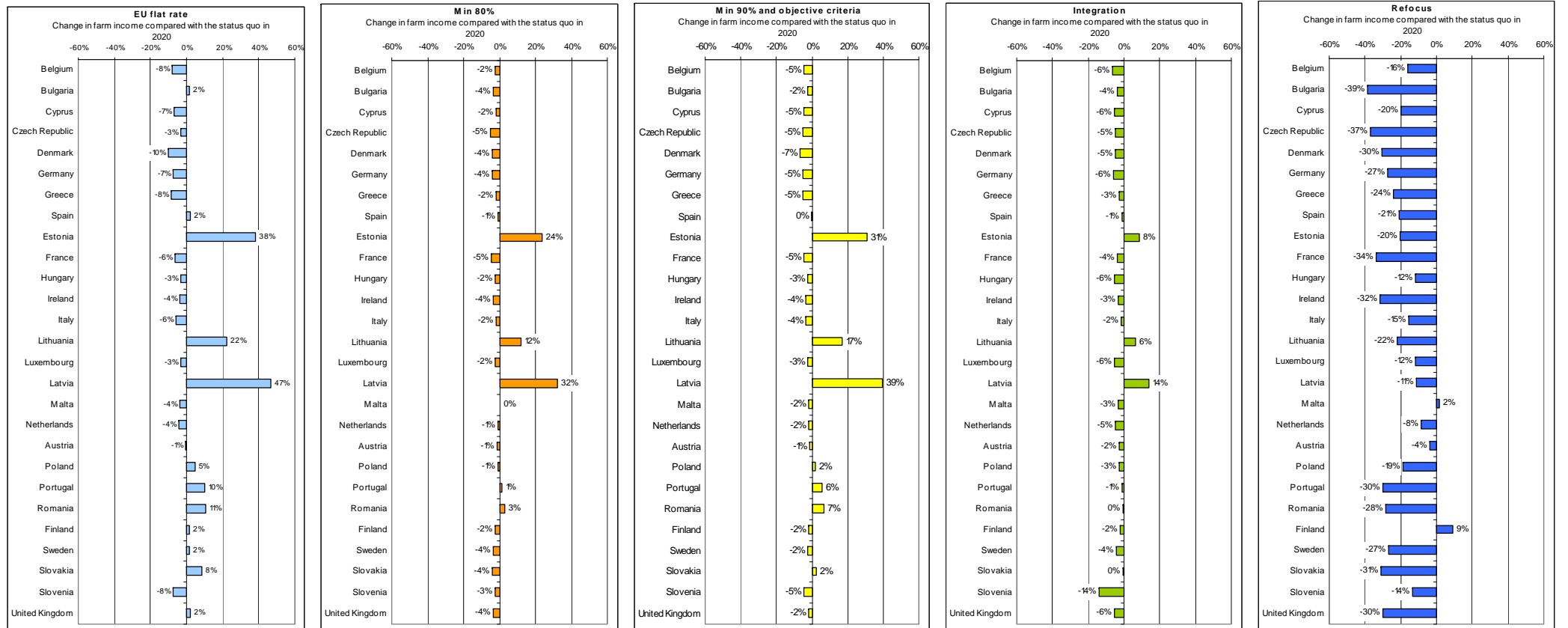
In the Refocus scenario farm income would drop in all MS except in Finland and Malta. However, the scale of the effect would differ significantly among the MS. In Finland and Malta income would increase slightly as the doubling of P-II payments would more than compensate for the loss of EU-DP. Graphs showing the impact of the scenarios on regional level can be found in the annex.

**Table 5.1: Change of FNVA compared to the status quo by MS**

	2020 Farm Net Value Added per AWU - comparison with the status quo					
	Status quo € per FWU	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration	Refocus
Belgium	62 429	-8%	-2%	-5%	-6%	-16%
Bulgaria	9 465	2%	-4%	-2%	-4%	-39%
Cyprus	15 251	-7%	-2%	-5%	-6%	-20%
Czech Republic	23 473	-3%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-37%
Denmark	72 352	-10%	-4%	-7%	-5%	-30%
Germany	44 864	-7%	-4%	-5%	-6%	-27%
Greece	15 597	-8%	-2%	-5%	-3%	-24%
Spain	28 953	2%	-1%	0%	-1%	-21%
Estonia	22 281	38%	24%	31%	8%	-20%
France	38 819	-6%	-5%	-5%	-4%	-34%
Hungary	27 898	-3%	-2%	-3%	-6%	-12%
Ireland	27 383	-4%	-4%	-4%	-3%	-32%
Italy	35 561	-6%	-2%	-4%	-2%	-15%
Lithuania	18 162	22%	12%	17%	6%	-22%
Luxembourg	50 620	-3%	-2%	-3%	-6%	-12%
Latvia	12 912	47%	32%	39%	14%	-11%
Malta	31 180	-4%	0%	-2%	-3%	2%
Netherlands	68 346	-4%	-1%	-2%	-5%	-8%
Austria	32 445	-1%	-1%	-1%	-2%	-4%
Poland	12 893	5%	-1%	2%	-3%	-19%
Portugal	11 077	10%	1%	6%	-1%	-30%
Romania	4 757	11%	3%	7%	0%	-28%
Finland	28 483	2%	-2%	-2%	-2%	9%
Sweden	43 966	2%	-4%	-2%	-4%	-27%
Slovakia	20 060	8%	-4%	2%	0%	-31%
Slovenia	7 849	-8%	-3%	-5%	-14%	-14%
United Kingdom	50 196	2%	-4%	-2%	-6%	-30%
EU-27	23 751	-2%	-2%	-2%	-3%	-23%

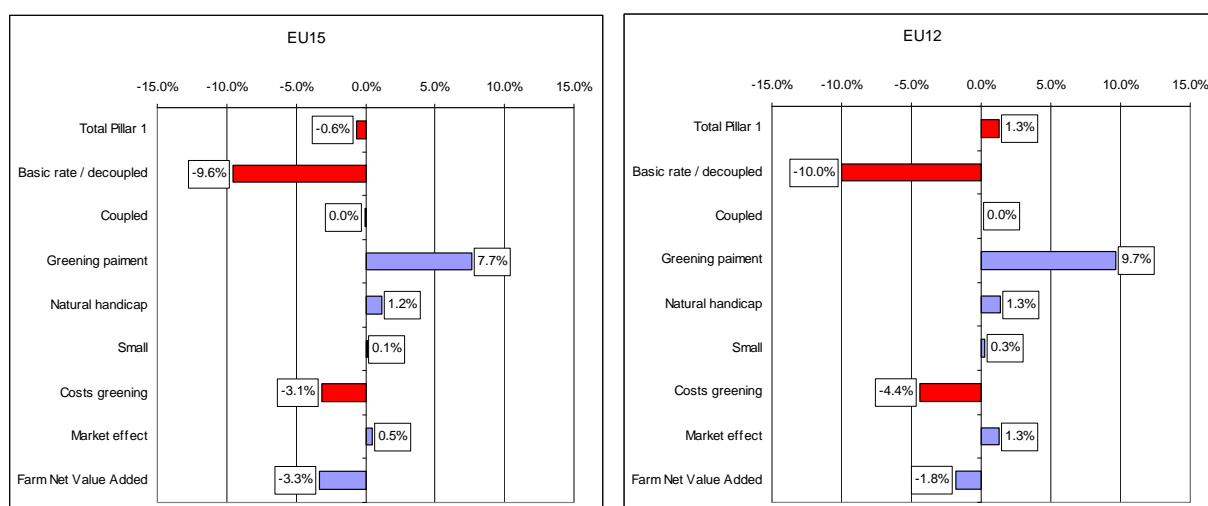
Source: DG AGRI L3

**Figure 5.2: Change of FNVA compared to the status quo by MS**



Source: DG AGRI L3

**Figure 5.3: Components determining the effect of the Integration scenario in comparison to status quo on FNVA in the EU-15 and the EU-12**



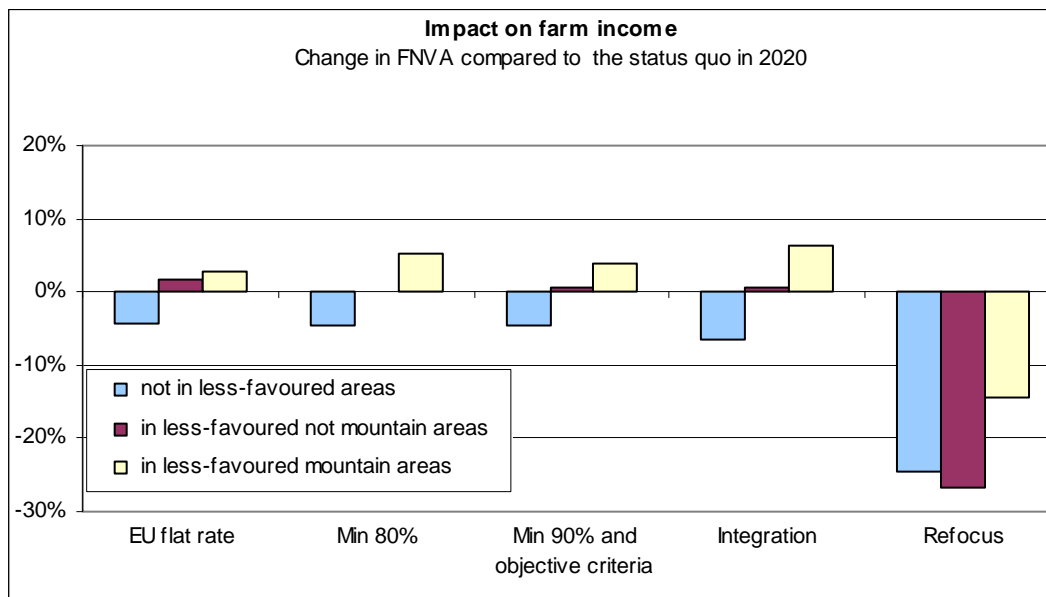
Source: DG AGRI L3

Of all scenarios analysed the Integration scenario is the most complex. This is why the effect of the individual measures on the FNVA is described with the examples of the EU-15 and the EU-12 (Figure 5.3). The figure shows the relative effect of changes in the amount of DP, new measures and additional costs on farm income. Apart from the effect of the redistribution of DP both groups experience similar impact: the reduction of the basic rate compared to the total sum of decoupled payments leads to a reduction of income which is compensated by revenue through the new measures (greening, natural handicap and small farmers). Another negative effect is due to the costs or loss of income for the greening which on average make up for 40% of the greening payments. Although the market effect of the greening slightly supports farm incomes this leads to slight decrease of income in both the EU-12 and the EU-15 compared to the status quo.

## 5.2. Effect on farms in LFA

In all Adjustment scenarios and particularly in the Integration scenario farm incomes increase in both mountainous and non-mountainous LFA and decrease in non LFA areas. This is not only due to the redistribution of DP between MS but mainly due to the redistribution of DP within the MS. The small difference between the Adjustment scenarios can be explained by the relative importance of LFA in the MS whose DP increase/decrease. In the EU-12 for instance there is a large amount of non-mountainous LFA but only a limited amount of mountainous LFA. Thus, in the scenario where the increase of the DP level in the EU-12 is the highest (EU-flat rate scenario) the rise in farm income in mountainous LFA is less pronounced than in the other scenarios.

**Figure 5.4: Change of FNVA compared to the status quo by LFA category**



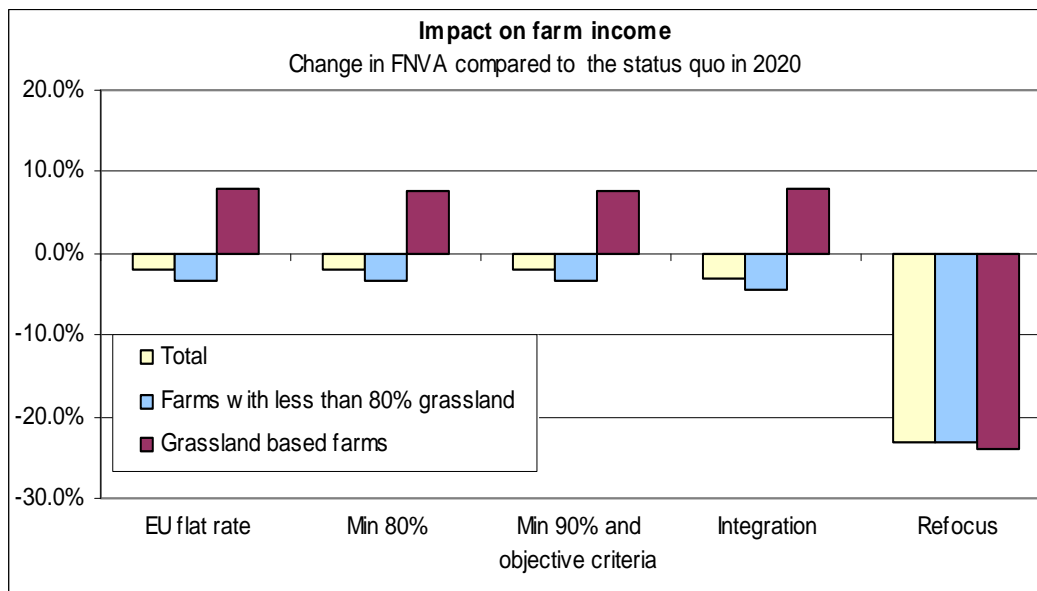
Source: DG AGRI L3

In the Refocus scenario the income drops in all classes but the decrease is less pronounced in mountainous LFA. This is due to the doubling of the budget for P-II measures and the high importance of those measures in these areas. This indicates that farms in non-mountainous LFA are highly dependent on DP.

### 5.3. Impact on grassland based farms

Farm income in grassland based farms<sup>16</sup> increases with the same magnitude in all scenarios with the exception of the Refocus scenario (Figure 5.5).

**Figure 5.5: Change of FNVA compared to the status quo in grassland based farms**



Source: DG AGRI L3

<sup>16</sup> Grassland-based farms are defined as farms where temporary, permanent grassland and rough grazing represent more than 80% of the utilised agricultural area.



## 5.4. Impact on small and larger farms

The scenarios affect small and large farms in different ways (Table 5.2)<sup>17</sup>. The picture is mixed but there is a tendency that small farms benefit particularly in the EU-flat rate scenario and to a lesser extent in Min 80% and the Min 90% and objective criteria scenario. In the Integration scenario the effect on small farms would be positive if more of these farms would be included in the FADN data base. Due to the lack of these farms in the data base the effect of the specific scheme foreseen to support the income of small farmers in the Integration scenario is largely hidden. Moreover, the positive trend in DP is off set by the additional costs for the implementation of the greening measures. The income level of the largest size class is reduced in all scenarios. One major explanation for the effects is that a lot of small farms are located in the EU-12 where DP tend to increase while the majority of the large farms is located in the EU-15. In the Refocus scenario where no DP are granted the drop in income tends to be more pronounced in large farms (with the exception of the largest size class, revealing a lower dependency on DP).

**Table 5.2: Change of FNVA compared to the status quo by economic size**

	2020 Farm Net Value Added per AWU - comparison with the status quo					
	Status quo € per AWU	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration	Refocus
0 - <4 ESU	4 631	8%	2%	5%	-1%	-19%
4 - <8 ESU	11 380	-1%	-1%	-1%	-3%	-21%
8 - <16 ESU	15 882	2%	1%	1%	0%	-23%
16 - <40 ESU	25 134	0%	0%	0%	0%	-25%
40 - <100 ESU	40 668	-3%	-2%	-3%	-3%	-26%
>= 100 ESU	55 258	-4%	-4%	-4%	-5%	-22%
Total	23 751	-2%	-2%	-2%	-3%	-23%

Source: DG AGRI L3

## 5.5. Effect on the different farm types

In all the scenarios with the exception of the Refocus scenario, grazing livestock (beef and sheep) farmers are the main beneficiaries (Table 5.3). This is due to two main factors: first, the subsidy level of these farms is generally rather low in the Status quo and second in some major producing countries (e.g. France, Spain, Belgium) it is assumed that beef farms will continue to receive coupled support in addition to the area payments<sup>18</sup>. As the average level of income in this farm type is relatively low in the status quo scenario the reception of both coupled payments and the flat rate payment helps to close the gap to farm types which are currently better off. The second farm type which is benefiting are wine farms. With the introduction of flat rate payments as foreseen in all scenarios but the Refocus scenario, wine farms will start to receive DP in all MS. In the status quo scenario this is not the case as most of the wine producing countries adopted the historic model for the Single Payment Scheme. The impact on farm income is limited, however, because the acreage of wine farms is low and therefore the amount of DP is small in comparison with their output and income level. The same is true for horticulture farms.

**Table 5.3: Change of FNVA compared to the status quo by farm type**

<sup>17</sup> The size of the farms is measured according to the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Decision 85/377/EEC). 1 European Size Unit (ESU) corresponds to €1 200 of potential gross value added (Standard Gross Margin).

<sup>18</sup> In Belgium, however, the overall impact on grazing livestock farms is negative due to the reduction of coupled payments and the high intensity of production.

2020 Farm Net Value Added per AWU - comparison with the status quo						
	Status quo € per AWU	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration	Refocus
Fieldcrops	25 162	-5%	-6%	-5%	-5%	-35%
Horticulture	36 197	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%
Wine	33 811	3%	3%	3%	3%	-3%
Other permanent crops	21 006	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-10%
Milk	29 899	-5%	-4%	-4%	-7%	-20%
Other grazing livestock	20 688	6%	6%	6%	7%	-33%
Granivores	23 347	-2%	-1%	-1%	-11%	-13%
Mixed	14 909	-3%	-4%	-3%	-6%	-34%
Total	23 751	-2%	-2%	-2%	-3%	-23%

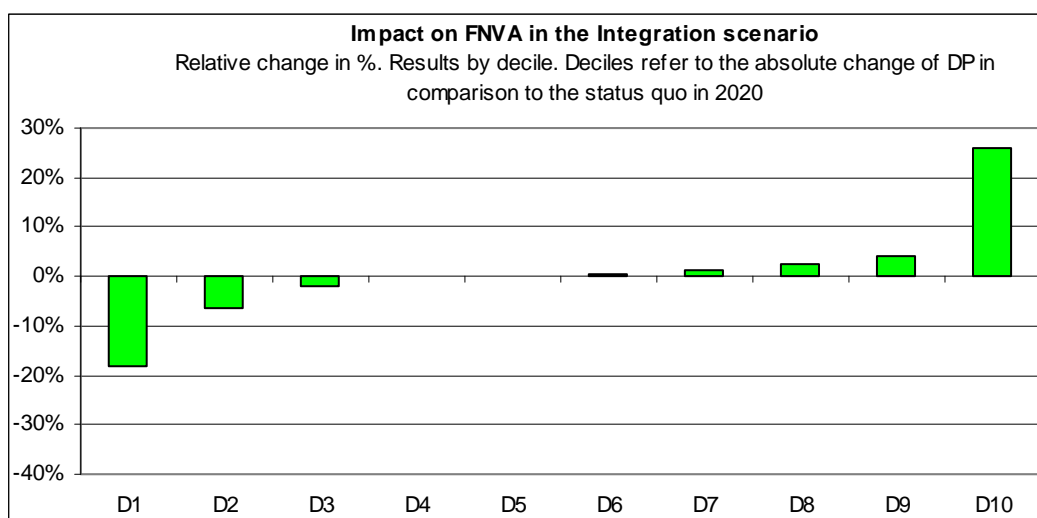
Source: DG AGRIL3

On the other hand, on average, field crop and milk farms suffer a decrease in income in all scenarios. The drop is more pronounced in the Integration and of course in the Refocus scenario. In the Integration scenario this is partly due to additional costs or loss of income arising with the implementation of the greening measures. These costs are partly compensated by the increase in market prices for crops. However, on the other hand the rise in the prices also leads to an increase of feed costs which causes a drop in the income of pig and poultry farms. In the Refocus scenario field crops, grazing livestock and mixed farms are particularly affected due to their high dependence on DP.

## 5.6. Identification of the most affected farms

So far the impact on average farm income was analysed. This section is focused on the identification of the most affected farms. For this purpose farms are ordered according to the change of FNVA/AWU and the average impact on farm income is calculated per decile. Figure 5.6 shows that in the Integration scenario the farm income of the 10% most favourable affected farms increases on average by 26% while the 10% most negatively affected farms lose on average 18% of their income. For the other 80% the impact on FNVA ranges from around -6% to +4%. The results of the other scenarios - although not identical - show a similar pattern. Graphs with results of the other scenarios can be found in the annex of this note. The only exception is the Refocus scenario.

**Figure 5.6: Impact of the Integration scenario on FNVA by decile**



Source: DG AGRIL3

But who are the most affected farms and where are they located? To answer to this question it is analysed which farm types are overrepresented in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> decile (Table 5.4).

**Table 5.4: Identification of the farms with the most pronounced income effects by scenario and farm type.** Relative frequency: Figures < 1 = under representation; Figures > 1 over representation<sup>19</sup>

	10% of farms in EU-27 with the most pronounced drop in FNVA				10% of farms in EU-27 with the most pronounced increases in FNVA			
	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration
Fieldcrops	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Horticulture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wine	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4
Other permanent crops	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Milk	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other grazing livestock	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7
Granivores	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mixed	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: DG AGRI L3

In table 5.4 high values (>1) indicate that the farm type is overrepresented in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> decile. Example: if there are 1 million field crop farms in the population it would be expected that there are 100 000 field crop farms in each decile. In this context a figure of 2.6 means that there are 2.6 times as many farms in the decile as expected (i.e. 260 000 farms). If this is the case for the 1<sup>st</sup> decile the farms of this type are often among the most negatively affected farms. The opposite is the case for the 10<sup>th</sup> decile. It indicates that, globally, the most affected farms types are grazing livestock farms (positively) and field crop farms (negatively). These are the farm types which rely the most on DP. To have a better picture where these farms are located the impact on grazing livestock and field crop farms is analysed at MS level.

### 5.6.1. Grazing livestock farms

Grazing livestock farms are heavily affected in all scenarios (Table 5.5). However, the situation is complex as the impact depends on the specific situation of the farm and the scenario. Two main effects play a role:

- The acreage of many grazing livestock farms (e.g. beef rearing and sheep & goat farms) is often high in comparison to the amount of payments they currently receive. These farms tend to benefit from the introduction of a flat rate payment. However, the level of DP which differs in the MS between scenarios is of major importance to determine the performance of grazing livestock farms.
- In all scenarios it is assumed that coupled DP currently granted to sheep and beef producers will continue to be granted in addition to the flat rate payment. However, the level of coupled DP is reduced. This has an effect in particular in Portugal and Belgium in the Integration scenario where DP are limited to 7.5% of the budget envelope.

It has to be kept in mind that intensive beef fatteners which also fall under the category "Grazing livestock farms" do in most cases neither benefit from the introduction of a flat rate

<sup>19</sup> The relative frequency refers to the frequency of a type of farms in the decile in comparison with the frequency of this type of farms in the whole population.

nor from coupled payments because they currently tend to receive a high amount of decoupled DP. In the integration scenario they may suffer of higher feed costs.

**Table 5.5: Effect on grazing livestock farms by scenario and MS.** Relative frequency: Figures < 1 = under representation; Figures > 1 over representation

Grazing livestock	10% of farms in EU-27 with the most pronounced drop in FNVA				10% of farms in EU-27 with the most pronounced increases in FNVA			
	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration
Belgium	5.5	2.2	3.3	3.5	0.4	3.1	1.5	2.9
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Denmark	4.1	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Germany	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
Greece	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1
Spain	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	9.4	10.0	5.0
France	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.3
Hungary	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ireland	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Italy	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	3.0	4.5	3.9	4.5
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.3	4.6	1.2
Luxembourg	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.2
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.2	8.3	4.4
Malta	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	3.4	2.1	2.1
Netherlands	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	5.3	3.4	4.4
Austria	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Portugal	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	5.5	4.2	5.0	3.8
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sweden	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	4.4	1.6	1.8	3.8
Slovakia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.9	0.8
Slovenia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
United Kingdom	2.0	4.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.9

Source: DG AGRI L3

### Farms with major income increase

In all scenarios many grazing livestock farms with a high increase in income are e.g. located in the Baltic countries, France, Portugal, Italy, Ireland, UK, Sweden and Austria. In some countries like Belgium, the Czech Republic, The Netherlands and Slovakia the effect depends on the scenario. Thus, in these MS the level of the flat rate is decisive. In contrast to Belgium, grazing livestock farms in Slovakia benefit the most in the EU-flat rate scenario while in the Czech Republic grazing livestock farms benefit in particular in the Integration scenario.

### Farms with a major income drop

Despite the general positive trend in several MS grazing livestock farms are also overrepresented among the farms facing the most severe income drop. Often these farms are located in the same MS as the main beneficiaries but are differently affected due to their structure or their historical payment level. Mainly in Belgium, Spain, the UK and Luxembourg and to a lesser extent also in the Netherlands and Ireland, a relatively large number of grazing livestock farms suffer a drop in income in all scenarios. In Denmark this is the case in the Adjustment scenarios.

### 5.6.2. Field crop farms

Overall the number of field crop farms with a significant drop in income is higher than the number of field crop farms with increasing income (Table 5.4). However, income of field crop farms increases significantly in several MS (Table 5.6). Several effects are of importance:

- In the MS which currently apply SAPS the main effect is due to change of the level of the flat rate and thus the redistribution of budget between MS.
- In the MS which currently apply the SFP and which have chosen to base the level of DP on farm individual historical references the move to a flat rate is of major importance. In those MS, depending on their situation in the status quo, farms can be positively and negatively affected at the same time, depending mostly on the former reference yield of the regions.
- In the Adjustment scenario large and mid-sized field crop farms are also affected by the transfer of DP to Pillar II.
- In the Integration scenario the effect of the greening, the capping and the minimum payment are of importance.

**Table 5.6: Effect on field crop farms by scenario and MS.** Relative frequency: Figures < 1 = under representation; Figures > 1 over representation

Field crop farms	10% of farms in EU-27 with the most pronounced drop in FNVA				10% of farms in EU-27 with the most pronounced increases in FNVA			
	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration
Belgium	6.1	4.0	4.8	3.7	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.6
Bulgaria	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Denmark	8.6	3.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Germany	4.3	2.9	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6
Greece	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.5
Spain	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.7
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.3	8.1	3.8
France	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
Hungary	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ireland	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
Italy	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.6
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.0	4.6	6.0	1.7
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.4	4.6	5.4
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	7.1	7.9	3.7
Malta	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.6	1.8
Netherlands	3.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	4.9	3.3	4.7
Austria	3.7	4.9	4.5	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Poland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2
Portugal	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
Finland	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sweden	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	4.8	2.9	3.8	3.8
Slovakia	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.1	0.0	1.1	0.4
Slovenia	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	3.9	8.0	6.9	8.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: DG AGRI L3

## **Farms with major income increase**

In all scenarios a high share of field crop farms with increasing income are located in the Baltic States, Sweden, Luxembourg and Spain. In the Netherlands, Finland and Slovakia the effect depends to a large extent on the scenario. In the Netherlands farm income increases in all scenarios but the EU flat rate scenario while the Finnish and Slovak field crop farms benefit the most from the EU flat rate scenario.

## **Farms with a major income drop**

In Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Ireland and Austria in particular but also in Germany, Spain, Greece and Italy a high share of field crop farms are among the farms with the highest losses in all scenarios. In the EU flat rate scenario the income drop is particularly pronounced in Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany. In Denmark the transfer to Pillar II of DP plays a significant role as Income drops significantly for all Adjustment scenarios.

## **6. IMPACT ON FARM PROFITABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

A large share of EU farms is not able to cover all economic costs<sup>20</sup>. Already in the status quo scenario only 39% of all farms in the EU are fully profitable. Further 11% of farms cover at least 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of their opportunity costs for family labour (Table 6.1).

In all scenarios the number of profitable farms decreases. However, in the Adjustment scenarios and the Integration scenario the effect is limited. The slight decrease in the Adjustment scenarios is due to the transfer of DP to Pillar II. The reason why the lowest decrease of the number of profitable farms can be observed in the EU flat rate scenario might be that DP are redistributed from a relative low number of large farms with a high amount of DP to a higher number of small farms of which some become profitable. However, the exact drivers are difficult to assess at this level of aggregation.

In the Integration scenario the number of profitable farms also decreases slightly because in order to implement the greening measures, farms are facing additional costs. This tends to decrease farm income although the slight increase in market prices triggered by the greening supports farm incomes. In this context it has to be emphasised that new income opportunities which might arise due to the implementation of the greening due to the improvement of the attractiveness of the rural landscape could not be taken into account in the assessment. Also, the value of long term effects of greening, such as improved soil quality, increased availability of pollinators and increased resilience to face climate change could not be taken into account. As regards environmental benefits, it can be noted that a move towards a flat rate would benefit the maintenance of permanent grasslands, as well as the continuation of farming in areas with a high risk of land abandonment, which is in turn positive for biodiversity.

In the Refocus scenario the profitability of farms is severely reduced. The share of fully profitable farms drops by 8.4 percentage points and the share of farms where no income left to remunerate the family labour increases by 9.6 percentage points. This means that around 500 000 additional farms are not able to remunerate their family work force if they remunerate

---

<sup>20</sup> Fully profitable = All economic costs including opportunity costs for family labour and capital (including land) are covered; 2/3 of family labour remunerated = farm is not fully profitable but all economic cost but 1/3 of the opportunity costs for family labour are covered; Some remuneration of family labour = farm is not fully profitable: after remuneration of all other costs some but less than 2/3 of the opportunity costs for family labour are covered; No remuneration of family labour = Revenue is not sufficient to cover costs even without remunerating family labour.

their assets at a normal rate. This means that the number of profitable farms drops by almost 21% and the number of farms which cannot remunerate family labour at all increases by 50%.

**Table 6.1: Impact on farm profitability in the EU-27**

	Status quo	EU flat rate	Min 80%	Min 90% and objective criteria	Integration	Refocus
Profitability categories	Situation	Difference in percentage points compared to the Status quo				
Fully profitable	39%	-0.4%	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-8.4%</b>
2/3rd of family labour remunerated	11%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	-0.4%	<b>-1.3%</b>
Some remuneration of family labour	31%	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
No remuneration of family labour	19%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>

Source: DG AGRI L3

With a more thorough analysis (more detailed results by economic size and farm type can be found in the annex), it is shown that in all scenarios but the Refocus scenarios the share of profitable farms increases in particular for grazing livestock (with the exception of the largest farms) and wine farms. In the Integration scenario, additionally, horticulture farms are positively affected while mixed farms benefit the most in the EU flat rate scenario. On the other hand in all scenarios the share of profitable field crop farms drops. Here, in particular large farms are negatively affected.

## 7. ANNEX

### 7.1. Method

The analysis is based on data of the **Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)**. The FADN is a European system of sample surveys that take place each year and collect structural and accountancy data relating to the farms; their aim is to monitor the income and business activities of agricultural holdings and to evaluate the impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The scope of the FADN survey covers only those farms exceeding a minimum economic size (threshold) so as to cover the most relevant part of the agricultural activity of each EU Member State (MS), i.e. at least 90% of the total Standard Gross Margin<sup>21</sup> (SGM) covered in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS, EUROSTAT). For 2007, the sample consists of approximately 81 000 holdings in the EU-27, which represent 5.4 million farms (39%) out of a total of some 14 million farms included in the FSS.

The applicable rules are aimed at providing representative data along three dimensions: region, economic size and type of farming. FADN is the only harmonised source of micro-economic data, which means that the accounting principles are the same in all EU MS.

The most recent FADN data available for this report are for the 2007 accounting year; this is because of the time needed to collect the data from farms in all the EU MS.

#### *7.1.1. Policy simulation*

The simulation is conducted with the model AIDS7K, which has been developed in DG AGRI L3. The current model version is based on the structure of farms observed in 2007. The model is able to simulate the impact of the change of DP schemes on farm income and DP for the 81 000 sample farms included in FADN. The impact on the sector level e.g. EU-27 is measured by aggregating the individual data using the FADN weighting scheme. The model is static. This means that the structure of farms and the allocation of land do not change in different scenarios. Outmost regions are not covered in this analysis because it is difficult to separate the POSEI payments from the rest of the EU DP received by the farmers in these regions.

For the purpose of the impact assessment the model has been extended to simulate the policy options covered by the impact assessment (with the exception of the no policy scenario) and to assess their impact on farm income and farm profitability. The implementation of policy scenarios is described in Chapter 2.

For the calculation of farm income both changes in output and intermediate consumption and DP are taken into account at individual farm level. The coefficients for agricultural outputs and

---

<sup>21</sup> The Standard Gross Margin (SGM) is the difference between the standardised monetary value of gross production and the standardised monetary value of certain special costs. This difference is calculated for the various crop and animal characteristics (per hectare or per animal), at the level of the survey district for each Member State and given in €. By multiplying the areas or the number of animals by the corresponding SGM and then adding the products together, the total SGM of the holding is obtained. By adding the total SGM of all holdings of a Member State, the total Member State SGM is obtained. The concept of SGM is used for the determination of the economic size and the type of farming in FADN and in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) organised by EUROSTAT.



inputs are mainly derived from medium term projections of DG AGRI obtained from AGLINK COSIMO, assuming the removal of sugar beet quotas. For certain agricultural outputs not covered by AGLINK (vegetable, flowers, olive and wine), the coefficients were set based on the analysis of long historical price series<sup>22</sup>.

For the purpose of the analysis it was necessary to calibrate the model in several ways in order to ensure comparability of the results between the policy scenarios.

First, the weighting coefficients in the FADN were adjusted in order to adjust the eligible area in the FADN to the one reported by IACS. This was necessary because the DP levels in the scenarios were calculated based on the information on eligible area in IACS and, thus, differences in the representation of the area would have led to distorted results. Second, the aggregated amount of DP in the status quo scenario was adjusted proportionally in order to be in line with the forecasted budget in the year 2020 on which the calculation of the DP level in the scenarios is based.

Furthermore, the following assumptions with the respect to the development of the costs for external and own production factors were made:

#### **Land rents:**

- Land rents were adjusted for inflation based on a GDP deflator used in AGLINK.
- The change of the DP was also taken into account as it is most likely to have an effect on the level of land rents. Based on the results of Scenar 2020 it was assumed that a change of the level of DP by one Euro per ha leads to a change of the land rents by 20 cents.

Formula: rent per ha in 2007 x inflation until 2020 + 0.2 x change of DP per ha.

#### **Opportunity costs for own land:**

- Opportunity costs are estimated based on the rental value for land (on the farm, in the region or in farms of the same type). The adjustment of the reference land rents in the scenarios is done as described above.

#### **Wages and opportunity costs for family labour:**

- Wages and opportunity costs for family labour increase at the same speed as inflation. As an indicator for inflation the GDP deflator applied in AGLINK is used. The adjustment coefficients are defined at EU-12 and EU-15 level.
- It is also assumed that the labour force decreases annually by 1.4 % in the EU-15 and 3.0% in the EU-12.

#### **Interest:**

- The level of interest paid is adjusted by the change of the long term interest rate as forecasted by Global Insight. The adjustment coefficients differ among MS.
- The development of the **opportunity costs for other own capital** is based on changes of the real interest rate. The real interest rate is calculated subtracting on the Global Insight HCPI inflation rate from the Global Insight long term interest rate. The estimate differs among MS.

---

<sup>22</sup> More details for the Integration scenario can be found in the note "Annex 2d. Partial analysis of greening measures"

### 7.1.2. Indicators used

#### **FNVA**

The farm net value added per annual working unit (FNVA/AWU) is used as the main income indicator because it is the most suitable to assess the differences between MS. FNVA is used to remunerate the fixed factors of production (work, land and capital), whether they be external or family factors. As a result, holdings can be compared regardless of the family/non-family nature of the factors of production employed.

FNVA = output + Pillar I and Pillar II-type payments (excluding on investments) + national subsidies + VAT balance - intermediate consumption - farm taxes – depreciation.

The value is given per AWU in order to take into account the differences in the scale of farms and to obtain a better measure of the productivity of the agricultural workforce.

#### **Remuneration available for family labour**

In the agricultural sector the bulk of the work force does not receive a salary but has to be remunerated from the farms' income. The amounts available to remunerate family labour are estimated by deducting from the FNVA the costs for external production factors and the estimates of the opportunity costs for own capital (including land). Only farms with unpaid labour (which in most cases means family members) were included. Results are provided by family labour unit (FWU).

Remuneration of family labour=  
FNVA  
+ Balance of subsidies and taxes  
- Wages paid  
- Paid rent  
- Interest paid  
- Estimate of the opportunity costs  
for own capital (including land)

#### **Economic profit**

Economic profit: the economic profit corresponds to the amount remaining after remuneration of all production factors. Thus, as in the case of the FNVA, holdings can be compared irrespective of the family/non-family nature of the factors of production employed. However, a part of the costs is not taken from the FADN farm accounts but is estimated. The size of the estimates depends to a large extent on the methodological assumptions made when they are calculated.

Economic profit = FNVA + subsidies on investment-taxes on investment-wages-rent-costs of own labour- costs of own capital- costs of own land.

A negative value for economic profit does not necessarily mean that a farm is forced to cease production. If the farmer accepts that his/her own production factors are remunerated less than their opportunity costs the farm can continue to produce even if the economic profit is negative over a long period. Of course, in the short term this is only possible if other costs such as intermediate consumption and external factors can be paid and the farmer has sufficient income to live on.

## 7.2. Result tables for EU groups

EU-27	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	66 678	66 678	0%	66 678	0%	66 678	0%	67 311	1%	66 678	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	8 426	7 812	-7.3%	7 804	-7%	7 806	-7%	8 340	-1.0%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	8 118	7 519	-7%	7 517	-7%	7 519	-7%	5 121	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	308	292	-5%	287	-7%	287	-7%	303	-1%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 491	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	381	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	44	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	10 079	9 466	-6%	9 458	-6%	9 460	-6%	9 994	-1%	3 308	-67%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	576	-	577	-	576	-	41	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	45 729	45 729	0%	45 729	0%	45 729	0%	47 215	3%	46 099	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 041	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	15 249	15 151	-1%	15 146	-1%	15 147	-1%	15 248	0%	13 693	-10%
External factor costs - €/farm	10 220	10 137	-1%	10 147	-1%	10 146	-1%	10 213	0%	9 370	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	5 024	5 008	0%	4 993	-1%	4 997	-1%	5 030	0%	4 318	-14%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	31 028	30 414	-2%	30 407	-2%	30 408	-2%	30 089	-3%	23 886	-23%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	23 751	23 281	-2%	23 275	-2%	23 277	-2%	23 033	-3%	18 284	-23%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	15 779	15 263	-3%	15 261	-3%	15 261	-3%	14 841	-6%	10 193	-35%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	15 624	15 078	-3%	15 131	-3%	15 105	-3%	14 728	-6%	10 582	-32%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	27%	26%	-5%	26%	-5%	26%	-5%	28%	2%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

EU15	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	93 890	93 890	0%	93 890	0%	93 890	0%	94 745	1%	93 890	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	11 507	9 843	-14.5%	10 398	-10%	10 138	-12%	11 230	-2%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	10 979	9 342	-15%	9 904	-10%	9 645	-12%	6 786	-38%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	528	502	-5%	493	-7%	493	-7%	521	-1%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 350	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	525	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	48	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	13 736	12 072	-12%	12 626	-8%	12 366	-10%	13 459	-2%	4 457	-68%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	755	-	802	-	780	-	55	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	63 878	63 878	0%	63 878	0%	63 878	0%	65 897	3%	64 435	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 366	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	22 304	22 018	-1%	22 119	-1%	22 071	-1%	22 278	0%	20 202	-9%
External factor costs - €/farm	15 071	14 881	-1%	14 948	-1%	14 923	-1%	15 046	0%	13 913	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	7 189	7 093	-1%	7 127	-1%	7 104	-1%	7 188	0%	6 245	-13%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	43 747	42 084	-4%	42 638	-3%	42 378	-3%	42 306	-3%	33 912	-22%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	34 232	32 930	-4%	33 364	-3%	33 160	-3%	33 104	-3%	26 535	-22%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	21 444	20 066	-6%	20 519	-4%	20 307	-5%	20 028	-7%	13 709	-36%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	22 032	20 692	-6%	21 120	-4%	20 914	-5%	20 642	-6%	14 429	-35%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	26%	23%	-11%	24%	-7%	24%	-9%	27%	1%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

EU12	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	29 202	29 202	0%	29 202	0%	29 202	0%	29 528	1%	29 202	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	4 182	5 014	19.9%	4 233	1%	4 594	10%	4 361	4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	4 178	5 010	20%	4 229	1%	4 591	10%	2 828	-32%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	4	4	0%	4	-7%	4	-7%	4	1%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 307	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	182	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	39	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	5 044	5 876	16%	5 095	1%	5 457	8%	5 223	4%	1 725	-66%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	329	-	267	-	294	-	22	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	20 736	20 736	0%	20 736	0%	20 736	0%	21 487	4%	20 848	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	595	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	5 533	5 693	3%	5 542	0%	5 612	1%	5 566	1%	4 728	-15%
External factor costs - €/farm	3 539	3 605	2%	3 536	0%	3 566	1%	3 556	0%	3 114	-12%
Own capital - €/farm	2 043	2 137	5%	2 055	1%	2 095	3%	2 059	1%	1 663	-19%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	13 511	14 342	6%	13 562	0%	13 923	3%	13 265	-2%	10 079	-25%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	10 041	10 659	6%	10 079	0%	10 348	3%	9 858	-2%	7 491	-25%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	7 978	8 649	8%	8 020	1%	8 312	4%	7 698	-4%	5 351	-33%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	7 116	7 626	7%	7 180	1%	7 394	4%	6 878	-3%	5 474	-23%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	31%	35%	13%	31%	1%	33%	7%	33%	6%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

### 7.3. Result tables for Member States

Belgium	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	229 114	229 114	0%	229 114	0%	229 114	0%	230 706	1%	229 114	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	18 894	10 843	-43%	16 629	-12%	14 358	-24%	17 533	-7%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	15 565	8 295	-47%	13 868	-11%	11 657	-25%	10 032	-36%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	3 329	2 548	-23%	2 761	-17%	2 701	-19%	1 315	-61%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	5 251	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	876	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	60	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	22 816	14 765	-35%	20 550	-10%	18 279	-20%	21 455	-6%	7 843	-66%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	744	-	1 360	-	1 114	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	151 426	151 426	0%	151 426	0%	151 426	0%	158 056	4%	152 406	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4 444	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	36 167	34 644	-4%	35 737	-1%	35 308	-2%	35 901	-1%	32 605	-10%
External factor costs - €/farm	28 541	27 339	-4%	28 196	-1%	27 860	-2%	28 322	-1%	25 733	-10%
Own capital - €/farm	6 042	5 721	-5%	5 957	-1%	5 864	-3%	5 995	-1%	5 289	-12%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	100 504	92 453	-8%	98 239	-2%	95 967	-5%	94 105	-6%	84 551	-16%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	62 429	57 428	-8%	61 022	-2%	59 611	-5%	58 454	-6%	52 519	-16%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	64 337	57 809	-10%	62 502	-3%	60 660	-6%	58 205	-10%	51 946	-19%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	50 174	45 083	-10%	48 743	-3%	47 306	-6%	45 392	-10%	40 511	-19%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	19%	12%	-38%	17%	-10%	15%	-20%	19%	-1%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Bulgaria	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	24 118	24 118	0%	24 118	0%	24 118	0%	24 267	1%	24 118	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	5 904	6 158	4%	5 348	-9%	5 553	-6%	5 798	-2%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	5 904	6 158	4%	5 348	-9%	5 553	-6%	3 692	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 729	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	95	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	282	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	5 919	6 172	4%	5 362	-9%	5 568	-6%	5 813	-2%	29	-100%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	590	-	496	-	520	-	111	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	14 795	14 795	0%	14 795	0%	14 795	0%	15 375	4%	14 796	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	458	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	5 560	5 611	1%	5 450	-2%	5 491	-1%	5 539	0%	4 410	-21%
External factor costs - €/farm	5 083	5 127	1%	4 984	-2%	5 020	-1%	5 049	-1%	4 060	-20%
Own capital - €/farm	569	575	1%	557	-2%	561	-1%	581	2%	441	-22%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	15 242	15 496	2%	14 686	-4%	14 891	-2%	14 706	-4%	9 351	-39%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	9 465	9 623	2%	9 120	-4%	9 248	-2%	9 133	-4%	5 807	-39%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	9 681	9 885	2%	9 235	-5%	9 400	-3%	9 166	-5%	4 941	-49%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	6 726	6 825	1%	6 506	-3%	6 587	-2%	6 413	-5%	4 390	-35%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	39%	40%	3%	36%	-6%	37%	-4%	39%	2%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Czech Republic	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	355 036	355 036	0%	355 036	0%	355 036	0%	360 047	1%	355 036	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	60 904	56 720	-7%	54 236	-11%	54 237	-11%	60 330	-1%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	60 904	56 720	-7%	54 236	-11%	54 237	-11%	39 178	-36%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	18 098	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 014	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	39	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	75 984	71 800	-6%	69 316	-9%	69 316	-9%	75 409	-1%	30 159	-60%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	6 453	-	6 113	-	6 113	-	20	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	301 990	301 990	0%	301 990	0%	301 990	0%	312 744	4%	303 951	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	9 116	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	95 946	95 115	-1%	94 621	-1%	94 621	-1%	95 833	0%	84 027	-12%
External factor costs - €/farm	83 849	83 089	-1%	82 654	-1%	82 654	-1%	83 731	0%	73 336	-13%
Own capital - €/farm	14 377	14 305	-1%	14 246	-1%	14 246	-1%	14 381	0%	12 971	-10%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	129 029	124 845	-3%	122 361	-5%	122 362	-5%	122 713	-5%	81 244	-37%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	23 473	22 711	-3%	22 260	-5%	22 260	-5%	22 324	-5%	14 780	-37%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	33 083	29 730	-10%	27 741	-16%	27 741	-16%	26 879	-19%	-2 784	-108%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	26 318	25 470	-3%	24 810	-6%	24 810	-6%	25 070	-5%	15 681	-40%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	47%	45%	-4%	44%	-6%	44%	-6%	49%	4%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3



Denmark	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	318 583	318 583	0%	318 583	0%	318 583	0%	321 845	1%	318 583	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	29 283	19 820	-32%	25 568	-13%	22 862	-22%	27 753	-5%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	29 269	19 806	-32%	25 554	-13%	22 848	-22%	19 314	-34%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	14	14	1%	14	0%	14	1%	15	8%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	8 326	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	96	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	30 247	20 785	-31%	26 532	-12%	23 827	-21%	28 717	-5%	1 929	-94%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 691	-	2 321	-	2 022	-	2	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	254 731	254 731	0%	254 731	0%	254 731	0%	260 854	2%	254 972	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 913	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	123 141	121 924	-1%	122 660	0%	122 312	-1%	122 943	0%	119 434	-3%
External factor costs - €/farm	108 703	108 169	0%	108 493	0%	108 340	0%	108 628	0%	107 056	-2%
Own capital - €/farm	14 560	13 876	-5%	14 288	-2%	14 093	-3%	14 435	-1%	12 499	-14%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	94 099	84 636	-10%	90 384	-4%	87 679	-7%	89 708	-5%	65 539	-30%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	72 352	65 076	-10%	69 495	-4%	67 415	-7%	68 975	-5%	50 393	-30%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	-29 043	-37 288	28%	-32 277	11%	-34 634	19%	-33 236	14%	-53 895	86%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	-41 293	-53 016	28%	-45 892	11%	-49 243	19%	-47 255	14%	-76 628	86%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	31%	23%	-25%	28%	-9%	26%	-16%	31%	-1%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Germany	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	240 157	240 157	0%	240 157	0%	240 157	0%	242 141	1%	240 157	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	26 848	20 613	-23%	23 370	-13%	22 606	-16%	25 889	-4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	26 848	20 613	-23%	23 370	-13%	22 606	-16%	16 814	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	7 764	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 295	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	17	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	31 484	25 248	-20%	28 006	-11%	27 241	-13%	30 525	-3%	9 271	-71%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 858	-	2 188	-	2 096	-	2	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	185 776	185 776	0%	185 776	0%	185 776	0%	191 864	3%	186 935	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4 160	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	60 641	59 417	-2%	59 956	-1%	59 807	-1%	60 450	0%	55 437	-9%
External factor costs - €/farm	42 197	41 348	-2%	41 736	-1%	41 628	-1%	42 109	0%	38 500	-9%
Own capital - €/farm	16 222	15 846	-2%	15 999	-1%	15 956	-2%	16 119	-1%	14 715	-9%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	85 866	79 630	-7%	82 387	-4%	81 623	-5%	80 802	-6%	62 494	-27%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	44 864	41 606	-7%	43 046	-4%	42 647	-5%	42 218	-6%	32 652	-27%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	25 224	20 213	-20%	22 431	-11%	21 816	-14%	20 352	-19%	7 056	-72%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	21 346	18 017	-16%	19 424	-9%	19 034	-11%	18 026	-16%	9 854	-54%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	31%	26%	-17%	28%	-9%	28%	-11%	32%	2%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Estonia	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	94 696	94 696	0%	94 696	0%	94 696	0%	96 228	2%	94 696	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	14 433	30 018	108%	24 127	67%	27 074	88%	19 327	34%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	14 433	30 018	108%	24 127	67%	27 074	88%	12 523	-13%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	5 792	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	966	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	47	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	21 423	37 008	73%	31 117	45%	34 064	59%	26 317	23%	13 980	-35%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	2 911	-	2 217	-	2 563	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	75 248	75 248	0%	75 248	0%	75 248	0%	78 254	4%	76 157	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 409	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	17 460	20 577	18%	19 398	11%	19 988	14%	18 439	6%	14 762	-15%
External factor costs - €/farm	13 751	15 640	14%	14 926	9%	15 283	11%	14 353	4%	12 190	-11%
Own capital - €/farm	5 028	6 256	24%	5 792	15%	6 024	20%	5 405	7%	3 891	-23%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	40 871	56 457	38%	50 565	24%	53 512	31%	44 291	8%	32 519	-20%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	22 281	30 777	38%	27 565	24%	29 172	31%	24 145	8%	17 728	-20%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	23 411	35 880	53%	31 166	33%	33 524	43%	25 852	10%	17 757	-24%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	17 435	26 648	53%	23 160	33%	24 905	43%	19 364	11%	13 757	-21%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	35%	53%	51%	48%	35%	51%	43%	44%	24%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Ireland	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	47 543	47 543	0%	47 543	0%	47 543	0%	48 301	2%	47 543	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	12 970	11 976	-8%	12 041	-7%	12 011	-7%	12 832	-1%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	12 970	11 976	-8%	12 041	-7%	12 011	-7%	8 340	-36%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 849	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	642	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	19 341	18 347	-5%	18 412	-5%	18 383	-5%	19 204	-1%	12 743	-34%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	804	-	811	-	808	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	41 082	41 082	0%	41 082	0%	41 082	0%	42 528	4%	42 675	4%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 104	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	18 692	18 509	-1%	18 522	-1%	18 516	-1%	18 678	0%	16 155	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	5 307	5 262	-1%	5 264	-1%	5 263	-1%	5 292	0%	4 882	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	13 171	13 033	-1%	13 044	-1%	13 039	-1%	13 172	0%	11 059	-16%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	25 802	24 807	-4%	24 873	-4%	24 843	-4%	24 976	-3%	17 610	-32%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	27 383	26 327	-4%	26 397	-4%	26 365	-4%	26 506	-3%	18 689	-32%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	7 110	6 298	-11%	6 351	-11%	6 327	-11%	6 298	-11%	1 455	-80%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	8 045	7 126	-11%	7 186	-11%	7 159	-11%	7 127	-11%	1 647	-80%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	50%	48%	-4%	48%	-4%	48%	-4%	51%	2%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Greece	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	21 368	21 368	0%	21 368	0%	21 368	0%	21 536	1%	21 368	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	4 210	2 928	-30%	3 896	-7%	3 441	-18%	3 962	-6%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	3 882	2 593	-33%	3 564	-8%	3 108	-20%	2 320	-40%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	328	334	2%	332	1%	333	2%	348	6%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 111	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	179	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	4 916	3 633	-26%	4 602	-6%	4 147	-16%	4 668	-5%	1 411	-71%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	113	-	176	-	145	-	68	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	11 105	11 105	0%	11 105	0%	11 105	0%	11 426	3%	11 282	2%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	225	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	4 704	4 439	-6%	4 610	-2%	4 530	-4%	4 625	-2%	3 923	-17%
External factor costs - €/farm	2 159	2 085	-3%	2 150	0%	2 120	-2%	2 160	0%	1 884	-13%
Own capital - €/farm	2 604	2 413	-7%	2 519	-3%	2 469	-5%	2 524	-3%	2 098	-19%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	15 178	13 896	-8%	14 864	-2%	14 409	-5%	14 778	-3%	11 497	-24%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	15 597	14 279	-8%	15 275	-2%	14 807	-5%	15 187	-3%	11 815	-24%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	10 475	9 457	-10%	10 254	-2%	9 880	-6%	10 154	-3%	7 574	-28%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	12 173	10 990	-10%	11 917	-2%	11 482	-6%	11 800	-3%	8 802	-28%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	28%	21%	-24%	26%	-6%	24%	-14%	27%	-3%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Spain	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	46 395	46 395	0%	46 395	0%	46 395	0%	47 005	1%	46 395	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	6 858	7 489	9%	6 570	-4%	6 743	-2%	7 098	4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	6 245	6 885	10%	5 994	-4%	6 168	-1%	3 902	-38%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	613	605	-1%	576	-6%	575	-6%	634	4%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 075	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	345	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	142	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	7 034	7 666	9%	6 746	-4%	6 919	-2%	7 275	3%	352	-95%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	520	-	434	-	450	-	28	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	21 377	21 377	0%	21 377	0%	21 377	0%	22 578	6%	21 421	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	894	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	9 693	9 879	2%	9 703	0%	9 736	0%	9 804	1%	8 501	-12%
External factor costs - €/farm	4 953	5 003	1%	4 946	0%	4 957	0%	4 984	1%	4 580	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	4 664	4 800	3%	4 681	0%	4 704	1%	4 744	2%	3 845	-18%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	32 051	32 683	2%	31 763	-1%	31 936	0%	31 701	-1%	25 325	-21%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	28 953	29 524	2%	28 693	-1%	28 850	0%	28 637	-1%	22 878	-21%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	22 358	22 803	2%	22 059	-1%	22 199	-1%	21 896	-2%	16 824	-25%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	24 738	25 232	2%	24 419	-1%	24 572	-1%	24 227	-2%	18 692	-24%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	21%	23%	7%	21%	-3%	21%	-1%	22%	5%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

France	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	160 702	160 702	0%	160 702	0%	160 702	0%	162 187	1%	160 702	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	22 879	19 001	-17%	20 067	-12%	19 960	-13%	22 317	-2%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	21 393	17 622	-18%	18 690	-13%	18 582	-13%	12 851	-40%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	1 487	1 379	-7%	1 378	-7%	1 379	-7%	1 616	9%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6 687	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 115	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	47	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	25 515	21 637	-15%	22 703	-11%	22 596	-11%	24 953	-2%	5 272	-79%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 609	-	1 725	-	1 714	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	124 373	124 373	0%	124 373	0%	124 373	0%	127 647	3%	125 032	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 458	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	32 107	31 364	-2%	31 572	-2%	31 551	-2%	32 015	0%	27 709	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	28 120	27 387	-3%	27 566	-2%	27 548	-2%	27 937	-1%	24 275	-14%
Own capital - €/farm	5 126	5 115	0%	5 145	0%	5 142	0%	5 217	2%	4 573	-11%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	61 845	57 967	-6%	59 033	-5%	58 926	-5%	59 493	-4%	40 943	-34%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	38 819	36 385	-6%	37 054	-5%	36 987	-5%	37 343	-4%	25 699	-34%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	29 738	26 603	-11%	27 460	-8%	27 374	-8%	27 478	-8%	13 234	-55%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	25 345	22 676	-11%	23 406	-8%	23 332	-8%	23 426	-8%	11 298	-55%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	37%	33%	-11%	34%	-8%	34%	-8%	38%	1%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Italy	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	65 794	65 794	0%	65 794	0%	65 794	0%	66 474	1%	65 794	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	6 767	4 266	-37%	6 080	-10%	5 254	-22%	6 331	-6%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	6 513	4 012	-38%	5 838	-10%	5 012	-23%	3 835	-41%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	253	254	0%	242	-4%	241	-5%	268	6%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 896	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	316	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	16	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	7 242	4 742	-35%	6 556	-9%	5 729	-21%	6 806	-6%	951	-87%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	217	-	366	-	296	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	31 357	31 357	0%	31 357	0%	31 357	0%	32 258	3%	31 476	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	508	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	14 320	13 875	-3%	14 228	-1%	14 067	-2%	14 277	0%	13 078	-9%
External factor costs - €/farm	7 590	7 418	-2%	7 550	-1%	7 489	-1%	7 572	0%	7 140	-6%
Own capital - €/farm	6 869	6 596	-4%	6 817	-1%	6 716	-2%	6 844	0%	6 078	-12%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	41 678	39 177	-6%	40 992	-2%	40 165	-4%	41 022	-2%	35 268	-15%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	35 561	33 427	-6%	34 975	-2%	34 270	-4%	35 001	-2%	30 092	-15%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	27 359	25 303	-8%	26 764	-2%	26 099	-5%	26 744	-2%	22 190	-19%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	31 107	28 796	-7%	30 433	-2%	29 688	-5%	30 411	-2%	25 310	-19%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	16%	11%	-33%	15%	-9%	13%	-19%	15%	-5%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3



Cyprus	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	34 180	34 180	0%	34 180	0%	34 180	0%	34 365	1%	34 180	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	2 677	1 849	-31%	2 445	-9%	2 114	-21%	2 527	-6%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	2 677	1 849	-31%	2 445	-9%	2 114	-21%	1 626	-39%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	753	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	126	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	22	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	3 023	2 195	-27%	2 791	-8%	2 460	-19%	2 873	-5%	692	-77%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	67	-	103	-	82	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	25 062	25 062	0%	25 062	0%	25 062	0%	25 766	3%	25 107	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	374	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	6 532	6 369	-3%	6 487	-1%	6 421	-2%	6 503	0%	6 006	-8%
External factor costs - €/farm	4 209	4 104	-2%	4 180	-1%	4 138	-2%	4 194	0%	3 874	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	2 357	2 298	-3%	2 341	-1%	2 317	-2%	2 343	-1%	2 167	-8%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	12 141	11 313	-7%	11 909	-2%	11 578	-5%	11 472	-6%	9 765	-20%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	15 251	14 212	-7%	14 960	-2%	14 544	-5%	14 411	-6%	12 267	-20%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	5 608	4 945	-12%	5 423	-3%	5 157	-8%	4 969	-11%	3 759	-33%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	10 107	8 974	-11%	9 790	-3%	9 336	-8%	9 029	-11%	6 944	-31%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	22%	16%	-26%	21%	-7%	18%	-17%	22%	0%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Latvia	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	47 463	47 463	0%	47 463	0%	47 463	0%	48 037	1%	47 463	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	5 797	15 123	161%	12 173	110%	13 650	135%	8 684	50%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	5 797	15 123	161%	12 173	110%	13 650	135%	5 623	-3%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 599	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	434	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	28	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	9 933	19 259	94%	16 308	64%	17 786	79%	12 820	29%	8 272	-17%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 214	-	897	-	1 054	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	37 503	37 503	0%	37 503	0%	37 503	0%	38 238	2%	38 040	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	427	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	5 838	7 703	32%	7 113	22%	7 409	27%	6 416	10%	4 737	-19%
External factor costs - €/farm	5 333	6 162	16%	5 898	11%	6 030	13%	5 600	5%	4 874	-9%
Own capital - €/farm	2 628	3 664	39%	3 338	27%	3 502	33%	2 939	12%	1 986	-24%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	19 893	29 219	47%	26 268	32%	27 746	39%	22 619	14%	17 694	-11%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	12 912	18 966	47%	17 051	32%	18 010	39%	14 682	14%	11 485	-11%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	14 054	21 515	53%	19 155	36%	20 337	45%	16 203	15%	12 956	-8%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	12 972	19 116	47%	17 172	32%	18 146	40%	14 769	14%	12 204	-6%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	29%	52%	78%	46%	59%	49%	69%	38%	32%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Lithuania	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	40 492	40 492	0%	40 492	0%	40 492	0%	41 271	2%	40 492	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	7 400	12 770	73%	10 280	39%	11 526	56%	8 968	21%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	7 400	12 770	73%	10 280	39%	11 526	56%	5 827	-21%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 691	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	449	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	9 890	15 259	54%	12 769	29%	14 016	42%	11 457	16%	4 979	-50%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	951	-	697	-	822	-	3	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	26 263	26 263	0%	26 263	0%	26 263	0%	27 116	3%	26 586	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	638	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	4 862	5 934	22%	5 437	12%	5 685	17%	5 175	6%	3 424	-30%
External factor costs - €/farm	4 152	4 786	15%	4 489	8%	4 638	12%	4 343	5%	3 303	-20%
Own capital - €/farm	2 331	2 768	19%	2 568	10%	2 669	14%	2 453	5%	1 742	-25%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	24 119	29 488	22%	26 998	12%	28 245	17%	25 613	6%	18 884	-22%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	18 162	22 205	22%	20 330	12%	21 268	17%	19 287	6%	14 220	-22%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	19 256	23 554	22%	21 561	12%	22 559	17%	20 438	6%	15 460	-20%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	17 636	21 493	22%	19 721	12%	20 608	17%	18 736	6%	14 430	-18%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	31%	43%	41%	38%	24%	41%	33%	35%	14%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Luxembourg	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	171 924	171 924	0%	171 924	0%	171 924	0%	173 576	1%	171 924	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	22 021	19 722	-10%	20 443	-7%	20 165	-8%	22 118	0%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	22 021	19 722	-10%	20 443	-7%	20 165	-8%	14 348	-35%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6 627	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 105	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	38	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	40 301	38 002	-6%	38 723	-4%	38 445	-5%	40 398	0%	36 561	-9%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 680	-	1 759	-	1 728	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	142 296	142 296	0%	142 296	0%	142 296	0%	147 894	4%	146 866	3%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4 558	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	36 901	36 439	-1%	36 580	-1%	36 525	-1%	36 906	0%	32 612	-12%
External factor costs - €/farm	26 715	26 482	-1%	26 555	-1%	26 527	-1%	26 730	0%	24 488	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	16 037	15 808	-1%	15 876	-1%	15 850	-1%	16 027	0%	13 974	-13%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	69 930	67 631	-3%	68 352	-2%	68 074	-3%	66 082	-6%	61 619	-12%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	50 620	48 956	-3%	49 478	-2%	49 277	-3%	47 835	-6%	44 605	-12%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	33 029	31 192	-6%	31 772	-4%	31 548	-4%	29 176	-12%	29 007	-12%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	28 179	26 612	-6%	27 107	-4%	26 916	-4%	24 892	-12%	24 748	-12%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	31%	29%	-7%	30%	-5%	30%	-6%	33%	6%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Hungary	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	85 511	85 511	0%	85 511	0%	85 511	0%	86 442	1%	85 511	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	14 041	13 209	-6%	12 750	-9%	12 750	-9%	13 769	-2%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	14 041	13 209	-6%	12 750	-9%	12 750	-9%	8 904	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4 170	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	681	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	15	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	16 439	15 606	-5%	15 147	-8%	15 148	-8%	16 166	-2%	4 795	-71%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 214	-	1 162	-	1 162	-	116	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	67 085	67 085	0%	67 085	0%	67 085	0%	68 915	3%	67 397	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 415	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	19 355	19 189	-1%	19 098	-1%	19 098	-1%	19 301	0%	16 601	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	15 987	15 877	-1%	15 816	-1%	15 816	-1%	15 969	0%	14 173	-11%
Own capital - €/farm	3 976	3 920	-1%	3 890	-2%	3 890	-2%	3 940	-1%	3 036	-24%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	34 865	34 032	-2%	33 574	-4%	33 574	-4%	33 694	-3%	22 909	-34%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	27 898	27 232	-2%	26 865	-4%	26 865	-4%	26 962	-3%	18 332	-34%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	15 509	14 843	-4%	14 476	-7%	14 476	-7%	14 393	-7%	6 308	-59%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	28 744	27 917	-3%	27 463	-4%	27 463	-4%	26 992	-6%	16 841	-41%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	40%	39%	-4%	38%	-6%	38%	-6%	41%	1%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Malta	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	74 215	74 215	0%	74 215	0%	74 215	0%	74 366	0%	74 215	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	2 341	896	-62%	2 383	2%	1 574	-33%	2 266	-3%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	2 341	896	-62%	2 383	2%	1 574	-33%	1 473	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	680	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	113	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	5 855	4 410	-25%	5 897	1%	5 088	-13%	5 780	-1%	7 028	20%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1	-	23	-	6	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	40 735	40 735	0%	40 735	0%	40 735	0%	42 107	3%	41 192	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	508	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	10 321	10 219	-1%	10 488	2%	10 340	0%	10 466	1%	10 068	-2%
External factor costs - €/farm	4 555	4 498	-1%	4 712	3%	4 595	1%	4 695	3%	4 382	-4%
Own capital - €/farm	5 778	5 732	-1%	5 788	0%	5 758	0%	5 784	0%	5 698	-1%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	39 335	37 890	-4%	39 376	0%	38 568	-2%	38 039	-3%	40 051	2%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	31 180	30 034	-4%	31 213	0%	30 572	-2%	30 153	-3%	31 747	2%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	29 014	27 671	-5%	28 888	0%	28 227	-3%	27 573	-5%	29 982	3%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	25 112	23 934	-5%	25 074	0%	24 455	-3%	23 946	-5%	26 080	4%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	6%	2%	-60%	6%	2%	4%	-31%	6%	0%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Netherlands	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	457 830	457 830	0%	457 830	0%	457 830	0%	458 389	0%	457 830	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	14 474	7 946	-45%	12 795	-12%	11 237	-22%	13 348	-8%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	14 474	7 946	-45%	12 795	-12%	11 237	-22%	9 307	-36%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 994	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	47	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	16 070	9 542	-41%	14 391	-10%	12 833	-20%	14 944	-7%	3 192	-80%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	476	-	981	-	815	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	316 171	316 171	0%	316 171	0%	316 171	0%	323 475	2%	316 570	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 805	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	107 237	106 485	-1%	107 198	0%	106 967	0%	107 280	0%	105 342	-2%
External factor costs - €/farm	87 603	87 199	0%	87 590	0%	87 464	0%	87 636	0%	86 565	-1%
Own capital - €/farm	18 446	18 097	-2%	18 419	0%	18 314	-1%	18 454	0%	17 588	-5%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	157 728	151 200	-4%	156 049	-1%	154 491	-2%	149 857	-5%	144 451	-8%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	68 346	65 517	-4%	67 618	-1%	66 943	-2%	64 935	-5%	62 592	-8%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	50 491	44 714	-11%	48 851	-3%	47 523	-6%	42 577	-16%	39 108	-23%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	41 966	37 177	-11%	40 594	-3%	39 498	-6%	35 410	-16%	32 490	-23%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	9%	5%	-43%	8%	-11%	7%	-21%	9%	-3%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Austria	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	81 677	81 677	0%	81 677	0%	81 677	0%	82 237	1%	81 677	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	8 793	8 493	-3%	8 281	-6%	8 280	-6%	8 713	-1%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	8 156	7 903	-3%	7 690	-6%	7 691	-6%	4 989	-39%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	637	590	-7%	590	-7%	590	-7%	653	3%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 607	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	435	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	28	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	18 450	18 150	-2%	17 937	-3%	17 937	-3%	18 369	0%	19 313	5%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	453	-	432	-	432	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	56 990	56 990	0%	56 990	0%	56 990	0%	58 538	3%	59 404	4%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 125	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	23 019	22 961	0%	22 919	0%	22 919	0%	23 004	0%	21 296	-7%
External factor costs - €/farm	6 746	6 670	-1%	6 658	-1%	6 657	-1%	6 682	-1%	6 169	-9%
Own capital - €/farm	14 123	14 140	0%	14 111	0%	14 111	0%	14 172	0%	12 977	-8%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	43 136	42 836	-1%	42 624	-1%	42 623	-1%	42 068	-2%	41 586	-4%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	32 445	32 219	-1%	32 059	-1%	32 059	-1%	31 642	-2%	31 278	-4%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	20 117	19 876	-1%	19 705	-2%	19 705	-2%	19 065	-5%	20 290	1%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	16 308	16 112	-1%	15 974	-2%	15 974	-2%	15 455	-5%	16 448	1%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	20%	20%	-3%	19%	-5%	19%	-5%	21%	2%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3



Poland	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	32 231	32 231	0%	32 231	0%	32 231	0%	32 588	1%	32 231	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	3 716	4 447	20%	3 572	-4%	4 013	8%	3 830	3%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	3 716	4 447	20%	3 572	-4%	4 013	8%	2 485	-33%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 148	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	191	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	4 733	5 464	15%	4 588	-3%	5 029	6%	4 847	2%	2 033	-57%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	162	-	110	-	135	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	21 960	21 960	0%	21 960	0%	21 960	0%	22 841	4%	22 093	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	687	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	4 918	5 064	3%	4 889	-1%	4 978	1%	4 941	0%	4 183	-15%
External factor costs - €/farm	1 766	1 804	2%	1 757	0%	1 781	1%	1 776	1%	1 572	-11%
Own capital - €/farm	2 899	3 006	4%	2 878	-1%	2 943	2%	2 912	0%	2 357	-19%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	15 003	15 734	5%	14 859	-1%	15 300	2%	14 595	-3%	12 172	-19%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	12 893	13 521	5%	12 769	-1%	13 148	2%	12 542	-3%	10 460	-19%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	10 085	10 670	6%	9 970	-1%	10 323	2%	9 654	-4%	7 989	-21%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	9 993	10 537	5%	9 892	-1%	10 217	2%	9 546	-4%	8 121	-19%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	25%	28%	14%	24%	-3%	26%	6%	26%	6%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Portugal	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	27 667	27 667	0%	27 667	0%	27 667	0%	27 890	1%	27 667	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	5 506	7 078	29%	5 680	3%	6 379	16%	5 891	7%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	4 606	6 288	37%	4 914	7%	5 600	22%	3 369	-27%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	900	790	-12%	766	-15%	779	-13%	442	-51%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 764	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	294	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	21	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	6 675	8 247	24%	6 849	3%	7 549	13%	7 060	6%	2 340	-65%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	496	-	374	-	435	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	18 878	18 878	0%	18 878	0%	18 878	0%	19 678	4%	19 171	2%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	569	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	5 257	5 514	5%	5 324	1%	5 418	3%	5 353	2%	4 654	-11%
External factor costs - €/farm	2 981	3 047	2%	2 970	0%	3 007	1%	2 982	0%	2 731	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	2 526	2 716	8%	2 603	3%	2 660	5%	2 620	4%	2 172	-14%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	15 465	17 037	10%	15 639	1%	16 338	6%	15 273	-1%	10 837	-30%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	11 077	12 203	10%	11 202	1%	11 703	6%	10 940	-1%	7 762	-30%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	10 208	11 523	13%	10 315	1%	10 921	7%	9 920	-3%	6 183	-39%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	8 812	9 947	13%	8 904	1%	9 427	7%	8 563	-3%	5 337	-39%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	36%	42%	17%	36%	2%	39%	10%	39%	8%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Romania	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	13 097	13 097	0%	13 097	0%	13 097	0%	13 223	1%	13 097	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	1 862	2 569	38%	2 061	11%	2 315	24%	2 017	8%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	1 862	2 569	38%	2 061	11%	2 315	24%	1 328	-29%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	602	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	48	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	39	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	1 862	2 569	38%	2 061	11%	2 315	24%	2 017	8%	0	-100%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	139	-	105	-	122	-	18	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	8 368	8 368	0%	8 368	0%	8 368	0%	8 674	4%	8 368	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	252	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	2 549	2 675	5%	2 584	1%	2 629	3%	2 574	1%	2 216	-13%
External factor costs - €/farm	1 775	1 832	3%	1 791	1%	1 811	2%	1 791	1%	1 625	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	803	872	9%	822	2%	847	6%	812	1%	620	-23%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	6 591	7 298	11%	6 790	3%	7 044	7%	6 566	0%	4 729	-28%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	4 757	5 267	11%	4 901	3%	5 084	7%	4 739	0%	3 413	-28%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	4 042	4 623	14%	4 206	4%	4 415	9%	3 992	-1%	2 513	-38%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	3 131	3 431	10%	3 215	3%	3 323	6%	3 058	-2%	2 343	-25%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	28%	35%	25%	30%	7%	33%	16%	31%	9%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Slovenia	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	27 861	27 861	0%	27 861	0%	27 861	0%	28 250	1%	27 861	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	3 755	3 053	-19%	3 512	-6%	3 339	-11%	3 612	-4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	3 531	2 830	-20%	3 303	-6%	3 130	-11%	2 118	-40%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	224	223	0%	209	-7%	209	-7%	226	1%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 082	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	180	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	6 635	5 934	-11%	6 393	-4%	6 220	-6%	6 493	-2%	5 762	-13%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	44	-	63	-	55	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	25 342	25 342	0%	25 342	0%	25 342	0%	26 879	6%	25 716	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 321	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	7 298	7 157	-2%	7 248	-1%	7 214	-1%	7 268	0%	6 573	-10%
External factor costs - €/farm	1 131	1 065	-6%	1 093	-3%	1 083	-4%	1 103	-2%	903	-20%
Own capital - €/farm	6 402	6 327	-1%	6 390	0%	6 366	-1%	6 401	0%	5 906	-8%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	9 155	8 453	-8%	8 912	-3%	8 739	-5%	7 863	-14%	7 906	-14%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	7 849	7 248	-8%	7 642	-3%	7 493	-5%	6 742	-14%	6 779	-14%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	1 857	1 296	-30%	1 664	-10%	1 525	-18%	595	-68%	1 333	-28%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	1 665	1 162	-30%	1 492	-10%	1 367	-18%	534	-68%	1 195	-28%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	41%	36%	-12%	39%	-4%	38%	-7%	46%	12%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Slovakia	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	611 683	611 683	0%	611 683	0%	611 683	0%	620 474	1%	611 683	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	119 601	138 287	16%	111 105	-7%	124 716	4%	124 326	4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	119 601	138 287	16%	111 105	-7%	124 716	4%	80 562	-33%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	37 586	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6 177	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	175 845	194 531	11%	167 349	-5%	180 960	3%	180 570	3%	112 488	-36%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	16 862	-	13 013	-	14 918	-	963	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	560 997	560 997	0%	560 997	0%	560 997	0%	575 260	3%	568 308	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	11 141	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	180 938	184 668	2%	179 241	-1%	181 958	1%	181 880	1%	158 209	-13%
External factor costs - €/farm	158 526	162 159	2%	156 924	-1%	159 546	1%	159 488	1%	136 671	-14%
Own capital - €/farm	30 901	30 998	0%	30 806	0%	30 901	0%	30 881	0%	30 027	-3%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	226 531	245 217	8%	218 035	-4%	231 646	2%	225 783	0%	155 863	-31%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	20 060	21 714	8%	19 307	-4%	20 513	2%	19 993	0%	13 802	-31%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	45 592	60 549	33%	38 794	-15%	49 688	9%	43 903	-4%	-2 347	-105%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	46 328	50 349	9%	44 424	-4%	47 387	2%	45 677	-1%	29 427	-36%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	53%	56%	7%	51%	-3%	54%	2%	55%	4%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Finland	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	88 461	88 461	0%	88 461	0%	88 461	0%	89 603	1%	88 461	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	12 220	12 849	5%	11 363	-7%	11 622	-5%	12 187	0%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	11 732	12 396	6%	10 894	-7%	11 153	-5%	7 392	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	487	453	-7%	469	-4%	469	-4%	526	8%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 656	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	609	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	32 606	33 235	2%	31 749	-3%	32 008	-2%	32 573	0%	40 772	25%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	906	-	745	-	773	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	86 394	86 394	0%	86 394	0%	86 394	0%	88 200	2%	91 490	6%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 070	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	24 031	24 151	0%	23 865	-1%	23 915	0%	24 024	0%	21 707	-10%
External factor costs - €/farm	14 386	14 431	0%	14 328	0%	14 346	0%	14 389	0%	13 548	-6%
Own capital - €/farm	10 383	10 458	1%	10 274	-1%	10 306	-1%	10 371	0%	8 896	-14%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	34 673	35 302	2%	33 816	-2%	34 075	-2%	33 976	-2%	37 743	9%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	28 483	29 000	2%	27 779	-2%	27 992	-2%	27 910	-2%	31 005	9%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	10 642	11 151	5%	9 951	-6%	10 160	-5%	9 953	-6%	16 036	51%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	10 528	11 030	5%	9 845	-6%	10 052	-5%	9 842	-7%	15 864	51%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	35%	36%	3%	34%	-5%	34%	-3%	36%	2%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

Sweden	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	175 011	175 011	0%	175 011	0%	175 011	0%	177 223	1%	175 011	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	22 688	23 663	4%	20 713	-9%	21 344	-6%	22 679	0%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	22 590	23 566	4%	20 615	-9%	21 247	-6%	14 635	-35%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	97	97	0%	98	0%	97	0%	106	9%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6 804	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 134	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	33 183	34 159	3%	31 208	-6%	31 840	-4%	33 174	0%	20 991	-37%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	2 089	-	1 763	-	1 833	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	153 107	153 107	0%	153 107	0%	153 107	0%	157 541	3%	155 731	2%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 656	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	42 840	43 044	0%	42 509	-1%	42 623	-1%	42 866	0%	38 981	-9%
External factor costs - €/farm	33 613	33 717	0%	33 405	-1%	33 472	0%	33 633	0%	31 395	-7%
Own capital - €/farm	9 227	9 327	1%	9 103	-1%	9 151	-1%	9 233	0%	7 586	-18%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	55 087	56 063	2%	53 112	-4%	53 744	-2%	52 856	-4%	40 271	-27%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	43 966	44 745	2%	42 390	-4%	42 894	-2%	42 185	-4%	32 141	-27%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	12 247	13 019	6%	10 603	-13%	11 121	-9%	9 990	-18%	1 290	-89%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	12 781	13 586	6%	11 078	-13%	11 615	-9%	10 451	-18%	1 411	-89%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	41%	42%	2%	39%	-5%	40%	-4%	43%	4%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

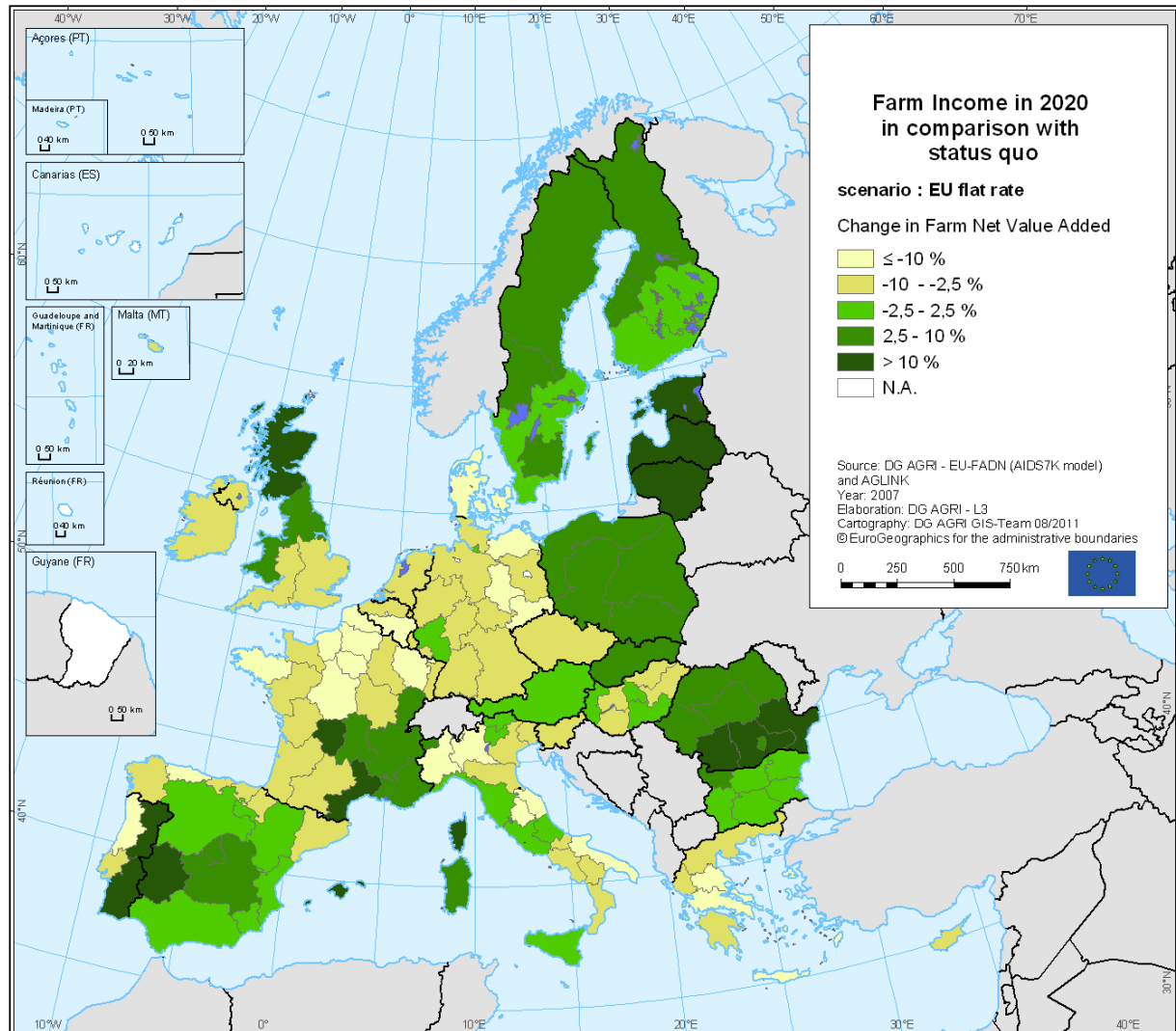
United Kingdom	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	257 345	257 345	0%	257 345	0%	257 345	0%	259 985	1%	257 345	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	37 584	39 799	6%	33 932	-10%	35 878	-5%	36 807	-2%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	37 298	39 515	6%	33 649	-10%	35 594	-5%	23 371	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	286	283	-1%	284	-1%	284	-1%	310	9%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	11 372	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 740	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	13	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	47 880	50 096	5%	44 229	-8%	46 174	-4%	47 103	-2%	20 594	-57%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	3 997	-	3 313	-	3 539	-	1 107	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	206 354	206 354	0%	206 354	0%	206 354	0%	213 715	4%	208 929	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	5 393	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	74 962	75 405	1%	74 293	-1%	74 661	0%	74 832	0%	67 977	-9%
External factor costs - €/farm	51 690	52 079	1%	51 580	0%	51 745	0%	51 773	0%	48 735	-6%
Own capital - €/farm	24 302	24 356	0%	23 741	-2%	23 945	-1%	24 088	-1%	20 270	-17%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	98 871	101 086	2%	95 220	-4%	97 165	-2%	93 373	-6%	69 010	-30%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	50 196	51 320	2%	48 342	-4%	49 329	-2%	47 405	-6%	35 036	-30%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	23 908	25 680	7%	20 927	-12%	22 503	-6%	18 541	-22%	1 033	-96%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	22 013	23 655	7%	19 279	-12%	20 731	-6%	17 082	-22%	967	-96%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	38%	39%	4%	36%	-6%	37%	-3%	39%	4%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3



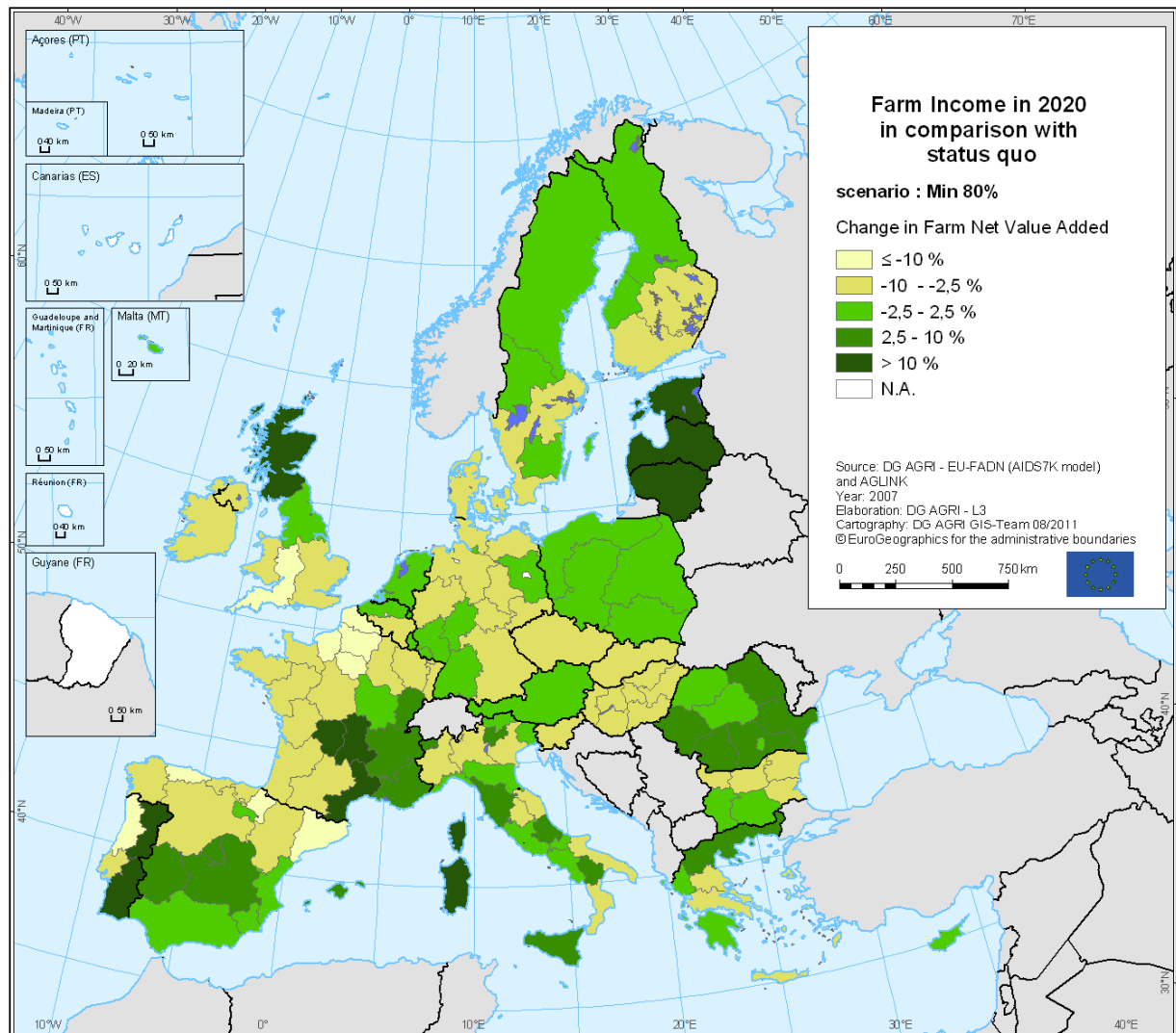
## 7.4. Maps impact for regions

**Map A.1: Impact of the EU flat rate scenario on FNVA in the FADN regions in comparison with the Status quo scenario.**



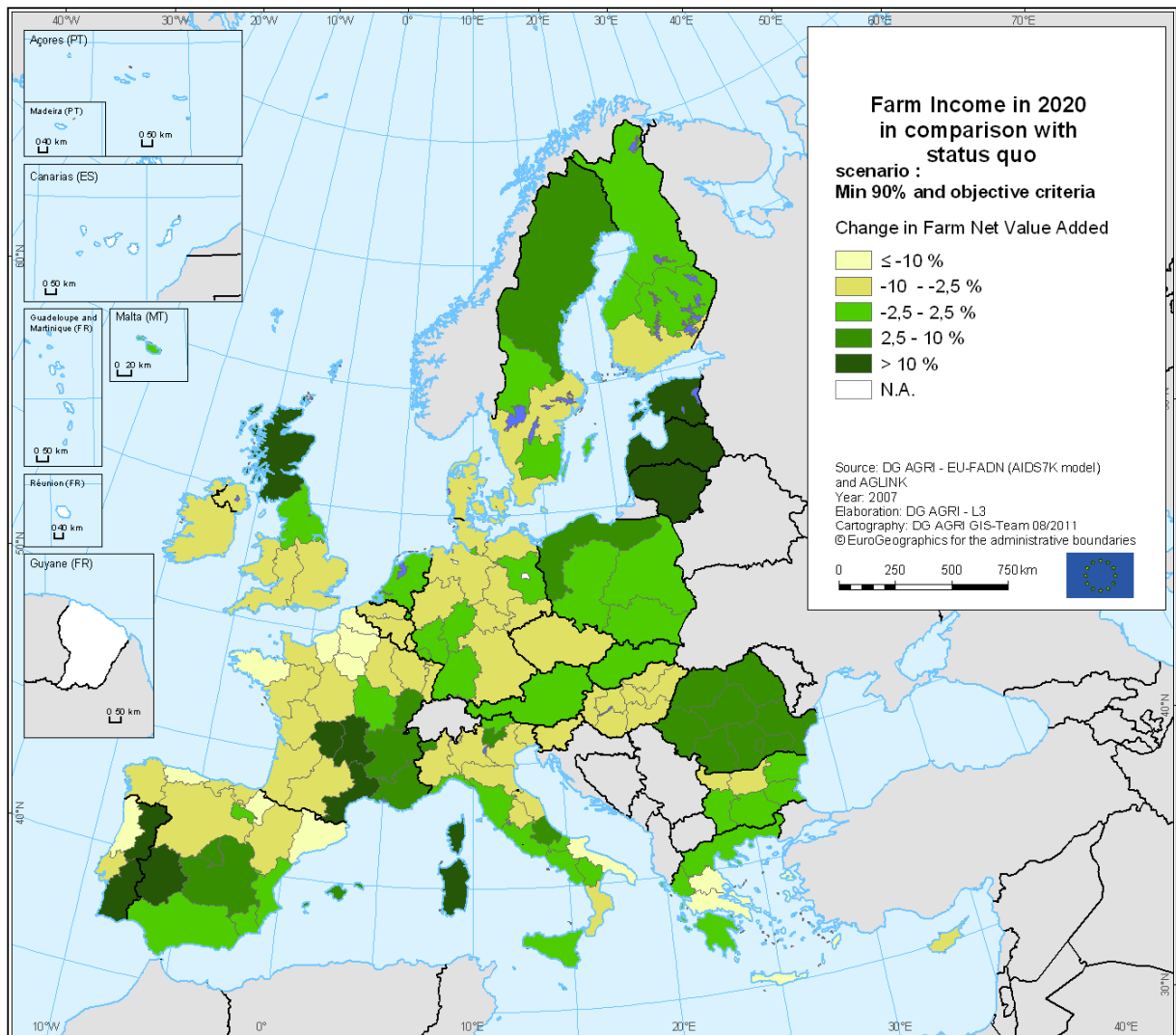
Source: DG AGRI L3

**Map A.2: Impact of the Min 80% scenario on FNVA in the FADN regions in comparison with the Status quo scenario.**



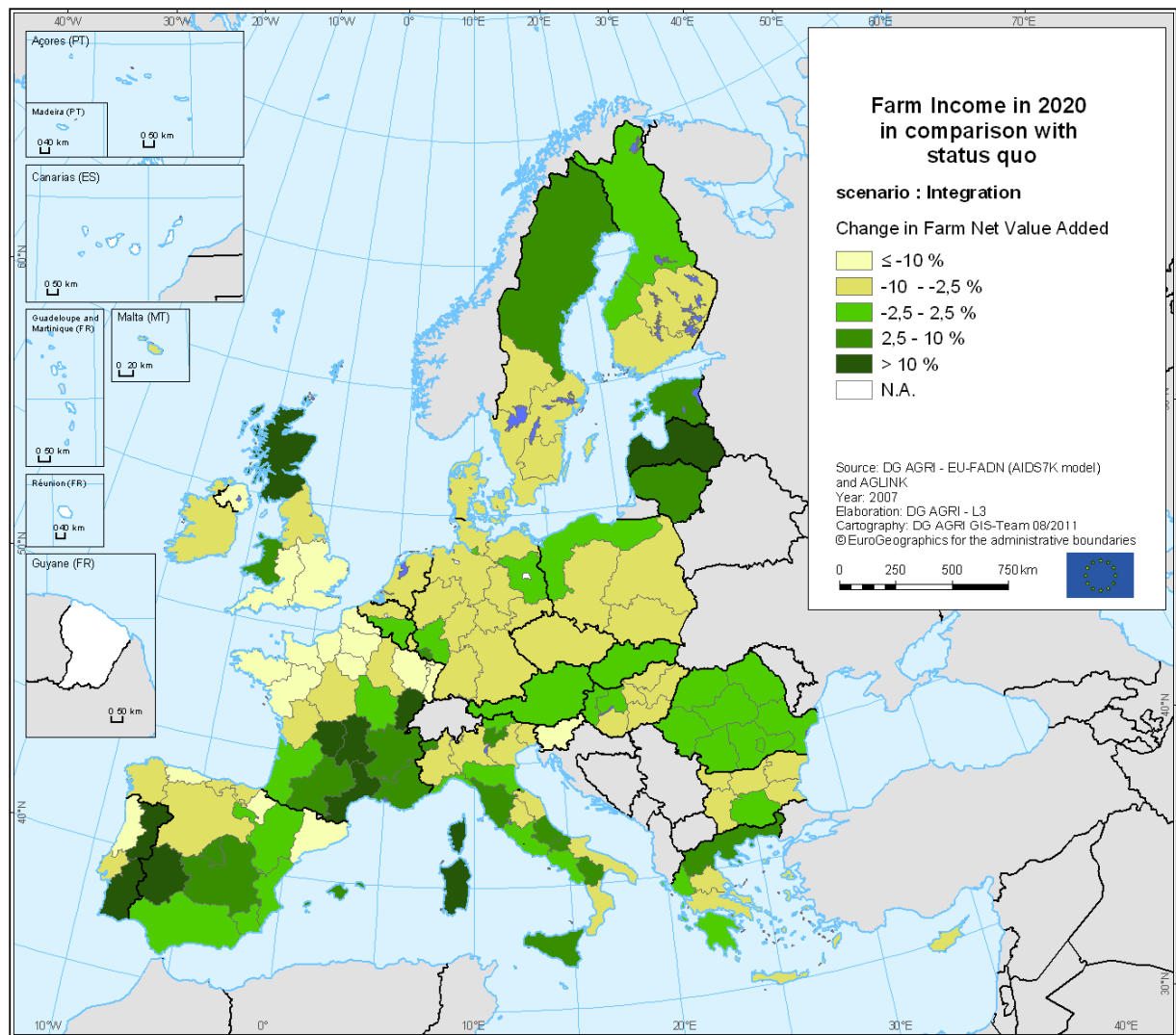
Source: DG AGRI L3

**Map A.3: Impact of the 90% and objective criteria scenario on FNVA in the FADN regions in comparison with the Status quo scenario.**



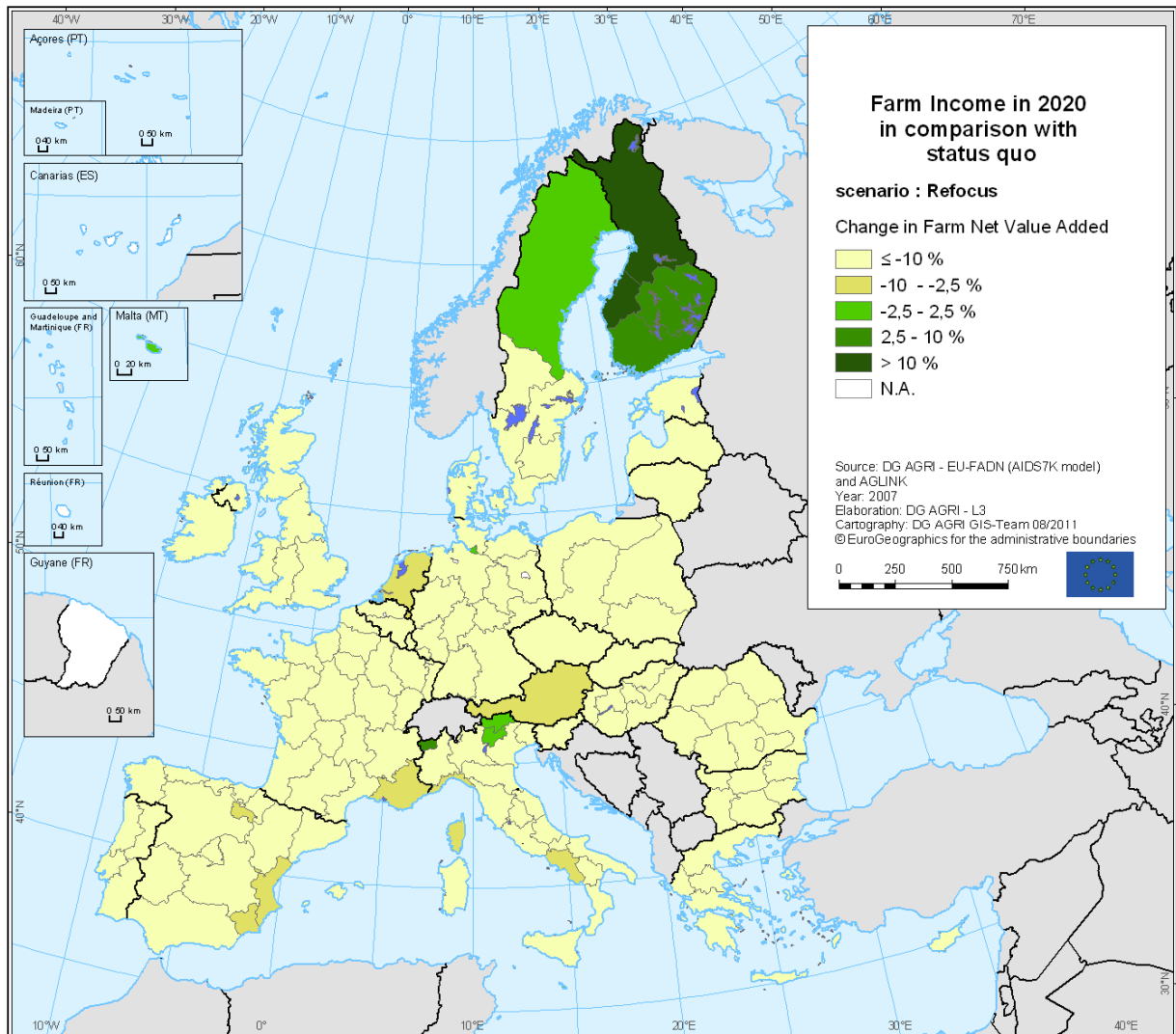
Source: DG AGRI L3

**Map A.4: Impact of the Integration scenario on FNVA in the FADN regions in comparison with the Status quo scenario.**



Source: DG AGRI L3

**Map A.5: Impact of the Refocus scenario on FNVA in the FADN regions in comparison with the Status quo scenario.**



Source: DG AGRI L3

## 7.5. Result tables according to the Less Favoured Areas status

not in less-favoured areas	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	70 140	70 140	0%	70 140	0%	70 140	0%	70 811	1%	70 140	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	8 340	6 923	-17%	6 890	-17%	6 917	-17%	7 057	-15%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	8 155	6 747	-17%	6 714	-18%	6 743	-17%	4 608	-43%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	184	177	-4%	175	-5%	175	-5%	182	-1%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 211	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	56	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	9 032	7 615	-16%	7 582	-16%	7 609	-16%	7 749	-14%	1 384	-85%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	514	-	516	-	516	-	12	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	47 258	47 258	0%	47 258	0%	47 258	0%	48 745	3%	47 411	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 045	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	16 090	15 831	-2%	15 822	-2%	15 829	-2%	15 853	-1%	14 529	-10%
External factor costs - €/farm	11 614	11 428	-2%	11 436	-2%	11 437	-2%	11 464	-1%	10 678	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	4 466	4 392	-2%	4 376	-2%	4 382	-2%	4 379	-2%	3 841	-14%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	31 914	30 497	-4%	30 463	-5%	30 491	-4%	29 816	-7%	24 113	-24%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	23 053	22 030	-4%	22 006	-5%	22 026	-4%	21 538	-7%	17 419	-24%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	15 823	14 666	-7%	14 641	-7%	14 662	-7%	13 962	-12%	9 584	-39%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	15 255	14 062	-8%	14 113	-7%	14 100	-8%	13 479	-12%	9 825	-36%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	26%	23%	-13%	23%	-13%	23%	-13%	24%	-9%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

in less-favoured not mountain areas	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	56 174	56 174	0%	56 174	0%	56 174	0%	56 850	1%	56 174	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	9 411	9 853	5%	9 400	0%	9 570	2%	10 487	11%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	8 979	9 446	5%	9 000	0%	9 170	2%	6 101	-32%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	432	407	-6%	400	-7%	400	-7%	418	-3%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 002	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	932	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	34	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	12 100	12 543	4%	12 089	0%	12 259	1%	13 177	9%	5 378	-56%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	747	-	705	-	720	-	90	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	41 030	41 030	0%	41 030	0%	41 030	0%	42 583	4%	41 616	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 149	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	12 727	12 837	1%	12 751	0%	12 783	0%	12 961	2%	10 983	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	7 306	7 333	0%	7 318	0%	7 326	0%	7 442	2%	6 436	-12%
Own capital - €/farm	5 426	5 510	2%	5 439	0%	5 463	1%	5 524	2%	4 553	-16%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	27 245	27 688	2%	27 235	0%	27 405	1%	27 444	1%	19 937	-27%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	22 972	23 345	2%	22 963	0%	23 106	1%	23 139	1%	16 810	-27%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	14 518	14 851	2%	14 483	0%	14 621	1%	14 483	0%	8 954	-38%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	15 126	15 475	2%	15 117	0%	15 246	1%	15 116	0%	9 837	-35%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	35%	36%	3%	35%	0%	35%	1%	38%	11%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

in less-favoured mountain areas	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	44 871	44 871	0%	44 871	0%	44 871	0%	45 270	1%	44 871	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	6 147	6 830	11%	7 507	22%	7 165	17%	8 278	35%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	5 605	6 314	13%	7 005	25%	6 662	19%	4 660	-17%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	542	517	-5%	502	-7%	502	-7%	550	2%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 352	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	695	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	21	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	9 299	9 983	7%	10 659	15%	10 317	11%	11 430	23%	6 305	-32%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	451	-	507	-	477	-	52	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	28 426	28 426	0%	28 426	0%	28 426	0%	29 300	3%	29 168	3%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	576	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	10 130	10 257	1%	10 382	2%	10 319	2%	10 534	4%	9 026	-11%
External factor costs - €/farm	4 959	5 070	2%	5 112	3%	5 092	3%	5 199	5%	4 509	-9%
Own capital - €/farm	5 256	5 273	0%	5 356	2%	5 313	1%	5 421	3%	4 603	-12%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	25 744	26 428	3%	27 104	5%	26 762	4%	27 400	6%	22 008	-15%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	21 748	22 325	3%	22 897	5%	22 608	4%	23 146	6%	18 592	-15%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	15 615	16 171	4%	16 723	7%	16 444	5%	16 866	8%	12 982	-17%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	15 565	16 094	3%	16 686	7%	16 389	5%	16 814	8%	12 987	-17%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	24%	26%	8%	28%	16%	27%	12%	30%	27%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3



## 7.6. Result tables according to the Economic Size

(1) 0 - <4 ESU	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	9 569	9 569	0%	9 569	0%	9 569	0%	9 669	1%	9 569	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	1 263	1 646	30%	1 381	9%	1 509	20%	1 359	8%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	1 249	1 633	31%	1 368	10%	1 497	20%	845	-32%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	14	13	-4%	13	-8%	13	-8%	12	-17%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	389	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	50	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	62	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	1 614	1 998	24%	1 732	7%	1 861	15%	1 710	6%	703	-56%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	14	-	10	-	12	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	6 164	6 164	0%	6 164	0%	6 164	0%	6 428	4%	6 219	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	219	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	1 718	1 797	5%	1 744	2%	1 770	3%	1 740	1%	1 475	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	681	695	2%	685	1%	690	1%	684	0%	634	-7%
Own capital - €/farm	1 007	1 072	6%	1 029	2%	1 050	4%	1 026	2%	811	-20%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	5 019	5 402	8%	5 137	2%	5 265	5%	4 951	-1%	4 052	-19%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	4 631	4 985	8%	4 740	2%	4 859	5%	4 569	-1%	3 739	-19%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	3 301	3 606	9%	3 393	3%	3 496	6%	3 211	-3%	2 578	-22%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	3 505	3 809	9%	3 597	3%	3 700	6%	3 419	-2%	2 785	-21%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	25%	30%	21%	27%	7%	29%	14%	27%	9%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(2) 4 - <8 ESU	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	17 223	17 223	0%	17 223	0%	17 223	0%	17 403	1%	17 223	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	2 700	2 578	-4%	2 565	-5%	2 558	-5%	2 602	-4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	2 586	2 466	-5%	2 457	-5%	2 449	-5%	1 561	-40%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	114	113	-1%	108	-5%	108	-5%	110	-4%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	753	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	128	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	50	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	3 212	3 091	-4%	3 078	-4%	3 070	-4%	3 114	-3%	1 024	-68%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	47	-	42	-	43	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	9 690	9 690	0%	9 690	0%	9 690	0%	10 079	4%	9 785	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	318	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	3 477	3 467	0%	3 465	0%	3 463	0%	3 472	0%	2 976	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	1 192	1 195	0%	1 195	0%	1 194	0%	1 195	0%	1 093	-8%
Own capital - €/farm	2 270	2 258	-1%	2 256	-1%	2 255	-1%	2 262	0%	1 869	-18%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	10 746	10 624	-1%	10 612	-1%	10 604	-1%	10 439	-3%	8 462	-21%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	11 380	11 251	-1%	11 237	-1%	11 229	-1%	11 055	-3%	8 961	-21%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	7 270	7 158	-2%	7 147	-2%	7 141	-2%	6 968	-4%	5 486	-25%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	8 550	8 412	-2%	8 404	-2%	8 395	-2%	8 195	-4%	6 459	-24%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	25%	24%	-3%	24%	-4%	24%	-4%	25%	-1%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(3) 8 - <16 ESU	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	30 518	30 518	0%	30 518	0%	30 518	0%	30 891	1%	30 518	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	4 980	5 258	6%	5 197	4%	5 192	4%	5 364	8%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	4 722	5 006	6%	4 954	5%	4 948	5%	3 229	-32%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	258	252	-2%	243	-6%	243	-6%	254	-1%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 574	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	270	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	37	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	6 347	6 625	4%	6 564	3%	6 559	3%	6 731	6%	2 734	-57%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	234	-	224	-	224	-	47	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	19 659	19 659	0%	19 659	0%	19 659	0%	20 381	4%	19 961	2%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	566	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	6 681	6 726	1%	6 705	0%	6 708	0%	6 739	1%	5 764	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	2 611	2 639	1%	2 629	1%	2 632	1%	2 640	1%	2 348	-10%
Own capital - €/farm	4 049	4 066	0%	4 054	0%	4 055	0%	4 077	1%	3 394	-16%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	17 207	17 484	2%	17 423	1%	17 418	1%	17 242	0%	13 291	-23%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	15 882	16 138	2%	16 082	1%	16 077	1%	15 914	0%	12 268	-23%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	10 526	10 758	2%	10 718	2%	10 710	2%	10 503	0%	7 527	-28%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	11 398	11 608	2%	11 595	2%	11 571	2%	11 358	0%	8 262	-28%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	29%	30%	4%	30%	3%	30%	3%	31%	7%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(4) 16 - <40 ESU	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	62 484	62 484	0%	62 484	0%	62 484	0%	63 198	1%	62 484	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	10 034	10 136	1%	10 147	1%	10 107	1%	10 948	9%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	9 437	9 569	1%	9 589	2%	9 549	1%	6 496	-31%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	596	567	-5%	558	-6%	558	-6%	609	2%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 191	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	622	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	30	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	12 948	13 050	1%	13 061	1%	13 021	1%	13 862	7%	5 828	-55%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	686	-	678	-	677	-	34	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	43 958	43 958	0%	43 958	0%	43 958	0%	45 434	3%	44 652	2%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 109	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	14 221	14 267	0%	14 269	0%	14 261	0%	14 424	1%	12 382	-13%
External factor costs - €/farm	6 969	7 017	1%	7 031	1%	7 025	1%	7 108	2%	6 184	-11%
Own capital - €/farm	7 222	7 220	0%	7 208	0%	7 206	0%	7 286	1%	6 168	-15%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	31 473	31 576	0%	31 587	0%	31 547	0%	31 626	0%	23 660	-25%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	25 134	25 216	0%	25 225	0%	25 193	0%	25 256	0%	18 894	-25%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	17 253	17 309	0%	17 318	0%	17 286	0%	17 202	0%	11 278	-35%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	16 731	16 749	0%	16 790	0%	16 744	0%	16 684	0%	11 054	-34%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	32%	32%	1%	32%	1%	32%	0%	35%	9%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(5) 40 - <100 ESU	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	150 299	150 299	0%	150 299	0%	150 299	0%	151 845	1%	150 299	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	20 587	18 635	-9%	18 895	-8%	18 791	-9%	20 537	0%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	19 687	17 792	-10%	18 061	-8%	17 957	-9%	12 441	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	900	843	-6%	834	-7%	834	-7%	884	-2%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6 150	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 041	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	21	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	24 815	22 863	-8%	23 123	-7%	23 019	-7%	24 765	0%	8 456	-66%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 586	-	1 607	-	1 598	-	130	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	107 233	107 233	0%	107 233	0%	107 233	0%	110 726	3%	108 247	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 434	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	32 761	32 416	-1%	32 469	-1%	32 447	-1%	32 787	0%	28 932	-12%
External factor costs - €/farm	21 120	20 898	-1%	20 949	-1%	20 938	-1%	21 150	0%	18 806	-11%
Own capital - €/farm	11 658	11 534	-1%	11 537	-1%	11 526	-1%	11 653	0%	10 142	-13%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	67 881	65 928	-3%	66 188	-2%	66 084	-3%	65 883	-3%	50 507	-26%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	40 668	39 498	-3%	39 654	-2%	39 592	-3%	39 472	-3%	30 259	-26%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	35 119	33 512	-5%	33 719	-4%	33 636	-4%	33 096	-6%	21 575	-39%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	29 016	27 558	-5%	27 826	-4%	27 715	-4%	27 302	-6%	18 026	-38%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	30%	28%	-7%	29%	-6%	28%	-6%	31%	3%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(6) >= 100 ESU	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	531 365	531 365	0%	531 365	0%	531 365	0%	535 524	1%	531 365	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	52 986	42 991	-19%	44 047	-17%	43 702	-18%	47 839	-10%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	52 046	42 113	-19%	43 173	-17%	42 831	-18%	30 564	-41%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	939	878	-7%	874	-7%	871	-7%	895	-5%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	14 741	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 611	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	27	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	58 866	48 872	-17%	49 928	-15%	49 583	-16%	53 719	-9%	11 762	-80%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	4 506	-	4 591	-	4 565	-	277	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	367 569	367 569	0%	367 569	0%	367 569	0%	378 511	3%	368 853	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	6 961	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	129 814	128 052	-1%	128 216	-1%	128 164	-1%	128 932	-1%	120 095	-7%
External factor costs - €/farm	107 615	106 267	-1%	106 391	-1%	106 367	-1%	106 944	-1%	100 325	-7%
Own capital - €/farm	22 439	22 025	-2%	22 064	-2%	22 036	-2%	22 227	-1%	20 010	-11%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	222 662	212 668	-4%	213 723	-4%	213 379	-4%	210 732	-5%	174 273	-22%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	55 258	52 777	-4%	53 039	-4%	52 954	-4%	52 297	-5%	43 249	-22%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	92 848	84 616	-9%	85 508	-8%	85 215	-8%	81 801	-12%	54 178	-42%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	63 990	58 082	-9%	59 115	-8%	58 720	-8%	56 659	-11%	42 316	-34%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	24%	20%	-15%	21%	-13%	20%	-14%	23%	-5%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

## 7.7. Result tables according to the Type of Farming

(1) Fieldcrops	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	57 563	57 563	0%	57 563	0%	57 563	0%	58 511	2%	57 563	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	11 865	10 273	-13%	10 162	-14%	10 196	-14%	10 722	-10%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	11 616	10 025	-14%	9 918	-15%	9 951	-14%	6 816	-41%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	249	248	0%	244	-2%	244	-2%	260	4%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	3 295	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	332	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	20	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	13 241	11 648	-12%	11 538	-13%	11 571	-13%	12 098	-9%	2 751	-79%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	816	-	803	-	806	-	30	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	40 161	40 161	0%	40 161	0%	40 161	0%	41 569	4%	40 462	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 242	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	15 918	15 624	-2%	15 604	-2%	15 609	-2%	15 711	-1%	13 689	-14%
External factor costs - €/farm	10 801	10 594	-2%	10 592	-2%	10 595	-2%	10 666	-1%	9 472	-12%
Own capital - €/farm	5 153	5 067	-2%	5 049	-2%	5 051	-2%	5 081	-1%	4 254	-17%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	30 642	29 050	-5%	28 940	-6%	28 973	-5%	29 040	-5%	19 851	-35%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	25 162	23 854	-5%	23 763	-6%	23 791	-5%	23 845	-5%	16 301	-35%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	14 725	13 426	-9%	13 336	-9%	13 363	-9%	13 329	-9%	6 162	-58%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	15 789	14 200	-10%	14 255	-10%	14 215	-10%	14 234	-10%	7 441	-53%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	39%	35%	-9%	35%	-9%	35%	-9%	37%	-5%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(2) Horticulture	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	186 202	186 202	0%	186 202	0%	186 202	0%	186 278	0%	186 202	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	1 177	1 293	10%	1 361	16%	1 329	13%	1 509	28%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	1 107	1 222	10%	1 290	17%	1 258	14%	789	-29%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	70	71	1%	71	1%	71	1%	77	10%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	378	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	31	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	234	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	1 416	1 532	8%	1 600	13%	1 568	11%	1 748	23%	477	-66%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	52	-	56	-	54	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	97 907	97 907	0%	97 907	0%	97 907	0%	98 676	1%	97 958	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	153	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	38 719	38 739	0%	38 749	0%	38 744	0%	38 776	0%	38 494	-1%
External factor costs - €/farm	33 701	33 718	0%	33 728	0%	33 724	0%	33 734	0%	33 628	0%
Own capital - €/farm	4 965	4 966	0%	4 967	0%	4 966	0%	4 988	0%	4 812	-3%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	89 711	89 827	0%	89 895	0%	89 863	0%	89 350	0%	88 722	-1%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	36 197	36 244	0%	36 271	0%	36 258	0%	36 051	0%	35 797	-1%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	50 992	51 089	0%	51 146	0%	51 119	0%	50 574	-1%	50 228	-1%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	45 604	45 694	0%	45 747	0%	45 723	0%	45 232	-1%	44 964	-1%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	1%	1%	10%	2%	15%	1%	13%	2%	29%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3



(3) Wine	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	89 602	89 602	0%	89 602	0%	89 602	0%	89 675	0%	89 602	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	2 181	3 619	66%	3 850	77%	3 730	71%	3 991	83%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	2 134	3 573	67%	3 805	78%	3 686	73%	2 460	15%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	47	46	-2%	44	-6%	44	-6%	48	2%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 247	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	158	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	77	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	2 765	4 204	52%	4 434	60%	4 315	56%	4 575	65%	1 170	-58%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	133	-	149	-	141	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	40 997	40 997	0%	40 997	0%	40 997	0%	41 203	1%	41 132	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	254	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	23 932	24 210	1%	24 259	1%	24 234	1%	24 286	1%	23 518	-2%
External factor costs - €/farm	16 949	17 065	1%	17 083	1%	17 077	1%	17 093	1%	16 824	-1%
Own capital - €/farm	7 270	7 433	2%	7 464	3%	7 445	2%	7 481	3%	6 982	-4%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	51 370	52 809	3%	53 039	3%	52 920	3%	53 047	3%	49 640	-3%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	33 811	34 758	3%	34 910	3%	34 832	3%	34 915	3%	32 673	-3%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	27 438	28 598	4%	28 780	5%	28 686	5%	28 761	5%	26 122	-5%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	30 023	31 269	4%	31 483	5%	31 374	4%	31 451	5%	28 649	-5%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	4%	7%	61%	7%	71%	7%	66%	8%	77%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(4) Other permanent crops	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	34 943	34 943	0%	34 943	0%	34 943	0%	34 979	0%	34 943	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	2 530	2 177	-14%	2 345	-7%	2 238	-12%	2 417	-4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	2 481	2 128	-14%	2 298	-7%	2 191	-12%	1 452	-41%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	49	48	-1%	47	-4%	47	-3%	48	-2%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	724	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	104	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	89	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	2 807	2 454	-13%	2 622	-7%	2 515	-10%	2 694	-4%	554	-80%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	63	-	65	-	62	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	14 543	14 543	0%	14 543	0%	14 543	0%	14 726	1%	14 605	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	154	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	8 849	8 785	-1%	8 819	0%	8 797	-1%	8 833	0%	8 370	-5%
External factor costs - €/farm	5 480	5 477	0%	5 482	0%	5 479	0%	5 485	0%	5 406	-1%
Own capital - €/farm	3 317	3 257	-2%	3 285	-1%	3 267	-2%	3 297	-1%	2 912	-12%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	23 207	22 854	-2%	23 022	-1%	22 915	-1%	22 948	-1%	20 892	-10%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	21 006	20 687	-2%	20 839	-1%	20 742	-1%	20 772	-1%	18 911	-10%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	14 358	14 069	-2%	14 203	-1%	14 118	-2%	14 115	-2%	12 522	-13%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	17 318	16 963	-2%	17 127	-1%	17 024	-2%	17 020	-2%	15 108	-13%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	11%	10%	-13%	10%	-7%	10%	-10%	11%	-3%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(5) Milk	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	101 964	101 964	0%	101 964	0%	101 964	0%	102 742	1%	101 964	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	10 824	8 887	-18%	9 138	-16%	9 096	-16%	9 882	-9%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	10 713	8 782	-18%	9 035	-16%	8 994	-16%	6 220	-42%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	111	105	-6%	103	-7%	103	-8%	108	-3%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 961	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	560	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	34	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	14 070	12 133	-14%	12 384	-12%	12 342	-12%	13 128	-7%	6 492	-54%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	614	-	653	-	642	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	73 758	73 758	0%	73 758	0%	73 758	0%	76 759	4%	74 518	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 117	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	20 148	19 841	-2%	19 870	-1%	19 869	-1%	20 010	-1%	18 189	-10%
External factor costs - €/farm	12 654	12 454	-2%	12 498	-1%	12 489	-1%	12 593	0%	11 542	-9%
Own capital - €/farm	7 244	7 136	-1%	7 121	-2%	7 130	-2%	7 166	-1%	6 397	-12%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	42 276	40 339	-5%	40 591	-4%	40 549	-4%	39 110	-7%	33 939	-20%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	29 899	28 529	-5%	28 707	-4%	28 677	-4%	27 660	-7%	24 002	-20%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	22 128	20 498	-7%	20 721	-6%	20 679	-7%	19 100	-14%	15 749	-29%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	17 756	16 398	-8%	16 607	-6%	16 558	-7%	15 341	-14%	12 777	-28%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	26%	22%	-14%	23%	-12%	22%	-12%	25%	-1%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(6) Other grazing livestock	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	53 067	53 067	0%	53 067	0%	53 067	0%	53 934	2%	53 067	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	12 094	13 617	13%	13 599	12%	13 566	12%	14 858	23%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	10 769	12 384	15%	12 387	15%	12 355	15%	8 363	-22%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	1 324	1 233	-7%	1 212	-8%	1 211	-9%	1 276	-4%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	4 188	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 001	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	30	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	16 272	17 796	9%	17 777	9%	17 744	9%	19 036	17%	8 357	-49%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	1 128	-	1 126	-	1 121	-	258	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	42 669	42 669	0%	42 669	0%	42 669	0%	44 450	4%	43 657	2%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 247	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	12 467	12 796	3%	12 784	3%	12 782	3%	13 029	5%	10 338	-17%
External factor costs - €/farm	6 410	6 587	3%	6 599	3%	6 595	3%	6 739	5%	5 339	-17%
Own capital - €/farm	6 180	6 332	2%	6 307	2%	6 310	2%	6 413	4%	5 122	-17%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	26 670	28 194	6%	28 176	6%	28 143	6%	28 520	7%	17 767	-33%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	20 688	21 870	6%	21 856	6%	21 830	6%	22 123	7%	13 782	-33%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	14 204	15 398	8%	15 392	8%	15 361	8%	15 491	9%	7 429	-48%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	12 633	13 699	8%	13 714	9%	13 677	8%	13 803	9%	6 738	-47%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	45%	48%	7%	48%	6%	48%	6%	52%	15%	0%	-100%

Source: DG AGRI L3

(7) Granivores	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	184 342	184 342	0%	184 342	0%	184 342	0%	184 985	0%	184 342	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	5 155	4 625	-10%	4 634	-10%	4 649	-10%	4 927	-4%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	5 084	4 556	-10%	4 567	-10%	4 583	-10%	3 143	-38%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	71	69	-4%	66	-7%	66	-7%	70	-2%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 492	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	175	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	47	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	6 011	5 481	-9%	5 490	-9%	5 506	-8%	5 783	-4%	1 713	-72%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	255	-	268	-	263	-	0	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	155 276	155 276	0%	155 276	0%	155 276	0%	159 451	3%	155 451	0%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	596	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	25 262	25 172	0%	25 163	0%	25 171	0%	25 216	0%	24 323	-4%
External factor costs - €/farm	18 418	18 346	0%	18 363	0%	18 358	0%	18 394	0%	17 964	-2%
Own capital - €/farm	6 573	6 555	0%	6 529	-1%	6 542	0%	6 551	0%	6 088	-7%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	35 078	34 548	-2%	34 557	-1%	34 572	-1%	31 316	-11%	30 604	-13%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	23 347	22 994	-2%	23 000	-1%	23 011	-1%	20 843	-11%	20 370	-13%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	9 816	9 375	-4%	9 393	-4%	9 401	-4%	6 100	-38%	6 281	-36%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	12 251	11 828	-3%	11 844	-3%	11 852	-3%	8 757	-29%	8 853	-28%
Share of Pillar 1 payments in FNVA	15%	13%	-9%	13%	-9%	13%	-8%	16%	7%	0%	-100%

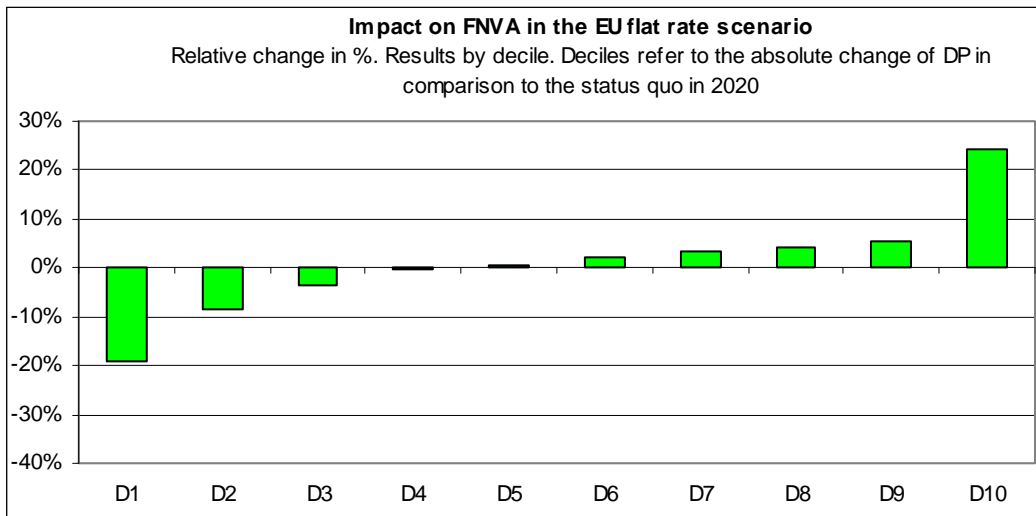
Source: DG AGRI L3

(8) Mixed	Adjustment										
	Status quo	EU flat rate		Min 80%		Min 90% and objective criteria		Integration		Refocus	
	2020	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo	2020	/status quo
<b>MARKET</b>											
Output - €/farm	52 658	52 658	0%	52 658	0%	52 658	0%	53 315	1%	52 658	0%
<b>DIRECT PAYMENTS (DP) AND SUBSIDIES</b>											
Total Pillar 1 payments - €/farm	7 740	7 255	-6%	7 047	-9%	7 170	-7%	7 581	-2%	0	-100%
Basic rate / decoupled - €/farm	7 494	7 025	-6%	6 822	-9%	6 945	-7%	4 705	-37%	0	-100%
Coupled payments - €/farm	246	230	-7%	225	-8%	225	-8%	238	-4%	0	-100%
Greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	2 262	-	0	-
Natural handicap - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	358	-	0	-
Small beneficiaries - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	18	-	0	-
Total Pillar 1 and 2 payments - €/farm	9 186	8 701	-5%	8 494	-8%	8 616	-6%	9 027	-2%	2 892	-69%
Amounts transferred to Pillar II or capped - €/farm	0	525	-	525	-	526	-	7	-	0	-
<b>COSTS</b>											
Total operating costs, depreciation and taxes	42 674	42 674	0%	42 674	0%	42 674	0%	44 383	4%	42 958	1%
Estimated costs for greening - €/farm	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	1 169	-	0	-
Total external factors, own capital and investment aids	11 061	10 985	-1%	10 941	-1%	10 967	-1%	11 044	0%	9 614	-13%
External factor costs - €/farm	7 476	7 363	-2%	7 373	-1%	7 373	-1%	7 445	0%	6 629	-11%
Own capital - €/farm	3 598	3 635	1%	3 582	0%	3 607	0%	3 611	0%	2 999	-17%
<b>INCOME</b>											
Farm Net Value Added - €/farm	19 171	18 686	-3%	18 478	-4%	18 601	-3%	17 960	-6%	12 593	-34%
Farm Net Value Added per AWU - €/AWU	14 909	14 532	-3%	14 370	-4%	14 466	-3%	13 967	-6%	9 794	-34%
Remuneration for family labour - €/farm	8 109	7 700	-5%	7 537	-7%	7 634	-6%	6 916	-15%	2 978	-63%
Remuneration for family labour - €/FWU	7 281	6 944	-5%	6 818	-6%	6 893	-5%	6 304	-13%	3 319	-54%

Source: DG AGRI L3

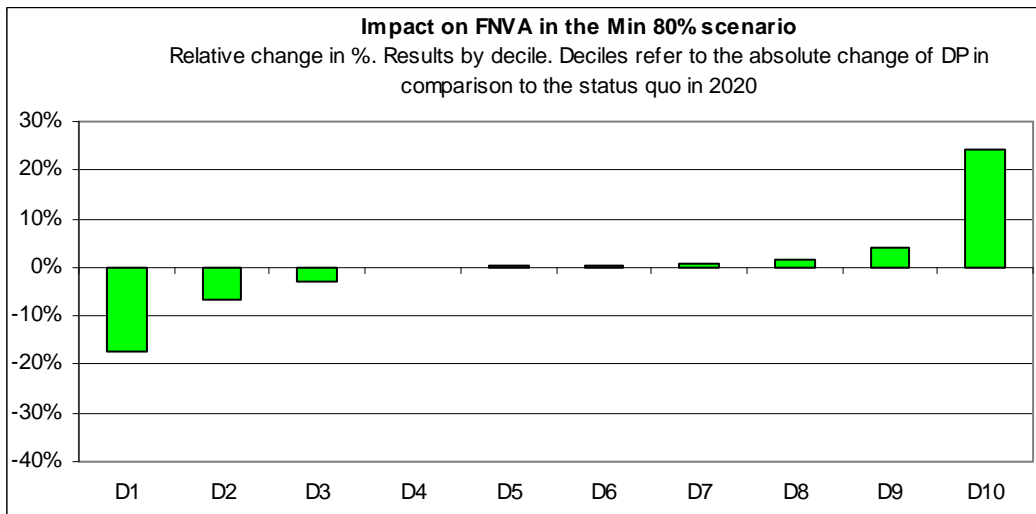
## 7.8. Graphs impact on farm income by deciles of changes of income, by scenario

**Figure A.1: Impact of the EU flat rate scenario on FNVA by decile**



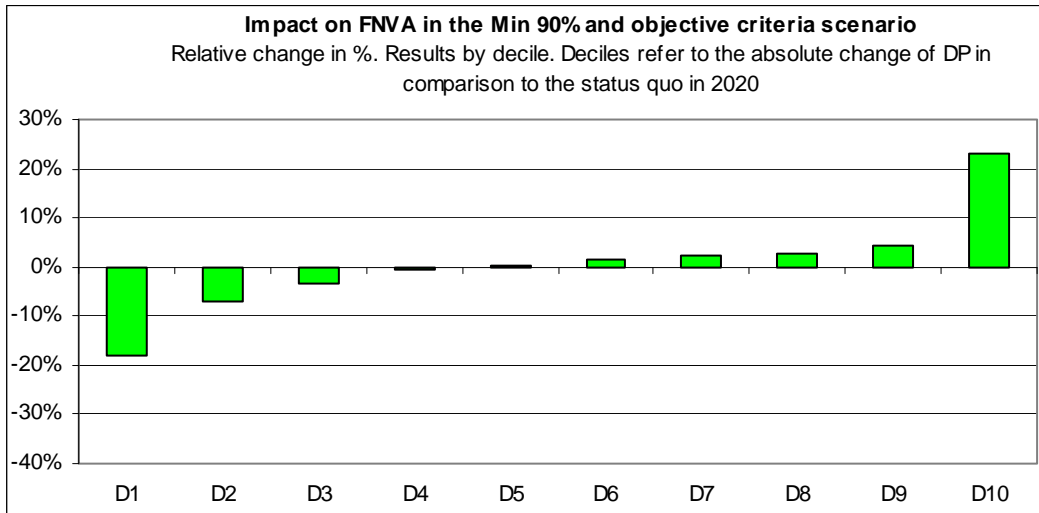
Source: DG AGRI L3

**Figure A.2: Impact of the Min 80% scenario on FNVA by decile**



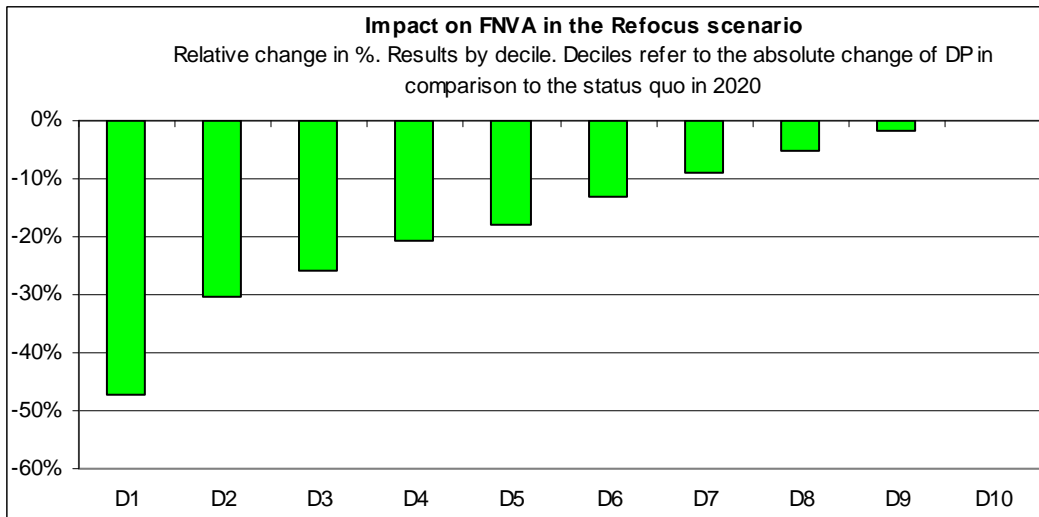
Source: DG AGRI L3

**Figure A.3: Impact of the Min 90% and objective criteria scenario on FNVA by decile**



Source: DG AGRI L3

**Figure A.4: Impact of the Refocus scenario on FNVA by decile**



Source: DG AGRI L3



## 7.9. Tables impact on farm profitability

**Table A.1: Share of profitable farms by economic size class and Type of Farm in the status quo scenario**

	Share of profitable farms by size class							Total
	0 - <4 ESU	4 - <8 ESU	8 - <16 ESU	16 - <40 ESU	40 - <100 ESU	>= 100 ESU		
Fieldcrops	39%	37%	41%	47%	56%	68%	43%	
Horticulture	45%	59%	60%	64%	70%	79%	62%	
Wine	10%	13%	34%	48%	59%	70%	37%	
Other permanent crops	20%	29%	41%	52%	65%	74%	37%	
Milk	44%	53%	56%	45%	49%	62%	49%	
Other grazing livestock	35%	28%	36%	37%	45%	63%	37%	
Granivores	23%	18%	24%	31%	40%	43%	30%	
Mixed	19%	26%	44%	46%	41%	53%	29%	
Total	31%	31%	42%	46%	52%	63%	39%	

Source: DG AGRI L3

**Table A.2: Impact on farm profitability in the EU flat rate scenario**

	Change in the share of profitable farms by size class							Total
	0 - <4 ESU	4 - <8 ESU	8 - <16 ESU	16 - <40 ESU	40 - <100 ESU	>= 100 ESU		
Fieldcrops	0.4%	-2.5%	-3.0%	-3.7%	-6.1%	-7.1%	-2.3%	
Horticulture	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	
Wine	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	
Other permanent crops	-0.2%	-2.9%	-0.3%	-0.2%	1.6%	1.7%	-1.3%	
Milk	1.0%	4.9%	3.5%	-0.4%	-4.4%	-5.8%	-0.5%	
Other grazing livestock	3.9%	2.6%	1.9%	1.8%	0.1%	-7.8%	2.0%	
Granivores	1.7%	0.0%	2.3%	2.2%	-1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	
Mixed	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	-0.2%	-3.9%	-7.1%	1.1%	
Total	1.4%	-0.9%	0.0%	-0.6%	-2.8%	-4.3%	-0.4%	

Source: DG AGRI L3

**Table A.3: Impact on farm profitability in the Min 80% scenario**

	Change in the share of profitable farms by size class							Total
	0 - <4 ESU	4 - <8 ESU	8 - <16 ESU	16 - <40 ESU	40 - <100 ESU	>= 100 ESU		
Fieldcrops	-0.3%	-1.9%	-2.4%	-3.0%	-4.9%	-6.3%	-2.1%	
Horticulture	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	
Wine	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	1.5%	3.3%	2.1%	1.6%	
Other permanent crops	0.7%	-1.9%	-0.6%	-0.3%	1.2%	2.2%	-0.8%	
Milk	0.2%	1.7%	1.4%	-0.3%	-3.3%	-4.5%	-0.8%	
Other grazing livestock	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	2.4%	1.6%	-4.2%	1.5%	
Granivores	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-1.3%	0.6%	-0.1%	
Mixed	0.4%	-0.4%	0.3%	-1.2%	-3.2%	-5.4%	-0.4%	
Total	0.2%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-1.9%	-3.3%	-0.7%	

Source: DG AGRI L3

**Table A.4: Impact on farm profitability in the Min 90% and objective criteria scenario**

	Change in the share of profitable farms by size class							Total
	0 - <4 ESU	4 - <8 ESU	8 - <16 ESU	16 - <40 ESU	40 - <100 ESU	>= 100 ESU		
Fieldcrops	0.2%	-2.5%	-2.8%	-3.5%	-5.3%	-6.5%	-2.2%	
Horticulture	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	
Wine	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%	1.2%	3.0%	2.1%	1.4%	
Other permanent crops	-0.2%	-2.3%	-0.7%	0.2%	1.3%	2.1%	-1.0%	
Milk	0.4%	3.3%	1.7%	-0.1%	-3.5%	-4.9%	-0.7%	
Other grazing livestock	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	-5.2%	1.6%	
Granivores	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	-1.3%	0.5%	0.7%	
Mixed	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	-0.6%	-3.4%	-5.7%	0.6%	
Total	0.8%	-1.1%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-2.2%	-3.6%	-0.5%	

Source: DG AGRI L3

**Table A.5: Impact on farm profitability in Integration scenario**

	Change in the share of profitable farms by size class						Total
	0 - <4 ESU	4 - <8 ESU	8 - <16 ESU	16 - <40 ESU	40 - <100 ESU	>= 100 ESU	
Fieldcrops	-0.7%	-2.8%	-3.0%	-2.1%	-4.2%	-5.8%	-2.2%
Horticulture	3.1%	-0.2%	1.1%	0.7%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.9%
Wine	0.8%	2.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.7%	2.0%	1.6%
Other permanent crops	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.3%	-0.5%	1.0%	2.3%	-0.5%
Milk	-0.1%	-2.2%	-2.0%	-1.4%	-5.5%	-9.4%	-2.7%
Other grazing livestock	0.0%	-0.1%	0.7%	4.4%	3.7%	-5.9%	1.4%
Granivores	-1.7%	-0.6%	-1.7%	-2.7%	-3.1%	-2.9%	-2.2%
Mixed	-0.5%	-1.7%	-2.6%	-1.9%	-4.7%	-8.1%	-1.7%
Total	-0.4%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-0.2%	-2.3%	-4.9%	-1.2%

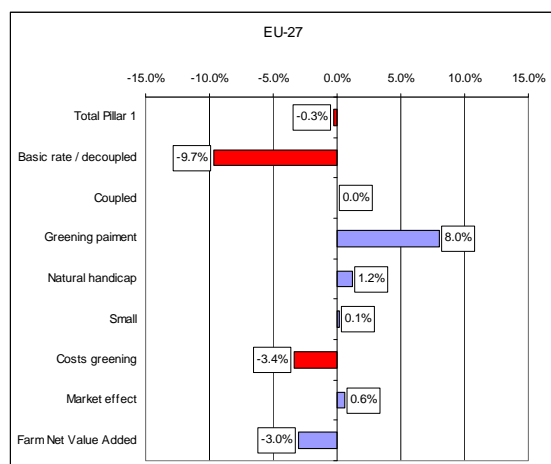
Source: DG AGRI L3

**Table A.6: Impact on farm profitability in the Refocus scenario**

	Change in the share of profitable farms by size class						Total
	0 - <4 ESU	4 - <8 ESU	8 - <16 ESU	16 - <40 ESU	40 - <100 ESU	>= 100 ESU	
Fieldcrops	-7.6%	-10.3%	-14.1%	-16.6%	-20.8%	-25.9%	-12.6%
Horticulture	0.0%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-0.8%
Wine	0.4%	-0.1%	-7.1%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-2.7%	-2.4%
Other permanent crops	-1.9%	-4.9%	-4.4%	-7.9%	-6.3%	-6.0%	-4.9%
Milk	-9.2%	-9.2%	-8.1%	-3.8%	-11.7%	-17.5%	-9.3%
Other grazing livestock	-9.3%	-4.6%	-8.4%	-9.2%	-13.6%	-24.5%	-9.3%
Granivores	-1.7%	-2.7%	-6.0%	-7.3%	-5.2%	-3.9%	-4.1%
Mixed	-2.9%	-7.4%	-12.5%	-11.2%	-14.2%	-21.5%	-7.0%
Total	-5.6%	-6.7%	-9.3%	-9.6%	-12.8%	-16.3%	-8.4%

Source: DG AGRI L3

**Figure A.5: Components determining the effect of the Integration scenario in comparison to status quo on FNVA in the EU-27**



Source: DG AGRI L3