



El seguro agrario español visto desde Europa

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Introducción personal

- *El sistema de seguros agrarios español es un hito*
- *Viene de los pactos de la Moncloa*
- *Existe entre otros porque hubo uno de los negociadores de los pactos de la Moncloa que se lo creía y que sabía de agricultura*
- *Resulta ser que era mi padre, Tomás García García*
- *Pero hoy vengo a aportar la visión europea*



La justificación de una acción europea

Para que una acción europea sea justificada y justificable, se debe cumplir unas condiciones:

- *Responder a un problema comunitario*
- *Generar un valor añadido comunitario*
- *Ser compatible con las reglas de la OMC y el marco presupuestario*
- *Por último, ser aceptada políticamente.*



1. Responder a un problema comunitario

- *En mayor o menor medida, todas las agriculturas europeas pueden estar sometidas a accidentes climáticos*
- *Estos deberían multiplicarse con el cambio climático*
- *El aumento del comercio facilita la generalización de plagas y enfermedades*
- *La volatilidad de los mercados agrarios va a continuar.*

Observed agro-climatological changes based on the MARS meteorological database 1975 - 2007

Lengthening of growing season

As a whole, in Europe a lengthening of growing season (defined as frost-free period) was observed. Even if over the continent the magnitude of increase varied, on average the lengthening is estimable in 0.8-1 day per year during the last 30 years. However, in a few and localized areas, due to particular microclimatic conditions, reductions were recorded instead.

In general a longer growing season is related to an increased crop productivity and allowing for a larger number of options as rotations and cultivable crops.

Increased plant heat stress

In parallel to the increase of annual mean temperatures, maximum daily values were shifted upward and more frequent heat stress events occurred.

Worse conditions were recorded in Spain (mainly southern areas), Italy and Black Sea area (mainly Turkey).

However, it must also be highlighted that locally along the Atlantic coast line and in Greece a reduction of frequency of heat stress was recorded.

Increased winter and summer rainfall

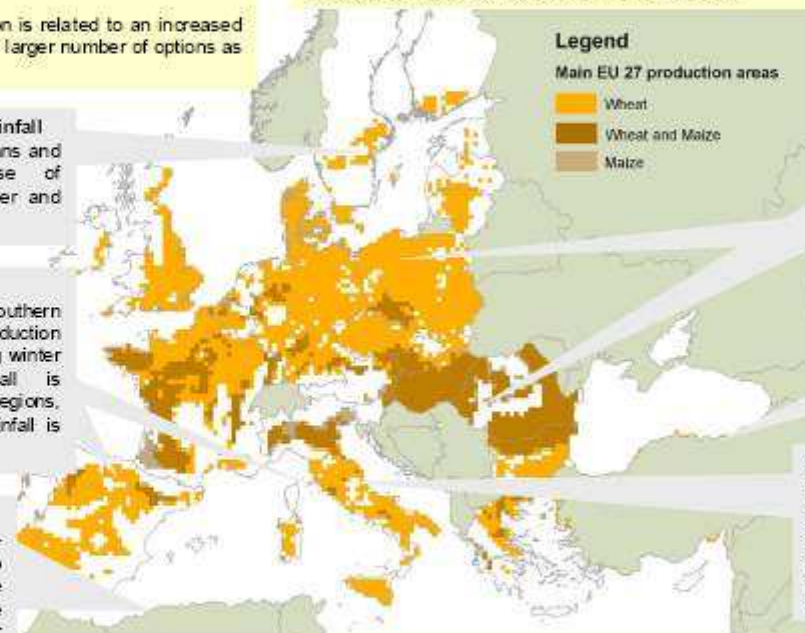
In Scandinavia, eastern EU, Balkans and Austria a significant increase of cumulated rain both during winter and summer was recorded.

Reduction of winter rainfall

In Italy, Portugal, Greece, southern France and Ireland a significant reduction of cumulated values of rain during winter was recorded. Winter rainfall is particularly relevant in southern regions, where the majority of annual rainfall is concentrated in wintertime.

Increased irrigation demand

Increase of water deficit (rain-evapotranspiration), mainly due to the reduction of rain during the growing season and partially due to the increase of crops water consumption has been simulated for large parts of southern Europe. Italy, central Spain and southern France presented the largest increases.



Reduction of irrigation demand

In Balkans, Austria, Czech Republic, The Netherlands, Denmark, southern Sweden and northern Poland a reduction of water deficit (rain-evapotranspiration) was recorded, mainly due to the increase of rain during the growing season.

Increased risk of late frosts

The frequency of late frosts has increased westwards of the dotted line bringing a greater vulnerability to this regions.

Reduction of summer rainfall

Italy and southern France show a significant reduction of cumulated rain. In spite of the small contribution of summer rain to the whole year cumulated value the reduced summer rain increased the water deficit noticeably.

Shortening of crop growth cycle (agrophenology)

The speed of crop development is mainly influenced by the thermal conditions. Therefore, increase of crops development speed did lead to a shortening of crops cycle over the last decades.

In general short crop cycles are related to a reduced crops productivity, especially if it occurs during the reproductive stages of development (grains/fruits formation).

Winter crops were influenced more than summer crops.



2. Generar un valor añadido comunitario

- *Sistemas de seguros agrarios existen en muchos Estados miembros*
- *Unos son públicos, otros son privados o mixtos*
- *Las coberturas son distintas de un Estado miembro a otro*
- *Las subvenciones públicas son a veces inexistentes y en otros casos muy distintos*
- *España es pionera, con gran diferencia*



3. Ser compatible con las reglas de la OMC y el marco presupuestario

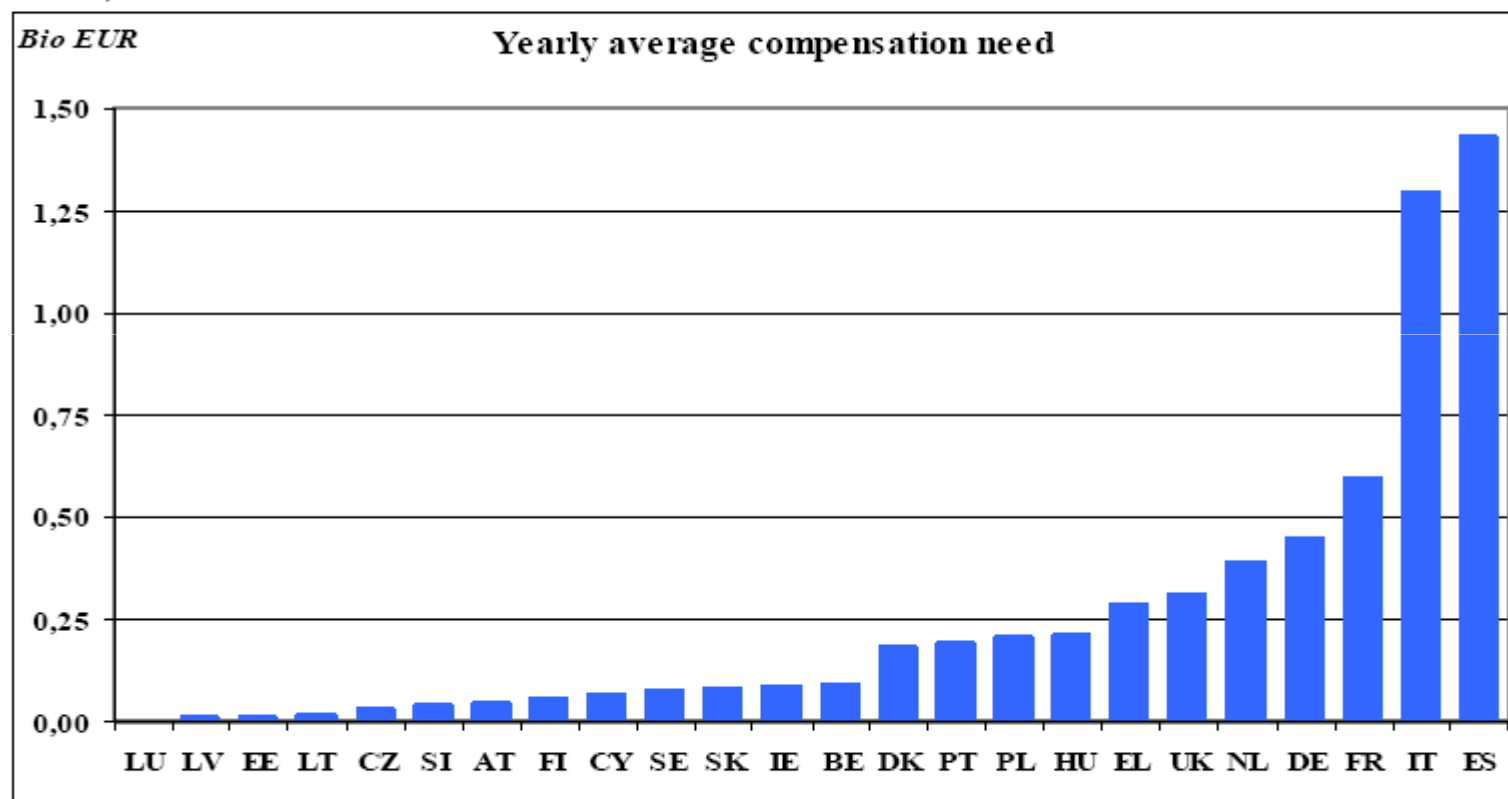
- *Lo de la OMC es más fácil. Las reglas son conocidas. El umbral del 30% de pérdidas también.*
- *Lo del marco presupuestario: desvestir a Pedro para vestir a Juan. Lo quitamos de las ayudas directas? Estamos hablando de un presupuesto necesario para una medida europea del orden de 2,5 a 3,5 millardos de Euros.*



4. Por último, ser aceptada políticamente.

- *Significaría una gran redistribución del presupuesto a favor de los grandes países agrarios con producciones cambiantes climatológicamente: España y Rumania.*
- *Significaría una disminución importante de las ayudas directas.*

Figure 5: Level of compensation required for different Member States (in current Euros)



Note: Gross Farm Income used as income indicator; Average yearly compensation for EU-15 for 1998-2007, for EU-9 average 2006-07

Source: DG AGRI L3 - EU FADN (no data for Malta, Bulgaria, Romania)



Las soluciones avanzadas

- *Mantenimiento del sistema de ayudas de estado existente*
- *Integración en el marco del desarrollo rural.*
- *Mantenimiento de las posibilidades existentes en el caso de las frutas y hortalizas*