

How Much Government Assistance Do European Wine Producers Receive?*

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Abstract

The European Union's (EU) long-standing financial support for its wine industry has been nontrivial but very difficult to estimate. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) generic producer support estimate methodology has been able to capture some of the supports, but it excludes such measures as subsidized distillation of low-quality wine, grants to promote wine generically, protection via import tariffs, and grubbing-up premiums. Nor does the OECD disaggregate EU supports to individual member countries. This article provides a new set of more complete estimates of support to EU wine producers. It also reveals how unevenly those supports are spread across EU member countries. The new estimates suggest that during 2007–2012, annual assistance amounted to approximately 700 euros per hectare of vines or 0.15 euros per liter of wine produced in the EU as measured at the winery gate. That is equivalent to a nominal rate of direct plus indirect producer assistance of approximately 20%. (JEL Classifications: F14, H25, L66, Q18)

Keywords: Common Market Organization for Wine, government assistance, producer subsidies.

I. Introduction

For decades the European Union (EU) and its predecessors have had a Common Market Organization (CMO) for wine that has heavily regulated or influenced the quantity, quality, and price of wine grapes and wine produced in the EU (Gaeta and Corsinovi, 2014; Meloni and Swinnen, 2013; Spahni, 1988). Following a review in 2006 (European Commission, 2006), the policy went through a major reform in 2008, which included a 3-year grubbing-up program that paid growers

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to remove vines. Meanwhile, financial support for generic promotion of EU wines has been expanding considerably and is budgeted for further expansion during 2014–2018.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has tracked support for farm industries in its member countries since 1986. In the case of the EU (but not other member countries) that has included support for the wine industry. However, using the OECD's generic methodology means that various support measures are not included in its producer support estimates (PSEs). It also means support is shown only for the EU as a whole, not for individual EU member countries. The omitted measures include subsidies for distillation of low-quality wine and any domestic price-raising effect of tariffs on imports of non-EU wines. The industry has also benefitted, along with other farm industries, from non-product-specific support to the rural sector of EU member countries. That support is treated as a generic rural benefit rather than supporting winegrowers or producers of any other particular agricultural product.

This article is not meant as a criticism of that generic OECD methodology. Rather, its purpose is to provide a set of more complete estimates of government support to EU wine producers because many other countries' wine producers are struggling and would like to compare the types and extent of EU support with that from their own government.

The focus is on the period 2007 to 2012, after which the OECD changed its generic methodology. We show how much the level and types of support have altered over that period and how unevenly they are spread across EU member countries. The article begins by describing the data sources. Results presented in tables and figures are then discussed, and the final section draws out implications and concludes.

II. Data

The OECD's PSE database has altered its methodology several times since it was first released more than two decades ago. The latest version, uploaded in July 2015 (OECD, 2015), not only has updated numbers to 2014 but also has altered past numbers back to 1986. The latest estimates are summarized in [Table 1](#). They suggest EU wine producers benefitted from transfers from consumers and taxpayers to the extent of about 800 million euros per year in the latter 1980s and the 1990s, but that this fell to less than 500 million euros per year in the past 10 years. Most of that was market price support prior to the policy reforms that began in the early 1990s, but these estimates suggest that has now disappeared, with producer returns being raised by just 0.3% during 2007–2013 and zero in 2014 (see the nominal rate of protection [NRP] row in [Table 1](#)), down from approximately 7% in the latter 1980s and 1990s. This recent estimate, however, is not consistent with the fact that tariffs still apply on the EU's wine imports from all countries without a free-trade or association

Table 1
OECD Estimates of Direct Transfers^a to Wine Producers and Their Nominal Rate of Direct Producer Protection,^b European Union (EU-28), 1986–2014 (Annual Averages)

	1986–1992	1993–1999	2000–2006	2007–2013	2014
Transfers to producers (million euros per year) ^a	858	705	716	417	489
Of which, transfers due to market price support (million euros per year)	848	769	255	51	0
Nominal rate of direct protection (NRP, %) ^b	8.6	6.4	1.7	0.3	0.0

Notes: ^a The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) single commodity transfers do not include such supports as subsidies to distill unwanted wine and to promote wine generically, grubbing-up premiums, price support from import tariffs, or any proportion of non-product-specific assistance to the agricultural sector and rural areas. ^b Based on OECD's estimate of nominal protection coefficient (NPC), where $NRP = 100(NPC - 1)$. The NRP expresses the estimated direct transfer as a percentage of the gross value of wine production (net of assistance).

Source: OECD (2015).

agreement with the EU-28. Those tariffs would have some positive impact on the domestic price of wine in EU countries, but the OECD chooses not to try to measure that because of the heterogeneous nature of wines.

It is possible to amend the OECD's estimates using the data contained in its database plus data available from Eurostat. In the Appendix (Table A1), we focus on aggregated EU-27 wine production from 2007 to 2012 and domestic support given directly to the industry's producers. That table is built up following the OECD's PSE structure prior to its latest methodology revision, which categorizes payments as either "single commodity transfers" or group commodity transfers. To that we have added a pro rata fraction of "all commodity transfers," based on wine's share of agriculture's gross value of production,¹ and "other transfers to producers" that are specific to grape and wine production. At the top of that table, the value of production (at the farm gate, inclusive of transfers) is taken directly from the PSE tables and originates from the Eurostat Dissemination Database, formerly New Cronos database, the official EU data portal. The single farm payment scheme data for wine are from the European Commission (2013) because the OECD no longer itemizes those payments by commodity.²

¹ For example, all commodity transfer payments given to the agricultural sectors of EU countries in 2012 amounted to €18.7 billion, of which €11.6 billion was national payments (according to information provided by the OECD) and the remainder was EU-funded payments. We allocated that residual to member countries in proportion to their national payments. The types of support that amounted to more than 5% of that 2012 total are as follows: investments in agricultural holdings (25%), fuel tax rebates/subsidies (22%), less-favored area payments (16%), environmentally friendly production (10%), disaster payments (6%), and extensive management of land (6%).

² Note also that the EU's Farm Accountancy Data Network provides subsidy information on a per hectare basis, albeit just for their sample farms, at http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/database/database_en.cfm.

Table 2
Direct Plus Other Support to Wine Producers and Their Nominal Rate of Assistance,^a
European Union (EU-27), 2007–2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^{b,c}	2007–2012 Average
Total (direct + other) support (million euros)	2,225	2,488	2,495	2,189	2,364	2,285	2,341
Of which, direct support (million euros)	1,415	1,295	1,172	1,053	978	924	1,140
Nominal rate of total producer assistance ^a (NRA, %)	19.3	22.0	23.2	20.3	18.8	18.7	20.4
Total support per hectare of vines (€)	616	702	716	655	734	712	689
Total support per kiloliter of wine produced (€)	140	157	154	141	152	144	148

Notes: ^a NRA is total support as a percentage of gross value of wine production (net of assistance). The NRA is broader than the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's nominal rate of direct protection in Table 1, the latter referring just to price-support measures, whereas the NRA also includes the other transfers to producers that may not alter the price they receive for their output but are part of the total support shown in row 1 of this table (see Anderson et al., 2008). ^b An assumption in Tables A2 and A4 (see Appendix) is that wine's share of some general services supports is proportional to the gross value of total agricultural production. If instead it is proportional to the share of vines in the total area of land used for agriculture, the numbers in the 2012 column other than for direct support would be one-tenth lower. ^c The tariffs in EU wine imports had a weighted average in 2011 of 5.8% when expressed in ad valorem terms (estimated from the latest Global Trade Analysis Project Version 8 database; see <http://www.gtap.org>). Had they raised the domestic producer price in 2012 by a full 5.8% (an upper bound; or by just 1% as a possible lower bound), the market price support in 2012 would have been not zero but 788 million euros (or 136 million euros), thereby raising total producer support by the same amount. The 2012 NRA would then be not 18.7% but 26.4% (or 20.0%), the support per hectare of vines would rise from 712 to 946 (or 754) euros, and support per kiloliter of wine produced would rise from 144 to 191 (or 152) euros.

Source: Authors' calculations based on Tables A1 and A2 (see Appendix).

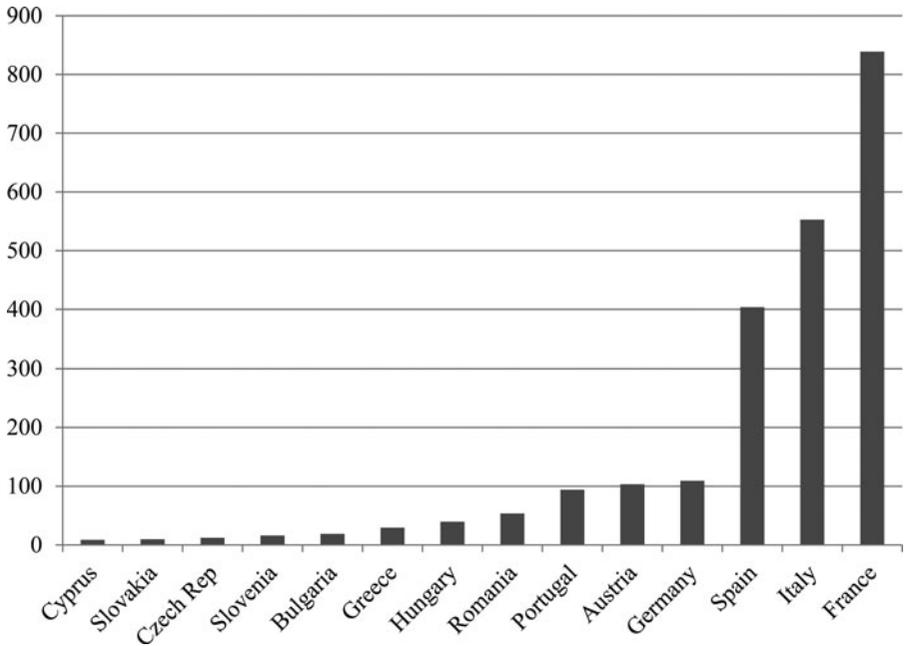
The Appendix (Table A2) includes additional payments not specifically linked to the wine industry and specified by the OECD as “general services support estimates” (GSSEs), again for the EU-27 as a whole and for the period 2007 to 2012. These include some general payments from which the wine industry could benefit, so these are calculated as a pro rata fraction based on wine's share of agriculture's gross value of production within the EU-27 each year.

It might be argued that basing shares on gross production value in these two tables exaggerates the shares attributable to the wine industry because wine's share of total agricultural production exceeds considerably its share of total utilized agricultural land (4.2% compared with 1.8% in 2012, for example). For that reason we also calculated how much lower the total support would be had we used the land share instead of the production value share to calculate that nondirect assistance. It turns out to be about one-ninth lower (see Table 2 notes).

Tables A3 and A4 in the Appendix are structured the same as Tables A1 and A2, but they decompose the EU-27 data into the various receiving member countries, but just for 2012 in the interests of space. The GSSE payments in the OECD database that are not commodity specific are allocated in Table A4 to each member country using (1) official (but not publicly available) EU data taken from the

Figure 1

Total Support to Wine Producers, Individual European Union Member Countries in Million Euros, 2012



Source: Authors' calculations by summing final rows of Tables A3 and A4 (see Appendix).

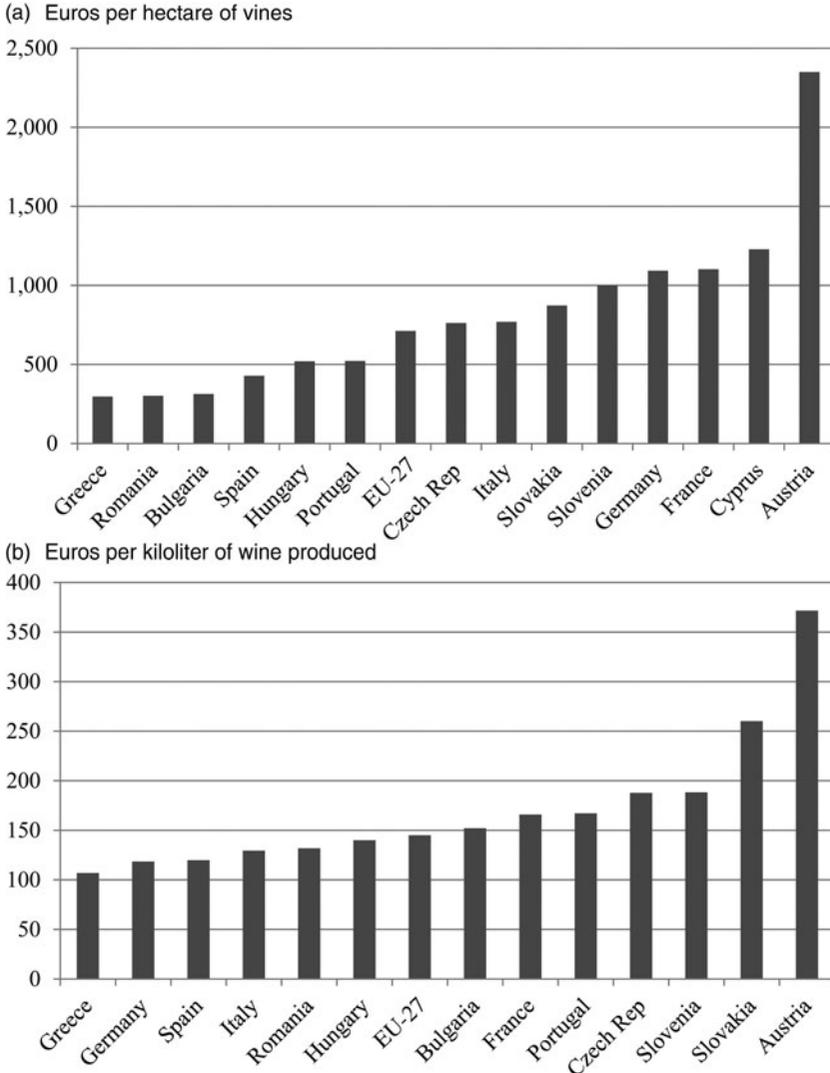
Clearance Audit Trail System database that includes both EU-funded and national payments by member states and (2) wine CMO financial execution data on the national support program (European Commission, 2013).

In all tables, support payments are expressed in millions of euros. The vine bearing area and wine production volumes are shown as well, allowing the calculation of support per hectare of vines and per liter of wine produced. Those summary estimates are depicted in Figures 1 and 2 just for 2012, and the key forms of support since 2007 are summarized in Figure 3.

Table 2 aggregates the data at the bottom of Tables A1 and A2 for the years 2007 to 2012. These can now be compared with the OECD's estimates of transfers to producers, as summarized in Table 1. In Table 2 we report also what our estimates imply in terms of a nominal rate of assistance (NRA). The NRA is broader than the OECD's NRP in Table 1, the latter referring just to price-support measures, whereas the NRA also includes the other identified transfers to producers that may not alter the price they receive for their output (see Anderson et al., 2008).

Figure 2

Total Support to Wine Producers Per Hectare and Per Kiloliter of Wine, Individual European Union Member Countries, 2012



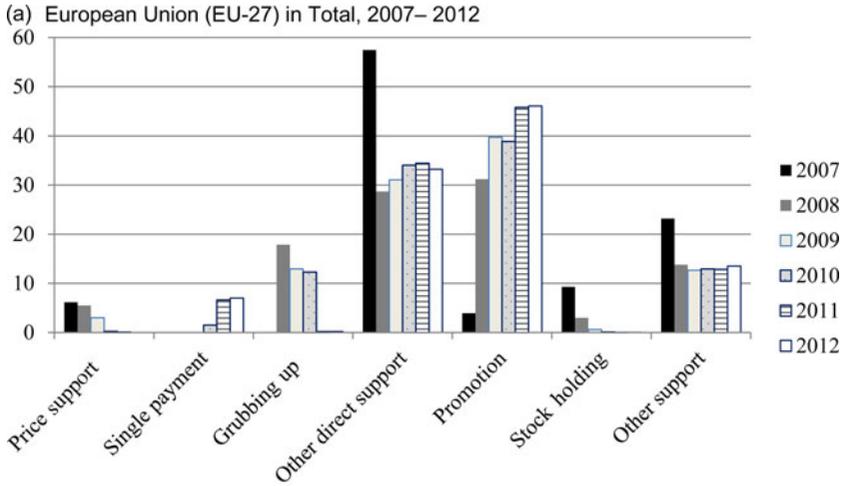
Source: Authors' calculations by summing final rows of Tables A3 and A4 (see Appendix).

III. Results

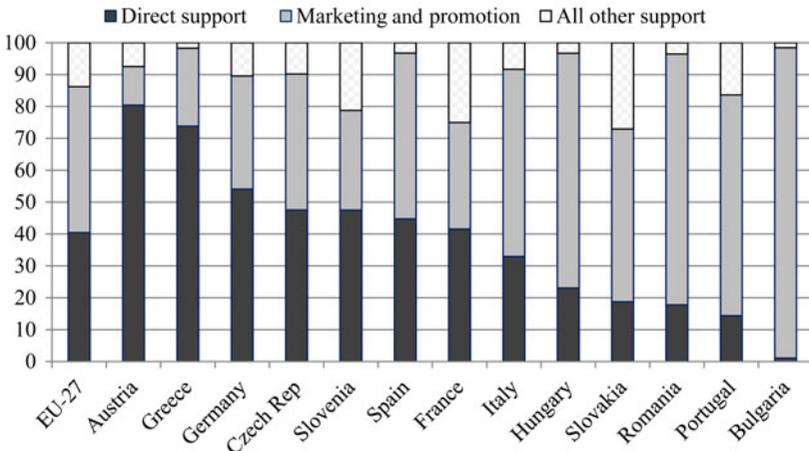
The comparison of Tables 1 and 2 suggests that the OECD estimates, at least since 2007, understate considerably the full extent of government support to the EU wine

Figure 3

Shares of European Union Wine Producer Supports by Measure, 2007–2012 (%)



(b) By European Union member country, 2012



Source: Authors' calculations from Tables A1 to A4 (see Appendix).

industry. In contrast to the OECD's estimate of an average transfer of less than 500 million euros per year during 2007–2012, our [Table 2](#) suggests the number is more than 2,300 million euros per year—and it has not been declining (see also [Figure 3a](#)). This implies that gross returns are about one-fifth above what they would be without those supports (an average NRA for the 2007–2012 period of 20.4%). That annual assistance amounts to approximately 700 euros per hectare of vines, or 0.15 euros per liter of wine produced in the EU as measured at the winery gate ([Table 2](#) and [Figure 2](#)).

Even these new estimates probably understate the transfers to producers. One reason the numbers in [Table 2](#) are likely to be understated is because the effect of tariffs on imports of non-EU wine in raising producer prices is not included. An upper bound on the extent to which tariffs raised the domestic producer price in 2012 is 5.8%, which is the import-weighted average tariff that year when converted to ad valorem terms. A lower bound might be one-sixth of that (bearing in mind that the EU accounts for a large share of the global wine market and thus is hardly a price taker). As reported in [Table 2](#) notes, the 2012 NRA would then be not 18.7% but 26.4% (or 20.0%), the estimated support per hectare of vines would rise from 712 to 946 (or 754) euros, and the support per kiloliter of wine produced would rise from 144 to 191 (or 152) euros.

However, the numbers in [Table 2](#) assume wine's shares of general services supports are proportional to the gross value of total agricultural production. Had we assumed they are proportional to the share of vines in the total area of land used for agriculture, the numbers in the 2012 column of that table, apart from direct support, would be one-tenth lower. This may more or less than offset the effect of omitting tariff protection.

It might also be argued that payments for grubbing up vines should be omitted because they are unrelated to current production and are reducing the future EU (and hence global) supply of wine. However, because this article is trying to estimate not price distortions but financial support to the industry, their inclusion is appropriate.

In addition to an overview estimate of the size of payments given to the wine sector in the EU-27 as a whole, there is also an interest in the allocation of payments between EU member countries. In the Appendix (Tables A3 and A4), estimates of the individual payments by country are given for the year 2012 for all of the EU-27's wine-producing countries. These are summarized in [Figures 1](#) and [2](#). Of course, France, Italy, and Spain get the lion's share of total payments, being by far the largest wine producers ([Figure 1](#)). However, per hectare support ranges from 300 euros in Greece to 2,350 euros in Austria ([Figure 2a](#)), and support per liter of wine produced ranges from 0.11 euros in Greece to 0.37 euros in Austria ([Figure 2b](#)).

By far the largest—and still growing—category of support is for marketing and generic promotion of EU wines. It accounts for about two-fifths of the estimated total in aggregate ([Figure 3a](#)). Direct price supports were most important in 2007, but since then they have been eclipsed by other direct supports and support for marketing and promotion. Although grubbing-up support was nontrivial during the 2008–2010 reform period, those payments are no longer being made. In 2012, direct supports were relatively more important to the Czech Republic, Germany, Slovenia, and Spain, whereas marketing and promotion supports were relatively more important to Bulgaria and Romania ([Figure 3b](#)).

IV. Implications and Conclusion

According to our new estimates, government support for European wine producers continued unabated between 2007 and 2012, albeit in changing forms. The support per hectare of vineyard in 2011 and 2012 exceeded 700 euros in the EU in aggregate and more than 1,000 euros in Austria, Cyprus, France, and Germany. That almost certainly exceeds the support provided by governments in any other major wine-producing country. It is equivalent to an average of 0.15 euros per liter of wine produced and more than 0.25 euros in Cyprus (at 1.02 euros, not shown in Figure 2b), Austria, and Slovakia.

Generic promotion accounted for a growing share of total EU support, amounting in 2012 to 0.009 euros per liter of wine produced. By contrast, Australia's expenditure per liter on generic promotion that year was half that amount (Anderson and Aryal, 2015). The EU provided a total of 522 million euros for wine promotion during 2008/2009 to 2012/2013 (Table A2), and, despite the uncovering of many misappropriations, that expenditure is to be more than doubled to 1,156 million euros for the period 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 (European Court of Auditors, 2014). Given that this promotion item (an average annual 231 million euros) is but one-tenth of the total support to the EU industry in 2012, it is little wonder that other wine-producing countries worry about their ability to compete in international markets against supported EU producers. True, vineyard planting restrictions may have reduced the extent to which the previously mentioned financial supports add to EU wine output and exports (Deconinck and Swinnen, 2015), but they are being relaxed. The empirical impact of past area restrictions and their recent relaxation is a topic worthy of further research.

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Appendix

Table A1
Direct Supports for Wine Producers, European Union (EU-27), 2007–2012 (Million Euros)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Value of production (at farm gate, inclusive of price support)	13,769	13,785	13,266	12,954	14,937	14,523
Single commodity transfers (SCTs)						
Market price support	136.9	137.0	74.7	5.5	2.2	0.0
National output payments for wine	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agri-monetary (labor insurance 35%) wine	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restructuring and conversion of vineyards	447.8	-3.7	-5.2	-10.4	0.0	0.0
Vineyard restructuring national expenditures	17.9	4.7	2.2	3.3	3.1	4.0
Payments for wine in most remote regions	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Area payments for wine national expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Payments for integrated production of wine: Rural Development Regulation (RDR) expenditures	5.5	9.6	10.9	11.9	11.0	11.4
Payments for integrated production of wine: national expenditures	8.5	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.6	10.2
Vineyard improvement/restructuring national expenditures	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total SCT	626.1	161.6	96.9	24.3	30.4	29.1
Group commodity transfers (GCTs)						
Total GCT5 Investments in vineyards, national expenditures	6.2	6.9	25.9	14.3	5.5	9.9
All commodity transfers (ACTs)						
Wine's share of total ACT payments (based on gross value of production)	683.2	669.1	727.0	711.7	782.9	718.9
Other transfers to producers (OTPs)						
Single payment scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	156.6	159.9
Permanent abandonment premiums in respect of areas under vine	97.7	12.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Grubbing-up scheme (following wine reform of 2007/2008)	0.0	444.1	322.7	269.2	4.8	4.9
Other	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	-2.7	1.0
Total OTP	99.6	457.1	322.7	302.8	158.8	165.7
Total direct support (SCT + GCT + ACT + OTP)	1,415.2	1,294.8	1,172.4	1,053.0	977.5	923.6
Total EU-27 vineyard area (1,000 ha)	3,609	3,545	3,487	3,342	3,219	3,209
Total EU-27 wine production (billion liters)	15.91	15.81	16.22	15.48	15.57	15.90
Direct support per hectare of vines (€)	392	365	336	315	304	288
Direct support per thousand liters of wine produced (€)	89	82	72	68	63	58

Sources: Authors' calculations building on producer support estimates by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2013) and single farm payments from European Commission (2013).

Table A2
Other Supports for Wine Producers, European Union (EU-27), 2007–2012 (Million Euros)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
General services support estimate						
H. Research and development						
Wine's share of total payments (based on gross value of production)	85.4	85.9	91.3	77.9	84.7	125.2
I. Agricultural schools						
Wine's share of total payments (based on gross value of production)	55.5	49.7	52.5	59.0	63.8	93.8
J. Inspection services						
Wine's share of total payments (based on gross value of production)	26.8	29.0	31.1	27.8	22.5	13.9
K. Infrastructure						
Wine's share of total payments (based on gross value of production)	182.0	154.9	138.2	115.8	130.8	75.7
L. Marketing and promotion						
Aid for the use of must	164.2	21.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
National support programs for the wine sector (EC 479/2008 EU funded)						
Promotion	0.0	35.2	87.2	111.7	142.5	145.4
Restructuring and conversion	0.0	263.8	368.6	406.4	585.1	594.3
Ongoing plans N 1493/1999	0.0	62.4	31.9	19.5	6.3	4.8
Green harvesting	0.0	0.1	16.8	24.6	7.6	0.8
Harvest insurance	0.0	2.0	38.3	31.2	36.9	42.2
Investments	0.0	18.6	74.3	74.4	141.3	209.6
By-product distillation	0.0	85.5	95.9	85.5	92.0	49.1
Portable alcohol distillation	0.0	145.1	165.5	15.9	11.8	0.0
Crisis distillation	0.0	50.0	19.2	10.6	-0.6	0.0
Concentrated grape must	0.0	84.6	78.8	62.4	46.8	0.3
Marketing aid to producer groups in most-remote regions (processing of Madeira wine)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marketing aid to producer groups in most-remote regions (marketing of Madeira wine)	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marketing aid to producer groups in most-remote regions (quality wine)	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	0
Wine's share of total payments (based on gross value of production)	84.1	24.7	10.2	5.7	10.0	6.0
M. Public stock holding						
Intervention for products of the wine-growing sector	73.8	34.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0

Continued

Table A2
Continued

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Buying-in of alcohol from compulsory distillation	128.3	36.6	12.1	1.6	0.1	0.0
Wine's share of total payments (based on gross value of production)	4.6	3.3	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.1
N. Miscellaneous						
Wine's share of total payments (based on gross value of production)	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.2
Total other support	809.6	1,193.5	1,322.8	1,136.1	1,386.8	1,361.4
Total EU-27 vineyard area (1,000 ha)	3,609	3,545	3,487	3,342	3,219	3,209
Total EU-27 wine production (billion liters)	15.91	15.81	16.22	15.48	15.57	15.90
Other support per hectare of vines (€)	224	337	379	340	431	424
Other support per thousand liters of wine produced (€)	51	75	82	73	89	86

Sources: Authors' calculations building on producer support estimates by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2013).

Table A3
Direct Supports for Wine Producers, European Union (EU-27), by Country, 2012 (Million Euros)

<i>EU-27 wine year 2012</i>	<i>EU-27</i>	<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Cyprus</i>	<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>Slovakia</i>
Value of production	14,523	38	31	1,189	29	1,699	8,064	2,101	5	106	524	372	202	99	43
Single commodity transfers (SCTs)															
Market price support	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National output payments for wine	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri-monetary (labor insurance 35%)	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring/conversion of vineyards	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vineyard restructuring national expenditures	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Vineyard restructuring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payments for wine in remote regions	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Area payments for wine national expenditures	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payments for integrated production of wine: RDR expenditures	11.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Payments for integrated production of wine: national expenditures	10.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Vineyard improvement/restructuring national expenditures	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Continued

Table A3
Continued

EU-27 wine year 2012	EU-27	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Italy	Cyprus	Hungary	Austria	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia
Total SCT	29.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	13.6	0.0	3.9	1.4	0.0
Group commodity transfers (GCTs)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GCT5 Investments in vineyards, national expenditures	9.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total GCT	9.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All commodity transfers (ACTs)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wines share of total ACT payments	718.9	0.2	0.9	59.0	3.0	32.7	348.2	180.4	0.3	3.2	60.6	13.4	5.5	6.2	1.8
Total ACT	718.9	0.2	0.9	59.0	3.0	32.7	348.2	180.4	0.3	3.2	60.6	13.4	5.5	6.2	1.8
Other transfers to producers (OTPs)															
Single payment scheme	159.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	142.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permanent abandonment premiums	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grubbing-up scheme	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total OTP	165.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	145.8	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total direct support (SCT + GCT + ACT + OTP)	923.6	0.2	5.8	59.1	21.7	180.6	348.4	182.1	4.0	9.1	74.3	13.5	9.5	7.6	1.8
Vineyard area (1,000 ha)	3,209	60	16	100	99	943	761	718	7	76	44	180	177	16	11
Total wine production (billion liters)	15.90	0.12	0.07	0.92	0.28	3.37	5.08	4.27	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.56	0.41	0.09	0.04
Direct support per hectare of vines (€)	288	3	367	594	218	192	458	254	600	120	1,704	75	54	466	172
Direct support per thousand liters of wine (€)	59	2	89	64	79	54	69	43	473	32	267	24	23	89	49

Sources: Authors' calculations building on producer support estimates by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2013) and single farm payments from European Commission (2013).

Table A4
Other Supports for Wine Producers, European Union 27 (EU-27), by Country, 2012 (Million Euros)

EU-27 wine year 2012	EU-27	Czech													
		Bulgaria	Republic	Germany	Greece	Spain	France	Italy	Cyprus	Hungary	Austria	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia
H. Research and development															
Wine's share of total payments	125.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	103.6	17.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2
I. Agricultural schools															
Wine's share of total payments	93.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	83.6	1.8	0.0	0.3	4.5	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
J. Inspection services															
Wine's share of total payments	13.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	7.9	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0
K. Infrastructure															
Wine's share of total payments	75.7	0.2	0.7	8.1	0.4	11.2	13.2	22.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	13.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
L. Marketing and promotion															
National support programs for the wine sector (EC 479/2008 EU funded)															
Promotion	145.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	38.3	17.1	73.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.2	0.7	0.8	0.1
Restructuring and conversion	594.3	17.7	3.2	16.9	3.9	163.7	108.5	154.4	3.7	22.6	2.2	50.9	41.2	4.2	1.3
Ongoing plans N 1493/1999	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Green harvesting	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harvest insurance	42.2	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Investments	209.6	0.0	2.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	118.4	55.2	0.8	5.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
By-product distillation	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	34.7	5.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portable alcohol distillation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crisis distillation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Continued

Table A4
Continued

<i>EU-27 wine year 2012</i>	<i>EU-27</i>	<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Cyprus</i>	<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>Slovakia</i>
Concentrated grape must	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wine's share of total payments	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
M. Public stock holding															
Wine's share of total payments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N. Miscellaneous															
Wine's share of total payments	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total other support	1,361.4	18.6	6.4	50.2	7.7	223.1	490.4	370.7	4.6	30.4	29.1	80.5	44	8.4	7.8
Vineyard area (1,000 ha)	3,208	60	16	100	99	943	761	718	7	76	44	180	177	16	11
Total wine production (billion liters)	15.90	0.12	0.07	0.92	0.28	3.37	5.08	4.27	0.01	0.28	0.28	0.56	0.41	0.09	0.04
Other support per hectare of vine (€)	424	310	400	502	78	237	644	516	657	400	661	447	249	525	709
Other support per thousand liters of wine (€)	86	155	91	55	28	66	97	87	460	109	104	144	107	93	195

Sources: Authors' calculations building on producer support estimates by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2013) and European Commission (2013).