



SciencesPo.

GEM
Groupe d'Économie Mondiale

CONFERENCE

**“L’AGRICULTURE EUROPEENNE EN 2020:
DEFIS A LONG TERME, NOUVELLES POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES ET PRIVEES”**

29 JANVIER 2009, 14 H 00 - 18 H 00

30 JANVIER 2009, 9 H 00 - 17 H 30

AMPHITHÉÂTRE CHAPSAL

**“THE 2020 EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE
LONG TERM CHALLENGES, NEW PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICIES”**

JANUARY 29, 2009, 2:00 AM - 6:00 PM

JANUARY 30, 2009, 9:00 AM - 5:30 PM

AMPHITHEATRE CHAPSAL

TRADUCTION SIMULTANEE ANGLAIS-FRANÇAIS
SIMULTANEOUS TRANSDUCTION FRENCH-ENGLISH

INSCRIPTION / REGISTRATION :

inscription.agriculture@sciences-po.fr

CETTE CONFERENCE REMERCIE POUR LEUR SOUTIEN OU CONTRIBUTIONS
THIS CONFERENCE THANKS FOR THEIR SUPPORT OR CONTRIBUTIONS

La France Agricole

G | M | F The German Marshall Fund
of the United States
STRENGTHENING TRANSATLANTIC COOPERATION

ORGANISATION
FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT



SCIENCES PO, 27 RUE SAINT GUILLAUME, 75007 PARIS
M° : SAINT GERMAIN DES PRES, RUE DU BAC, SEVRES BABYLONE

JANUARY 29, 2009, 2 :00 PM - 6:00 PM

I – FARMERS CONFRONTED BY SOCIETY’S CLAIMS

In 1957, the Treaty of Rome had no difficulty assigning five goals to the CAP: (i) to increase productivity, (ii) to ensure a fair standard of living for farmers, (iii) to stabilize markets, (iv) to assure the availability of supplies, and (v) to ensure reasonable prices for consumers. The mistake was to use one single instrument (guaranteed production prices) to try to reach all five goals—hence the CAP’s total or partial failure in relation to the last four goals.

Things are much more complex nowadays. In particular, agriculture in Europe and around the world has to face long-term challenges that were unknown back in the 1960s—in particular, climate change, and limited energy and water resources.

Session 1. Agriculture and Climate Change [2:00pm – 3:15pm]

The challenge of climate change is the most difficult to assess, as it will develop over the coming century. Historians and paleoclimatologists have observed significant climate changes in the past, sometimes with dramatic consequences. However, going beyond this mere observation proves to be quite difficult—and economists are well aware of the strong limits of mere extrapolations.

“Getting ready” seems a sensible policy. But how? Getting involved without a proper analytical basis might prove unduly costly. That said, climate change gives farmers the opportunity to go beyond the usual circle of agricultural policies, and to realize that non-agricultural policies, such as research and development policy, could be of prime interest to them.

Wiseman
Discussants

Gerald Nelson, IFPRI
Nathalie Guesdon, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
Stéphane De Cara, INRA AgroParisTech

Session 2. Agriculture and Energy [3:15pm - 4:30pm]

The constraints on domestic energy resources involve a shorter time horizon than climate change—a few decades. To address the energy issue, Europe committed itself to producing alternative fuels, in particular biofuels, though in a way that has so far generated more problems that it has solved.

The challenge is twofold. How can we free European farmers stuck in current biofuels production (a question that belongs to the realm of adjustment policies)? How can we give farmers, in an economically sound way, access to future opportunities to produce more efficient biofuels, and saving non-renewable energy resources?

Wiseman
Discussants

Michael Levi, Council on Foreign Relations
Daniel Ballerini, Institut Français du Pétrole
Ronald Steenblik, OECD

Session 3. Agriculture and Water [4:45pm - 6:00pm]

The challenge posed by the availability of water resources is more short term in nature than those due to climate change and energy. And the role played by agriculture in water resource management is more central, since farming is one of the most water-intensive of all economic activities. Last but not least, water is unequally spread throughout the world, including in Europe, and the gaps in availability for agriculture are on the rise.

To what extent could trade in agricultural products help loosen the increasingly tight water constraint? What are the desirable shares of rain-based agriculture and irrigated agriculture? How can we combine agricultural policies and water policies (such as the EU water framework directive)?

Wiseman
Discussants

Bart Schultz, UNESCO-IHE
Bernard Barraqué, CNRS
Daniel Zimmer, World Water Council
Jacques Pasquier, Confédération Paysanne

JANUARY 30, 2009, 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM

II – AGRICULTURE AND NEW PUBLIC POLICIES

The coming years will be dominated by three kinds of public policies which were relatively unimportant a few years ago: structural adjustment policies, policies dealing with agricultural and food safety, and those ensuring “multifunctionality”.

These policies deal with concerns that often nurture fears and protectionism. However, it is worth recalling that Europeans’ diet—an essential component of health—has little in common with what it was thirty or forty years ago, and this is mainly due to international trade of food products. As a result, the appropriate question about the three policies is to know how to develop them in a rapidly globalising world.

Session 4. Agriculture, Food Security, and Food Safety [9:00am - 10:15am]

It is important to distinguish food security (a sufficient supply of agricultural products) from food safety (the availability of “good” quality of food). What specific instruments should be used for the former and the latter? What is the appropriate balance between public intervention and markets, between regulations (national, regional, and multilateral) and private standards?

Wiseman
Discussants

Jo Swinnen, LICOS Leuven
AFSSA*
Laurence Roudart, AgroParisTech
Aymard de Montigny, SAF-agriculteurs de France

Session 5. CAP and Structural Adjustment [10:15am - 11:30am]

A modern agricultural policy should promote the competitiveness of heterogeneous agricultural structures while reducing distortions on prices and production. It should also allow restructurings that an uncertain future may require. How can we develop such a policy, taking into account specific agricultural structures (family-run farms, land control, etc.) and the links between the evolution of farmers’ organizations and CMOs?

Wiseman
Discussants

Catherine Moreddu, OECD
Jean-Pierre Butault, INRA
Bruno Ledru, Jeunes Agriculteurs

Session 6. Agriculture and “Multifunctionality” [11:45am - 1:00pm]

Markets often take care of the interactions between agriculture and the environment. However, markets are partially or totally inefficient when “public” goods are involved. How can we estimate the value of particular public goods, in order to distinguish primary and secondary concerns? This is a particular difficulty in Europe, where civil society groups tend to have widely divergent opinions on such topics. How can we devolve operating (regulatory and budgetary) competences among local, national and European levels? What should be the architecture for the various Single Farm Payments?

Wiseman
Discussants

David Harvey, Newcastle University
François Lefebvre, CNASEA
Louis-Pascal Mahé, INRA
Thierry Pouch, APCA

Lunch/Buffer [1:15pm - 2:30pm]

Keynote speaker: Maria Rosander : Permanent Representation of Sweden (EU)
Jiri Sir, Permanent Representation of Czech Republic*

JANUARY 30, 2009, 2:45 PM - 5:30 PM

III –AGRICULTURE AND NEW PRIVATE POLICIES

Price fluctuations, climate risk (apart from climate change), health crises, and the like, also require new private policies, especially those facilitating better risk management and enhanced competition, from farm to consumer.

Session 7. Agriculture and Risk Management [2:45pm – 4:00pm]

There are many instruments that can be used to manage risk. What is the appropriate division of labor between public and private sectors? International trade has always been an important means of spreading risk. How can trade be fostered in order to better play this insurance role? What are the other aspects of international cooperation that need to be considered?

Wiseman
Discussants

Per Molander, MAPSEC
Jesus Anton, OECD
Jean Cordier, INRA
Yves Salmon, Groupama

Session 8. Agriculture, Agribusiness and Competition Policy [4:15pm – 5:30pm]

France is attached to its agricultural “tradition”. But the rest of the French economy has changed, and the agriculture value chain now involves new agents, with a new balance of power. Should we accept increasing divergences in agricultural production structures, as has been happening in other Member States? What are the responsibilities of cooperatives and distributors in the organization of a production system integrated into an increasingly globalized market? What role can competition policy play in future agricultural policies?

Wiseman
Discussants

David Spector, Paris School of Economics
Jérôme Bédier, FCD
Jean-René Buisson, ANIA*
Frédéric Jenny, ESSEC

* confirmation pending / 26.01.2009 version

**“L’AGRICULTURE EUROPEENNE EN 2020:
DEFIS A LONG TERME, NOUVELLES POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES ET PRIVEES”**

CONFERENCE
29-30 JANVIER 2009 / JANUARY 29-30 2009
PARIS

**“THE 2020 EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE
LONG TERM CHALLENGES, NEW PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICIES”**

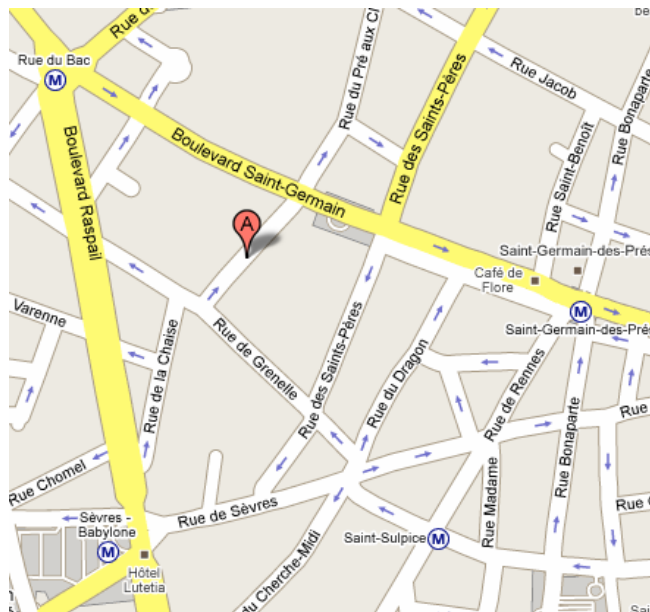
COMITÉ D’ORGANISATION / STEERING COMMITTEE

Pierre Boulanger
Louis-Pascal Mahé
Patrick Messerlin
Stefan Tangermann

ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE / TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Gabrielle Barraqué
Barbara Bender
Nicolas Berghmans

COMMENT VENIR / HOW TO GET THERE



<http://maps.google.fr>


SCIENCES PO
27, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME
75007 PARIS

Amphithéâtre Chapsal

Méto
Sèvres-Babylone (ligne 10)
Rue du Bac (ligne 12)
Saint-Germain-des-prés (ligne 4)

Bus
39, 63, 68, 69, 70, 83,
84, 86, 87, 94, 95

TRADUCTION SIMULTANEE ANGLAIS-FRANÇAIS
SIMULTANEOUS TRANSDUCTION FRENCH-ENGLISH

INSCRIPTION / REGISTRATION :
inscription.agriculture@sciences-po.fr