



EAAP - WAAP - Interbull Congress 2023

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Mapping of value chains in the Italian bovine sector

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About PATHWAYS Project



Horizon 2020 project with the following **Objectives**:

- To develop innovative holistic sustainability assessment methodologies to enable livestock systems assessment from farm to fork
- To identify and evaluate innovations within livestock systems through practice hubs and stakeholder engagement
- To co-design scenarios and associated transition pathways with multi actors for a sustainable European livestock sector
- To support a timely effective transition to sustainable livestock systems in Europe

The aim of our work inside *PATWAYS* Project

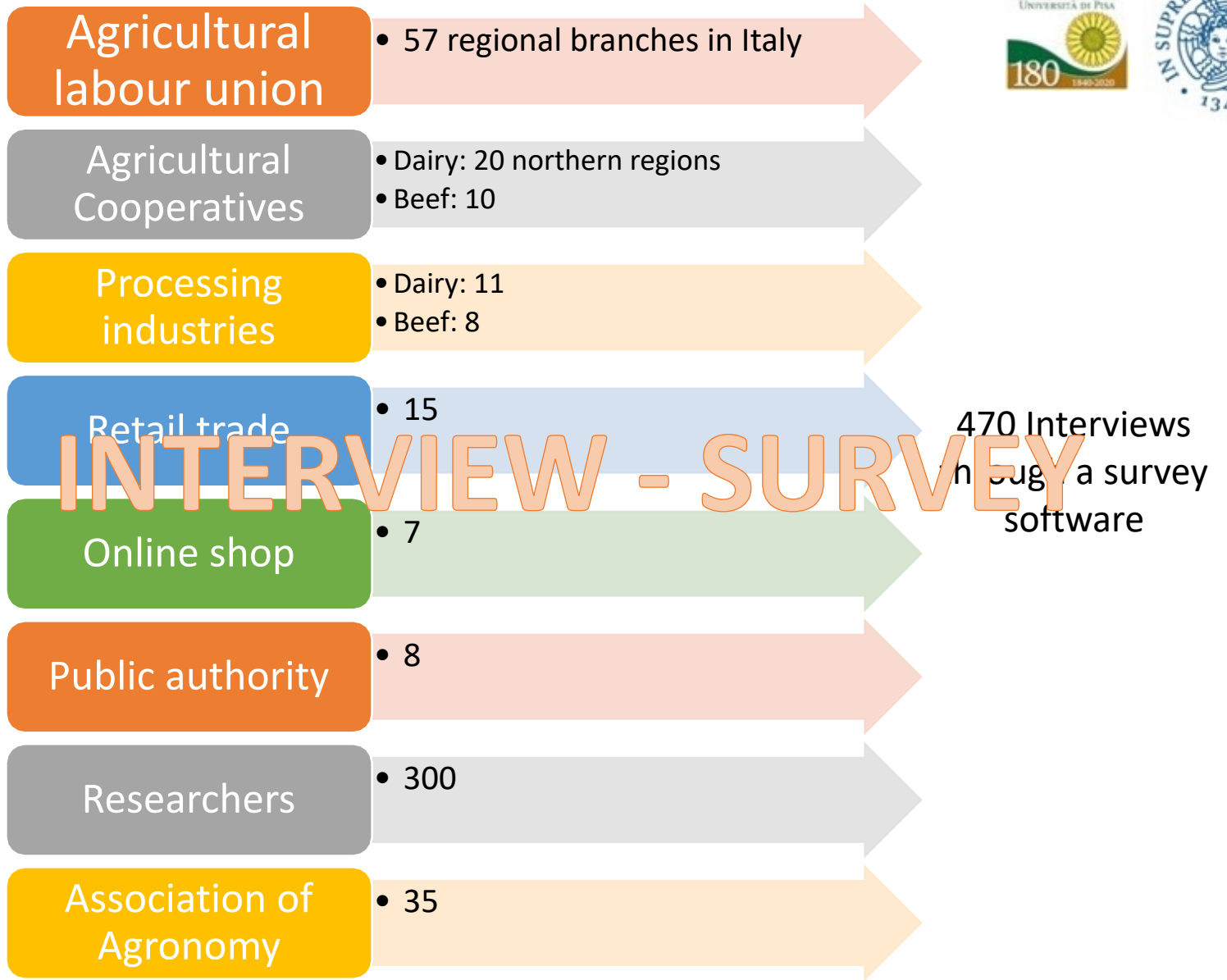
- **Mapping** the value chain of beef and dairy cows in Italy
- Understand the general picture of **national production**, from farm to processing industry, distribution, and final consumption
- Identify the leverage points along the value chain to **promote sustainable transformation** in the Italian dairy and beef cattle sector.



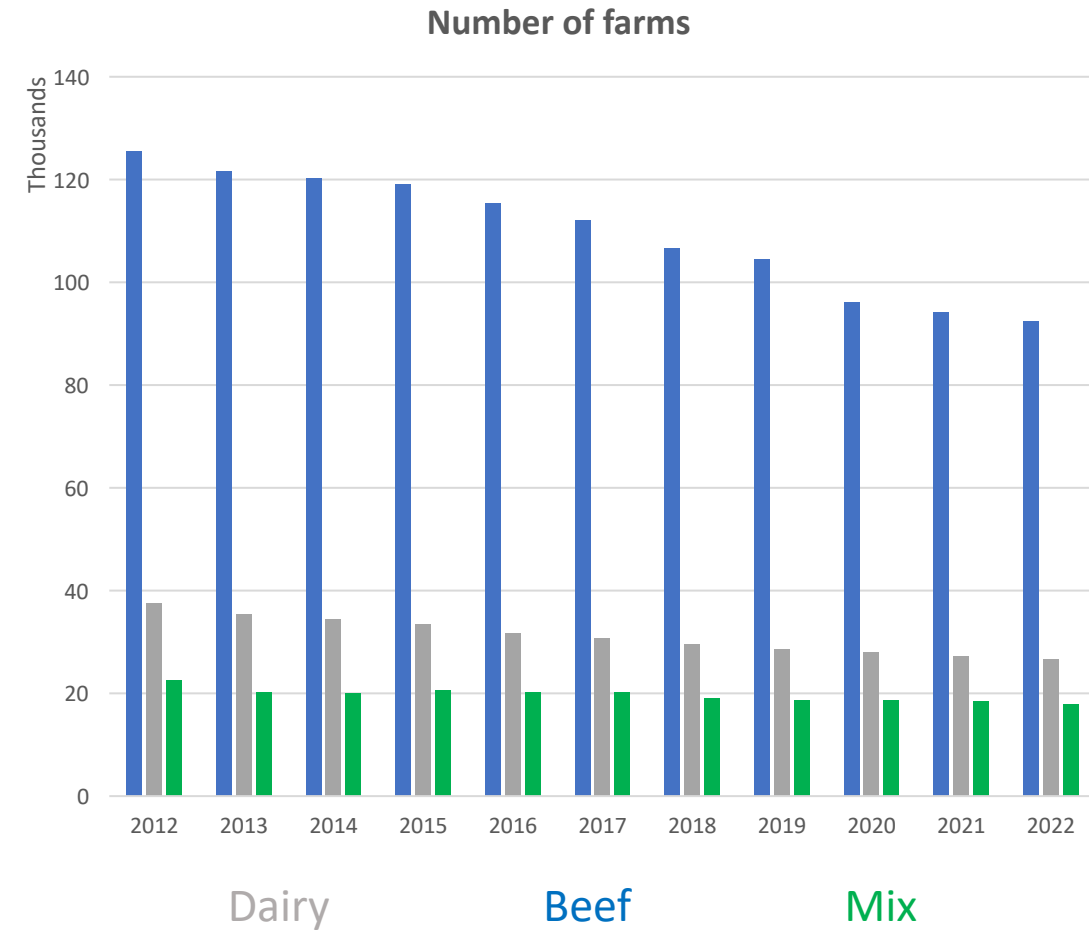
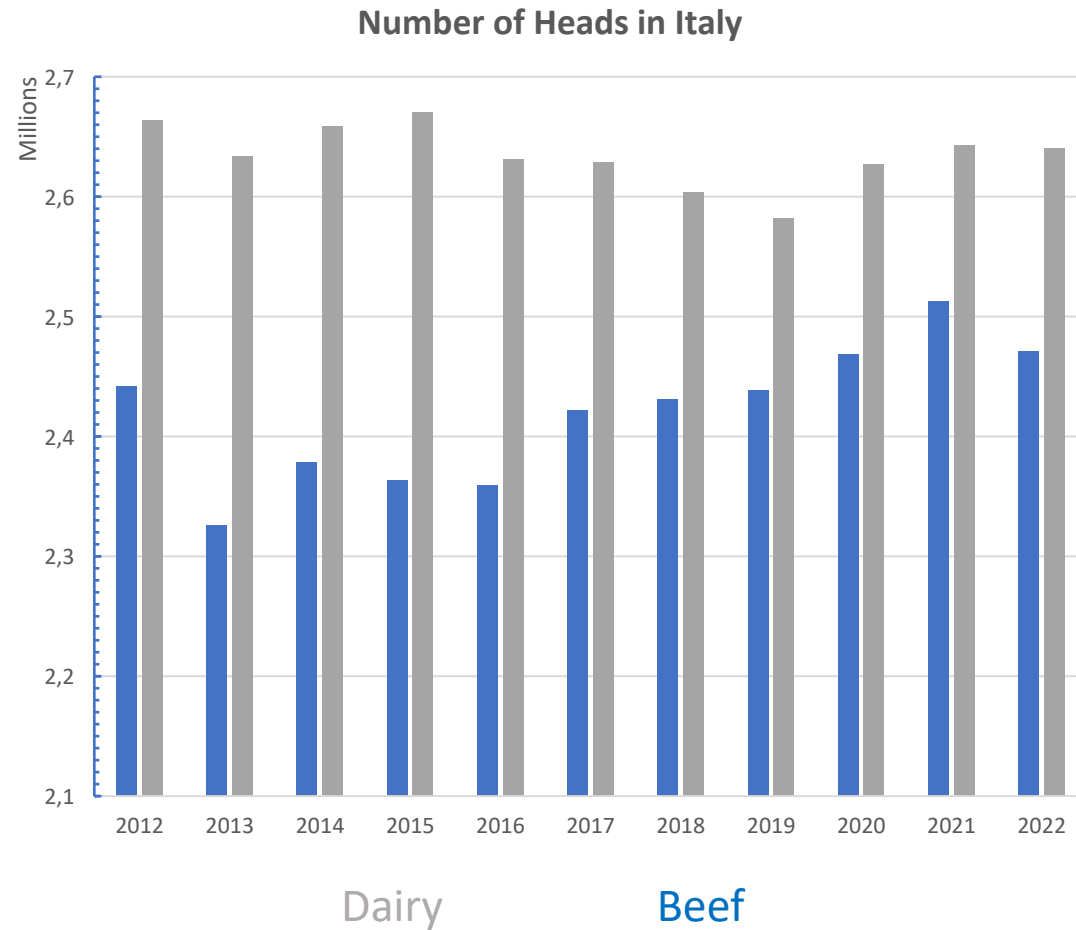
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Materials and method

1. **Data collection** for the structure of the chains in Italy
2. The analysis of the governance structure of dairy and beef cattle value chains in Italy was investigated through **surveys** and **semi-structured interview** with various actors of the chains aimed at describing the power dynamics.

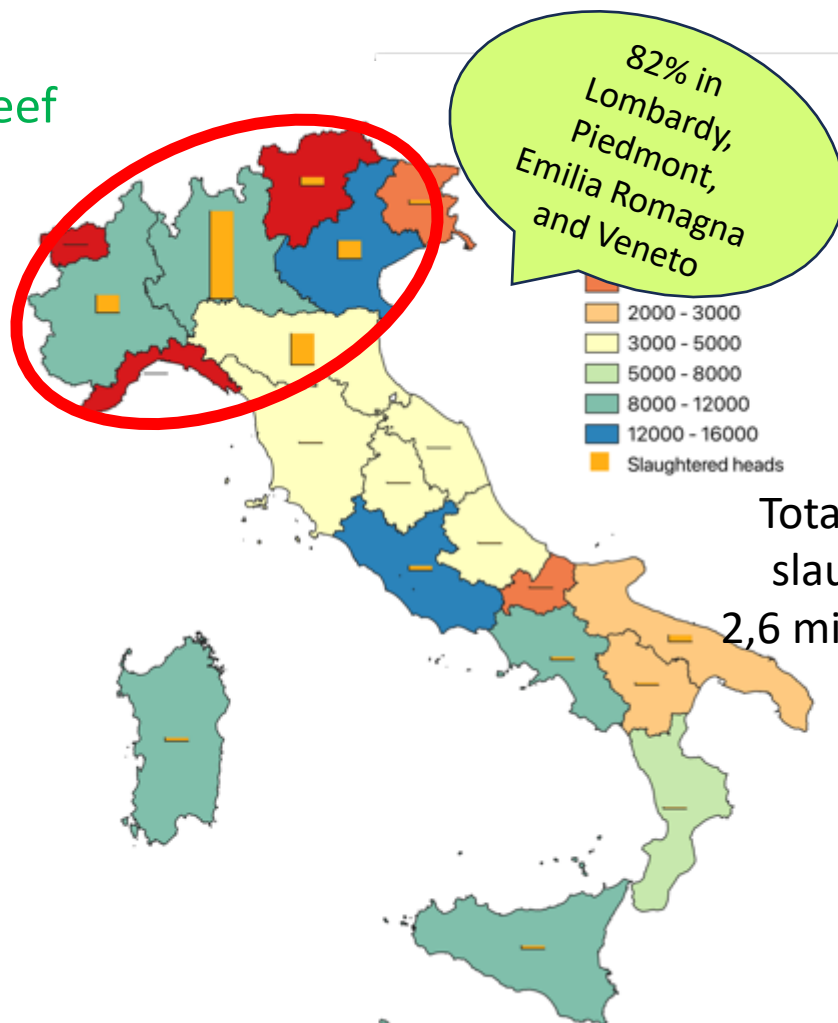


Description of the physical flows in the value chain



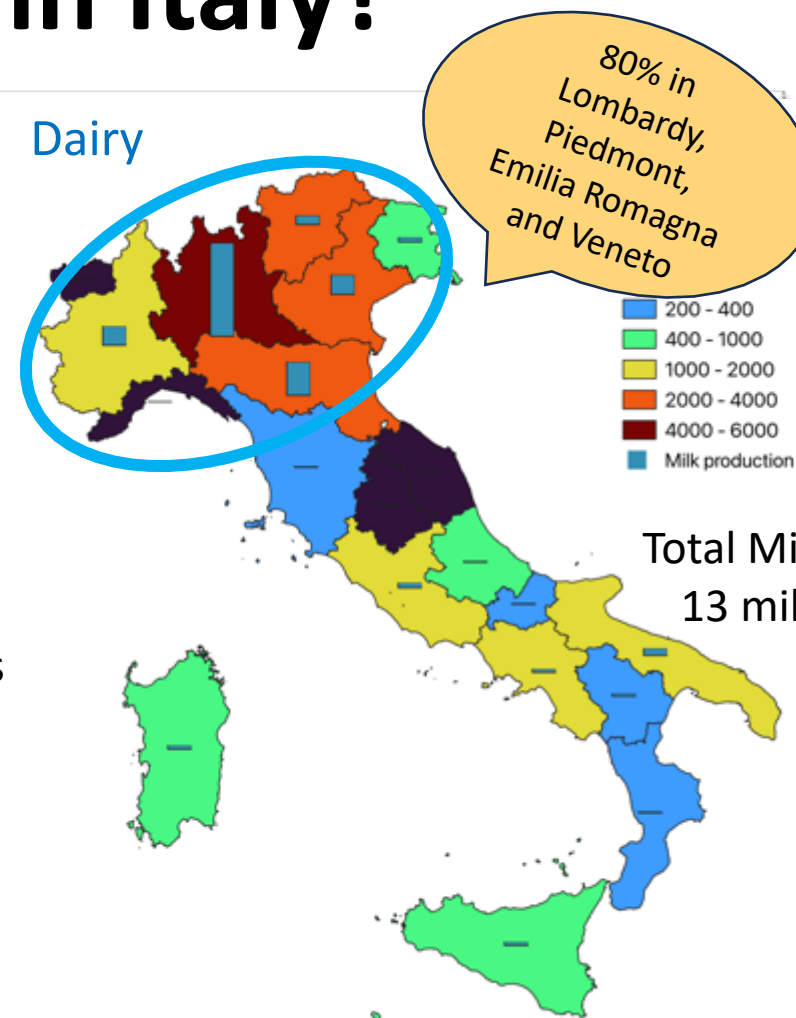
Where are the farms in Italy?

Beef



Total animals slaughtered
2,6 million heads

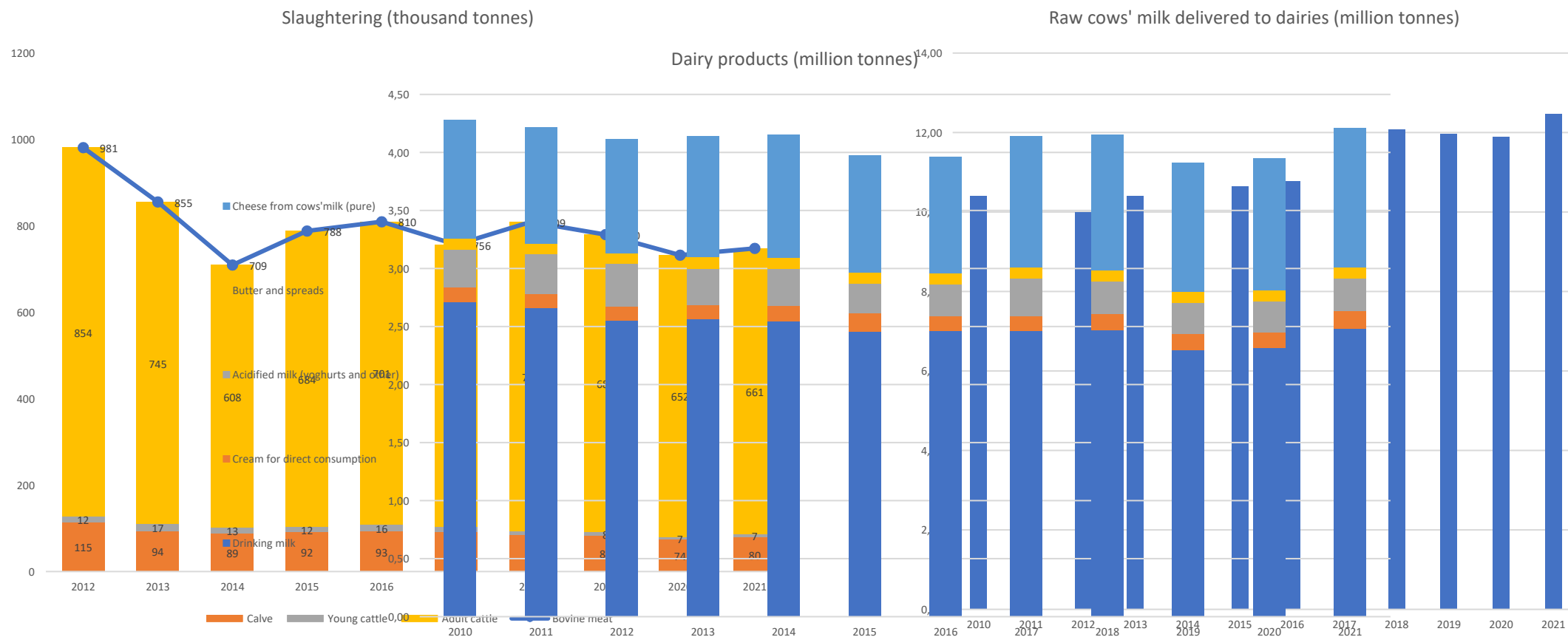
Dairy



Total Milk Production
13 million tonnes



Meat and milk production



46% of milk is used to produce PDO and PGI products

Source: Eurosta Data

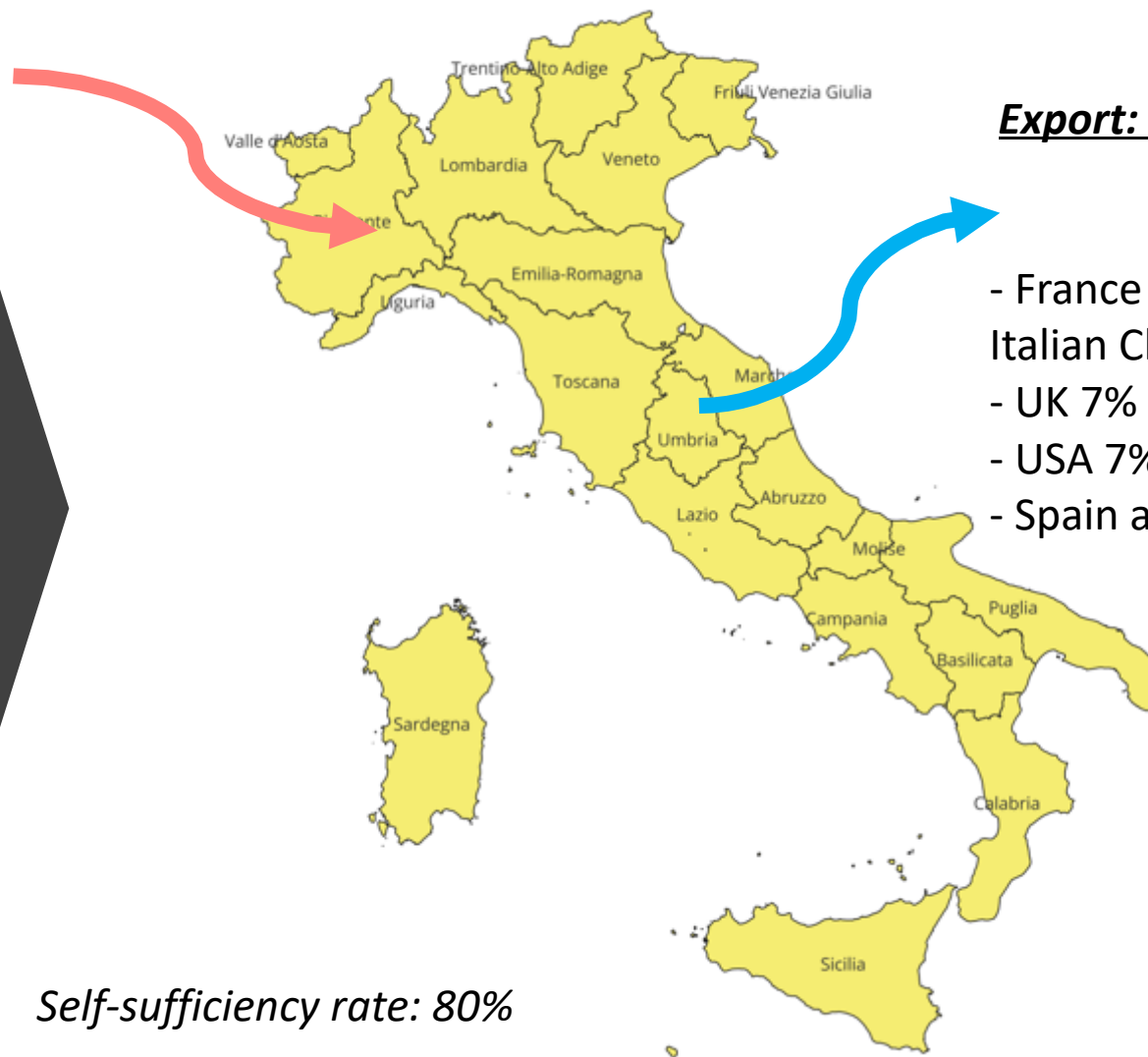


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Import:
Milk 19% of production

Trade relation
with other
countries:
DAIRY sector



Export: 37% are PDO products...
Where??

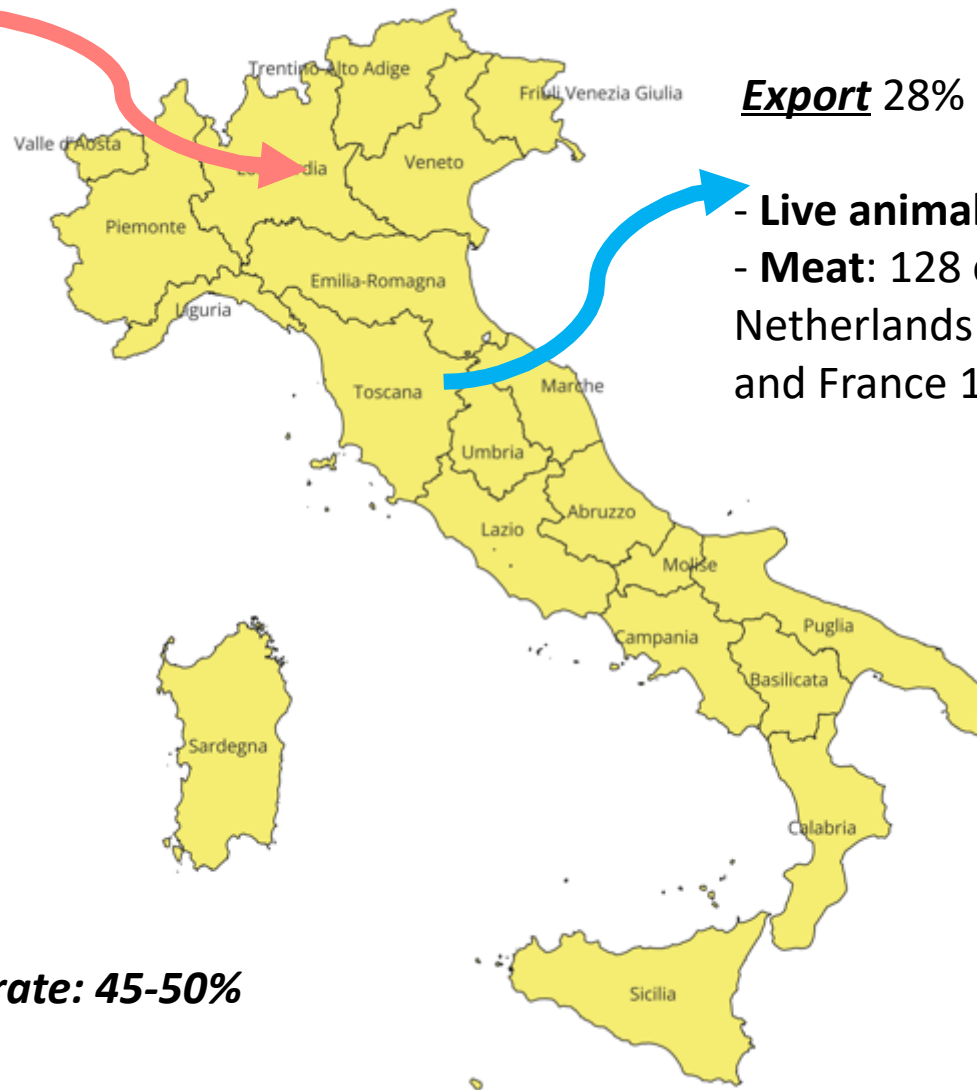
- France and Germany 43% of Italian Cheeses
- UK 7%
- USA 7%
- Spain and Belgium 6%

Self-sufficiency rate: 80%

Import:

- **Live animals** (1million heads): >80% from France
- **Meat** (400 thousands tonnes):
Poland 19% France 18% and Netherlands 16%

Trade relation
with other
countries:
BEEF sector



Export 28% of meat production:

- **Live animals:** 85% Germany
- **Meat:** 128 countries –
Netherlands 16%, Germany 15%
and France 13%

Self-sufficiency rate: 45-50%

Source: ISMEA, CREA, ISTAT, EUROSTAT



Actors in the value chain

Number of farms: 95.721



Number of beef: 2,45 million



25

Direct sales on farm

Number of slaughterhouse: 1020 (year 2019)

Beef cutting industries: 1837 (year 2019)



1 group > 50% of market share



Processed beef: 744.000 tonn = 2,9 billion of €

Export: 641 million of €

Import: 3,2 billion of €



58.000 thousand of Large-scale retail outlets (CREA – 2021)

are

Results of Interviews

1

Actors with the greatest bargaining power

- 73% - Industries and retail sector
- 21% - Consumers
- 6% - Farmers

2

Who is the main actor that determines the price formation

- 65% - Retail sector and industries
- 18% farms cooperative
- 12% politicians
- Others

3

Who are the main actors in the supply chain

- Farms
- Industries
- Wholesalers
- Supermarket

4

How many are the main processing industries

- Dairy: Lactalis, Newlat Granarolo > 60% of market share
- Beef: Cremoni > 50% of market share

5

How agricultural policy influences price developments

- 35% through indirect instruments of agricultural policy: farmers' association
- 20% contract economy at fixed price
- Others



Power relations in the value chain

Farmers: more than 200.000

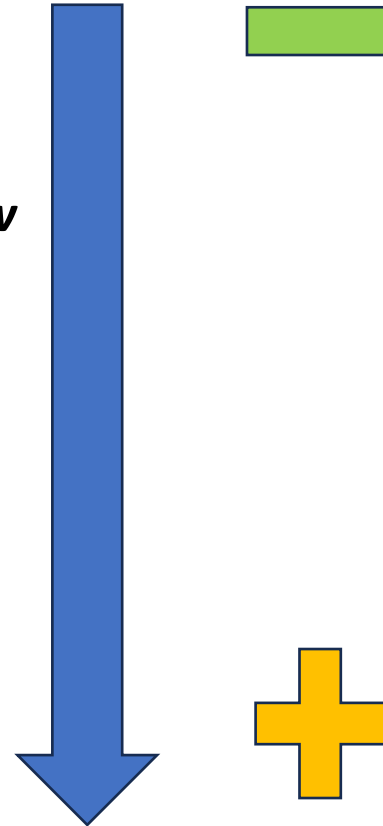
Cooperatives – Farmers associations: few

Industries: thousands

Big Industries: 3 for milk and 1 for beef

Retail sector: 5 big supermarket

Consumers: tens of millions



Bargaining power



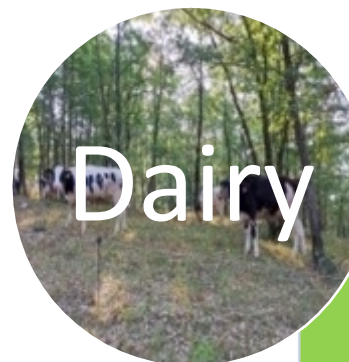
Strengths and weaknesses of the supply chain



Beef

- 1. **High quality production**
- 2. Maintenance of landscape with pasture
- 3. **the high competitiveness of the sector**

- 1. Low self-sufficiency
- 2. **Lack of farm structures**
- 3. High import of animals and meat
- 4. **lack of associations between breeders**
- 5. **Low bargaining power of farmers**



Dairy

- 1. **High investments in farm structures**
- 2. **high levels of specialisation**
- 3. **Economic importance of the sector**
- 4. high associationism
- 5. Export

- 1. Existence of restrictive legislative constraints: animal welfare, wastewater management and nitrates
- 2. High production costs
- 3. **Strong territorial location**
- 4. Pulverization of the processing system
- 5. **Low bargaining power of farmers**

GHGs and Nitrogen...



Conclusions

The Italian case study within the PATHWAYS project aims to set an example to European countries to develop future actions aimed at the environmental and economic sustainability of animal production.

1. Modelling for environmental impact assessment: **LCA Tier 2**
2. Further development of **producer groups** to increase the **bargaining power** of the agricultural phase
3. Working with industries to find solutions



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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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