



Agricultural Policy in the Eastern EU Neighbourhood

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CONTEXT

- **Agricultural policy** can be important driver of agro-food production and trade development.
- Countries from Eastern EU Neighbourhood (EEUN):
 - **used resources and production potentials.** changing **political economy framework** (EEC, Russian bann, military conflicty and crisis)
 - non-very well know **agricultural policy environment** and role in development (OECD and FAO are providing some analysis).



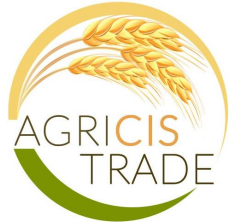
RESEARCH ISSUES

Agric. Policy EEUN

- What is the **strategic framework**?
 - *challenges – objectives – instruments?*
- Quantification of **agricultural support**
 - Add to the existing OECD data for RU, UK and KZ data for other 5 countries (AR, AZ, BR, GE, MD)
 - Classification of policy
- How the region is **differentiated**?
 - Clustering the countries.
- What is **impact** of policy on development?
 - Base for impacts analysis on production and trade development



NOTES TO METHODOLOGY



Quantitative assessment of price protection

$$\%NPR_i = \frac{PP_i}{RP_i} * 100 - 100$$

$$\%NPR_c = \frac{\sum PP_i * QP_i}{\sum RP_i * QP_i} * 100 - 100$$

where

i = individual commodity

c = country aggregate

%NPR = Nominal Protection Rate

PP = Producer price

RP = Reference price

QP = Quantity of Production.



NOTES TO METHODOLOGY



Total transfers to producers in % of the total value of agricultural production (%TTP)

$$\%TTP_c = \%MPD_c + \%PSE\ BOT_c$$

Where

$$\%MPD_c = \frac{\sum MPD_i}{\sum VP_i}$$

$$MPD_i = PP_i - RP_i$$

$$\%PSE\ BOT_c = \frac{\sum \%PSE\ BOT_j}{VP_c}$$

c = country aggregate

i = individual commodity for commodities for which %NPRs has been calculated

MPD = market price differential

PP = producer price

RP = reference price

j = individual PSE or GSSE category

PSE BOT = budgetary and other transfers to producers

VP = value of Production (agricultural output)

POLICY FRAMEWORK



➤ Differentiation of policy

- Not uniform character anymore: different models
 - ... but strategic importance of agricultural policy
- ... development orientation**

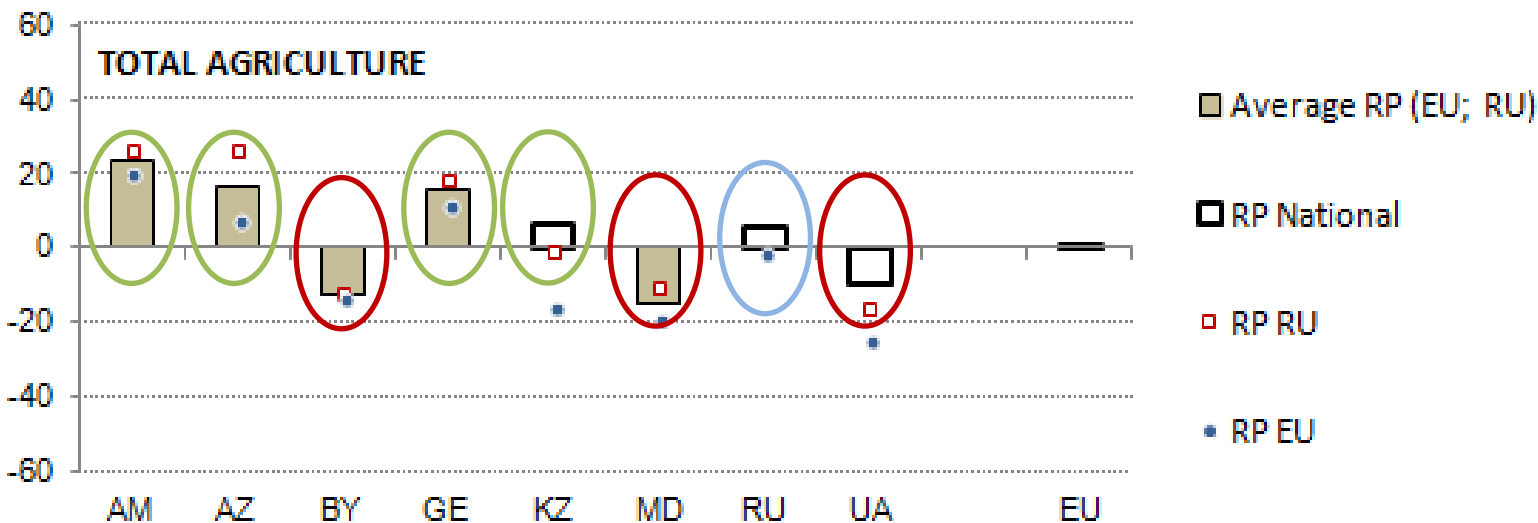
➤ Measures

- different measures, different intensity of support
- elements of pre-transition policy, market regulations, budgetary transfers, tax concession
- trade regionalisation in place (EEC)



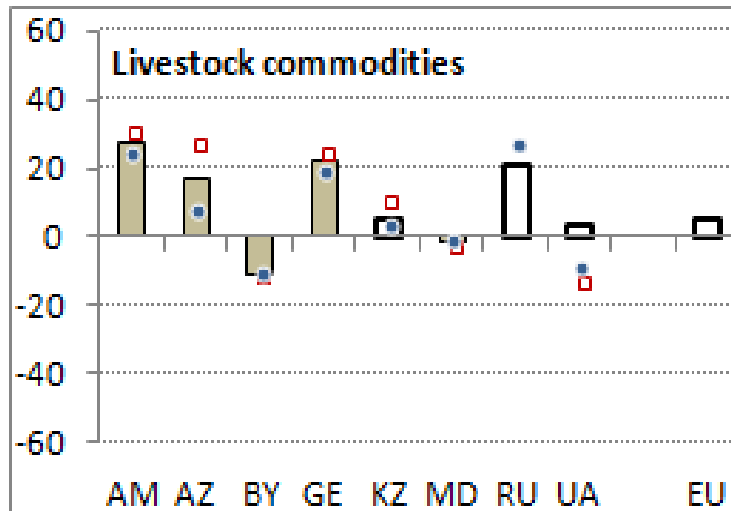
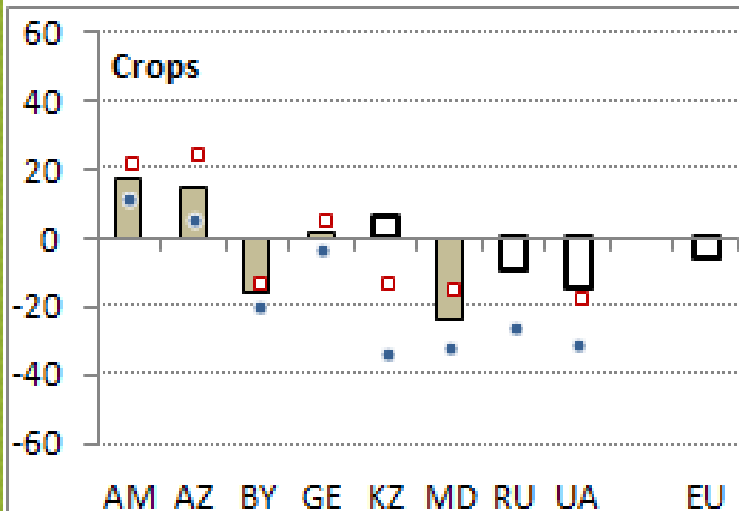
PRICE SUPPORT – %NPR

(2011-12)



OVERALL

livestock >
crops;
most: pork,
poultry;
least:
potatoes,
beef, mutton,
wheat, maize



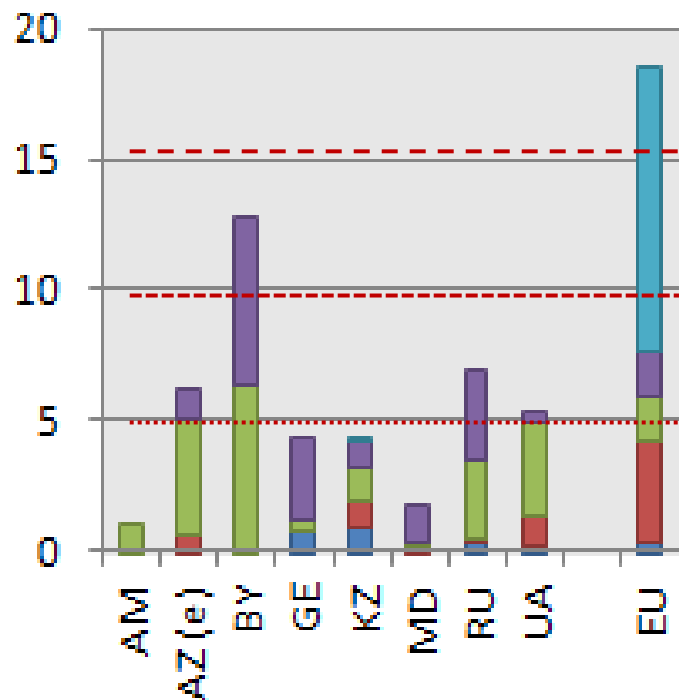


BUDGETARY TRANSFERS

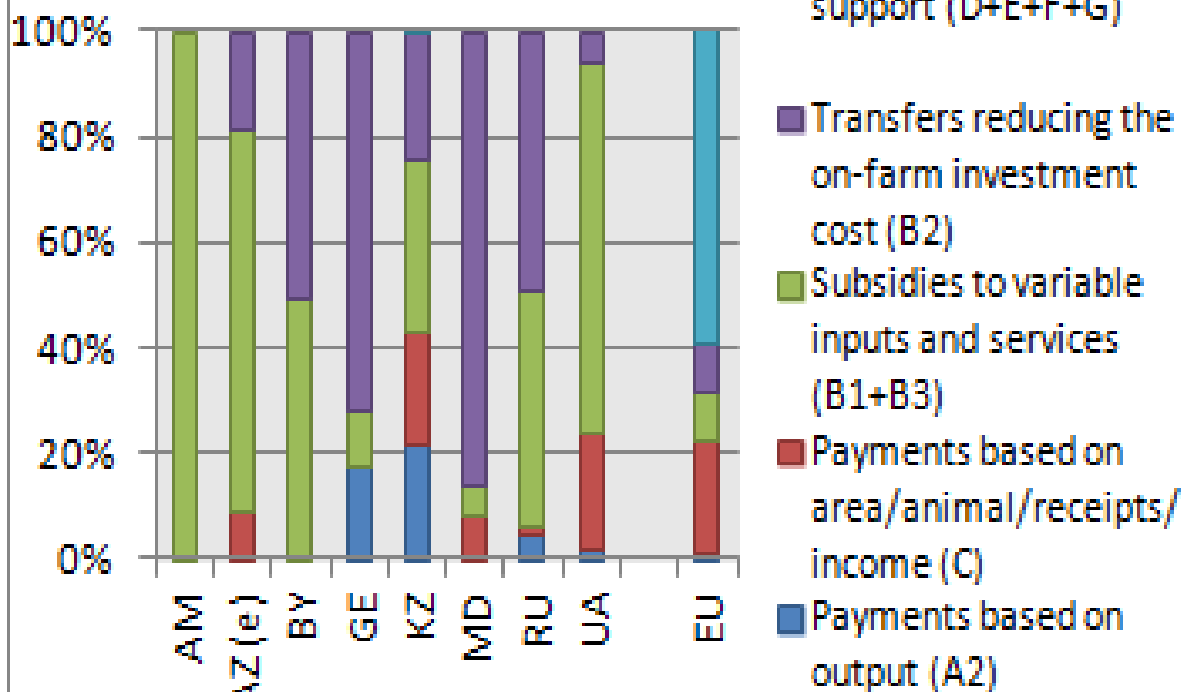


to producers (PSE BOT) by categories

PSE BOT as % of value of production



PSE BOT composition



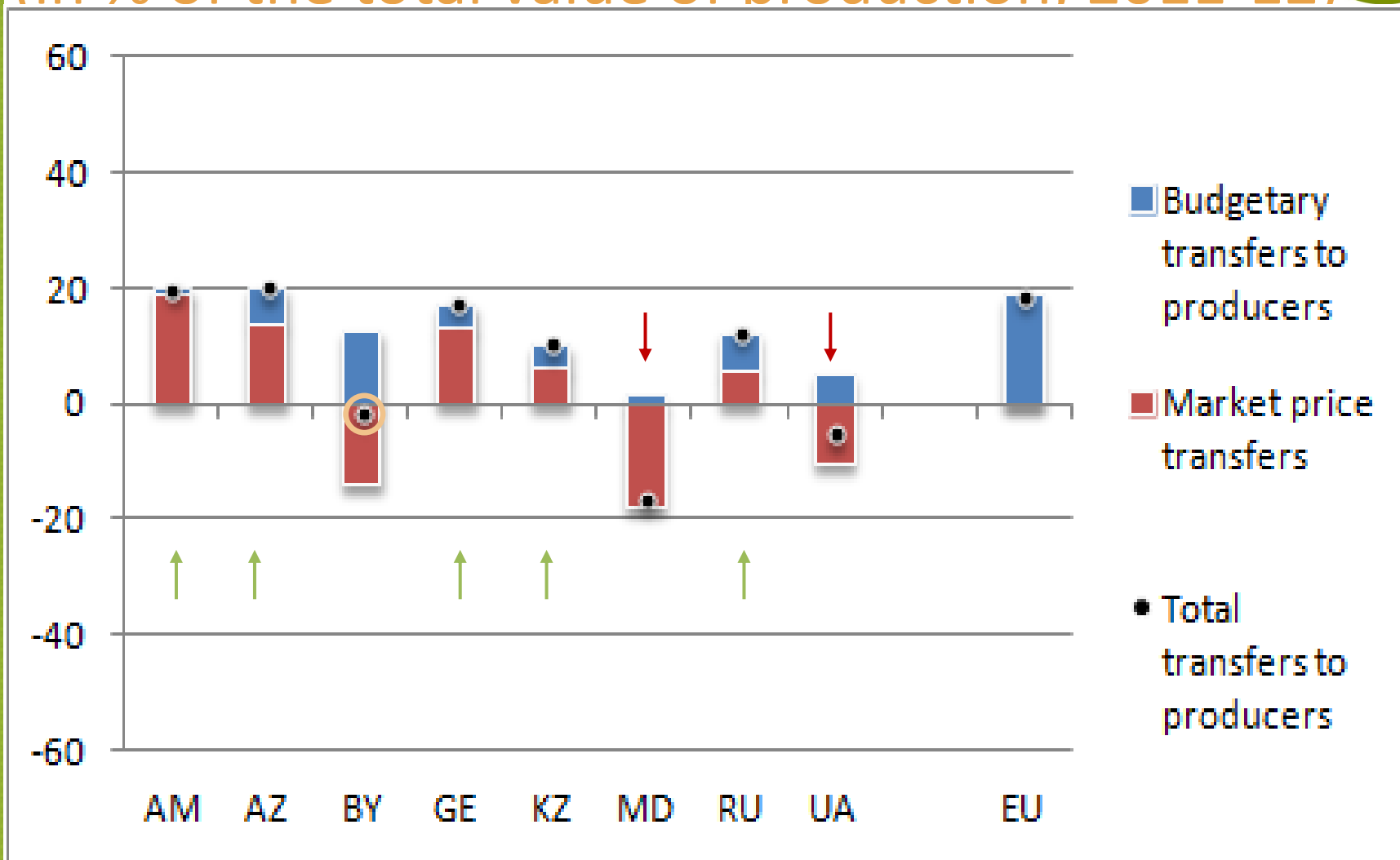
- Producer support is the main support PSE>GSSE>CSE
- Low level of support, mainly
- Production-coupled (the largest instrument: input subsidies, variation of instruments)



TOTAL SUPPORT



(in % of the total value of production, 2011-12)



➤ Data issues!



CONCLUSIONS & ISSUES

➤ Clustering

1. AM, AZ, GE \Rightarrow PSE BOT \approx 20% VP
 2. RU, KAZ \Rightarrow PSE \approx 10%,
 3. UKR, MO \Rightarrow PSE $<$ 0
 4. BLR \Rightarrow PSE \approx 0
- Strong impact on policy from political and economic **regionalisation process** (EEU, EU)
 - **Policy impact** on production should not be overestimated, however some positive elements...
 - Preliminary work! Literature gaps, weak monitoring & statistics...

Thank you for your attention !

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