



Society decides the future of agriculture

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Federal office for agriculture, Be***

Schüpfheim, 29.9.2018





Outline

1. Who decides about policy, agricultural policy – a legal perspective
2. Specificity of agriculture
3. Who decides about agricultural policy – a political perspective
4. Strategy for agriculture



The decision levels in Swiss policy making

Decision level

- International conventions, treaties
- Citizen
- Parliament
- Interest groups
- Government
- Administration
(Expertise, Studies, Evaluation)



The legal instruments in Swiss agricultural policy making

Decision level

- International conventions, treaties
- Citizen
- Parliament
- Interest groups
- Government
- Administration
(Expertise, Studies, Evaluation)

Legal level

Initiative (constitution)
Referendum (law)

Law

Ordinance

Proposition
Execution



The policy making making process (law)

Decision level

- International conventions, treaties

- Citizen

- Parliament

- Interest groups

- Government

- Administration
(Expertise, Studies, Evaluation)

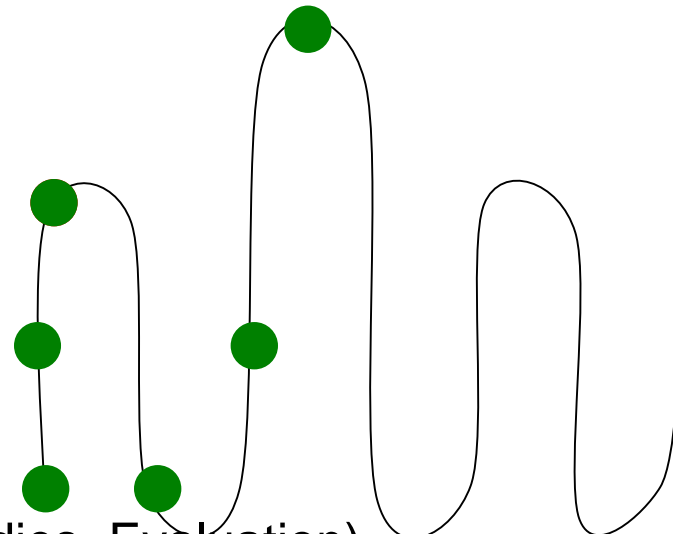
Legal level

- Initiative (constitution)
- Referendum (law)

Law ●

Ordinance

Proposition
Execution





The policy making making process (law, Referendum)

Decision level

- International conventions, treaties

Legal level

- Citizen

Initiative (constitution)
Referendum (law)

- Parliament

Law ●

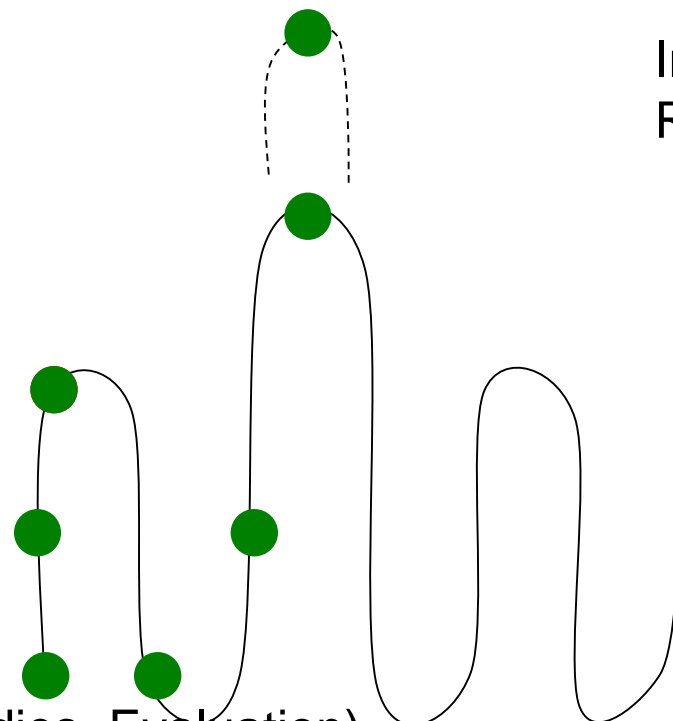
- Interest groups

- Government

Ordinance

- Administration
(Expertise, Studies, Evaluation)

Proposition
Execution





The policy making making process (ordinance)

Decision level

- International conventions, treaties

- Citizen

- Parliament

- Interest groups

- Government

- Administration
(Expertise, Studies, Evaluation)

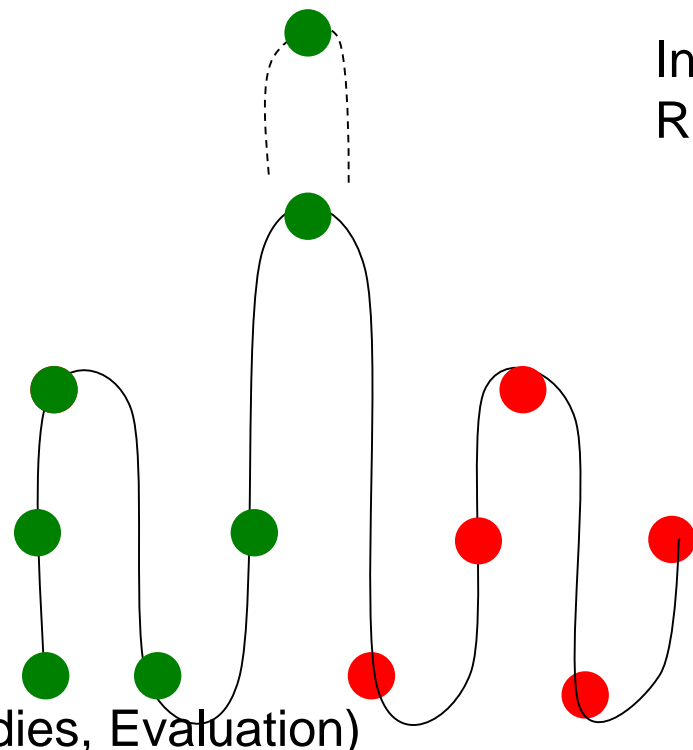
Legal level

Initiative (constitution)
Referendum (law)

Law ●

Ordinance ●

Proposition
Execution





The policy making making process (Initiative)

Decision level

- International conventions, treaties

Legal level

- Citizen

Initiative (constitution)
Referendum (law)

- Parliament

Law ●

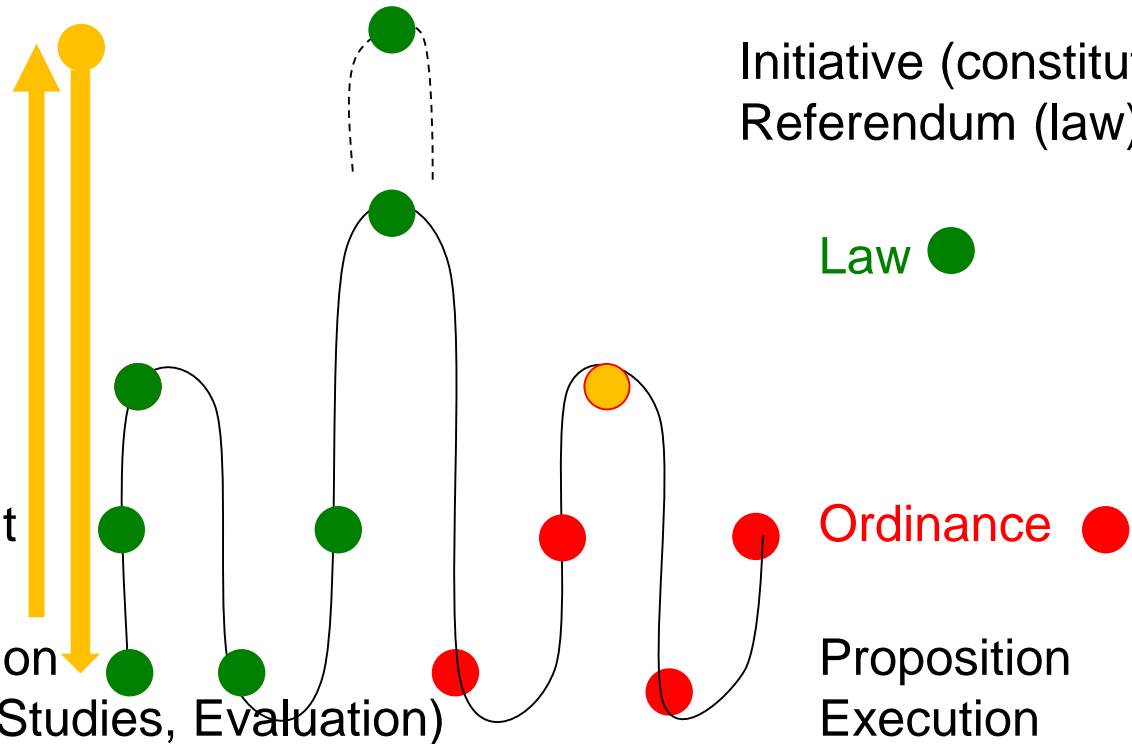
- Interest groups

- Government

Ordinance ●

- Administration
(Expertise, Studies, Evaluation)

Proposition
Execution





The policy making making process (according to international dimension)

Decision level

- International conventions, treaties

Legal level

- Citizen

Initiative (constitution)
Referendum (law)

- Parliament

Law ●

- Interest groups

- Government

Ordinance ●

- Administration
(Expertise, Studies, Evaluation)

Proposition
Execution





Specificity of agriculture

1. A produces food for self-sufficiency and the market (Trade)
2. A uses 40% of the terrestrial surface (global average)
3. Resources used by A are private (land cover) and public (ecosystem services) resources
4. A manages these ecosystem services
 - with positive effects
 - with negative effects
5. In developed countries A is regulated and subsidized
 - maintenance of family farms
 - prevention and reduction of negative environmental impact
 - public services like landscape (& others)
6. There is interaction between tradable and non tradeable goods



Constitution

Art. 104 Role of Agriculture

Confederation make sure
that agriculture
by a sustainable and market orientated production
contributes to

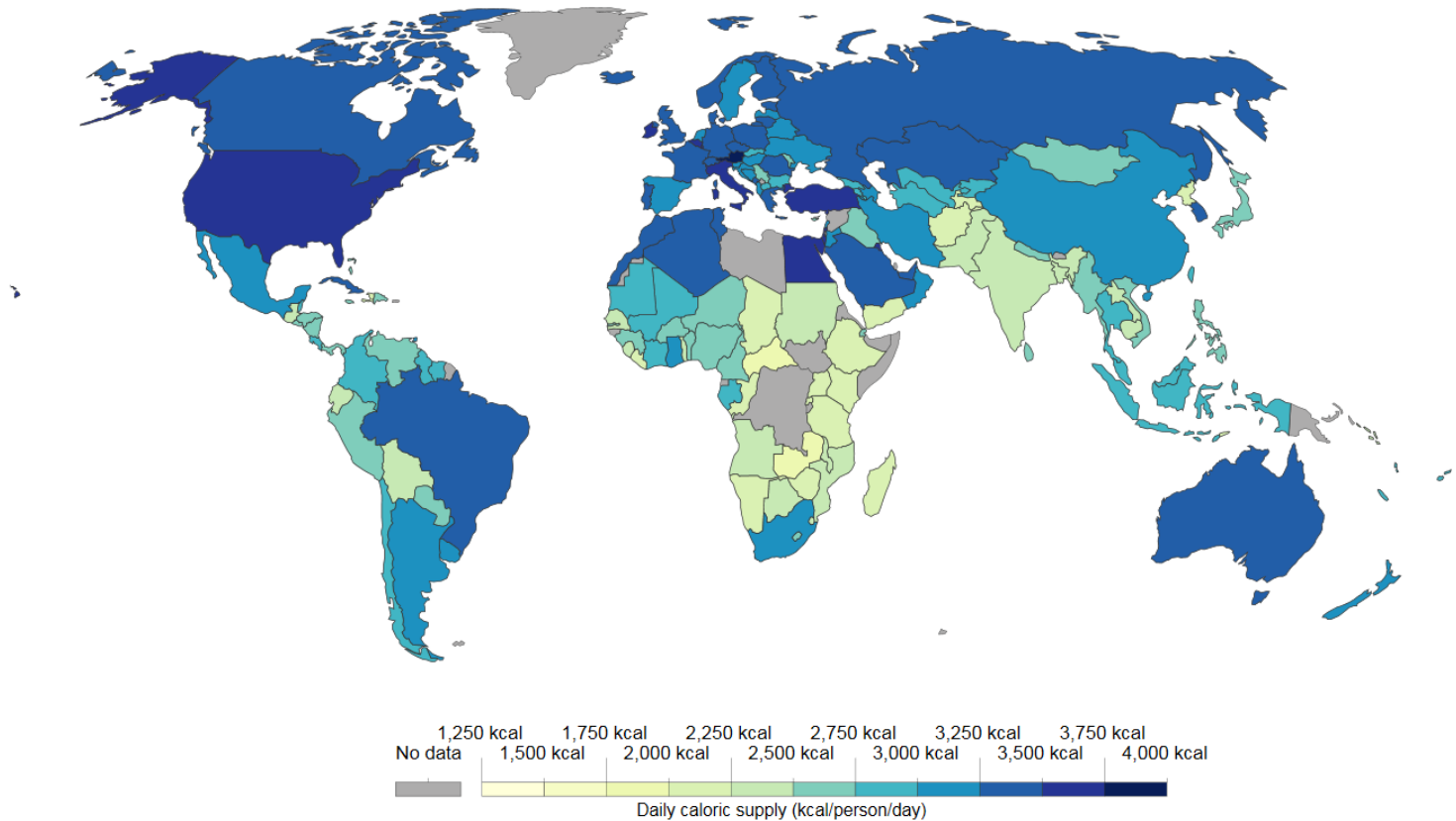
- a reliable food provision
- preservation of the (used) natural resources
- preservation of (cultivated) landscape
- decentralized settlement
- ...



Food security: a question of the perspective

Daily per capita caloric supply, 2013

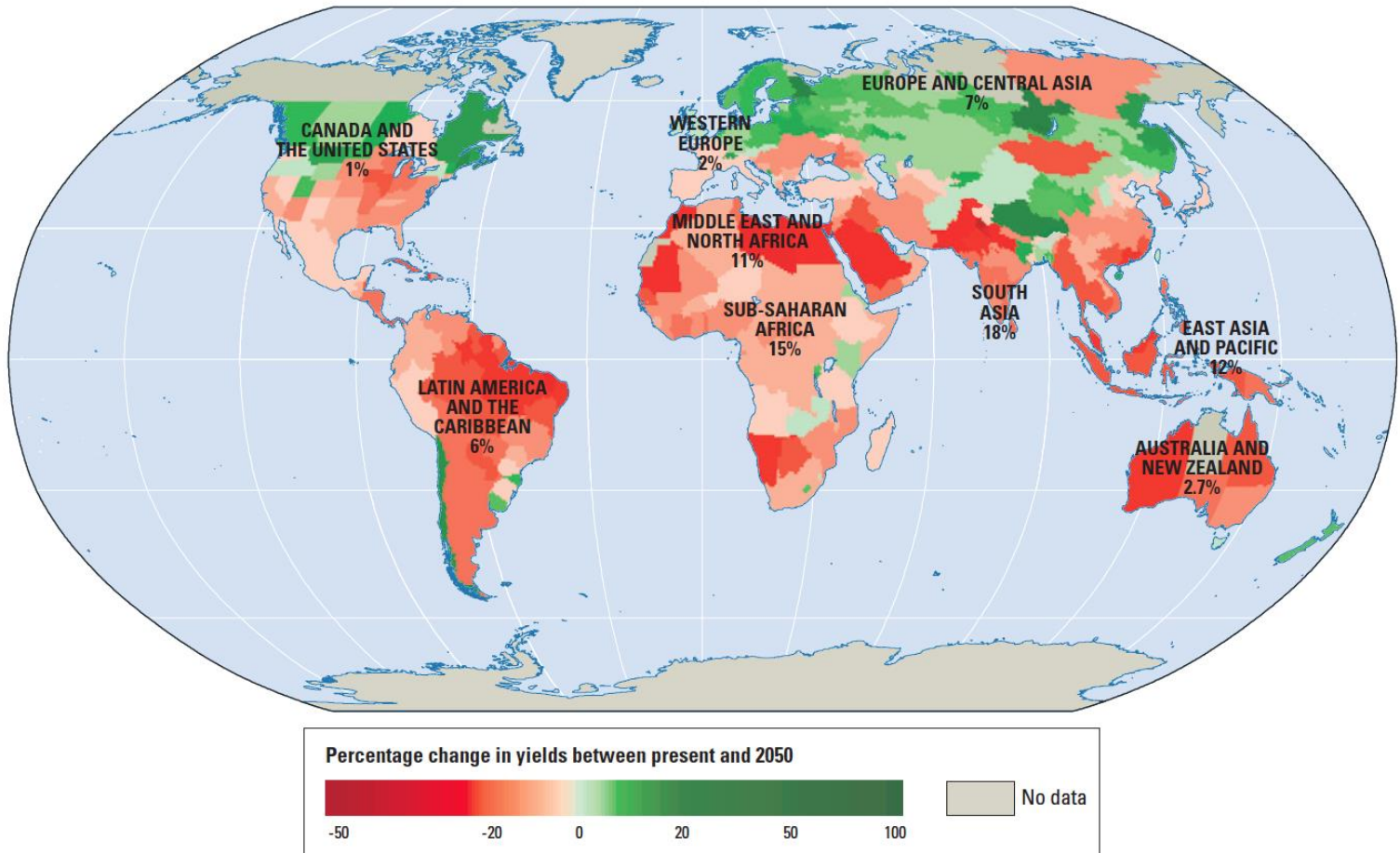
Average daily per capita caloric supply, measured in kilocalories per person per day. Note that this indicates the caloric availability delivered to households but does not necessarily indicate the number of calories actually consumed (food may be wasted at the consumer level).



Source: ourworldindata.org



Tomorrow we will all be asked to contribute



Source: World Bank (2010): World development Report 2010:



Constitution

Art. 104a Food security

In order to guarantee the supply of food to the population, the Confederation shall create the required conditions for:

- a) safeguarding the basis for agricultural production, and agricultural land in particular;
- b) food production that is adapted to local conditions and which uses natural resources efficiently;
- c) an agriculture and food sector that responds to market requirements;
- d) cross-border trade relations that contribute to the sustainable development of the agriculture and food sector;
- e) using food in a way that conserves natural resources



Swiss willingness to pay for agriculture

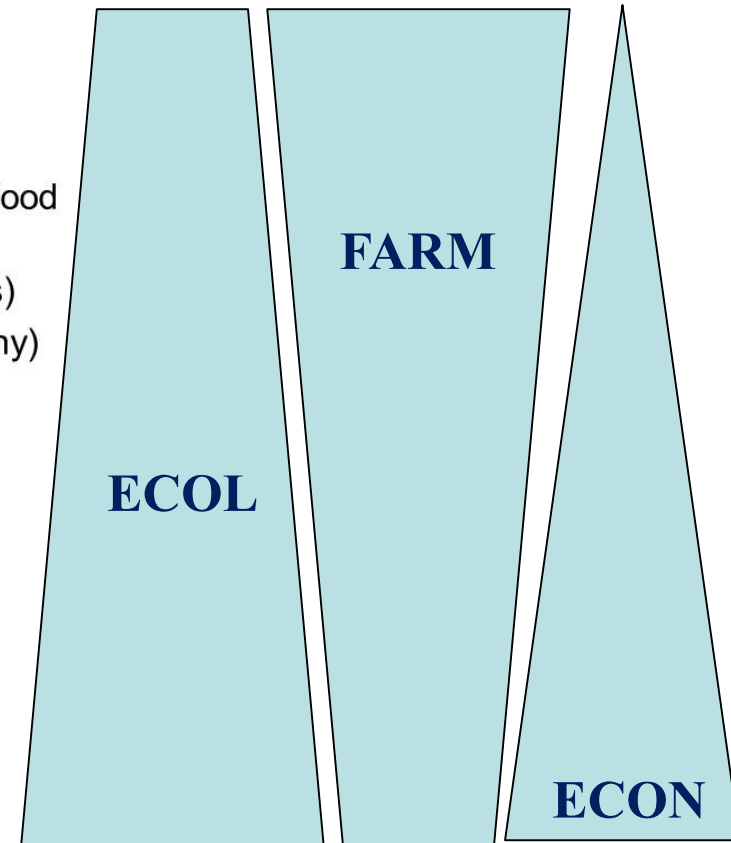
1. Historic reason (high amount until now, no revolution)
2. Will to maintain an agriculture which contributes to the food security of Switzerland under two expensive conditions:
 1. smaller structures than international (peasant farms)
 2. in Switzerland, a costly place (price level, topography)
3. Prevention of environmental damage
4. Prevention of animal pain >>> animal welfare
5. Provision of ecosystem services





Interest groups and willingness to pay for agriculture

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2. Will to maintain an agriculture which contributes to the food security of Switzerland under two expensive conditions:
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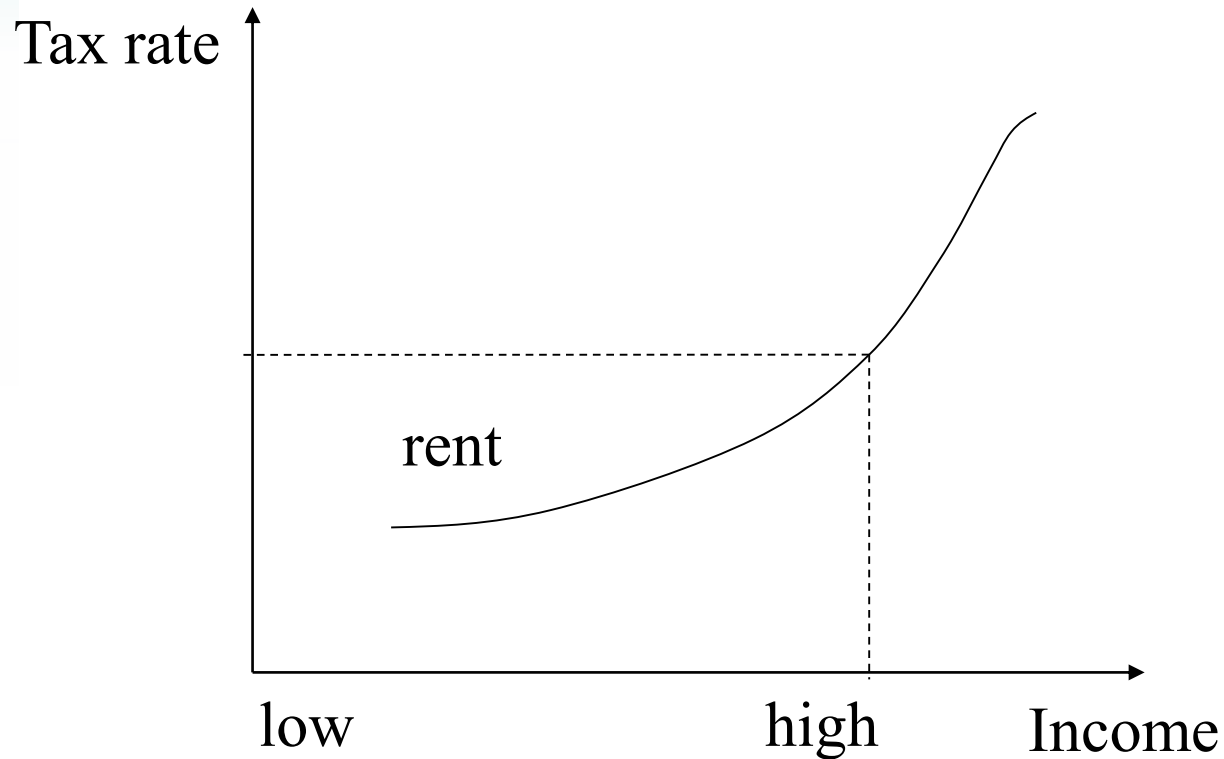
Interest groups and political action

1. Historic reason (high amount until now, no revolution)
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Food security
Fair Food
Ban of pesticides
Cow with horn
Nos mass animal husbandry

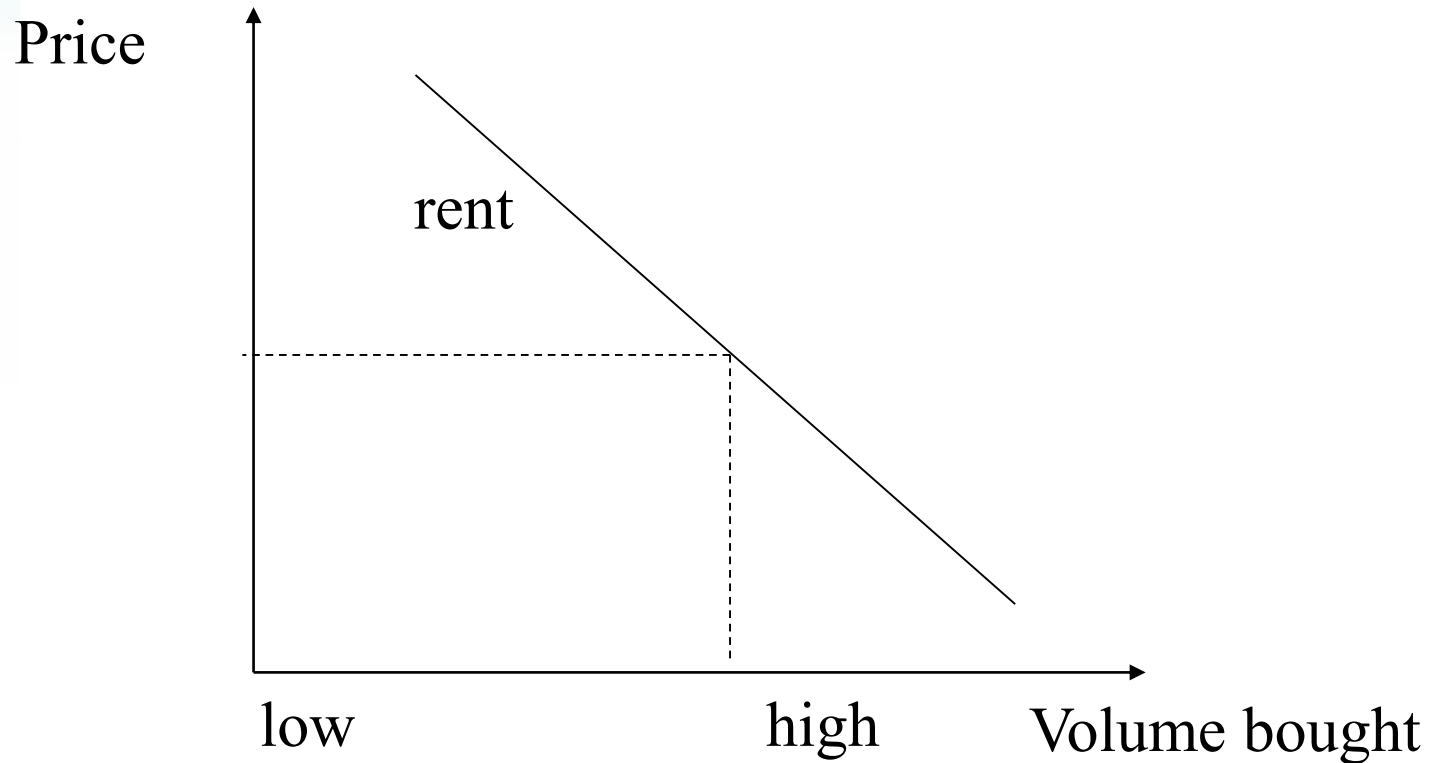


Willingness to pay an funding via taxpayer



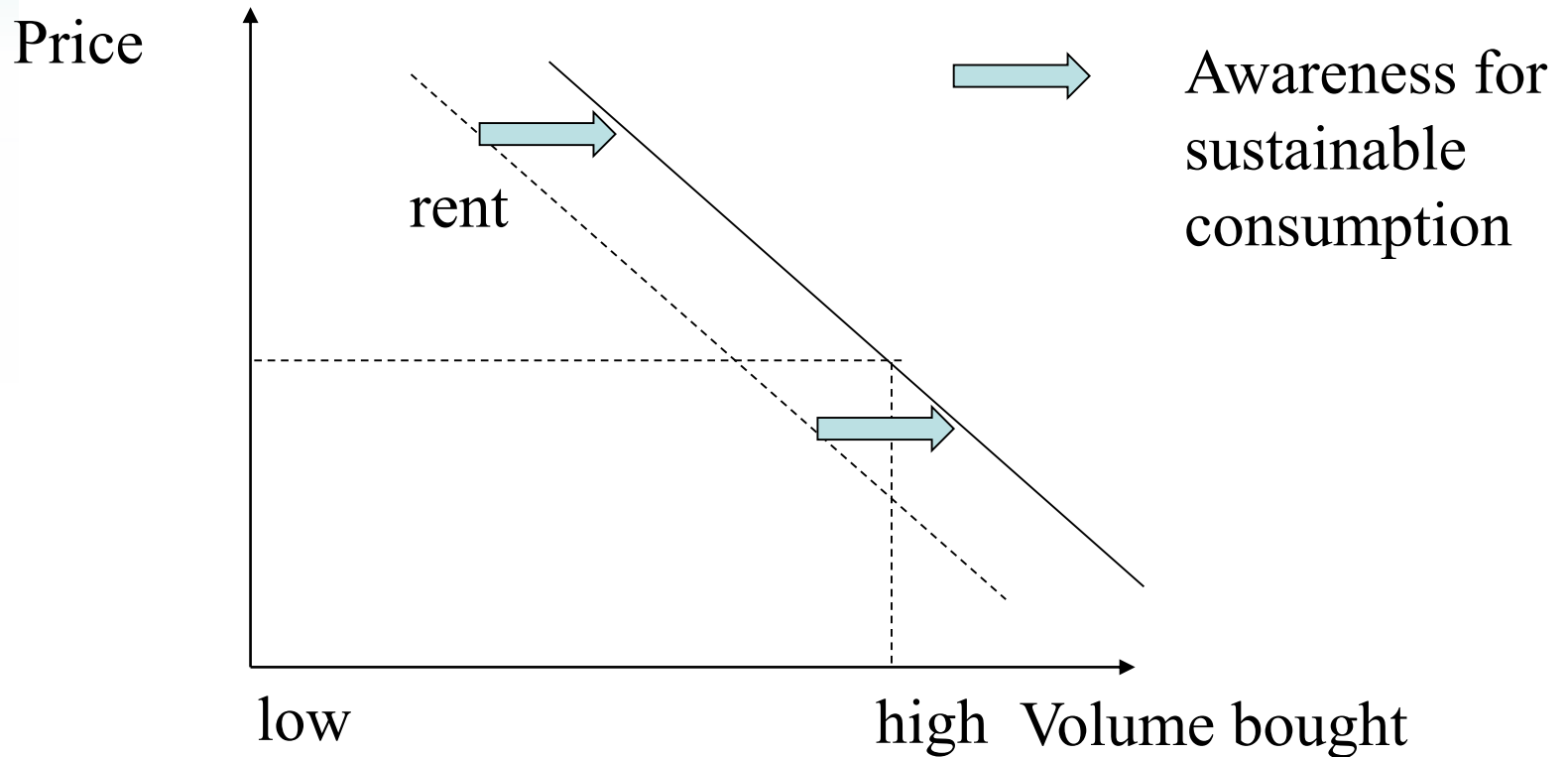


Willingness to pay an funding via higher prices (border protection)



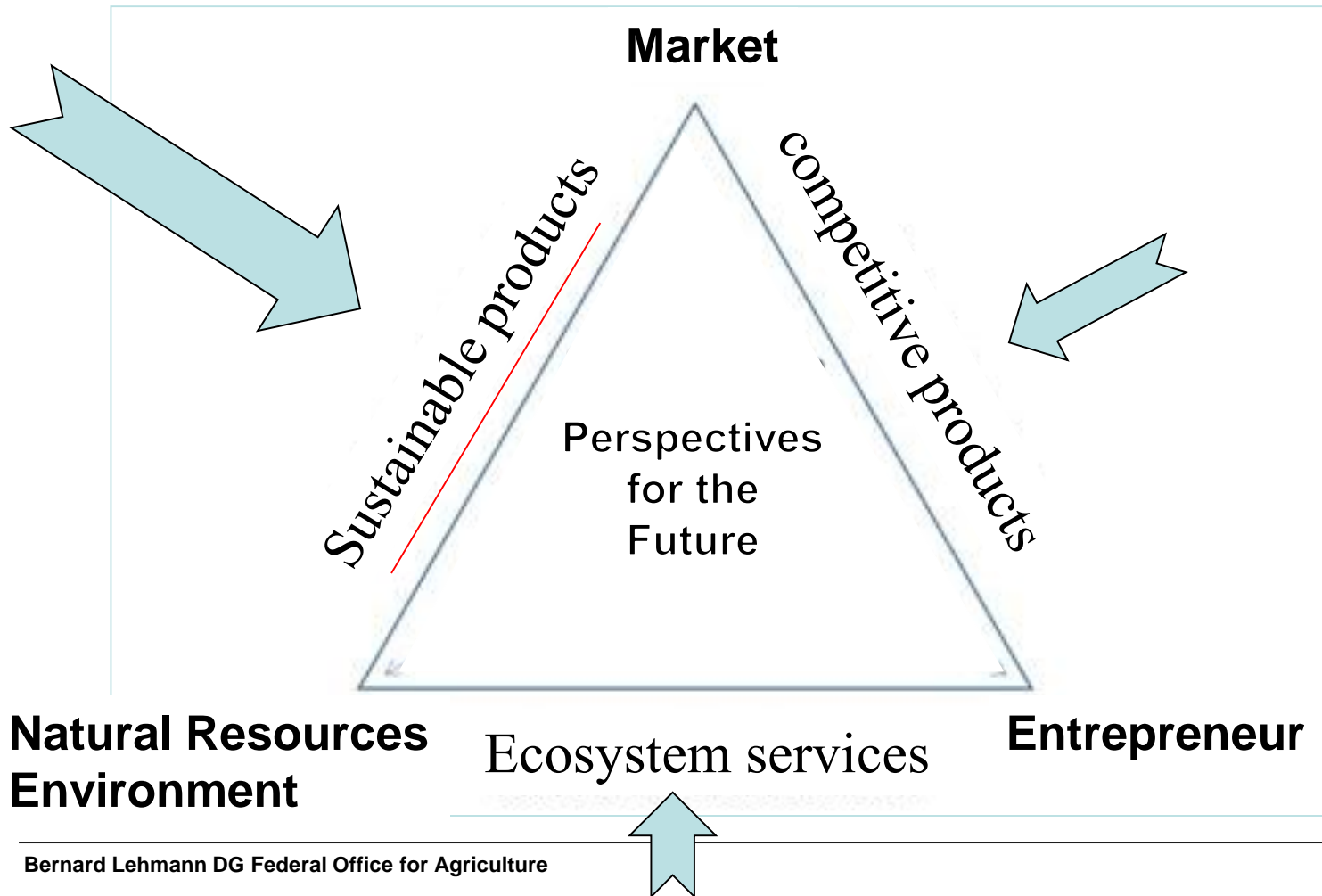


Willingness to pay an funding via higher prices (border protection)



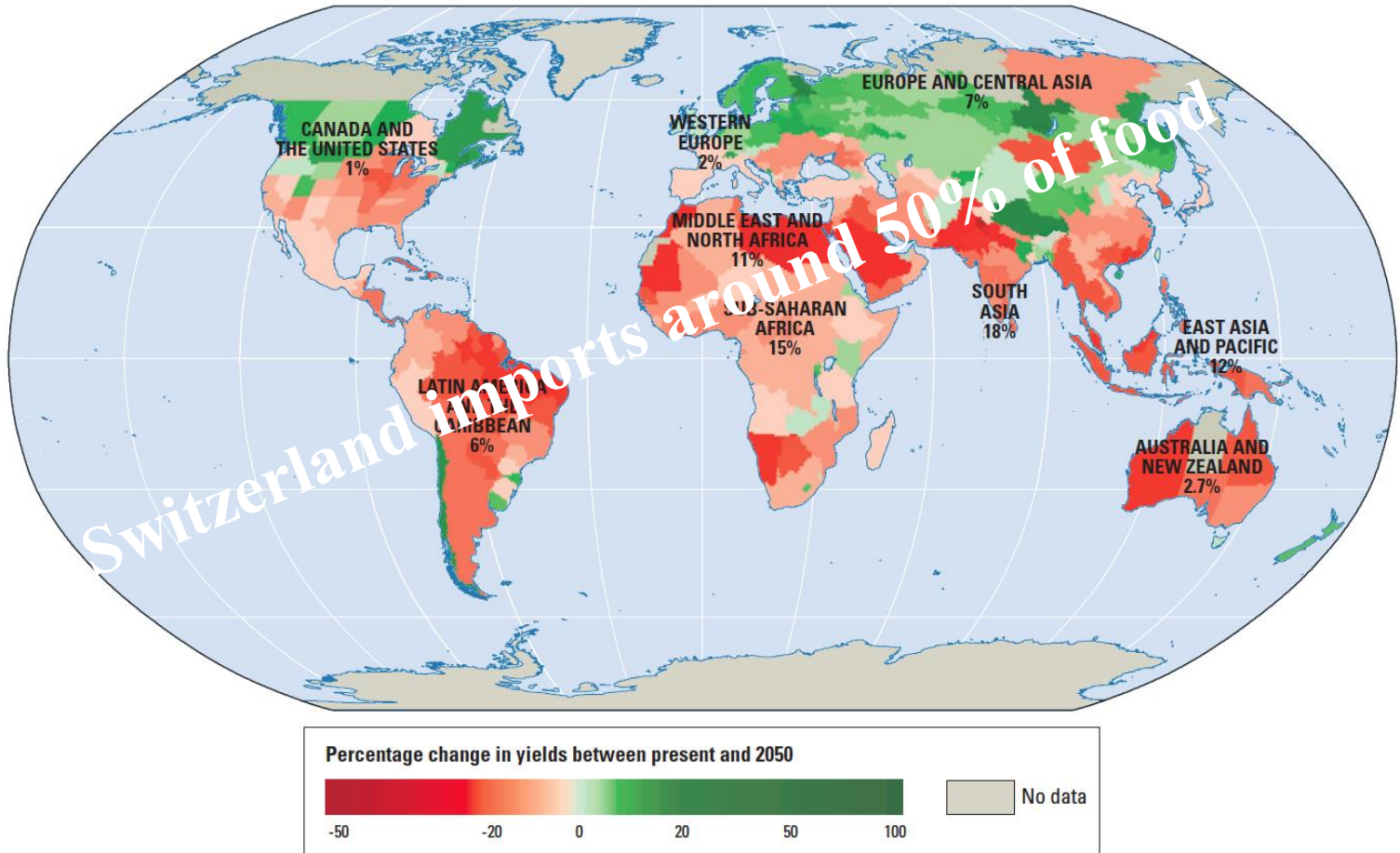


Strategy: Sustainable agriculture meets sustainability aware consumer





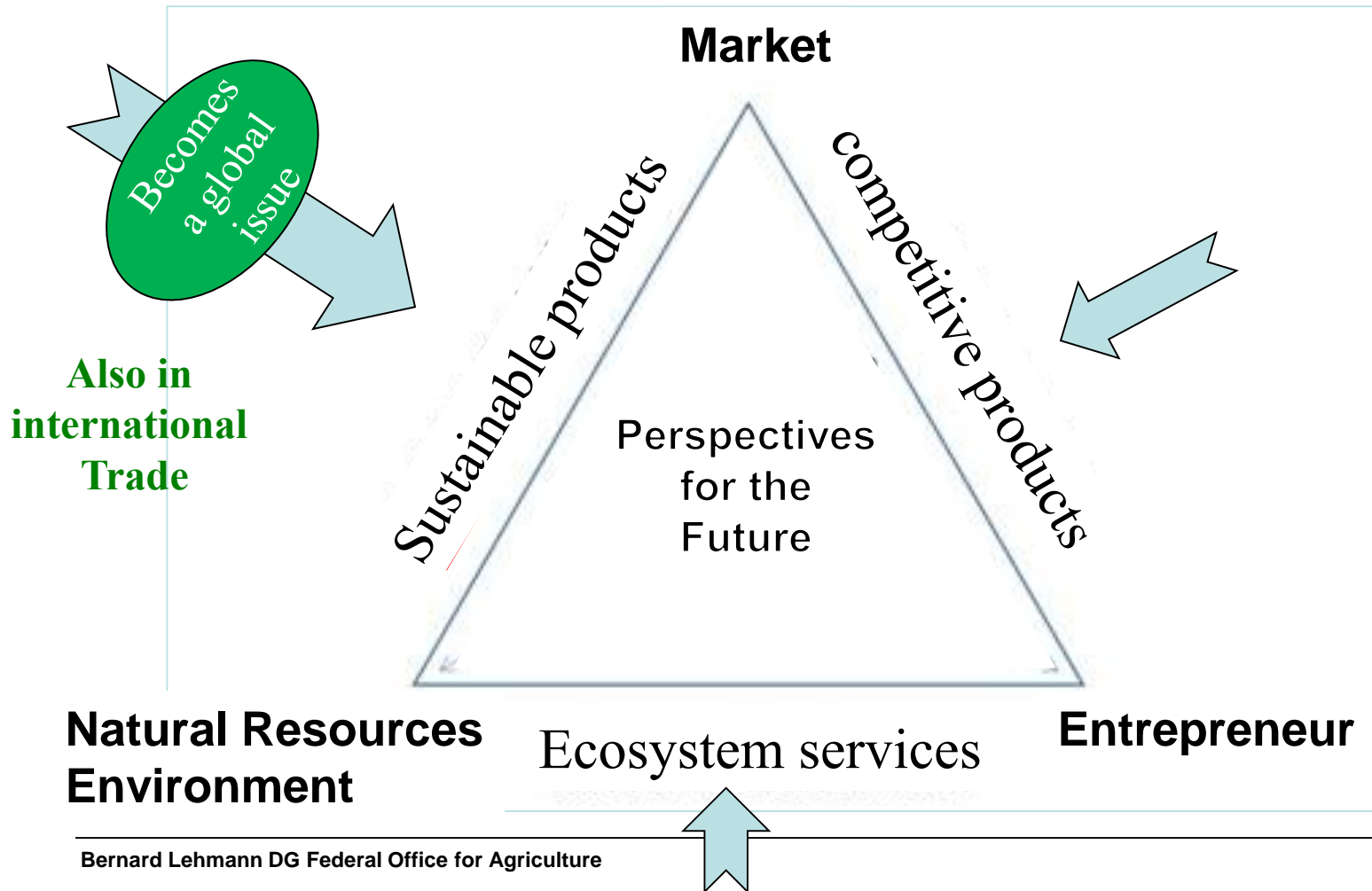
Tomorrow we will all be asked to contribute



Source: World Bank (2010): World development Report 2010:



Strategy: sustainable agriculture meets sustainability aware consumer



A scenic view of a suspension bridge in a mountainous region. The bridge is made of metal and has a railing. It spans across a valley with green hills and a river. In the background, there are large, rugged mountains with snow-capped peaks under a blue sky with white clouds. Several people are walking across the bridge.

A challenging transition towards more sustainability and competitiveness

Schweiz. Natürlich.

A scenic view of a suspension bridge in a mountainous region. The bridge is made of metal and has a railing. Several people are walking across it. The background features snow-capped mountains and a blue sky with white clouds. The overall scene is bright and clear.

**Thankyou
for
your
attention!**

Schweiz. Natürlich.