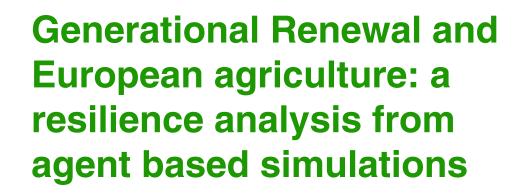


SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT EU FARMING SYSTEMS



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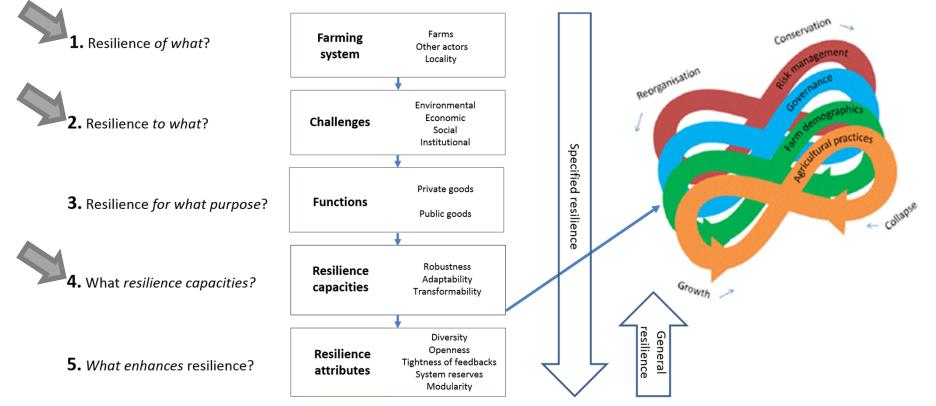






Objective:

Analyzing farm and regional resilience using agent-based simulations







Motivation

•Number of farms decreasing, size of farms increasing

•EU politicians concerned --> stimulate farm generational renewal

•Generational renewal (GR) is defined by the EU as the goal of not only reducing the "average age of farmers in the EU … [but] empowering a new generation of farmers…"

•Since 2007 18.3 billion euros have been dedicated by EU countries (EU Court of Auditors, 2017)

•Lack of tools for Ex Ante GR Policy assessment

•Predominant focus on family farm model despite diverse agricultural sector





Relevant Literature

Generational renewal of family farms

- Suess-Reyes & Feutsch (2016), Lobley and Baker (2012)

"European" farms are family farms

- Cardwell (2004), Calus and Van Huylenbroeck (2010), Chiswell (2014)

CAP excludes large farms

- Kostov et al. (2018), Gorton et al. (2009)

CAP effects on hired labour

- Petrick & Zier (2011 & 2012), Mantino (2017)

Family labour vs hired labour

- Kostov et al (2018), Allen & Lueck (1998)

Gap: Generational renewal of European farming regions



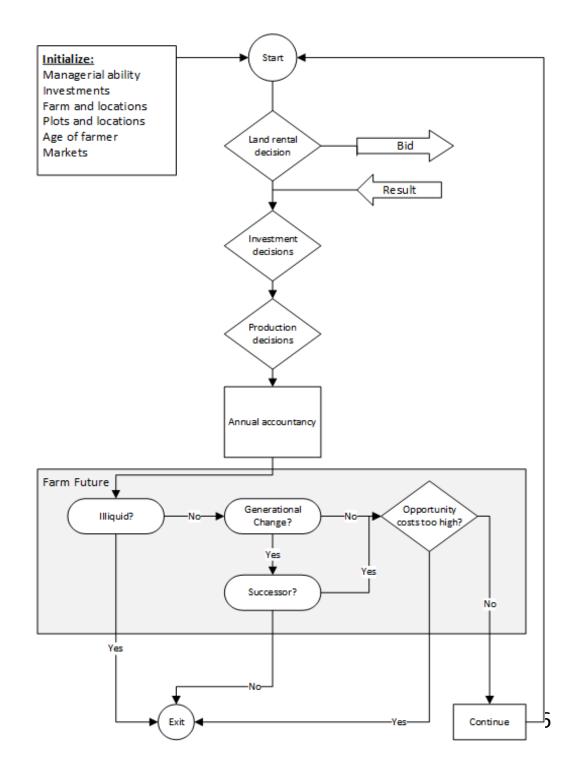


Model Overview

- •The Agricultural Policy Simulator (AgriPoliS) core version (Happe, 2004)
- •Agent-based model used to observe and analyze the effects of policies and shocks on farm structural change over time
- •Agents: hetergenous typical farms of a region and auctioneer
- •Inputs: Farm structural data, market data, investment options, globals
- •Decision making: profit- / income- maximization
- •Environment: farms, factor and product markets, and space
- •Interactions: markets
- •Random variables: farmer age, farm and plot locations, age of investments, managerial ability







Case Study: The Altmark



- Agricultural region located in the former East Germany
- Heterogeneous farms
 - large corporate and small family
 - Arable, grassland, bovine, granivore
- Dependent on qualified hired labour
- Farm Demographic changes:
 - Farm sizes increasing as number of farms decrease
 - Technology complexity increasing
 - Regional exodus





Focus Group Results

- Held November 2018 in the Altmark
- Mixed breadth of participants: corporate farmer, young family farmer, retired family farmer, farm succession consultant
- Semi-structured format: four topics ~1 hour per topic
- Main results: difficulty attracting workers to the sector and region, low pay, increasing demand for skilled workers, outward migration affecting family farms and hired labour





Generational Renewal Extension

Initialization:			
Family Farmer's age	minimum: 30 years	maximum: 70 years	
Corporate Farmer's age	minimum: 30 years	maximum: 66 years	
Family farmer age distribution	average: 51.5 years	standard deviation: 11.83856	
Corporate farmer age distribution	average: 50.1 years	standard deviation: 11.14596	
Generational Change:			
Age of generational change	67 years		
New farmer's age	minimum: 30 years	maximum: 45 years	
New farmer's age distribution	average: 35 years	standard deviation: 1.5	
Probability of a Successor:			
Family farms	75%		
Corporate farms	100%		
Farming without a Successor:			
Maximum age of farmer with no successor	75 years		
Productivity decrease past generational change age	1%		





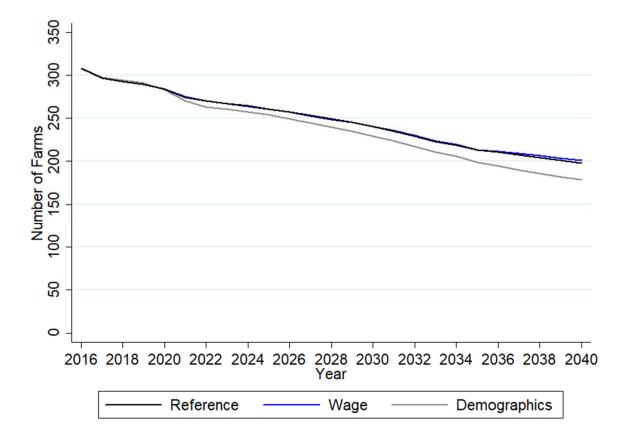
Simulation Scenarios

<u>Scenario Title:</u>	Description:		
Reference	- Core version of model		
	 No differentiation between corporate and family farm managers age distribution 		
	- Normal distribution of manager ages (35 – 60)		
	- 100% presence of successor		
	- Generational change at 25 years of operating		
	- Farm wages increase at 1.9% annually		
	- Off farm wages increase at 2.7% annually		
Wage	- Same as "Reference" except farm wages increase at 2.7% annually as well		
Demographics	 Extended version of the model with demographics input file 		
	- Wages same as in "Reference"		





Number of farms







Operational status

Farms in 2026 per scenario in %

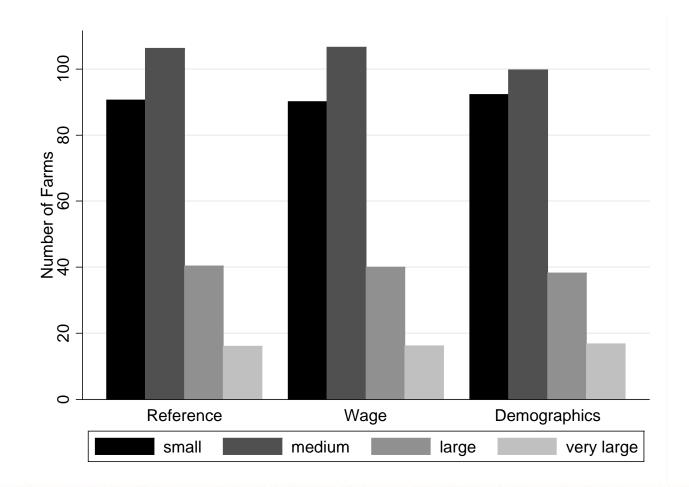
	Reference	Wage	Demographics
Operating	82.3	82.1	79.5
Closed due to opportunity costs	9.5	9.8	9.8
Closed due to opportunity costs at generational change	3.5	3.5	0.6
Closed due to illiquidity	4.7	4.6	5
Closed due to lack of successor	-	-	5.1







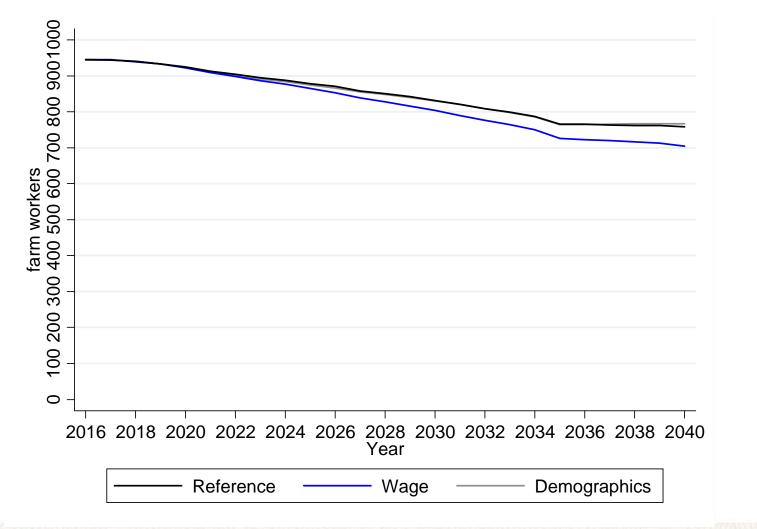
Farms by size class 2026







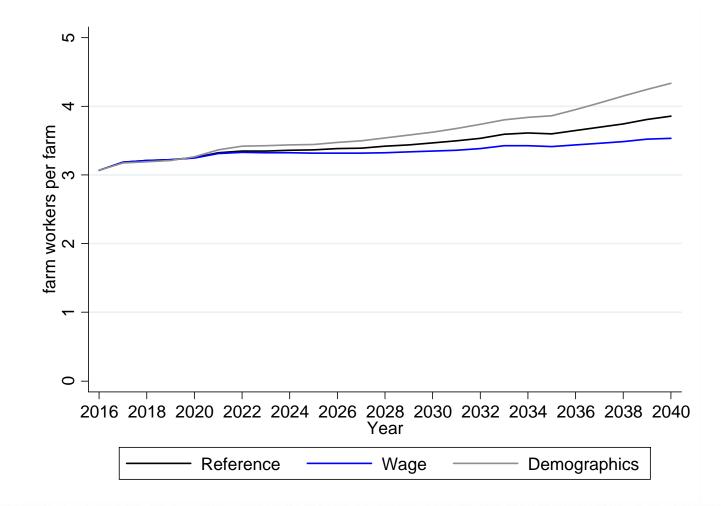
Workers in region







Workers per farm

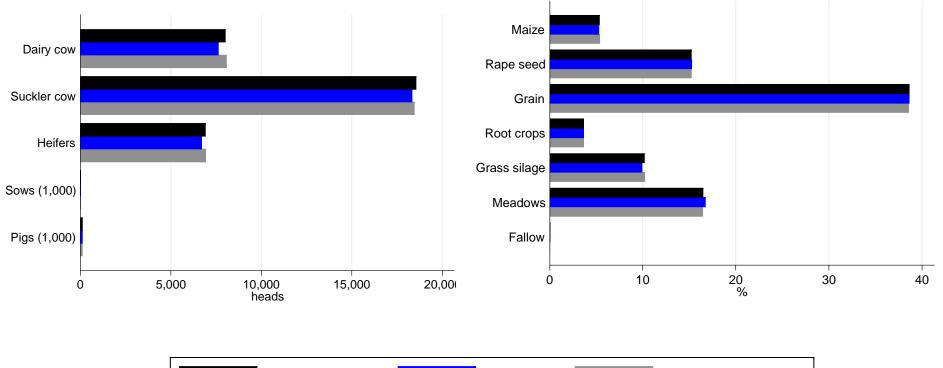






Production choices

Production in 2026









Resilience Analysis (Meuwissen et al., 2019)

Robustness:

Region withstands wage increases for ~8 years before adapting

Region maintains production levels in face of demographic change

Adaptation:

Individual farm level:

Failure to adapt to pressures of structural change: farm exit

- Illiquidity & opp costs

Regional level:

- Increasing wage costs: production shifts after ~8 years

Transformation:

No evidence; weakness of model













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