# An Index-Based Margin Insurance for Agriculture Wheat Production in Austria

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Risk in the food economy – theory and practice Warsaw, 24 November 2016



#### Contents of the presentation



- Motivation and problem statement
- INCAP a tool for cost accounting
  - concept
  - application
- margin-insurance for crop producers: a prototype
  - necessary conditions for a margin insurance to work
  - concept, prototype, application
- discussion and outlook





# motivation and problem statement farm income volatility and adaptation to CC



#### motivation and problem statement

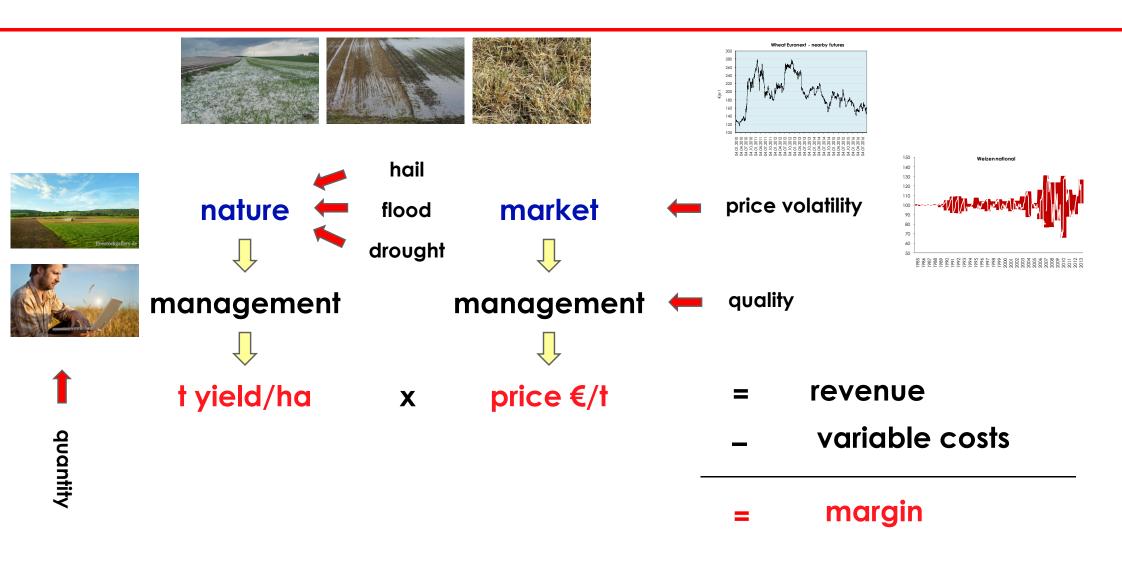


- farm structure in Austria and level of education
- challenges of more volatile markets / more uncertain yields
  - more uncertainty about revenues and costs
  - specialisation and liquidity problems not alleviated by EU direct payments
  - political measures: late, uncertain, no legal title, wrong incentives
  - tax credits not relevant in Austria for most farms
  - price hedging instruments steep learning curve and intransparent markets
  - most frequently used: service of buying co-operatives





### what is a margin insurance







# necessary conditions for an income related insurance to work





# necessary conditions for an income insurance in agriculture to work

- low administrative costs
  - mutual insurer
  - index based system on margins instead of personal income
- avoid adverse selection: self selection into well designed product
- avoid moral hazard: farmer's behaviour has no effect on outcome index
- avoid accumulation risk
  - diversified farm products / inputs of which prices are uncorrelated
  - re-insurance
- no unconditional insurance of structural shifts:
  - limited payout period, regular renegotiation of insurance contract
  - automatic adaptation of premiums / indemnity levels





#### **INCAP**

the concept and a prototype

of a margin insurance





# introduction to INCAP index based costs of agricultural production

#### INCAP

INCAP consists of 2 activity groups.

Plant production activities

(INCAP.p)

Livestock activities

(INCAP.I)

← Activity groups

Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, root crops, catch crops, fallow land, silage, hay

Dairy cow and milk prod., heifer rearing, bull fattening, suckler cow + beef calf prod., piglet production, pig fattening

← Activity types





# introduction to INCAP index based costs of agricultural production

#### Activity

Each activity has at least 3 dimensions.

### Gross margin components

#### **Attributes**

#### **Time**

#### Area

### **←** Dimensions

Revenue

(e.g. grain, straw)

Variable costs

(e.g. seeds, fertiliser, plant protection)

Attribute types

(e.g. farming system, tillage system, plant protection intensity, climate type, labour type)

Past/Present Future Austria Provinces Communities

Differentiation within the dimensions

Capture
heterogenous
production
conditions and
management systems

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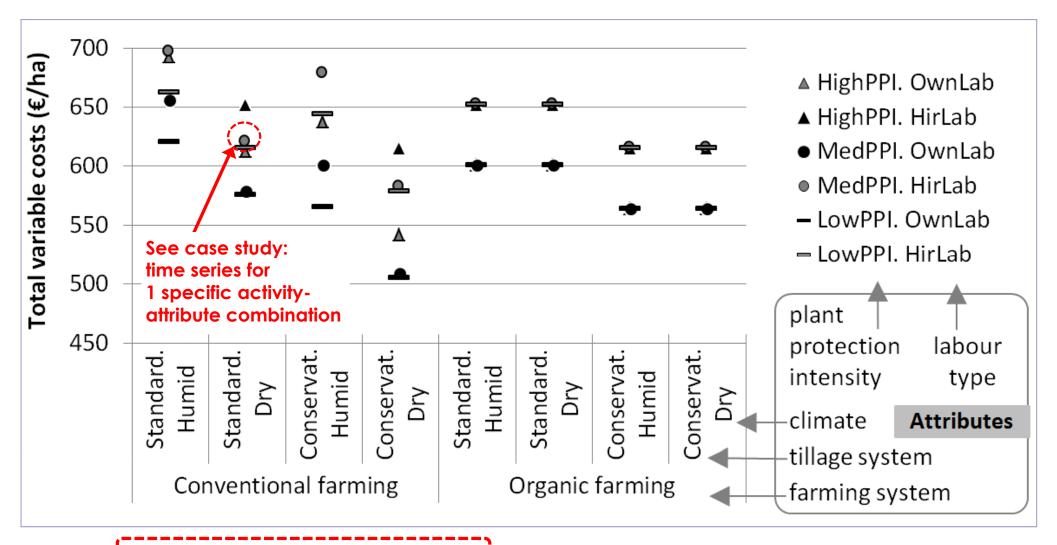
Capture development over time

Allow spatiallyexplicit analyses ← Purpose





# example quality wheat, average 2011-2013



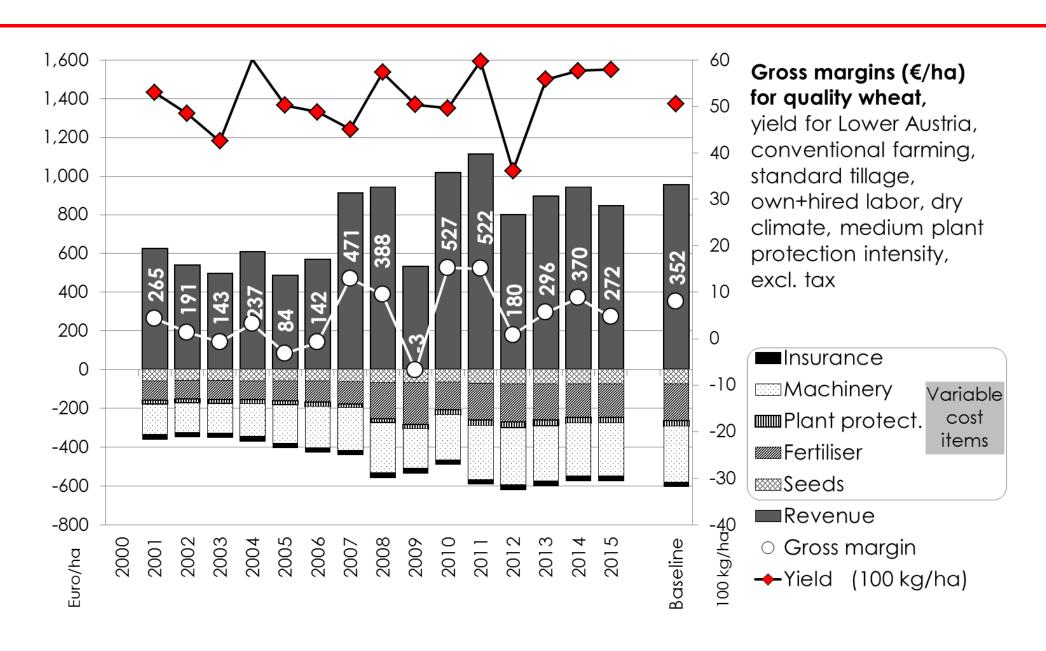
Variable costs for 48 combinations of quality wheat, no straw recovery, cropland, field size: 2ha, tax excluded) in the reference year (average 2011-2013), €/ha.





### introduction to INCAP

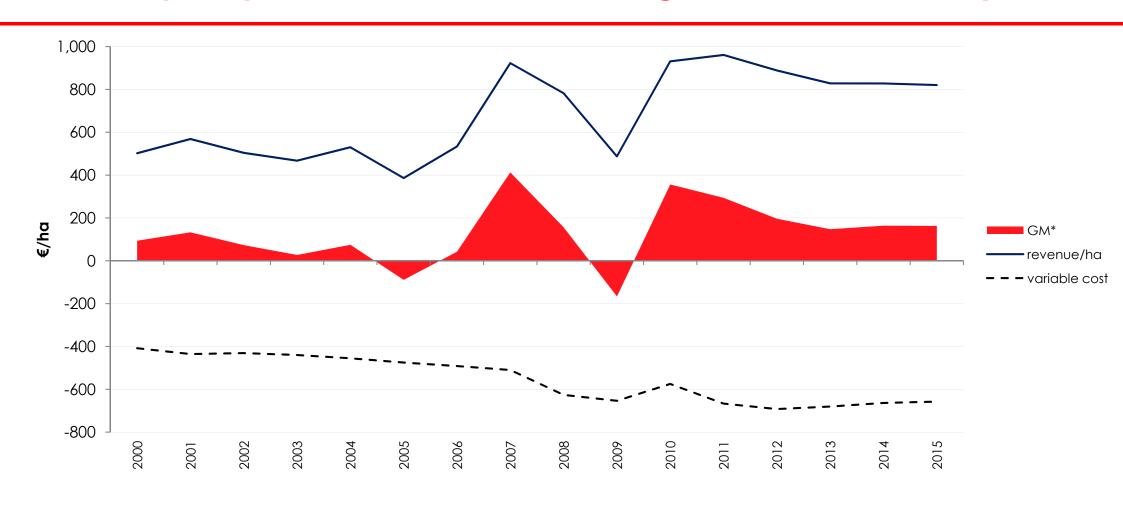
#### time series for 1 specific quality wheat production activity







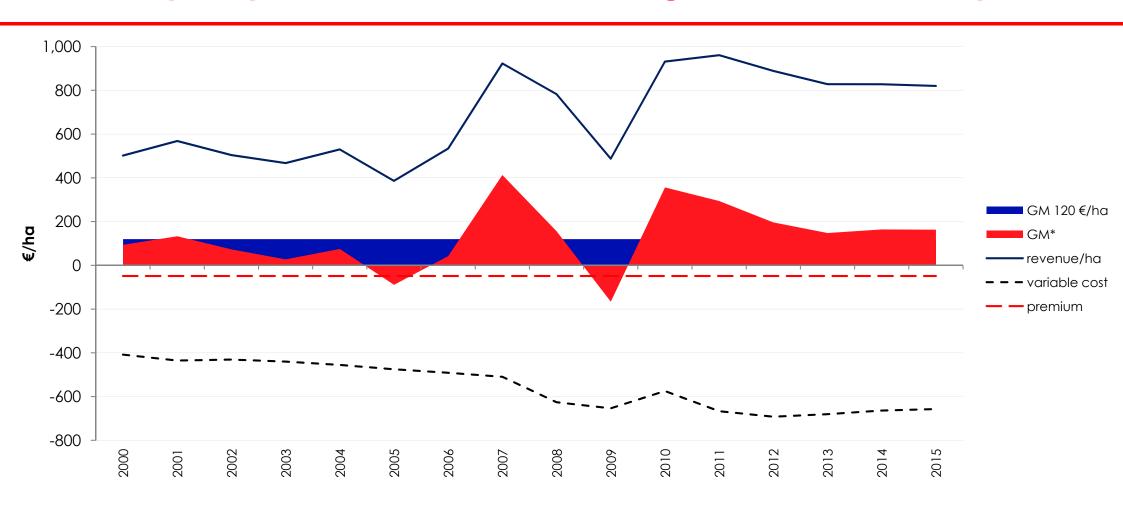
### a protoype of a margin insurance quality wheat in Austria: average for whole country







### a protoype of a margin insurance quality wheat in Austria: average of whole country



annual fair premium: 49 €





### sensitivity

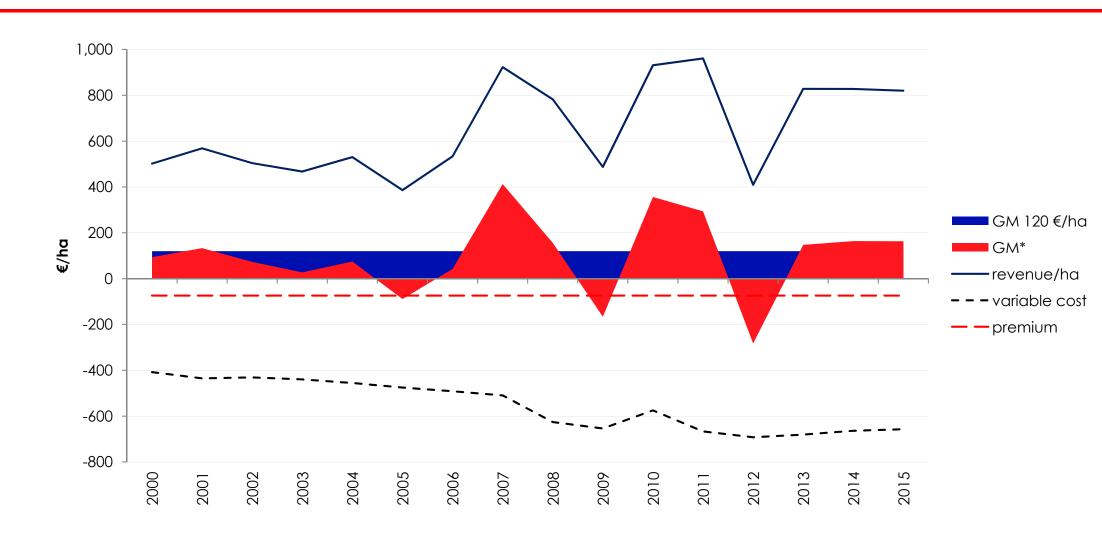
states of nature: more volatile crop yields

states of markets: more volatile crop prices





### a protoype of a margin insurance quality wheat in Austria: a bad harvest in 2013 cp

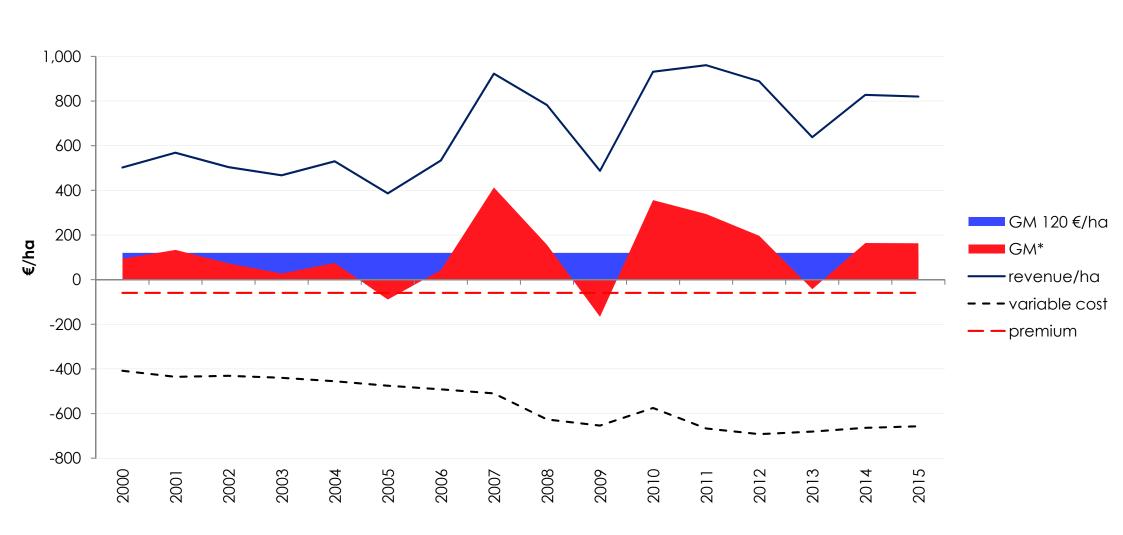


annual fair premium: 59 €





### a protoype of a margin insurance quality wheat in Austria: avg. wheat prices in 2012 cp



annual fair premium: 69 €





#### moral hazard

A: average farmer

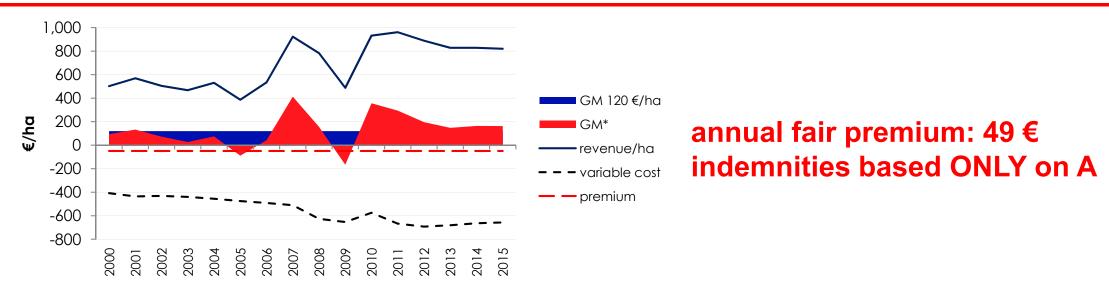
B: best farmer: price +5%, harvest +10%

C: cheating farmer: price -5%, harvest -10%





### a protoype of a margin insurance moral hazard: 3 types of farmers



			Α	В	С	
			Ø	Ø 2000 - 2015		
revenue / t	t / ha		134	140	127	
yield	kg / ha		5,145	5,659	4,630	
revenue*	€ / ha	1	684	790	585	
revenue/ha + indemnity	€ / ha	2	733	839	634	
seed, fert., plant prot.	€ / ha	3	273	273	273	
machinery	€ / ha	4	280	280	280	
<mark>premium</mark>	€ / ha	5	49	49	49	
GM*	€ / ha	1-3-4	130	236	31	
GM	€ / ha	2-3-4	130	236	31	
Δ farmer A €/ha	€ / ha		-	106	-99	





### discussion and outlook





# deficiencies of the prototype and some open questions

- at the moment just a little more than a prove of concept
- farmers' reaction and willingness to pay not yet known
  - they may be interested in income insurance instead of margin insurance
  - variable costs are not very volatile for many activities: only a small group may be interested 
    high accumulation risk
- not for all products / inputs there are adequate price indices available
- time series properties of candidate indices are not yet well understood





# some sufficient conditions for an income insurance in agriculture to work

- control of accumulation risks
- details of contract are attractive for farmers
  - e.g. monthly benefits for milk producers
  - benefits at the time of sale for pig, piglet, grain producers
- combination with production risk insurance with discounts
- government support during introduction period / as a new policy instrument
- marketing and sales: wholesale buyers / dairies / producer organisations offer margin insurance as a service



### the way ahead



- research on adequate indices for various activities
- statistical properties / time series properties of relevant data
- development of more sophisticated prototypes for more activities
- micro-simulation of variants of products using data from existing firms
- farmers' willingness to pay for well designed products
- check of legal / agricultural policy context for such types of products
- better understanding of market related volatility at global level





### Thank you for your attention







#### Financial support provided by

Austrian Climate and Energy Fund of the Austrian Federal Government, Contract B368569 of ACRP 6 ADAPT-CATMILK KR13AC6K11112

Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW), Project 101114 – FACCE Knowledge Hub MACSUR 2



The Climate and Energy Fund of the Austrian Federal Government

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