You are invited to the
21st IFMA Congress
Edinburgh
2017

15th June to 1st July 2017
Pre Congress Tour
2nd July to 7th July 2017
The Congress
8th July to 14th July 2017
Post Congress Tour
Your Organising Committee

This could be the view from your bedroom!!
Pre Congress Tour
London to Edinburgh

Sunday 25th June to Saturday 1st July 2017
Edinburgh Host City
FOOD SECURITY

• Perhaps the greatest issue of our time
• We have enough solutions to create a food secure world
• Do we have enough courage, leadership and urgency to deliver?
• Hence the theme of IFMA 21 is:

‘FUTURE FARMING SYSTEMS’
Congress Venue Edinburgh University

EDINBURGH FIRST
for conferences, events and accommodation

SRUC
FOOD MATTERS

• Food security, not self sufficiency, have become “hot” topics

WHY?

• International Factors – terrorism, energy, politics, climate change and changing dietary habits in India and China.
• UK market factors – power of retailers, decline in farm income, food safety scares and energy/water security.

Contd....../
FOOD MATTERS

• Quite how any of this affects further CAP Reforms and WTO discussions remains to be seen. What effect will TTIP have? EU Food Security Plan?
• “Sustainable Intensification”. By 2050 70% more food has to be grown to meet population demand
THE GLOBAL FOOD “WASTE NOT WANT NOT” REPORT

• 30-50% (1.2-2 billion tonnes) of food produced each year never reaches a human stomach.
• Up to 30% of UK vegetables are left unharvested because of their appearance.
• UP to half of the food bought in Europe and the USA is thrown away by the consumer.
• Some 550 billion m³ of water is wasted globally growing crops that never reach the consumer.

Contd....../
• It takes 20-50 times as much water to produce 1kg of meat as it does for 1kg of vegetables.
• Demand for water in food production could reach 10-13 trillion m³ a year by 2015.
• Eliminating losses and waste could provide 60-100% more food

(Institute of Mechanical Engineers Report, Jan 2013)
FUTURE FARMING SYSTEMS

Theme of IFMA 2017

• What to Produce
• How to Produce
• Who will Produce
• Improving profitability and financial sustainability
SIX OVERALL THEMES

- Food production in 2030
- Alternative land use
- Precision farming
- Adding value to products
- Water and energy-limiting resources
- Public perception of future farming systems
AGRICULTURE IN THE UK

• Agriculture constitutes 0.6% of the UK’s economy but it provides around 75% of the food we eat and at 71% is the predominant form of land use.
• As well as being vital for food production, agriculture helps to shape the landscape providing important recreational, spiritual and other cultural benefits.
• Land management practice and associated inputs (nutrients and agro-chemicals) influence the quality, composition and availability of habitat and can negatively impact on biodiversity, air, water and soil.

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Reforms to the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and in particular the decoupling of subsidy payments from production have been instrumental in bringing about changes (eg fewer beef and sheep and lower fertilizer but more accurate applications on grassland).

Thus UK agriculture has become much more responsive to market conditions.
• Going through a period of rapid structural change – fewer producers, larger herds and flocks, bigger farms.
• Price volatility now an issue across all sectors.
• Supply chain relationships improving but fair returns for all in the food chain still an issue.

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• The Agri-Food sector constitutes around 6.8% of the country’s Gross Value Added (GVA) and employs around 3.8 million people (13.4% of total workforce) (428,000 work on farms).
• 78,000 farms in the UK and part of the Red Tractor Assurance scheme.
## TOTAL NUMBER & SIZE OF UK HOLDINGS (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Range</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20 hectares (ha)</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-50 ha</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100 ha</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;100 ha</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>211,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average size: 91 ha

Average size on holdings with more than 20 ha of which:

- England average is 131 ha
- Scotland average is 273 ha
UK LIVESTOCK PERFORMANCE

• UK Dairy Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of farmers</td>
<td>50,625</td>
<td>13,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herd size (cows)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk yield (litres/cow)</td>
<td>4,725</td>
<td>7,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK output (billion litres)</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• There are 21 million cattle and 14 million sheep slaughtered annually in the UK.

Contd....../
A myriad of different beef and sheep production systems but average dressed carcass weight is 350 kg for a beef steer, and 19 kg for a clean lamb.

About 40% of breeding sows are kept outdoors although progeny finished inside (81 kg average carcass weight)

23.9 finished pigs/sow/year

Enriched cages account for 52% of egg production with free range being about 40%
## Typical Crop Yields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Tonnes/hectare</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSR</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Beet</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas/Beans</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (maincrop)</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• In 2014 the UK was the largest producer of sheep and goatmeat in the EU-28, accounting for around 40% of EU production.
• UK was the third largest producer of wheat, milk, beef and veal in 2014 in the EU, behind France and Germany
See you in Edinburgh in 2017

www.ifma21.org