ANNEX A

Measuring Agricultural Support

1. Definitions of OECD indicators of agricultural support

*Nominal indicators used in this report**

Producer Support Estimate (PSE): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income. It includes market price support, budgetary payments and budget revenue foregone, *i.e.* gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on: current output, input use, area planted/animal numbers/receipts/incomes (current, non-current), and non-commodity criteria.

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

Producer Single Commodity Transfers (producer SCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policies linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the payment. This includes broader policies where transfers are specified on a per-commodity basis. Producer SCT is also available by commodity.

Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (consumer SCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from (to) consumers of agricultural commodities, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policies linked to the production of a single commodity. Consumer SCT is also available by commodity.

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

* Only indicators actually used in this report are defined here. Additional indicators, mainly relating to commodity specificity, are defined in the "PSE Manual" (*OECD's Producer Support Estimate and Related Indicators of Agricultural Support: Concepts, Calculation, Interpretation and Use*, available on the website *www.oecd.org/tad/support/psecse*).

on consumers through market price support (higher prices), that more than offsets consumer subsidies that lower prices to consumers.

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

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

Ratio indicators and percentage indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The PSE classification

Introduction

Each year since the mid-1980s the OECD has measured the monetary transfers (support) associated with agricultural policies in OECD countries (and increasingly, in non-OECD

countries), using a standard method. For this purpose the OECD has developed several indicators of transfers, the most important and central one being the Producer Support Estimate (PSE). The results, published annually by the OECD, are the only available source of internationally comparable and transparent information on support levels in agriculture. The support estimates have provided an important contribution to the international policy dialogue on agriculture and trade.

Over the years, while the fundamental methodology to measure support has not changed, policy measures have evolved. This has been partially reflected in the component parts of the overall PSE, which are categorised to improve the evaluation of policy reform and for use in policy analysis. With the further evolution of policies, following a two-year period of discussion among experts, OECD countries decided to adopt significant changes in the classification of the generic policy categories in the PSE, to change the measure of support to commodities, and to improve the presentation of the relevant indicators. These changes reflect the evolution of agricultural policies in OECD countries and were incorporated for the first time into the 2007 report on *Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation*. This annex chapter explains the new PSE classification, and how the data and indicators can be used to monitor policy developments.

Measuring agricultural support

The Producer Support Estimate (PSE) estimates the annual monetary transfers to farmers from three broad categories of policy measures that:

- Maintain domestic prices for farm goods at levels higher (and occasionally lower) than those at the country's border (market price support [MPS] estimation).
- Provide payments to farmers based on, for example, the quantity of a commodity produced, the amount of inputs used, the number of animals kept, the area farmed, an historical (fixed) reference period, or farmers' revenue or income (budgetary payments).
- Provide implicit budgetary support through tax or fee reductions that lower farm input costs, for example for investment credit, energy, and water (budgetary revenue foregone estimation).

A crucial point to emphasise is that support not only comprises budget payments that appear in government accounts (which is often the popular understanding of support), but also estimations of budgetary revenues foregone, and estimation of the gap between domestic and world market prices for farm goods – market price support.

The PSE indicators are expressed in both absolute monetary terms (in national currencies, in US dollars and in euros) and in relative terms – in the case of the %PSE as a percentage of the value of gross farm receipts (including support payments) in each country for which the estimates are made. The %PSE shows the degree to which farmers are supported in a way that is not influenced by the sectoral structure and inflation rate of the country concerned, making this estimate the most widely acceptable and useful indicator for comparisons of support across countries and time.

Additional indicators are derived from the PSE, such as the Producer Nominal Assistance Coefficient (producer NAC) and the Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (producer NPC). The producer NAC is expressed as a ratio between the value of gross farm receipts (including all forms of measured support) and the gross farm receipts valued at border prices (without support). The producer NPC is defined as a ratio between the average price received by the

producers (including payments based on current output) and the border price. The complete set of OECD indicators of support is described in Annex A.1.

The main purpose of the calculations is to show the estimates and composition of support each year, and to compare the trends across countries and through time, in order to monitor and evaluate the extent to which OECD countries are making progress in policy reform to which all OECD governments are committed. The PSE data (various indicators of support) are also used as inputs in models used by the OECD (PEM, GTAP, SAPIM) to analyse the effects of different policy instruments on production, trade, farm incomes and the environment.

Changes in the PSE methodology implemented in 2007

In its work on monitoring and evaluating agricultural policy developments, the OECD has always not only estimated the overall level of support, but also shown how that support was composed of different categories of agricultural policy measures. The classification of support into the different categories under the PSE is based on how policies are actually implemented – and not on the objectives or impacts of those policies. Changes in the composition of support have over time become an increasingly important element in assessing progress towards reforming agricultural policies. Yet, as the nature of agricultural policies continues to evolve, the policy categories used for classifying support may have to adjust as well. This is why the nature of the policy categories shown under the PSE has now been revised, as described in the following. It should be noted that the number and definition of policy categories under the PSE, and hence the breakdown of support according to its composition, is the only change to the PSE methodology that has been made – the overall PSE level is not affected by that change.

Previous classification of PSE and related indicators

The PSE classification that was used before 2007 (including the 2006 report on *Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: At a Glance* and the previous report on *Agricultural Policies in Non-OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation*, published in 2007 but prepared in 2006) is shown in Box A.1.

New classification of PSE and related indicators

In recent years in the process of policy reform, policies in many OECD countries have been moving – to different degrees and at different speeds – towards providing support that is less dependent on producing specific commodities. Policies are also increasingly providing support based on farm area or on historical (fixed) criteria, which may be land, animal numbers, or income, for example. In some cases, production is required (but the actual commodities produced – currently or in the past – are not specified), in other cases no agricultural commodity production is required or support is provided for the production of non-commodity outputs. In many cases, there are other criteria that farmers must also meet in order to be entitled to support, such as implementing constraints on the use of inputs, or leaving land idle from commodity production but kept in "good agricultural or environmental condition".

The thrust of many of the changes in policies has been to move in the direction of decoupling support from specific commodity production, and to base support on other criteria. While there is increasingly more flexibility in what farmers can produce in order to be entitled to support, there is often less flexibility in how farmers manage their operations, with greater regulatory constraints or conditions. The consequence is that

Box A.1. **Classification of PSE and related support indicators applied until 2006**

Producer Support Estimate (PSE) (A-H)

A. Market price support estimation of which MPS commodities

B. Payments based on output

C. Payments based on area planted/animal numbers

D. Payments based on historical entitlements

E. Payments based on input use

F. Payments based on input constraints

G. Payments based on overall farm income

H. Miscellaneous payments

Percentage PSE (PSE as a % of gross farm receipts)

Producer Nominal Protection Coefficient (NPC)

Producer Nominal Assistance Coefficient (NAC)

General Services Support Estimate (GSSE)

Consumer Support Estimate (CSE)

Transfers to producers from consumers

Other transfers from consumers

Transfers to consumers from taxpayers

Excess feed costs

Percentage CSE (CSE as a % of farm gate value of consumption)

Consumer NPC

Consumer NAC

Total Support Estimate (TSE)

Transfers from consumers

Transfers from taxpayers

Budget receipts

Percentage TSE (as a share of GDP)

policies have become more varied and complex, and more difficult to group into the previous PSE classification in ways that would permit a more accurate monitoring and evaluation of policy reform and its use in quantitative policy analysis.

In reflecting these policy developments, a new PSE classification has been devised and agreed, as outlined in Boxes A.2 and A.3. The key underlying criteria for the new classification is that the policy measures continue to be classified according to the way they are implemented. The proposed categories differ depending on:

- The transfer basis for support: output (Category A), input (Category B), area/animal numbers/revenues/incomes (Categories C, D and E), non-commodity criteria (Category F).
- Whether the support is based on current (Categories A, B, C, F) or historical (fixed) basis (Categories D and E, as well as F, depending on implementation conditions).
- Whether production is required (Categories C and D) or not (Category E).

Box A.2. **Classification of PSE applied from 2007**

A. Support based on commodity output

A.1. Market price support (MPS)

A.2. Payments based on output

B. Payments based on input use

B.1. Variable input use with input constraints

B.2. Fixed capital formation with input constraints

B.3. On-farm services with input constraints

C. Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required

C.1. Based on current revenue/income

C.2. Based on current area/animal numbers with input constraints

D. Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required

E. Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required

E.1. Variable rates

E.2. Fixed rates

F. Payments based on non-commodity criteria

F.1. Long-term resource retirement

F.2. Specific non-commodity output

F.3 Other non-commodity criteria

G. Miscellaneous payments

Labels to be attached to programmes in the above categories of policy measures:

- *With/without L (with or without current commodity production limits and/or payment limits).*
- *With V/F rates (with variable or fixed payment rates).*
- *With/without input constraints (C) (With Mandatory/With Voluntary/Without input constraints).*
- *With/without E (with or without any commodity exceptions).*
- *Based on A/An/R/I (based on area, animal numbers, receipts or income).*
- *Based on SC/GC/AC (based on a single commodity, group of commodities or all commodities).*

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

In addition to categories, the new PSE classification includes labels that may be applied to individual policies to provide further specification on the way each measure is implemented: with or without production limits or input constraints, whether payments are at fixed or variable rates (Box A.3). The applied labels are provided in the *PSE Database*. Labels may be used alternatively as additional sub-categories of the classification as needed, either in the standard tables or for special purposes (*e.g.* production of "satellite" tables, use in further quantitative or empirical analysis).

The definitions of the categories and labels in the new PSE classification are shown in Box A.3.

Box A.3. **Definitions of categories in the new PSE classification**

Definitions of categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ***Long-term resource retirement*:** transfers for the long-term retirement of factors of production from commodity production. The payments in this subcategory are distinguished from those requiring short-term resource retirement, which are based on commodity production criteria.
- ***A specific non-commodity output*:** transfers for the use of farm resources to produce specific non-commodity outputs of goods and services, which are not required by regulations.
- ***Other non-commodity criteria***, transfers provided equally to all farmers, such as a flat rate or lump sum payment.

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

Definitions of labels

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

Box A.3. **Definitions of categories in the new PSE classification** *(cont.)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in the commodity indicators related to the PSE and CSE

Up until the 2005 report on *Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries: Monitoring and Evaluation* the data on PSEs and related indicators were also shown by commodity, in monetary values and in percentages (or ratios). These commodity data were calculated from adding the commodity specific levels of support (market price support and payments based on output of individual commodities) to the levels of support to commodities for all other policies estimated using various allocation keys (for example, on the basis of a given commodity's share in the value of total production of all commodities, or of crops or livestock only depending on the commodity coverage of a particular policy measure).

To reflect the way in which policies are evolving, with the gradual shift away from direct commodity-linked support, the ***total PSE*** will no longer be broken down into commodities. Instead the ***total PSE*** is broken down into four categories reflecting the flexibility given to farmers' production decisions within the various policy measures. In the current report only one of these categories is reported, namely the SCT, which is defined as follows:

- ***Single Commodity Transfers (SCT):*** the annual monetary value of gross transfers from policies linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the transfer. This includes broader policies where payments are specified on a per-commodity basis.

Indicators used in policy analysis

Indicators related to total support

The new PSE classification does not change the total PSE. The only change is its breakdown into new categories based on well-established implementation criteria (Box A.3). The relative indicators linked to the total PSE (%PSE, producer NPC and producer NAC) and CSE (%CSE, consumer NPC and consumer NAC) continue to be calculated as previously. The GSSE is also still expressed as a share of total TSE and the *%TSE* in relation to GDP. Annex A.1 provides definitions of these indicators.

Commodity specific indicators

The changes in the application of the methodology do not allow a breakdown of the *total* PSE by commodity. Therefore, the %PSE by commodity and the producer NAC by commodity are no longer calculated, but the producer and consumer NPCs remain.

The Producer Single Commodity Transfer (Producer SCT) is by definition available for specific commodities, as well as the derived relative indicator the %SCT. As mentioned above, the SCT is the sum of transfers to producers through policies granted to a single commodity, the most important element of which is in most cases the market price support. The %SCT is the commodity SCT expressed as a share of gross farm receipts for the specific commodity. Compared to the previously used commodity %PSE (which included all PSE support), the %SCT includes only support provided through commodity specific policies.

For the CSE, in the absence of transfers from taxpayers to consumers (*i.e.* the situation in most cases), the CSE is the mirror image of the MPS and hence by definition is commodity specific. By applying the same principle of not using allocation keys to distribute transfers from taxpayers to consumers to commodities the commodity %CSE and the consumer NAC by commodity is no longer calculated. However, in most cases the consumer NPC is equal to the consumer NAC by commodity and captures all the transfers to (from) consumers. Hence, the consumer NPC is the main tool used to analyse support to consumers by commodity.

Use of labels in the **PSE Database**

The use of labels gives considerable flexibility to break down the total PSE into categories reflecting specific characteristics of policies in an ad hoc manner (*i.e.* whether the policy includes a constraint on input use or not, or whether it is applied with or without production limits – see the definition of labels in Box A.3). When desired, the labels in the database may be used alternatively as additional sub-categories in the main classification framework. Currently labels are used in this way as subcategories in Category E.

The labels applied in the database can be used to produce specific aggregations of payments for the tables in the *Monitoring and Evaluation Report* to give emphasis to a specific implementation criteria used in the policies applied. The label information can be used also in quantitative analyse based on the *PSE Database*, *e.g.* PEM work or when linking policies with environmental issues (SAPIM).

The use of the new classification and related indicators in policy analysis

The new classification of categories of policy measures, based, as ever, on how the policies are implemented, has the potential to show the degree of flexibility that farmers

have in their production choices and thus how different policies influence farmers' decisions to produce commodities and other goods and services using farm resources.

Some policy measures deliver support directly related to the amount of a specific commodity produced (market price support and payments based on commodity production) or variable inputs used. As shown by the results of the Policy Evaluation Model (PEM) on decoupling, these policy measures are the ones that potentially (*ex ante*) have the strongest influence on commodity production incentives although this effect is weakened in those countries that place constraints on output produced or inputs used. Policy measures that are designed to deliver support based on current parameters, such as area or animal numbers and require commodity production, have a potentially somewhat weaker influence on production incentives. Policy measures providing support based on historical parameters, such as the overall farm area or income situation of the farmer, have potentially much less influence on production incentives, while those that provide support based on non-commodity criteria (such as the provision of trees, stone walls and hedges), have potentially the least influence on production. Clearly, the actual impacts (*ex post*) will depend on many factors that determine the aggregate degree of responsiveness of farmers to policy changes – including any constraints on production. Neither the total PSE nor its composition in terms of different categories of policies can, therefore, be interpreted as indicating the actual impact of policy on production and markets. Policy analysis based on support composition can only provide information on the potential of some of the individual policy categories (A, part of B) to influence producer decisions, while for other categories (C) this potential is less clear, as they group more heterogeneous policies. It is only through model-based analysis (such as provided in the OECD'S PEM) or empirical analysis and the use of labels that firmer conclusions can be drawn regarding production and market impacts of given policy measures.

Against this background, the new classification of policy measures and the use of labels will be able to better reflect the evolution of the policy mix. It is thus possible to assess policy reform not only in terms of the trends in the overall level of support, but also in terms of whether there were shifts towards policies that have less potential to distort commodity production and trade. Identifying policy measures that provide support based on a mixture of current and past production variables and those that deliver support not based on farm commodity production provides a rich source of data to help to evaluate progress in policy reform. Moreover, the data base can be marshalled to illustrate developments on matters where specific policy interests within a country or across countries are important.

Policies in the PSE are classified according to the basis on which support is delivered (implementation criteria) and not on policy objectives or impacts. The new PSE data base will provide a wealth of material to engage in model-based analysis of the effects of different policy instruments on variables such as production, trade and the environment. Increasingly, countries are interested in knowing the extent to which policy measures are targeted to achieve the range of policy objectives (effectiveness), assessing the costs and benefits of those efforts (efficiency), and understanding the implications for the distribution of income (equity). In addressing these issues, it is important to recognise that the PSE needs to be complemented with other data, as well as with information on the overall policy mix. Moreover, the use and interpretation of PSE and associated indicators in comparisons across countries and time needs to be undertaken with care.

3. Measuring agricultural support in emerging economies: technical updates and improvements

In addition to the changes in PSE methodology discussed in Annex A.2 and incorporated for the first time into this edition of the report on *Agricultural Policies in Emerging Economies: Monitoring and Evaluation*, a significant effort has been made to update and improve the support estimates for the six emerging economies for which calculations are made. Results of this work have been incorporated into the *PSE Database* for the countries concerned and are reflected in the evaluations contained in this report. These improvements are briefly summarised below. The *Database* of support indicators for emerging economies is available on line: ***www.oecd.org/tad/support/psecse***.

Brazil

Market price support

Changes were introduced into the calculation of market price support for cotton using improved data on conversion rates, marketing margins, and producer and wholesale prices. The revisions resulted in somewhat higher than previous market price support estimates for cotton.

Budgetary payments

A special focus was given to monitoring developments in farm debt. An overview of the most recent government decisions in 2008 concerning another large-scale restructuring of farm debt is contained in the Brazil country chapter. These concessions have not yet been implemented as the procedure obliges debtors to enrol in the announced restructuring schemes and undergo assessment of their liabilities. According to the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the enrolment has been marginal to date; the deadline for applications has been extended to mid-December 2008 and most likely will be postponed further. Therefore, the actual scale of the debt involved in new restructuring and the specific structure of concessions (which are highly differentiated according to types of loans and the condition of debtors) are currently unknown.

However, as done previously, the Brazil support estimates were updated to incorporate the currently active debt concessions implemented in the mid-1990s and first half of the 2000s. This concerns the Programme of Financial Assets Rehabilitation (PESA), Rural Debt Securitisation, and also debt concessions related to credit programmes for small farmers (PRONAF, PROCERA and PROGER). The support transfers originating from these active debt rescheduling schemes are estimated at BRL 2.1 billion (USD 971 million) per year on average for 2005-07. The transfer corresponds to an estimated interest gain from reduced interest and "good payer" rebates on restructured loans; it is classified in PSE Category B2 "Payments Based on Fixed Capital Formation".

Chile

Like the other five countries, PSEs and related indicators of support have been estimated up to 2007 for Chile. However, as the *PSE Database* for Chile was only constructed in 2007/08, there was no need for major revisions to the methodology used for calculating transfers or the classification of support programmes for this edition of the report.

China

Market price support

Market price support calculations, including margins and quality adjustments, have been reviewed and cross-checked with a similar exercise undertaken recently within the World Bank study on distortions to agricultural incentives in China. The review found that no major changes in MPS calculations were needed with the exception of poultry. As China has become a consistent net importer of poultry since 2002, the previous price gap between domestic and international prices which was set at zero on the basis of China being a net exporter of poultry with no market price support policies identified, has been replaced by a price gap derived from the 2% tariff on poultry imports.

Budgetary payments

To address concerns regarding the level of programme aggregation within budgetary transfers to agriculture, a two-step approach has been applied. First, a detailed overview of government expenditures to support rural areas, including a description of the various programmes, was prepared by a local expert to better differentiate between budgetary expenditures targeting agricultural producers, the agricultural sector as a whole and programmes supporting rural areas at large. Having distinguished programmes as targeting agricultural producers (PSE) and the agricultural sector as a whole (GSSE), more detailed information was sought to allow a greater disaggregation of budgetary payments, in particular for the period 2004-07. While the level of support for producers (%PSE) and for the sector as a whole (%GSSE) has changed only marginally due to this exercise, much better information has been gained on the structure of support, improving the classification of policies. In addition, a better understanding of the co-financing principles between central and local governments has been gained. To the extent possible, data on budgetary support to agriculture includes transfers from both central and sub-national governments.

Russia

Market price support

Estimates for beef, pigmeat and poultry have been revised for the period between 2000 and 2007 based on new definition of border prices. For all three types of meat, border prices were estimated as weighted averages of Russian unit values of imported *i)* frozen meat and *ii)* fresh and chilled meat, with weights being the shares of the two types of meat in total domestic meat processing. Border price used previously for beef and veal and poultry were for frozen (carcass) meat; while for pigmeat prices for fresh and chilled (carcass) meat were applied. The weighting procedure allows for better comparability of border and domestic price (in terms of composition of fresh and chilled meat). The change introduced resulted in lower MPS estimates for beef and poultry, since the weighting takes into account higher-priced import (fresh and chilled meat) and therefore yields higher average border price. For pigmeat, the change resulted in higher MPS, as the revised price takes into account lower-priced import (frozen meat) and therefore results in lower average border price.

Budgetary payments

Attention was given to reviewing sub-national expenditure. The Russian Federation consists of 83 sub-national territorial units that form and execute regional budgets. The support estimates for all years incorporate budgetary transfers from both the federal and

regional levels. For the current report, an effort was made to account more accurately for the regional component and, possibly, improve the classification of regional financing within the various PSE and GSSE categories. Concerning the latter task, the Russian budgetary reporting system contains enough detailed information on co-financed (at federal and regional levels) programmes, with additional information on the composition of regional expenditure derived from reports detailing the implementation of nation-wide programmes relating to special issues such as the Soil Fertility Programme, Social Development of Rural Areas and others. However, a portion of regional expenditure enters the official budgetary reporting system in a highly aggregated form (*e.g.* in groupings such as "support for crop production" or "support for livestock production"). Although it is generally possible to distinguish groupings according to whether they benefit producers individually (PSE) or collectively (GSSE), it is not possible to classify the expenditure to specific categories within these two components. Consequently, a share of regional expenditure (12% in 2006 and 27% in 2007) continues to be classified in PSE Category G "Miscellaneous". Further improvement does not seem feasible, given the existing state budget reporting system. It may prove useful to undertake case studies looking at agricultural budgets for a number of Russian regions with different policy profiles. This analysis, however, goes beyond the framework of OECD's regular policy monitoring.

South Africa

Market price support

The reference prices for maize, wheat and sugar have been checked with local experts and additional information on policies creating the price gap was sought. Based on this information, the reference price series were adjusted for all three commodities. Consequently, the new price gap estimates reflect better the applied border measures, the only policy instruments creating a price gap. The margins (processing and transportation costs) for sheepmeat and sugar have also been verified and updated based on information received from local experts. Overall, the improvement in the price gap measurement and hence the MPS are now more consistent with the policy measures applied.

Budgetary payments

In recent years the most important budgetary payments relate to the implementation of the land reform and related programmes assisting farmers emerging from the reform process. New policy information and budgetary data on expenditures linked with the land reform have been provided by the South African Department of Land Affairs. This new information helped to split budgetary payments financing the land reform into three broad groups:

- Budgetary transfers to individual farms to be included in the PSE (*i.e.* land grants, investment grants).
- Budgetary transfers financing general services to the sector included in the GSSE (*i.e.* education and training, dissemination of information, infrastructure improvements, land reclamation).
- Budgetary transfers not included in the estimates of support to agriculture (neither the PSE nor the GSSE – *i.e.* administration expenditures, budgetary expenditure spent on restitutions).

Ukraine

Market price support

A change was introduced in the reference price calculation for wheat for 2006-07. As Ukraine imposed export quotas on wheat for most of the period 2006 to mid-2008, Ukrainian export wheat prices, used previously for the reference price calculation, no longer represented an appropriate reference. A weighted average of the International Grains Council quotations for feed and milling wheat was used (f.o.b. Black Sea), with weights being the shares of feed and milling wheat in total Ukrainian domestic production.

Budgetary payments

An estimated implicit transfer to producers arising from loans provided against pledged grain, not previously included in the estimates, was incorporated into the Ukrainian PSE and classified in Category A2 "Payments based on output". This had a marginal impact on the PSE and related indicators as the programme is very small. The transfer values are estimated by the Ukrainian Ministry of Agrarian Policy. The mechanism of this programme is similar to the Commodity Loans programme in the United States.

ANNEX B

Statistical Annex

Table B.1. **Share of agriculture in total employment**

Per cent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	25.5	25.9	26.4	26.1	25.4	26.1	23.3	22.8	21.9	23.0	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.7	21.0	20.5	19.3	18.3
Chile	19.0	18.8	18.3	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.3	12.6	12.0
China[1]	60.1	59.7	58.5	56.4	54.3	52.2	50.5	49.9	49.8	50.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.1	46.9	44.8	42.6	40.8
India[1]	62.2	62.1	64.5	65.3	64.3	64.6	63.8	63.8	64.1	63.3	61.3	58.2	58.0	58.4	58.0	56.6	55.7	52.0
Russia[2]	12.9	13.1	14.0	14.3	15.0	14.7	14.0	13.3	13.7	13.3	14.2	13.3	12.7	12.0	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.2
South Africa[3]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.9	14.5	10.5	12.6	10.6	9.1	7.5	8.5	8.8
Ukraine[1]	19.5	19.1	20.1	20.4	20.6	22.2	21.4	21.8	21.5	22.8	23.5	24.9	25.2	20.4	19.7	19.4	17.6	16.7

n.a.: not available.

1. Includes agriculture, forestry and fishing.
2. Includes forestry and hunting.
3. The employment figures do not include subsistence farming.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532384703610

Table B.2. **Share of agriculture in GDP**

Per cent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.6	9.9	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.4	6.9	5.7	5.2	5.5
Chile	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.8	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
China[1]	27.1	24.5	21.8	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.7	18.3	17.6	16.5	15.1	14.4	13.7	12.8	13.4	12.5	11.3	11.3
India[1]	29.3	29.6	29.0	28.9	28.5	26.5	27.4	26.1	26.0	25.0	23.4	23.2	20.9	21.0	19.2	18.8	18.3	17.8
Russia	16.5	14.2	7.3	8.1	6.3	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.5	7.4	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.6
South Africa	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.2
Ukraine	25.4	22.2	20.8	21.5	15.3	14.6	13.1	13.7	13.7	13.5	16.2	16.3	14.6	12.1	11.9	10.4	8.6	7.6

1. Includes agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532422557611

Table B.3. **Agricultural input price index**

Per cent change from previous year

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	2 645	465	1 087	2 463	919	35	11	5	3	20	6	12	31	13	13	2	2	5
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
China	6	3	4	14	22	27	8	–1	–6	–4	–1	–1	1	1	11	8	2	8
India	n.a.	20	5	12	10	10	4	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Russia	n.a.	90	1 520	970	320	232	64	19	9	61	49	18	12	19	25	16	11	12
South Africa	12	12	6	9	7	9	13	10	2	5	10	14	20	6	3	2	5	13
Ukraine	n.a.	60	3 769	5 523	729	469	71	12	9	26	32	11	3	8	18	15	14	20

n.a.: not available.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532428464001

Table B.4. **Agricultural output price index**

Per cent change from previous year

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	2 933	454	1 324	2 843	1 150	–3	11	11	5	17	0	16	47	6	0	–6	5	26
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
China	–3	–3	3	13	40	20	4	–5	–8	–12	–4	3	0	4	13	1	1	19
India[1]	12	20	5	12	10	9	8	3	12	1	3	4	3	4	2	2	7	n.a.
Russia	n.a.	60	845	712	225	235	44	9	11	100	37	25	3	9	28	10	4	30
South Africa	7	8	19	1	11	14	6	7	4	0	6	14	28	7	–6	–7	16	27
Ukraine	n.a.	90	1 750	3 860	570	330	64	5	10	29	56	5	–13	21	6	9	2	38

n.a.: not available.

1. Agricultural wholesale prices from 1995.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532458866564

Table B.5. **Retail food price index**

Per cent change from previous year

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	1 413	472	1 152	2 468	1 024	8	2	1	2	8	3	10	19	7	4	2	1	11
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	12	9	7	9	4	9	1	1	0	2	4	–1	0	5	1	15
China	0	3	8	14	35	25	8	0	–3	–4	–3	1	0	3	10	3	3	12
India	n.a.	12	16	10	7	12	11	9	5	15	0	2	3	2	4	2	4	9
Russia[1]	n.a.	136	2 526	805	214	123	18	9	96	36	18	17	11	10	12	10	9	16
South Africa	14	16	14	11	7	9	7	9	7	5	5	6	9	6	1	3	5	7
Ukraine[1]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12 080	370	150	17	14	22	26	28	8	–2	11	15	11	4	24

n.a.: not available.

1. December to December.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532467634305

Table B.6. **Gross Agricultural Output growth, total**

Per cent change from previous year

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	–4.5	6.1	6.0	0.5	6.9	5.5	–1.4	3.7	1.2	7.7	3.1	5.6	6.2	7.5	5.0	–0.3	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	n.a.	1.3	12.8	0.1	3.8	4.8	–2.0	0.1	2.6	–3.0	3.2	9.5	3.2	–4.2	4.1	5.5	–1.4	–0.1
China	7.6	3.7	6.4	7.8	8.6	10.9	9.4	6.7	6.0	4.7	3.6	4.2	4.9	3.9	7.5	5.7	5.4	3.9
India	0.5	0.8	4.7	2.6	3.6	2.8	4.3	1.5	3.1	4.8	0.0	3.1	–7.0	9.8	0.6	6.2	4.2	4.8
Russia	–3.6	–5.0	–9.0	–4.0	–12.0	–8.0	–5.0	2.0	–13.2	4.1	7.7	7.5	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.3	3.6	3.3
South Africa	–1.0	1.5	–15.5	14.3	6.2	–14.7	19.4	1.2	–6.5	6.4	10.0	–4.6	5.7	–0.4	1.8	2.0	0.9	–0.6
Ukraine	–3.7	–13.2	–8.3	1.5	–16.5	–3.6	–9.5	–1.8	–9.6	–6.9	9.8	10.2	1.2	–11.0	19.7	0.1	2.5	–6.5

n.a.: not available.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532477017230

Table B.7. **Gross Agricultural Output growth, crops**

Per cent change from previous year

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	–8.2	1.1	6.4	–1.3	7.9	2.6	–5.7	6.4	1.5	7.2	1.9	7.3	5.8	9.7	3.8	–0.6	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	n.a.	0.4	15.9	–1.6	5.2	4.9	–3.8	–1.9	3.2	–4.7	3.6	10.5	5.0	–5.7	3.4	6.0	–3.1	–0.5
China	8.0	0.9	4.2	5.2	3.2	7.9	7.8	4.5	4.9	4.3	1.4	3.6	3.9	0.5	8.5	4.1	5.4	4.0
India	–0.9	1.0	4.8	2.1	3.5	1.7	4.8	0.7	2.4	4.9	–1.7	2.4	–10.5	12.7	–1.0	6.9	4.2	5.3
Russia	–7.5	0.4	–5.0	–3.0	–10.0	–5.0	0.3	7.3	–23.5	9.1	13.6	10.8	0.0	3.1	7.4	4.1	2.0	2.0
South Africa[1]	–11.1	1.5	–27.1	31.4	12.2	–20.0	31.4	–1.2	–7.8	8.6	7.2	–8.2	8.5	–4.0	2.7	10.1	–13.8	–7.8
Ukraine	–6.6	–17.1	1.4	11.5	–23.5	3.5	–8.8	7.1	–18.1	–10.5	23.2	12.6	–2.0	–14.6	35.4	–3.0	1.7	–9.5

n.a.: not available.

1. Without horticulture.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532483566238

Table B.8. **Gross Agricultural Output growth, livestock**

Per cent change from previous year

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	1.8	14.1	5.5	3.1	5.4	9.5	4.3	0.4	0.8	8.4	4.5	3.6	6.7	4.8	6.5	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	n.a.	3.5	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.5	3.1	5.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	7.2	–1.0	–0.4	5.9	4.3	2.6	0.9
China	7.0	8.8	8.8	10.8	16.7	14.8	11.4	10.1	7.4	4.6	6.3	6.3	6.0	7.3	7.2	7.8	5.0	2.3
India	4.5	0.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	6.0	2.7	3.6	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.6	2.7	2.6	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.5
Russia	–0.9	–7.0	–12.0	–5.0	–13.0	–10.0	–11.0	–5.3	–1.8	–0.7	0.8	3.5	3.2	–0.5	–2.4	0.3	5.4	4.8
South Africa	14.1	0.9	1.2	–1.6	–2.5	–5.0	0.1	5.2	–1.3	2.6	11.6	–0.1	2.5	4.5	0.6	1.9	10.4	3.0
Ukraine	–1.2	–9.9	–15.7	–7.9	–8.7	–10.3	–10.2	–11.5	1.6	–2.9	–3.6	7.0	5.3	–6.5	2.0	4.7	3.6	–2.3

n.a.: not available.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532512348481

Table B.9. **Total grain production**

Million tonnes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	32.5	36.7	44.1	43.1	45.8	49.6	45.0	44.9	40.7	47.4	45.9	57.1	50.9	67.5	64.0	55.4	59.1	68.8
Chile	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.0
China	404.4	395.7	401.7	405.2	393.9	416.1	451.3	443.5	456.2	453.0	405.2	396.5	398.0	374.3	411.6	427.8	451.0	456.3
India	193.9	193.1	201.5	208.6	211.9	210.0	218.8	223.2	226.9	236.2	234.9	243.0	206.6	236.6	229.8	240.0	242.9	252.1
Russia	116.7	89.1	106.9	99.1	81.3	63.4	69.3	88.6	47.9	54.7	65.5	85.2	86.6	67.2	78.1	78.2	78.6	81.8
South Africa	11.6	11.3	5.1	12.8	16.0	7.5	13.7	13.2	10.2	10.1	14.5	10.7	13.1	11.8	12.4	14.2	9.5	9.6
Ukraine	51.0	38.7	38.5	45.6	35.5	33.9	24.5	35.5	26.5	24.4	24.5	39.7	38.8	20.2	41.8	38.0	34.3	29.3

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532530788667

Table B.10. **Wheat production**

Million tonnes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	3.4	3.1	6.2	5.8	4.7	2.5	4.0
Chile	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.1
China	98.2	96.0	101.6	106.4	99.3	102.2	110.6	123.3	109.7	113.9	99.6	93.9	90.3	86.5	92.0	97.4	108.5	109.3
India	49.8	55.1	55.7	57.2	59.8	65.8	62.1	69.4	66.3	71.3	76.4	69.7	72.8	65.8	72.2	68.6	69.4	74.9
Russia	49.6	38.9	46.2	43.5	32.1	30.1	34.9	44.3	27.0	31.0	34.5	47.0	50.6	34.1	45.4	47.7	45.0	49.4
South Africa	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
Ukraine	30.4	21.2	19.5	21.8	13.9	16.3	13.5	18.4	14.9	13.6	10.2	21.3	20.6	3.6	17.5	18.7	13.9	13.9

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532585805262

Table B.11. **Coarse grain production**

Million tonnes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	22.0	24.3	31.3	30.8	33.2	36.9	33.0	34.0	30.8	33.3	33.1	43.6	37.3	51.0	44.9	37.5	45.1	53.8
Chile	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.8
China	114.6	115.9	113.9	121.3	118.7	128.7	145.6	119.5	147.8	140.7	117.7	125.0	133.2	127.1	140.5	149.7	155.3	160.6
India	32.6	25.9	36.8	31.0	29.5	28.8	34.2	30.2	31.5	30.4	31.1	33.4	26.1	38.0	33.0	33.7	34.4	36.1
Russia	58.4	45.2	56.9	52.0	46.0	31.3	32.3	42.2	19.5	22.4	29.3	35.9	33.8	31.0	30.3	28.3	31.2	30.4
South Africa	9.9	9.2	3.7	10.8	14.1	5.5	11.0	10.8	8.3	8.3	12.1	8.2	10.6	10.3	10.7	12.3	7.4	7.8
Ukraine	16.5	14.7	16.0	20.8	19.0	16.0	9.8	15.9	10.7	10.3	13.5	17.5	17.4	16.0	23.4	18.5	19.5	14.9

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532600232873

Table B.12. **Total meat production**

Thousand tonnes, carcass weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	7 709	9 465	10 112	10 685	11 489	12 808	12 752	12 960	13 283	14 588	15 434	15 974	17 308	18 388	19 919	20 899	19 963	20 082
Chile	520	529	572	642	730	777	814	849	902	890	954	1 020	1 022	1 041	1 134	1 193	1 339	1 351
China	30 410	33 362	36 398	40 543	44 720	48 244	45 840	52 688	57 238	59 490	60 139	61 058	62 343	64 433	66 087	69 389	70 890	68 657
India	3 929	4 023	4 285	4 467	4 494	4 631	4 785	4 669	4 753	4 913	5 201	5 473	5 610	5 727	5 913	6 200	6 121	6 322
Russia	10 112	9 375	8 260	7 513	6 803	5 796	5 336	4 854	4 703	4 313	4 432	4 451	4 694	4 936	4 994	4 914	5 189	5 637
South Africa	1 679	1 587	1 578	1 512	1 453	1 558	1 626	1 639	1 662	1 840	1 711	1 777	1 891	1 991	2 083	2 033	2 198	2 111
Ukraine	4 358	4 029	3 401	2 815	2 677	2 294	2 113	1 875	1 706	1 695	1 663	1 517	1 648	1 725	1 600	1 597	1 723	1 912

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532604820133

Table B.13. **Beef and veal production**

Thousand tonnes, carcass weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	4 132	4 357	4 563	4 654	4 970	5 529	6 045	4 973	5 066	6 413	6 579	6 824	7 139	7 230	7 774	8 592	7 800	7 900
Chile	242	229	199	224	239	257	259	262	256	226	226	217	199	191	208	215	238	242
China	1 144	1 397	1 654	2 139	2 535	3 296	3 557	4 409	4 799	5 054	5 131	5 086	5 219	5 425	5 604	5 681	5 767	6 134
India	1 325	1 228	1 279	1 356	1 361	1 365	1 370	1 378	1 401	1 421	1 442	1 452	1 351	1 335	1 337	1 334	1 289	1 282
Russia	4 329	3 989	3 632	3 359	3 240	2 734	2 630	2 366	2 246	1 868	1 895	1 872	1 957	1 990	1 951	1 793	1 705	1 727
South Africa	665	704	694	611	508	507	502	496	512	625	525	574	610	632	672	770	837	805
Ukraine	1 543	1 457	1 284	1 072	1 108	939	850	758	645	645	615	527	569	591	505	459	464	446

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532655236730

Table B.14. **Pigmeat production**

Thousand tonnes, carcass weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	1 050	2 120	2 300	2 500	2 700	2 800	2 300	2 350	2 400	2 400	2 600	2 637	2 798	3 059	3 110	3 110	3 120	3 130
Chile	123	128	137	147	160	172	184	208	235	243	261	303	350	365	372	410	468	499
China	24 016	25 824	27 647	29 836	32 613	33 401	31 580	35 963	38 837	40 056	39 660	40 517	41 231	42 386	43 410	45 553	46 505	42 878
India	417	434	445	469	477	495	514	462	466	473	476	483	487	490	497	497	497	497
Russia	3 480	3 190	2 784	2 432	2 103	1 865	1 705	1 545	1 505	1 485	1 569	1 498	1 583	1 706	1 644	1 520	1 642	1 821
South Africa	131	113	130	120	119	127	128	125	119	123	104	111	125	143	146	150	151	150
Ukraine	1 253	1 129	940	807	729	654	652	586	552	546	563	498	507	527	467	413	440	531

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532671563604

Table B.15. **Milk production**

Million tonnes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	15.08	15.69	16.42	16.22	16.42	17.13	19.23	19.39	19.41	19.80	20.53	21.28	22.45	23.08	24.34	25.52	26.32	25.46
Chile	1.38	1.45	1.54	1.65	1.75	1.85	1.92	2.05	2.08	2.05	1.99	2.19	2.17	2.13	2.25	2.30	2.40	2.45
China	7.04	7.60	8.07	8.15	8.68	9.46	7.36	6.81	7.45	8.07	9.19	11.23	14.00	18.49	23.68	28.65	33.03	36.33
India	53.68	54.06	56.41	58.86	61.40	65.37	68.36	70.88	74.10	78.24	79.66	83.42	84.76	86.66	91.06	95.62	100.02	102.92
Russia	55.72	51.89	47.20	46.52	42.18	39.20	35.82	34.14	33.26	32.27	32.30	32.90	33.50	33.40	32.20	31.20	31.40	32.20
South Africa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.88	1.89	2.01	2.15	1.97	2.11	2.20	1.96	1.93	2.00	1.93	2.22	2.32	2.43	2.47
Ukraine	24.51	22.41	19.11	18.38	18.14	17.27	15.82	13.77	13.75	13.36	12.66	13.44	14.14	13.66	13.71	13.71	13.29	12.26

n.a.: not available.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532701845785

Table B.16. **Production of selected commodities in selected developing countries**

Thousand tonnes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Maize																		
Brazil	21 348	23 624	30 506	30 056	32 488	36 267	32 185	32 948	29 602	32 038	31 879	41 955	35 933	48 327	41 788	35 113	42 662	51 590
Chile	823	835	911	899	937	942	931	783	943	624	652	778	924	1 189	1 320	1 507	1 382	1 382
China	96 820	98 770	95 380	102 700	99 280	111 990	127 470	104 310	132 950	128 090	106 000	114 090	121 310	115 830	130 290	139 370	151 600	152 300
India	8 962	8 064	9 992	9 601	8 884	9 534	10 769	10 816	11 148	11 510	12 043	13 160	11 150	14 984	14 172	14 710	14 979	16 780
South Africa	n.a.	8 614	3 277	9 997	13 275	4 866	10 171	10 136	7 693	7 946	11 455	7 772	10 077	9 705	9 737	11 749	6 974	7 339
Rice, paddy																		
Brazil	7 421	9 488	10 006	10 107	10 541	11 226	8 644	8 352	7 716	11 710	11 090	10 184	10 457	10 320	13 277	13 193	11 527	11 080
Chile	136	117	133	130	133	145	152	107	104	61	135	143	141	140	119	116	160	110
China	189 330	183 810	186 220	177 510	175 930	185 230	195 100	200 730	198 710	198 490	187 910	177 580	174 540	160 660	179 090	180 590	181 720	186 034
India	111 517	112 042	109 001	120 400	122 640	115 440	122 500	123 700	129 055	134 496	127 400	139 900	107 730	132 789	124 697	137 690	139 137	141 134
Seed cotton																		
Brazil	1 921	2 080	1 885	1 135	1 368	1 451	954	822	1 173	1 414	2 010	2 646	2 170	2 202	3 801	3 668	2 899	3 854
China	13 523	17 025	13 524	11 217	13 023	14 304	12 609	13 809	13 503	11 487	13 251	15 971	14 748	14 579	18 971	17 142	20 238	22 872
India	5 020	4 955	5 816	5 480	6 064	6 560	7 260	5 535	6 281	5 880	4 923	5 104	4 399	7 002	8 378	9 435	11 568	9 480
South Africa	149	116	53	32	68	64	113	72	104	136	76	104	47	41	72	60	39	29
Potatoes																		
Brazil	2 234	2 267	2 432	2 368	2 488	2 692	2 406	2 670	2 784	2 905	2 561	2 849	3 126	3 089	3 047	3 130	3 152	3 394
Chile	828	843	1 023	926	899	869	827	1 304	791	994	988	1 210	1 303	1 093	1 144	1 115	1 391	1 445
China	32 031	30 441	37 826	45 942	43 836	45 984	53 079	57 260	64 618	56 141	66 318	64 596	70 223	68 139	72 256	70 897	70 338	72 040
India	14 771	15 206	16 388	15 230	17 392	17 401	18 843	24 216	17 648	23 611	24 713	22 488	23 920	23 269	23 060	23 631	23 905	26 280
South Africa	1 261	1 323	1 068	1 279	1 284	1 426	1 592	1 579	1 555	1 674	1 594	1 662	1 556	1 620	1 819	1 787	1 719	1 917
Sugar Cane																		
Brazil	262 674	260 888	271 475	244 531	292 102	303 699	317 106	331 613	345 255	333 848	327 705	345 942	364 391	396 012	415 206	422 957	457 246	514 080
China	63 451	72 695	78 869	68 997	66 430	70 279	71 260	83 012	87 204	78 108	69 299	77 966	92 203	91 931	90 978	87 513	100 435	106 316
India	225 569	241 046	254 000	228 030	229 670	275 540	281 100	277 560	262 090	295 730	299 230	295 956	297 200	287 383	233 862	237 088	281 172	355 520
South Africa	18 083	20 078	12 955	11 244	15 683	16 714	20 951	22 155	22 930	21 223	23 876	21 157	23 013	20 419	19 095	21 052	20 278	20 693

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Table B.16. **Production of selected commodities in selected developing countries** *(cont.)*

Thousand tonnes

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Soybeans																		
Brazil	19 898	14 938	19 215	22 591	24 932	25 683	23 155	26 391	31 307	30 987	32 735	39 058	42 769	51 919	49 550	51 182	52 465	58 197
China	11 008	9 721	10 313	15 323	16 011	13 511	13 234	14 737	15 153	14 245	15 411	15 407	16 505	15 393	17 404	16 350	15 500	15 600
India	2 602	2 492	3 390	4 745	3 932	5 096	5 400	6 463	7 143	7 081	5 276	5 963	4 655	7 819	6 876	8 274	8 857	9 433
South Africa	n.a.	135	63	69	68	59	80	120	201	188	154	226	223	137	220	273	424	205
Fruits																		
Brazil	29 824	31 592	33 065	32 531	31 582	33 884	33 852	37 315	34 747	37 593	37 011	34 021	36 531	35 448	36 884	36 606	37 725	36 818
Chile	2 638	2 765	2 869	3 114	3 339	3 536	3 852	3 719	3 785	3 930	3 883	4 209	4 243	4 649	4 681	5 167	5 196	5 309
China	20 952	24 088	26 543	32 502	37 270	44 423	48 778	53 326	56 687	64 826	64 491	68 941	72 003	78 152	84 841	88 512	90 100	94 418
India	27 359	28 040	30 458	33 885	36 140	35 311	37 547	40 604	43 708	44 649	41 903	42 463	45 956	41 017	41 240	42 462	48 045	51 142
South Africa	3 740	3 797	3 889	3 756	3 801	3 837	4 244	4 456	4 398	5 072	5 109	5 097	5 409	5 833	5 704	5 714	5 590	5 765
Oranges																		
Brazil	17 521	18 936	19 682	18 797	17 446	19 837	21 079	23 047	20 851	22 893	21 330	16 983	18 531	16 918	18 314	17 853	18 032	18 279
China	1 374	1 711	1 405	1 750	1 790	2 123	2 182	2 110	1 185	1 435	1 181	1 488	1 643	2 013	2 333	2 741	2 790	2 865
India	2 010	1 890	1 330	1 895	1 883	1 595	2 041	2 564	2 354	2 447	2 675	2 575	2 871	1 922	3 263	3 314	3 435	3 900
South Africa	712	776	712	756	782	876	745	919	978	964	1 156	1 118	1 263	1 267	1 330	1 245	1 333	n.a.
Coffee																		
Brazil	1 465	1 520	1 294	1 279	1 307	930	1 369	1 229	1 689	1 632	1 904	1 820	2 650	1 987	2 466	2 140	2 573	2 178
China	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	6	9	12	17	19	23	22	22	23	24
India	118	170	180	162	208	180	223	205	228	265	292	301	301	275	271	275	274	275
Tobacco leaves																		
Brazil	445	414	576	656	520	456	473	597	505	630	578	565	670	656	921	889	900	919
China	2 646	3 052	3 515	3 468	2 257	2 327	3 245	4 261	2 374	2 478	2 564	2 359	2 454	2 263	2 410	2 686	2 746	2 397
India	552	556	584	597	563	567	535	618	646	736	520	340	550	490	550	549	552	555
Tea																		
China	562	563	580	621	613	609	617	637	688	697	704	722	766	789	855	954	1 049	1 187
India	688	720	754	704	753	754	756	780	810	874	826	847	854	838	857	831	893	949

n.a.: not available.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532705317340

Table B.17. **Average share of household income spent on food**

Per cent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22
China[1]	59	58	58	58	59	59	56	55	53	53	49	48	46	46	47	46	43	43
China[2]	54	54	53	50	50	50	49	47	45	42	39	38	38	37	38	37	36	36
India	48	49	48	53	52	51	51	46	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50
Russia[3]	36	38	47	46	47	52	50	46	53	54	49	46	42	38	36	33	32	28
South Africa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14
Ukraine	n.a.	42	n.a.	n.a.	52	50	48	46	48	65	65	63	61	58	58	58	54	57

n.a.: not available.
1. Rural households.
2. Urban households.
3. Share of food in total expenditures of households on consumer goods.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532718344076

Table B.18. **Annual consumption of grain and grain products**

Kg per capita

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil[1]	108.0	107.0	107.0	109.0	108.0	104.0	104.0	105.0	105.0	107.0	100.0	107.0	107.0	118.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	143.5	141.9	163.2	141.2	148.6	150.9	144.7	137.4	148.1	130.0	139.6	142.0	146.1	157.3	143.9	136.0	160.6	143.0
China[1]	211.0	207.1	207.7	205.6	199.1	196.6	200.0	197.6	194.0	190.5	183.6	177.2	167.6	160.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India	157.5	171.0	158.6	156.2	158.4	167.0	161.5	170.1	151.2	156.7	154.3	141.0	167.4	149.1	155.8	142.7	n.a.	n.a.
Russia	119.0	120.0	125.0	124.0	124.0	121.0	117.0	118.0	118.0	119.0	118.0	120.0	121.0	120.0	119.0	121.0	121.0	n.a.
South Africa	216.5	187.2	177.4	189.5	184.5	182.4	180.5	178.2	183.0	180.9	186.7	185.6	187.6	177.2	133.0	153.3	122.3	94.0
Ukraine	141.0	142.5	142.5	144.5	134.8	128.4	123.5	127.0	126.4	122.4	124.9	129.6	131.2	124.5	125.6	123.5	119.5	115.9

n.a.: not available.
1. The figures are derived from the FAO commodity balances and reflect the gross availability of food products per capita and do not necessarily indicate the actual amount of food consumed by individuals.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532742112776

Table B.19. **Annual consumption of meat and meat products**

Kg per capita

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil[1]	49.7	59.0	60.8	62.1	67.4	75.8	73.5	74.6	73.2	77.6	80.3	77.7	80.1	81.2	74.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	39.0	39.6	44.4	49.9	54.3	58.0	60.8	63.0	64.5	64.6	67.8	70.5	70.3	70.9	73.9	75.5	79.3	81.3
China[1]	26.3	28.4	31.0	34.0	37.2	39.6	39.1	44.3	47.5	48.5	50.7	51.6	53.2	55.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India[1]	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Russia	75.0	69.0	60.0	53.0	45.5	55.0	51.0	50.0	48.0	45.0	41.0	47.0	50.0	52.0	53.0	55.0	58.0	n.a.
South Africa	55.0	43.8	42.7	40.0	37.6	39.5	40.1	39.8	39.4	42.7	39.2	63.4	41.6	42.9	44.7	45.2	n.a.	n.a.
Ukraine	68.2	65.5	53.4	46.4	43.5	38.9	37.1	34.7	33.4	33.1	32.8	31.1	32.6	34.5	38.5	39.1	42.0	45.7

n.a.: not available.
1. The figures are derived from the FAO commodity balances and reflect the gross availability of food products per capita and do not necessarily indicate the actual amount of food consumed by individuals.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532745274357

Table B.20. **Annual consumption of milk and dairy products**

Kg per capita

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil[1]	81.0	85.0	87.0	85.0	88.0	102.0	106.0	105.0	105.0	106.0	106.0	104.0	111.0	111.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	101.4	107.1	115.3	121.2	121.6	125.4	132.2	128.1	132.0	124.6	125.5	124.9	118.5	125.3	111.8	120.2	129.7	126.3
China[1]	6.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.8	11.2	13.5	16.8	15.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India[1]	58.0	57.2	58.7	60.0	61.3	63.8	63.8	66.4	68.2	70.5	71.0	72.7	73.4	75.7	68.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Russia	386.0	347.0	281.0	294.0	278.0	253.0	232.0	229.0	221.0	215.0	216.0	219.0	227.0	231.0	233.0	235.0	239.0	n.a.
South Africa	52.1	46.4	38.5	40.4	48.8	46.9	47.3	48.2	47.6	42.3	45.1	45.5	45.8	45.1	46.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ukraine	373.2	345.5	284.5	264.2	256.2	243.5	230.2	210.4	213.6	210.9	199.1	205.2	225.3	226.4	226.0	225.6	234.7	224.6

n.a.: not available.

1. Whole fresh milk.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532854441836

Table B.21. **Total area sown, crops**

Million hectares

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil[1]	51.4	51.5	51.6	47.6	52.2	51.7	46.6	48.5	47.6	49.9	50.7	51.2	54.1	58.6	62.9	63.4	61.7	61.5
Chile	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.7
China	148.4	149.6	149.0	147.7	148.2	149.9	152.4	154.0	155.7	156.4	156.3	155.7	154.6	152.4	153.6	155.5	152.1	153.5
India	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	190.6	193.0	189.4	185.7	189.8	175.7	190.4	190.9	n.a.	n.a.
Russia	117.7	115.5	114.6	111.8	105.3	102.5	99.6	96.6	91.7	88.3	85.4	84.8	84.6	79.6	78.8	77.5	77.1	76.4
South Africa	7.6	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.7	n.a.	n.a.
Ukraine	32.4	32.0	31.5	31.3	31.0	31.0	30.1	30.3	28.8	28.3	27.2	27.9	27.5	25.1	26.8	26.0	25.9	26.1

n.a.: not available.

1. According to the Brazilian Agricultural and Livestock Census 2006, published in 2007, the cropped area was 76.7 million hectares in 2006.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/532877472258

Table B.22. **Grain sown areas**

Million hectares

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	18.5	19.8	20.6	18.3	20.1	19.8	17.5	17.8	15.8	17.4	17.3	18.1	17.9	19.9	20.4	19.2	18.4	19.6
Chile	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
China	93.6	94.1	92.5	88.9	87.5	89.3	92.2	92.0	92.1	91.6	85.3	82.6	81.5	76.8	79.4	81.9	84.9	85.8
India	102.5	100.2	99.5	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.3	100.2	100.9	102.1	102.4	100.3	93.9	98.3	95.9	99.5	100.3	n.a.
Russia	63.1	61.8	61.9	60.9	56.3	54.7	53.4	53.6	50.7	46.6	45.6	47.2	47.5	42.2	43.7	43.8	43.4	44.4
South Africa	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.0	3.9
Ukraine[1]	14.6	14.7	13.9	14.3	13.5	14.2	13.2	15.1	13.7	13.2	13.6	15.6	15.4	12.5	15.4	15.0	14.5	15.1

n.a.: not available.

1. Grain and pulses for 1990 and 1991.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/533002300432

Table B.23. **All cattle inventories**

Thousand heads, 1 January

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	147 102	152 136	154 229	155 134	158 243	161 228	158 289	161 416	163 154	164 621	169 876	176 389	185 347	195 552	204 513	207 157	205 886	207 170
Chile	3 336	3 404	3 461	3 557	3 692	3 814	3 858	4 142	4 160	4 134	4 068	3 980	3 927	3 932	3 989	4 200	4 300	4 350
China	79 497	81 328	82 723	85 783	90 908	100 556	110 318	121 822	124 419	126 983	123 532	118 092	115 678	114 344	112 354	109 908	104 651	105 948
India	202 500	203 500	204 584	203 634	202 684	201 734	200 784	198 882	196 535	194 216	191 924	189 660	187 422	185 180	182 996	180 837	178 703	177 840
Russia	58 841	57 043	54 677	52 200	48 914	43 297	39 700	35 103	31 520	28 481	28 032	27 300	27 100	26 500	24 900	23 000	21 500	21 500
South Africa	13 500	13 500	13 100	12 500	12 600	13 000	13 400	13 700	13 800	13 600	13 500	13 500	13 600	13 500	13 500	13 500	13 900	13 500
Ukraine	n.a.	24 623	23 728	22 457	21 607	19 624	17 557	15 313	12 759	11 722	10 627	9 424	9 421	9 108	7 712	6 903	6 514	6 175

n.a.: not available.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

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Table B.24. **Pig inventories**

Thousand heads, 1 January

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Brazil	33 623	34 290	34 532	34 184	35 142	36 062	29 202	29 637	30 007	30 839	31 562	32 605	32 013	32 305	33 085	34 064	35 174	34 080
Chile	1 251	1 226	1 288	1 407	1 490	1 486	1 655	1 717	1 451	1 633	1 568	2 170	2 305	2 166	2 314	2 572	2 855	2 957
China	360 898	371 210	379 911	394 070	402 943	424 787	362 836	400 348	422 563	431 442	416 336	419 505	417 762	413 818	421 234	433 191	418 504	439 895
India	11 900	12 400	12 700	13 400	13 632	14 148	14 684	13 200	13 300	13 500	13 600	13 800	13 900	14 000	14 200	14 200	14 200	14 000
Russia	39 982	38 314	35 384	31 500	28 557	24 859	22 600	19 115	17 348	17 248	18 271	15 700	16 000	17 300	16 000	13 400	13 500	15 800
South Africa	1 665	1 654	1 653	1 570	1 585	1 707	1 699	1 736	1 780	1 647	1 678	1 710	1 663	1 663	1 651	1 622	1 651	1 650
Ukraine	n.a.	19 427	17 839	16 175	15 298	13 946	13 144	11 236	9 479	10 083	10 073	7 652	8 370	9 204	7 322	6 466	7 053	8 055

n.a.: not available.

Source: OECD based on national data, 2008; FAO, *FAOSTAT Database*, 2008.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAY	Poorest-of-the-poor (*antyodaya ann yojana*; India)
ABC	Agricultural Bank of China
ACFTA	ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AEZ	Agri-Export Zone (India)
AFC	Family Agriculture (*Agricultura Familiar Campesina*; Chile)
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AgriBEE	Black Economic Empowerment Framework for Agriculture
AMS	Aggregate Measurement of Support
APEDA	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (India)
APMC	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act (India)
APTA	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BAF	Financial Coordination Subsidy (*Bono de Articulación Financiera*; Chile)
BLNS	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland
BNDES	National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Brazil)
CACP	Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (India)
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (South Africa)
CBR	Central Bank of Russia
CES	Agreement on Common Economic Space (between Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine)
CIP	Central Issue Price (India)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CNR	National Irrigation Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Riego*; Chile)
COMSA	Agricultural Insurance Programme (*Comité de Seguro Agrícola*; Chile)
CONAB	National Food Supply Agency (Brazil)
CONADI	National Service for Indigenous Development – MIDEPLAN, Chile (*Corporación Nacional de Desarrollo Indígena*)
CORFO	Economic Development Agency (*Corporación de Fomento a la Producción*; Chile)
COTRISA	Wheat Marketing Enterprise (*Comercializadora de Trigo*; Chile)
CPC	Communist Party of China
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (India)
DIPRES	Budget Department (*Dirección de Presupuesto*), Chilean Ministry of Finance
DIRECON	Directorate for International Economic Relations – Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Dirección de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales*)
DoA	Department of Agriculture (South Africa)
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Complementation Agreement (Chile)

ECA	Essential Commodity Act (India)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean – United Nations (*Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe* – CEPAL)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreements
EU	European Union
FAD	Fund of Delegated Cash Management (*Fondo de Administración Delegada*; Chile)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAP	Federal Agency for Regulation of Food Market (Russia)
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FOSIS	Social and Solidarity Investment Fund (*Fondo de Solidaridad e Inversión Social*; Chile)
FSSS	Federal State Statistics Service (Russia)
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GAO	Gross Agricultural Output
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEIS	General Export Incentive Scheme (South Africa)
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GOI	Government of India
GRF	Government of the Russian Federation
HRB	Basic Irrigation Hectares (*Hectáreas de Riego Básico*; Chile)
IEPA	Interim Economic Partnership Agreement
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDAP	National Institute for Agricultural Development (*Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Agropecuario*; Chile)
INE	Chile's National Statistical Office (*Instituto Nacional de Estadisticas* de Chile)
KCC	Kisan (Farmer) Credit Card (India)
LARP	Land and Agrarian Reform Project (South Africa)
LRAD	Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development (South Africa)
MAFISA	Micro-Agricultural Finance Scheme of South Africa
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Brazil)
MDA	Ministry of Agrarian Development (Brazil)
MEP	Minimum Export Price (India)
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MERT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (Russia)
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MIDEPLAN	Chilean Ministry of Planning and Cooperation
MINAGRI	Chilean Ministry of Agriculture
MIP	Market Intervention Price (India)
MOP	Chilean Ministry of Public Works
MSP	Minimum Support Price (India)
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (India)
NAFED	National Agricultural Cooperative and Marketing Federation of India
NAIS	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (India)
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council (South Africa)
NAP	National Agriculture Policy (India)
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission (China)

NPF	National Policy for Farmers (India)
NRA	Nominal Rate of Assistance
NREGP	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (India)
NYBOT	New York Board of Trade
ODEPA	Office of Agricultural Policies and Studies (*Oficina de Estudios y Políticas Agrarias*; Chile)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBS	Price Band System (Chile)
PLAS	Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (South Africa)
PNRA II	Second National Plan for Agrarian Reform (Brazil)
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PROCHILE	DIRECON's Department, to promote Chilean exports
PRONAF	National Programme for the Strengthening of Family Agriculture (Brazil)
PRRS	Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
PSS	Price Support Scheme (India)
R&D	Research and Development
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RRA	Relative Rate of Assistance
SACU	South African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
SAG	Agriculture and Livestock Service (*Servicio Agrícola Ganadero*; Chile)
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SASA	South African Sugar Association
SAT	Single Agricultural Tax (Russia)
SEZ	Special Economic Zone (India)
SINOGRAIN	China Grain Reserves Corporation
SNCR	National System of Rural Credit (Brazil)
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSG	Special Safeguard
STE	State Trading Enterprise
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TDCA	Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (South Africa)
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System (India)
TICA	Trade and Investment Cooperation Agreement
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
UF	Chilean Unit of Account (Unidad de Fomento)
UN	United Nations
URAA	Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WBCIS	Weather-Based Crop Insurance Scheme (India)
WTO	World Trade Organization

OECD indicators of support

CSE	Consumer Support Estimate
GSSE	General Services Support Estimate
MPS	Market Price Support
NAC	Nominal Assistance Coefficient
NPC	Nominal Protection Coefficient
PSE	Producer Support Estimate
SCT	Single Commodity Transfers
TSE	Total Support Estimate

Currencies

BRL	Brazilian real
CLP	Chilean peso
CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi
EUR	Euro
INR	Indian rupee
RUB	Russian rouble
UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
USD	United States dollar
ZAR	South African rand

Table of contents

Foreword 3

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations 11

Executive Summary 15

Chapter 1. **Overview** 17
Developments in world food markets 18
Main changes in agricultural policies 23
Developments in agricultural support 27
Policy observations and recommendations 37
Bibliography 38

Chapter 2. **Brazil** 41
Summary of policy developments 42
Policy context: Brazil agriculture at a glance 44
Policy developments 45
Bibliography 59

Chapter 3. **Chile** 61
Summary of policy developments 62
Policy context: Chile's agriculture at a glance 64
Policy developments 65
Bibliography 75

Chapter 4. **China** 77
Summary of policy developments 78
Policy context: China's agriculture at a glance 80
Policy developments 81
Bibliography 93

Chapter 5. **India** 95
Overview of support estimates for Indian agriculture 96
Policy context: India's agriculture at a glance 98
Policy developments 99
Bibliography 112

Chapter 6. **Russia** 113
Summary of policy developments 114
Policy context: Russia's agriculture at a glance 116
Policy developments 117
Bibliography 134

Chapter 7. **South Africa** 135
Summary of policy developments 136
Policy context: South Africa's agriculture at a glance 138
Policy developments 139
Bibliography 147

Chapter 8. **Ukraine** 149
Summary of policy developments 150
Policy context: Ukraine's agriculture at a glance 152
Policy developments 153
Bibliography 165

Annex A. **Measuring Agricultural Support** 167
1. Definitions of OECD indicators of agricultural support 167
2. The PSE classification 168
3. Measuring agricultural support in emerging economies: technical updates and improvements 177

Annex B. **Statistical Annex** 181

Boxes

1.1. Potential impacts on agriculture of the financial crisis 22
1.2. Why does the PSE change when world prices change? 31
2.1. Food price inflation in Brazil 46
2.2. The 2008 debt settlement package in Brazil 53
3.1. Food price inflation in Chile 66
3.2. Structural changes: Preliminary results from the 2007 Agricultural Census in Chile 73
4.1. Food price inflation in China 82
5.1. Food price inflation in India 100
6.1. New regulatory and administrative framework for agricultural policies in Russia 118
6.2. Food price inflation in Russia 119
7.1. Food price inflation in South Africa 140
7.2. Trade agreements involving South Africa 145
8.1. Food price inflation in Ukraine and government's responses 154
8.2. Ukraine's WTO commitments in agriculture 162
A.1. Classification of PSE and related support indicators applied until 2006 171
A.2. Classification of PSE applied from 2007 172
A.3. Definitions of categories in the new PSE classification 173

Tables

1.1. Policy measures taken by governments to reduce the impact of higher food prices 24
1.2. Contribution to the change in Producer Support Estimate, 2006 to 2007 29
1.3a. Contribution to the change in Market Price Support, 2006 to 2007 30
1.3b. Contribution to the change in border price, 2006 to 2007 30
1.4. Single Commodity Transfers by commodity, 2005-07 34
2.1. Brazil: Estimates of support to agriculture 43
2.2. Brazil: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07 44
2.3. Brazil: AGF minimum guarantee prices for main programme crops, 2005-09 48
2.4. Brazil: Expenditure and volume of product by output support instrument, 2005-07 49

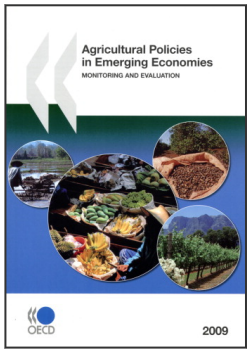
2.5. Brazil: Annual credit allocations in the SNCR, 2003-07 51
3.1. Chile: Estimates of support to agriculture 63
3.2. Chile: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07 64
3.3. Number and area of agricultural and forestry operations by type in Chile, 1997 and 2007 73
3.4. Agricultural and forestry land use in Chile, by activity, 2007 74
4.1. China: Estimates of support to agriculture 79
4.2. China: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07 80
4.3. Minimum purchase prices for grains in China, 2004-08 84
5.1. India: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07 98
5.2. Minimum support prices in India for selected commodities, 2005-09 102
6.1. Russia: Estimates of support to agriculture 115
6.2. Russia: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07 116
6.3. Russia's meat import quotas in 2005-09 130
7.1. South Africa: Estimates of support to agriculture 137
7.2. South Africa: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07 138
7.3. South African Customs Union tariff schedule, August 2007 144
8.1. Ukraine: Estimates of support to agriculture 151
8.2. Ukraine: Basic economic and agricultural indicators, 2005-07 152
8.3. Ukraine: Credit received by agricultural enterprises in 2006-07 158
8.4. Ukraine's import tariff rates on key agricultural products before and after WTO accession 163
B.1. Share of agriculture in total employment 182
B.2. Share of agriculture in GDP 182
B.3. Agricultural input price index 182
B.4. Agricultural output price index 183
B.5. Retail food price index 183
B.6. Gross Agricultural Output growth, total 183
B.7. Gross Agricultural Output growth, crops 184
B.8. Gross Agricultural Output growth, livestock 184
B.9. Total grain production 184
B.10. Wheat production 185
B.11. Coarse grain production 185
B.12. Total meat production 185
B.13. Beef and veal production 185
B.14. Pigmeat production 186
B.15. Milk production 186
B.16. Production of selected commodities in selected developing countries 187
B.17. Average share of household income spent on food 189
B.18. Annual consumption of grain and grain products 189
B.19. Annual consumption of meat and meat products 189
B.20. Annual consumption of milk and dairy products 190
B.21. Total area sown, crops 190
B.22. Grain sown areas 190
B.23. All cattle inventories 191
B.24. Pig inventories 191

Figures

1.1. Changes in nominal international prices for selected agricultural commodities since 2005 19
1.2. Changes in nominal prices for selected energy, fertiliser and freight costs since 2005 21
1.3. Inflation, consumer prices, annual average, 2000-08 21
1.4. Agricultural and food trade balance, 1995 and 2007 25
1.5. Evolution of producer support levels, 1997 to 2007 28

1.6. Composition of producer support, 1995-97 and 2005-07 32
1.7. Producer Nominal Protection Coefficients, 1995-97 and 2005-07 33
1.8. Single Commodity Transfers as a share of PSE, 1995-97 and 2005-07 34
1.9. Level and composition of General Services Support Estimate, 2000-02 and 2005-07 35
1.10. Composition of Total Support Estimate, 1995-97 and 2005-07 36
2.1. Brazil: PSE level and composition over time 42
2.2. Brazil: Producer SCT by commodity, 2005-07 42
2.3. Brazil: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007 44
2.4. Brazil: Agro-food trade, 1995-2007 44
2.5. Brazil: Consumer price indices in 2006-08 47
3.1. Chile: PSE level and composition over time 62
3.2. Chile: Producer SCT by commodity, 2005-07 62
3.3. Chile: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007 64
3.4. Chile: Agro-food trade, 1995-2007 64
3.5. Chile's monthly wholesale prices of wheat and maize compared with world market prices, 2006-08 66
3.6. Chile's CPI compared with oil prices and exchange rate 67
3.7. Chile: Shares of agricultural transfers by programme area, 2007 68
4.1. China: PSE level and composition over time 78
4.2. China: Producer SCT by commodity, 2005-07 78
4.3. China: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007 80
4.4. China: Agro-food trade, 1995-2007 80
4.5. China's monthly wholesale prices of wheat, rice, maize and soybeans compared with world market prices, 2006-08 83
5.1. Average Nominal Rates of Assistance in India, 1965-2004 96
5.2. Nominal Rate of Assistance in India by commodity, 2000-04 96
5.3. India: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007 98
5.4. India: Agro-food trade, 1995-2007 98
5.5. India's monthly wholesale prices of wheat, rice, maize and soybeans compared with world market prices, 2007-08 101
6.1. Russia: PSE level and composition over time 114
6.2. Russia: Producer SCT by commodity, 2005-07 114
6.3. Russia: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007 116
6.4. Russia: Agro-food trade, 1996-2007 116
6.5. Russia: Consumer price indices in 2007-08 119
6.6. Russia: Retail price growth rates for key food items 120
6.7. Russia: Components of the State Programme for Development of Agriculture in 2008-12 121
6.8. Russia: Expenditures under the Financial Sustainability Component of the State Programme 121
6.9. Russia: Concessional credit allocations in 2005-08 124
6.10. Russia: Budgetary expenditures related to concessional credit, 2005-08 125
6.11. Russia: Distribution of agricultural land by type of farm, as of 1 July 2006 128
6.12. Russia: Share of farms reporting agricultural operations in 2006 128
6.13. Russia: Share of utilised agricultural land in farms of different type in 2006 129
7.1. South Africa: PSE level and composition over time 136
7.2. South Africa: Producer SCT by commodity, 2005-07 136
7.3. South Africa: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007 138
7.4. South Africa: Agro-food trade, 2000-07 138
7.5. South Africa: Consumer Price Indexes for food and selected food products 140
7.6. South Africa: Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by expenditure group and income deciles 141
8.1. Ukraine: PSE level and composition over time 150
8.2. Ukraine: Producer SCT by commodity, 2005-07 150

8.3. Ukraine: Evolution and annual changes of agricultural output, 1995-2007 152
8.4. Ukraine: Agro-food trade, 1996-2007 152
8.5. Ukraine: Consumer price indices in 2007-08 154
8.6. Ukraine: Retail price growth for key food items 156
8.7. Ukrainian applied import tariffs on key agricultural products 163
8.8. Ukrainian wheat export quota and wholesale wheat prices in 2006-08 164



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