

# Uncertainties in impact assessment of policies or external drivers on agricultural markets



the case of the Russian crisis

**Measuring agriculture and rural planning with advanced methods**  
*Impact evaluation of policies and projects for agricultural and rural development*  
31 August 2015, Italian Pavilion, EXPO 2015, Milan

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- Background : the JRC and and ex ante policy impact assessments
- Baseline versus counterfactual scenarios
  - Russian economic crisis
  - Russian ban
- Uncertainties / Stochastic analysis
- Conclusions



## DG JRC Role: facts & figures

- **Independent** of private, commercial or national interests
- has no policy agenda of its own
- **Focus** on the **priorities** of the Commission
- Work for **more than 20 policy DGs**
- Expertise in a **wide range of areas** from economic analysis through to agriculture and food security, energy, environment etc.
- Provides support throughout the **whole policy cycle**
- **Transversal** service - cuts across policy silos
- **7 institutes** in 6 locations
- **Around 3000 staff**, including PhDs and visiting scientists
- More than 100 economical, bio-physical and nuclear models





## iMAP platform for agricultural policies

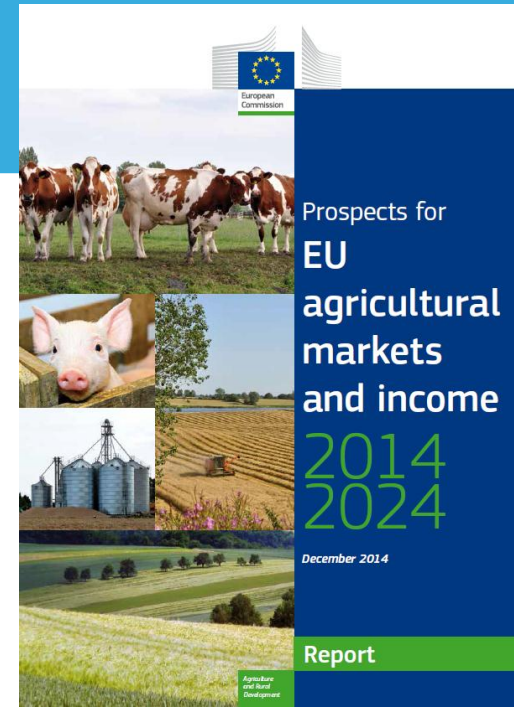
- Agro-Economic Modelling Platform
- hosted by JRC-IPTS in cooperation with DG AGRI
- widely used, robust and scientifically acknowledged tools
- partial-equilibrium (PE) and general equilibrium (CGE) models; links to biophysical models
- Also used for support to DG DEVCO and DG SANTE



### MODELS

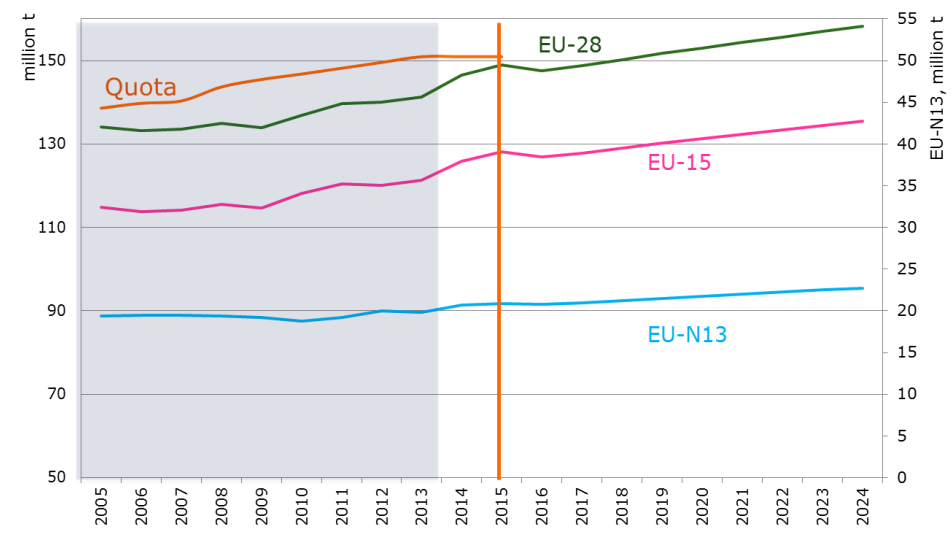
- AGLINK-COSIMO (EU module of OECD-FAO model)
- CAPRI (highly disaggregated in regions and products)
- AGMEMOD (EU Member States)
- MAGNET or GLOBE (multi-regional, multi-sector CGE model)
- IFM-CAP (Farm model)
- Etc.

# Baseline vs counterfactual scenario



## Baseline

- Annual release (EU in December as contribution to World (OECD-FAO) in June N+1)
- Assumptions
  - macroeconomic environment assumptions (IHS) : GDP, inflation, exchange rates, population, energy prices
  - normal weather conditions - > yield trends
  - policy (CAP, Trade, RED, CC, ..) as decided (no anticipation)
- One solution
- Calibration of other models



## Scenario analysis

- Alternative deterministic scenarios
  - alternative policy, macroeconomic environment and/or yield pattern, etc.
  - affecting exogenous variables and/or equations/parameters
- One solution
- Examples concerning Russia:
  - different macroeconomic conditions in Russia
  - ban on the import from EU, US, Canada etc.



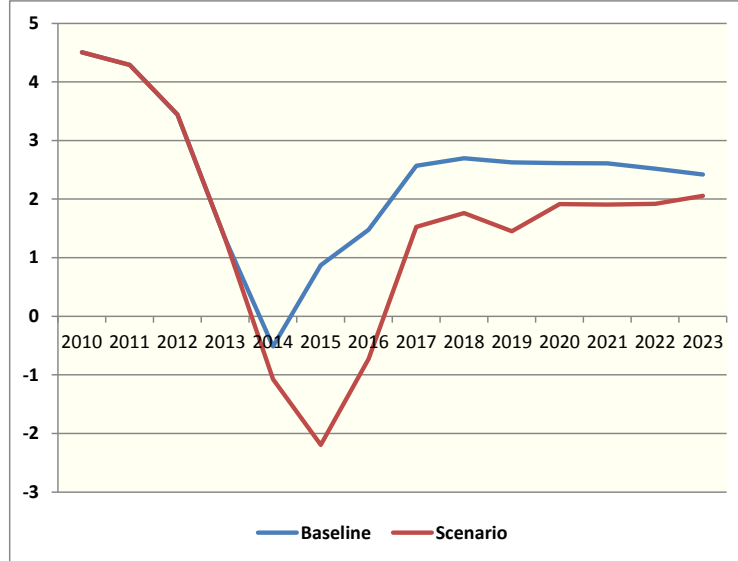
# Baseline vs counterfactual scenario



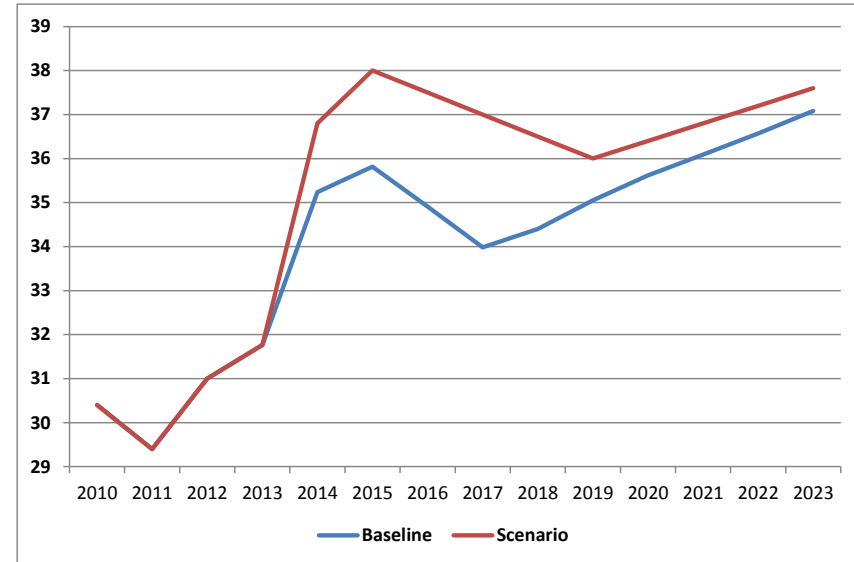
## Scenario - economic downturn in Russia

Temporary recession in Russia and depreciation of the Ruble

### Growth rate in Russia (%)



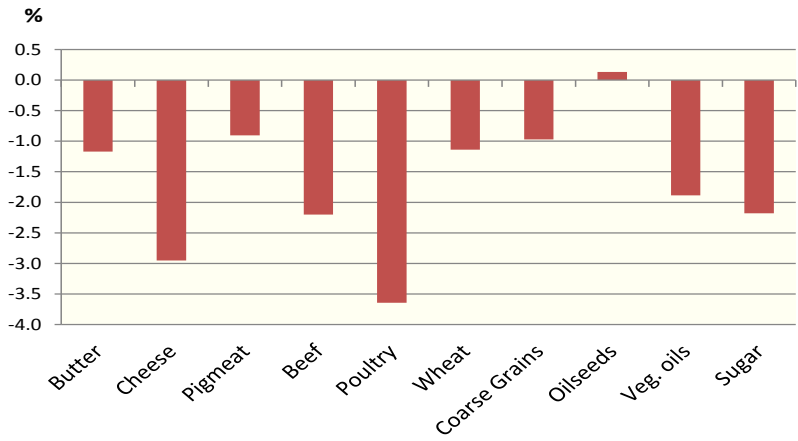
### USD/Ruble rate



# Baseline vs counterfactual scenario

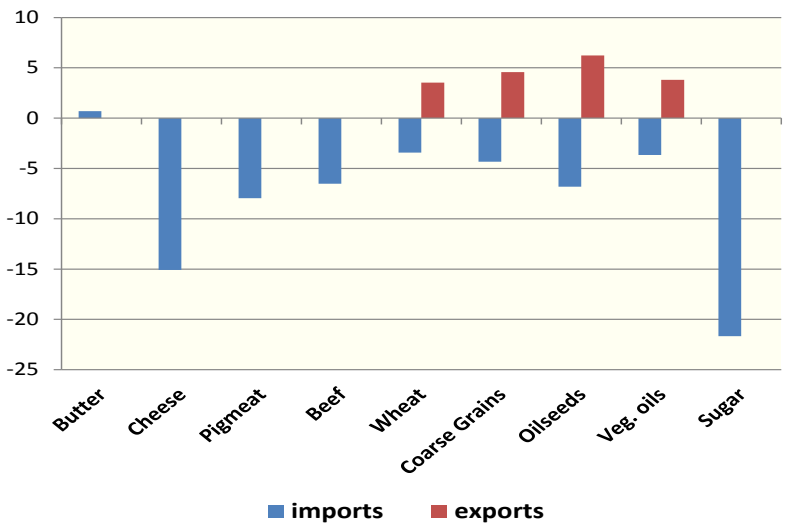


## Consumption in Russia (% diff)

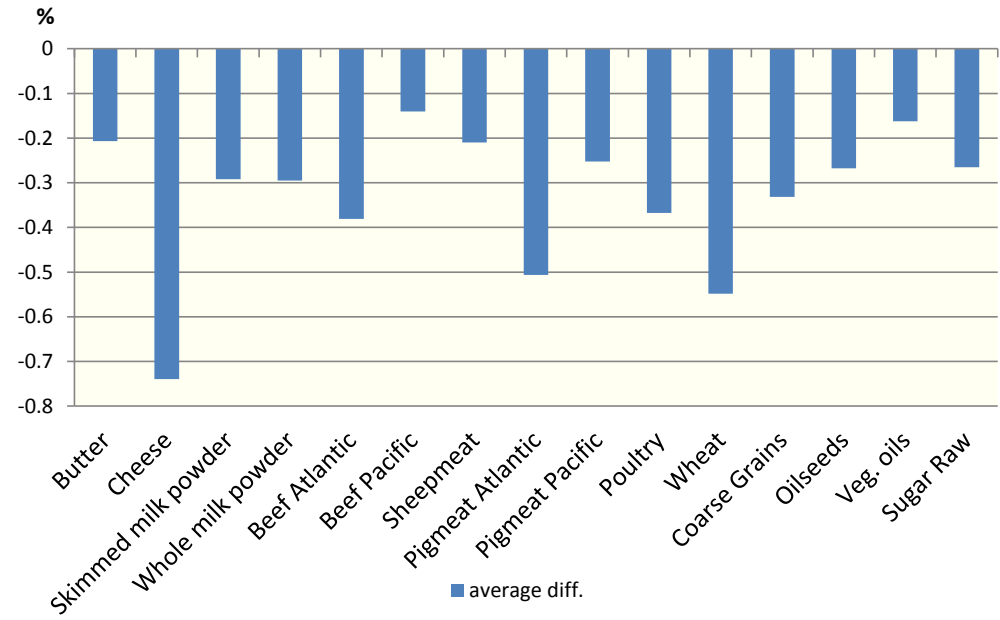


Reduced consumption in Russia is mostly compensated by reduced imports and (some) increased exports; impact on world prices moderated

## Russia trade (% diff)



## World prices (% diff)





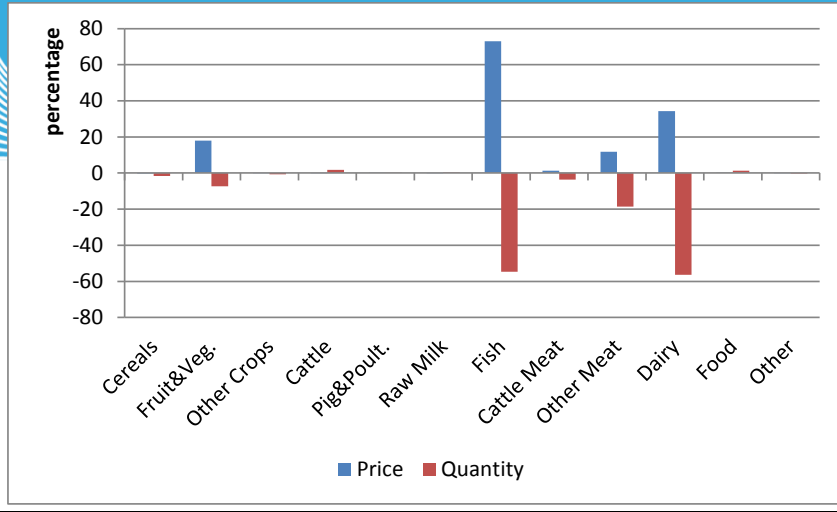
# Baseline vs counterfactual scenario



## Scenario – Russian ban

Exports of certain goods to Russia interrupted -> complex adjustments

- Decreased imports from Russia
- Lower world prices
- Increased consumption out of Russia
- Reallocation of commercial flows (intra and extra)
- Three modelling exercises: Aglink, Capri, Magnet
- Main impact for the EU : dairy products and fruit&vegetables



	EU exports to Russia	Total EU exports	Total EU imports
<b>FRUITS and VEGETABLES.</b>			
Tomatoes	-161.8	-159.6	-78.7
Other vegetables	-528.0	-512.6	-32.7
Apples, pears and peaches	-972.8	-868.8	-676.8
Citrus fruits	-127.2	-110.6	-102.1
Other fruits	-485.9	-449.3	-186.8
<b>MEATS</b>			
Beef	-34.5	-21.7	-0.6
Pig meat	0*	19.4	0.7
Poultry meat	-58.0	0.4	-6.8
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS</b>			
Butter	-38.5	-28.1	1.8
Skimmed milk powder	-20.9	-8.3	-1.5
Cheese	-278.8	-260.7	-1.9
Fresh milk products	-35.1	-29.6	-1.1
Whey powder	-24.4	-15.9	-2.4

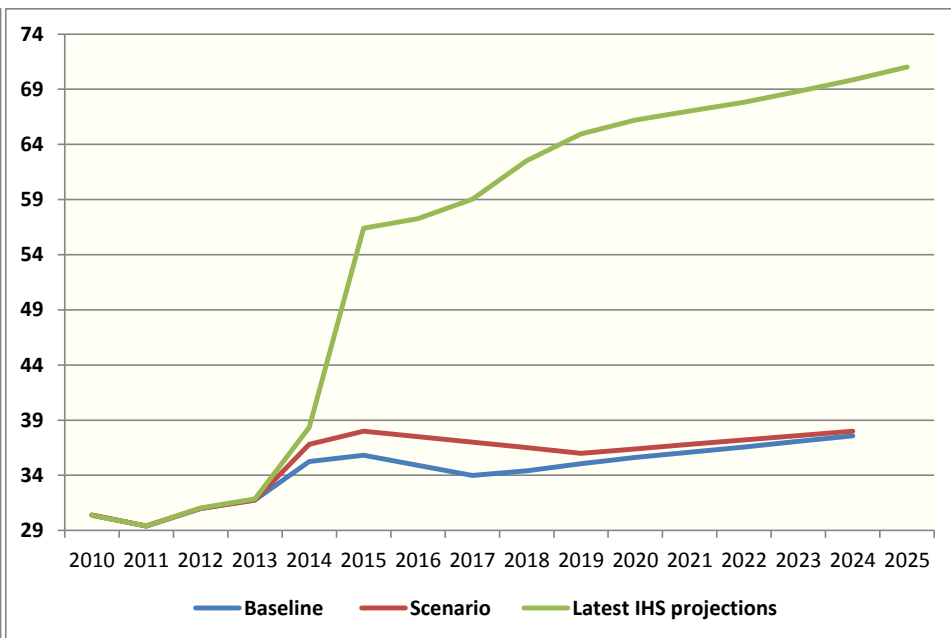
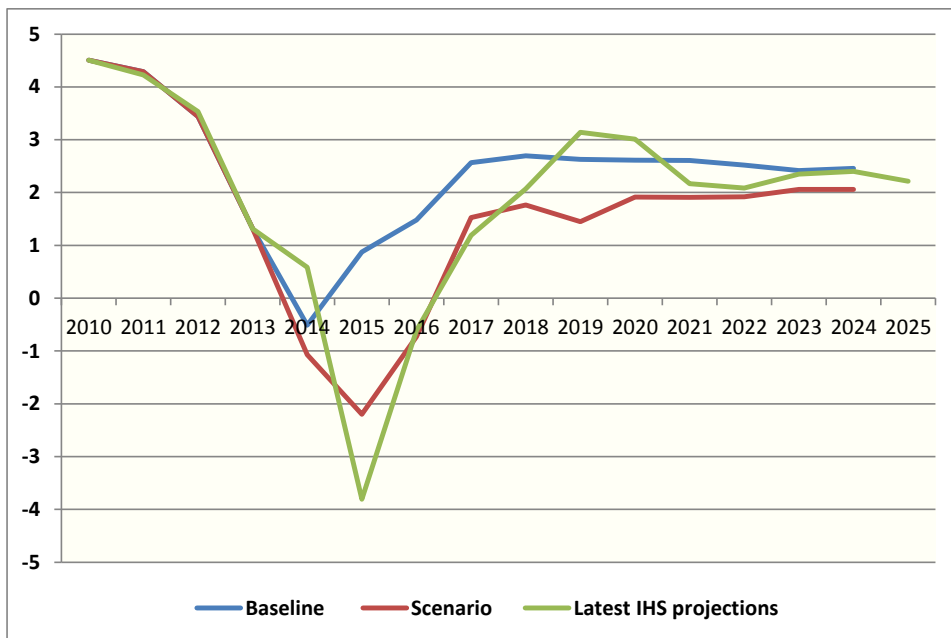
# Uncertainty analysis



The reality is unfortunately never fitting to scenario assumptions

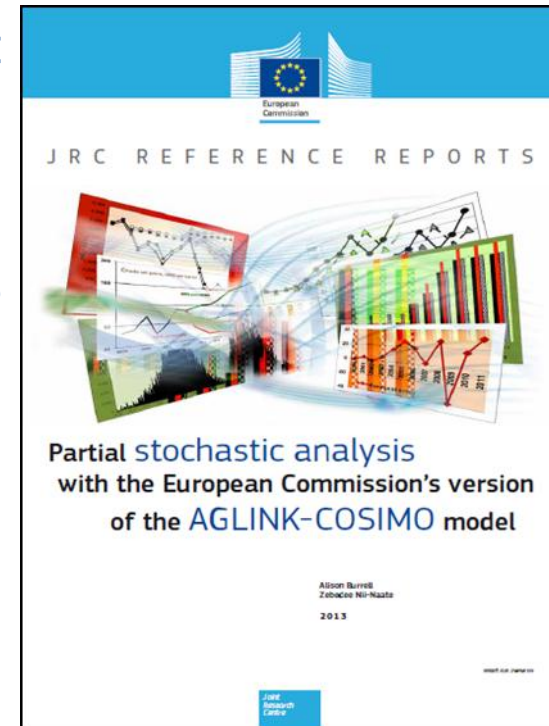
## Growth rate in Russia (%)

## USD/Ruble rate



## Partial Stochastic Analysis

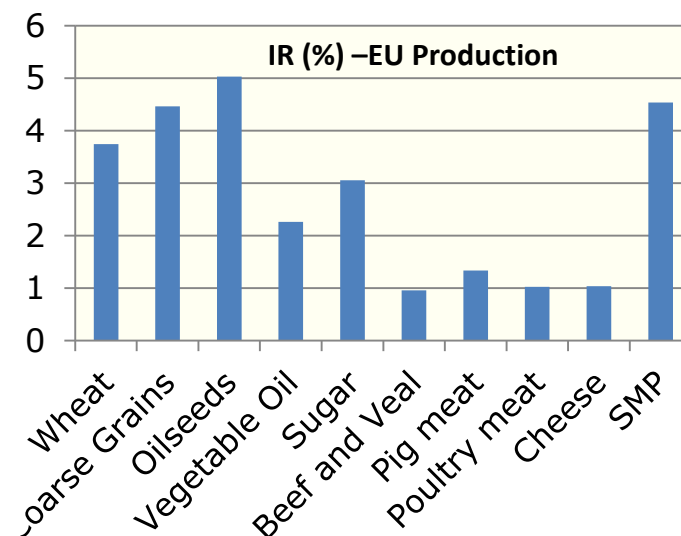
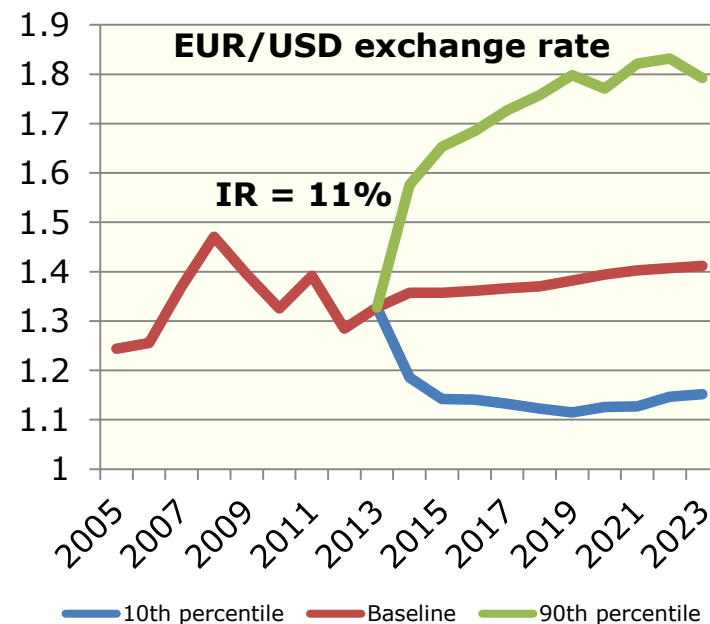
- Partial stochastic (probabilistic) analysis (of about 40 macroeconomic and 70 yield variables) – 600 solutions
- Macroeconomic uncertainty (GDP index, GDP deflator, CPI, exchange rate, oil price)
  - Based on forecast error
- Yield uncertainty for crops (cereals, oilseeds, sugar beet and cane) and milk
  - Based on deviations to an OLS regression
- Part only or all the variables concerned can be treated stochastically



JRC IPTS Reference report: A. Burrell, Z. Nii-Naate (2013)

## Partial Stochastic Analysis

- Stochastic model is run 600 times, of which more than 85% solve
- **Two types of analysis:**
  - **Uncertainty in general** measured with the interdecile range (ie between 10th and 90th percentiles) expressed in % of the baseline value (for a specific year or as an average over the projection period)
  - **Subsets:** isolation of solutions of the model where one or several variables are contained within determined boundaries

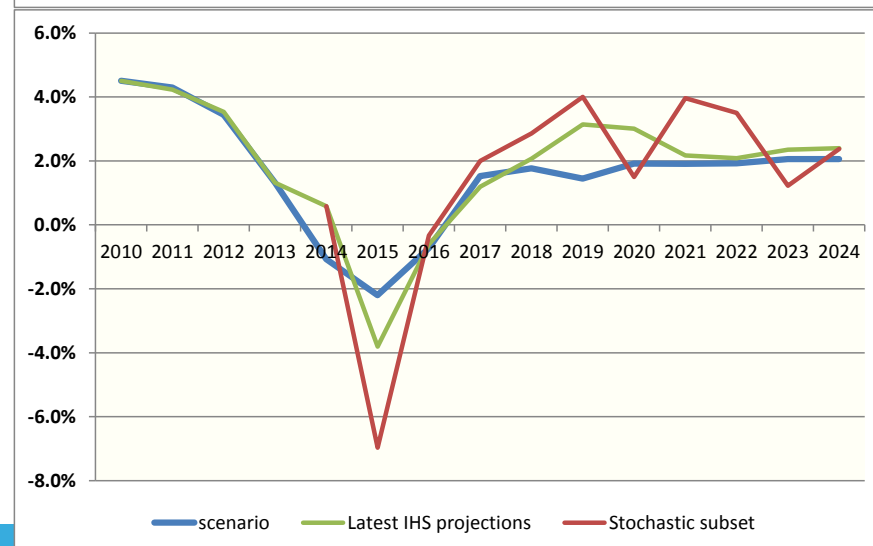
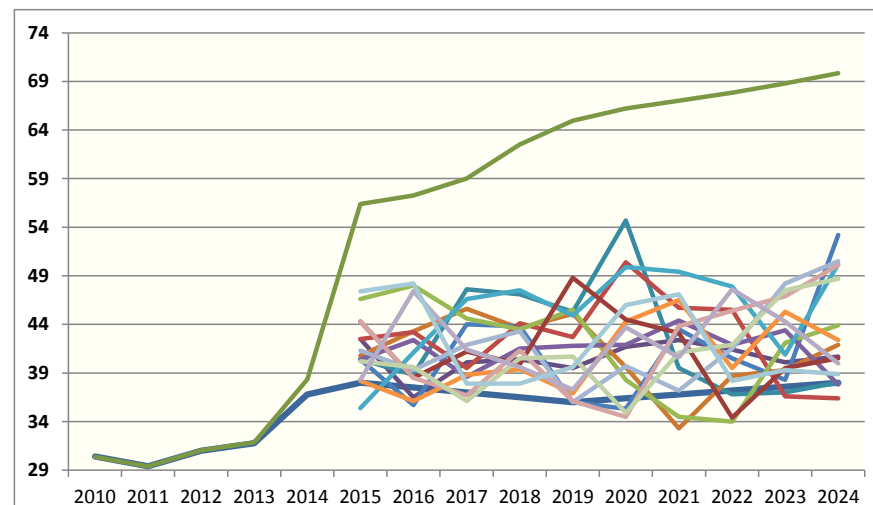


# Uncertainty analysis



Would a stochastic subset be closer than a deterministic scenario?

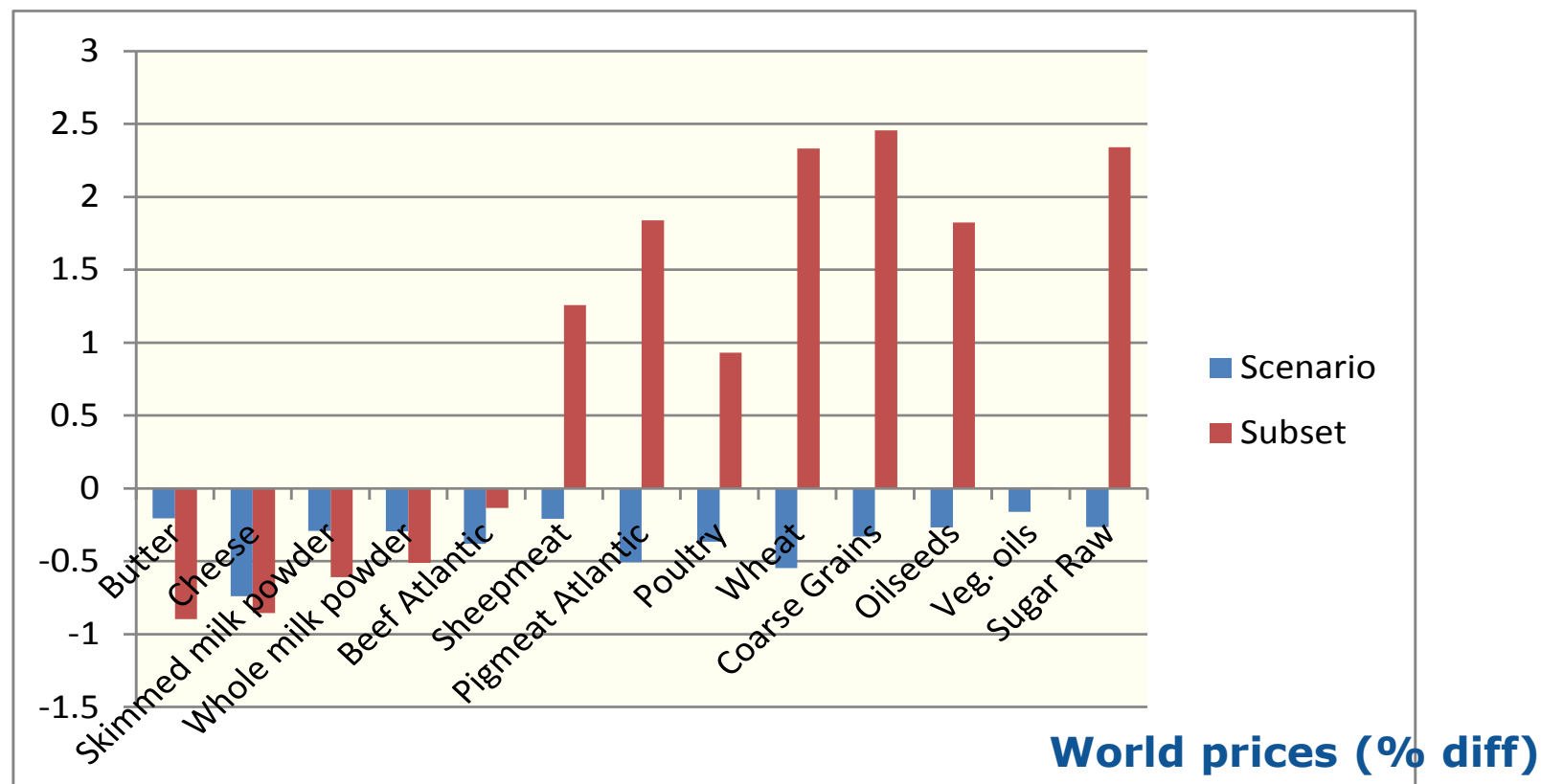
- 0-30th percentile for GDPI 2015-2016
- 25-75th percentile for GDPI 2019-2024
- 75-100th percentile Ruble exchange rate
- 15 draws
- Slightly closer to the most recent macroeconomic projections



# Uncertainty analysis



- For dairy products, confirmation that the contraction of the Russian market (less growth, devaluated ruble) affects the world markets
- For other markets, uncertainties in the rest of the world might counterbalance the situation



- **Scenario analysis and probabilistic / stochastic analysis complement themselves**
- **Uncertainty analysis should be improved, relying on longer time series and better capturing the relationship between the different variables at stake**
- **There will always be 'black swans'**



# Thank you for your attention



## Joint Research Centre

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Stimulating innovation  
Supporting legislation

