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Assessing the economic costs of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease on Brittany:

A dynamic computable general equilibrium analysis

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Introduction

•A very local sanitary hazard such as a FMD outbreak can cause large economic disruptions on the whole market (preventive trade restrictions, consumers scares etc).

•Indirect effects and market consequences poorly studied. •Most economic analyses focus on epidemic dynamics and assess the direct costs of epidemic outbreaks.

 Because of the multiannual cattle breeding process, even a very temporary FMD shock may result in lasting **consequences** on agricultural productions and markets

Research objectives

 Provide an assessment of the market and welfare impacts of a potential FMD outbreak in a European livestockintensive region

 Compute its aggregate and dynamic economic costs and their distribution:

- •among economic stakeholders
- •through time

Data and simulation scenario

Data

Social Accounting Matrix for the French Brittany region

- 50 sectors of which 23 agricultural activities
- 52 products of which 24 agricultural ones
- Multi-product activities taken into account

Brittany agriculture

and livestock:

• 1st rank for milk, veal, pig and poultry production • 2nd rank in terms of cattle

production

• Farm and food processing industries represent 12% of regional total employment (6% at the national level)



Simulation

•The FMD outbreak is simulated at the initial year of simulation

•How the simulated FMD outbreak alters our economy:

- 10% culling of the total cattle herd (200,000 cattle) for sanitary reasons
- Preventive sanitary bans on the movement of live animals

•From the second period, the region is considered as disease free (no more bans or culling) •Results are computed over a **15-year period**

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Modelling framework

Dynamic CGE model where farmers make their annual decisions of production under **intertemporal constraints**

- Dynamics of **capital** accumulation and investment decisions
- Dynamic **biological cycles** of the cattle herds

The multiannual process of growth and reproduction in cattle herds are integrated in the yearly farmers decisions

Household maximize intertemporal utility: trade-off consumption / savings

cattle for beef

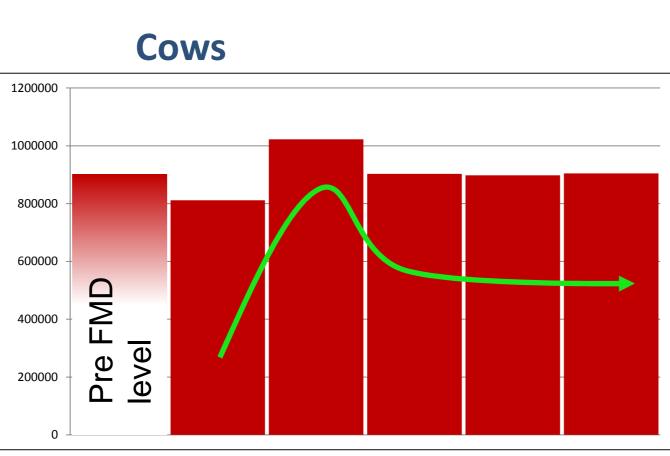
Rational expectations

Introduction of rigidities on factor markets

- Labor market: existence of minimum wage levels and unused labor endowment
- Capital market: farmers face credit constraints; investment capacity is limited
 - (dependent on their annual capital returns)

Simulation results

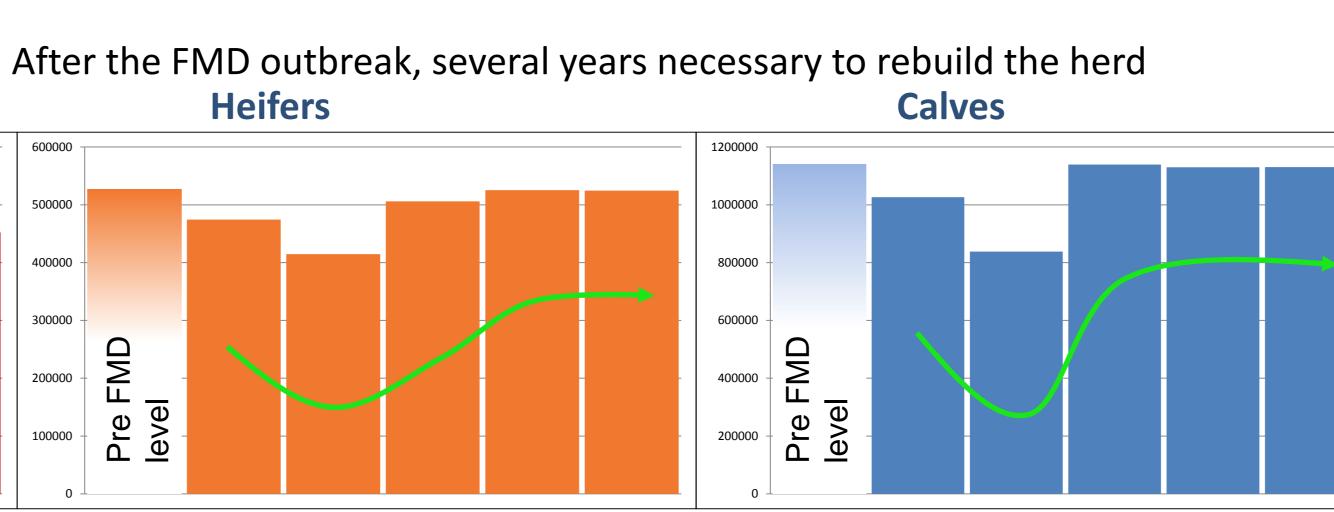
Impacts on the herd structure



Trade bans on exports \rightarrow increasing cow herd

Impacts on the value added

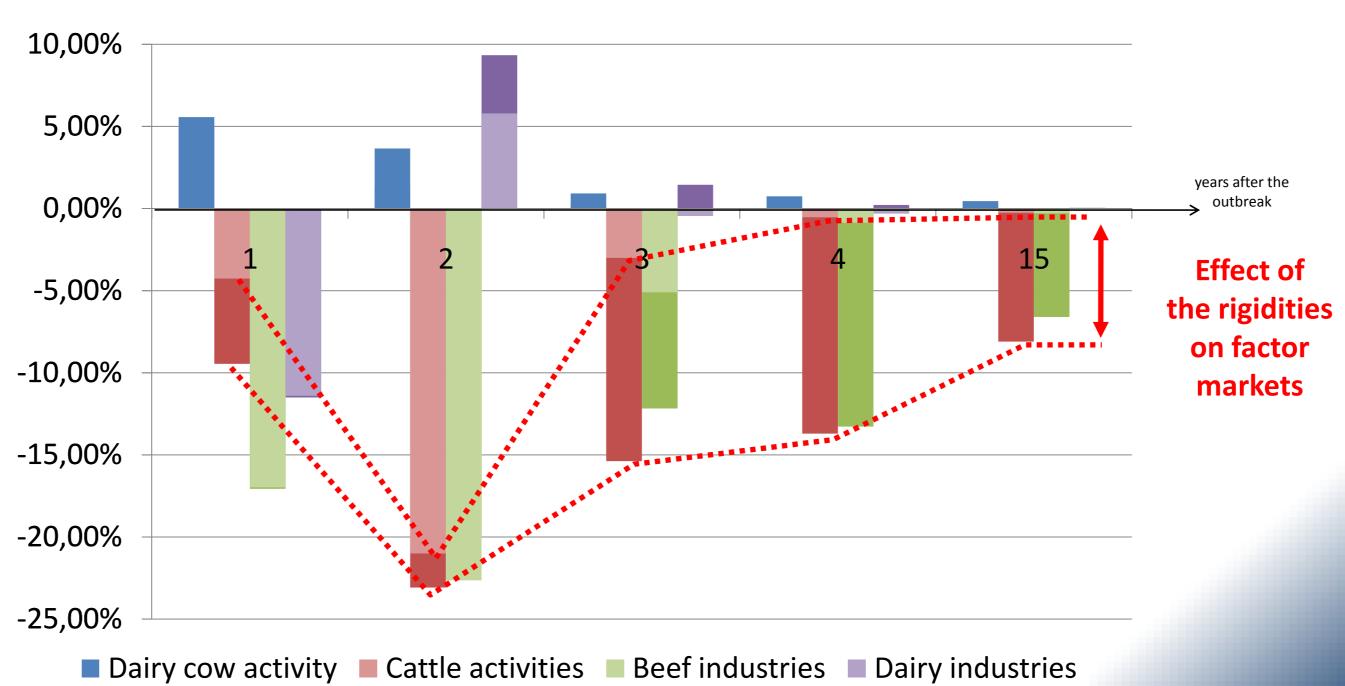
Heifers



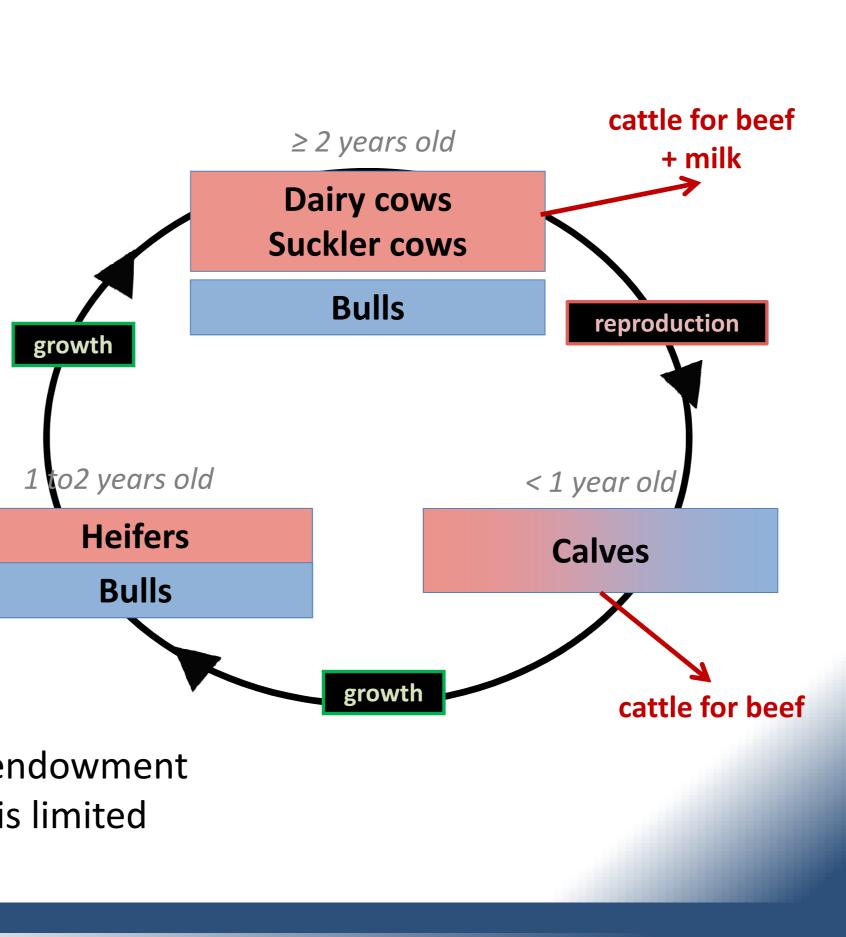
Trade bans on imports + multiannual biological cycle \rightarrow lasting lack of heifers and calves

• Apart from the dairy sector, severe and lasting economic losses

- The whole food chain suffers losses from a brief FMD outbreak and relative sanitary measures
- Time needed to rebuild the herd \rightarrow increasing losses in time on both agriculture and food industries
- Realistic constrained markets of labor and capital
- \rightarrow increased losses on the long run



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(in M€)

Value of land physica cattle h foreigr Discounted welfa

• At the regional level the economic shock resulting from a FMD outbreak results in **significant losses on the long run**.

• Rigidities on labor and capital market induce **huge losses** on factor markets:

- Difficulties to rebuild the herds
- Decreasing value of land
- Losses of physical capital due to investment constraints and expenditures on wages

• In the end of simulation, the overall welfare loss is more than 7 times higher when labor constraints are taken into account.

From an initial shock representing a 150M€ loss, the global economic consequences can be 8 times greater.

Conclusions

 Catastrophic nature of economic shock due to a FMD outbreak, particularly in presence of rigidities on factor markets

 Non parallel effects in the agricultural sector and in the food industries

economic dynamics

• The whole regional welfare is lastingly and significantly affected by a brief health hazard

Linked publications

- EAAE 126th seminar, Capri

Welfare consequences

	Perfect factor	Constraints on
	markets	investment and
		wages
	-2.9	-85.4
al capital	6.4	-367.5
herd	1.6	-70.3
n debt	273.8	226.3
are	-168.9	-1276.9

Lasting market effects for the whole livestock sector

Importance of the biological cycles of the herd in the

•Arnaud Rault, S.Krebs (2011). Livestock epidemics and catastrophic risk management: state of the art and prospects on economic dynamics. Working paper WP11-05 INRA SMART-LERECO •A.Gohin, J.Cordier, S.Krebs, A.Rault (2012). Dynamic impacts of a catastrophic production event: the foot-and-mouth disease case. Risk Analysis [in press] •A.Gohin, A.Rault (2012). Assessing the economic costs of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease on Brittany: a dynamic computable general equilibrium analysis. EAAE 123rd seminar, Dublin. •A.Rault (2012). On the effectiveness of mutual funds to cope with lasting market risks: the case of FMD in Brittany.