



EU-subsidies agriculture

General information

Database of EU agriculture in 2024

Here are some important instructions for reading and understanding the details of the common agricultural subsidies (CAP subsidies) that can be found in the database.

You can find more information on subsidies awarded under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) on [Openbaarmaking EFMZV-subsidies](#) (in Dutch). EMFF is the successor to the European Fisheries Fund (EFF).

Database search function 2024 European agriculture subsidies

You can use the database to find specific subsidy data. With search function you can find details of the:

- subsidy
- name
- municipality in which the subsidy recipient lives or is registered
- postal code
- province
- amount paid for the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)
- if part of a parent company-subsidiary structure: name and VAT number of the parent company

The search results can be sorted by:

- name (alphabetically)
- amount

Publication, privacy, and use of personal data

Regulations (EU) No. 1306/2013 and 2021/2116 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 and 2 December 2021 require Member States to publish the CAP data for the period 16 October 2023 to 15 October 2024.

Regulation (EC) No. 2021/2116 article 98 now requires the publication of data on natural persons. This includes an exception for recipients who received less than EUR 1,250 in support in the year in question. In those cases, the data will be depersonalised.

The data may not be used for commercial purposes. The processing of personal data has been reported under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In this report you can find further details on which types of personal data are processed, why this data was collected, what will be done with this data, and who is responsible for processing it. You can also consult the Personal Data Protection Act report at the site. For more information on personal data protection, go to Privacy on [EU agriculture subsidies](#).

Subsidy data 2024

The agricultural subsidy data (CAP) relates to the EU-financial year 2024. This financial year runs from 16 October 2023 to 15 October 2024. The following data on CAP subsidies are published:

- The first name and last name (in the case of a natural person) or the full name of the legal entity, postal code, and town/city in which the recipient is registered.
- The scheme or the accounting item to which the subsidy relates.

About the subsidies:

- Under the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund: the amount in direct payments and the amount in other payments, per measure.
- Under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development: the total amount per measure.
- The sum of all amounts received/payments under all European Agricultural Guarantee Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development measure.

Name, postal code, and town/city in which the subsidy recipient lives or is registered

A single company or institution may appear under different schemes. A company can also have several addresses or legal entities (private limited company, public limited company, foundation). This happens, for instance, in parent company – subsidiary structures. It is, therefore, impossible to obtain a single total sum if there are no details of the company's addresses or of the legal entities that make up the company. As of the financial year 2024, for those recipients that received subsidies under the CAP program period 2023-2027, the name and VAT number of the parent company of each recipient will be stated. No rights can be derived from the topicality or accuracy of this information.

Aid amounts

For each scheme, details of the amounts (aid amounts) received by recipients are published in the database; any levies paid, discounts, or amounts returned for the same scheme have been deducted from these amounts. This means that, in a few cases, the database may contain negative amounts (due to the payment of a levy, for example).

The amounts do not provide any insight into the recipient's financial position. No details of the bank balance can be derived from this information. In addition, the aid amounts do not provide any insight whatsoever into the recipient's income position. They indicate only one income component but offer no insight into the relationship of this component to other income components. Nor do the figures provide any information on the expenses, profit or loss of the company or institution in question.

Payments can include large sums paid to businesses. Some of these businesses are cooperatives owned by farmers. The subsidy paid will boost profits, and these profits will ultimately benefit the owners.

The amount can also represent the countervalue of a rendered service. Example: Suppose a fund supports a recipient by reimbursing the costs of an advice then the value of this advice will be assigned to the recipient although the payment of this amount may have been made to the advisor directly.

Parent company and VAT number

If the recipient is a subsidiary in a company structure, then name and VAT number of the parent company will be published. Data of parent companies and VAT numbers are supplied by the recipient or obtained through the tax office. Although RVO presumes these data to be correct, no guarantee can be given.

Company structure data, once obtained, will not be adjusted thereafter. So, the published name and/or VAT number may not be correct or up to date because the company structure has altered since or because of any other reason. The user cannot derive any rights out of the published name and/or VAT number.

Funds

The financial policy in the CAP consists of two pillars. The first pillar (income support/market and pricing policy) and the second pillar (rural development policy) of the CAP are financed by two separate funds. These are the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)

The first pillar (EAGF) is fully financed from the EU-budget. The EAGF is divided into the EAGF (direct) and EAGF (indirect). EAGF (direct) includes:

1. Basic Income Support for Sustainability or BISS).
2. Payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (per 1-1-2023: Eco schemes)
3. Payments for young farmers (per 1-1-2023: Complementary Income for Young Farmers CIFYF)
4. Voluntary Coupled Support (per 1-1-2023: Complementary Redistributive Income Support for Sustainability CRIS).

The other schemes in the first pillar are covered by the EAGF (indirect).

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Money flows from the EAFRD are usually 50 percent co-financed. The EAFRD's objective is to strengthen the competitiveness of nature and environmental management, of agriculture and of forestry, as well as to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

Schemes

Many subsidies are awarded based on EU regulations. Accordingly, it is not possible to link every payment to a specific national ministerial scheme. It may relate to various types of contributions, such as income support, reimbursements, export support or rural development subsidies.

Paying agency

The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (rvo.nl) has issued the subsidy payments