Common Agriculture Policy of the European Union



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Food Security

Origin: WW2



CAP Treaty of Rome 1957 (1962)





CAP reform 2014-2020



Objectives

- 1. To increase agricultural productivity
- 2. To ensure a fair standard of living for farmers
- 3. To stabilise markets
- 4. To guarantee availibilty of supplies
- 5. To ensure fair prices for consumers

Three key policies

Tariffs on imports

Quotas on imports

Minimum prices

1992 MacSharry reforms

Set-aside (10%) Direct grants (not related to production)

2013 (214-2020 budget)

Pro-environmental reform (30%) Limit on total receipts

Agricultural production to feed the world in 2005

	Africa	Asia	S. America	N. America	Oceania	Europe	World
Pop. Growth	3.14	1.69	1.8	1.31	1.61	0.91	1.76
Needs change	1.07	1.02	1.03	0.99	1	0.98	1.02
Diet change	1.64	1.38	1.07	1	1	1	1.28
Cum. effect	5.14	2.34	1.92	1.31	1.61	0.91	2.25

Ref: Philippe Collomb 'Une voie étroite pour la sécurité alimentaire d'ici à 2050'

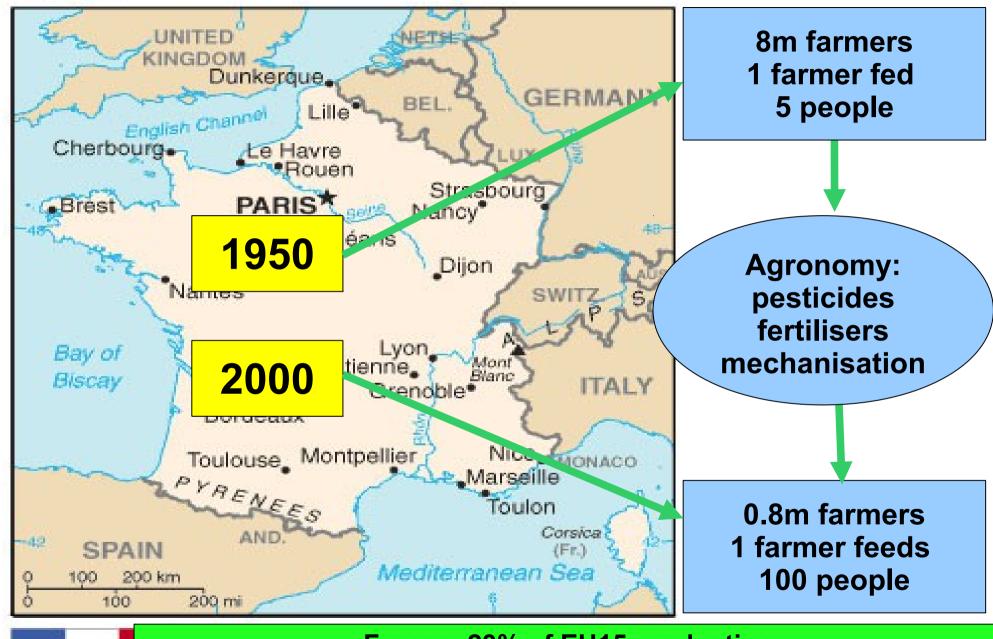
+125%

2006: an Indian consumes 4kg of meat per year : an American consumes 80kg of meat per year

2050: If Indians and Chinese consumed 40kg of meat per year?

(1kg of meat requires about 4-10kg of cereal)

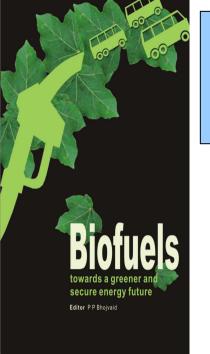
France



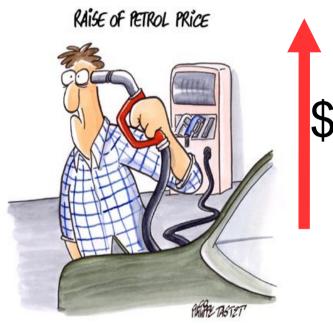
France: 23% of EU15 production

Top producer: beef, poultry

BUT – has to import 75% animal feed from USA, Brazil & Argentina



Biofuels – a solution or a menace?





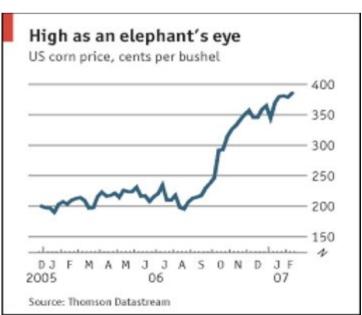




Corn for food

Quantity

Price



Biocarburants



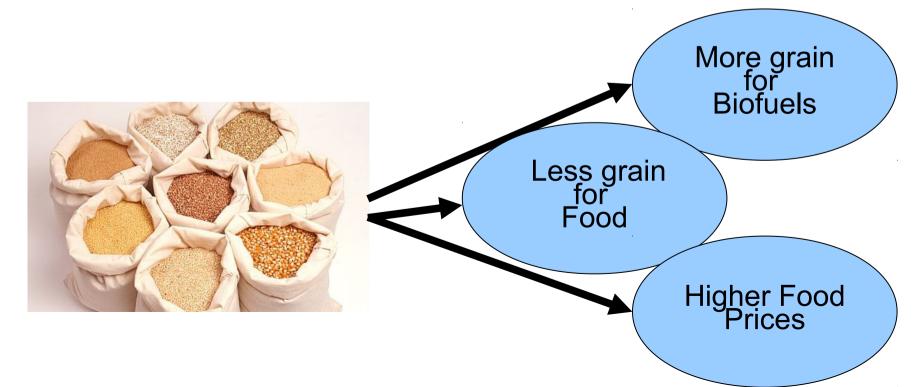
2005: 0.5%

2010: 5.75%

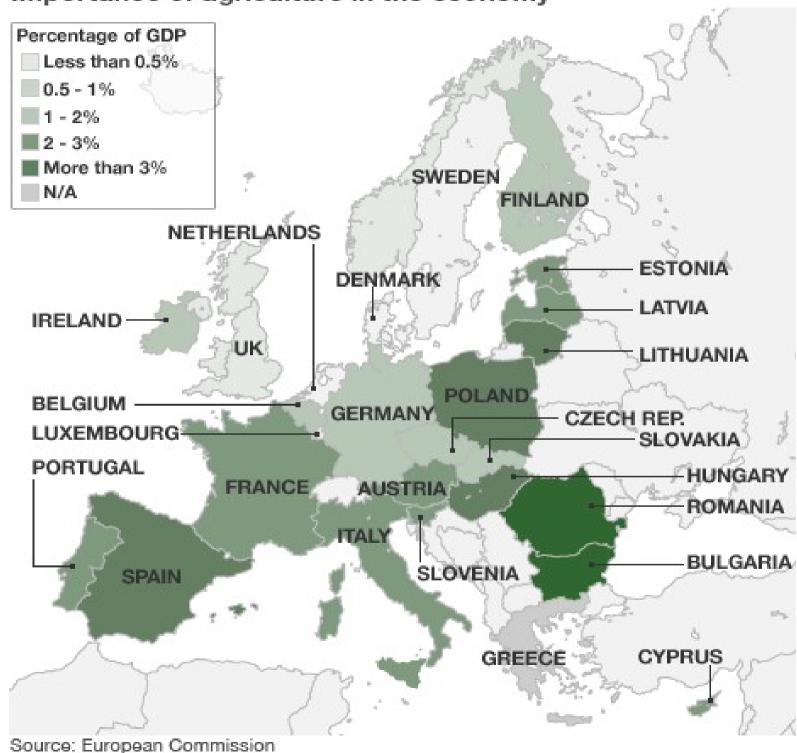
2020: 20%



Ethanol and Biodeisel more profitable than agriculture when oil 80+\$ per barrel

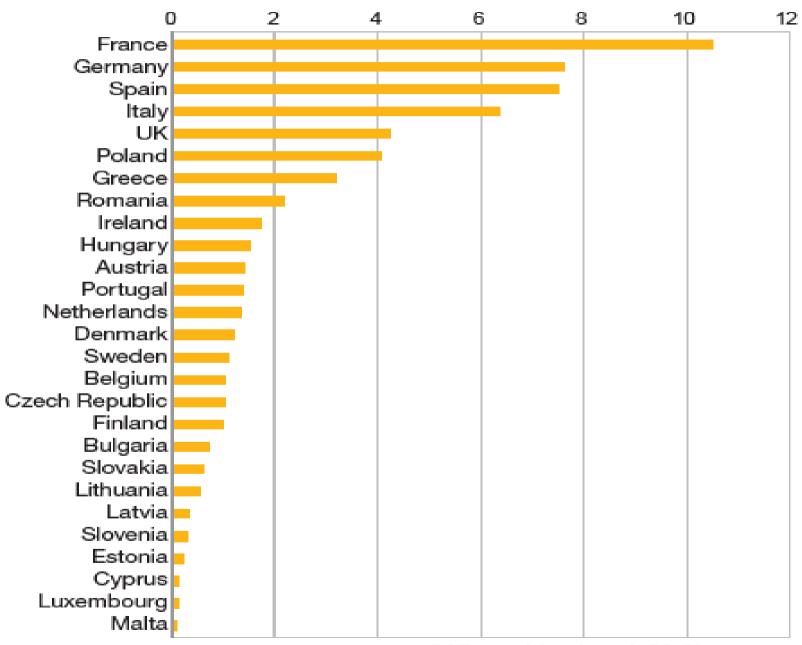


Importance of agriculture in the economy



Total CAP allocations in 2009 (including sugar restructuring fund)

Euros (billions)

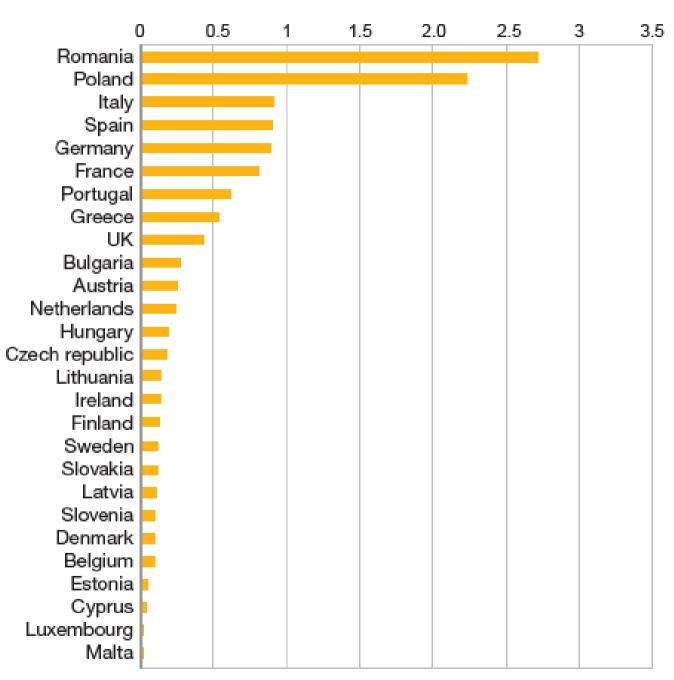


CAP combined total: 59.8bn euros

Source: European Commission

Employment in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing 2008

Millions of people



Source: European Commission



The responsibility of the CAP

Agricultural subsidies:

Switzerland 68%

Japan 56%

EU 32%

USA 16%

Australia 5%

Tax barrier against importing non-EU food 60% (as opposed to 5% for industrialised goods)

If the EU reduced its import taxes by 60%, it would increase by 20% developing country exports

What EU do we want? The EU could stop agricultural export subsidies and transform competitive production (sugar...) to internal production.

Could use stock control to stabilise prices and stop speculation

Could create regulation of speculation in food

N.B. What place for food in EU / USA Free Trade agreement?