French livestock systems
facing the new context of market and policy

Suckler cow farms: diversity, challenges & opportunities

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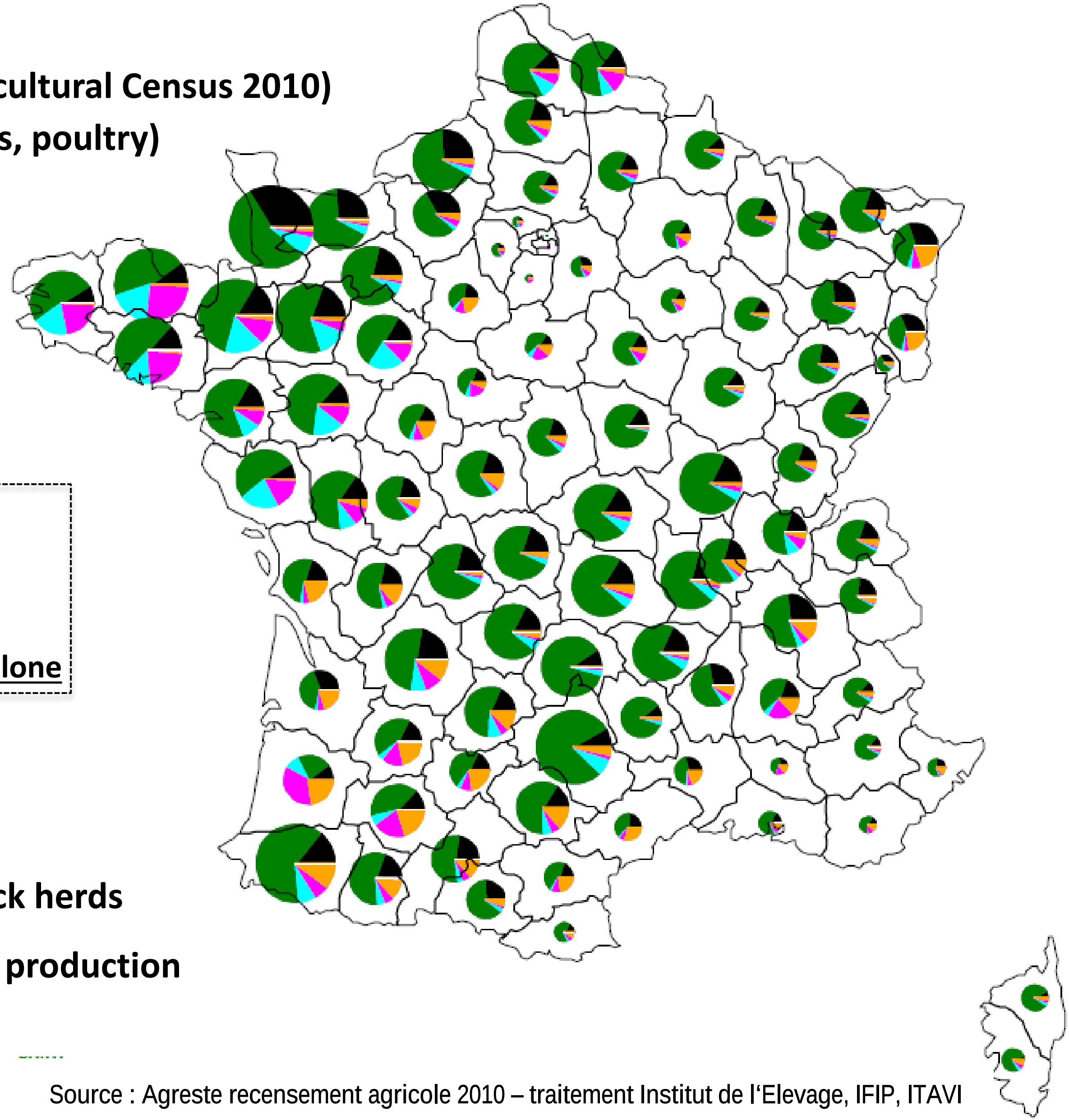
291 000 (59%) of the farms (Agricultural Census 2010) have animals (grazing livestock, pigs, poultry)

219 000 farms
With significant herd size
In every region:

- ◆ **179 000 Grazing livestock alone**
- ◆ **20 000 mixed**
- ◆ **20 000 Pigs poultry (or veal finishing) alone**

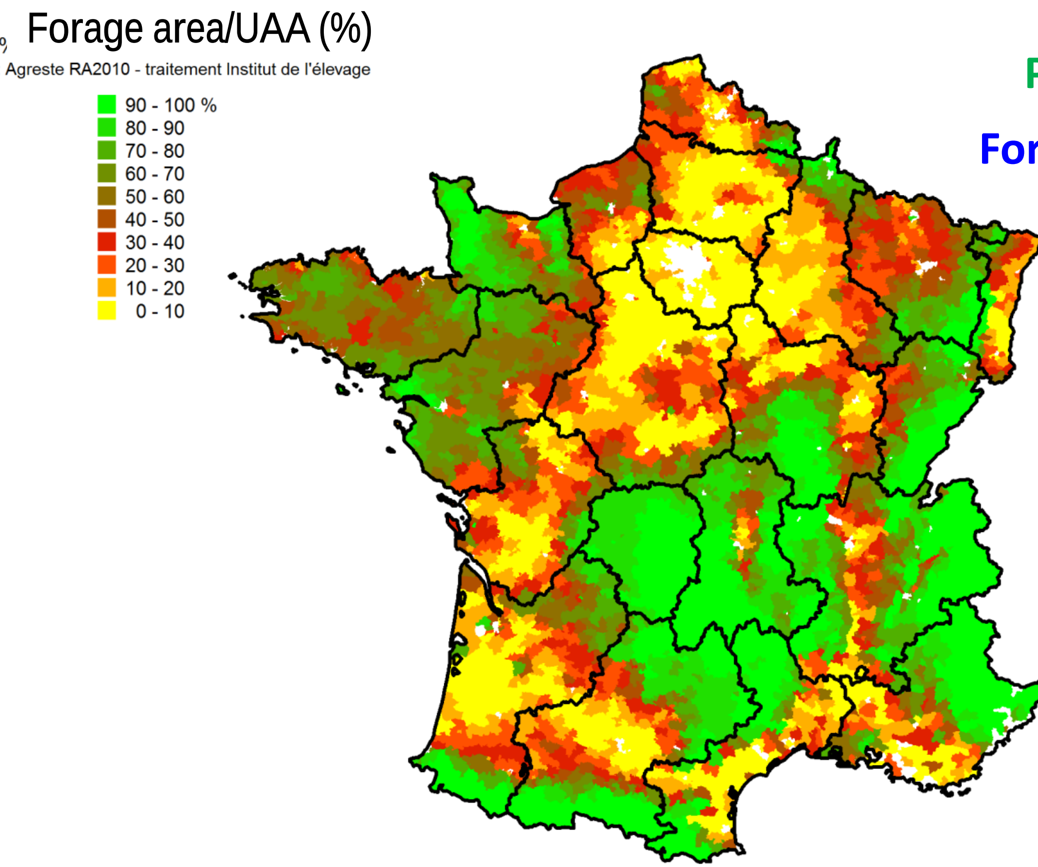
+

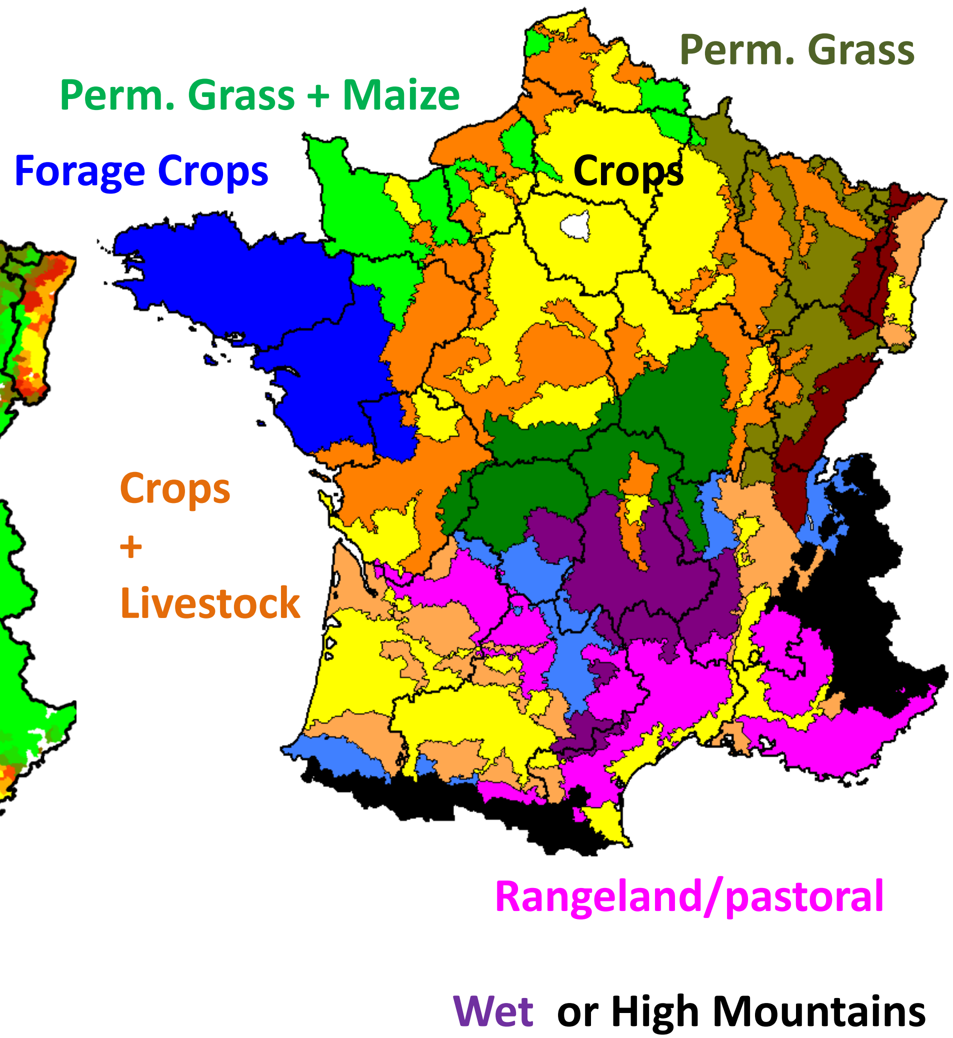
- ◆ **54 000 very small grazing livestock herds**
- ◆ **17 000 very small pigs or poultry production**



Source : Agreste recensement agricole 2010 – traitement Institut de l'Elevage, IFIP, ITAVI

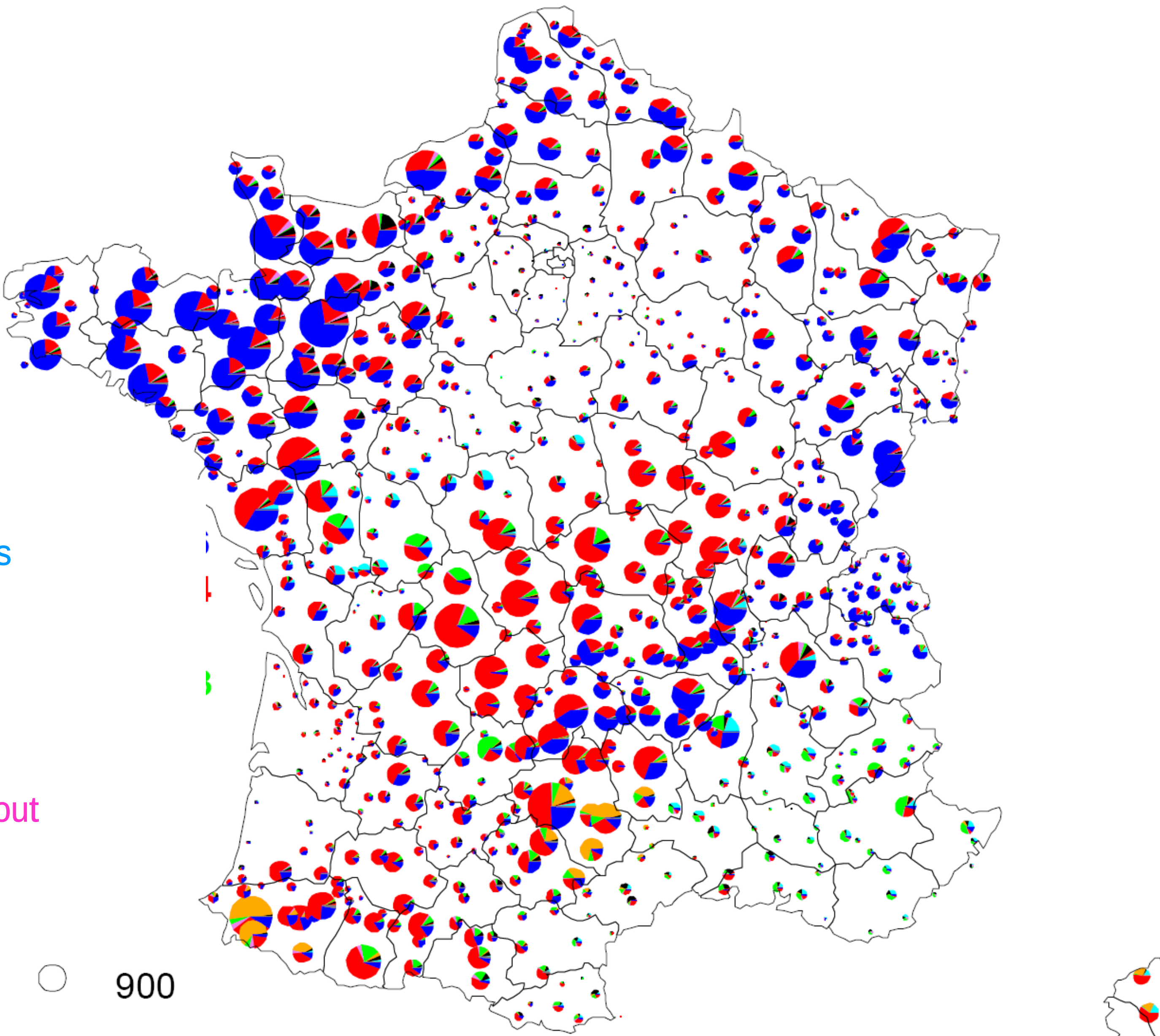
Forage area/UAA : 46.5 % (2010; -0.2% /2000) A mosaic of contrasted territories (soil, climate, agriculture& chains, socio-economic)





199 000 farms with significant grazing livestock

4 879 Dairy Sheep Farms
6 894 (Dairy) Goats Farms
75 636 Dairy cow farms
7 944 Horse farms
5 239 Beef fatenning
82 124 Suckler cow farms
11 853 Sheep farms
4 132 Mixed & small without dominance



Source : Agreste recensement agricole 2010 – traitement Institut de l'Elevage, IFIP, ITAVI

Suckler cow production in France

- A fragmented and heterogeneous production

With very strong economic and territorial impacts

- A core of farms heavily involved in the production

With Full time & specialised suckler cow farms, an exceptionnal situation in Europe

Slower & irregular growth since 2000, more difficult? (labour, funding, profitability, technical performances, regulations) .

Heavy consequences on farm economic (because input costs & investment costs grow faster)

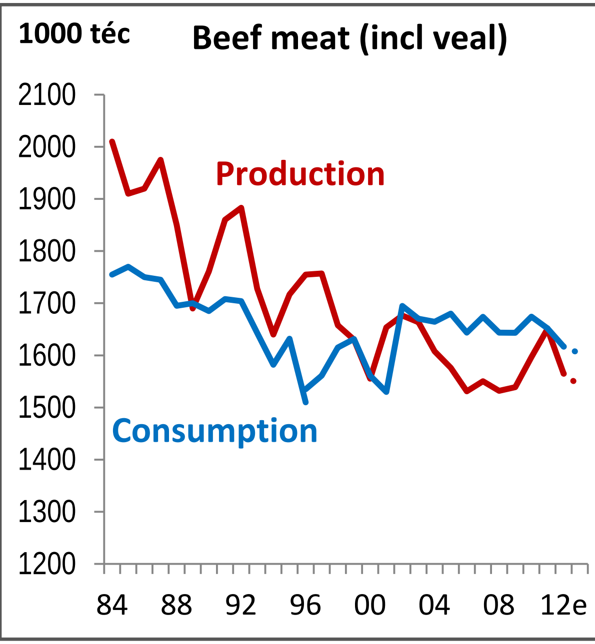
Territorial implications (Disadvantaged areas, mountain, mixed crop&liv., competition between products, milk-beef conversion, ...)

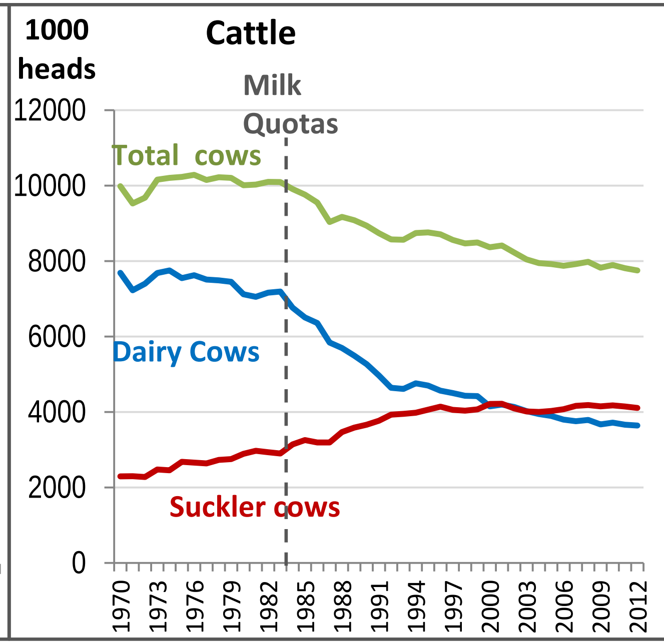
Faced with an aging population of farmers

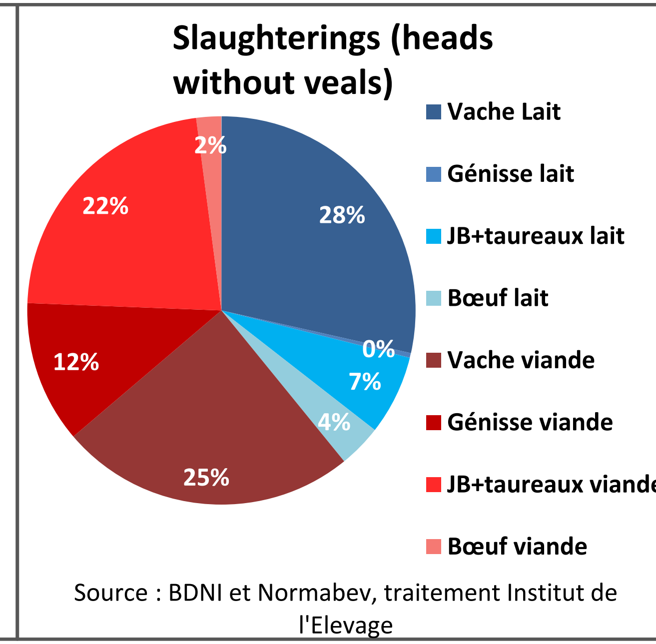
A “growth crisis” for a particular pattern of production system ?

Role of agricultural policies

Suckler cow herd supports French Beef production







Source : GEB-Institut de l'Elevage d'après SSP et Eurostat

- **Beef meat production** (between 1995-1999 and 2008-2012)
  - **France: -7%, EU15: -9%**
  - **2/3 production = beef or cross breeds in France (2/3 dairy in EU)**
  - 61% of slaughterings in 2012 (65% of tons)
  - Up from 54% en 2005

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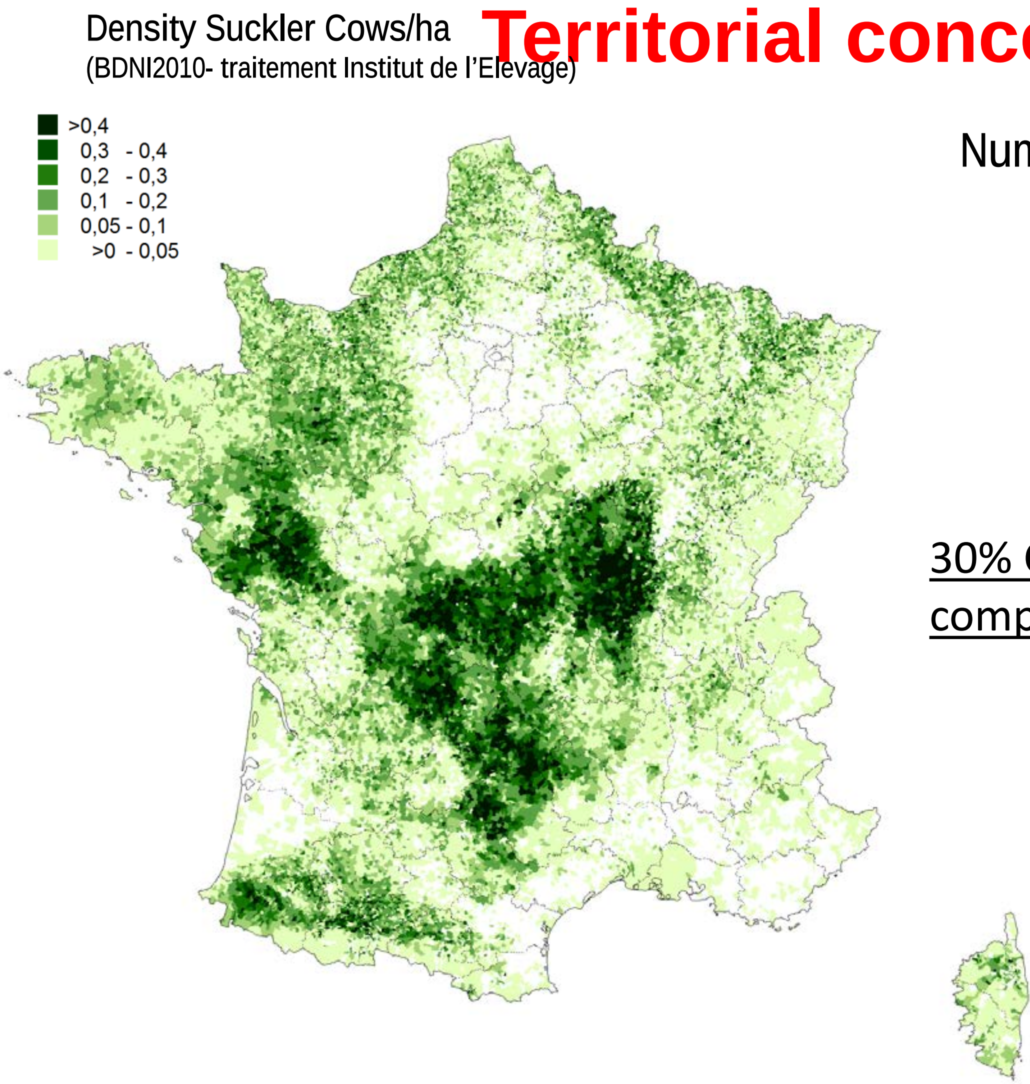
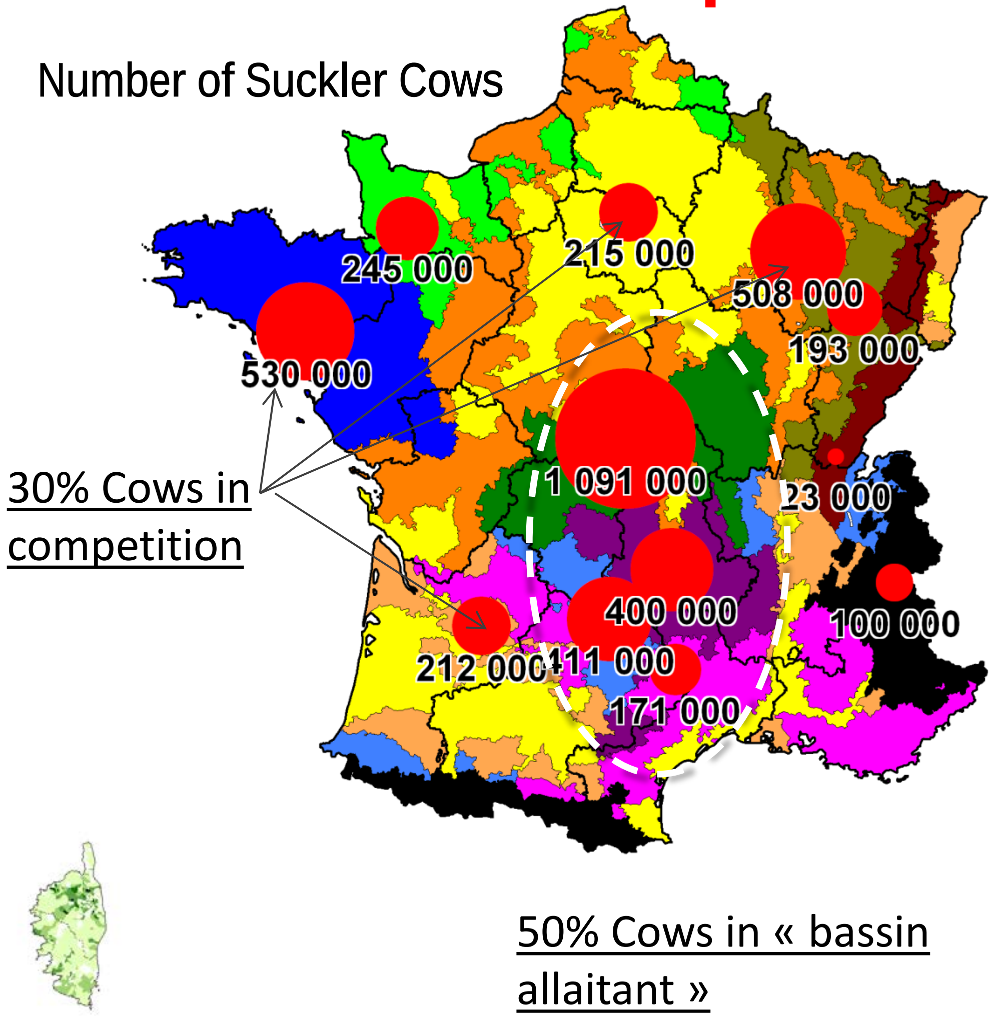
4 099 789 suckler cows (RA2010).

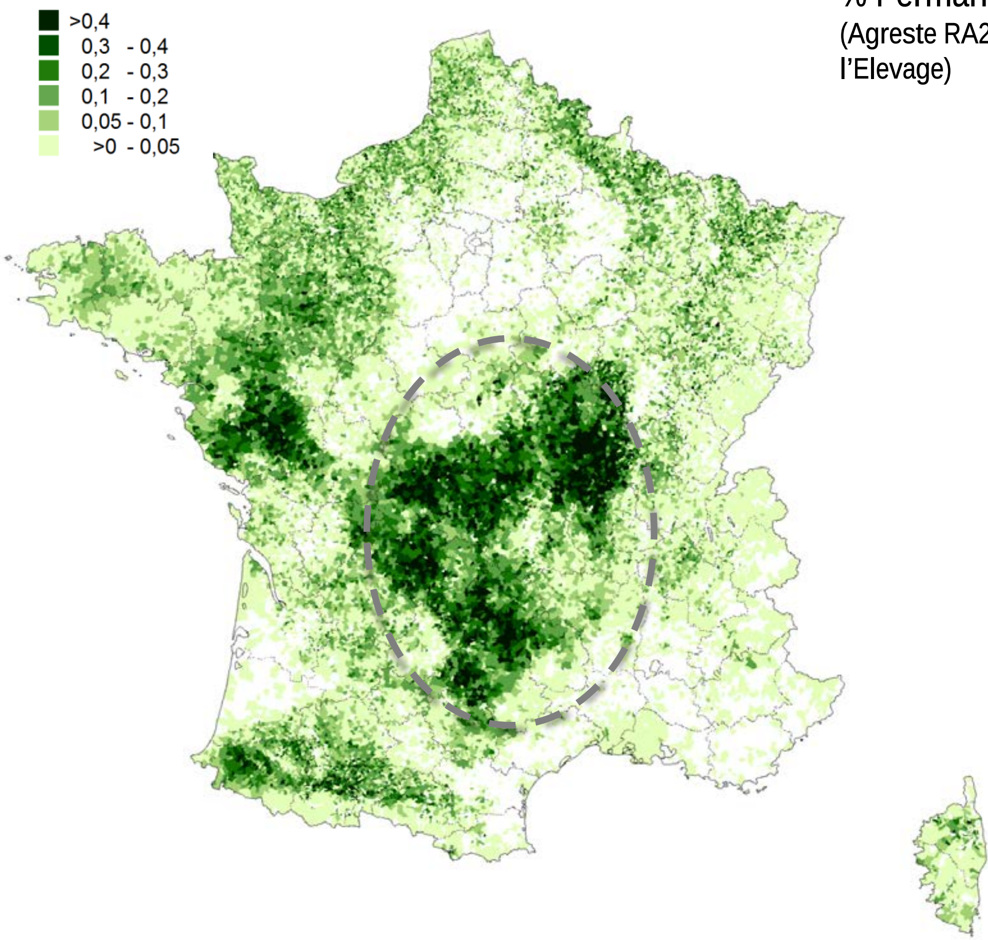
Territorial concentration and dispersion



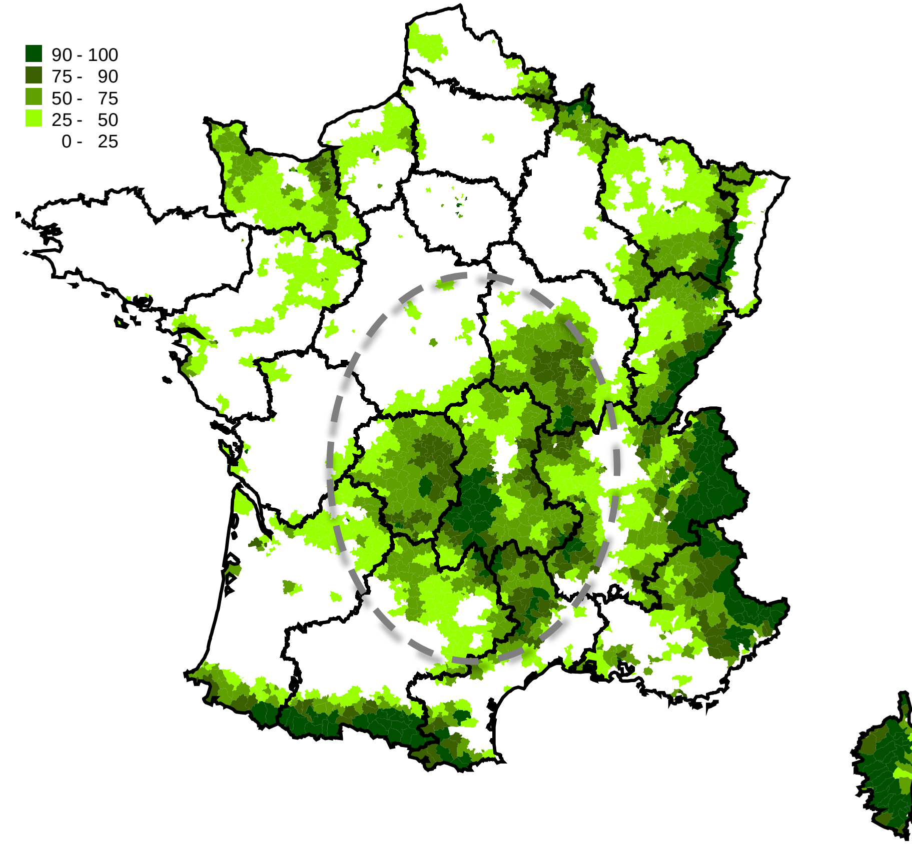


A key role in valorization of permanent grassland of Massif Central

Density Suckler Cows/ha
(BDNI2010- traitement Institut de l'Elevage)

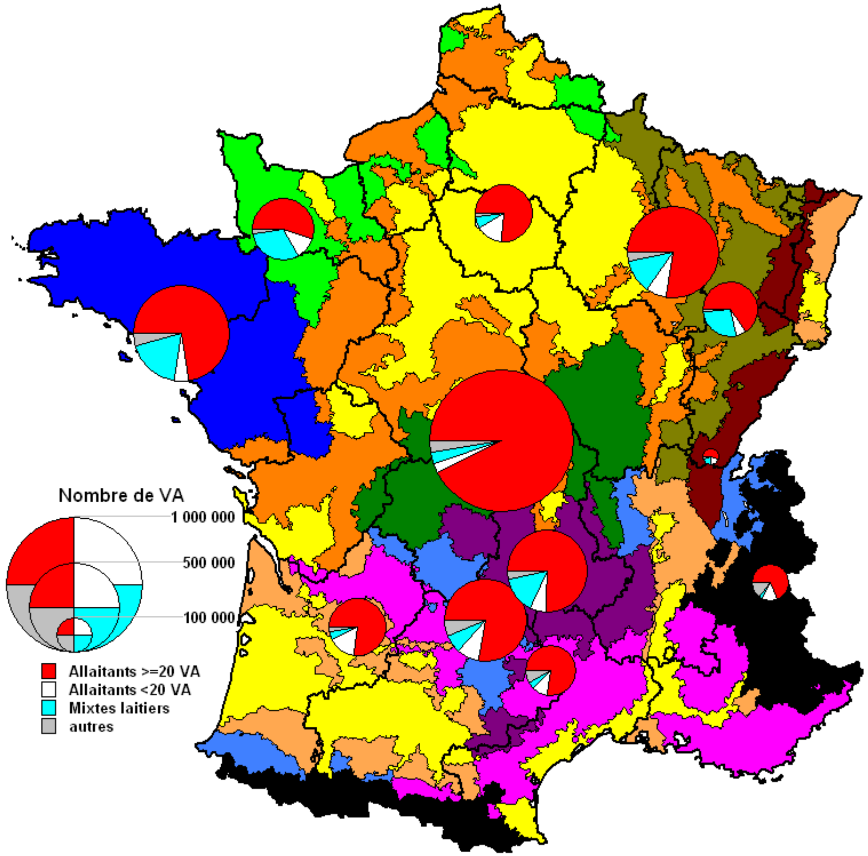


% Permanent Grassland/UAA
(Agreste RA2010- traitement Institut de l'Elevage)



4 099 000 Suckler Cows (RA2010) in 121 200 farms

type	Number of farms	
Suckler>=20 cows	56 900	47%
Suckler<20 cows	25 300	21%
Mixed dairy	19 600	16%
Others (mostly sheep & goats farms)	9 500	8%
Very smal herds (<5cows,..)	9 900	8%
	121 200	100%



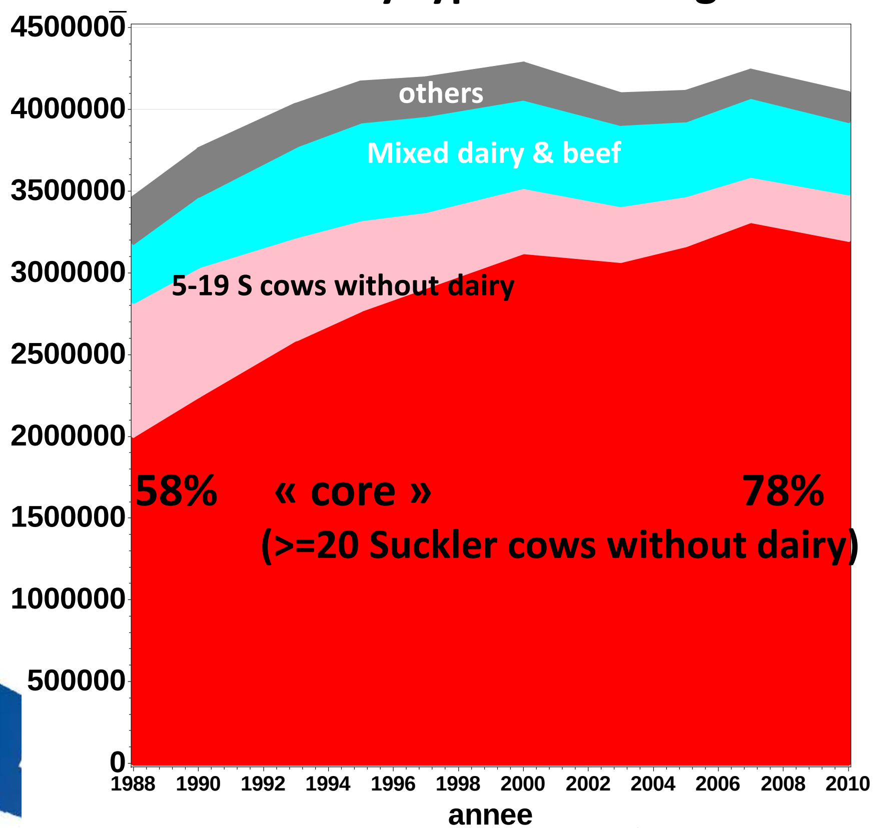
Répartition VA par type d'exploitations	Number of Suckler cows		number cows per farm
	total		
Suckler>=20 cows	3 206 000	78%	56.4
Suckler<20 cows	284 000	7%	11.2
Mixed dairy	444 000	11%	22.7
Others (mostly sheep & goats farms)	143 000	3%	15.0
Very smal herds (<5cows,..)	23 000	1%	2.3
	4 100 000	100%	33.8

Source: Agreste recensement agricole 2010 – traitement Institut de l'Elevage

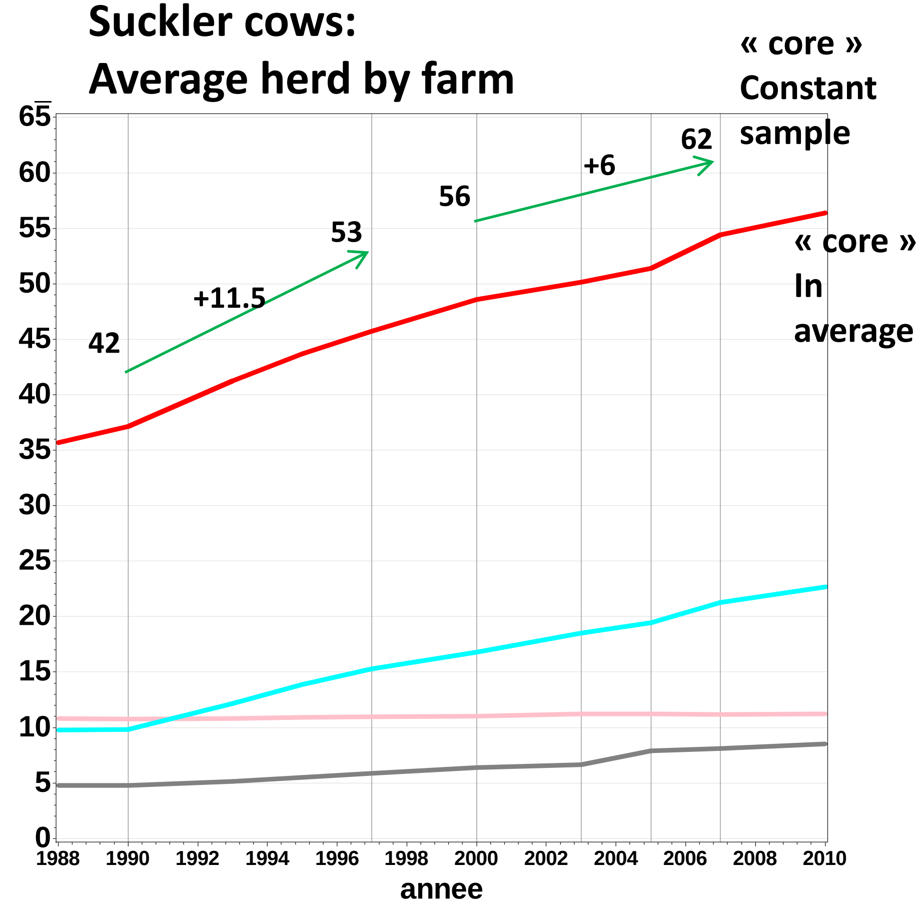
Structuration of the sector In the '80 '90

Slower / Irregular growth in the '2000

Suckler cows: Total herd by type of farming



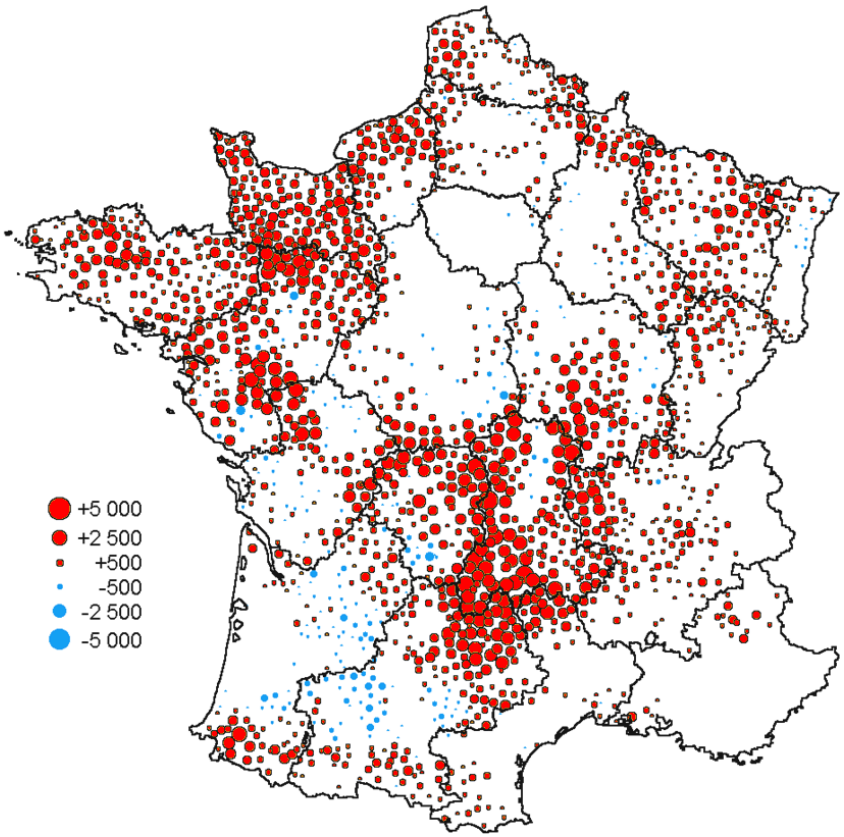
Suckler cows: Average herd by farm



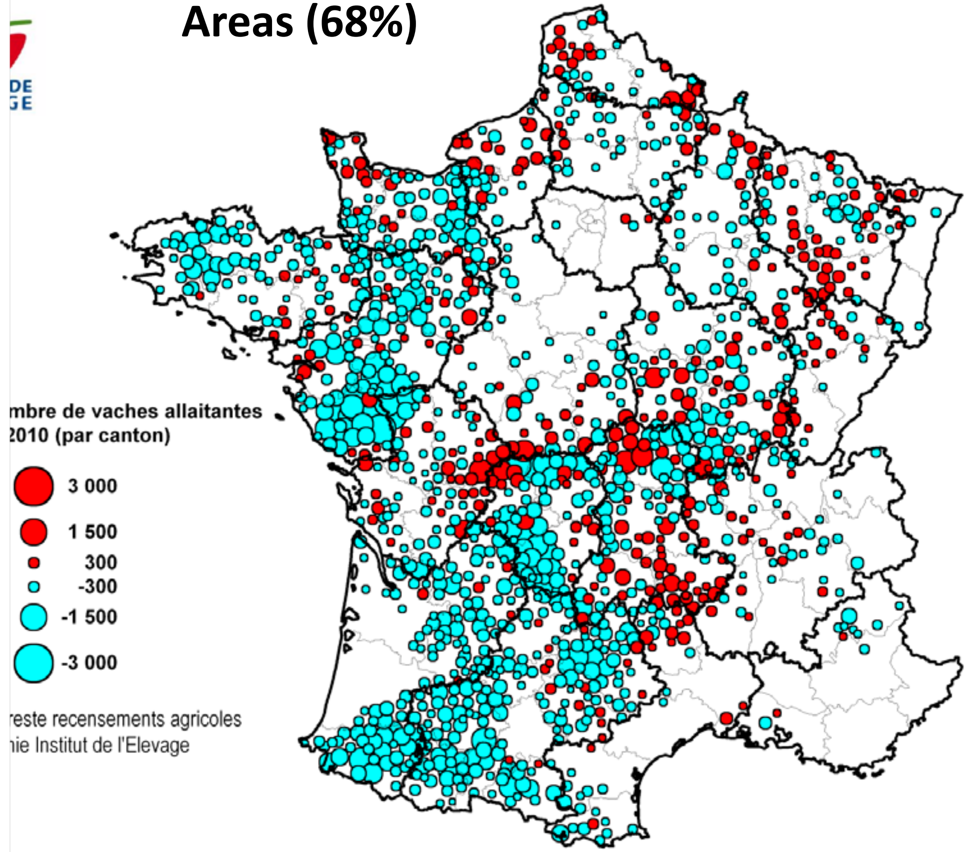
Source: Agreste enquête structures et RA2010 – traitement Institut de l'Elevage

Evolution of Number of suckler cows

1988-2000
Geographical expansion



2000-2010
Back to the Less Favoured Areas (68%)



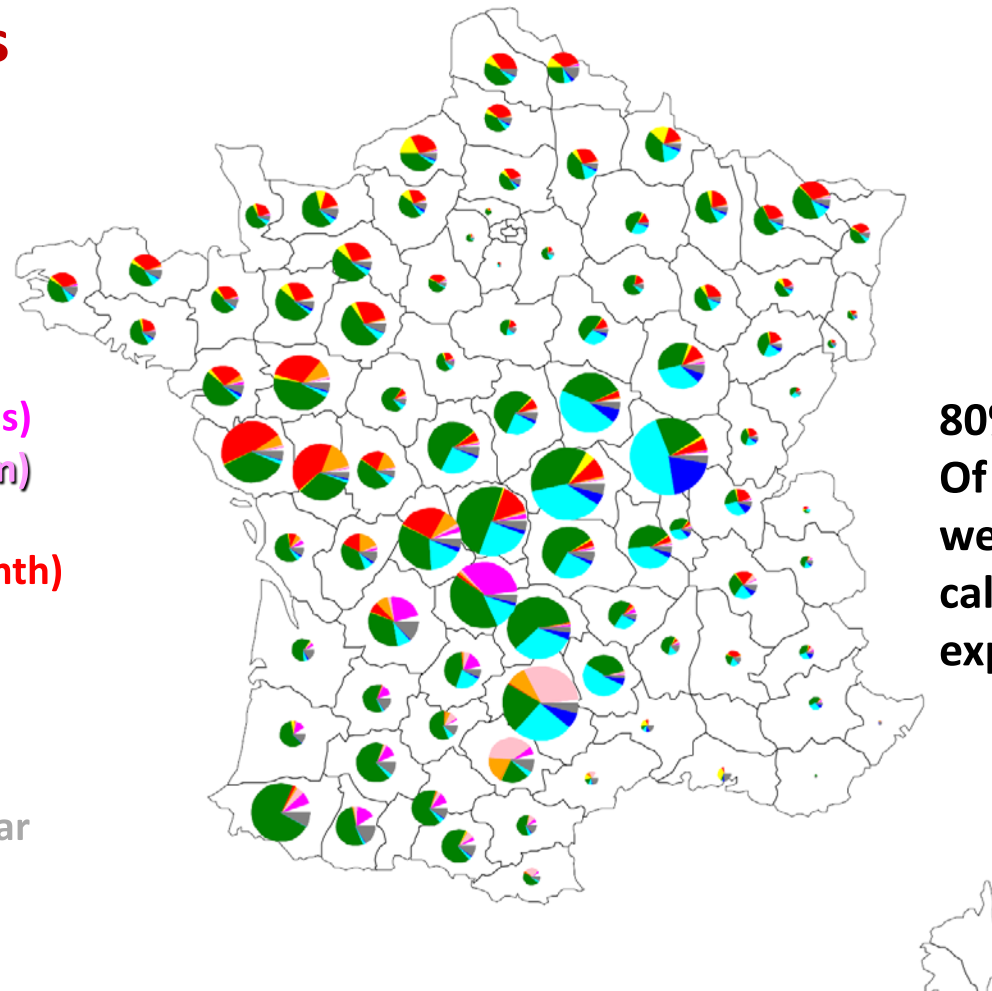
Dairy Cows-> Suckler cows
Sheep -> Suckler cows
Suckler cows -> Crops

Diversity of cattle farming systems
And localized supply chains

56 042 suckler cows farms
(>20 cows without dairy) (BDNI 2010)

8% 2 140 Rear. & fattening veal (<6 motnhs)
2 198 Rear. & fattening heavy eal (7-9 m)
—
) 1 772 R&F young bulls (<1 year)
19% 7 672 R&F classical young bulls (18 month)
1 232 R&F steerss
—
23 975 R young weanr calves (10 m)
64% 9 897 R weaner calves (10-14m)
2 005 R (>14m)
—
+ 5151 indéterminés (<0.5 naissances par vache, ou non typés)

Répartition des ateliers bovins allaitants par système d élevage
rose:VSLM, rose pâle:VLOU, orange:JB<1an, rouge:JBclassiq, jaune:NEB, vert:N, turquoise:N_rep, bleu:N_JBm, gris:ind, blanc:<0.5Naiss/VA



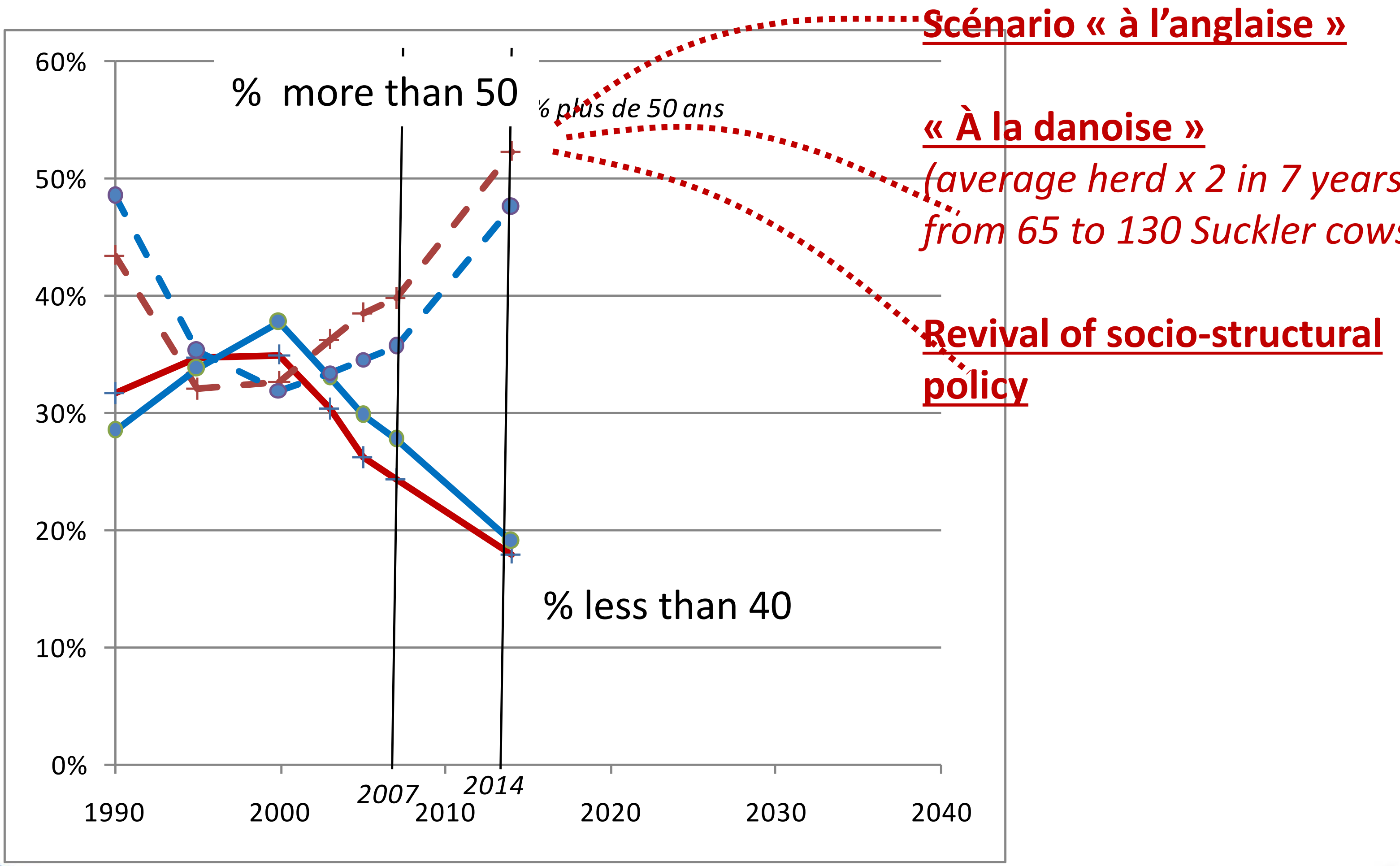
80% Of weaner calves exported

Cattle rearing without fattening: 64% farms (1988) -> 71%(2000) -> 73% (2010)

source: BDNI 2010 - traitement Institut de l Elevage
(VA>=20 and (sum(VL,0)<5 or sum(VL,0)<0.1*VA) and UGB/sum(VA,VL,0)<8)

Evolution % farmers aged less than 40 and more than 50

for Dairy farmers (VL) and Suckler cow farmers (>20 cows).



Source : Agreste enquêtes structures – traitement Institut de l'Elevage

Conclusion

- Facing with an aging population of farmers:
  - Land freezing ?
  - Accelerated restructuring?
  - Revival of socio-structural policy?
  - Slow extensification?
  - Significant reduction of livestock on arable land?

Role of agricultural policies:

- Coupling/decoupling. CAP 2014: a turning point
- incentive to produce driven by output prices unsufficient for 1/3 beef farms (especially in LFA)
- Total Decoupling is not an answer
  - To "save" livestok systems facing cost inflation & volatility. Livestok -> crops a one way ticket
  - To get public goods provided by livestock farming in LFA
- LFA support scheme
- Grass based systems, mixed crop&livestock (27% oh the most involved farms)
- Investment (barn) & young farmers support (Gross Income/Capital 3 times less than for crop production)

Au delà des moyennes (56 900 exploitation x 56.4 VA), une minorité de grandes exploitations

- **6 000 exploitations avec plus de 100 VA (x1.6 /2000)**
- **1 400 à plus de 150 VA (x2 /2000)**
- **400 à plus de 200 VA (x2 /2000)**

- **Poids prépondérant de la <u>zone herbagère charolais limousin</u> (quartile sup 91 VA, décile sup 124 VA) contre 63 VA et 88 VA dans les autres zones [ny dur]**

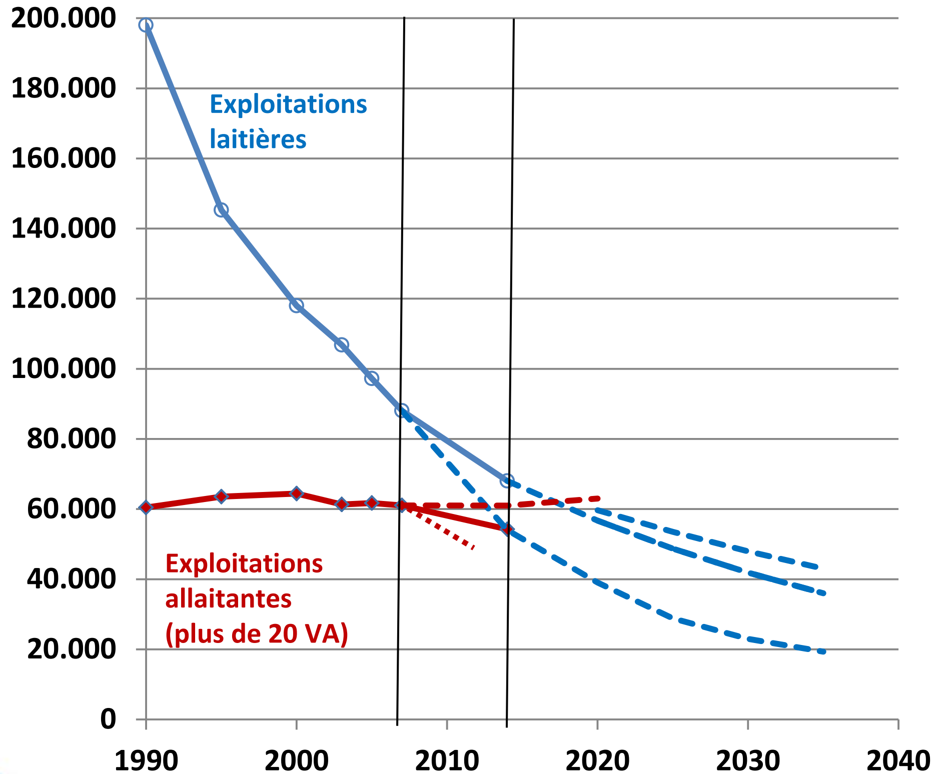
Un rôle essentiel des plus de 60 vaches dans la stabilisation du cheptel.

nb de brebis par atelier	détenteurs_2000	2010		brebis viande_2000	2010	
<50	65 525	32 240	-51%	807 000	449 000	-44%
50-150	11 796	9 214	-22%	1 012 000	765 000	-24%
150-450	8 875	6 757	-24%	2 283 000	1 760 000	-23%
450-750	1 314	1 272	-3%	721 000	699 000	-3%
750-1000	218	233	7%	183 000	195 000	6%
>1000	144	202	40%	194 000	275 000	42%
Total	87 872	49 918	-43%	5 200 000	4 143 000	-20%

nb de VA par atelier	détenteurs_2000	2010		vaches allaitantes_2000	2010	
<5	30 907	17 574	-43%	75 000	42 000	-44%
5-20	58 377	36 013	-38%	632 000	404 000	-36%
20-60	59 580	46 106	-23%	2 091 000	1 680 000	-20%
60-100	14 413	15 513	8%	1 050 000	1 168 000	11%
100-150	2 986	4 624	55%	346 000	546 000	58%
>150	642	1 370	113%	120 000	260 000	117%
Total	166 905	121 200	-27%	4 314 000	4 100 000	-5%

source: Agreste recensements agricoles 2000 et 2010 - traitement Institut de l'Elevage

Evolution du nombre d'exploitations laitières et allaitantes de plus de 20 VA

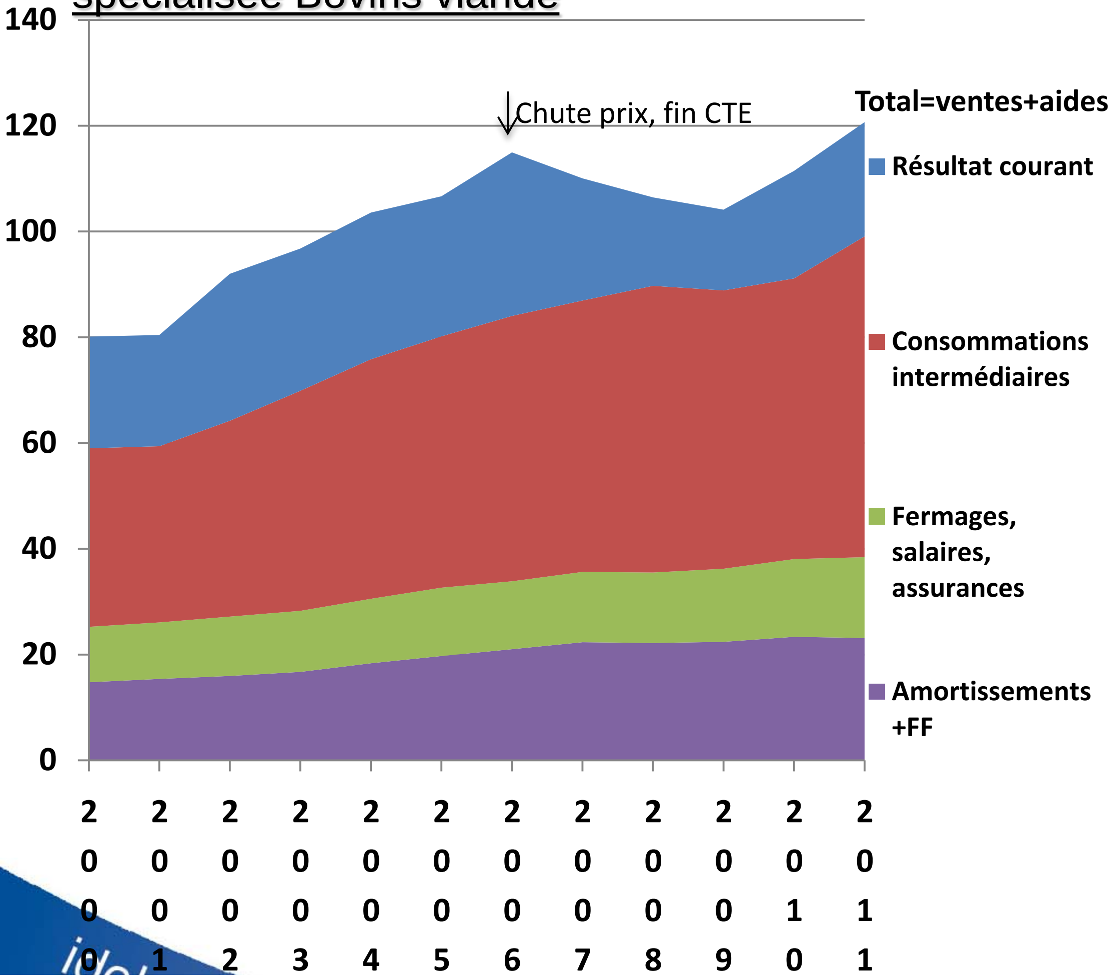


Source : Agreste enquêtes structures – traitement Institut de l'Elevage

- Restructuration à guichet fermé / Reconversions compensatrices (zone)
- Conjoncture & zone (lait). Ecart 2014.
- ~Certitude des départs. Chefs 2007 majoritaires ⇒2020-25
- Stabilisation lait si maintien nb installations

Une situation économique difficile pour les exploitations spécialisées bovins viande

Compte moyen d'exploitation spécialisée Bovins viande



Source: Agreste RICA OTEX 46 –traitement Institut de l'Elevage

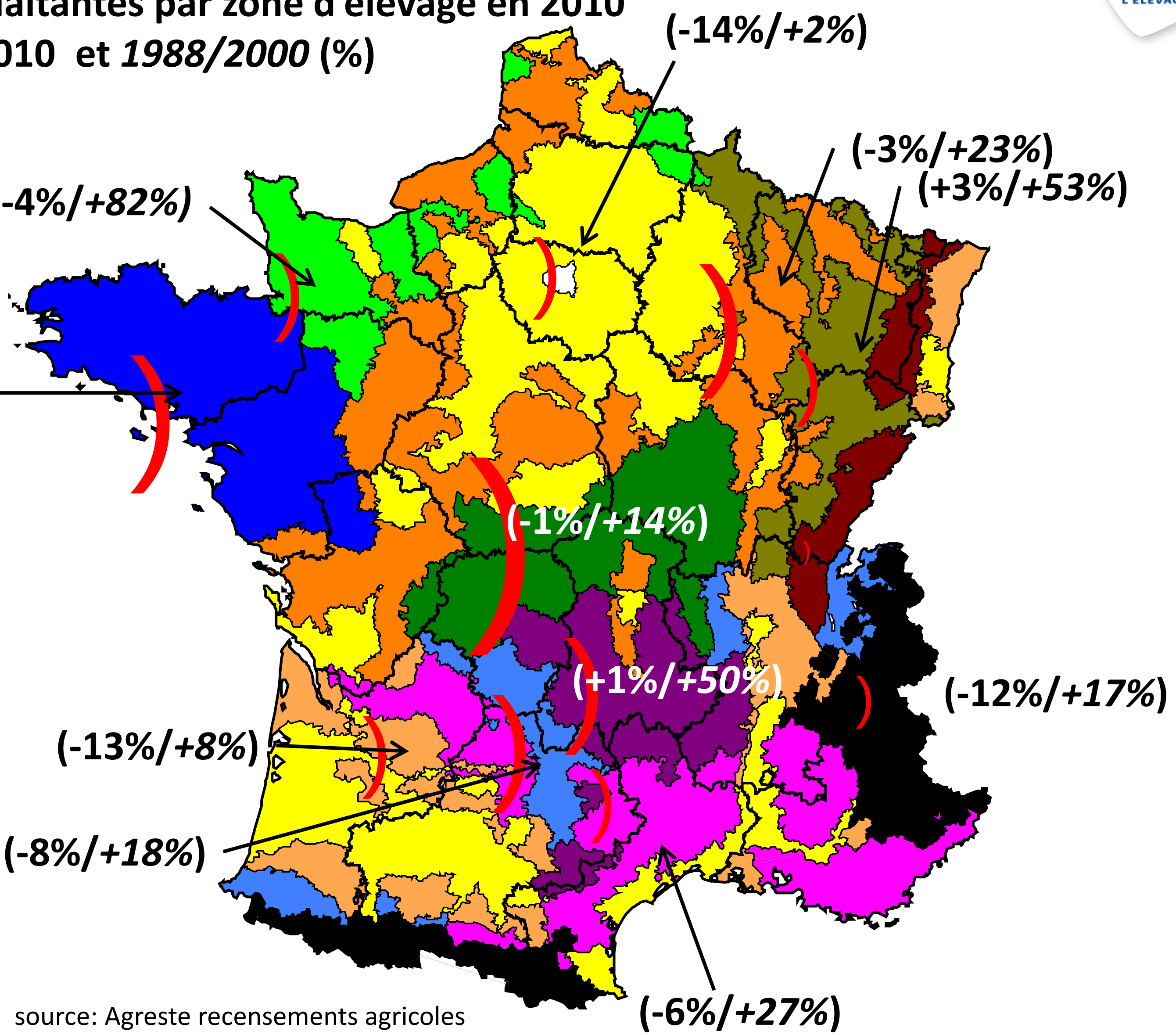
Gains de productivité du travail (**+17%** en volume**,** +1.5%/an 2000-11, le cheptel moyen des exploitations spécialisées est passé de 55 à 64 vaches**)**

Envolée des consommations intermédiaires (**+54%** en valeur par vache allaitante; IPAMPAcc BV+42%)
Dérapage et perte d'autonomie Production de valeur ajoutée très dégradée depuis 2008*. Incitation à produire exercée par les prix --, risque du découplage total (notamment zones difficiles).*

Investissements importants
(conditions de travail, conditions d'élevage des animaux <-> exigences sociétales et réglementaires).
Amortissements + 64%
(bâtiments +88% plus que matériel),
remboursements d'emprunts LMT/an+ 68%.

Nombre de vaches allaitantes par zone d'élevage en 2010 et évolutions 2000/2010 et *1988/2000* (%)

France: (-5% /*+25%*)



1 % en Haute-montagne
\+ 23% en montagne
\+ 9% en piémonts
32%
\+ 35% en zone déf. simple
68% en zone déf.
(+1% / 2000; -1%/1988)

source: Agreste recensements agricoles
 - traitement Institut de l'Elevage