Structures, Development and Influencing Basic Conditions of Agriculture and Rural Development in Selected Alpine Regions

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Klaus Wagner
Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics
Marxergasse 2
1030 Vienna, Austria
Klaus.wagner@awi.bmlfuw.gv.at
www.awi.bmlfuw.gv.at
Content

- Project objective, methods
- Selected regions, general data
- Agricultural structures
- Agricultural policy and societal conditions
- Conclusions
Comparison of mountain farming structures and conditions in Austria and neighbouring countries (AT, DE, CH, IT, FR, SI)

- Collection, descriptive analyses and comparison of statistical data, information about agricultural and other policy regulations on the level of selected NUTSIII regions
- Sources: EUROSTAT, FADN, National Statistics, EU and National Regulations
Selected regions, general data
Selected regions, general data

**Meters above Sealevel**

- **MAX**
- **MIN**
- **MEAN**
Selected regions, general data

Share of employed people by sectors
Selected regions, general data

GDP / Capita 2011

EURO

ATÖO  ATPP  ATO  ATBB  CHG  DEW  DEM  FRS  FRHA  ITVA  ITBO  ITBE  SIG

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Selected regions, general data

Development of Population 2004-2014, 2004=100
Agricultural structures

Agricultural Enterprises by size of area, 2010 (ha)

- ATÖO
- ATPP
- ATO
- ATBB
- CHG
- DEW
- DEM
- FRS
- FRHA
- ITV
- ITBO
- ITBE
- SIG

- <5ha LF
- 5-10ha LF
- 10-20ha LF
- 20-50ha LF
- >50ha LF
Agricultural structures

Development of numbers of Agricultural Enterprises by size classes 2000-2010, (2000=100)
Agricultural structures

Development of Land Use Categories 2000-2010, 2000 = 100

Index

Grassland

Forest Area
Agricultural structures

Development of numbers of animals 2000-2010 (2000 = 100)

Index

- Cattle
- Milkcows
- Other Cattle
- Sheep Goats

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Agricultural Working Units per Enterprise

JÄE je Betrieb

ATÖO  ATPP  ATO  ATBB  CHG  DEW  DEM  FRS  FRHA  ITVA  ITBO  ITBE  SIG
Development of numbers of fulltime / part time farmers 2000-2010 (2000=100)
Agricultural structures

Agricultural policy payments by measures

- Investments
- Less Favoured Area Payments
- Environmental Payments
- Decoupled Subsidies
- Other Subsidies

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Agricultural structures

Proportion of taxes and fees and other gross farm income, avg. per farm

- ATÖO
- ATPP
- ATO
- ATBB
- DEOA
- FRS
- FRHA
- ITVA
- ITBO
- SIG

Other gross farm income
Taxes, Fees
## Agricultural policy and societal conditions

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic premia pillar 1, grassland, €/ha</th>
<th>IT: 102.-</th>
<th>AT: 195.-</th>
<th>CH: 875.-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young farmers support</td>
<td>SI, IT: 25% of nat. avg. of payment entitlements</td>
<td>AT: 71€/payment entitlements</td>
<td>CH: -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments, €/ha</td>
<td>DE: 42.- - 200.-</td>
<td>AT: 25.- - 450.-</td>
<td>IT Bolz.: max. 1,581.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine pasturing, €/ha</td>
<td>IT Bolz.: 35.-</td>
<td>AT: 40.- - 60.-</td>
<td>CH: €/LU 360.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steep meadows, €/ha</td>
<td>FR: -</td>
<td>AT: 300.- - 800.-</td>
<td>SI: 218.-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Various extension services
## Agricultural policy and societal conditions

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IT:</th>
<th>AT:</th>
<th>CH:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural diesel, price and</td>
<td>p: 166.00</td>
<td>p: 137.80</td>
<td>p: 152.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support, €/cent/l</td>
<td>s: 75.30</td>
<td>s: 0,-</td>
<td>s: 47.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retirement regulations for</td>
<td>DE: no reg.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>farmers</td>
<td>FR: specific lower</td>
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<td></td>
<td>limit of pensions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxes in case of farm</td>
<td>SI: no specific rules</td>
<td>AT: specific unit value,</td>
<td>DE: specific rules in</td>
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<tr>
<td>transformation</td>
<td></td>
<td>not market value,</td>
<td>case of relatives</td>
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<td>specific rules in case</td>
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<td>of relatives</td>
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Conclusions I

• Despite common location in the Alps and CAP: very diverse conditions for agriculture (in nature, economy and societal aspects, details of CAP)

• Natural conditions can lead to better or worse development opportunities (fodder supply, extensive or intensive agriculture)

• Regional economy may lead to alternative job opportunities, positive demographic aspects, diversification or demand on products but also pressure on area availability.
Conclusions II

Agricultural Policy can lead to:

- conserved structures or restructuring (farm size, age of farmers, part time farming, family structures)
- Intensification – low input farming
- Stable land use or dynamic land use changes

Specific regional peculiarities and development opportunities are crucial for creation agricultural policy measures