Farm meat marketing in cattle suckler breeding: economic results and impacts on breeding system management

Stéphane INGRAND, Mathilde LIMON, Patrick VEYSSET

INRA UMR Metafort, équipe TSE INRA LEE 63122 Saint-Genès Champanelle, FRANCE



Introduction

- Beef sector: uncertainty for selling and price levels
- Some stockbreeders choose on-farm sales to face uncertainty for price levels (especially organic farming)
- On-farm sells = 0.8% of the national beef market (Office de l'Élevage, 2006)
 - = 30% of the organic beef sector for the Limousine breed (GabLim, 2005)
- Little knowledge about economic interest and about the consequences on the LFS organisation



Methodology

- Surveys carried out in 20 private farms in the centre of France (around Clermont-Ferrand)
- Sampling = Fattening systems, specialised in beef meat production, excluding collective selling
- Objective according to farms sampling:
 - → Diversity of animal range (categories sold)
 - → Cutting-up management: Internalised / Externalised
 - → Organic / conventional farming



Sampling (1/2)

Cutting-up management

- Internalised: 10 farms
- Externalised: 10 farms

Production mode

- Organic: 7 farms
- Conventional: 12 farms
- Org + Conv: 1 farm
- Larger size farms, more workers, compared to the regional situation (RICA 2004):
 - 137 ha, 76 calvings and 2.4 Worker Units
- On-farm sales since 2001 (average) → very recent
- Not all the the animals sold: 22 animals / year (9 to 83)
 - = 32% of total production (heads)

Sampling (2/2)

Range: 2.9 categories / farm (average)mostly females, specific categories

	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Bulls	Milk calves	Older calves
Nb of farms (/20)	17	15	9	3	5	9
Nb of animals /farm	6	9	6	11	12	7



EAAP meeting

Dublin 2007

Economic results

Impacts on breeding system management

Conclusion



Selling price (€kg of carcass)

	Adults	Bulls	Milk calves	Older calves
Average	6.62	5.31	11.21	8.18
Organic – Conv. (%)	21	8	- 20	8

Weighting according to nb of animals / farm

Higher prices for organic meat, especially for adults. Lower prices for young calves, very well valorised in conventional farming



Direct costs (€kg of carcass)

	Transport	Slaught. Cutting-up	Others	Total
Average	0.23	1.56	0.13	1.92
Intern. – Extern.	0.0	- 0.20	0.12	- 0.09

Ponderation according to tons of carcass / farm

- Costs including equipment depreciation
- Higher costs when cutting-up is externalised
- Threshold = 8 t of carcass = 20 adults/year



Net prices (€kg of carcass)

Category	Net price	Difference with classic circuits (%)
Adults	4.64	+ 36
Bulls	3.84	+ 19
Milk calves	8.62	+ 17
Older calves	6.34	+ 12
Total	5.37	+ 29

Weighting according to nb of animals / farm

- Net prices 29% higher on average (+1.10€/kg)
- The highest difference = adult animals (cows)



Link with the time spent in direct selling

	Annual income (€)	Time spent (d/year)	Daily income (€)
Aver.	8 103	40	203
Min.	- 1 274	4.5	- 80
Max.	33 081	123	1 280

Weighting according to nb of animals / farm

- Very high between-farms variability
- 84 euros / LU
- Extra work encouraging employment creation



EAAP meeting

Dublin 2007

■ Economical results

Impacts on breeding system management

Conclusion



Farming practices: methodology

- Comparison between "before" and "day of survey"
- "Change" = specific to farm marketing
- Distinction between cow management (reproductive herd) and other animals (to be sold)
- Identification of accurate variables (n=5; n=7)
- Description of modalities of changes



Farming practices

Reproductive cows (5 variables identified):

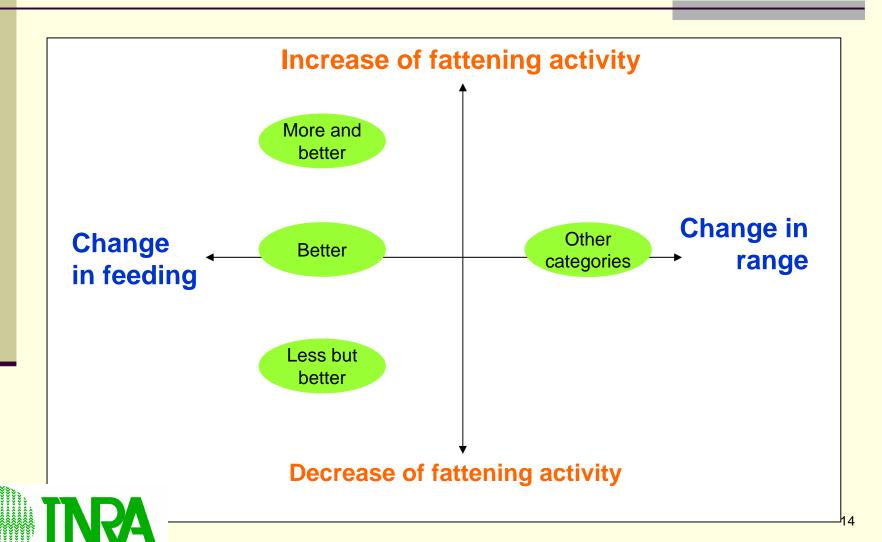
- Animals: younger cows, higher genetic level
- Schedule: longer calving period, especially to sell young calves

Animals to be sold (7 variables):

- To increase the quality of feeding and choose specific periods for selling each category
- To change range (categories sold) without changing practices



Changes in the management of animals to be sold



Changes in the management of animals to be sold

Change in feeding

Change in range

Weight	Cows Heifers Steers Calves	+ 9 % + 9 % + 8 % + 5 %
Net income	Adults Calves	+ 12 % + 7 %

Animals sold / Nb calvings	+ 27 %
Costs due to on- farm sales	+ 106 %



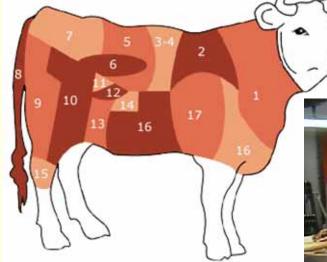
Conclusion

- Higher growth margin despite higher costs
- Possibility of valorising animals that are not "standard"
- An additional sales circuit within the farm.
- Alternative to increasing the farm size
- Reinforcement of links with the outside world



Thank you for your attention

ingrand@clermont.inra.fr veysset@clermont.inra.fr





http://www.clermont.inra.fr/tse