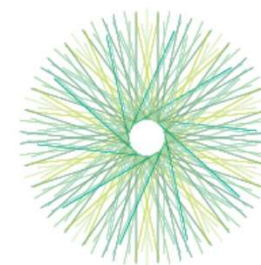


# EIP-AGRI Workshop

## Cities and Food

September 21 – 22, 2016 – Kraków, Poland



eip-agri  
AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION



funded by





## Programme September 21

### INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF WORKSHOP

09:00-09:30 Introduction

Welcome – Mr Pawel Szabelak, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Poland and by the Marshal from Malopolska region

Setting the scene – Ms Inge van Oost, Directorate General of Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission

09:30-10:30 Getting inspiration

Malopolska Region in the context of Cities and Food – Mr Rafal Serafin, President of Polish Environmental Partnership Foundation

Reconnecting consumers and producers in the food chain: trends and challenges – Ms Moya Kneafsey, Coventry University, United Kingdom

Cities and Food and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact – Ms Cinzia Tegoni, Milan Municipality

***Distribution of added value in the chain: a few practical cases – Mr Jan Willem van der Schans, Wageningen University and Research, the Netherlands***

and Mr Patrick Pasgang, Innovation Support Centre, Flanders, Belgium

Coffee with regional bites

funded by the European Commission



# Distribution of added value in the chain

[Jan-willem.vanderschans@wur.nl](mailto:Jan-willem.vanderschans@wur.nl)

”EIP-AGRI Workshop

‘Cities and Food – Connecting Consumers and Producers’

21 and 22 September 2016

Kraków, Poland

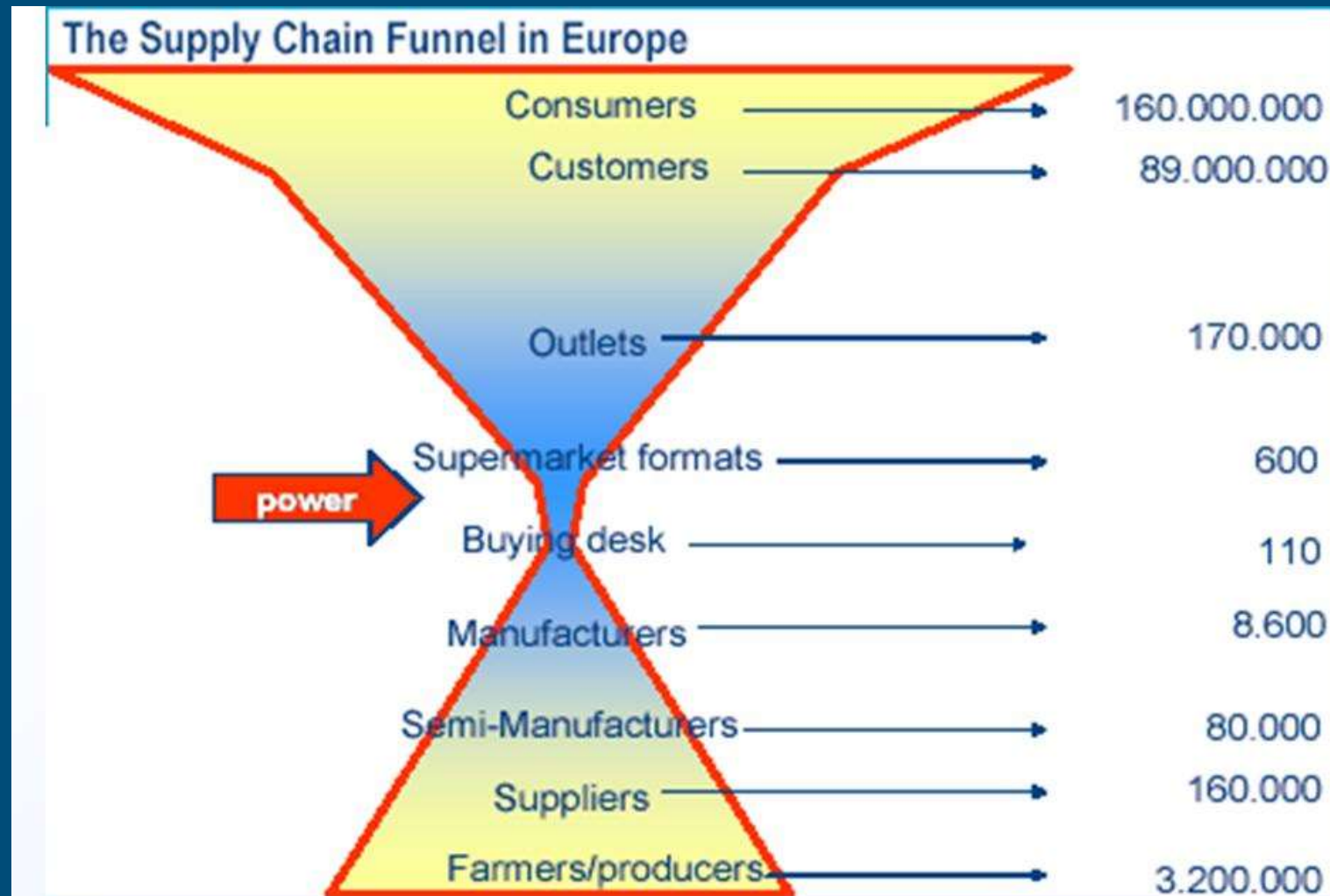


# Downward pressure farmer incomes

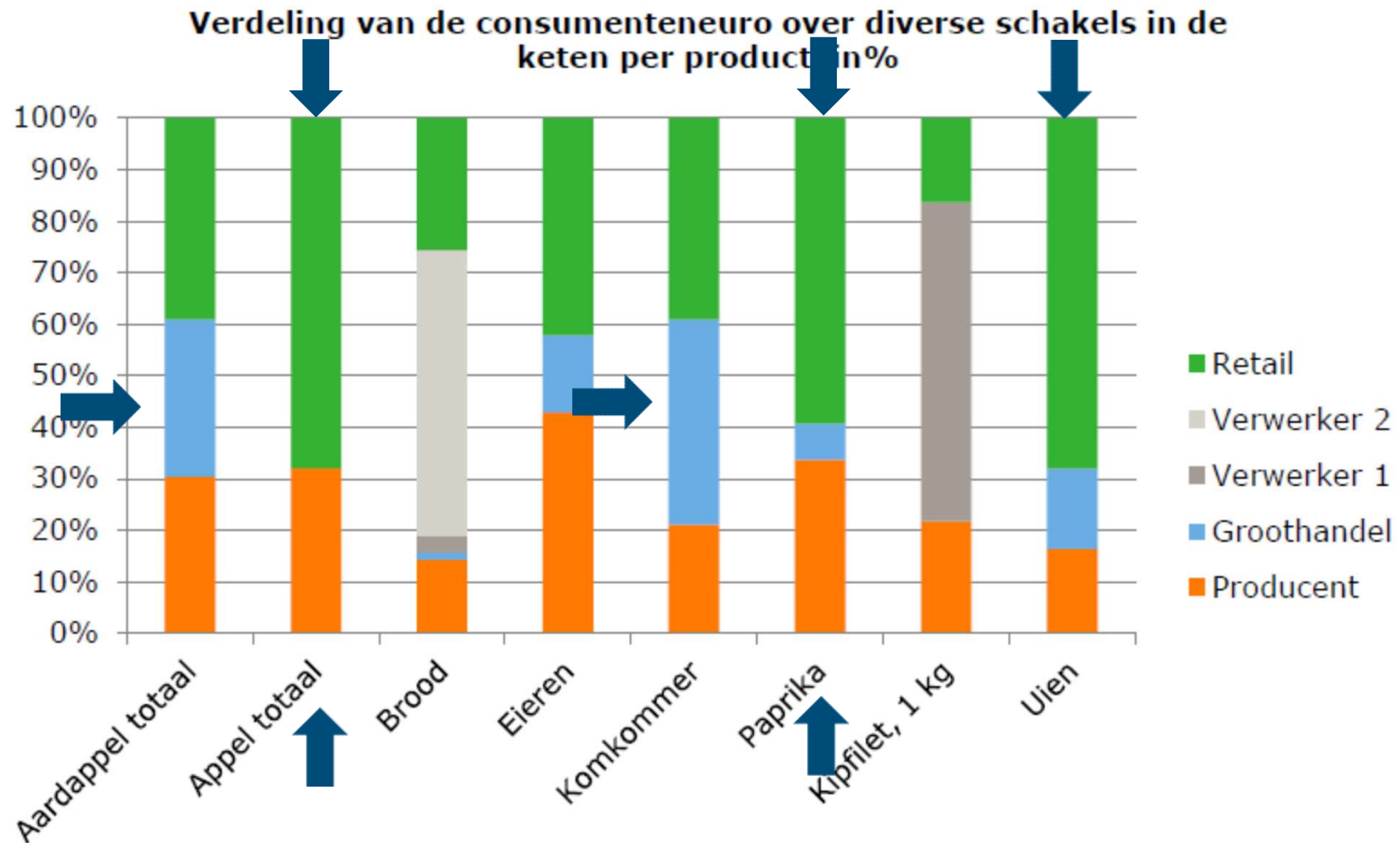
Average return on investment four Dutch agrifood chains					
			n	2000-2004	2005-2009
porc	supplies		28	12.2	15.5
	farmer		96	-5.9	-2.9
	processing		49	14.3	17.2
	retail		22	26.5	22.2
dairy	supplies		28	12.2	15.5
	farmer		278	0.1	0.3
	processing		48	17.1	18.8
	retail		22	26.5	22.2
vegetables	supplies		17	32.1	24.7
	farmer		158	0	-5.5
	processing/wholesale		32	22.7	22.3
	retail		22	26.5	22.2
fruits	farmer		17	-1.9	-2.4
	processing/wholesale		22	19.8	16
	retail		22	26.5	22.2

(Backus, ten Pierick, van Galen en Jager, 2011)

# Power in food supply chain



# Potential for margin re-distribution



# No bricks, only clicks



Welkom bij de nieuwe online supermarkt

Nu open in Amersfoort en Leusden!

# Producer->W&D->Supermarket->Consumer





# Willem & Drees webshop

**Willem & Drees**  
VERS VAN DE BOER

Zoek lekker vers

Vul postcode in

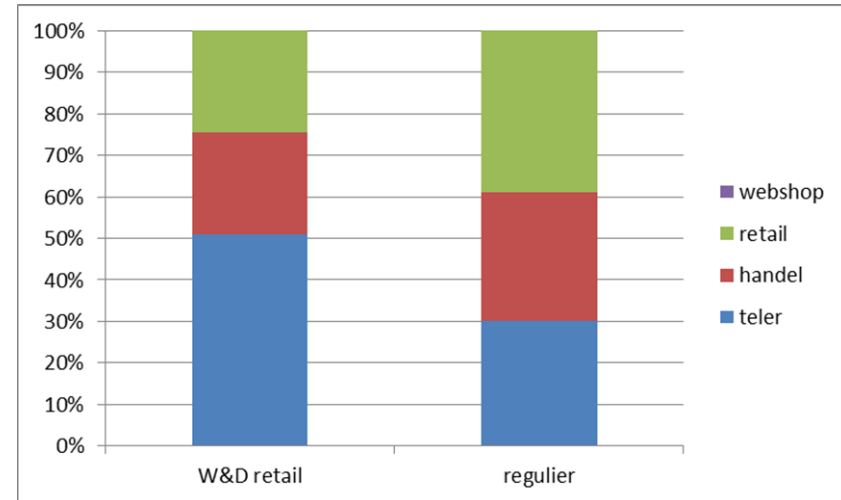
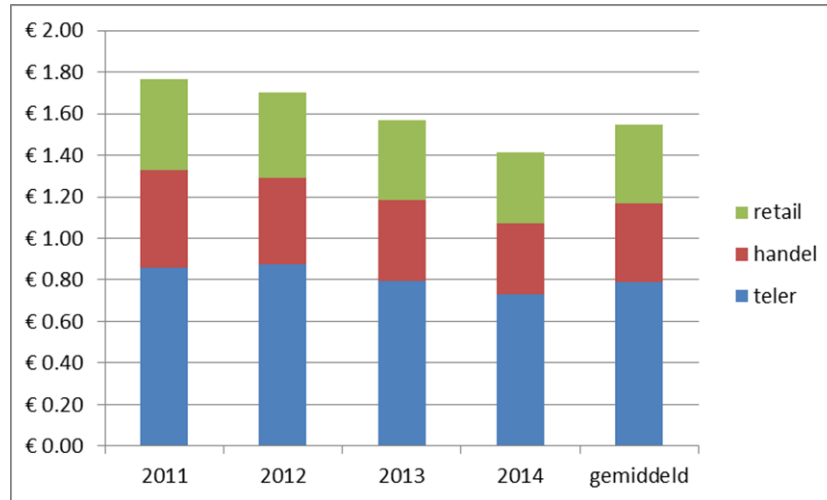
**Weekaanbod** | Groente & Fruit | Boter & Kaas | Melk & Yoghurt | Brood | Vlees & Eieren | Keukenkastje | Vers van de chef

## Op hete kolen!

Krijg de lente in je bol met pittige savooiekool en rucola.

<b>Savooiekool (bio)</b>	<b>Prei (bio)</b>	<b>Rucola (bio)</b>
€ 2,00	€ 2,10	€ 2,00

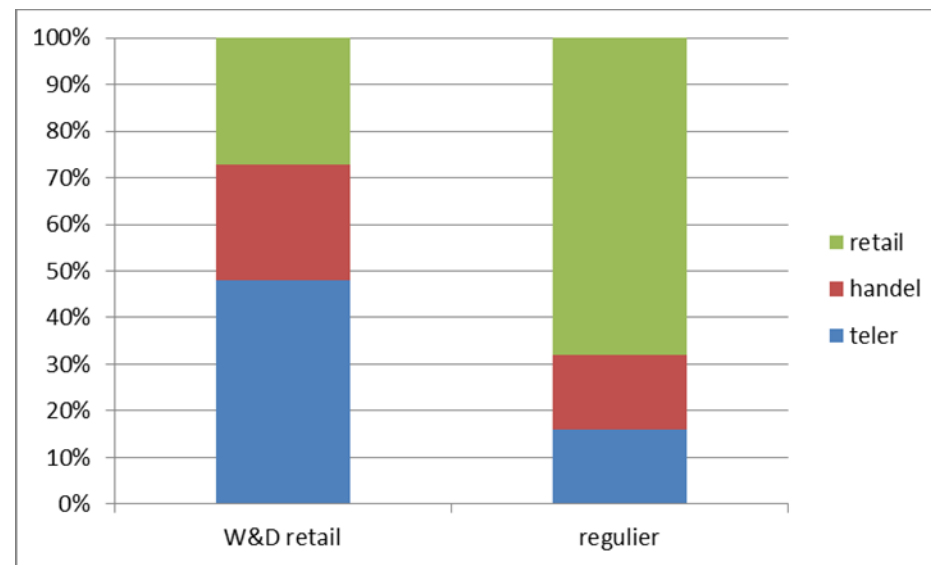
# Potato



- Retail price conventional: € 0.80 per kg (0.40-1.20)
- W&D: higher price and higher margin
- Different varieties
- Packaging now done by W&D supplier

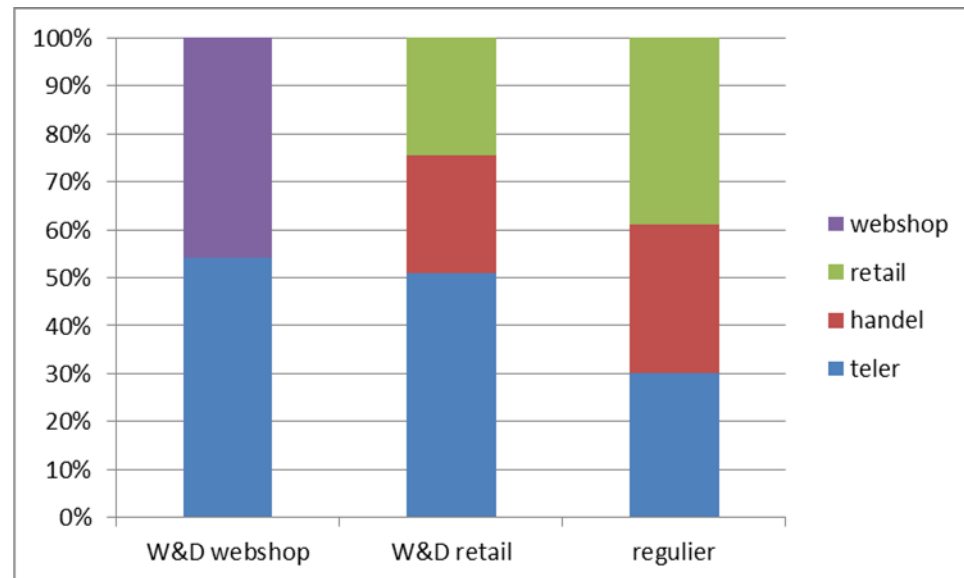
# Pepper

- Conventional: € 0.80 piece (0.40-1.20); year round import
- W&D: € 1.38 piece; seasonal, NL produce
- W&D: higher price and higher margin



# Webshop W&D

- Since fall 2014
- Only 1 intermediary
- Different business model
  - Sharing of costs grower and trader
  - website, logistics
- Example potato



---

# Conclusion

---

- W&D growers capture larger part of gross margin, but
- Grower works harder and invests more
  - Organic (e.g. mechanical weed control)
  - Prepare produce (storing, sorting, packaging)

Following examples from the Innovation Support Centre (Patrick Pasgang) will illustrate this

- Grower-trader agreements (rather than spot market)
- Transparency (supplier, price composition)
- Comparability: variety, growing system, season, quality of data