

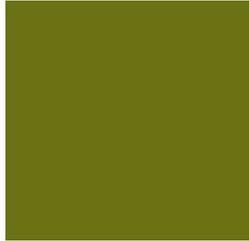


CPVO Seminar in Hamburg FARMERS' POINT OF VIEW

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Chairman of the COPA/COGECA Seeds WP
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Who is COPA/COGECA?



COPA-COGECA are a umbrella organisation which represents at EU-27 level

- National Farmers Unions and National Agriculture Cooperative Federations
- 76 organisation
- 15 million people working on farms and over 40,000 cooperatives
- Organic farmers, Conventional and even farmers who wants to grow GMO, seed producers, feed manufacturers, cereal, sugar, oilseed and protein crops growers.
- We deal with environmental issues, food and feed safety and consumer affairs



History of the Farm Saved Seed

- ☞ FSS was a very sensitive issue and still is.
- ☞ we usually present a joint COPA-COGECA document
- ☞ COPA-COGECA had 2 positions on FSS
- ☞ For the first time ever COPA-COGECA have now a joint position document on FSS
- ☞ For the first time COPA-COGECA have adopted a Strategy for the Seed Legislation in EU.



The background and the farmers' demand

- **Stagnating yields since the mid 90's;**
- **Increasing price volatility on the European cereals market;**
- **Rising input costs.**

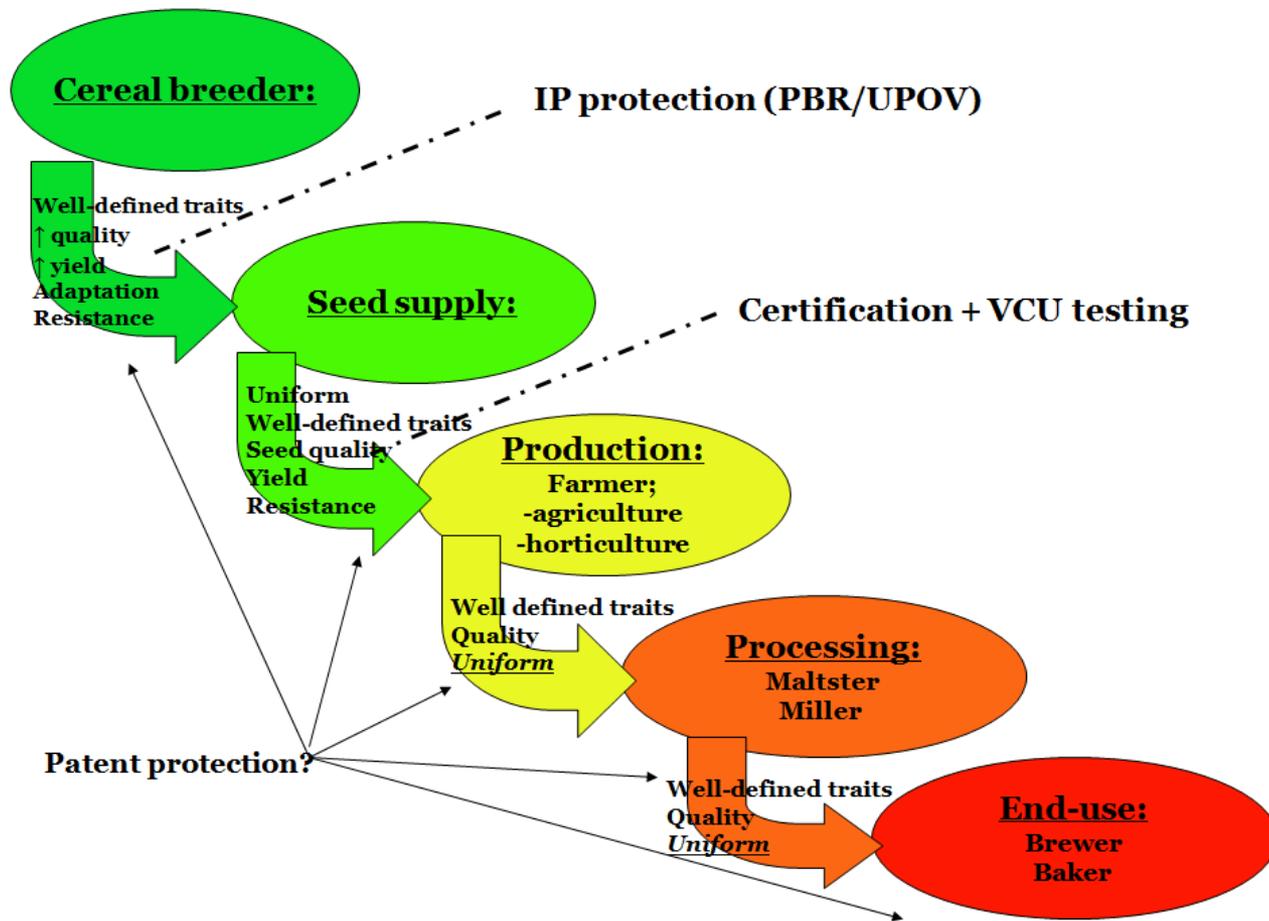
- **The seed and cereal producers need new and better varieties!**

Increasing productivity should be the main objective of plant genetic research together with transparency in the use of royalties to provide EU farmers with a better understanding of the need for such royalties to develop high quality varieties.

Strategy for the Copa-Cogeca's work ahead of the review of the Seed legislation 2011-13

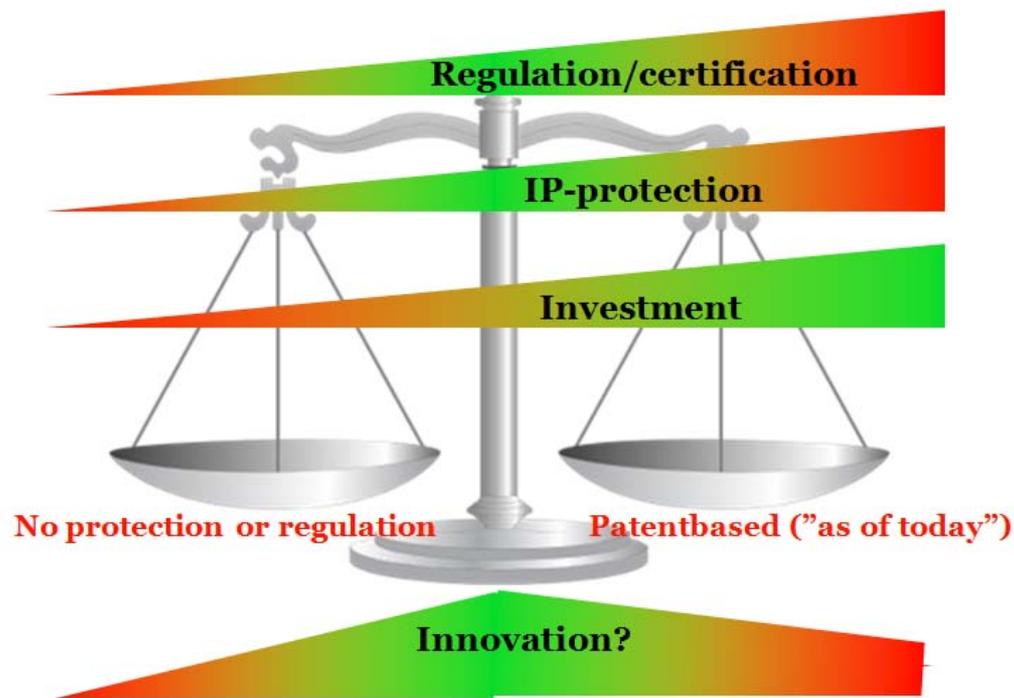
- 1. CPVR must be maintained instead of the Patent system**
- 2. Maintain the DUS and VCU testing**
- 3. The farmers need better varieties and higher yields**
- 4. Certification system must be modern and competitive**
- 5. New varieties to all regions in EU, not only the big agricultural areas.**
- 6. List of unprotected varieties**
- 7. Strict regulation of conservation varieties**
- 8. FSS must be more simple and fair**
- 9. Small farmers' exemption must be maintained**
- 10. Maintain the good national systems (FSS)**

Why?



Why?

Future demands for a balanced protection



Cereal yield annual growth rate

%	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990 2000	2000 2007
World	3,7	3,5	1,7	1,7	2,1
USA	2,9	5,1	<u>-1,4</u>	1,9	3,9
EU	4,0	2,3	2,6	1,6	<u>-0,3</u>
Ex-USSR	2,9	0,1	0,6	<u>-4,3</u>	3,9
China	6,4	4,9	3,3	2,1	2,2
India	2,3	2,8	3,8	2,7	1,1
Rest of the world	3,5	3,3	1,8	2,0	2,5

Source CIRAD - B. Daviron

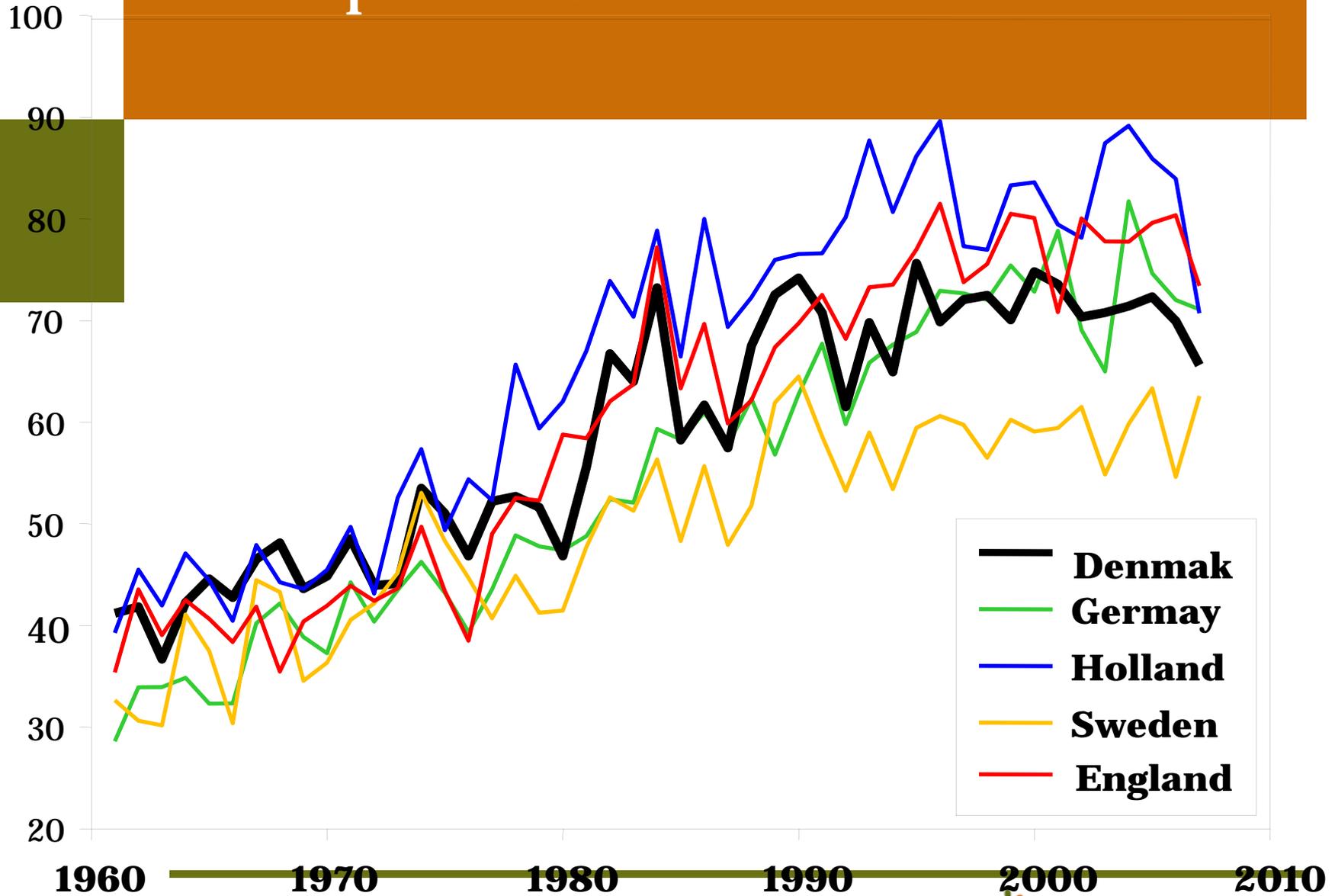
It don't look better in Germany

Noch: 101. Anbau, Ertrag und Ernte der Feldfrüchte

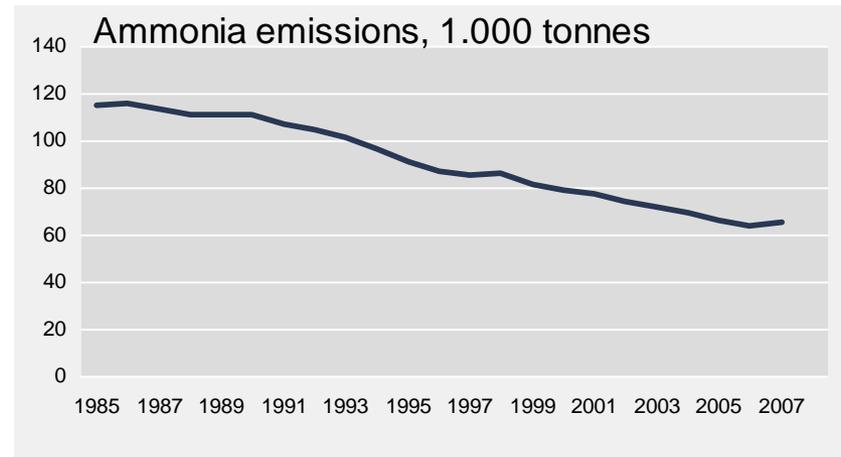
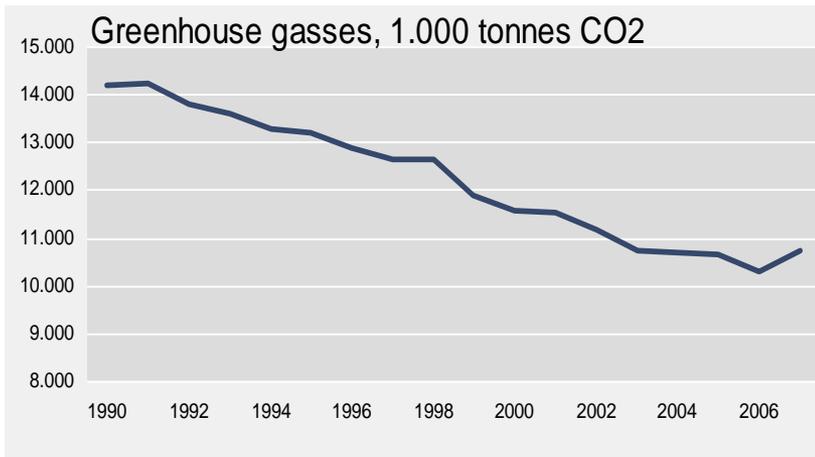
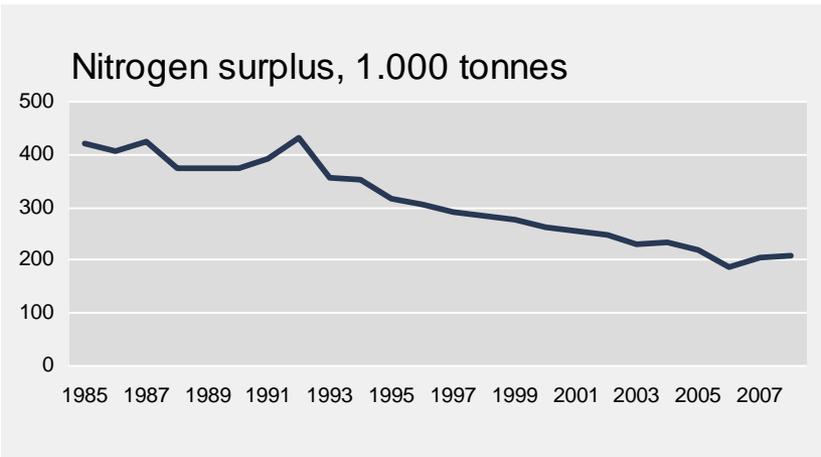
b. Erträge in dt/ha

Fruchtart	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁷⁾
Getreide¹⁾							
Winterweizen (einschl. Dinkel und Einkorn)	82,1	75,1	72,4	69,9	81,3	78,4	72,7
Sommerweizen							
Hartweizen (Durum)	62,5	54,9	53,3	50,8	55,6	57,3	51,0
Weizen zusammen	61,1	49,3	52,9	50,1	59,8	58,0	53,4
Roggen einschl.							
Wintermenggetreide	61,2	50,9	49,1	40,3	50,8	57,0	46,0
Wintergerste	70,6	65,6	63,7	58,1	66,1	69,5	66,6
Sommergerste	54,7	46,4	46,4	42,7	47,8	51,7	49,5
Gerste zusammen	65,6	59,7	59,1	54,2	61,0	65,4	63,0
Hafer	52,1	45,9	45,2	40,9	44,2	50,8	42,6
Sommermenggetreide	46,5	41,8	41,3	38,3	39,9	45,3	39,5
Triticale	64,8	55,7	55,3	54,1	59,7	62,7	54,4
Körnermais/Mais zum Ausreifen (einschl. Corn-Cob-Mix)	91,3	92,7	80,7	94,9	99,1	98,6	87,9
Getreide insgesamt	73,6	67,3	64,9	61,8	71,2	72,1	66,7
Hülsenfrüchte zur Körnergewinnung							
Erbsen (ohne Frischerbsen)	38,2	31,4	31,3	26,2	29,3	34,3	30,1
Ackerbohnen	41,3	38,0	32,6	35,3	34,5	39,5	33,2
Süßlupinen
übrige Hülsenfrüchte ²⁾

Yield pr. hectares



Danish Reductions in environmental impact



Oversigt for vinterhvede (sorter i Landsforsøg 2010, nyeste data)

	Udbytteforsøg 1)		Målte dyrkningsegenskaber (Fra udbytteforsøg 1)				Sygdomme (Observationsparceller) 2)					Dyrkningsegenskaber (Observationsparceller) 2)				
	Kerneudb. forholdstal	Stivelse, % i tørstof (%)	Råprotein i ts. (%)	Hekto-litervægt (kg/hl)	Meldug dækning (%)	Septoria dækning (%)	Gulrust dækning (%)	Brunrust dækning (%)	Meldug i aks, dækning (%)	Modnings-dato (dato for)	Døde planter (%)	Karakter for overvintring (kar. 1 - 9)	Strå-længde (cm)	Lejesæd (kar. 0 - 10)		
	(fnt)	(%)	(%)	(kg/hl)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(dato for)	(%)	(kar. 1 - 9)	(cm)	(kar. 0 - 10)		
Ar	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2009	2005	2010	2007	2007	2010	2010		
Sortering																
1. <u>13011,21</u>	103 (6)	70,0 (6)	11,0 (6)	76,7 (6)	10 (11)	7 (13)	0,3 (2)			12/8 (3)			80 (4)	0,8 (3)		
2. <u>Alfaromero</u>	99 (6)	69,9 (6)	10,7 (6)	74,7 (6)	11 (11)	4,6 (13)	0 (2)	23 (3)		11/8 (3)	0,0 (10)	8	82 (4)	0,7 (3)		
3. <u>Aligator</u>	96 (6)	68,5 (6)	11,2 (6)	72,4 (6)	10 (11)	12 (13)	0 (2)			11/8 (3)			75 (4)	1,2 (3)		
4. <u>Ambition</u>	100 (6)	69,5 (6)	10,7 (6)	74,8 (6)	14 (11)	4,7 (13)	0 (2)	12 (3)	0,1	11/8 (3)	0,3 (10)	7	80 (4)	2,3 (3)		
5. <u>BA W9</u>	95 (6)	69,3 (6)	11,3 (6)	77,4 (6)	8 (11)	9 (13)	0 (2)			12/8 (3)			75 (4)	0,7 (3)		
6. <u>Blanding,vi-hved</u>	100 (6)	69,5 (6)	10,7 (6)	74,1 (6)	8 (11)	6 (13)	0 (2)	7 (3)	8	12/8 (3)	0,0 (10)	8	75 (4)	0,2 (3)		
7. <u>CPB-T W150</u>	90 (6)	69,1 (6)	11,6 (6)	77,6 (6)	0,1 (11)	8 (13)	0 (2)	1,2 (3)		10/8 (3)			67 (4)	0,3 (3)		
8. <u>CPB-T W157</u>	95 (6)	68,8 (6)	11,6 (6)	75,5 (6)	2,0 (11)	12 (13)	0 (2)	1,3 (3)		11/8 (3)			62 (4)	0,3 (3)		
9. <u>Conqueror</u>	101 (6)	70,0 (6)	10,3 (6)	74,7 (6)	11 (11)	13 (13)	0 (2)	10 (3)		11/8 (3)	0,4 (10)	7	70 (4)	0,5 (3)		
10. <u>Edmunds</u>	93 (6)	69,0 (6)	10,6 (6)	74,2 (6)	5 (11)	12 (13)	0 (2)	0 (3)		11/8 (3)			65 (4)	1,5 (3)		
11. <u>Ellvis</u>	99 (6)	69,6 (6)	11,5 (6)	78,0 (6)	4,7 (11)	4,6 (13)	0 (2)		5	11/8 (3)			84 (4)	0,5 (3)		
12. <u>Expert</u>	97 (6)	69,8 (6)	10,9 (6)	75,7 (6)	9 (11)	10 (13)	0 (2)	0,3 (3)		12/8 (3)	0,9 (10)	6	75 (4)	0,5 (3)		
13. <u>Fru ment</u>	99 (6)	69,3 (6)	10,6 (6)	73,2 (6)	5 (11)	8 (13)	0 (2)	5 (3)	1,0	12/8 (3)	0,0 (10)	8	76 (4)	2,3 (3)		
14. <u>Goshawk</u>	94 (6)	68,9 (6)	10,9 (6)	74,0 (6)	3,1 (11)	15 (13)	0 (2)	4,3 (3)		11/8 (3)			66 (4)	0,3 (3)		
15. <u>Gravitas</u>	93 (6)	68,9 (6)	11,0 (6)	74,6 (6)	2,7 (11)	6 (13)	0 (2)	0,5 (3)		11/8 (3)			68 (4)	0,3 (3)		
16. <u>Hereford</u>	105 (6)	70,2 (6)	10,5 (6)	75,5 (6)	6 (11)	11 (13)	0 (2)	13 (3)		11/8 (3)	0,1 (10)	7	79 (4)	1,8 (3)		
17. <u>JB Asano</u>	95 (6)	70,0 (6)	11,4 (6)	77,6 (6)	4,5 (11)	14 (13)	0 (2)	3,2 (3)	1,0	10/8 (3)			85 (4)	0,3 (3)		
18. <u>Jensen</u>	101 (6)	70,1 (6)	10,6 (6)	76,8 (6)	1,4 (11)	6 (13)	0 (2)	14 (3)		12/8 (3)			83 (4)	1,8 (3)		
19. <u>KWS Dacanto</u>	104 (6)	69,4 (6)	11,0 (6)	78,4 (6)	4,4 (11)	8 (13)	0 (2)			11/8 (3)			79 (4)	0,7 (3)		
20. <u>KWS Kite</u>	88 (6)	69,5 (6)	11,2 (6)	74,2 (6)	6 (11)	10 (13)	0 (2)	0 (3)		11/8 (3)			73 (4)	0,7 (3)		
21. <u>KWS Podium</u>	94 (6)	68,2 (6)	11,6 (6)	77,0 (6)	6 (11)	11 (13)	0 (2)	0,02 (3)		11/8 (3)			65 (4)	0,3 (3)		
22. <u>KWS Radius</u>	89 (6)	69,1 (6)	11,7 (6)	77,3 (6)	2,1 (11)	9 (13)	0 (2)			11/8 (3)			79 (4)	0,0 (3)		
23. <u>KWS Santiago</u>	100 (6)	69,1 (6)	10,5 (6)	73,8 (6)	7 (11)	14 (13)	0 (2)			14/8 (3)			74 (4)	0,7 (3)		
24. <u>KWS W179</u>	96 (6)	68,9 (6)	10,9 (6)	75,9 (6)	3,0 (11)	17 (13)	0 (2)			12/8 (3)			68 (4)	1,0 (3)		
25. <u>KWS Yaris</u>	99 (6)	69,0 (6)	10,6 (6)	75,9 (6)	5 (11)	7 (13)	0 (2)	7 (3)		12/8 (3)			78 (4)	0,3 (3)		

7 arguments for that Simple and fair is a good Farm Saved Seed remuneration system

- 1. Simple for a farmer to find the best variety in his province**
- 2. Simple for the farmer to find the most profitable seed for his income**
- 3. Simple for the farmer to choose the right seed and variety**
- 4. Simple for the farmer to pay for the royalty**
- 5. Simple for the farmer to know what he is paying for**
- 6. Simple for the farmer to see that it is practical in his work on the farm**
- 7. Simple for the farmer to know about he is “small”**

Thank you for your attention!

