EU POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING: THE CAP AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS, AND SYSTEMIC CHANGE

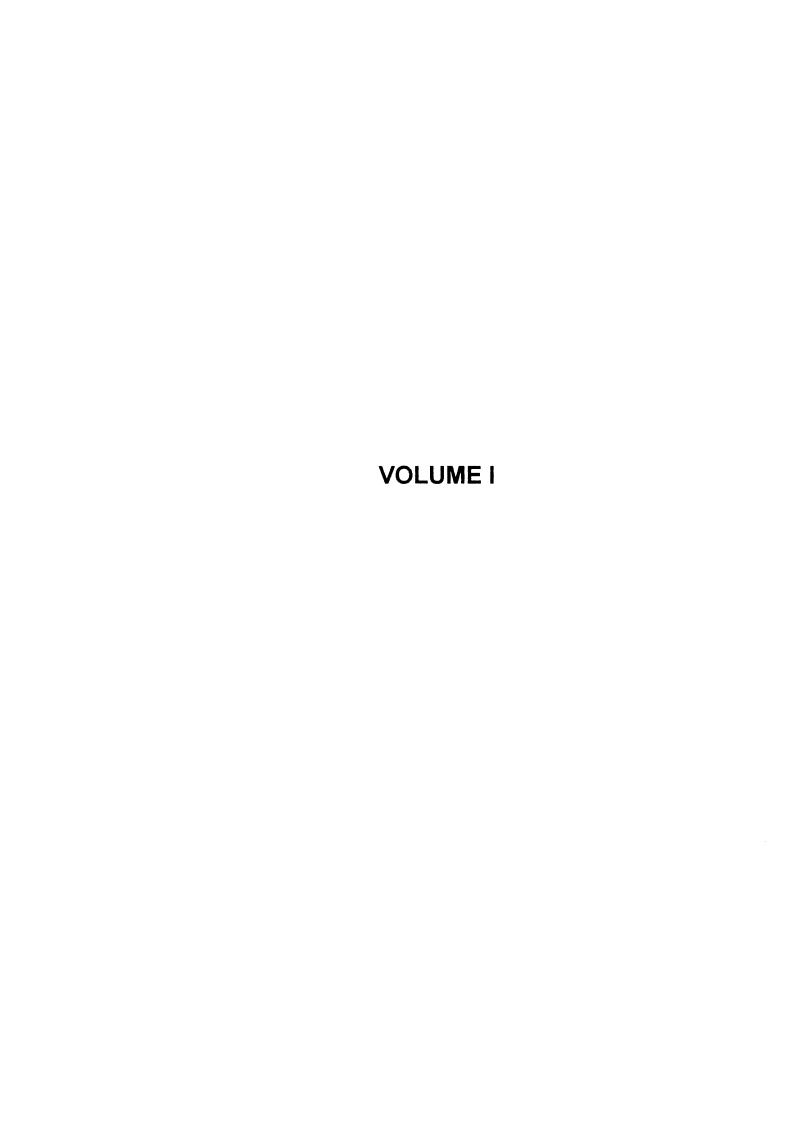
Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Sociology, University of New England, Armidale

by

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(revised 1996)



CERTIFICATE

I certify that the substance of this thesis has not already been submitted for any degree and is not currently being submitted for any other degree or qualification.

I certify that any help received in preparing this thesis, and all sources used, have been acknowledged in this thesis.

Heather Field

December 1995

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ABSTRACT

The EC/EU political and decision making system is examined in order to explain its workings and the continuation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in spite of its environmental costs.

The CAP is the most important EC/EU policy and focus of political activity and decision making. It was crucial to the establishment of the EC/EU. Its environmental costs have been substantial, and greater than those which would have eventuated from agricultural modernisation in the absence of the CAP.

The decision making system has been mainly intergovernmental in nature, with France and Germany having the greatest influence. The presence of the minority FDP and CSU parties in the governing CDU/CSU/FDP coalition in Germany, and the ability of the FDP to determine or influence which majority party would be in government, have led to German support for the CAP and willingness to meet much of its financial costs. France has supported the CAP because of the marginal and swinging nature of the French farm vote, the presence of the Gaullist RPR in coalition governments, and the net budgetary benefits it earlier obtained through the CAP. In both countries domestic political change can alter the national attitude towards the CAP. The diversity of environmental interests, their lack of focus on the environmental costs of the CAP, the failure of the German 'Greens' to enter national government, and the lack of a strong party organisation elsewhere, greatly limited their effectiveness over the environmental costs of the CAP.

The most useful theoretical conceptions of EC/EU decision making are derived from comparative politics, international relations theory, public choice theory, and 'bureaucratic politics'. There are different types of decision making, requiring different explanations. Member state political parties have been key actors in CAP decision making, interest groups have been of much lesser importance. The system involves bargaining over both agricultural and non-agricultural issues, with financial outcomes being a major concern.

The CAP and the EU political and decision making system are faced with further considerable prospective change.

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GLOSSARY

ABARE Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics

ACP African, Caribbean and Pacific

AGPS Australian Government Publishing Service

ANU Australian National University

AMS Aggregate Measure of Support

BAE Bureau of Agricultural Economics

BANC British Association of Nature Conservationsists

CAP Common Agriculture Policy

CDU Christian Democratic Union

CEE Central and Eastern Europe

CEPR Centre for Economic Policy and Research

CFE (Treaty on) Conventional Forces in Europe

CFSP Common Foreign and Security Policy

CIIR Catholic Institute for International Relations

CIS Commonwealth of Independent States

CJFT Combined Joint Task Forces

CND Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

CNSTP Confédération Nationale Syndicale des Travailleurs-Paysans (National

Union Federation of Workers-Peasants)

COPA Comité des Organisations Agricoles (Committee of Agricultural

Organisations)

COR Committee of the Regions

COREPER The Committee of Permanent Representatives (of the member states)

COWM Common Organisation of the Wine Market

CSCE Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

CSU Christian Social Union

DM Deutschmark

DP Deutsche Partei (German Party)

DVB Deutscher Bauernverband (German Farmers' Union)

EAGGF European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (also known by its

French acronym, FEOGA).

EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

EC European Community

ECHO European Community Aid Office

ECSA European Community Studies Association

ECSC European Coal and Steel Community

EDC European Defence Community

EEA European Economic Area

EEC European Economic Community

EEP Export Enhancement Programme

EMI European Monetary Institute

EMS European Monetary System

EMU Economic and Monetary Union

EP European Parliament

EPC European Political Cooperation

EPP European Peoples' Party

ERM Exchange Rate Mechanism

ERT European Round Table of Industrialists

ESA Environmentally Sensitive Area

ESC Economic and Social Committee

EU European Union

EUI European University Institute

EVA European Free Alliance

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)

FDP Free Democratic Party

FFA Fédération Française de l'Agriculture (French Agricultural Federation)

FNSEA Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (Federation

of National Farmers' Unions)

FOE Friends of the Earth

FRG Federal Republic of Germany

FYROM Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia

GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GDR German Democratic Republic

GNP Gross National Product

GRAEL Green Alternative European Link

HMSO Her Majesty's Stationery Office

IFAW International Fund for Animal Welfare

IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute

IGC Intergovernmental Conference

IGR Insect Growth Regulator

IMF International Monetary Fund

IMTA Imported Meat Traders' Association

Less Favoured Areas Specific areas which are recognised as being disadvantaged, for example

hill, mountain and far northern regions, and therefore benefit from special

assistance schemes.

MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

MODEF Mouvement de Défense des Exploitants Familiaux (Family Farm Defence

Movement)

MCA Monetary Compensatory Amount

MEP Member of the European Parliament

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

NDP National Democratic Party

NEDO National Economic Development Office

NFU National Farmers' Union

NMP Net Material Product

NSA Nitrate-Sensitive Area

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OSCE Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

PASEGES Panhellenic Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives' Union

PASOK Panhellenic Socialist Party

PER Plan de Empleo Rural (Rural Employment Scheme)

PETA People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

PFP Partnership for Peace

PP Popular Party

PSE Producer Subsidy Equivalent

RSPCA Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

RSPB Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

RPF Rassemblement Français du Peuple (French People's Movement)

RPR Rassemblement pour la République (Movement for the Republic)

SEA Single European Act

Set-aside Land taken out of production in return for assistance

SF Socialist People's Party

SPD German Socialist Party

TENs Trans-European Networks

UACES University Association for Contemporary European Studies

UDC United Democratic Coalition

UDF Union pour la Démocratie Française (Union for French Democracy)

UK United Kingdom

UN United Nations

US United States

USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union)

VS Venstre Socialist Party

WEU Western European Union

WTO World Trade Organisation

WWF World Wildlife Fund

Note: A billion is taken to mean a US billion, or 1 000 000 000; in places the European word milliard is used instead.