

# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2008/2153(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Common Agricultural Policy and global food security		
Subject		
3.10 Agricultural policy and economies		
3.10.03 Marketing and trade of agricultural products and livestock		
3.10.15 Agricultural production, farm surpluses, shortages and quotas, non-marketing premiums		
6.20 Common commercial policy in general		
6.50 Emergency, food, humanitarian aid, aid to refugees, Emergency Aid Reserve		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>AGRI</b> Agriculture and Rural Development		01/04/2008
		PPE-DE <a href="#">MCGUINNESS Mairead</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>AFET</b> Foreign Affairs		15/07/2008
		IND/DEM <a href="#">BELDER Bas</a>	
	<b>DEVE</b> Development (Associated committee)		08/05/2008
		PPE-DE <a href="#">MAVROMMATIS Manolis</a>	
	<b>INTA</b> International Trade		27/05/2008
		PPE-DE <a href="#">GLATTFELDER Béla</a>	
<b>BUDG</b> Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.		
<b>ENVI</b> Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	The committee decided not to give an opinion.		
<b>ITRE</b> Industry, Research and Energy		16/07/2008	
	PSE <a href="#">ICĂU Silvia-Adriana</a>		
European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Agriculture and Rural Development</a>	Commissioner	FISCHER BOEL Mariann

Key events			
19/06/2008	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
19/06/2008	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		

08/12/2008	Vote in committee		Summary
15/12/2008	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A6-0505/2008</a>	
12/01/2009	Debate in Parliament		
13/01/2009	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/01/2009	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T6-0006/2009</a>	Summary
13/01/2009	End of procedure in Parliament		

### Technical information

Procedure reference	2008/2153(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54; Rules of Procedure EP 54-p4
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/6/64127

### Documentation gateway

Committee opinion	<b>DEVE</b>	<a href="#">PE412.007</a>	06/11/2008	EP	
Committee opinion	<b>INTA</b>	<a href="#">PE412.190</a>	13/11/2008	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE415.174</a>	17/11/2008	EP	
Committee opinion	<b>AFET</b>	<a href="#">PE409.775</a>	02/12/2008	EP	
Committee opinion	<b>ITRE</b>	<a href="#">PE413.942</a>	03/12/2008	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A6-0505/2008</a>	15/12/2008	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T6-0006/2009</a>	13/01/2009	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		<a href="#">SP(2009)693</a>	11/02/2009	EC	

## Common Agricultural Policy and global food security

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development adopted an own initiative report by Mairead McGUINNESS (EPP-ED, IE) on the Common Agricultural Policy and Global Food Security.

Situation and causes: the report notes that, in the space of two years, world food prices have increased by over 80% on average while cereal stocks have fallen in 2008 to a worrying historic low of 40 days' supply. According to the World Bank, over 860 million people in the world are facing chronic famine and the surge in food prices could push an additional 100 million people into deeper poverty. The FAO and the OECD predict that, while commodity prices may fall from the higher levels of the past year, they are not expected to fall back to pre-2006 levels. Fluctuations in commodity prices may therefore be a more regular feature of the global market. According to the FAO, an investment of EUR 30 billion per year would be enough to ensure the food security of a world population which will reach 9 billion by 2050.

In this context, the report affirms that global food security is a question of the utmost urgency for the European Union and calls for immediate and continual action to ensure food security for EU citizens. It stresses that food should be available at reasonable prices for consumers while, at the same time, a fair standard of living for farmers should be ensured.

Reaffirming the fact that poverty and dependence on food imports are leading causes of food insecurity, the Committee on Agriculture calls for policy instruments aimed at averting such dramatic and damaging price fluctuations.

The report stresses the importance of a comprehensive analysis of rising food prices, taking into account rising energy prices for end consumers, stronger weather phenomena and increased demand for energy owing to the increased global population. The Commission is

called upon to investigate further the possible link between high food prices and rising energy prices, in particular for fuel.

MEPs call for a global assessment of the impact of the increased production of biofuels on food prices and for policy coordination at the global level to ensure that food supply is not jeopardised by the push for renewable energy production. They also call for the inclusion in international and regional agreements of commitments that the subsidies granted for biofuel production will not jeopardise world food security and will be consistent with applicable rules so as not to affect competition between trading partners.

The report also draws attention to rapidly changing consumer eating habits, particularly in emerging countries with a shift towards more meat and protein consumption requiring more grain. MEPs consider that increasing market concentration in the food retail sector needs to be monitored to prevent it leading to the development of monopolies and call for the adoption of alternative solutions that adjust the balance in favour of small farmers, who find themselves unable to negotiate with the large retailers.

European Union responses: MEPs believe that the CAP should remain the cornerstone of EU food-security policy now and beyond 2013 and should be adapted beyond what was done in the CAP Health Check. In light of the 2008-2009 Budget Review, they call for a stable and constant level of EU and Member States' expenditure on the CAP guaranteeing a fair income for farmers and for effective insurance policies to be made available, protecting against massive price fluctuations. The Committee on Agriculture:

- urges the Commission to look at the impact of climate change mitigation initiatives in the agriculture sector and to provide resources to this sector so that such measures do not result in decreased EU production;
- calls for a global food inventory regime and a global system of food stocks and believes that the European Union should take the lead in devising such a system;
- calls on the Commission to devise an effective EU market monitoring system capable of recording the changes and trends in the prices of agricultural products and the cost of inputs;
- considers that an international observatory should be set up within the FAO to facilitate the monitoring of prices of agricultural products, inputs and food at international level;
- calls for policies under the CAP to incorporate provisions on food security and for trade agreements to incorporate equal commitments from partners to regulate trade in a way that does not jeopardise world food security;
- calls on the Commission: at the WTO negotiations, to advocate qualified market access, which will ensure that the high environmental standards of EU farming and the right of every State to food security are not undermined by cheap imports; to adopt a comprehensive strategy on food security issues so as to achieve coherence among all Community policies; to analyse the effects of the financial crisis on the agricultural sector and to consider proposals to ensure the stability of the sector, also in terms of access to loans and credit guarantees;
- calls for more effective EU coordination with non-governmental organisations, the FAO and the UN to promote fair access to global food resources and to increase food production in key developing countries while consistently taking into account biodiversity and sustainable development criteria.

Agriculture in the developing world: regretting the reduction in the amount of development aid being devoted to agriculture and rural development, which was 17% in 1980 and only 3% in 2006, MEPs urge the Commission to direct and monitor the contribution of the EU financial support towards achieving agricultural-led growth and to do all in its power to induce governments to spend the amount of 10% of the national budget on the agricultural sector, as they have committed to.

MEPs believe that the European Development Fund should be more focused on agriculture - particularly small farms and processing of products on the spot - as the vast majority of the world's poor live in rural areas. Moreover, efforts should be made to establish rules for agricultural trade, which guarantee food supplies in all countries. The European Investment Bank is called upon to look into means to provide programmes for local food producers in developing countries with loan guarantees to support access to credit and micro-credit.

MEPs demand that a permanent food-security fund be created in support of the world's poorest, under Heading 4 of the General Budget of the European Union to complement other development measures financed by the European Union.

The European Union is also called upon to: (i) recognise developing countries' right to food sovereignty and to support this with targeted measures; (ii) put agriculture back at the centre of its development agenda, giving specific priority to programmes for agricultural development including clear targets for poverty reduction and feasible objectives (particularly measures promoting small-scale agriculture and the production of food for local markets through the use of biodiversity, with a particular focus on capacity-building for small-holder farmers and women).

Moreover, MEPs believe that further, unregulated liberalisation of agricultural trade would lead to a further increase in food prices and even higher price volatility. They stress that the worst affected would be the most vulnerable, food-importing developing countries. They also recall that world trade rules must under no circumstances undermine the right of countries or regions to support their farming sectors with a view to ensuring food security for their population. The Commission is called upon to re-assess its free market approach to agricultural trade accordingly.

Research and development: reaffirming their commitment to investment in technology and innovation in agriculture and farm production, MEPs call for an accelerated programme of research and development on sustainable and energy-efficient agriculture, suited to its location.

The Commission and Member States are called upon to promote research and development to prevent and adapt to climate change, in particular the use of high-yield energy crops, environmentally friendly fertilisers that are as effective as possible, new agricultural technologies with minimum negative effects on land use, the development of new plant types that are resistant to changes in climate and related diseases and research into ways to use waste in agriculture.

## Common Agricultural Policy and global food security

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The European Parliament adopted by 482 votes to 24, with 59 abstentions, a resolution on the Common Agricultural Policy and Global Food Security.

The own initiative report had been tabled for consideration in plenary by Mairead McGUINNESS (EPP-ED, IE), on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development.

Ensuring food security: the resolution notes that, since 2006, there has been an overall global food price increase of around 83%, whereas world food stocks have fallen to historically and critically low levels of only 40 days' supply in 2008. Prior to the most recent hike in food prices, over 860 million people globally experienced chronic hunger. The World Bank predicts that the surge in food prices could push an additional 100 million people into deeper poverty.

The present crisis impacts most heavily on low-income households in both the European Union and in the developing world, where the proportion of household income spent on food represents between 60% and 80% of total income, in comparison to the EU average of less than 20%. The FAO and the OECD predict that, while commodity prices may fall from the record levels of the past year, they are not expected to fall back to pre-2006 levels. Serious fluctuations in commodity prices may therefore be a more regular feature of the global market. According to the FAO, an investment of EUR 30 billion per year would be enough to ensure the food security of a world population which will reach 9 billion by 2050.

In this context, the resolution affirms that global food security is a question of the utmost urgency for the European Union and calls for immediate and continual action to ensure food security for EU citizens. It stresses that food should be available at reasonable prices for consumers while, at the same time, a fair standard of living for farmers should be ensured.

Preventing fluctuations in prices: reaffirming the fact that poverty and dependence on food imports are leading causes of food insecurity, the Parliament calls for policy instruments aimed at averting such dramatic and damaging price fluctuations.

The resolution stresses the importance of a comprehensive analysis of rising food prices, taking into account rising energy prices for end consumers, stronger weather phenomena and increased demand for energy owing to the increased global population. The Commission is called upon to investigate further the possible link between high food prices and rising energy prices, in particular for fuel.

MEPs call for:

- a global assessment of the impact of the increased production of biofuels on food prices and for policy coordination at the global level to ensure that food supply is not jeopardised by the push for renewable energy production;
- policies under the CAP to incorporate provisions on food security and for the inclusion in international and regional agreements of commitments that the subsidies granted for biofuel production will not jeopardise world food security and will be consistent with applicable rules so as not to affect competition between trading partners.

The resolution also draws attention to rapidly changing consumer eating habits, particularly in emerging countries with a shift towards more meat and protein consumption requiring more grain. MEPs consider that increasing market concentration in the food retail sector needs to be monitored to prevent it leading to the development of monopolies and call for the adoption of alternative solutions that adjust the balance in favour of small farmers, who find themselves unable to negotiate with the large retailers.

European Union responses: MEPs believe that the CAP should remain the cornerstone of EU food-security policy, now and beyond 2013, but should be adapted to meet food-security concerns. In light of the 2008-2009 Budget Review, they call for a stable and constant level of expenditure on the CAP, guaranteeing a fair income for farmers, and for effective insurance policies to be made available, protecting against massive price fluctuations.

The Parliament calls for a global food inventory regime and a global system of food stocks. It considers that an international observatory should be set up within the FAO to facilitate the monitoring of prices of agricultural products, inputs and food at international level. It also calls for more effective EU coordination with non-governmental organisations, the FAO and the UN to promote fair access to global food resources and to increase food production in key developing countries while consistently taking into account biodiversity and sustainable development criteria.

The Commission is called upon to:

- adopt a comprehensive strategy on food security issues so as to achieve coherence among all Community policies;
- devise an effective EU market monitoring system capable of recording the changes and trends in the prices of agricultural products and the cost of inputs;
- look at the impact of climate change mitigation initiatives in the agriculture sector and to provide resources to this sector so that such measures do not result in decreased EU production;
- advocate, at the WTO negotiations, qualified market access, which will ensure that the high environmental standards of EU farming and the right of every Member State to food security are not undermined by cheap imports;
- analyse the effects of the financial crisis on the agricultural sector and to consider proposals to ensure the stability of the sector, also in terms of access to loans and credit guarantees;
- reinforce its present programmes designed to ensure food security in Europe and around the world.

The Parliament urges the EU to help countries at risk of conflict to develop strong agricultural policies of their own based on easy access to raw materials.

Agriculture in the developing world: regretting the reduction in the amount of development aid being devoted to agriculture and rural development, which was 17% in 1980 and only 3% in 2006, the Parliament urges the Commission to direct EU financial support towards achieving agricultural-led growth and to do all in its power to induce governments to spend the amount of 10% of the national budget on the agricultural sector, as they have committed to.

MEPs stress the need for more medium and long-term action to develop agriculture and food production in developing countries, particularly in Africa. They believe that the European Development Fund should be more focused on agriculture - particularly small farms and processing of products on the spot. The European Investment Bank is called upon to look into means to provide programmes for local food producers in developing countries with loan guarantees to support access to credit and micro-credit.

The Parliament also demands that a permanent food-security fund be created in support of the world's poorest, under Heading 4 of the General Budget of the European Union to complement other development measures financed by the European Union.

The European Union is called upon to:

- recognise developing countries' right to food sovereignty and to support this with targeted measures;
- put agriculture back at the centre of its development agenda, giving specific priority to programmes for agricultural development including clear targets for poverty reduction (particularly measures promoting small-scale agriculture and the production of food for

- local markets through the use of biodiversity, with a particular focus on capacity-building for small-holder farmers and women);
- join forces with Member States, ACP Governments, international organisations, regional development banks and private foundations, non-governmental organisations and local authorities, to incorporate new projects and programme interventions for soaring food prices into regional programmes in a better way.

MEPs also believe that further, unregulated liberalisation of agricultural trade would lead to a further increase in food prices and even higher price volatility. They stress that the worst affected would be the most vulnerable, food-importing developing countries. They also recall that world trade rules must under no circumstances undermine the right of countries or regions to support their farming sectors with a view to ensuring food security for their population. The Commission is called upon to re-assess its free market approach to agricultural trade accordingly.

Research and development: reaffirming their commitment to investment in technology and innovation in agriculture and farm production, MEPs call for an accelerated programme of research and development on sustainable and energy-efficient agriculture, suited to its location.

The Commission and Member States are called upon to promote research and development to prevent and adapt to climate change, in particular the use of high-yield energy crops, environmentally friendly fertilisers that are as effective as possible, new agricultural technologies with minimum negative effects on land use, the development of new plant types that are resistant to changes in climate and related diseases and research into ways to use waste in agriculture.