



(4201-420)

Advanced Policy Analysis Modelling

Project: Policy Analysis with Models - Structure your model -

Thomas Fellmann

Winter Term 2007/08, February 01st – February 25th, 2008
Daily, 14.15 – 17.30, HS 23

Lecture notes and further information:
<http://www.uni-hohenheim.de/apo>



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The project has 3 parts:

Part 1: Name and systemize the expected effects of the proposed policy using a modelling approach.

Part 2: Presentation and discussion on each topic.
(presentation: 30 minutes; discussion: 30 minutes)

Part 3: Report/short paper (similar to the presentation but in a bit more detail, including suggestions made during the discussion of the presentation).
(Due until Monday, 03rd March, 2008)

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Part 1 in more detail: name and systemize the expected effects using a modelling approach.

Steps you should consider:

1. Analyze the problem and formulate a detailed problem statement.
2. Prepare a flow chart of the interdependencies.
3. Define the variables and parameters, and pronounce the assumptions you have set.
4. Discuss the potential data sources.
5. Discuss and present the type of model you would apply, and explain why.
6. Give some concluding remarks and comments on the expected results.

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Further points that must be considered:

- Who are the “players”?
- How should the model be structured? Why?
(we will discuss if you found a logical structure)
- exogenous / endogenous variables
- Where do I get my data from? What am I going to do with this data? Problems? Why?
- Plagiarism / Honesty!
- Each member of the team has to present a part (*please indicate the name of the presenter on the presentation*) but also must be able to answer questions on all other parts.
- **Compulsory attendance for all students during all presentations!**

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TEAM 1 - Malawi:

The Government of **Malawi** seeks for long-term strategies to avoid food crises and to improve food security in the future.

Due to the high prevalence of hunger and undernutrition in Malawi, and especially among the rural poor, large-scale approaches are required.

Given the moderate success of pricing policies for maize – i.e. the staple food crop – in the past, the distribution of **Starter Packs** among farmers and **cash transfers** to the rural ultra-poor are in the focus of discussion.

You, as agricultural economics experts, are asked to analyze and assess the economy-wide effects of both actions. These economy-wide effects are of vital importance in justifying the public investments.

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TEAM 2 – Milk Quota:

In 1984 the European Union (EU) introduced a **milk quota** regime in order to limit the production effect of price support policy in the context of depressed world prices. After years of controversial debate it was finally decided in the so called “Luxembourg Agreement” in 2003, to let the milk quota system run out in 2014/15.

In a communication of the EU Commission in November 2007, prepared for the “Health Check” of the CAP reform, the Commission asks whether and, if so, what measures should be taken to ensure a smoother transition to a more market-oriented dairy policy before the milk quota runs out.

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TEAM 3 - School Fruit Scheme:

With an estimated 22 million overweight children in the EU25 - of which 5.1 million are considered obese - the increase in child obesity can be described as an epidemic. The figure is rising, with 1.2 million children becoming overweight each year and 300,000 obese.

Eating more fruit and vegetables can play an important role in combating obesity. Fruit and vegetables reduce the "energy density" of the diet and play a protective role, combating heart disease, cancer and diabetes. Therefore the Council of the EU asked the Commission to come forward with a proposal for the implementation of an EU **School Fruit Scheme**.

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TEAM 4 - GMO:

GM crops are increasingly cultivated in major crop exporting countries.

The EU applies a zero-tolerance policy for non-approved GMOs in food and feed imports. Due to the differences in the GMO authorisation regimes between the EU and exporting countries, asynchronous authorisations of GMOs have already occurred.

With the more widespread cultivation of GMOs that are approved in the exporting countries but not (yet) in the EU ("EU-non approved GMOs"), potential trade disruptions could become more severe, more frequent, and affect more products.

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TEAM 5 - Bilateral Fisheries Agreements:

A key component of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) of the European Union (EU) is the negotiation and implementation of different kinds of **bilateral fisheries agreements** between the EU and third countries.

Mainly with developing countries in Africa and in the Pacific, the EU concludes fisheries partnership agreements, with a financial contribution for access to their fishing zones.

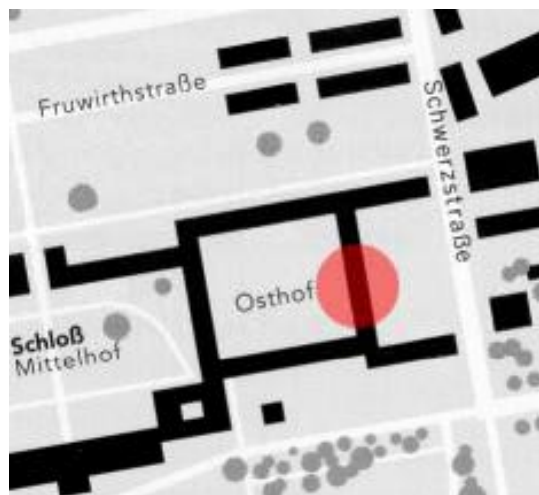
The concrete design of the agreements can be of various forms and they are presumed to have manifold direct and indirect impacts on the economy of the EU as well as on the economy of non-community members.

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Room S05 – Team 1



Room S 05
Schloss, Osthof Ost
Groundfloor,
Roomnumber 019



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Room HS31 – Team 3



Room HS 31
Schloss, Museumsflügel
1st floor,
Roomnumber 135



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Room HS13b – Team 4



Room HS 13b
Garbenstr. 17
(besides the library)
1. Untergeschoss,
Roomnumber -108 b



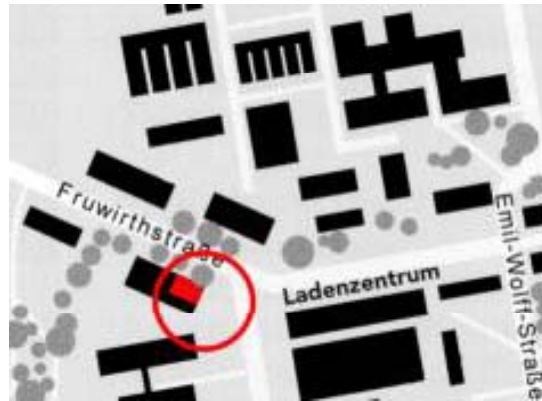
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Room HS24 – Team 5



Room HS 24
Fruwirthstr. 20,
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