

# High nature value farmland – but no money?



Economical  
aspects of  
Sheepfarming

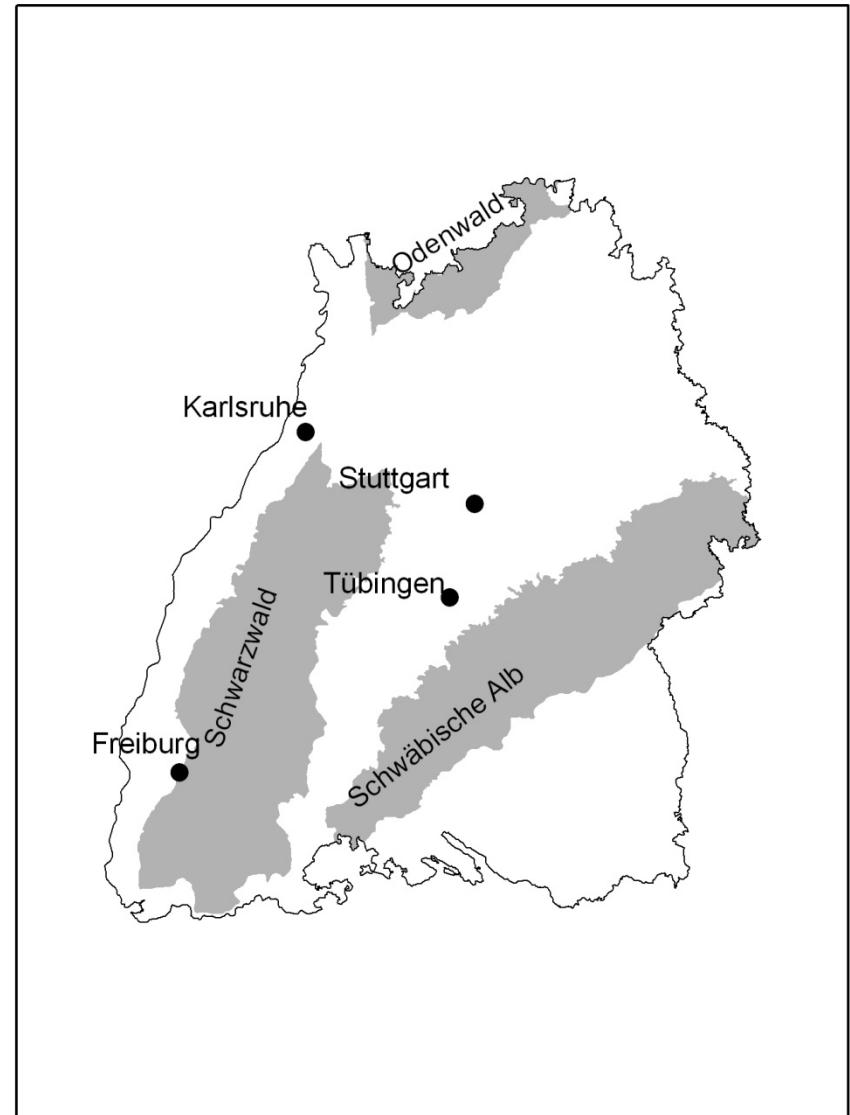
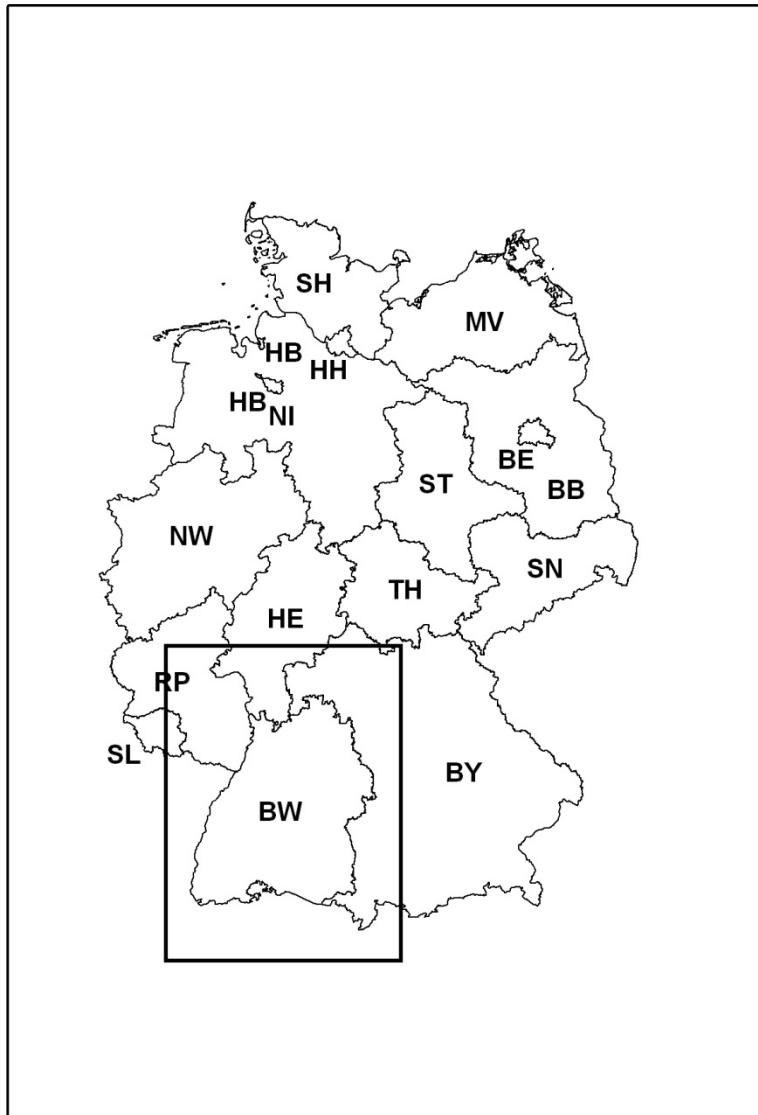


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# the region Baden-Württemberg





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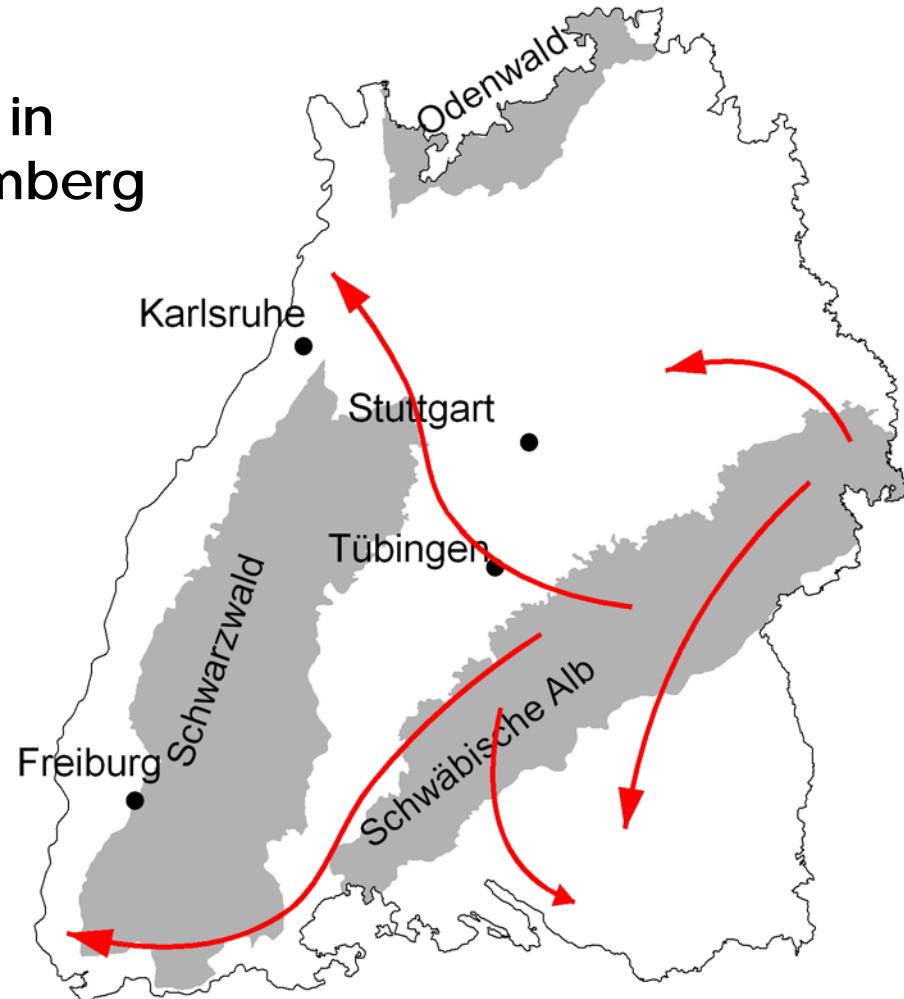


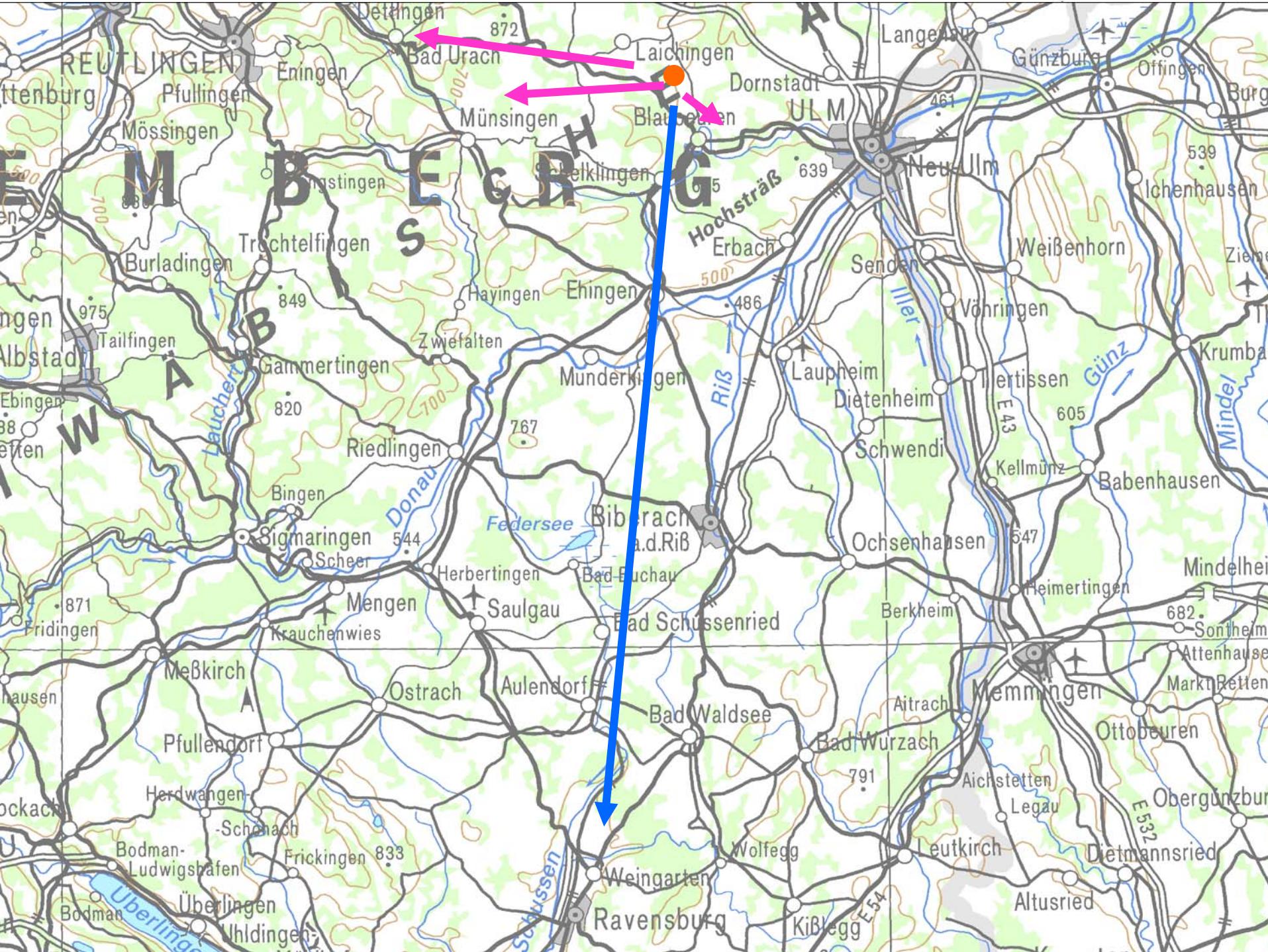






## transhumance in Baden-Württemberg











# Status Quo

## products

- lamb
- landscape
- niche products  
(wool etc.)

## income

at least 60% subsidies  
or agri-environmental payments



**fluctuating product  
quality**  
(varies from farm to farm  
and also over time)

**work load**  
very high

**used agriculture area**

- Poor grassland ca. 80%
- „high administrative risks“  
(CC)



## Example: agricultural surfaces of 10 farms

Area in ha

farm	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
pasture	104	42	75	101	229	73	178	377	121	173
grassland for mowing	7	11	85	31	48	4	43	19	59	33
crops							6		3	20
	111	53	160	132	277	77	227	396	183	226
share of „HNV“	94%	79%	47%	77%	83%	95%	78%	95%	66%	77%

→ sheep farms produce „biodiversity“



# Which costs result from grazing semi-natural dry grassland ?



## economical basics:

- low intensity (3,4 ewe/ha)
- high work load
- 1 sold lamb per ewe and year

### products per ha

lamb for sale (40kg x 1,80 €)	245,00 €
old sheep and whool	33,00 €
<b>total</b>	<b>278,00 €</b>

### costs per ha

variable costs (forage, dogs, etc. Ktbl) (100€/ewe)	340,00 €
fixed special costs (feeders, stables, etc.)	170,00 €
fixed general costs (Insurances, etc.)	50,00 €
wage (8 h/ewe á 15 €)	408,00 €
<b>total</b>	<b>968,00 €</b>

### difference

**- 690,00 €**



**to remember: difference**

**- 690,00 €**

	<b>option 1</b>	<b>option 2</b>	<b>option 3</b>
<b>less favoured area payment</b>	85,00 €	85,00 €	85,00 €
<b>direct payments (P1)</b>	150,00 €	150,00 €	150,00 €
<b>MEKA B2*</b>	90,00 €	-	-
<b>MEKA B3*</b>	80,00 €	80,00 €	-
<b>MEKA G*</b>	-	140,00 €	-
<b>LPR**</b>	-	-	390,00 €
<b>total</b>	<b>405,00 €</b>	<b>455,00 €</b>	<b>625,00 €</b>

\*agri-environmental payments (P2)

\*\* special conservation programme (P2)



## financial problem

proceeds and subsidies are not enough to allow a sustainable existence of all examined sheep farms!

sheepfarmers only survive on the sacrifice of fair wages and very poor living

equity capital formation is not possible



# What to do?



## like most other farmers do: - intensification of production?

To increase the productivity „better“ farmland is needed

→ but this is not available because of the competition to other farms (bioenergy or dairy)

To increase the productivity more manpower in the stables is needed (sheepkeeping vs. looking after lambing)

→ but this is not affordable

# saving money

## especially stables

Is it necessary to spend 250.000 €, if just 100.000 € are economically justified?

→ mental problem in Germany (the Swabian mentality)



# politics!

politics (CAP) has to do its homework



ministers (agriculture and environment) of Baden-Württemberg

landscape, biodiversity and large scale grazing systems has to provide a fair income to farmers

- more input in agri-environmental payments (budget and administration)
- consequences for Pilar 1 and direct payments

Reducing bureaucracy

- Earmarking of every individual sheep and goat
- Implementation of the EU hygiene regulation (individual interpretation)



