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The World Bank

Key Global Challenges in Agriculture

The CAP Response

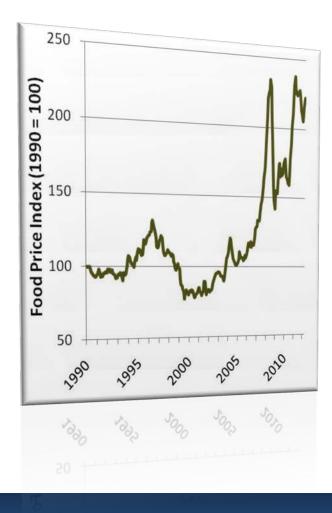
Perspectives for Serbia







Better risk management Agricultural prices remain high but volatile



• Country-level risk management frameworks

Roles and tools for risk mgt (mitigation, transfer, coping) and their cost/benefit (e.g. insurance vs. irrigation)

• Market-based risk transfer products

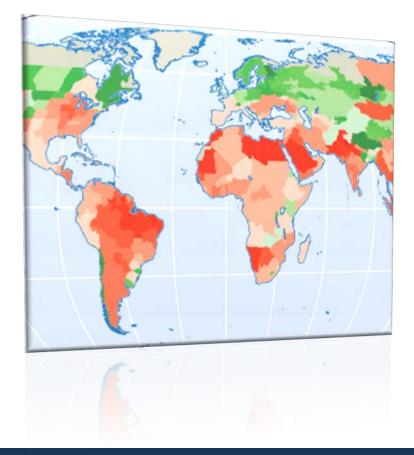
fiscal risk management programs for price and/or production shocks

• Risk-coping mechanisms

Product reserve mechanisms and ex-ante structuring/targeting for safety net programs



Climate smart agriculture New opportunities to respond to climate change



- Sustainable crop & livestock intensification
- Increasing climate resilience of farming systems to reduce the impact of weather shocks
- Improving farm management to reduce carbon emissions
- Increasing soil carbon storage to achieve a triple win



Private sector responses Tempering rural-urban income disparities

• Private sector investment

Smallholder land rights, responsible investment by large agribusinesses, and infrastructure

• Foster private agriculture service provision

Agronomic/management advisory services through grants to farmers to contract private service providers

 Improve investment climate for agriculture & rural businesses and for associated jobs

Regulatory environment along value chains and vocational training to meet supply chain needs, and for rural non-farm employment

Improve access to finance

Instruments for value chain integrated solutions, insurance products







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CAP 2014-20 Responses to new (global) challenges



Enhanced competitiveness and better risk management

- Crises reserve/risk management toolkit
- Research, innovation & knowledge transfer; improved Farm Advisory Service



Improved sustainability and climate action

- Enhanced cross-compliance for climate change & "green payments"
- Two environmental priorities for rural development



Balanced territorial development

- Basic services and village renewal in rural areas
- Rural business development



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10%

share of agriculture in GDP





20%

Ø annual growth of agricultural exports (since 2002)





key ingredients for agricultural sector growth in Serbia

- better policies and incentives for sector restructuring
 - technologic restructuring
 - socio-economic restructuring
- improved EU preparedness
 - of farmers, processors, traders
 - of administrative bodies

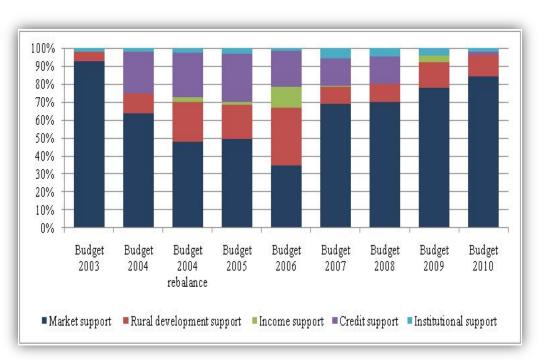






problematic over-reliance on area payments

- lack a clearly formulated rationale
- have problematic effects (hinder restructuring, modernization, and production)







150%

area payment Serbia vis-à-vis Poland





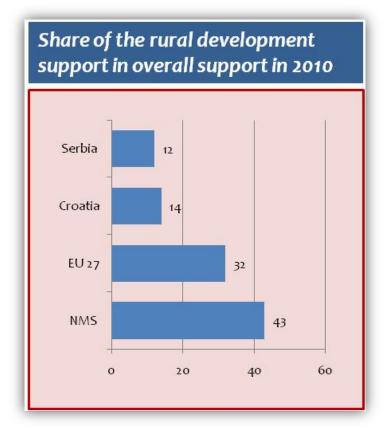


of Serbia's farmers actually qualified for area payments in 2011





problematic over-reliance on area payments

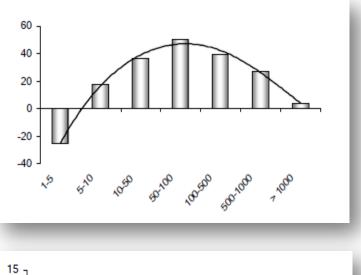


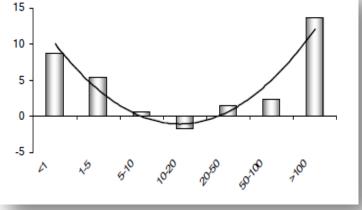
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impact of EU (pre-)accession programs a function of adequate preparedness

- a well targeted set of priorities and instruments
- familiarizing/supporting beneficiaries
- addressing land and capital market constraints
- an effective/efficient administration









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