IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CAP REFORM ON LEAN BEEF FARMING SYSTEMS

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EU COW CALF ENTERPRISES : MAIN COUNTRIES

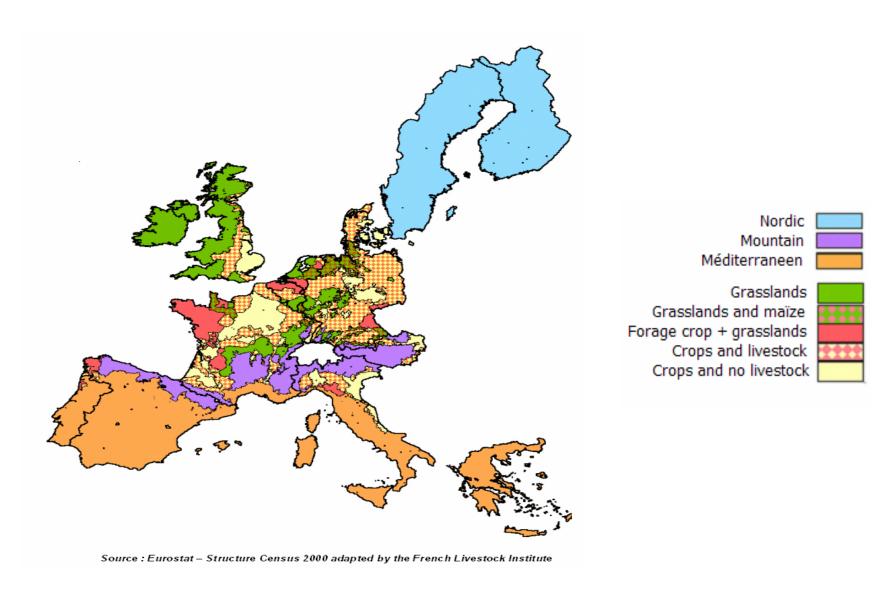
Countries	C. C. + sheep	C. C. + fattening	Pure C. C.	Suckler cows (000 heads)
Total Farms	50 000	60 000	170 000	11 700 (EU 15)
Germany	-	9 %	4 %	730
Spain	8 %	-	19 %	1 960
France	16 %	20 %	33 %	4 075
Ireland	27 %	27 %	15 %	1 250
Italy	11 %	12 %	8 %	468
Sweden	-	3 %	2 %	167
U. Kingdom	33 %	15 %	4 %	1700

Source: EU FADN – DG AGRI G3

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EU COW CALF CHARACTERISTICS

	C. C. + sheep	C. C. + Finishing	Pure C. C.
% BFS	5 %	7 %	19 %
% land used	13 %	8 %	20 %
% Livestock Unit	6 %	11 %	24 %
Acreage (ha)	152	73	70
% Grass	88	63	69
% beef on total return	34	49	55
Labor Unit	1.7	1.5	14



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LOCATION OF THE EU BFS PER LIVESTOCK ZONES

EU livestock zones	C. C. + Sheep	C. C. + Fattening	Pure C. C.
Crops and livestock	-	5 %	5 %
Forage and no livestock	2 %	10 %	11 %
Crops and livestock	7 %	21 %	16 %
Grasslands	60 %	43 %	27 %
Grasslands and maize	-	4 %	2 %
Mediterranean	22 %	8 %	20 %
Mountain	8 %	5 %	16 %
Nordic	-	5 %	2 %

EVOLUTION OF COW CALF FARMS DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS

- Size increasing but at different speeds according to the different countries: from 0.6 ha per year to 2 – 3 ha per year.
 - > dairy farms and % replacement by suckler farmers
 - land prices
 - % retirement of old farmers
 - impact of BSE crises ...

MID-TERM REVIEW: DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS OF DECOUPLING

- Year of application
- Total decoupling or partial decoupling (suckler cow premium, slaughter premium or special male premium)
- Cross compliance
- National premium

CAP REFORM: CONSEQUENCES SEEN BY THE FARMERS (enquiries or polls)

- Pursuit of enlargement of the suckler farms (France, Spain, Sweden, Germany) # decrease of the LU (Ireland).
- Disappearance of smaller farms.
- Replacement of dairy farms by cow calf farms (France, Spain).
- Replacement of fattening farms or cow calf farms + finishing by cow calf farms (Sweden, France).
- more specialization

CAP REFORM: CONSEQUENCES FOR COW CALF PRODUCERS (1 / 3)

- The number of suckler cows should remain stable till 2013 in Europe
 - ← France and Spain because of the suckler cow premium or Germany
 - ← Germany because of the regional Single Farm payments
 - ← Sweden or Spain because of environmental premium
 - ← Italy and Spain because of national premium encouraging national suckler cows

CAP REFORM: CONSEQUENCES FOR COW CALF PRODUCERS (2 / 3)

Impacts on economic results

- It's too soon to have definitive results
- In 2005 and 2006: 7 of incomes due to the increase of cattle prices,
 - (Ireland, Sweden, Italy, Spain, France)
- In 2007: of incomes because of the decrease of prices of weaners and increase of charges.

CAP REFORM: CONSEQUENCES FOR COW CALF PRODUCERS (2 / 3)

- But that depends on fattening activity in the south of Europe (Italy, Spain) and the ability of fattening systems to compete both against imported meat and crops farming systems.
- Adaptation between the weaners production and the demand of fatteners.
- Modes of production must be adapted to the demand of the fatteners and the distribution networks (feeding, health constraints, labels ...)
- Transport of alive weaners must be in accordance to the next welfare regulations on transport.

LAND USE: A MAJOR ISSUE IN EUROPE

- Countries with part-time beef farming (Ireland).
- Countries with grasslands (France) or Mediterranean (Spain) or Nordic or mountainous areas (France, Spain)