

Opportunities and Policies for Young Farmers

Ideas for CAP post 2020

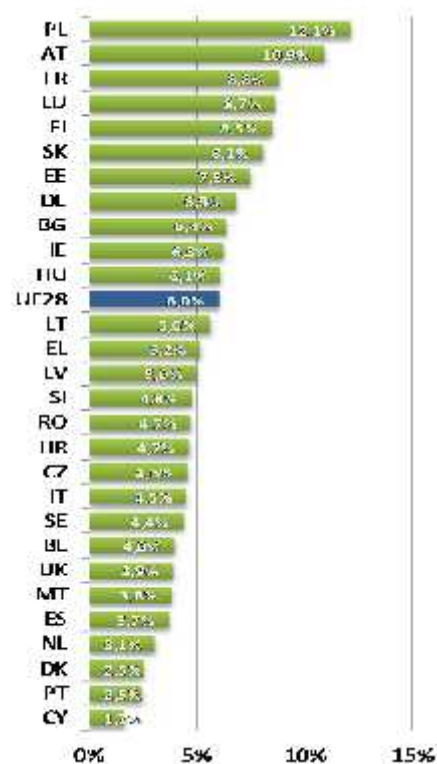
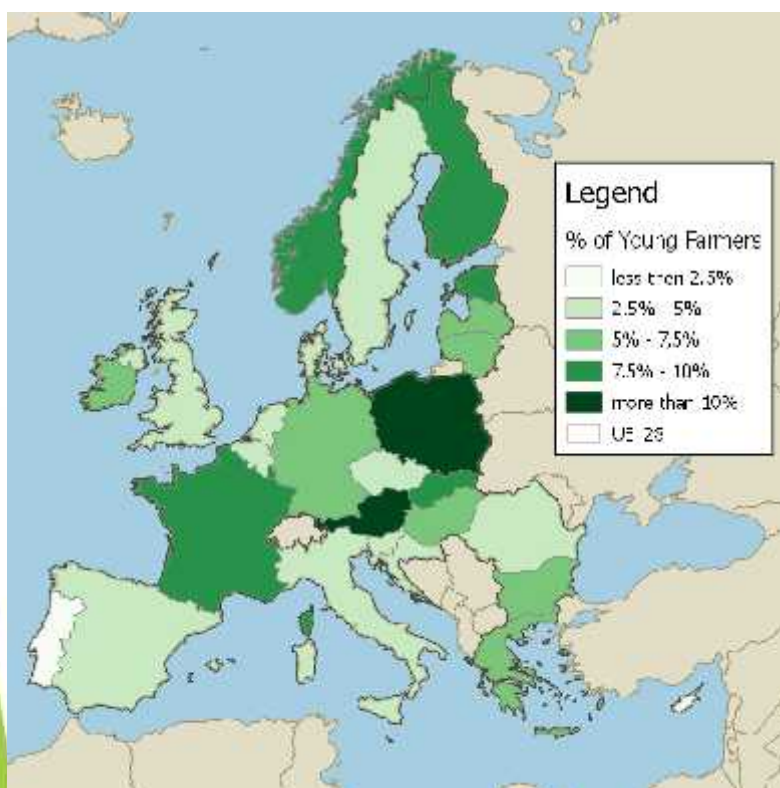
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European Parliament: Hearing on the "Implementation of young farmers' policies after the 2013 CAP reform"

23 November 2017, Brussels

European young farmers

Young farmers share on total farmers (year 2013 - Eurostat)



Policy tools for young farmers

(1)

During the last decades, the CAP has progressively introduced different measures to support and stimulate the route of young farmers into farming.

The first relevant specific measure has been the early retirement measure, introduced in 1992.

In the 2014-2020 programming period, the Rural Development Policies are focused on generational turnover:

- ▶ Start up aid for young farmers
- ▶ Higher aids and priorities system for younger beneficiaries of investment measures of RDP
- ▶ accompanying measures (training, advisory services, ...)
+ measure of I pillar of CAP: Young farmer payment

Policy tools for Young farmers (2)

- Aimed to accompany / facilitate the establishment of farmers with less 40 years.
- Direct to remove the most obvious access difficulties: physical capital (land), credit access, start-up guarantees
- Introduce innovation (renewal) in the sector: training, technical assistance, consulting.

Policy tools for young farmers: results

EU tools for young farmers are efficient: in the 2007-2013 programming period 200.000 young farmers received aid for the setting up (ECA, 2017)

But, according ECA: *“EU support for young farmers is based on a poorly-defined intervention logic, with no expected result and impact specified. It should be better targeted to foster effective generational renewal”*.

The permanence of young people in agriculture

Net balances for age (source: CREA, Study of Young farmers of Italian Ministry of Agriculture)

Source: ISTAT	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 e oltre
2000	15.492	76.912	211.690	209.248	- 6.338	113.387
Var. % NB 1988-2000		191%	194%	64%	-1%	13%
2010	10.771	55.848	86.320	16.981	- 142.145	- 8.280
Var. % NB 2000-2010		360%	74%	5%	-27%	-1%

Between **2000-2010** there was a drop in the percentage of young entrepreneurs in the transition from age class 25-34 to 35-44.

Youngers abandon the sector very easily

The permanence of young people in agriculture

	Young farmers 18-40		Farmers over 41-65	
	Net balace		Net balace	
	Net balace	%	Net balace	%
Italy	2.978	29,2	-6.733	-29,7
Farm activities				
Agriculture	2.185	34,7	-3.864	-26,0
Forest	85	50,0	-8	-2,9
Fishing	21	16,6	-130	-33,9
Agri-food	19	4,8	-483	-51,9
Tourist activities	1.396	86,7	388	15,3
Bioenergy	37	160,9	61	160,5

Source: Movimprese

Needs of young farmers



Success factors for young farmers

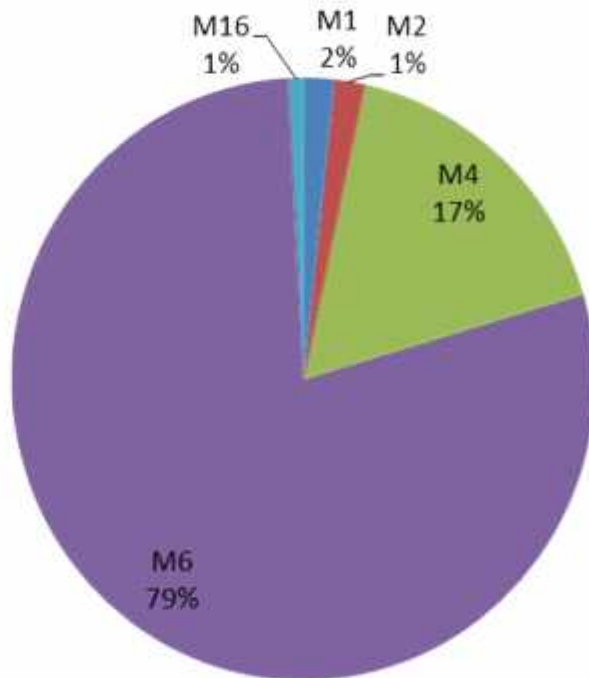
Access to productive factors		**
Access to capital and finance		****
Professional skills		***
TA, Advisory services		*
Marketing	Marketing	**
	Prices (AV for agriculture)	***
	New market	***
Innovation		**

Quality		
		**
Cooperation		**
	Local market, Km0...	**
Farm diversification		***
Infrastructure/territorial policy		*
Environmental policy		*
Collaboration with local authorities		**
Others		**

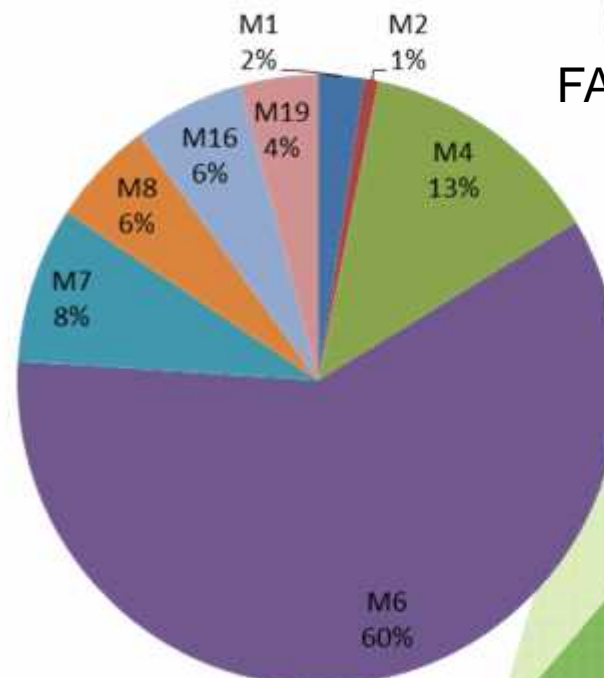
RDPs 2014-2020: which strategy for generational renewal?

- 7% of RDP 2014-2020 budget is focused on FA for new entrepreneurship (4%) and social inclusion and employment (3%)

FA 2A



FA 6B



A new policy for young farmers

- ▶ Improve generational turnover increasing the young farmers employment through: vouchers, tax rewards and aids to the enterprises

- ▶ Instrument but also decreasing businesses

New instruments
Strategic approach
Integration with National policies

young farmers
rred and
o innovative

- ▶ Stimulate youngsters participation to the integrated approach: cooperation measures, higher founding to who joins to OG of EIP, farmer associations, supply chains, ...)
- ▶ Diversification and innovation
- ▶ Training and mostly technical assistance (advisory system, marketing, ...)