

den, as now, on the farmers to provide shelving, and temperature-controlled handling, etc.

Policy Statement, LsV

A dairy farmer from Lower Saxony toured on his tractor Jan. 27–Feb. 7 to state capitols in 13 of the 16 states, to publicize the recent policy statement from the east German branch of the LsV (*Land schafft Verbindung*, Countryside Creates Connections), co-organizer of the farmer protests. Werner Koslowski, a 59-year-old dairyman from Wonste in Lower Saxony, made the point that in doing this, he is campaigning for the farmer to have a higher and steady income, a bigger and fair share of the “added value” involved in food provision. He said that the price of farm-use diesel cannot be allowed to increase by a higher tax, but it must not be compensated for by a new subsidy.

Koslowski:

We want to pay taxes—income taxes! To be able to do this, we have to earn a reasonable income again, through working on our farms. Politicians should not subsidize us, but clear the way for a strong domestic agriculture.

The LsV Statement lists the following demands:

1. Effectively prohibit unfair trading practices, in particular the purchase of food from farmers, below production costs.

2. Introduce country-of-origin labeling as information for all citizens, and mandatory on all foodstuffs in retail and food service outlets.

3. Make contracts mandatory for milk and cattle deliveries—with no exception for cooperatives; end price dictates; force dairy processors and slaughterhouses to agree on specific quantities and prices in advance.

4. Break up of monopolies in the food industry and food retail: swift adoption of antitrust law reform, parallel sector investigations, break up orders against at least Aldi, DMK, Edeka, Lidl, Rewe, and Tönnies by 2024.

5. Break off negotiations with Mercosur and Chile; only conclude free trade agreements including agricultural products with countries that produce to the same social and environmental standards.

6. Expire duty-free status for Ukrainian agricultural products by June 2024, putting into immediate effect that transit is permitted only in sealed containers for shipment outside the EU.

7. Simplify revision of the production requirements for fertilization, plant protection and livestock raising, in accordance with good agricultural practices.

8. Effectively reduce bureaucracy through *de minimis* limits in administrative enforcement, below which record-keeping obligations and routine checks are no longer required.

9. Ban genetic engineering and laboratory meat and all patented processes that corporations use to control production.

10. Allow, with legal immunity, wolves to be shot at pasture fences; adapt nature conservation law and incorporate it into hunting law.

Our demands do not cost any tax money, they relieve the state, strengthen regional value creation and entrepreneurial responsibility—and need broad political support.

Farmers Could Consider Russia’s Successful Farm Policies, 2014–24

by Paul Gallagher

Feb. 6—The protests of farmers and their grassroots organizations across Europe are demanding that national economic policies support farms as going concerns, support their output and overall production of food for their populations, and enable farms to support the many other productive enterprises in the countryside.

They could raise the issue of the agricultural policies of the Russian Federation, and their results, since the EU sanctions against Russia began in 2014. Russia’s success story in agriculture was [formulated](#) and intended in Yevgeny Primakov’s brief period as Prime Minister (1998–1999), but not implemented until 2014.

This brief and preliminary summary comes primarily from OECD reports and data from CEIC Data Company and Statista.com.

Before being hit with sanctions over its reunification with Crimea and allegations that it was interven-

ing in the Donbass republics in 2014, Russia was about 50% import-dependent for food. In the decade since then, Russian government policy included:

1. Support for agricultural producers equivalent to 9–13% of gross farm income, depending on the year. This support is positively based on production, and on use of various inputs to improve yield. From 2014 to 2023 the total value of subsidies increased by 75% in dollar equivalent. Gross farm income rose from approximately \$78 billion equivalent in 2014 to over \$100 billion equivalent in 2022.

2. Subsidies for food producers' costs for railroad transport of production—first for grains, then extended to vegetables, soybeans, and other oil seeds.

3. From May 2020, supports also included subsidies of purchase of agricultural machinery and processing equipment, and increased capitalization of Rosagroleasing, the national company providing support for leasing the same.

4. President Vladimir Putin's "[Food Security Doctrine](#)," announced January 2020: The minimum

share of domestic production of crops would be targeted, from a low of 60% (fruits, berries) to 90% (grains).

5. As is best known, "sanctioning countries" imposed tariffs and import bans on food exports or re-exports.

Some results may also be of interest to farmers in other nations:

Russia's total agricultural output is up 33% since 2014, to the equivalent of \$100 billion; most of the increase occurred between 2018 and 2022;

Russia's wheat production has risen since 2014 from 60 million metric tons annually to 100 million;

Growth of total factor productivity (or technological productivity) in Russian agriculture, was reportedly a high 2.7% per year over the decade to 2022, according to research at Lomonosov Moscow State University.

The BRICS, chaired this year by Russia, is the ally of, and can be the policy model demanded by, European and American farmers.

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The Great Leap Backward: LaRouche Exposes the Green New Deal

Executive Intelligence Review has released this Special Report to warn of the extreme danger to mankind represented by the Green New Deal, also called "The Great Reset" by the leaders of the Davos World Economic Forum.

Already being implemented, this plan is taking over the direction of national economies from sovereign governments, using the power of central banks and the too-big-to-fail private financial institutions, cutting off credit to fossil fuel power generation and to industrial and agricultural enterprises claimed to emit too much carbon. Meanwhile it is creating a new huge bubble in the "sustainable fuel" sector, hoping to prop up the increasingly bankrupt financial system.

Stopping it by returning to a Hamiltonian American System credit policy, requires an understanding which is the purpose of this report.

EIR
Special Report

The Great Leap Backward LaRouche Exposes The Green New Deal



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