



Report on degressivity in the CAP

-Brussels, July 15th, 2025-

Degressivity is a **mechanism of the CAP that progressively reduces the direct aid received by farmers** when they exceed certain economic thresholds. This report has been prepared on the basis of **information leaked on the effects of degressivity in the CAP** in accordance with Article 6 of the European regulation.

From \$20,000 per year, a 25% reduction is to be applied to the excess; **if it exceeds \$50,000, that excess is cut by 50%**, and **if it exceeds \$75,000, the reduction is 75%**. In addition, **no beneficiary may receive more than €100,000 in direct aid per year**.

The data used to explain the application of the filtered information comes from the **official European Commission document entitled “Indicative figures on direct aid – 2023”**, which details the **breakdown of direct aid beneficiaries by economic bracket in each Member State**.

The figures for Spain show that, **of the 617,000 CAP recipients in 2023, 50,000 are in the €20,000 to €50,000 range, representing 8.16% of the total number of beneficiaries**. The rest of the farmers affected by degressivity, who are those in the €50,000 to €100,000 bracket, would account for approximately 2.4% more, totaling 16,000 farmers. In total, 66,000 farmers would be affected by degressivity, around 10.6% of CAP recipients.

In Spain, 89.36% of CAP recipients receive less than €20,000 per year, but this group only absorbs 41.47% of total funds. In France, the concentration is even more pronounced: only 55.71% of beneficiaries are below €20,000, but this group receives only 18.12% of the aid. **On the other hand, 44.29% of farmers in France are above the €20,000 threshold, meaning that around 153,000 farmers would be affected by the cuts**.

Degressivity penalizes those who produce the most, invest the most, and export the most. The progressive reduction of aid above €20,000 does not distinguish between opportunity income and structured professional activity. In practice, **farms with the capacity to scale up, modernize, or supply foreign markets are the first to bear the brunt of the cuts**. Meanwhile, a very high number of recipients are not affected at all, despite representing an agricultural structure that, in terms of volume, efficiency, or economic return, has little real weight in the European food system.

The distribution by country confirms this distortion. **In the eastern and southern European states, virtually all recipients are excluded from degressivity**. Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Romania, and Lithuania have between 97% and 99% of their beneficiaries below the €20,000 threshold. In budgetary terms, these countries would benefit from a redistribution such as that promoted by the model.

Country	% affected ≥20k	% outside of cuts
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Croatia	0,57 %	99,43 %
Estonia	1,17 %	98,83 %
Greece	1,81 %	98,19 %
Latvia	2,25 %	97,75 %
Rumania	2,96 %	97,04 %
Lithuania	3,00 %	97,00 %

At the other end of the spectrum, **countries with more concentrated agricultural structures, which also tend to be the most competitive in agri-food production, exports, and innovation, bear a clear cost with this approach.** France tops the list, with 44.29% of its farmers affected by degressivity and a system where 45% of recipients account for more than 80% of the budget. It is followed by Denmark, the Czech Republic, Germany, Finland, and Austria.

Country	% affected $\geq 20k$	% outside of cuts
France	44,29 %	55,71 %
Denmark	26,14 %	73,86 %
Czech Republic	19,83 %	80,17 %
Germany	19,49 %	80,51 %
Finland	13,91 %	86,09 %
Austria	13,77 %	86,23 %

The point is not whether the distribution is fair from a social point of view, but whether it is aligned with the agricultural model that Europe needs. **Degressivity penalizes size regardless of the yield, production orientation, or economic impact of each farm.** And it does so uniformly, without distinguishing between regions, sectors, or actual capacities. The result is that **the countries most able to sustain a strong agro-export system are precisely those most penalized by the new distribution.** And that, in the current geopolitical and commercial context, poses a fundamental contradiction.

Ranking of all Member States (from most to least affected by degressivity):

Country	% affected $\geq 20k$	%outside of cuts
France	44,29 %	55,71 %
Denmark	26,14 %	73,86 %
Czech Republic	19,83 %	80,17 %
Germany	19,49 %	80,51 %
Finland	13,91 %	86,09 %
Austria	13,77 %	86,23 %
Belgium	13,75 %	86,25 %



Ireland	11,91 %	88,09 %
Spain	10,64 %	89,36 %
Slovakia	10,09 %	89,91 %
Netherlands	8,54 %	91,46 %
Slovenia	6,21 %	93,79 %
Hungary	5,25 %	94,75 %
Poland	4,78 %	95,22 %
Portugal	4,15 %	95,85 %
Bulgary	3,57 %	96,43 %
Italy	3,23 %	96,77 %
Lithuania	3,00 %	97,00 %
Rumania	2,96 %	97,04 %
Latvia	2,25 %	97,75 %
Greece	1,81 %	98,19 %
Estonia	1,17 %	98,83 %
Croatia	0,57 %	99,43 %
Malta	≈0,00 %	≈100,00 %

Number of beneficiaries by expenditure range:

Number of beneficiaries per range of expenditure

Strat. (number)	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV
< 0 €	23	1		101	24		3		308	619	10	794	3	
≥ 0 and < 0.5 K €	394	5,269	3,433	191	14,780	1,959	1,871	99,306	59,372	11,473	18,790	125,415	17,101	8,315
≥ 0.5 K and < 1.25 K €	2,736	9,508	5,012	6,036	38,463	3,037	6,212	186,776	153,513	24,320	38,107	231,345	7,195	21,623
≥ 1.25 K and < 2 K €	2,382	6,137	3,204	4,429	27,507	1,891	8,373	91,036	72,187	14,267	16,293	90,369	2,165	6,320
≥ 2 K and < 5 K €	5,632	11,889	5,856	7,106	60,496	2,496	33,185	134,616	127,977	31,278	18,580	132,626	2,540	7,721
≥ 5 K and < 10 K €	5,551	9,960	3,762	4,364	48,387	1,281	33,426	63,136	76,540	31,137	6,775	66,657	897	3,547
≥ 10 K and < 20 K €	7,323	6,654	3,376	3,659	52,765	988	24,546	31,454	61,766	57,876	4,492	42,852	528	2,461
≥ 20 K and < 50 K €	6,807	3,802	3,005	4,609	44,022	1,048	12,139	10,235	50,400	105,020	2,450	26,641	295	2,001
≥ 50 K and < 100 K €	1,283	1,651	1,136	2,758	9,399	521	1,490	866	11,636	28,053	429	6,599	55	755
≥ 100 K and < 150 K €	103	714	532	936	2,025	160	149	60	2,134	2,303	68	1,362	6	235
≥ 150 K and < 200 K €	12	350	345	406	1,072	89	17	20	736	328	41	477	1	90
≥ 200 K and < 250 K €	2	220	253	192	676	58	7	4	303	80	12	182		40
≥ 250 K and < 300 K €	1	114	175	102	435	33		1	193	39	9	107		33
≥ 300 K and < 500 K €	1	158	378	127	741	46		1	225	53	19	114		54
≥ 500 K €		58	271	32	326	20			78	68	26	55		17
Total	32,250	56,485	30,738	35,048	301,118	13,627	121,418	617,511	617,368	306,914	106,101	725,595	30,786	53,212

Number of beneficiaries per range of expenditure

Strat. (number * 1000)	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	EU27
< 0 €	3		107			11	62	39	29				8	2,145
≥ 0 and < 0.5 K €	21,932	66	34,786	3,232	68	1,802	364,315	29,175	400,172	10,746	2,636	815	534	1,237,948
≥ 0.5 K and < 1.25 K €	35,581	96	39,376	948	2,173	15,303	338,530	76,094	198,001	17,706	4,153	4,475	8,351	1,474,670
≥ 1.25 K and < 2 K €	15,707	95	20,733	200	2,556	10,745	158,774	15,639	46,711	9,003	2,303	4,827	9,097	642,950
≥ 2 K and < 5 K €	21,651	173	30,870	139	8,310	29,325	222,982	25,176	50,873	11,219	3,435	11,507	14,110	1,011,768
≥ 5 K and < 10 K €	9,325	188	14,437	52	8,081	23,926	107,943	10,205	28,501	3,598	1,816	9,160	7,529	580,181
≥ 10 K and < 20 K €	6,752	329	10,064	48	11,171	15,778	44,768	7,058	16,369	1,397	1,254	8,016	6,154	429,898
≥ 20 K and < 50 K €	4,637	616	8,481	41	9,035	4,474	11,846	5,118	9,594	420	988	5,633	6,311	339,668
≥ 50 K and < 100 K €	1,033	95	2,968	6	1,094	404	2,341	1,818	3,132	40	570	1,130	2,407	83,669
≥ 100 K and < 150 K €	188	5	740		134	61	522	463	1,003	5	259	176	500	14,843
≥ 150 K and < 200 K €	73	1	351		27	19	187	173	440	2	189	67	140	5,653
≥ 200 K and < 250 K €	37		274		11	4	100	70	231	1	134	32	61	2,984
≥ 250 K and < 300 K €	32		182		3	3	57	30	137	2	93	13	24	1,818
≥ 300 K and < 500 K €	47		214		6	3	65	33	189	4	206	11	18	2,713
≥ 500 K €	26		72			3	21	10	129	3	100	2	4	1,321
Total	117,024	1,664	163,655	4,666	42,669	101,861	1,252,513	171,101	755,511	54,146	18,136	45,864	55,248	5,832,229



Report “*Indicative figures on direct aid – 2023*”:

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/document/download/dbffd2f0-a4e0-4ce4-adc0-82c037b01b1c_en?filename=direct-aid-indicative-figures-2023_en.pdf