

Conference of the 6th Framework Programme
projects TERESA and ETUDE

Vienna, 27 - 28 November 2008

The role of agriculture in rural development today

Kees de Roest

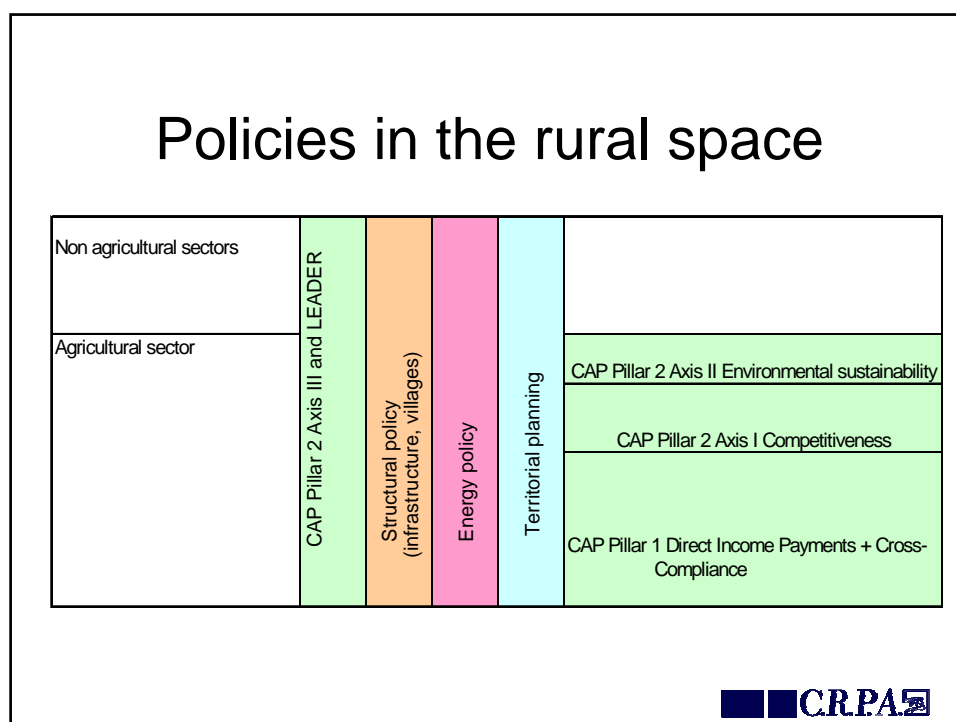
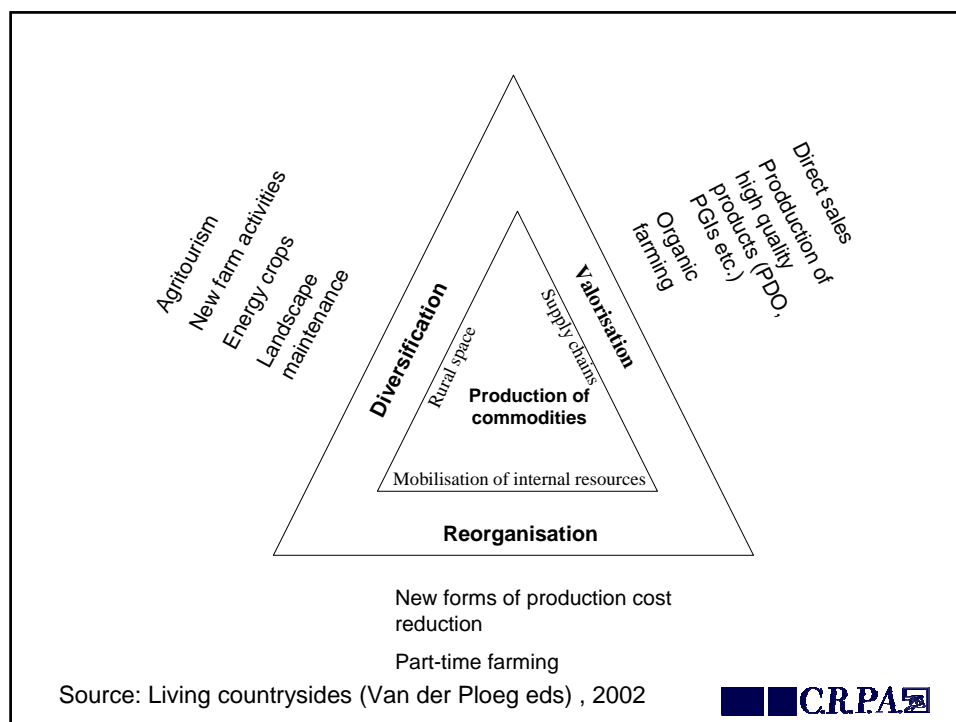
Research Center on Animal Production
(CRPA), Reggio Emilia, Italy



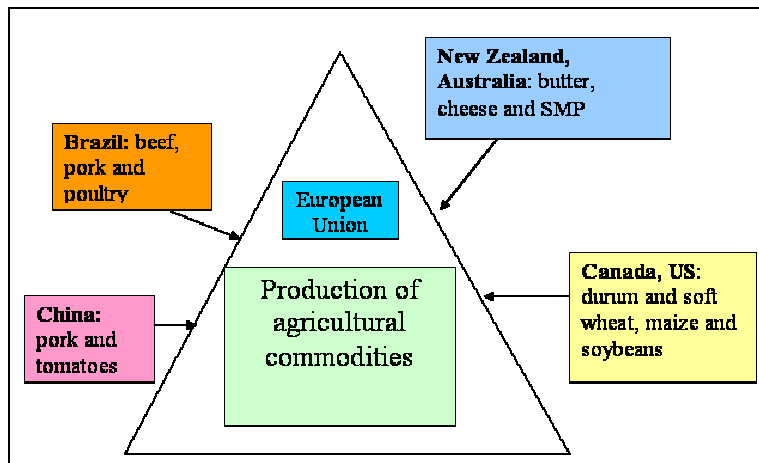
Outline

- Agriculture: new role in rural development
- Competitiveness of production of commodities
- New supply of services of agriculture in rural areas
- Possible effect and role of policies in rural areas





Global competition on commodity markets



Average farm size in EU-27

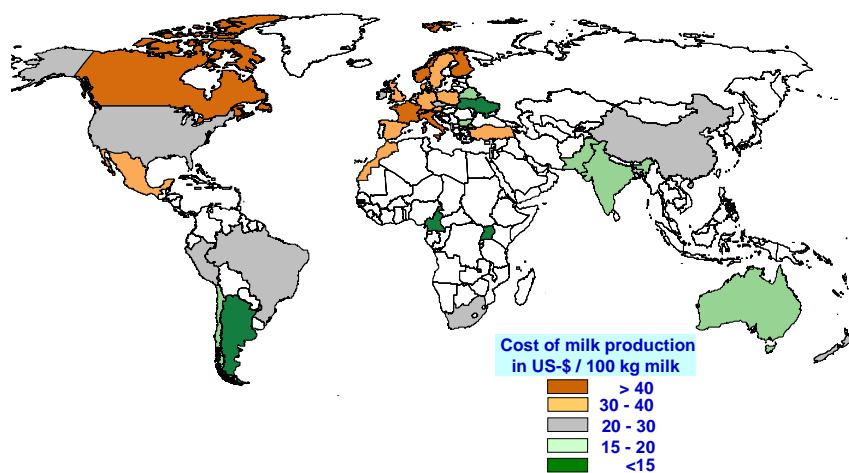
Number of holdings	17.512.520
Agricultural land area (ha)	212.963.240
Average farm size (ha)	12

Factors of competitiveness

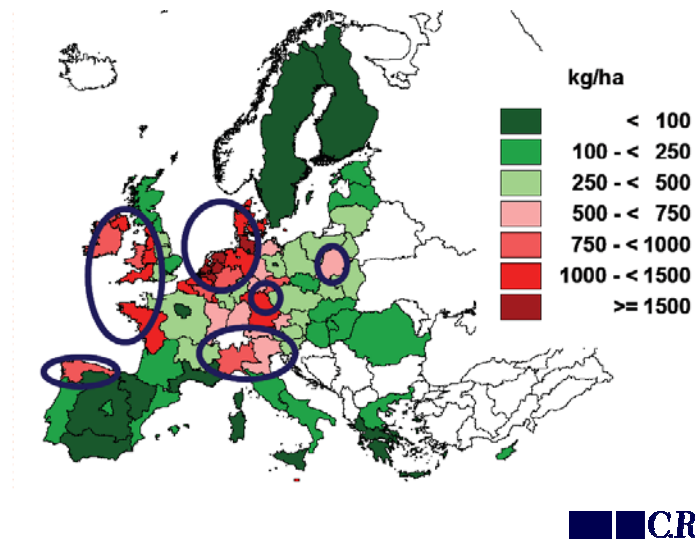
- Farm structure
- Efficiency of production (yield/ha, production/animal)
- Efficiency of supply chain
- Quality of production
- District economies



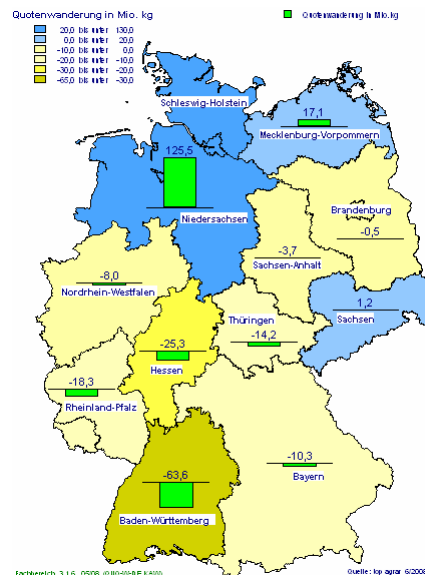
„IFCN 2006 - Milk cost potential map“ Results for the larger / efficient farm types



Milk production in kg/ha in the EU (2004)

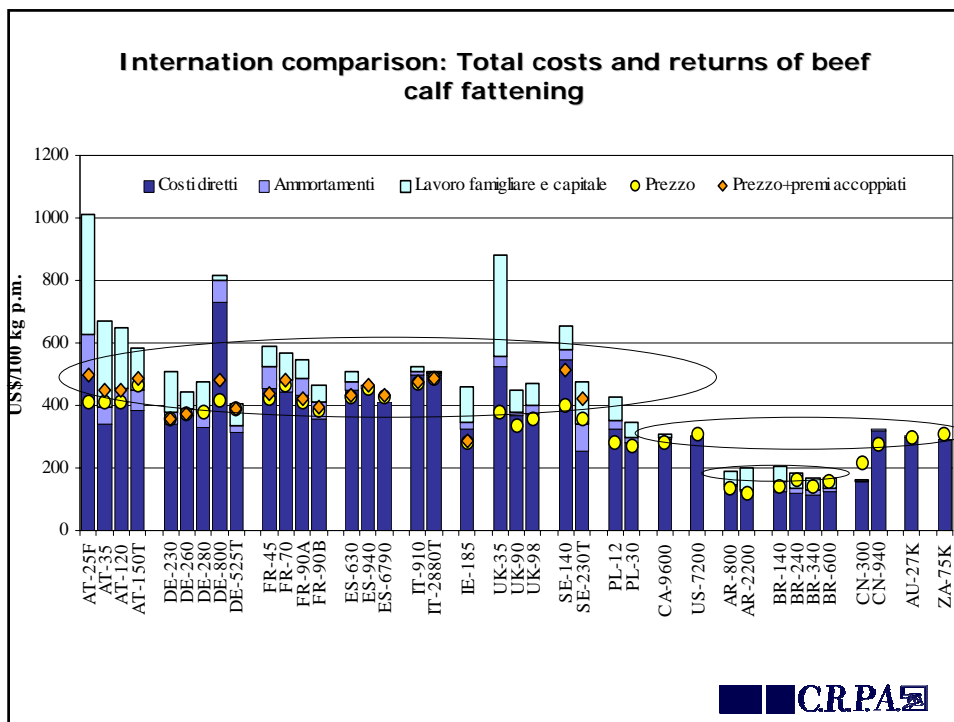


Liberalisation
of quota
market may
weaken less
favoured
areas



Source: Benke, Journées Automne AFPP, 2008

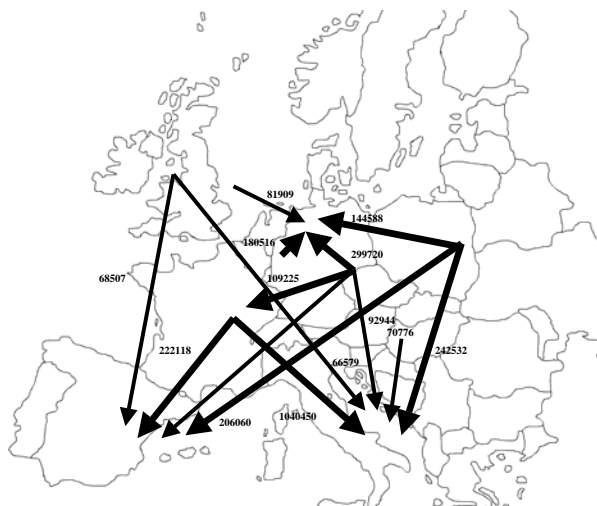
CRPA



EU Beef production in deficit

- The EU has become net importer of beef
- Ex 1: Important to strengthen the interdependence of the French suckler cow - Italian/Spanish fattening system in order to face world competition

Long distance transport of cattle



Source: Animal Science Group, WUR, 2008



Farm structure of cereal producing regions in the EU

	Agricultural area	Cereals (ha)	UAA per farm	% Cereals
<i>de8</i> Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1.349.210	587.010	263,5	43,5
<i>dee</i> Sachsen-Anhalt	1.171.970	588.220	245,7	50,2
<i>de4</i> Brandenburg	1.346.820	540.710	202,8	40,1
<i>deg</i> Thüringen	799.440	379.440	154,6	47,5
<i>ded</i> Sachsen	912.520	411.970	117,1	45,1
<i>cz02</i> Stredni Cechy	549.880	301.480	116,3	54,8
<i>cz04</i> Severozápad	312.670	124.400	116,2	39,8
<i>cz03</i> Jihozápad	750.270	288.250	111,3	38,4
<i>cz01</i> Praha	34.310	13.380	104,0	39,0
<i>fr1</i> Ile de France	568.190	341.810	101,6	60,2
<i>cz05</i> Severovýchod	558.760	211.270	84,4	37,8
<i>ukc</i> North East (ENGLAND)	557.460	110.220	84,0	19,8
<i>cz07</i> Stredni Morava	392.350	170.190	73,6	43,4
<i>cz08</i> Moravskoslezsko	219.470	79.560	71,0	36,3
<i>fr2</i> Bassin Parisien	8.976.700	3.723.870	69,6	41,5
<i>se1</i> Östra Sverige	922.370	362.290	60,1	39,3
<i>ukh</i> Eastern	1.352.510	631.750	59,0	46,7
<i>cz06</i> Jihovýchod	740.060	381.420	58,2	51,5
<i>fr4</i> Est	2.119.980	719.340	57,7	33,9
<i>def</i> Schleswig-Holstein	1.008.600	331.030	56,7	32,8
<i>dk02</i> Sjælland	491.480	297.420	56,6	60,5
<i>ukf</i> East Midlands (ENGLAND)	1.167.560	430.110	56,4	36,8
<i>dk03</i> Syddanmark	809.400	425.630	54,6	52,6
<i>fr3</i> Nord - Pas-de-Calais	818.930	345.900	54,4	42,2
<i>es41</i> Castilla y León	5.449.900	2.394.960	54,3	43,9
<i>Total</i>		70.315.420	99,4	43,1
<i>First 25</i>		14.191.630		
<i>% of total</i>		20,2		

Source: Elaborated by CRPA on REGIO databank



Income support and cross-compliance (CAP-Pillar 1)

Decoupling of Single Farm Payment:

- Decoupling of SFP may increase extensification of agriculture (forage crops, set-aside, reduction of crop yield) in particular in less-favoured areas
- Reduction of EU self sufficiency rate of several commodities



Extensification of agriculture

	Set aside	Permanent pastures	Land abandonment
Finland	16,2	29,4	0,9
Sweden	14,2	16,2	0,0
Denmark		23,8	5,0
Belgium	5,7		0,0
Spain	6,1	6,0	3,6
Ireland	3,7		6,0
Portugal		19,3	22,0
Italy		0,5	8,1
Greece			17,0
Austria			0,5

Source; Agrosynergie, 2008



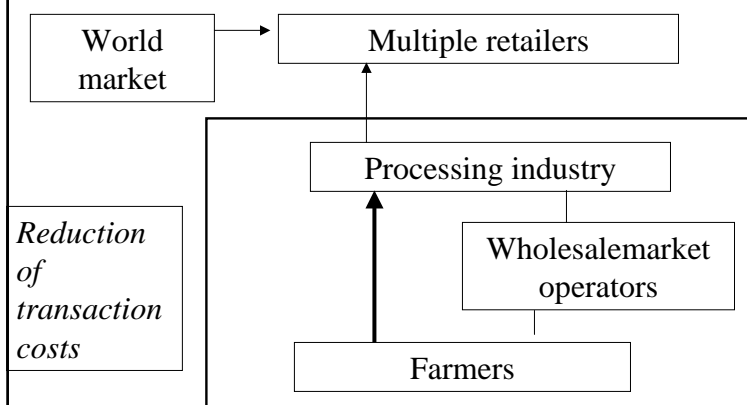
Improvement of competitiveness of agriculture (CAP-Pillar 2 Axis 1)

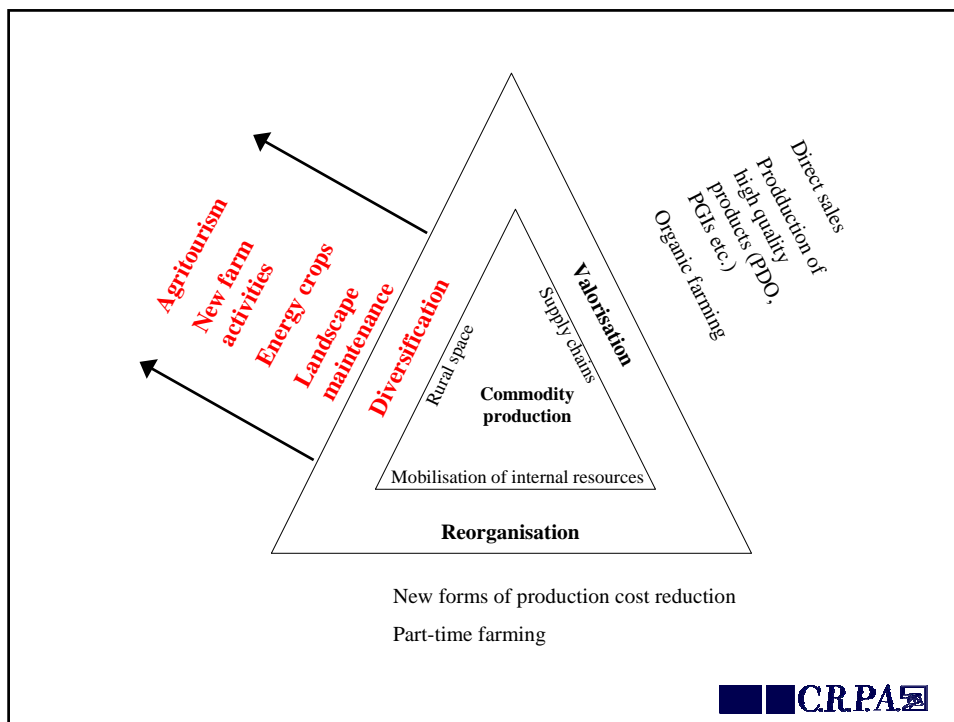
- Education and training
- Settlement of young farmers
- Modernisation of farm structure
- Participation of farmers in high value supply chains

Enforcement of supply chains



Supply chain agreements





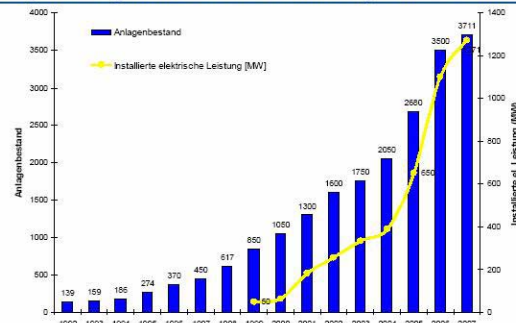
Energy policy in Germany for biogas plants (subsidies in € ct/ kWh)

	up to 2009	after 2009
Base	10,67	11,67
Bonus renewable energy source	6,00	7,00
At least 30% slurry		4,00
Plant material landscape maintenance		2,00
Total	16,67	24,67

Valid for 20 years with a depreciation of 20 years

Biogas development in Germany

Biogasnutzung in Deutschland – Entwicklung von 1992 - 2007



Quelle: Erhebung bei Ministerien und angegliederten Behörden der Länder durch den Fachverband Biogas e.V., Stand 09/07

Fachverband
Biogas e.V.

German Biogas Association • Asociación Alemana de Biogas • Société Allemande du Biogaz

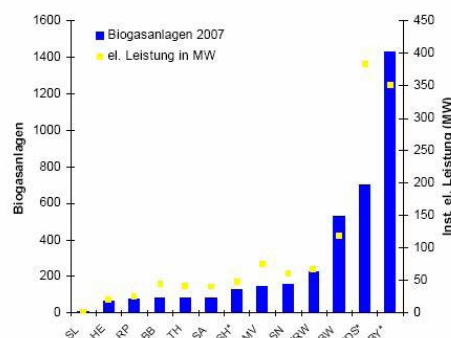


Source: Benke, Journées Automne AFPP, 2008



Biogas plants in Germany

Biogasnutzung in den Bundesländern - 2007



Quelle: Erhebung bei Ministerien und angegliederten Behörden durch den Fachverband Biogas e.V., Stand: 09/07, * geschätzt

Fachverband
Biogas e.V.

German Biogas Association • Asociación Alemana de Biogas • Société Allemande du Biogaz



Biogas plants in Niedersachsen in 2004
after 2004 the number of plants more than
quadruplicated up to 700



Source: Benke, Journées Automne AFPP, 2008



Biogas energy policy in Italy:

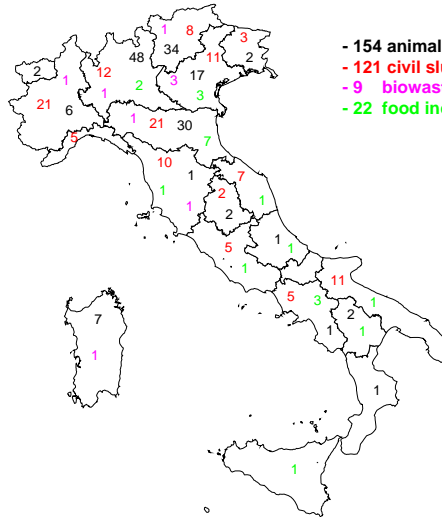
Subsidies regulated through market mechanism

- Producers and importers must feed in the electric net an amount of renewable energy source (RES), equal to a quota (3.05% in 2007, + 0.75% every year up to 2012) of non renewable energy produced or imported every year before;
- Renewable source energy production is certified by the Green Certificate (GC); the value of GC is **12,5 €ct/ kWh** (GSE value in 2007) (12,5 ct/kWh);
- In 2007 the value of Electric Energy with Green Certificate sold to the net was **17-20 Ect/kWh**;
- From 2008 RES generation (qualified by GSE) receives GC for the first 15 working years;
- From 2008 with agro-biomasses, plants <1 MW a new tariff 0,3 €/kWh (?) put in the grid.



Biogas in Italy 2007

306
plants

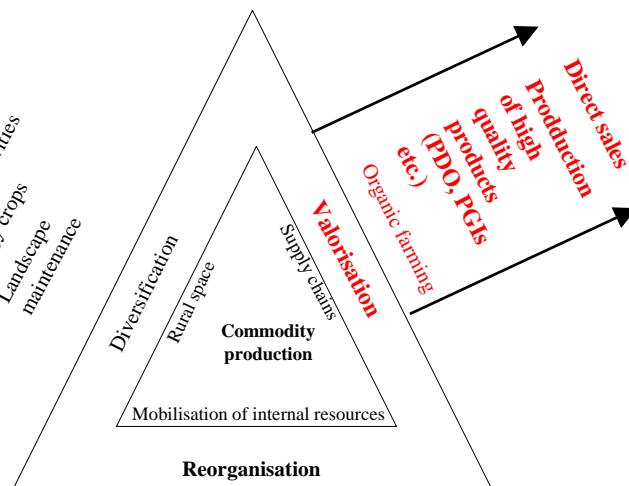


- 154 animal manure + agro-industrial residues + energy crops
- 121 civil sludge
- 9 biowaste
- 22 food industry wastewater

Biogas from MSW landfills:
141 plants, 210 MWe
(GSE, June 2008)



Agritourism
New farm activities
Energy crops
Landscape
maintenance



New forms of production cost reduction
Part-time farming

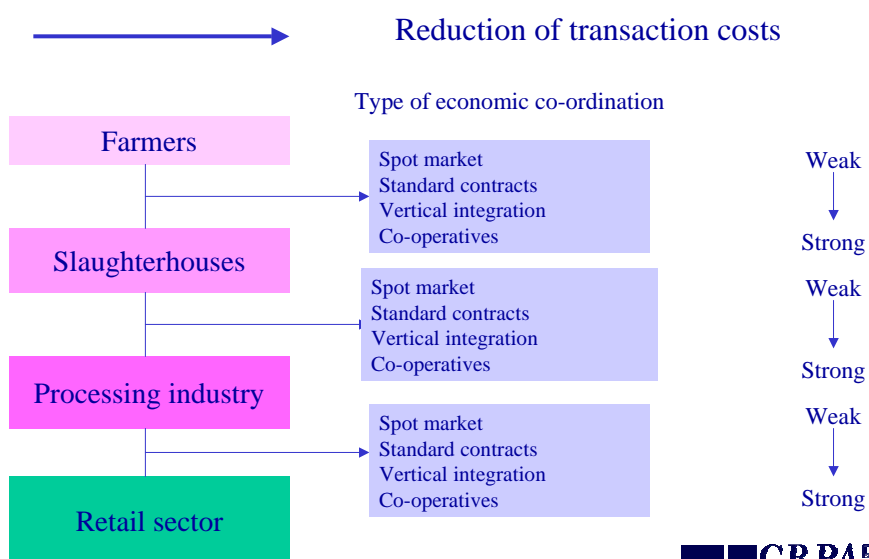


Success factors of PDO and PGI products

- Product highly specific and typical
- Quality perceived and appreciated by consumer
- Strong vertical and horizontal coordination between firms
- Strong involvement of local institutions



Strong economic co-ordination between firms in supply chain



Importance of PDO and PGI products

	Spain	Portugal	France	Italy	Germany	Austria	UK	Netherlands
Cheese (t)	16.445	1.287	193.810	453.588	16.000	5.000	14.000	37.866
% of total	5	2	11	40	0,8	3,5	3,7	5,6
Fresh meat (t)	30884	2000	138398	6001				
% of total	3	2	2	1				
Processed meat (t)	11.002	89		180000				
% of total	8	1		15,5				
Olive oil (t)	18.949	1.500		6.238				
% of total	2	3		1				



Territorial planning policy (1)

- Efficient use of territory saves precious fertile land for agriculture

Ex 1: In the Netherlands 9% of the territory is covered with buildings, in Flanders 24%, both areas have a similar population density

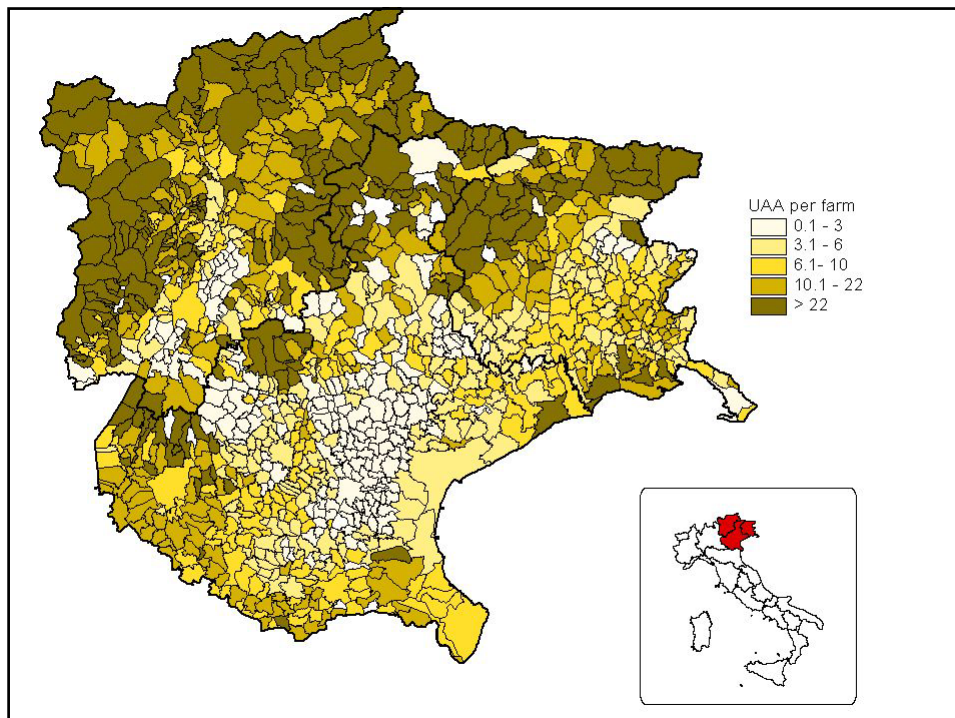


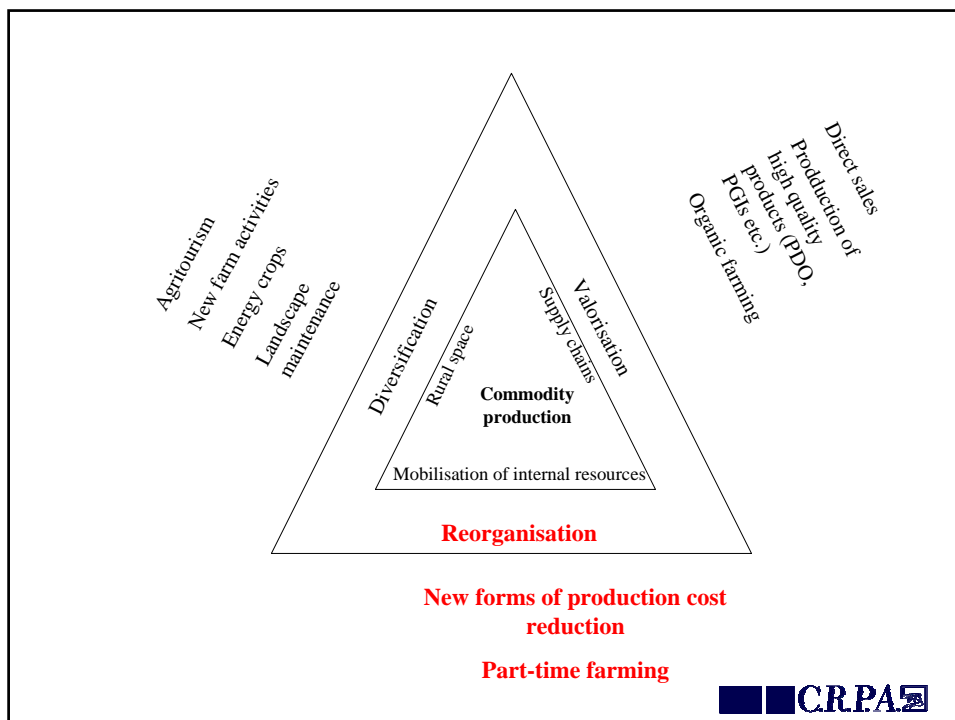
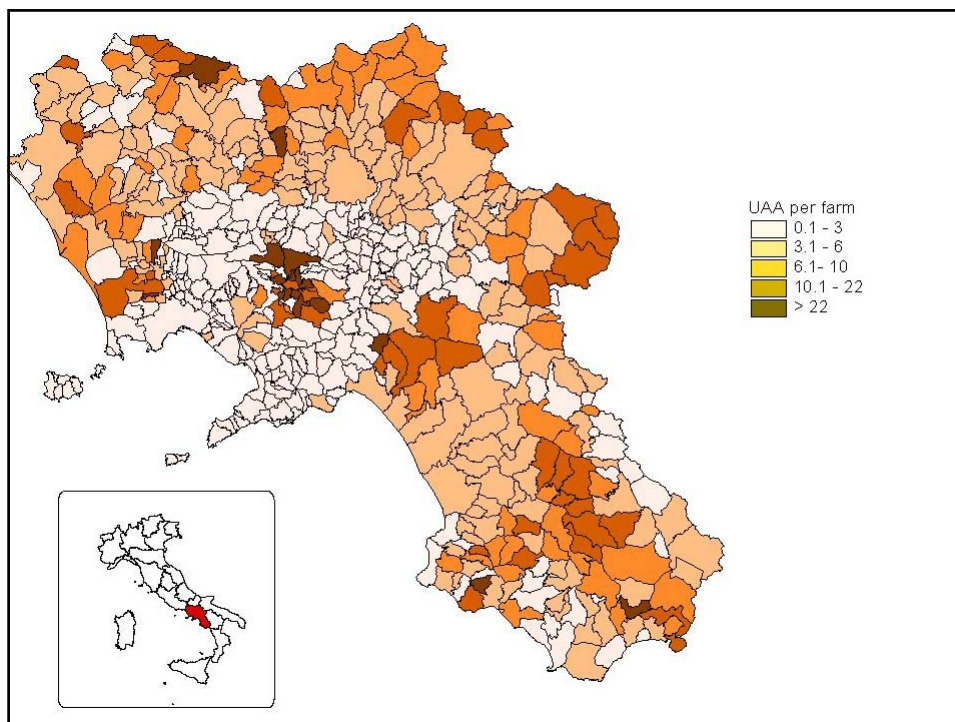
Territorial planning policy (2)

- Importance of minimal vital farm size

Ex 2: Veneto and Campania in Italy.

A small to tiny farm size together with a rapid growth of SMEs causes an urbanisation of the former rural area and a strong intensification of remaining agriculture





Improvement of environment and rural
space (CAP-Pillar 2 Axis 2)

New forms of cost reductions:

- Close the nutrient cycle
- Reduce purchase of inputs and increase technical efficiency of production process
- Increase environmental sustainability of production process



Improvement of environment and rural
space (CAP-Pillar 2 Axis 3 + LEADER)

- Agritourism
- Renewal of villages
- Training of economic actors
- Rural animation
- Improvement of quality of life
- Diversification of non-agricultural activities



Thank you for you attention

