The impact of European policies in Africa 8 thesis about the threats for fair agricultural trade Kerstin Lanje, senior advisor for trade and food, Misereor





Justice is, when no one starves. Smallholders are the most important group to solve the hunger and nutrition problem.



Impact 1: Our consume habits destroy Africas markets – f.e. chicken parts in Ghana



Impact 2: Our agriculture model consumes too much land and resources

Cerrado, Brazil 1900

Cerrado 2005 (Machado 2005)



Thesis 3: A rapid market liberalisation is threatening smallholders

Liberalisation: Southern markets in Agriculture have to open up (political target of IWF, WB, WTO and bilateral trade regimes like EPAs)

Cheap exports from Europe and USA are possible because of export-subsidies, -credits, food aid and overproduction

Simultaneously agricultural support for developing countries through Structural Adjustment Programmes by the IMF are fading out.



Example 2: Tomato paste everywhere

- In Koluedor people were always living as tomato farmers.
- Partly for their own food supply, but mainly for the markets of Ghana and Togo.
- Since the end of the 1990s input prices for Fertilizer, pesticides, wages and machinery are rising.
- Food prices and sales are declining at the same time.



Tomato farmers in Ghana

- Since the 1990s import of tomato paste from Southern Europe (Spain, Italy) and also China increased by 650 %.
- The market share of domestic tomatoes decreased from 92 % to 57 %.
- Tomato past is easier to cook.
- Paste is cheaper because of EUsubsidies: 34,50 € plus 45 € exportsubsidies per tonne.



Impact 4: Speculations with agricultural products increasing world price volatility

Chicago Mercantile Exchange:

- Biggest Exchange for agricultural products (butter, milk powder, ethanol, feeder cattle, frozen pork bellies, lean hogs, living cattle, wood, milk..)
- Hedge funds and pension funds searching for new investment opportunities
- Total daily trade volume (20.08.08): 9,5 billion US \$,
 trade volume in agricultural products: 0,8 billion US \$
- Trade volume for contracts and options on agricultural products increased 2006 by 30 %.



Impact 5: Market concentration through multinational companies penalise smallholders

Food and animal food

- Cargill (USA): US \$ 88.3 billion
- Bunge Ltd. (USA): US \$ 37.8 billion
- Archer Daniel Midland (USA): US \$ 24.2 billion

Seeds

- DuPont (USA): US \$ 6.8 billion
- Monsanto Company (USA): US \$ 5.0 billion
- AGRAVIS Raiffeisen AG (D): US \$ 3.1 billion



Impact 5: Market concentration through multinational companies penalise smallholders

Pesticides

- Dow Chemical Company (USA): US \$ 12.1 billion
- Syngenta (CH): US \$ 7.2 billion
- Bayer AG (D): US \$ 7.1 billion

Food processing

- Nestlé (CH): US \$ 35.8 billion
- PepsiCo (USA): US \$ 29.2 billion
- Tyson Foods (USA): US \$ 26.9 billion
- Kraft Foods (USA): US \$ 23.1 billion



Impact 6: The EU agricultural policies (like raising the milk quota) is threatening the Right to Food of smallholders



Exampel: Impact on Zambia's milk sector

Picture:

Fact Finding Mission, Oct. 2007

Impact 7: Safeguard mechanisms to protect smallholders are insufficient



Impact 8: EPAs between unequal partners are threatening are limiting possible needed trade politics.



Misereor Work on Food and agriculture

- **Trade and markets** (WTO, EPAs, concrete examples meat and milk, study on local prices, ecofairtrade dialogue, european cooperation within CSO)
- Food and rural development in the south (industrialized agriculture vs. sustainable ag, rural development, landgrabbing, hunger, gentechnology, climate change...)
- Food and agriculture in the north (Agrobusiness in meat and milk sector, consumption patterns, export subsidies – GAP)
- **Governance:** (FAO Reform, human rights regulation)



For more information ask Kerstin Lanje or have a look on <u>www.misereor.de</u>

