

Reforming, or transforming, Common Agricultural Policy?

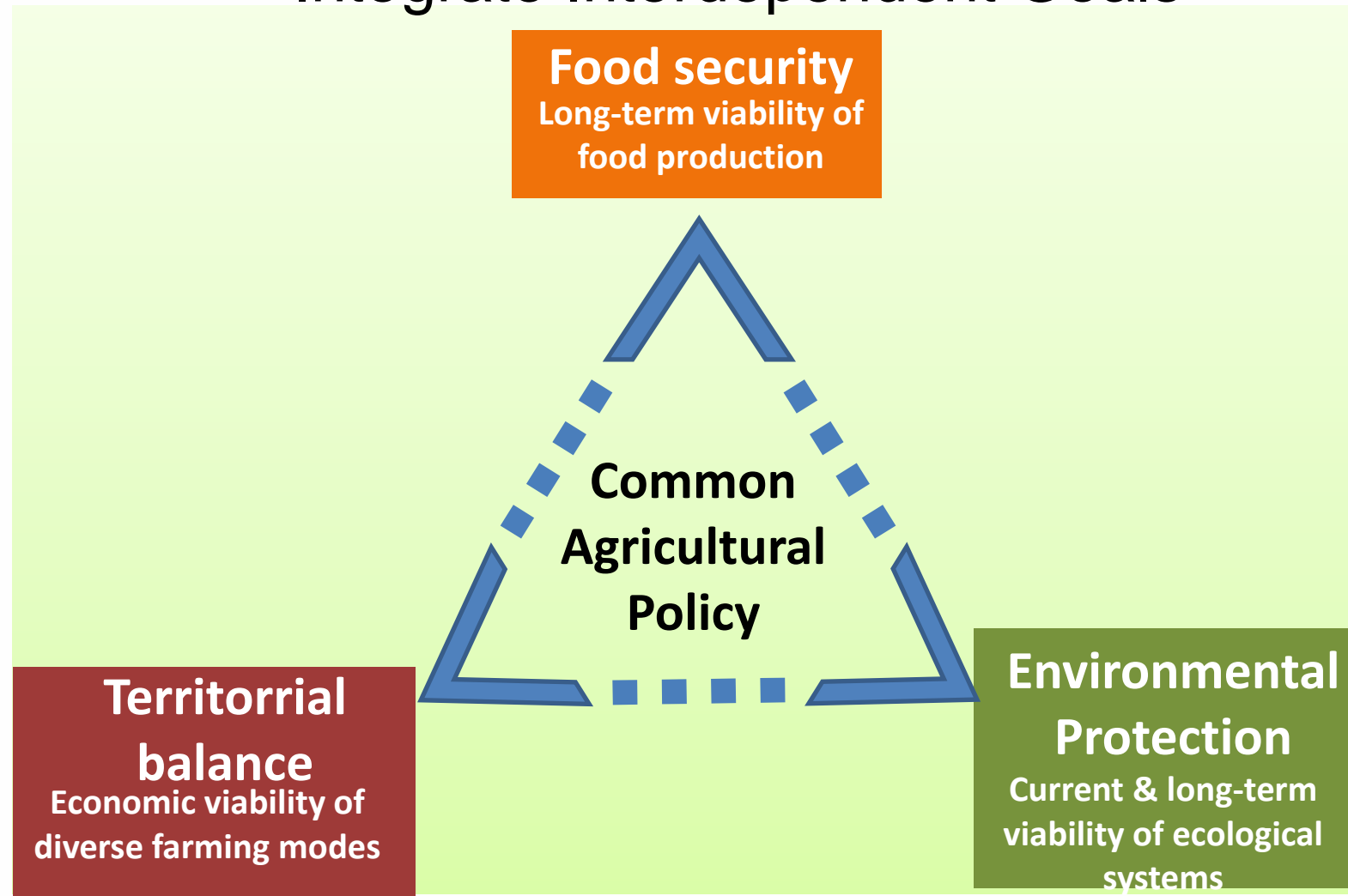
EURAGRI Conference, Vienna, Austria 1 October, 2012

Marcus Carson, PhD

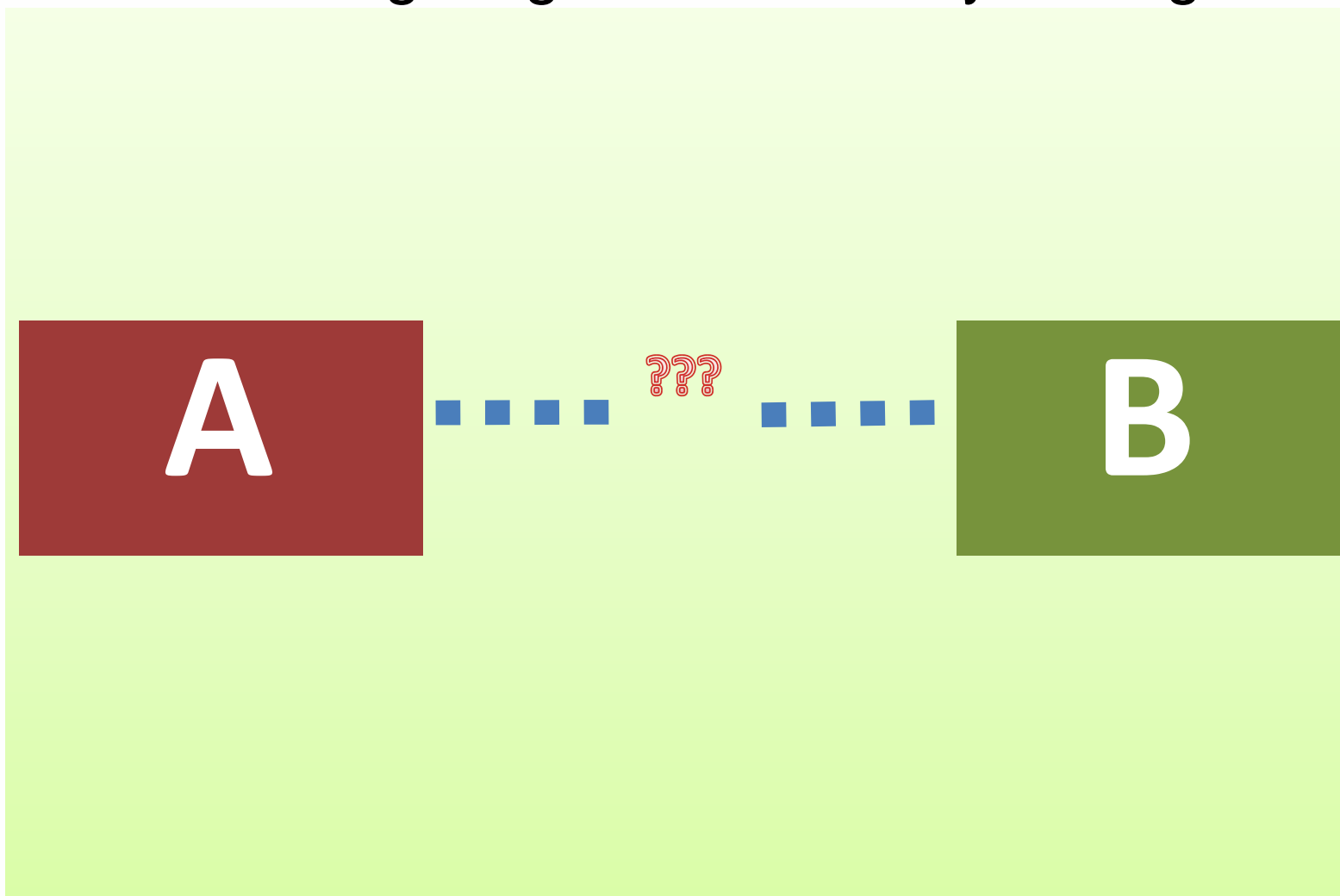
Senior Research Fellow, SEI

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CAP's Challenge - Integrate Interdependent Goals



EU's Challenge - Navigating Needed Policy Change



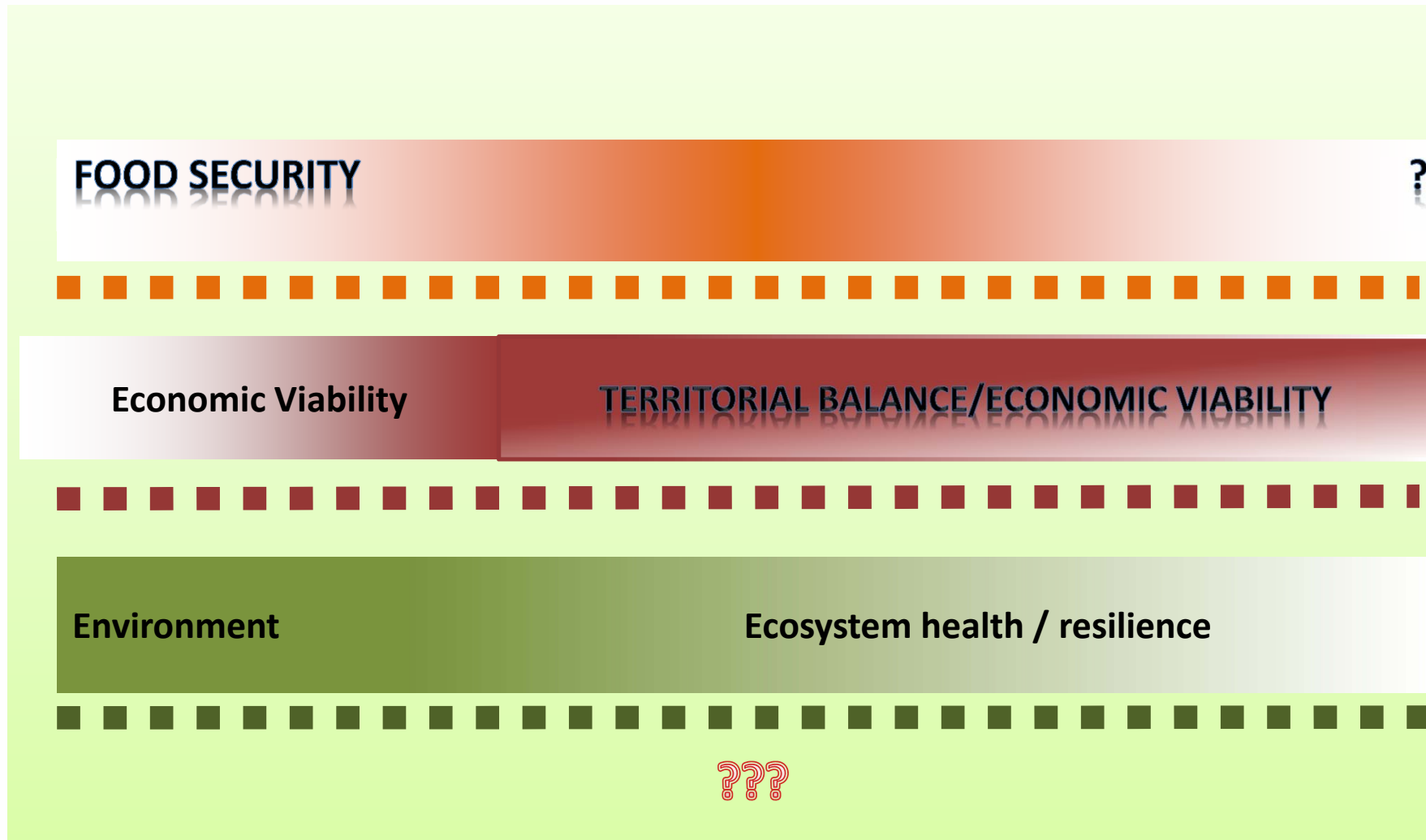


“Most policy problems are caused by the solutions to the previous policy problems”
-Amory Lovins

Key transition themes from EEA Green CAP expert workshop

- Increasingly pressing threats emerging:
 - Food security (defined at EU scale)
 - not an immediate threat, but problems loom on more distant horizon
 - Economic viability / territorial balance
 - Semi-subsistence farming endangered
 - Demographic changes
 - Environmental protection / ecosystems
 - Resource scarcities
 - Pollution
 - Climate change
- Transformation needed rather than reform
 - “paradigm shift” needed

Policy Problems of the CAP



Paradigm: a conceptual model for problem solving

Marcus Carson
Tom R. Barrs
Dolores Calvo
(eds.)

Paradigms in Public Policy

Theory and Practice of Paradigm Shifts in the EU



SEI STOCKHOLM
ENVIRONMENT
INSTITUTE

Carson - Vienna, Austria - 1 October 2012

Conceptual model of a problem – a blueprint, but not reality...

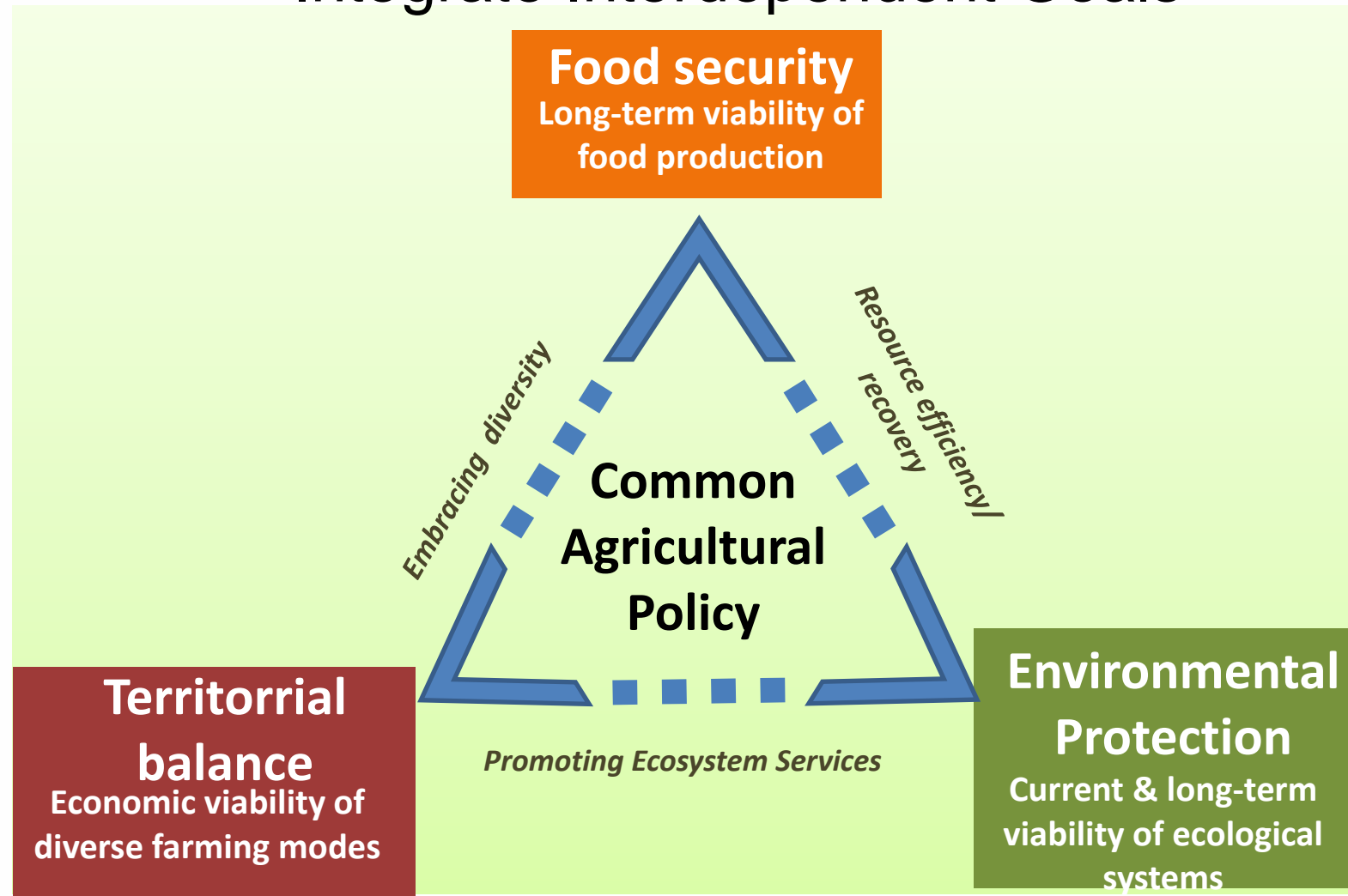


Key transition themes

from EEA Green CAP expert workshop

- Reduce ecosystems impact of Euro agriculture
 - Reduce resource inputs, recapture nutrients, minimize waste
- Embrace diversity of European agriculture
 - Different practices are suited to delivering on mixed goals
- Revitalizing ecosystem services as the core purpose of the CAP
 - Payments for ecosystem benefits rather than compensation for forgone productivity

CAP's Challenge- Integrate Interdependent Goals

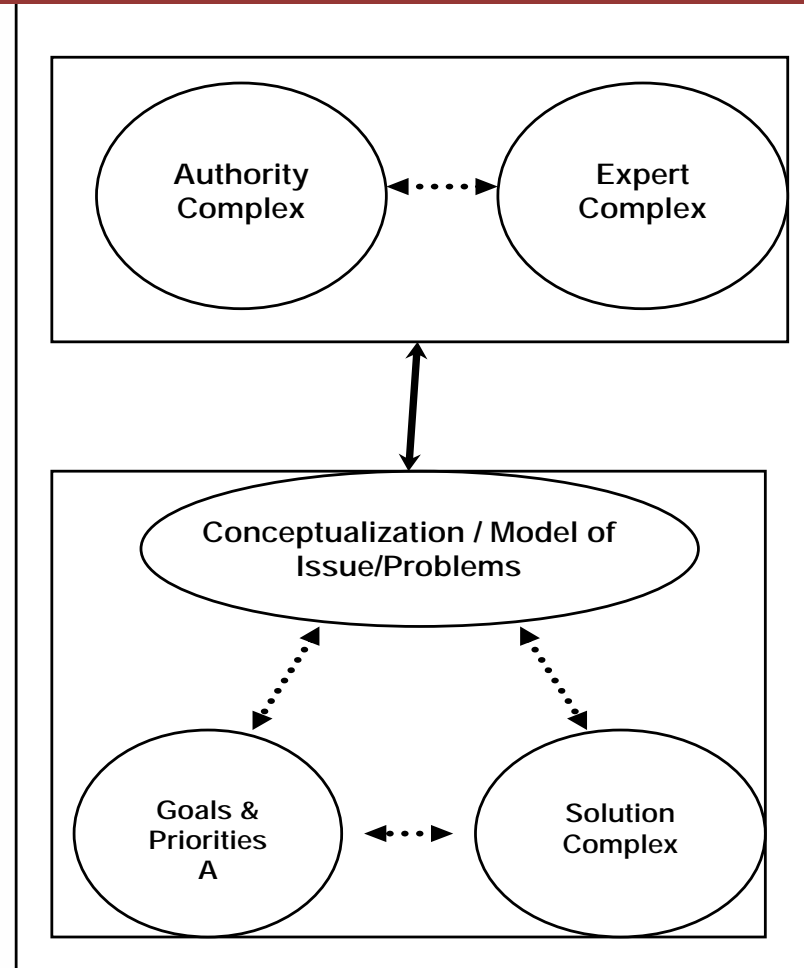


Thank you!

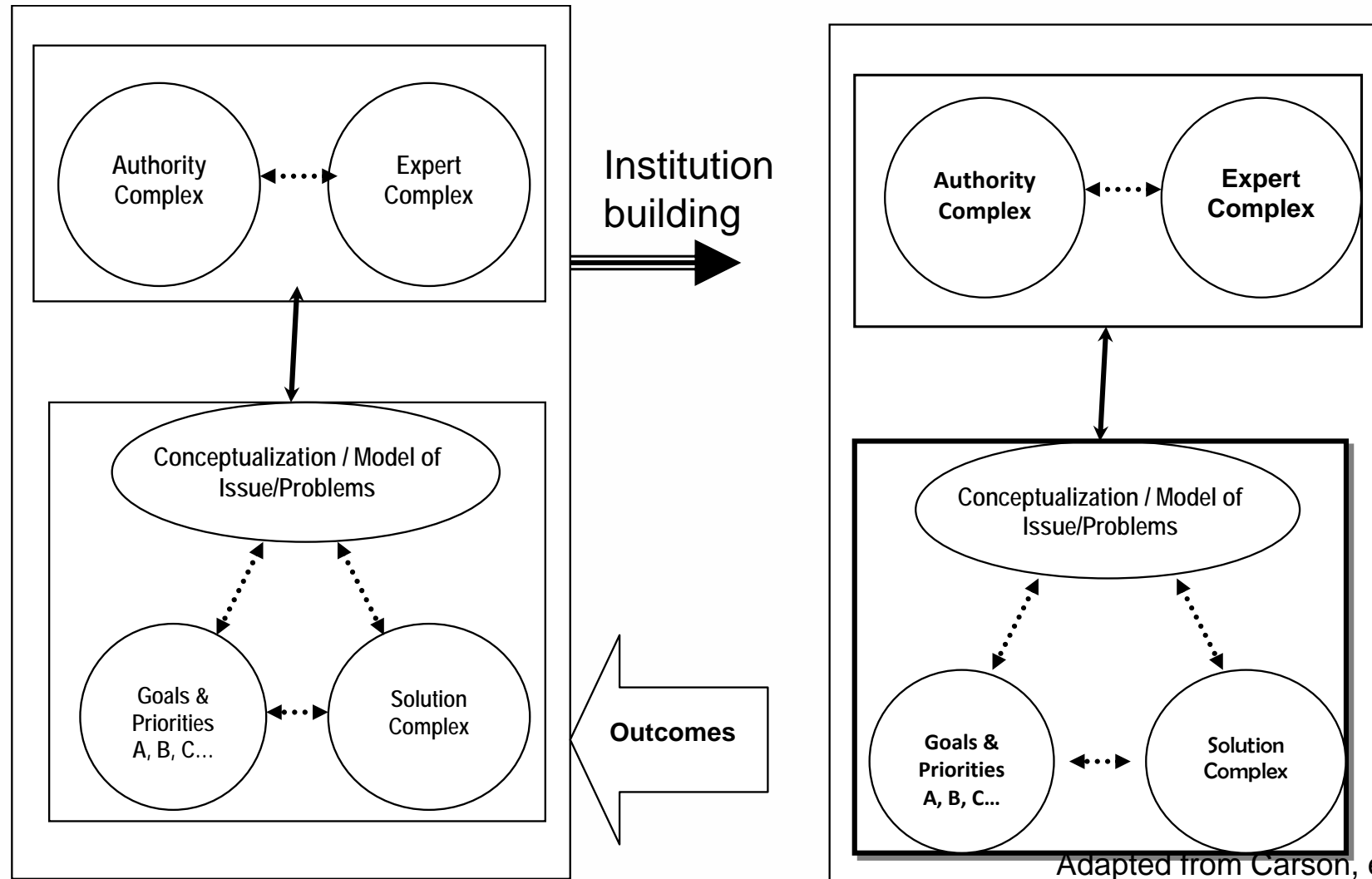
Institutionalized Paradigm Shifts: examples

- Shift from Newtonian physics to relativity (scientific paradigm shift – Thomas Kuhn, 1972)
- Shift from Keynesian to neo-liberal economic policy (Peter Hall, 1993)
- Shift of EU policies on asbestos from regulation to prohibition (incremental change)
- Shift of EU food policy focus from constructing single market to public health/food safety priority (crisis driven) (Carson, 2004)

Policy Paradigm – what does it define?



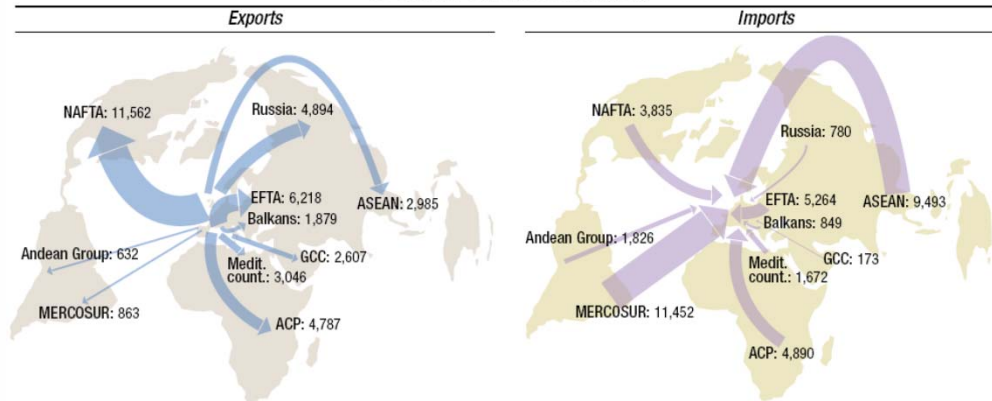
Policy Paradigm \leftrightarrow Policy Regime



Adapted from Carson, et al 2009

Food security

EU trade by region, 2009 (€ million)

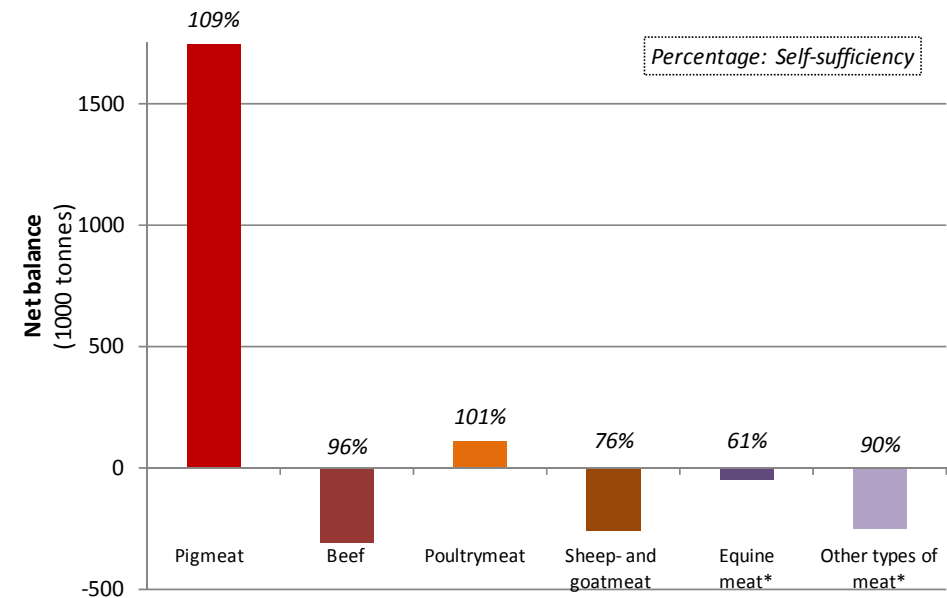


Note: ACP: Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries; Andean Group: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela; ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Balkans: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia; CIS/Commonwealth of Independent States: Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; EFTA: European Free Trade Area; GCC: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, U.A. Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia; MERCOSUR: Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay; NAFTA: Canada, USA, Mexico

Source: Eurostat, Comext

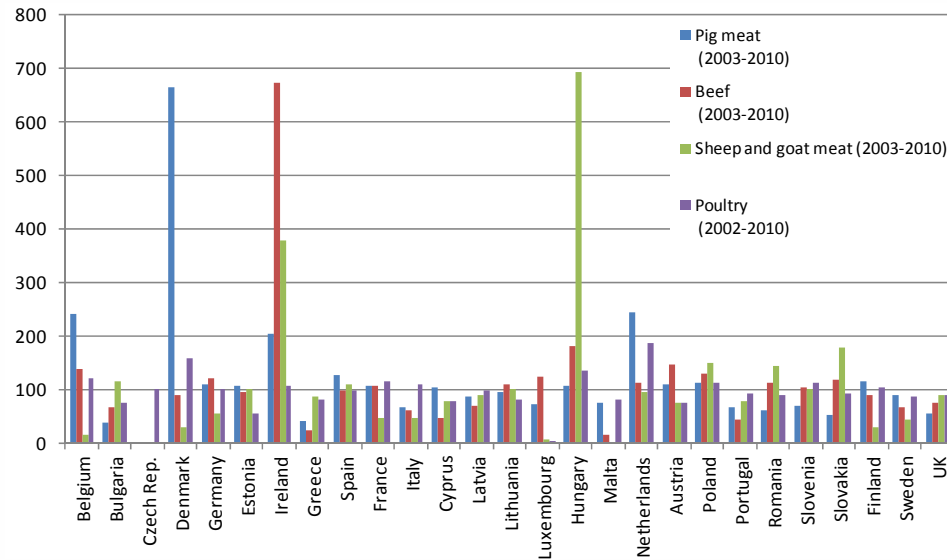
➤ **Global food crisis.. the responsibility of the EU?**

Net balance of external trade in meat and self-sufficiency (2009)



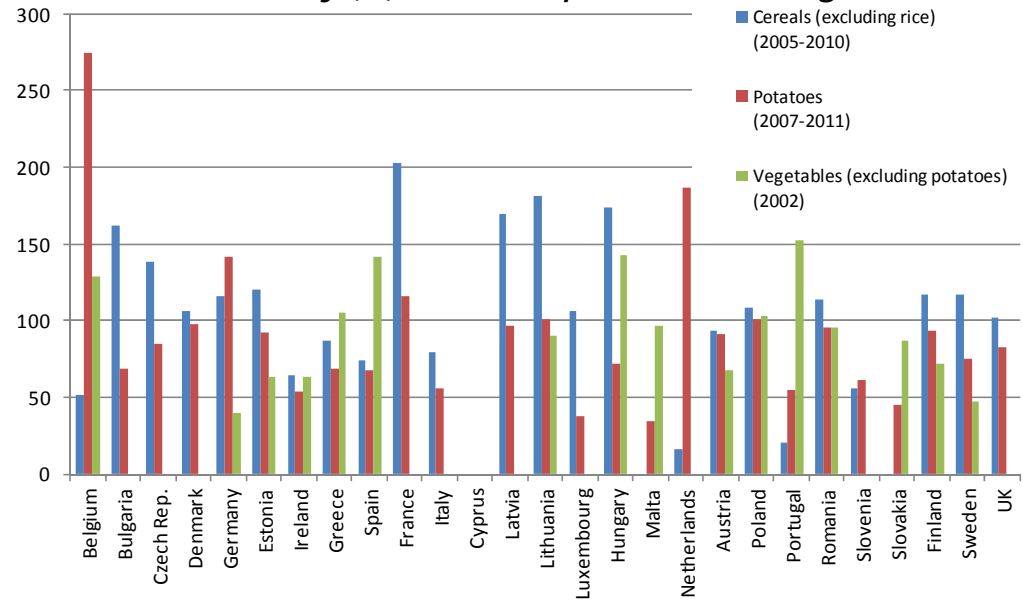
Food security

Self-sufficiency (%) in the main meat type production

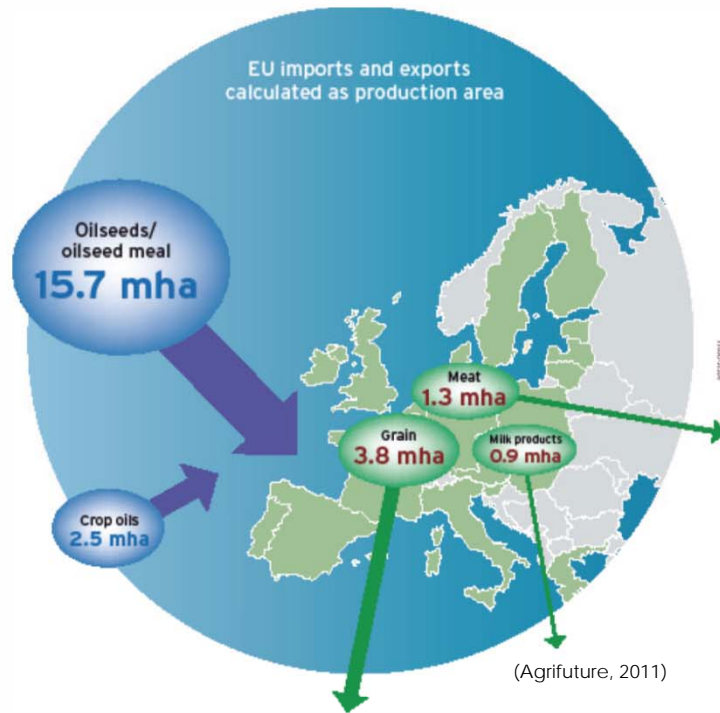


➤ **Regional support for national food crisis within EU?**

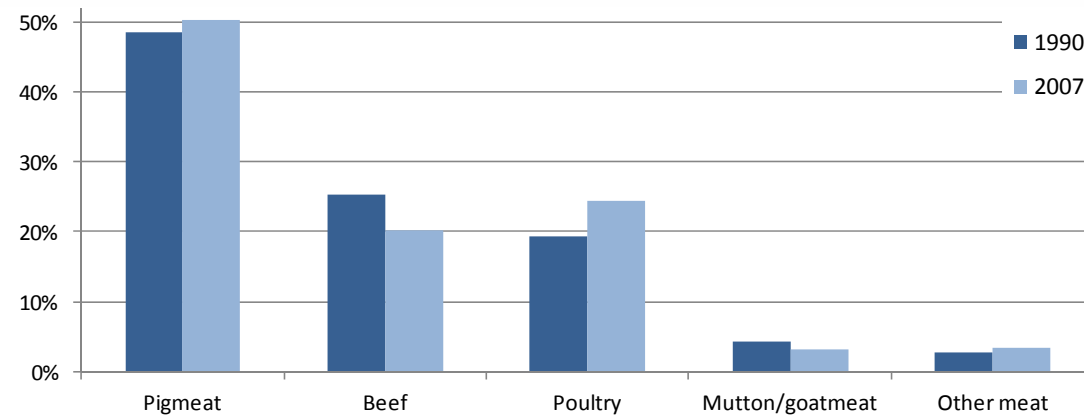
Self-sufficiency (%) in cereal, potatoes and vegetables



Food security

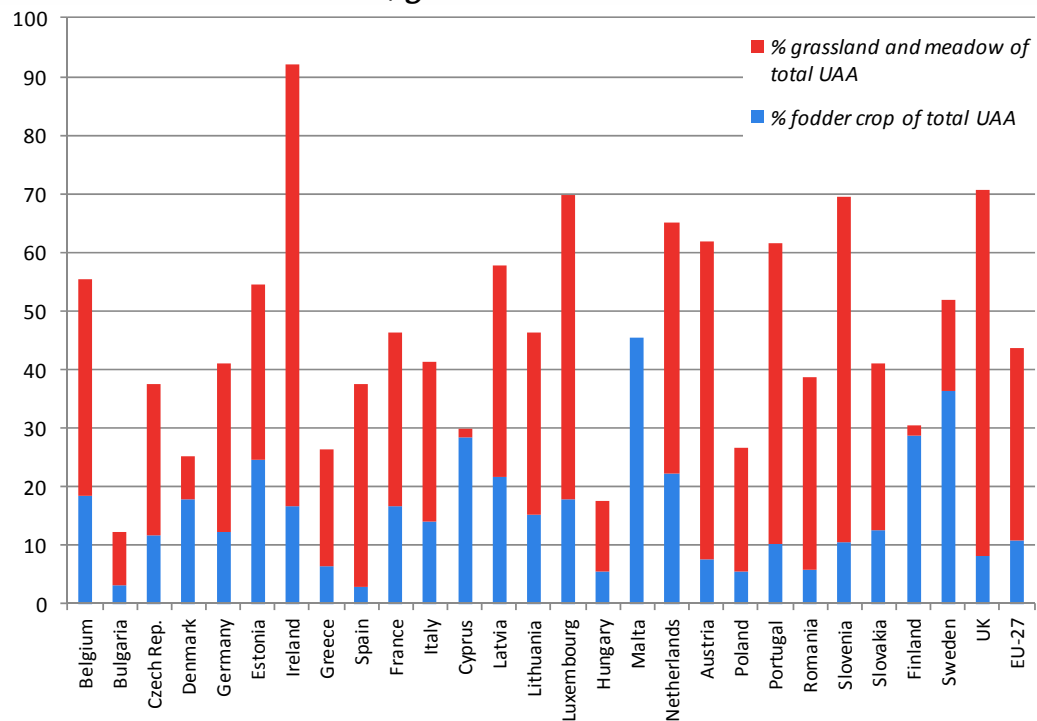


Proportional change of consumption (%) of different types of meat, EU-15 average.

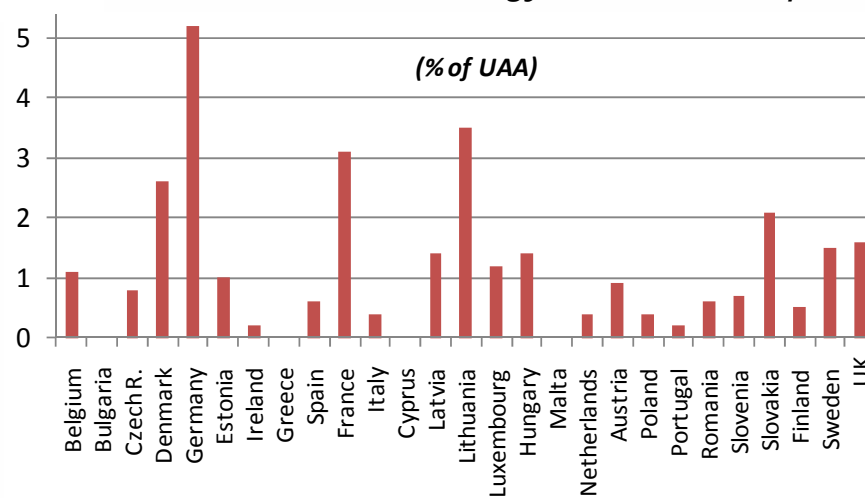


Territorial balance

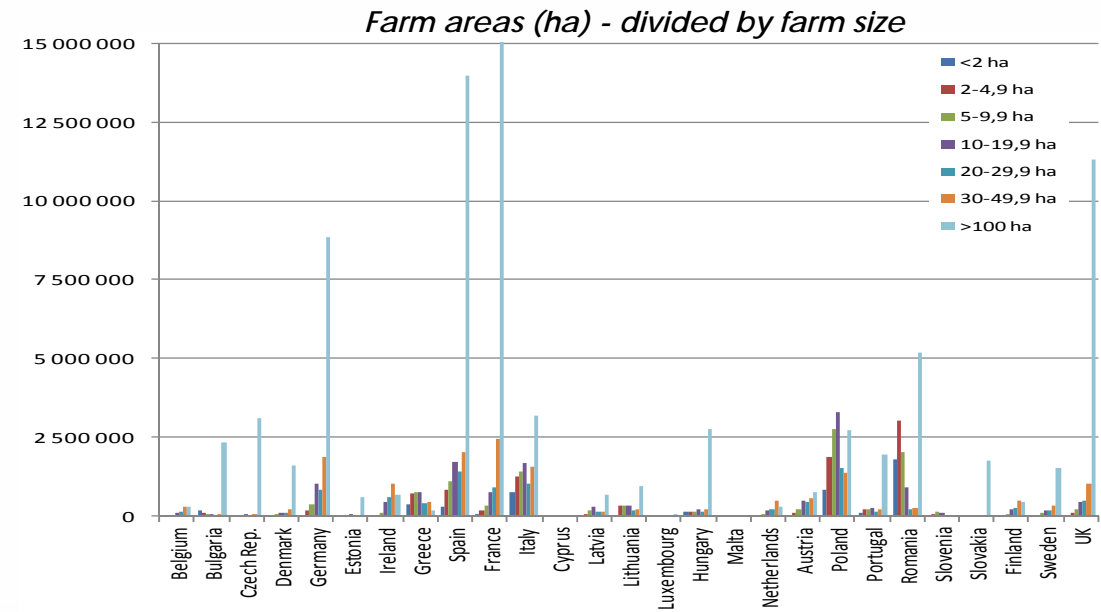
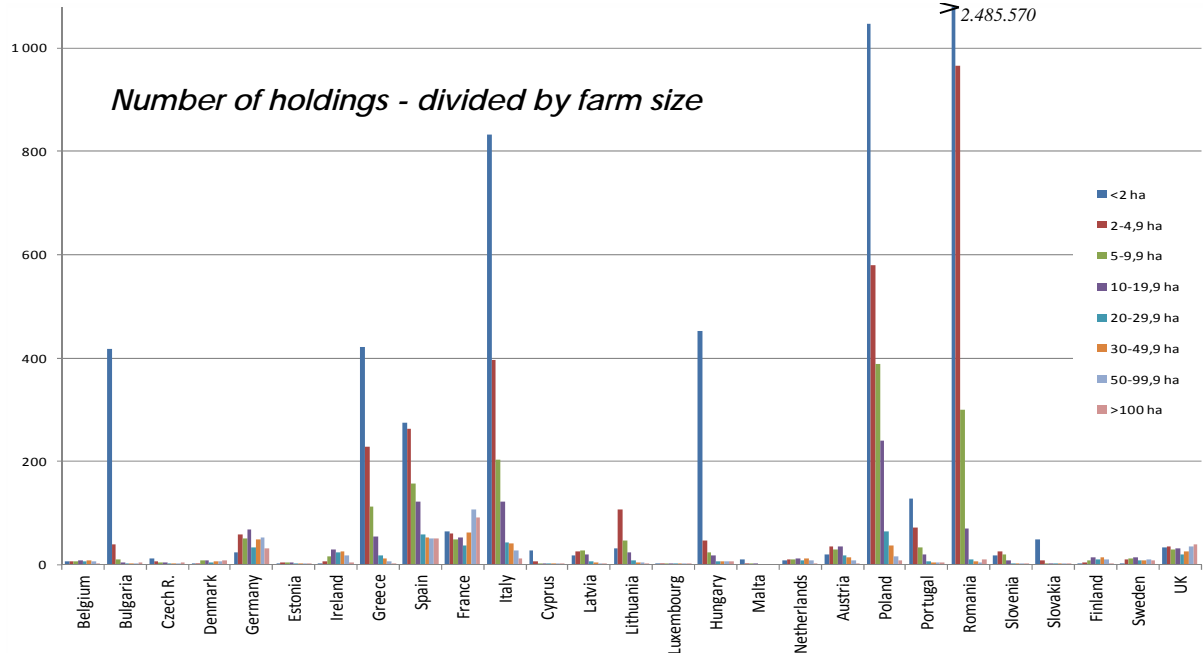
Share of fodder, grassland and meadow of total UAA



Share of UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops

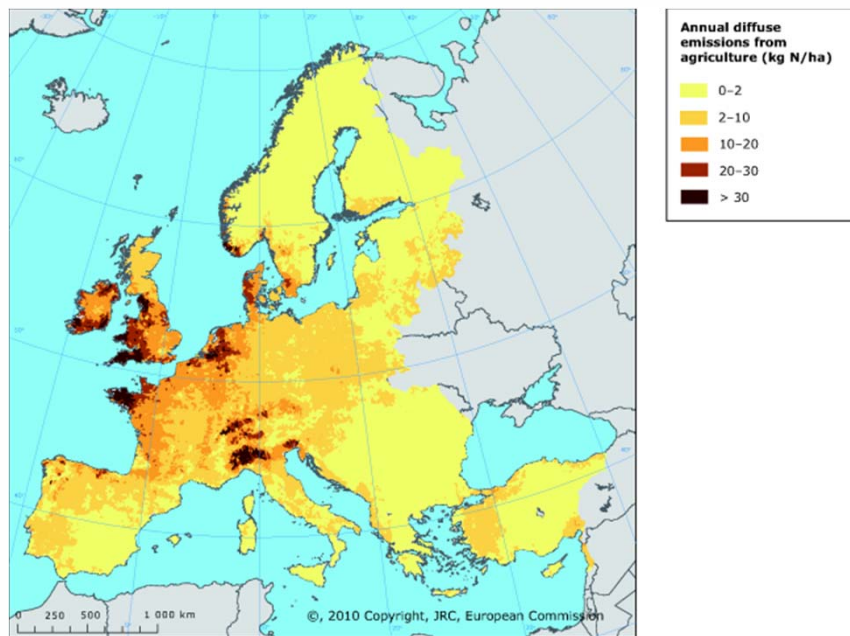


Territorial balance

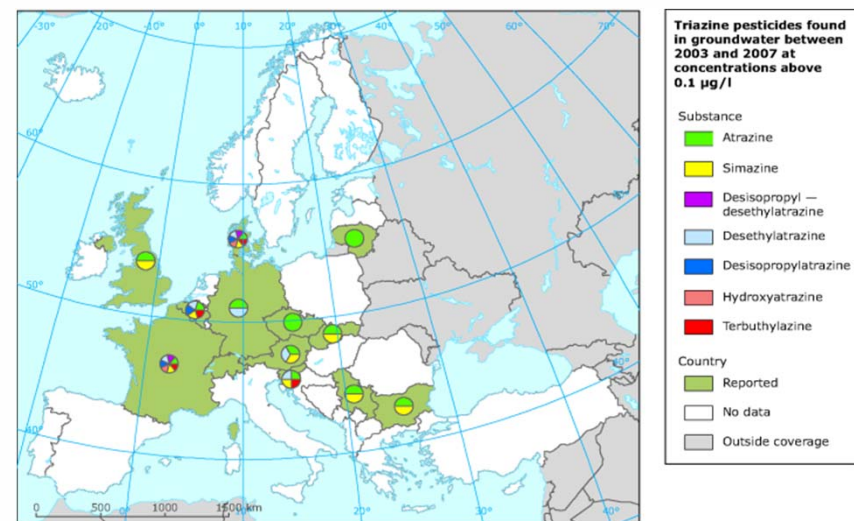


Environment

Annual diffuse nitrogen emission from agriculture

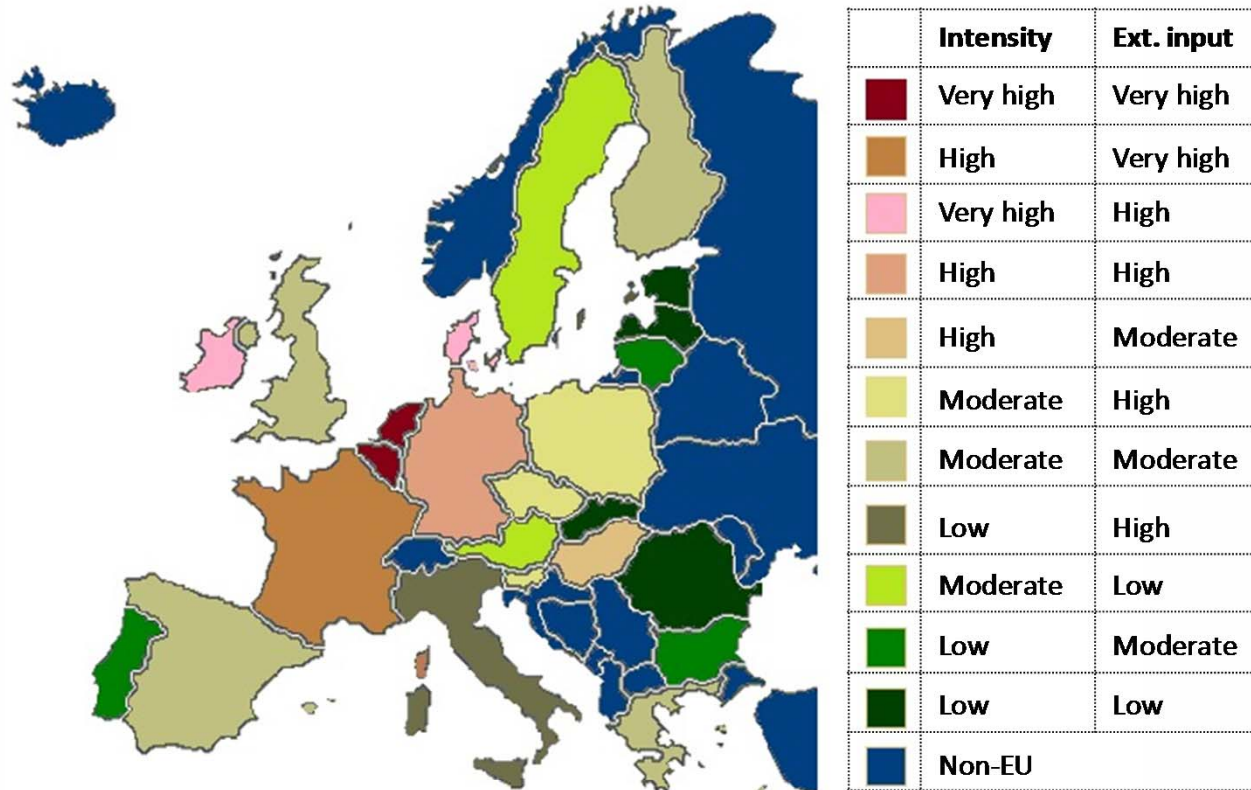


Triazine pesticides found in groundwater between 2003 and 2007 (conc. >0.1 µg/l)



Regional and production diversity

Clustering of Member States using the intensive-extensive/high-low external input continua



Regional and production diversity

Intensive-extensive and high-low external input continua



Level of Intensity:

- Cereal crop yield (kg/ha)
- Livestock density (LU/ha)
- Pig production (degree of self-sufficiency)
- Poultry production (degree of self-sufficiency)

Level of external inputs:

- Manufactured Nitrogen input (kg/ha)
- Manufactured Phosphorous input (kg/ha)
- Manufactured Pesticide input (kg/ha)
- Share of organic production (% of total UAA)

CAP's Challenge/Opportunities

