

Reader's guide

Definition of OECD indicators of agricultural support

Nominal indicators used in this report

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

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

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

Group Commodity Transfers (GCT): The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policies whose payments are made on the basis that one or more of a designated list of commodities is produced, i.e. a producer may produce from a set of allowable commodities and receive a transfer that does not vary with respect to this decision.

All Commodity Transfers (ACT): The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policies that place no restrictions on the commodity produced but require the recipient to produce some commodity of their choice.

Other Transfers to Producers (OTP): The annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policies that do not require any commodity production at all.

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

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

General Services Support Estimate (GSSE): The annual monetary value of gross transfers arising from policy measures that create enabling conditions for the primary agricultural sector through development of private or public services, institutions and infrastructure, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products. The GSSE includes policies where primary agriculture is the main beneficiary, but does not include any payments to individual producers. GSSE transfers do not directly alter producer receipts or costs or consumption expenditures. GSSE categories are defined in Box 2.

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

Ratio indicators and percentage indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Box 1. Definitions of categories in the PSE classification

Definitions of categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions of labels

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

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

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

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

- Payments conditional on compliance with basic requirements that are mandatory (*with mandatory*).
- Payments requiring specific practices going beyond basic requirements and voluntary (*with voluntary*).
 - ❖ specific practices related to environmental issues
 - ❖ specific practices related to animal welfare
 - ❖ other specific practices.

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).

Decomposition indicators

Decomposition of PSE

Percentage change in PSE: Percentage change in the nominal value of the PSE expressed in national currency. The percentage change is calculated using the two most recent years in the series.

Contribution of MPS to percentage change in PSE: Percentage change in nominal PSE if all variables other than MPS are held constant.

Contribution of price gap to percentage change in the PSE: Percentage change in nominal PSE if all variables other than gap between domestic market prices and border prices are held constant.

Contribution of quantity produced to percentage change in the PSE: Percentage change in nominal PSE if all variables other than quantity produced are held constant.

Contribution of budgetary payments (BP) to percentage change in PSE: Percentage change in nominal PSE if all variables other than BP are held constant.

Contribution of BP elements to percentage change in PSE: Percentage change in nominal PSE if all variables other than a given BP element are held constant. BP elements include Payments based on output, Payments based on input use, Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required, Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required, Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production not required, Payments based on non-commodity criteria and Miscellaneous payments.

Decomposition of price gap elements

Percentage change in Producer Price: Percentage change in Producer Price (at farm gate) expressed in national currency. The percentage change is calculated using the two most recent years in the series.

Percentage change in the Border Price: Percentage change in Border Price (at farm gate) expressed in national currency. The percentage change is calculated using the two most recent years in the series.

Contribution of Exchange Rate to percentage change in Border Price: Percentage change in the Border Price (at farm gate) expressed in national currency if all variables other than Exchange Rate between national currency and USD are held constant.

Contribution of Border Price expressed in USD to percentage change in Border Price: Percentage change in the Border Price (at farm gate) expressed in national currency if all variables other than Border Price (at farm gate) expressed in USD are held constant.

Definition of GSSE categories

The general GSSE definition is complemented in Annex 1.A1 by more specific implementation guidelines, provided under the different categories in the GSSE classification.

More detailed information on the indicators, their use and limitations is available in the OECD's *Producer Support Estimate and Related Indicators of Agricultural Support: Concepts, Calculation, Interpretation and Use* (the PSE Manual) available on the OECD public website (www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/psemanual.htm).

Sources and definitions of contextual indicators

Table X.1. Contextual indicators

Gross Domestic Product – GDP (USD billion): OECD National Accounts, Gross domestic product, national currency, current prices. Spot exchange rates used for conversion in USD. Latest year benchmarked from Economic Outlook projections. For EU member countries, data come from EUROSTAT. UN World Development Indicators (WDI) data for emerging economies.

Population (million): OECD.stat, Demography and population, Population statistics, Population and vital statistics, series on Total population mid-year estimates. For EU member countries, data come from EUROSTAT, population/demography/demography national data/population. UN *World population prospects, 2012 Revision* for emerging economies.

Land area (thousands km²): FAO, *Land Use Database*, Land area (000 ha) recalculated to thousands km². Land area excludes water areas.

Population density (inhabitants/km²): UN *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, Population density by major area, region and country, 1950-2010 (persons per square km). For EU members calculated from EUROSTAT population and area.

GDP per capita, PPP (USD): OECD.stat, National accounts, Main aggregates, Gross domestic product (output approach), Per head, USD, current prices, current PPPs. EU countries, EUROSTAT, GDP and main components – Current prices.

Trade as % of GDP: Trade data from UN COMTRADE Database. Customs data; Average trade: (exports + imports)/2. EU does not account for intra-EU trade.

Box 2. Definitions of categories in the GSSE classification

Agricultural knowledge and innovation system

- **Agricultural knowledge generation:** Budgetary expenditure financing research and development (R&D) activities related to agriculture, and associated data dissemination, irrespective of the institution (private or public, ministry, university, research centre or producer groups) where they take place, the nature of research (scientific, institutional, etc.), or its purpose.
- **Agricultural knowledge transfer:** Budgetary expenditure financing agricultural vocational schools and agricultural programmes in high-level education, training and advice to farmers that is generic (e.g. accounting rules, pesticide application), not specific to individual situations, and data collection and information dissemination networks related to agricultural production and marketing.

Inspection and control

- **Agricultural product safety and inspection:** Budgetary expenditure financing activities related to agricultural product safety and inspection. This includes only expenditures on inspection of domestically produced commodities at first level of processing and border inspection for exported commodities.
- **Pest and disease inspection and control:** Budgetary expenditure financing pest and disease control of agricultural inputs and outputs (control at primary agriculture level) and public funding of veterinary services (for the farming sector) and phytosanitary services.
- **Input control:** Budgetary expenditure financing the institutions providing control activities and certification of industrial inputs used in agriculture (e.g. machinery, industrial fertilisers, pesticides, etc.) and biological inputs (e.g. seed certification and control).

Development and maintenance of infrastructure

- **Hydrological infrastructure:** Budgetary expenditure financing public investments into hydrological infrastructure (irrigation and drainage networks).
- **Storage, marketing and other physical infrastructure:** Budgetary expenditure financing investments to off-farm storage and other market infrastructure facilities related to handling and marketing primary agricultural products (silos, harbour facilities – docks, elevators; wholesale markets, futures markets), as well as other physical infrastructure related to agriculture, when agriculture is the main beneficiary.
- **Institutional infrastructure:** Budgetary expenditure financing investments to build and maintain institutional infrastructure related to the farming sector (e.g. land cadastres; machinery user groups, seed and species registries; development of rural finance networks; support to farm organisations, etc.).
- **Farm restructuring:** Budgetary payments related to reform of farm structures financing entry, exit or diversification (outside agriculture) strategies.

Marketing and promotion

- **Collective schemes for processing and marketing:** Budgetary expenditure financing investment in collective, mainly primary, processing, marketing schemes and marketing facilities, designed to improve marketing environment for agriculture.
- **Promotion of agricultural products:** Budgetary expenditure financing assistance to collective promotion of agro-food products (e.g. promotion campaigns, participation on international fairs).

Cost of public stockholding: Budgetary expenditure covering the costs of storage, depreciation and disposal of public storage of agricultural products.

Miscellaneous: Budgetary expenditure financing other general services that cannot be disaggregated and allocated to the above categories, often due to a lack of information.

Agriculture share in GDP (%): OECD.stat, Country statistical profiles; Value added in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing as % total value added. EU countries: EUROSTAT, Gross value added – Agriculture and fishing – percentage of all branches (NACE). UN World Development Indicators for emerging economies.

Agriculture share in employment (%): OECD.stat, Employment by activities and status (ALFS), share of Agriculture, hunting, forestry (ISIC Rev. 3, A), Employment ('000) (which does not include fishing) in Employment in all activities (ISIC Rev. 3, A-X) ('000). EUROSTAT for the EU corresponds to the share of employed persons aged 15-64, in agriculture, hunting and forestry in total NACE activities. UN World Development Indicators, employment in agriculture percentage of total employment.

Agro-food exports in total exports (%): UN COMTRADE. Agro-food definition does not include fish and fish products. Agro-food codes in H0: 01, 02, 04 to 24, 3301, 3501 to 3505, 4101 to 4103, 4301, 5001 to 5003, 5101 to 5103, 5201 to 5203, 5301, 5302, 290543/44, 380910, 382360.

Agro-food imports in total imports (%): UN COMTRADE. Agro-food definition does not include fish and fish products.

Agro-food trade balance (USD million): UN COMTRADE. Agro-food definition does not include fish and fish products.

Crop in total agricultural production (%): Share of value of total crop production (including horticulture) in total agricultural production. National data.

Livestock in total agricultural production (%): Share of value of total livestock production in total agricultural production. National data.

Agricultural area (AA) (thousand ha): FAO, *Land Use Database*, Agricultural area.

Share of arable land in AA (%): FAO, *Land Use Database*, arable land in percentage of agricultural area.

Share of irrigated area in AA (%): OECD, Environmental indicators.

Share of agriculture in water consumption (%): OECD, Environmental indicators.

Nitrogen balance (kg/ha): OECD, Environmental indicators.

Figure X.2. Main macroeconomic indicators

Real GDP growth (%): OECD.stat, Country statistical profiles, real GDP growth. EU countries: Eurostat, GDP volumes, percentage change over previous period. Emerging economies: WDI. GDP growth %.

Inflation rate (%): OECD Analytical DataBase (ADB), Annual average rate of change in Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs), EUROSTAT for the European Union, WDI for emerging economies.

Unemployment rate (%): OECD Analytical DataBase (ADB), labour force statistics; EUROSTAT for the European Union.

Figure X.3. Agro-food trade

Agro-food exports (USD billion): UN COMTRADE. Agro-food definition does not include fish and fish products.

Agro-food imports (USD billion): UN COMTRADE. Agro-food definition does not include fish and fish products.

OECD indicators of support

ACT	All Commodity Transfers	NPC	Nominal Protection Coefficient
CSE	Consumer Support Estimate	OTP	Other Transfers to Producers
GCT	Group Commodity Transfers	PEM	Policy Evaluation Model
GSSE	General Services Support Estimate	PSE	Producer Support Estimate
MPS	Market Price Support	SCT	Single Commodity Transfers
NAC	Nominal Assistance Coefficient	TSE	Total Support Estimate

Currencies

AUD	Australian dollar	JPY	Japanese yen
BRL	Brazilian real	KRW	Korean wong
CAD	Canadian dollar	KZT	Kazakh tenge
CHF	Swiss franc	MXN	Mexican peso
CLP	Chilean peso	NOK	Norwegian krone
CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	NZD	New Zealand dollar
COP	Colombian peso	RUB	Russian rouble
EUR	Euro	TRY	New Turkish lira
IDR	Indonesian rupiah	UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
ILS	Israeli shekel	USD	United States dollar
ISK	Icelandic krona	ZAR	South African rand

List of acronyms and abbreviations

AANZFTA	Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
ACC	Agricultural Credit Cooperatives (Turkey)
ACEP	Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (United States)
ACP	African, Caribbean, Pacific Group of States
ACRE	Average Crop Revenue Election (United States)
AGF	Direct Government Purchases (Brazil)
AJCEP	ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership
AMS	Aggregate Measurement of Support
ANCs	Areas of National Constraints (European Union)
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARC	Agriculture Research Council (South Africa)
ARC	Agriculture Risk Coverage (United States)
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASF	African Swine Fever
BCAP	Biomass Crop Assistance Program (United States)
BPS	Basic Payment Scheme (European Union)
BRM	Business Risk Management
BULOG	Indonesian National Logistic Agency
CAN	Andean Community
ChAFTA	China-ASEAN Free Trade Area
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy (of the European Union)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (South Africa)
CER	Renewable Energy Centre (Chile)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States

CNDP	Complementary National Direct Payments (European Union)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CONAB	National Food Supply Agency (Brazil)
COOL	Country of Origin Labelling
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (South Africa)
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program (United States)
CU	Customs Union
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa)
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (Ukraine, EU)
DIRA	Dairy Industry Restructuring Act of 2001 (New Zealand)
DP	Direct Payments
DPDP	Dairy Product Donation Program (United States)
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (South Africa)
EAC	East Africa Community
EAEC	Eurasian Economic Union (Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EAGF	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund
EEA	European Economic Area
EFAs	Ecological Focus Areas (European Union)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ETS	Emissions trading scheme (New Zealand)
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FCC	State agency Food Contract Corporation (Kazakhstan)
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEPs	Commodity Price Stabilisation Funds (Colombia)
FEPM	Government provision of storage financing (Brazil)
FIA	Agriculture Innovation Foundation (Chile)
FINAGRO	Financing Fund for the Agricultural Sector (Colombia)
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FONSA	National Agricultural Solidarity Fund (Colombia)
FPT	Joint Federal, Provincial and Territorial agreements (Canada)
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FY	Financial (fiscal) year
GAO	Gross Agricultural Output
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF2	Growing Forward 2 (Canada – new multilateral agricultural policy framework)
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GMO	Genetically modified organism
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
HRW	Hard Red Winter (wheat variety)

IAF	Irrigation Acceleration Fund (New Zealand)
IEPA	Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EU, SACU)
IFSS	Integrated Food Security Strategy (South Africa)
IHS	Import Health Standards (New Zealand)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDAP	National Institute for Agricultural Development (Chile)
IPARD	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development (Turkey)
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LEADER	Links Between Actions for the Development of the Rural Economy (EU)
LFA	Less Favoured Areas
LRAD	Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development (South Africa)
MAFISA	Micro-Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (Brazil)
MDA	Ministry of Agrarian Development (Brazil)
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MILC	Milk Income Loss Contract Program (United States)
MMA	Minimum market access
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPP	Margin Protection Programme (for dairy producers) (United States)
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAIT	National Animal Identification and Tracing (New Zealand)
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council (South Africa)
NAP	Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (United States)
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission (China)
NFRS	National Farmer Registration System (Turkey)
NLP	National Land Care programme (South Africa)
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
ODEPA	Office of Studies and Agrarian Policies of the Ministry of Agriculture (Chile)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAA	Government purchases from small-scale agriculture (Brazil)
PGPAF	Minimum price programme for family farms (Brazil)
PGP	Primary Growth Partnership (New Zealand)
PIC	Coffee support programme (Colombia)
PLC	Price Loss Coverage (United States)
PND	National Development Plan (Colombia)
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRAN	National Agriculture Revitalisation Programme (Colombia)
PROAGRO	General Agriculture Insurance Programme (Brazil)
PROCAMPO	Programme providing payments based on historical areas (Mexico)
Productive PROAGRO	Programme providing payments based on historical areas, replacing PROCAMPO (Mexico)
PROGAN	Programme providing payments based on livestock numbers (Mexico)

RASKIN	Targeted rice for poor programme (Indonesia)
RCCP	Regional Conservation Partnership Program (United States)
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
R&D	Research and Development
RDCs	Rural Research and Development Corporations (Australia)
RDP	Rural Development Plan
RDR	Rural Development Regulation
REAP	Rural Energy Assistance Program (United States)
REID	Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development programme (South Africa)
RID	Rural Infrastructure Development programme (South Africa)
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991 (New Zealand)
SAGU	South African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFP	Andean Price Band System (Colombia)
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
SAPARD	Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development
SAPS	Single Area Payment Scheme
SASA	South African Sugar Association
SCO	Supplementary Coverage Option (United States)
SEAF	Family agriculture insurance (Brazil)
SFF	Sustainable Farming Fund (New Zealand)
SGA	State Grain Administration (China)
SMP	Skimmed milk powder
SINOGRAIN	China Grain Reserves Corporation
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (United States)
SNCR	National System of Rural Credit (Brazil)
SPS	Single Payment Scheme
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSG	Special Safeguard
STAX	Stacked Income Protection Plan (United States)
STE	State Trading Enterprise
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCZB	Loans at concessional rate of the Ziraat Bank (Turkey)
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Africa agreement
TIP	Transition Incentives Program (United States)
TNA	Transitional National Aid (European Union)
TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
TTIP	Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (EU, US)
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URAA	Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization



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