

Beef Producer Organisations

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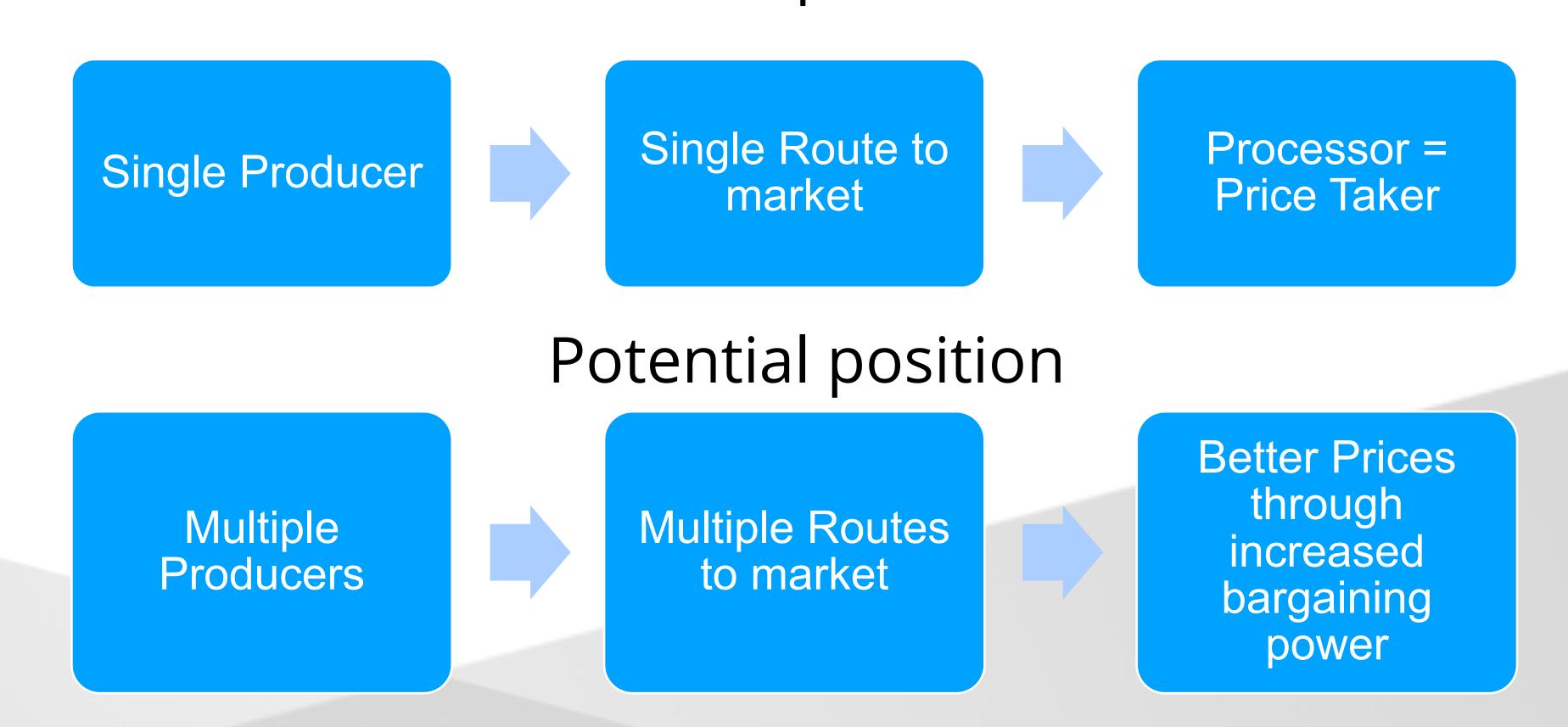
DAFM Meat and Milk Policy Division

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Overview of the potential Benefits of Beef PO

Current position





But, it's not all just about the Price

- Economies of scale when jointly purchasing inputs
- Quality of the cattle produced (niche products for high value markets)
- Branding and marketing of particular herds through the PO mechanism
- Producing more environmentally sustainable beef to match consumer trends.
- Knowledge Transfer
- Processor Engagement



The definition of a Beef Producer Organisation

- Defined under REGULATION (EU) No 1308/2013 of the EU Council and Parliament of 17 December 2013 and as specified in particular in articles 153 and 170.
- Be subject to the general provisions of the national legislation, in particular SI
 No. 49 (Beef Producer Organisation) Regulations 2016.
- When recognised, Producer Organisations will be permitted to collectively negotiate prices with processors outside the provisions of the usual market competition rules.
- Recognised Producers Organisations will be registered on the Department's database.



The Role of the Facilitator





For the purposes of this scheme a facilitator is defined as a Department approved adviser who agrees to provide advice and guidance to Producer Organisations Groups as defined under EU Regulation 1308/2013

- LOT 1 Advice: To provide farm business and beef production planning guidance for the requirements of a given Producer Organisation.
- LOT 2 Advice: To provide advice on the establishment and recognition of a Producer Organisation as a legal entity.
- N.B: No 'one size fits all approach' exists.



The service provided by your facilitator

- Assistance in the setting of objectives
- Development of plan for agreement
- Progress monitoring



In particular, a facilitator providing Lot 1 advice must ensure that at least one of the following outcomes of a Producer Organisation is obtained. (Article 152 of EU Regulation 1308/2013)

- •Ensure that production is planned and adjusted to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity
- •Concentration of supply and the placing on the market of the products produced by its members, including through direct marketing
- Optimise production costs and returns on investments in response to environmental and animal welfare standards, and stabilising producer prices
- •Carry out research and develop initiatives on sustainable production methods, innovative practices, economic competitiveness and market developments
- •Promote, and provide technical assistance for, the use of environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, and sound animal welfare practices



In particular, a facilitator providing Lot 1 advice must ensure that at least one of the following outcomes of a Producer Organisation is obtained. (Article 152 of EU Regulation 1308/2013) Continued

- Develop products with a protected designation of origin, with a protected geographical indication or covered by a national quality label;
- Contributes to the sustainable use of natural resources and to climate change mitigation
- Develops initiatives in the area of promotion and marketing
- Provides the necessary technical assistance for the use of the futures markets and of insurance schemes.



In particular, a facilitator providing Lot 2 (Legal) advice must ensure that at least one of the following outcomes of a Producer Organisation is obtained. (Article 152 of EU Regulation 1308/2013)

- •Guidance on the application of rules adopted by the producer organisation relating to production reporting, production, marketing and protection of the environment
- Guidance on how to amend the rules of a PO
- •Guidance on rules that allow producer members to work together in a democratic manner
- Guidance on penalties for infringement of obligations under the statutes, particularly for non-payment of financial contributions, or of the rules laid down by the producer organisation
- Guidance on the rules on the admission of new members, and in particular the minimum period of membership which may not be less than one year
- Finally guidance on the accounting and budgetary rules necessary for the operation of the organisation.

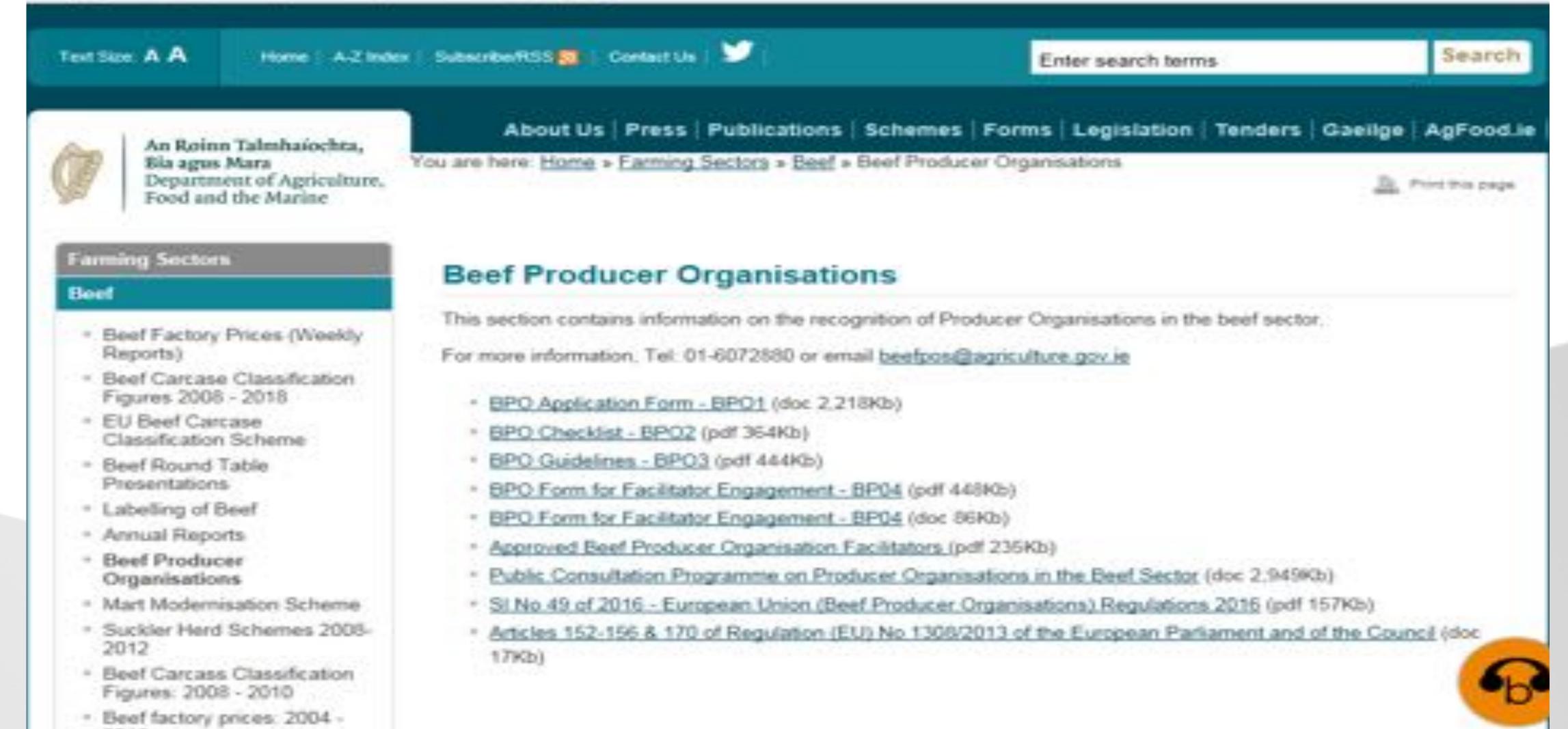


How to set up a PO

- 1. When you have at least 20 interested prospective members (except where the Minister gives a derogation). The PO should then begin accepting members.
- 2. Statutes should be drafted and made available for adoption by members in a democratic vote. Once the prospective PO is satisfied it can fulfil the requirements, it must register as a legal entity with the Companies Registration Office.
- **3.** Funding of up to €3,000 per group is available to engage facilitators to assist POs with drafting Statutes and other start-up activities.
- **4.** The PO must then apply to DAFM for recognition. The BPO/1 form, along with a copy of the adopted Statutes, should be returned to DAFM.
- **5.** The PO must report annually to DAFM.



Resources





Conclusions

- Producer organisations have the capacity to improve competiveness by increasing bargaining power and promote efficient resource allocation
- Knowledge Transfer
- Economic, Social and Environmental sustainability



Thank you for your attention

Questions