| Food Sovereignty - How much Sovereignty does Scotland have? | |
| --- | --- |
| Scotland A Case Study: Food Sovereignty Or Not? | |
| Political context:  • Despite Scotland having some devolved powers,  Westminster controls Scotland's major economic levers  (543 English MP's compared with Scotland's 57).  • Among other things, Westminster controls: Scotland's energy policy, all major economic levers (monetary policy, spending/borrowing limits), trade and customs policy, defence, security and immigration policy.  Source: Scottish Government: <https://tinyurl.com/27vhknem> | Food Sovereignty  • 450 private landowners own 57% of rural land.  • Scotland's food network is dominated by four large supermarket chains: Tesco, Sainsbury's, Asda, and Morrisons.  • Farmers with limited negotiating power. Often sell directly to supermarket chains who control pricing, demand, and distribution. Smaller, diverse farms are marginalised, limiting opportunities for localised, sustainable food systems.  • A focus on standardisation, large-scale procurement, and favouring mono-crop production. Single crops grown over large areas of land, such as barley, wheat, or potatoes.  Reduced biodiversity, soil depletion and vulnerability to pests and diseases.  Source: Mike Small, Editor of Bella Caledonia and Author of "Scotland's Local Food  Revolution" |