

CEMA - European Agricultural Machinery Association (Since 1959)



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What is CEMA?



CEMA
European Agricultural Machinery Association



Europe is the largest exporter of ag machinery in value in the world. And Europe is the single largest exporter to Africa.

450 different Types



CEMA's activities



Advocacy

- Technical files
- Advocacy support
- Sector positioning and visibility

Statistical exchange

- CEMA European Product Groups

Global connection

- FAO
- Agrievolution
- Cooperation with AEM

Research projects

Advocacy – Sector positioning and visibility



- CEMA regularly organizes events and activities. Manufacturers also have the chance to showcase their equipment and technologies in front of EU policymakers in Brussels, as done for example last October during the CEMA Summit.



Global connection



- CEMA has strong connections at global level through:

Memorandum of Understanding with FAO



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Membership of Agrievolution



Cooperation with AEM



Research Projects



- CEMA is engaged in different European research projects, in collaboration with the European Commission.
- Several companies in the CEMA network have already profited from these exchanges, as the projects present a point of contact with the latest studies coming from universities and research centres. Through participation in the EU projects both directly and through CEMA, manufacturers gain additional visibility at the European level as active contributors to the EU's Research & Innovation agenda.
- CEMA actively encourages participation from manufacturers to workshops, webinars, and panel discussions, as they provide a platform for company representatives to discuss the sector's priorities with different stakeholders, as well as direct contacts with Commission representatives.
- Among the priorities promoted through the projects are: agricultural robotics, digital, carbon farming, renewable sources of energy/alternative fuels, smart farming.



Tractor use Africa stagnating since independence

- Sub-Saharan Africa:
- 65 percent manual labour
- 20 percent animal power
- 10 percent mechanized power
- 281 million people are hungry
- About 1 billion more lack access to sufficient diets



All regions mechanize

- From 1925 to 1940 in the United States, almost all draught animals in use in agricultural production had been replaced by tractors. The same occurred in Western Europe after the Second World War, from 1945 to 1960.
- If the number of tractors (with four wheels and two axles) in use is taken as an indicator of how far a country has advanced in mechanizing its agriculture, then there have been significant changes and differences in different regions over the past four decades:
- In Asia, the number of tractors in use increased phenomenally – by five times between 1961 and 1970 – from 120 000 to 600 000 units, and thereafter increased by 14 times to 9 million units by 2010.
- In the LAC, the number of tractors in use increased by 1.7 times between 1961 and 1970 from 383 000 to 637 000 units, and thereafter almost tripled to 1.8 million units by 2000.
- In the Near East region, the number of tractors in use increased similarly in LAC doubling between 1961 and 1970 – from 126 000 to 260 000, and thereafter increasing by 6.5 times to 1.7 million units by 2000.



Sub-Saharan Africa did not

- In sub-Sahara Africa the trend has been quite different. While the number of tractors in use in 1961 was more than in both Asia and in the Near East regions (172 000 versus 120 000 and 126 000 units, respectively), it increased very slowly thereafter, peaking at only 275 000 by 1990 before declining to 221 000 units by 2010 (i.e. about 3.3 percent, 11 percent and 12 percent of numbers of tractors in use in 2010 in Asia, LAC and Near East regions, respectively).
- A poignant point in this respect is that while in 1961, sub-Sahara Africa had 2.4, 3.3 and 5.6 times more tractors in use than in Brazil, India and the People's Republic of China respectively, by 2000 the reverse was the case, and India, the People's Republic of China, and Brazil had respectively 6.9, 4.4, and 3.7 more tractors in use than in the entire sub-Sahara Africa region (including South Africa). Similarly in 1961, sub-Sahara Africa had approximately 3.4 times more tractors in use than in Thailand; however, by 2000 Thailand had the same number as in sub-Sahara Africa. Further, the tractors in use in sub-Sahara Africa in 2000 were concentrated in a few countries, 70 percent being in South Africa and Nigeria.



FAO-CEMA - project

- Political instability made it difficult.
- The FAO and CEMA will try to get projects started and merge projects to train the young to operate machines and the farming practice changes.
- **Let's make it happen! For Africa, for food security and to end famine.**

Thank you for your attention

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