

1: Kicking Away the Ladder: Development Strategy in Historical Perspective

Historical Perspectives on as well as in several agricultural economics and food policy journals and in a number of international food regime.

History[edit] The history of food sovereignty as a movement is relatively young. However, there are a number of key movements and countries that have made significant steps towards making an alternative food system a reality. Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems. It puts those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems and policies rather than the demands of markets and corporations. It defends the interests and inclusion of the next generation. It offers a strategy to resist and dismantle the current corporate trade and food regime, and directions for food, farming, pastoral and fisheries systems determined by local producers. Food sovereignty prioritises local and national economies and markets and empowers peasant and family farmer-driven agriculture, artisanal fishing, pastoralist-led grazing, and food production, distribution and consumption based on environmental, social and economic sustainability. As of late , a law is in the draft stages that is expected to expand upon this constitutional provision by banning genetically modified organisms , protecting many areas of the country from extraction of non-renewable resources, and to discourage monoculture. The law as drafted will also protect biodiversity as collective intellectual property and recognize the Rights of Nature. The meeting included people from the Atlantic to the Urals and Caucasus, as well as from the Arctic to the Mediterranean. These people included international representatives from diverse social movements and civil society organisations. By coming together they aimed to build on the foundations of the Mali forum in The objectives were to strengthen local involvement; build a sense of common purpose and understanding; create a joint agenda for action; celebrate the struggle for food sovereignty in Europe; and inspire and motivate people and organisations to work together. The forum, which was organised on the principles of participation and consensus decision making , used methods to avoid institutionalised prejudices that are inherent in society such as gender , age , language , occupation. It did this by making a concerted effort to allow for all sections of society to be included in the discussion. In the name of efficiency and enhanced productivity, it has therefore served to promote what has been termed the "corporate food regime": Haiti can be seen as a case study. Migration from the countryside to cities has reflected a transition from subsistence agriculture to factory labor. Farmers were forced to make this move because of heavy imports of "Miami rice", with which their natively-grown rice could not compete in the local market. By , Haiti was importing 80 percent of its rice, leaving them extremely vulnerable to price and supply fluctuations. When the price of rice did triple in , many Haitians could not afford to buy it. In another publication, Food First describes "food sovereignty" as "a platform for rural revitalization at a global level based on equitable distribution of farmland and water, farmer control over seeds , and productive small-scale farms supplying consumers with healthy, locally grown food. However, many in the food sovereignty movement are critical of the green revolution and accuse those who advocate it as following too much of a Western culture technocratic program that is out of touch with the needs of majority of small producers and peasants. The main focus was on the research, development and transfer of agricultural technology, such as hybrid seeds and fertilisers , through massive private and public investment that went into transforming agriculture in a number of countries, starting in Mexico and India. While the green revolution may have produced more food, world hunger continues because it did not address the problems of access. Results included significant biodiversity loss due to the mass adoption of hybrid seeds and soil erosion [citation needed]. With its Marxist influences, food regime theorists are interested in how moments of crisis within a particular food regime are expressive of the dialectical tension that animates movement between such configurations i. According to leading theorist Philip McMichael, food regimes are always characterised by contradictory forces. Consolidation of a regime does not so much resolve as it does contain, or else strategically accommodate, these tensions; meanwhile, their intensification, often via the mobilisations of social movements, often signals a period of transition. According to McMichael, a "world

agriculture" under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture "food from nowhere" represents one pole of the "central contradiction" of the present regime. The Food Sovereignty movement may be right about the mistakes of neoliberal economic ideology, but it is silent about the fact that many famines actually occurred under socialist and communist regimes that pursued the goal of food self-sufficiency cf. Wittman [21] are directed. In public statements, the food sovereignty movement urges for strong sovereign powers for both national governments and local communities in the vein of the indigenous rights movement , Community-Based Natural Resource Management CBNRM and the like elsewhere it has also appealed to global civil society to act as a check against abuses by national and supranational governing bodies. Those who take a radically critical view on state sovereignty would argue against the possibility that national sovereignty can be reconciled with that of local communities [22] see also the debate about multiculturalism and indigenous autonomy in Mexico [23] [24] [25]. On the other hand, Raj Patel is more favourable towards this prospect: Crisis of the peasantry? However, as part of ongoing debates over the contemporary relevance of the "agrarian question" in classical Marxism, [26] [27] Henry Bernstein is critical of these largely celebratory accounts. Specifically, levels Bernstein, such analyses tend to present the agrarian population as a unified, singular and world-historical social category. Therefore, they fail to account, in any more than a gestural manner, for:

2: Food sovereignty - Wikipedia

Anne has published frequently in Agricultural History, as well as in several agricultural economics and food policy journals and in a number of edited collections. She has been a Fellow of the Agricultural History Society since and served as its President in

Commission is paid by non-government organization The number of workers in KREI has increased to in from in , with 2. The portion of researchers in total employee also increases to From the late s to the mids, major research agendas were to respond to the reduction of rural population and recession of the farm economy due to rapid urbanization and industrialization in the process of economic development. In this regard, policy research on improvement of rural settlement, development of off-farming income, agricultural labor, agricultural mechanization, land policies, and food supply were required to respond to changes of social-economic conditions. Due to those situations, KREI selected the following subjects as the basic direction of the research projects: During this period, the income gap between rural and urban areas increased, as well as the gap between living standards. In addition, at the end of , due to the trade liberalization of agricultural products, KREI focused on the research related to agricultural trade policies, UR negotiation strategies, and enhancement of international competitiveness and structural improvement in rural area. In the s, KREI has started various researches in terms of making the effective strategy on Official Development Aid ODA for developing countries, pre-and post- assessment of FTAs with major trading partners, balanced regional development, introduction of various direct payment programs with welfare support to farmers, improvement of amenities in rural area, multi-functionality of agriculture, and agriculture structure adjustment with improvement of competitiveness. Nowadays, KREI is doing policy research particularly focused on international cooperation for the agri-forestry sector, close cooperation between traditional agriculture and food industries, agro-food export industrialization, intensification of competitiveness in agro-food industry, stabilization of farm management and farm income for preparation of expansion of trade liberalization in the era of WTO and FTA, systematization of safe production of agro-foods, strategies of rural development using multi-functionality of agriculture, and identifying new growth engines in agriculture. In other words, KREI has been changing research subjects and points in accordance with change of research demand due to changes of domestic and international conditions that affect Korean agriculture and rural areas. Since the establishment of KREI in , it has actively conducted agri-forestry policy research so as to find effective ways and options to solve the economic and social problems related to agriculture, forestry, and rural areas in Korea. Taking into consideration the policy conditions and circumstances of the times, KREI has increased the number of research project from 50 projects in the beginning stage to, recently, projects on average annually. Average Annual Number of Projects and Research Subjects in KREI Period Subjects of agriculture policy research Number of projects on average annually “ Long-term strategies for agriculture development, Food self-supply with change of agriculture policy, Land policy, Price policy for Agricultural products, Agricultural labors and corporates, Agricultural mechanization, hybrid agriculture, Complex agriculture 50 “ Non-farm income, Overall plan for rural development, Land rent, Opening the wholesale market, Farm debt, Welfare system in rural area, Forestry development. Agricultural structure, Agro-food industry, Rural development, International agriculture, and Forestry development. Main research topics by sector are expounded below. First, the research in the field of agricultural structure mainly studies macro agricultural environment, agricultural system and land policies, agricultural labors and corporates, and agriculture finance. This research is aimed at not only formulating policy directions and options for improving agricultural structure, but also analyzing the overall index of agriculture with a macro viewpoint. In other words, KREI predicts overall agricultural outlook in terms of farm population, arable land area, agriculture production, agricultural price and marketing, and supply and demand analysis of major agricultural items considering changes of agriculture conditions. Based on these studies on agricultural structure, KREI has contributed to developing the policy for improving agricultural structure and enhancing agricultural productivity. Particularly, research projects for improving agriculture structure were increasing massively after the mid, which was because commercial farms

were growing fast with having various forms in Korea. In addition, since the launch of WTO in , research projects on agricultural structure have been focused on enhancing international competitiveness of Korean agriculture. The research on farmland as a basis of agricultural production has continued for making appropriate policies for national land conservation and development, land possession and utilization. Research for fostering agricultural labors and corporates is also ongoing to cope with the lack of agricultural labor and aging due to the drain of rural population in the process of industrialization. Research on agriculture finance has been conducted for suggesting investment policy directions in the agricultural sector and proposing financial policy alternatives for facilitating money flow in farming activity. Second, the research on agro-food industry seeks to analyze the value chains from input industry to food processing industry. In the s and s, many studies in the field of agro-food industry focused on commodity market analysis in order to improve productivity and efficiency for farm income stabilization. According to agricultural market liberalization since the s, the focus of research has switched to international competitiveness analysis for each item and agri-business management for consumer-oriented agriculture, environment-friendly agriculture, agro-food marketing, and food safety. Particularly, research for consumer-oriented agriculture i. By item, there has been a lot of research on the rice industry. Main research topics on the rice industry are about stabilizing supply and demand, economic impacts of price and income support programs, and farm income stabilization. As horticulture farming has been rising as main cash crops since the s, studies on the horticulture industry have mainly focused on formulating the industry development strategy. Main research subjects in the horticulture industry are about stabilization of supply and demand, enlargement of exports, improvement of marketing efficiency, and process ability. Research on livestock industry has been traditionally about market stabilization, market analysis by species, productivity and quality improvement, and stabilization of feed-grain markets. Recent research topics on livestock industry have been focusing on improving international competitiveness for coping with trade liberalization of livestock products since the mids. In the s, it focused on the ways to deal wastes from livestock with environment-friendly methods, quarantine system for livestock epidemic diseases alternatives for production, and marketing for consumer-oriented livestock products, food safety management, and livestock industry stabilization. Since the end of the s, the importance of agricultural markets and distribution has increased, and there has been a steady stream of research on agricultural marketing. By the s, research on construction, management, and operation of public wholesale markets was largely conducted. In the s, there were studies on diversification of marketing channels, cooperative joint marketing, direct transaction from farmer to consumer, and e-commerce. Studies on the food industry, which is currently receiving a lot of attention as a new growth engine for agriculture, are about collaboration of agriculture, the food processing and food service industry, food production and consumption analysis, agro-food certification, health functional food, etc. The purpose of the studies on rural development is to reduce the gaps of income and living standard between rural and urban areas. In the process of industrialization and urbanization, the empirical analysis on rural communities plays a vital role in formulating rural development policy. Studies in the s and s were mainly focused on activating rural economy and creating non-farm income sources through small industrial complexes in rural areas, agricultural product processing business, and farm tours. Due to the shortage of rural labor since the s, labor costs in rural area have sharply increased and corporates have had difficulties in doing business in rural area. Thus, KREI has started to research for creating off-farming income through the provision of tourism, experience, and recreation in rural villages. Lately, KREI is researching activation of local festivals and green-tourism using agricultural resources and rural amenities in rural areas. In addition, studies on 6th industrialization, where traditional agriculture is linked to food processing, marketing, and tourism industry have been underway. Studies seeking improvement of environment and quality of life in rural areas and long-term plans for regional development are continuing steadily with focuses on pension and healthcare insurance, aid for infants, and medical and education support in rural regions. Fourth, studies on international agriculture cover various scopes and issues such as agriculture trade policy, foreign agro-food policies, and overseas markets including major countries US, Japan, China, etc. Until the s, the research on agricultural trade regime and policy direction was mainly conducted. In addition, research on North Korean agriculture for preparation of reunification and ODA

cooperation with developing countries are continuously underway. Last, the research on forestry development and policy is widely divided into the fields of forestry area, mountainous villages and districts, forest resources, and forestry industry. Forests and mountain village studies were done for forest development to expand arable land and grasses until the s. In the s, reasonable usage of forest, effective maintenance, and forest development plans were researched. Nowadays, new income source development for mountain villages and forests, non-commercial and public values in forests and mountain villages are being researched. Researches for forest resources are related to the developments of forest resources as tourism resources, uses of bio-materials and timber industry. Since the s, forest resources development with effective use and long-term plans for forest resource development researches has been primary tasks. Research on the forest industry has suggested ways to supply stable forest plants as a basis of afforestation with reasonable prices and to enhance potential uses for the forest industry. Recently, research on the construction of forest product marketing complex with economic feasibility analysis has been done to seek ways to invigorate forest product consumptions. In addition, research for income source development with herbs, industrialization of wood vinegar and wood coal, and recycling useless wood residuals are now underway.

3: History of Agricultural Subsidies in the US and EU

1 Introduction Bureaucratic Dependencies and Strategies of Intervention-Maximising Maximising MAFF Intervention in the Process of Agricultural Policy Reform 2 The Agricultural Policy Regime in Historical Perspective Maximising Ministry Intervention within Constraints Maximising Ministry Intervention in Historical Perspective The Agricultural.

Ukraine Philip McMichael is a professor of development sociology at Cornell University, and is working on issues concerning agrarian movements, agrofuels, and climate change. Hunger and food crises are endemic to the modern world, and the eruption of a rapid increase in food prices provided a fresh window on this cultural fact. Food prices had risen 75 percent since , and world grain reserves were at their lowest, at fifty-four days. These two commodities combineâ€”through rising demand for agrofuels and feed cropsâ€”to exacerbate food price inflation, as their mutual competition for land has the perverse effect of rendering each crop more lucrative, at the same time as they displace land used for food crops. Simultaneously, financial speculation has compounded the problem. For example, the price of rice surged by 31 percent on March 27, , and wheat by 29 percent on February 25, On the Chicago exchangesâ€”the funds make up 47 percent of long-term contracts for live hog futures, 40 percent in wheat, 36 percent in live cattle and 21 percent in corn. In the medium term, the imperative must be on increasing supply, for which much of the responsibility lies with developing countriesâ€”improving infrastructure, including storage where necessary for buffer stocks, bringing more land into production and encouraging crop insurance or forward markets where they do not exist. Those countries resisting the introduction of genetically modified food should take another look at the productivity gains that it can unleash. Security and stability of food supply are enhanced when markets are allowed to work by being given clear and enduring price signals, with governments providing social and physical infrastructure support. And for this reason it was unsurprising that the crisis served as an opportunity for corporate and multilateral financial institutions to deepen their control and management of the global food system. Consider the imperial conjuncture Mike Davis describes as a late Victorian holocaust stretching from India through northern China to Brazil. What empire accomplished in India, for example, was the dismantling of village grain reserve systems, as grain was commodified and transformed into an export product. Modernity, for non-Europeans, involved the subjection of their material life to the price form, which was a lever by which necessities and new resources, alike, could be removed without immediately evident force, and transported by price-making merchants to price-taking consumers in Europe. Modernity, in short, was double-edged, and the food trade provides one of the most dramatic traces of this paradox. The Neoliberal Conjuncture The neoliberal conjuncture has its origins in the post-Second World War reconstruction of the world economy, as decolonization yielded a near complete state system through which Cold War politics pulsed, and the United States and the Soviet Union elaborated aid programs to secure influence and strengthen their respective industrial and military capacity. This food export regime reshaped, indeed westernized, social diets of newly urbanized consumers in industrializing regions of the third world, at the same time as it undermined local farmers with low-priced staple foods. Subsistence cultures experienced a sustained assault from cheap food imports and expanding commodity relations. Peasant dispossession intensified with the deepening of colonial mechanisms of primitive accumulation by post-colonial states. As urbanization spread rapidly in the global South, the expansion of supermarkets exploded, incorporating small or independent producers into its tenuous contractual webs, and further integrating the world food market. Asia is the vortex of this global process, accounting for two-thirds of meat consumption, which is largely produced using Brazilian soybeans. From an institutional perspective, neoliberal development was epitomized in the creation of the World Trade Organization WTO â€”its regime of liberalization and privatization facilitating the integration of transnational agribusiness and food markets. As a counterfactual, while rice prices increased across Southeast Asia in , Raj Patel noted: South Korea is opening its grain reserves to keep prices down. What distinguishes all three of these countries from others in Asia? First, they have their own domestic production. Second, they augment domestic production with domestic grain reserves. Thus Chile, the largest supplier of off-season fruits and vegetables to Europe and North America, experienced declines in the s of more than a third in food cropping

in beans, wheat, and other staples, as corporate plantations displaced local farmers into the casual labor force. By the end of the twentieth century, twenty to thirty million people around the world were estimated to have lost their land under the impact of trade liberalization and export agriculture. The consequences are a depletion of smallholder food production for the working poor and greater vulnerability of the working poor to rising food prices. Urban-based, food riots today express dissatisfaction with neoliberal policies, which have dismantled public capacity specifically food reserves, and deepened food dependency across much of the global South. In response, governments implemented moratoria on food exports, and in , wheat export bans or restrictions in Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Argentina closed off a third of the global market, and for rice, export bans or restrictions from China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, India, and Cambodia left only a few export suppliers, mainly Thailand and the United States, fueling agflation. Countries should produce what they produce best and trade. Thus, the FAO noted cases of poultry import surges between and , 50 percent of which occurred in Africa, responsible for only 5 percent of global poultry trade. International agencies such as the IMF proposed conditions that governments for example, Malawi 41 had to reduce strategic grain reserves to defray debt, 42 and governments like that of India sold grain reserves on the world market. National food reserves have been privatised and are now run like transnational companies. They act as speculators instead of protecting farmers and consumers. Likewise, guaranteed price mechanisms are being dismantled all over the world as part of the neo-liberal policies package, exposing farmers and consumers to extreme price volatility. Over the years, however, these precautionary inventories were allowed to shrink, mainly because everyone came to believe that countries suffering crop failures could always import the food they needed. The consequence has been the removal of obstacles to the rapid passing along of price increases for staple foods. But transmission of rising commodity prices is not simply a matter of integration of markets, rather it is a result of consolidation of power in the agri-food sector. A case in point is the Mexican corn market. While real wages have declined as tortilla prices increased, the production cost of tortillas has been cut as industrial methods have adulterated the food commodity for the working poor. That is, capital has managed with state support to reduce costs and raise prices an accomplishment depending on conditions of neoliberal trade relations, complemented by cronyism and the privatization of the Mexican state. The consolidation of agribusiness under the neoliberal food regime thus set the stage for the world food crisis. Liberalization and privatization combine to accelerate food circulation globally and restructure food production and retailing along corporate lines. This enables corporate profits from price fixing, in addition to the transmission of rising prices through processes of corporate integration of markets in agricultural and food products. The monopoly structure of the heavily subsidized agribusiness food system not only means producers receive low prices for their products, but also that traders, processors, and retailers are in a position to raise food prices. Meanwhile, seed and agrochemical corporations reported unusual profits for Monsanto, 44 percent; DuPont, 19 percent; and Syngenta, 28 percent. People have to eat, whatever the cost. But its roots lie in the industrial agricultural model, and its heavy fossil-fuel dependence. This means that while there is still arable land available globally, soils in use exhibit forms of exhaustion and erosion that suggest the world faces steadily declining yields under the present regime of dependency on petroleum-based fertilizers and pesticides. The twin crises of peak oil and peak soil legitimize a global agrofuels project, to supplement mainly Northern fuel needs with cheaper mainly Southern forms of ethanol and biodiesel, but without substantially affecting the total greenhouse gas emissions. But biofuels compound the problem, not only by barely offsetting emissions, but also by putting pressure on cropland. The World Bank estimates that the U. The World Bank states that: The second largest world corn exporter, Brazil, produces ethanol from sugarcane and hence has not influenced world market prices for corn. In addition to the U. This legacy has produced a trade regime that has steadily dismantled protections for domestic agriculture in the global South, while allowing the global North to continue to subsidize its corporate farm sectors. Additional subsidies for agrofuels have reverberated throughout the global food market in the form of price inflation. At the same time, liberalization and structural adjustment policies have deepened agro-exporting of some commodities from the global South, now including agrofuel crop exports encouraged by the European Emissions Trading Scheme. Whether in the form of calories or energy crops, the global South continues to fuel Northern-style consumption patterns. At the same time, many

countries such as Mexico and Jamaica have greatly lessened their production of basic foods for internal consumption. This means an end or drastic curtailment of food systems and the power of corporations controlling them oriented to production for those anywhere with the purchasing power to command the food they want. We stand on the brink of an era in which the industrial food system faces increasing problems and decreased support, and in which the food sovereignty vision has an opportunity to be progressively realized. The food crisis serves as a reminder of the long-standing patterns of inequality in the global food regime, and of its social and ecological unsustainability. Allenheld, Osmun and Co. Institute for Food and Development Policy, , 3. This has increased demand for animal protein, which requires large amounts of grain. Elsewhere, Mexico is trying to control the price of tortillas, and Venezuela is capping prices on staples including milk and sugar. Verso, ,

4: NEPAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND STRATEGIES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND FOOD SECURITY

History of Agricultural Policy Study. In Korea, agricultural policy research has been conducted by public research institutes since the establishment of Agricultural Management Research Center (AMRC) under the Rural Development Administration (RDA) in

The biosecurity concerns facing industrial agriculture can be illustrated by: Social effects of H5N1 and Fujian flu Use of animal vaccines can create new viruses that kill people and cause flu pandemic threats. H5N1 is an example of where this might have already occurred. The spread of H5N1 and its likely reintroduction to domestic poultry increase the need for good agricultural vaccines. In fact, the root cause of the continuing H5N1 pandemic threat may be the way the pathogenicity of H5N1 viruses is masked by co-circulating influenza viruses or bad agricultural vaccines. But if they have been using vaccines now [in China] for several years, why is there so much bird flu? There is bad vaccine that stops the disease in the bird but the bird goes on pooping out virus and maintaining it and changing it. And I think this is what is going on in China. It has to be. Either there is not enough vaccine being used or there is substandard vaccine being used. I think there are substandard vaccines for influenza in poultry all over the world. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy Bovine spongiform encephalopathy BSE , commonly known as "mad cow disease", is a fatal, neurodegenerative disease of cattle , which infects by a mechanism that surprised biologists upon its discovery in the late 20th century. In the UK, the country worst affected, , cattle were infected and 4. Between , and , BSE-infected animals had entered the human food chain before controls on high-risk offal were introduced in The current scientific view is that infectious proteins called prions developed through spontaneous mutation, probably in the s, and there is a possibility that the use of organophosphorus pesticides increased the susceptibility of cattle to the disease. Foot and mouth disease Foot-and-mouth disease is a highly contagious and sometimes fatal viral disease of cattle and pigs. It can also infect deer , goats , sheep , and other bovids with cloven hooves , as well as elephants , rats , and hedgehogs. Humans are affected only very rarely. FMD occurs throughout much of the world, and while some countries have been free of FMD for some time, its wide host range and rapid spread represent cause for international concern. In , endemic areas included Asia , Africa , and parts of South America. Most European countries have been recognized as free, and countries belonging to the European Union have stopped FMD vaccination. Infection with foot-and-mouth disease tends to occur locally, that is, the virus is passed on to susceptible animals through direct contact with infected animals or with contaminated pens or vehicles used to transport livestock. The clothes and skin of animal handlers such as farmers, standing water, and uncooked food scraps and feed supplements containing infected animal products can harbor the virus as well. Cows can also catch FMD from the semen of infected bulls. Control measures include quarantine and destruction of infected livestock, and export bans for meat and other animal products to countries not infected with the disease. Because FMD rarely infects humans but spreads rapidly among animals, it is a much greater threat to the agriculture industry than to human health. Farmers around the world can lose huge amounts of money during a foot-and-mouth epidemic, when large numbers of animals are destroyed and revenues from milk and meat production go down. One of the difficulties in vaccinating against FMD is the huge variation between and even within serotypes. This means that FMD vaccines must be highly specific to the strain involved. Vaccination only provides temporary immunity that lasts from months to years. This is a point of contention. Although this disease is not dangerous to humans and rarely fatal to otherwise healthy animals, it reduces milk and meat production. Outbreaks can be stopped quickly if farmers and transporters are forced to abide by existing rules. Therefore, besides temporary discomfort to the animals , any outbreak in the rich world should not be much more as a localized, cyclical economic problem. For countries with free roaming wildlife it is nearly impossible to prove that they are entirely free of this disease. If they try they are forced to erect nationwide fences, which destroys wildlife migration. Because detecting and reporting of FMD have enormously improved and sped up, almost all poor countries could now safely create FMD-free export zones. But rich countries refuse to change the rules. In effect, many poor tropical countries have no chance to meet current rules, so they are still today banned from exporting meat, even if many of them are

FMD-free. The result is that if drought hits, the poor try to cope by selling their few animals. This quickly saturates regional demand. The export ban then destroys the value of these animals, in effect destroying the most important coping mechanism of several hundreds of millions extremely poor households. The rules around meat exports have been changed many times, always to accommodate changing circumstances in rich countries, usually further reducing meat export chances for poor countries. For that reason Kenya and many other countries find the rules very unjust. They are however discouraged to file a formal complaint with WTO by diplomats from rich countries.

Citrus canker Citrus canker is a disease affecting citrus species that is caused by the bacterium *Xanthomonas axonopodis*. Infection causes lesions on the leaves, stems, and fruit of citrus trees, including lime, oranges, and grapefruit. While not harmful to humans, canker significantly affects the vitality of citrus trees, causing leaves and fruit to drop prematurely; a fruit infected with canker is safe to eat but too unsightly to be sold. The disease, which is believed to have originated in South East Asia, is extremely persistent when it becomes established in an area, making it necessary for all citrus orchards to be destroyed for successful eradication of the disease. Australia, Brazil and the United States are currently suffering from canker outbreaks. The disease can be detected in orchards and on fruit by the appearance of lesions. Early detection is critical in quarantine situations. Bacteria are tested for pathogenicity by inoculating multiple citrus species with the bacterium. Simultaneously, other diagnostic tests antibody detection, fatty-acid profiling, and genetic procedures using PCR are conducted to identify the particular canker strain. Citrus canker outbreaks are prevented and managed in a number of ways. In countries that do not have canker, the disease is prevented from entering the country by quarantine measures. In countries with new outbreaks, eradication programs that are started soon after the disease has been discovered have been successful; such programs rely on destruction of affected orchards. When eradication has been unsuccessful and the disease has become established, management options include replacing susceptible citrus cultivars with resistant cultivars, applying preventive sprays of copper-based bactericides, and destroying infected trees and all surrounding trees within an appropriate radius. The citrus industry is the largest fresh-fruit exporting industry in Australia. The disease was found twice during the 1970s in the Northern Territory and was eradicated each time. The state and federal governments have ordered that all commercial orchards, all non-commercial citrus trees, and all native lime trees C. Food security[edit] The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization FAO defines food security as existing when "all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". Food security has thus become an increasingly important topic in agricultural policy as decision makers attempt to reduce poverty and malnutrition while augmenting adaptive capacity to climate change. The Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change listed high-priority policy actions to address food security, including integrating food security and sustainable agriculture into global and national policies, significantly raising the level of global investment in food systems, and developing specific programs and policies to support the most vulnerable populations namely, those that are already subject to food insecurity. Advocates of food sovereignty put the people who produce, distribute, and consume food at the centre of decisions on food systems and policies, rather than the demands of markets and corporations that they believe have come to dominate the global food system. This movement is advocated by a number of farmers, peasants, pastoralists, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples, women, rural youth, and environmental organizations. Policy tools[edit] An agricultural subsidy is a governmental subsidy paid to farmers and agribusinesses to manage the agricultural industry as one part of the various methods a government uses in a mixed economy. The conditions for payment and the reasons for the individual specific subsidies varies with farm product, size of farm, nature of ownership, and country among other factors. Enriching peanut farmers for political purposes, keeping the price of a staple low to keep the poor from rebelling, stabilizing the production of a crop to avoid famine years, encouraging diversification and many other purposes have been suggested as the reason for specific subsidies. Price floors or price ceilings set a minimum or maximum price for a product. Price controls encourage more production by a price floor or less production by a price ceiling. A government can erect trade barriers to limit the quantity of goods imported in the case of a Quota Share or enact tariffs to raise the domestic price of imported products. These barriers give preference to domestic producers. Objectives of

market intervention[edit] National security[edit] Some argue that nations have an interest in assuring there is sufficient domestic production capability to meet domestic needs in the event of a global supply disruption. Significant dependence on foreign food producers makes a country strategically vulnerable in the event of war, blockade or embargo. Maintaining adequate domestic capability allows for food self-sufficiency that lessens the risk of supply shocks due to geopolitical events. Agricultural policies may be used to support domestic producers as they gain domestic and international market share. This may be a short term way of encouraging an industry until it is large enough to thrive without aid. Or it may be an ongoing subsidy designed to allow a product to compete with or undercut foreign competition. This may produce a net gain for a government despite the cost of interventions because it allows a country to build up an export industry or reduce imports. It also helps to form the nations supply and demand market. Environmental protection and land management[edit] Farm or undeveloped land composes the majority of land in most countries. Policies may encourage some land uses rather than others in the interest of protecting the environment. For instance, subsidies may be given for particular farming methods, forestation, land clearance, or pollution abatement. Rural poverty and poverty relief[edit] Subsidising farming may encourage people to remain on the land and obtain some income. This might be relevant to a third world country with many peasant farmers, but it may also be a consideration to more developed countries such as Poland. It has a very high unemployment rate, much farmland and retain a large rural population growing food for their own use. Price controls may also be used to assist poor citizens. Many countries have used this method of welfare support as it delivers cheap food to the poorest in urban areas without the need to assess people to give them financial aid. This often goes at the cost of the rural poor, who then earn less from what is often their only realistic or potential source of income: Because in almost all countries the rural poor are poorer than the urban poor, cheap food policies through price controls often increase overall poverty. The same often counts for poverty relief in the form of food aid, which unless while during severe drought drives small producers in poor countries out of production. It tends to benefit lower middle class groups sub-urban and urban poor at the expense of the poorest 20 percent, who as a result remain deprived of customers. Organic farming assistance[edit] Welfare economics theory holds that sometimes private activities can impose social costs upon others. Industrial agriculture is widely considered to impose social costs through pesticide pollution and nitrate pollution. Further, agriculture uses large amounts of water, a scarce resource. Fair trade debate Some advocate Fair Trade rules to ensure that poor farmers in developing nations that produce crops primarily for export are not exploited or negatively impacted by trade policies, practices, tariffs, and agreements which benefit one competitor at the expense of another - which advocates consider a dangerous "race to the bottom" in agricultural labor and safety standards. Opponents point out that most agriculture in developed nations is produced by industrial corporations agribusiness which are hardly deserving of sympathy, and that the alternative to exploitation is poverty. Much of what developing countries export to the rich world, also comes from industrial corporations.

5: Japan's Agricultural Policy Regime - CRC Press Book

Policy aims relating to farm incomes and to market balance have thus become very difficult to reconcile. Future policy will also have to take more account of the impact of farming on the environment and of the role of agricultural activity in rural communities.

Irwin, Douglas Published by EH. Development Strategy in Historical Perspective. The good policies include stable macroeconomic policies, a liberal trade and investment regime, and privatization and deregulation. The good institutions include democratic government, protection of property rights including intellectual property, an independent central bank, and transparent corporate governance institutions and financial establishments. These policies have been embraced by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and many mainstream economists, hence the term Washington Consensus. Rather, these countries implemented high tariffs and sectoral industrial policies, lagged in the introduction of democratic reforms, stole industrial technologies from one another, did not have independent central banks, and so forth. Each chapter focuses on the policies pursued a century ago by the leading rich countries of today Britain, United States, Germany, Japan, and other European countries and compares those policies to the ones that developing countries are urged to adopt the Washington Consensus. Chapter Three focuses on institutions and good governance. Chapter Four concludes with lessons from the past. He has simply chosen not to engage the work of economic historians on the questions he is raising. The Economic Transformation of the Industrial World These works stress the importance of political systems that provide security to economic transactions and economic systems that allow for competition, broadly construed. But Chang does not explain why the lessons from these works are not relevant to developing countries today. Just because certain trade and industrial policies were pursued and the economic outcome turned out to be good does not mean that the outcome can be attributed to those specific policies. Perhaps the success of developed countries came despite the distortions and inefficiencies created by their earlier policies because the broader institutional context was conducive to growth. For example, the United States started out as a very wealthy country with a high literacy rate, widely distributed land ownership, stable government and competitive political institutions that largely guaranteed the security of private property, a large internal market with free trade in goods and free labor mobility across regions, etc. Given these overwhelmingly favorable conditions, even very inefficient trade policies could not have prevented economic advances from taking place. Chang produces no evidence that protectionism was responsible for the growth. He does not investigate the various channels and mechanisms by which trade policy affects growth and compare them to other factors leading to economic expansion. He does not undertake a counterfactual analysis to determine the magnitude of benefits and costs of infant industry policies. In the reasoning style of Paul Bairoch, if tariffs were high and growth was strong, then there must be a causal relationship between the two. There is no need to examine alternative explanations, such as whether any effects of tariff policy were swamped by the advantages of other aspects of the American economy. But Stephen Broadberry has shown that the United States overtook the United Kingdom in terms of per capita income in the late nineteenth century largely by increasing labor productivity in the service sector, not by raising productivity in the manufacturing sector. Attributing the economic success of various other countries to their trade and industrial policies alone grossly inflates their role. In Europe, Broadberry and others have showed that growth was related to the shifting of resources out of agriculture and into industry and services. Yet trade policies may have slowed this transition for some countries. Britain industrialized with the textile industry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, but the Corn Laws during this period kept more labor and capital resources in agriculture, not industry. Chang only looks at countries that developed during the nineteenth century and a small number of the policies they pursued. He did not examine countries that failed to develop in the nineteenth century and see if they pursued the same heterodox policies only more intensively. This is a poor scientific and historical method. Suppose a doctor studied people with long lives and found that some smoked tobacco, but did not study people with shorter lives to see if smoking was even more prevalent. Any conclusions drawn only from the observed relationship would be quite misleading.

Chang also overstates the degree to which developing countries today are prevented from pursuing interventionist trade and industrial policies. Trade agreements such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade GATT pose few barriers to countries that wish to pursue activist trade policies, and indeed many countries did so during the years when import substitution was the rage among developing countries in the s and s. Many countries are choosing not to do so because their past experience with such policies has not been successful. No economic historian will deny the importance of lessons from history in guiding policy today. Which historical experience is most relevant for developing countries in Asia, Latin America, and Africa today – the perceived failure of state-led development and import substitution in those countries in recent decades, or the experience of Britain and the United States in the nineteenth century? Certainly China and India have answered by saying that their past policies of inward-looking socialism have failed them. Governments in developing countries that are unaccountable, or possess unchecked power, can implement policies that have the potential to impose much greater costs on society for much longer periods of time. This book raises a fascinating set of questions and succeeds in being provocative, but I think it ultimately fails to be convincing. Irwin is professor of economics at Dartmouth College. Tariffs Promote Infant Industries?

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Acknowledgements 1 Introduction Bureaucratic dependencies and strategies of intervention-maximising Maximising MAFF intervention in the process of agricultural policy reform Outline of the book 2 The agricultural policy regime in historical perspective Maximising ministry intervention within constraints Maximising ministry intervention in historical perspective The Agricultural Basic Law.

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These are some of the questions that the panelists addressed in the National History Center's recent briefing on the history of federal agricultural policy. The first significant intervention by the government in the agricultural economy came when the New Deal instituted programs to rescue farmers from the collapse of commodity prices during.

8: Monthly Review | The World Food Crisis in Historical Perspective

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9: Agricultural policy - Wikipedia

The agricultural policy regime in historical perspective --Agricultural policies from the late s to the late s --Agricultural policies from the late s to the late s --Agricultural policies from the late s.

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