

CAP and **Bulgarian** Agriculture

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Bulgarian agriculture policy prior joining the EC

- Chaotical
- No clear vision for priorities of agriculture
- Taxing ag. producers
- Not based on clear vision of the situation in the sector

CAP – results /EU/ Provide stable and safe food supply at affordable prices for consumers EU farmers make decent standard of living Sustainable and balance development across rural areas

CAP and BG agriculture Inflow of substantial funds- more than 3.5 billion Euro up to 2013 Clear determined rules Predictability of policy



Results of CAP introduction **Productivity Nearly one and same gross value added for the period Agr.labour input – change 2005 – 2013 – ·** -48.7%



Results of CAP introduction

Ag. incomes 2005 – 100 2013 - 142

Results of CAP introduction Trade in ag. commodities Export: **2008 – 2,858 mln USD** 2009 – 2,801 mln.USD 2012 – 4,247 mln USD 2013 – 5,374 mln.USD



But speed up of Structural adjustment /production structures/ Agr. producers: 2003 – 665 548 2010 – 371 070 2013 – 259 900

GAV in agriculture 2004 -06 – 3371 mln lv 2009-2013 – 3500 mln lv. But overall subsidies : 2005 – 87 mln.euro 2011 – 458 mln.euro 2013 – 854 mln.euro



% subsidies in Entrepreneurial income: 2011 – 36.7% 2012- 48.8% 2013 – 54.5%

Problems in rural area: - Depopulating - Worsening age structure - Lagging economic activity - Widening gap between economic development in rural and urban areas

Some conclusions Bulgarian agriculture has structural problems and needs strong and adequate national specific structural policies Support should be targeted to producers Well-functioning markets are better than state intervention



Some conclusions agricultural subsidies are not an effective tool for social policy. big farmers reap most of the aid while poor farmers are disadvantaged.

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 In sum, the current CAP is not the right policy framework for enhancing the efficiency of agriculture, changing income distributions in the sector and encouraging rural development.
Instead, the role of the CAP should be to give farmers appropriate incentives to deliver public goods demanded by society, particularly in the environmental realm.



Bulgarian agriculture lacks efficiency and competitiveness. To achieve it needs strong R&D policy; adequate land policy; well- functioning markets

