

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Working Documents

1982-1983

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DOCUMENT 1-281/82/CORR.

REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation

- measures following the European Parliament debate on world hunger,
- the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning a plan of action to combat world hunger (COM(81) 560 final)
- and the motions for resolutions tabled pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure (Doc. 1-1039/81 and 1-1105/81)

Rapporteur : Mr V. MICHEL

In paragraph 56 of the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 18 September 1980 on the European Community's contribution to the campaign to eliminate hunger in the world¹ Parliament instructed the Committee on Development and Cooperation, together with the other appropriate committees, to:

- (a) monitor the progress made in implementing the guidelines and proposals contained in this resolution as regards:
- decisions which must be taken at Community level,
 - measures to be taken either by individual Member States or collectively in political cooperation,
 - Community initiatives in the context of major international negotiations;
- (b) report to it regularly on the food situation and the results achieved in the campaign against hunger and undernourishment with particular reference to the Community's contribution.

At its meeting of 22 and 23 April 1981 in Brussels the committee decided to draw up a new own-initiative report and requested authorization from the President of the European Parliament by letter dated 7 May 1981. Authorization was given on 6 July 1981.

On 18 February 1982 the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution by Mr PANNELLA and others on the Commission's refusal to take action on the European Parliament's decisions concerning hunger in the world (Doc. 1-1039/81) to the Committee on Development and Cooperation.

On 12 March 1982 the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution by Mr BEYER de RYKE and others on starvation in the world and the attitude of the Commission of the European Communities (Doc. 1-1105/81) to the committee at the suggestion of the author.

On 14 May 1981 the committee appointed Mr Michel rapporteur.

The committee considered the follow-up to Parliament's debate on hunger in the world at its meetings of 22 and 23 April 1981 and 13 and 14 May 1981. In addition, it decided on 21 October 1981 to take account in the report of the Commission's communication to the Council concerning a plan of action to combat world hunger (COM(81) 560 final).

The committee considered the draft report at its meetings of 10 November 1981, 24 November 1981 and 17 March 1982 and adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole by 13 votes to 1 with 1 abstention on 30 April 1982.

¹ OJ No. C 265 of 13.10.1980, p. 37 et seq.

The following took part in the vote: Mr Sherlock, acting chairman,
Mr Michel, rapporteur, Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli, Mrs Castellina, Mr Cohen,
Mr de Courcy Ling, Mrs Dury, Mr Fellermaier, Mrs Focke, Mr Fuchs, Mr Jackson,
Mr Lezzi, Mr Narducci, Mr Pannella, Mrs Pruvot.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
A. MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION	7
B. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT	13
I. <u>European Parliament initiatives and those taken in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation on combating world hunger</u>	13
(A) <u>European Parliament</u>	
(a) Ferrero resolution of 18 September 1980.....	13
(b) Resolution (Doc. 1-375/81) following the Manifesto Appeal by the Nobel prize-winners on hunger in the world and the contribution of the European Community	16
(B) <u>ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and Joint Committee</u>	16
II. <u>Follow-up to the resolution on world hunger by the Commission and the Council of the European Communities</u>	17
(1) <u>Commission proposals</u>	
(a) Communication of 22 October 1980 to the Council on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger	17
(b) Other Commission communications on the progress of measures following the European Parliament debate on world hunger	18
(c) Special food aid for the least-developed countries	18
(d) Plan of action to combat world hunger	18
(2) <u>Council measures</u>	19
III. <u>Assessment of previous proposals and measures adopted in the light of the resolution on the European Community's contribution to the campaign against world hunger</u>	22
(1) <u>The fight against hunger in the context of new relations between the industrialized and developing countries</u>	24
(2) <u>The development of agriculture and rural areas in the developing countries</u>	28
(3) <u>Community food aid</u>	35
(4) <u>International trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs</u> ...	41
IV. <u>Conclusions</u>	44

ANNEXES: I. Summary table of the 57 paragraphs of the resolution of 18 September 1980 indicating in the case of those which require follow-up the action taken by the Community institutions - Council, Commission, Parliament 48

II. Motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-1039/81)

III. Motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-1105/81)

A.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger, the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning a plan of action to combat world hunger and the motions for resolutions tabled pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council (COM(81) 560 final),
- B. having regard to the motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-1039/81),
- C. having regard to the motion for a resolution (Doc. 1-1105/81),
- D. having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 1-281/82),
- E. having regard to the Commission documents on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger (COM(81) 631 final of 22 October 1980) (Notice to Members PE 71.248 of 6 February 1981, Situation as at 20 May 1981, VIII/A/1),
- F. having regard to the outcome of the Council's meetings of 18 November 1980, 28 April 1981, 14 September 1981, 26 October 1981 and 3 November 1981,
- G. having regard to Parliament's resolution of 18 September 1980 (OJ N° C 265 of 13 October 1980) and its resolution of 29 September 1981 which was adopted pursuant to Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure (Bulletin of the European Parliament No. 37 of 12 October 1981),
- H. having regard to the resolution on world hunger adopted on 30 September 1981 by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly (Doc. ACP-EEC/30/81),
- I. having regard to the resolution attached to the LEZZI report on the management of food aid (OJ N° C 93 of 9 April 1979) adopted by Parliament on 16 March 1979,

- J. having regard to the resolution attached to the MICHEL report on the regulation concerning food aid for 1980 (OJ N° C 117 of 12 May 1980) adopted by Parliament on 18 April 1980),
 - K. having regard to the resolution attached to the WAWRZIK report on a regulation concluding the second ACP-EEC Lomé Convention adopted by Parliament on 21 November 1980 (OJ N° C 327 of 15 December 1980),
 - L. having regard to the resolution attached to the RABBETHGE report on a regulation laying down general guidelines for the supply of food aid other than cereals, skimmed milk powder and butter oil to certain developing countries and certain specialized bodies (OJ N° C 327 of 15 December 1980) adopted by Parliament on 21 November 1980,
 - M. having regard to the resolution attached to the WARNER report on the regulations concerning food aid in 1981 (OJ N° C 144 of 15 June 1981) adopted by Parliament on 8 May 1981,
 - N. having regard to the resolution attached to the MICHEL report on Community development policy and the role of the European Parliament (Doc. 1-942/80),
 - O. having regard to the annual report of the Court of Auditors of the European Community for the financial year 1979 (Doc. 1-662/80),
 - P. having regard to the resolution attached to the COHEN report on a regulation on the granting of special food aid to the least-developed countries (Doc. 1-708/81) adopted by Parliament on 16 December 1981,
 - Q. having regard to the report by Mr COHEN on the outcome of the United Nations' conference on the least-developed countries (PE 75.804),
 - R. having regard to Parliament's resolution on prospects for the North-South Dialogue following the Cancun meeting (PE 76.045),
1. Points out that its resolution of 18 September 1980 was tabled in the general context of development, trade, agricultural policy and the North-South Dialogue, that it contains a global strategy and suggestions for specific action and that it indicates the real contribution which the Community can and should make to the campaign against world hunger;
 2. Stresses in this connection that this is first and foremost a European programme for the attention of the Council, the Commission and the Member States of the Community which can be implemented through Community channels in the framework of the European policies on development,

agriculture, the economy, trade, culture, education and training and also political cooperation;

3. Considers that the resolution represents a substantial contribution to the debate on world hunger, its causes and possible remedies; these remedies would not appear to be beyond the reach of the countries concerned and could be applied in the context of the permanent dialogue and active and effective cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries;
4. Regrets, however, in the light of the steady deterioration in the food situation, that the implementing decisions have fallen far short of what was called for in Parliament's proposals and resolutions;
5. Considers that the European Community as a whole - Council, Commission, Parliament and Member States - must continue to mobilize public opinion and set in train the necessary political action to tackle the problem of world hunger;
6. Recognizes, however, that Parliament's resolution has not only helped to make the public aware of the problem of world hunger but has also helped to bring about a certain amount of progress
 - a) at Community level in terms of:
 - the possibility of a multiannual allocation of food aid,
 - increased and diversified food aid to allow trilateral operations to be carried out,
 - the use of food aid to build up decentralized stocks,
 - an increase in Community appropriations for cooperation with the developing countries,
 - the assistance given in planning food strategies,
 - the inclusion of the problem of combating hunger as one of the main aspects of the North-South Dialogue;
 - b) as regards the developing countries in terms of:
 - a substantial increase in the proportion accounted for by agricultural projects, notably those involving food crops, in the indicative programmes, particularly within the framework of the Fifth EDF;
7. Considers that certain aspects of the action plan presented by the Commission to the Council represent a useful first step, particularly towards the adoption of food strategies; regrets however, that the Commission did not take this opportunity to draw up a plan incorporating other points of Parliament's resolutions;

8. Suggests that a centre be set up within the Commission to coordinate all measures which have a bearing on the struggle to combat world hunger;
9. Calls on the Community to give its full support to devising food strategies for individual countries which would cover in particular:
 - production policy (giving priority to the cultivation of food crops rather than only to crops for export),
 - prices policy,
 - marketing and distribution policy,
 - balanced food aid which would take more account of local production and allow the gradual reduction of external aid;
10. Calls on the Community's budgetary authorities to be more consistent in granting aid to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which carry out highly fruitful development activities in various areas, using proven and coherent methods, with the active involvement of the indigenous populations concerned. Specific and increased support should be given to deal with the nutritional problems relating to global development;
11. Calls on the Council
 - to do its utmost in the context of the conciliation procedure to ensure that the regulation on the management of food aid enters into force this year,
 - to release the organizational financial and human resources required to draw up the food strategies outlined in the action plan;
12. Calls further on the Council and the Member States
 - to allocate 0.15% of their GNP for aid to the least developed countries as soon as possible, and at any rate by 1985, in accordance with the decision taken at the Paris conference,
 - to draw up a timetable with precise deadlines for implementing, as soon as possible, the commitment to allocate at least 0.7% of their GNP for public development aid,
 - to take practical measures to combat world hunger within the framework of the North-South Dialogue;

13. Calls on the Commission to provide a clear indication of how and when it intends to take action on the other points contained in the resolution adopted on 18 September 1980, notably as regards:
- the study of the effects of the common agricultural policy on international trade in foodstuffs and of the effects of the Community's agricultural exports on world markets and the implications of this for the developing countries,
 - preparation of a trade policy for European agriculture which is compatible with the Community's development policy,
 - a detailed document on food aid prospects for the coming years, in particular with a view to establishing a genuine link between food aid and agricultural and rural development projects and guaranteeing that it will actually be used on the spot to help the individuals and families concerned,
 - a reply to the Court of Auditors' criticism of food aid as it has been distributed in recent years,
 - the announced proposal for a regulation concerning the distribution of foodstuffs,
 - information on the efforts made in the Commission's departments to improve the organization of aid operations and on a more rational sharing of responsibilities between Directorates-General VI and VIII;
14. Calls on the Commission in this connection to keep the summary table attached to this report up to date to enable the European Parliament's Committee on Development in particular and the Community institutions in general to monitor the action taken on the above resolution.
15. Asks the Commission to pay particular attention in the context of the North-South Dialogue and in arranging its policies, to:
- support for machinery to recycle petrodollar surpluses,
 - revision of the GSP to include a larger number of agricultural products from the developing countries,
 - the conclusion of agreements on basic products,
 - building up emergency stocks of cereals, particularly to help the developing countries,
 - application of the Brandt plan, particularly the proposals to introduce a more universal and automatic system of development financing;

16. Calls on the Member States' parliaments to ratify as soon as possible the agreement reached on the establishment of a common fund for raw materials;
17. Considers it unacceptable that the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation provided for in the Lomé II Convention two years ago is not yet operational and calls on the ACP-EEC Council to take the necessary measures as a matter of urgency;
18. Proposes that each year a progressively larger share of the total budget be allocated for the campaign against world hunger;
19. Considers that, if there are further budget surpluses, the budgetary authorities should regard the campaign against world hunger as a priority activity;
20. Urges that coordination, particularly between the EEC and the Member States, be increased at all levels so that the tasks to be carried out can be allocated sensibly;
21. As regards the special emergency action to combat hunger called for by the European Parliament following publication of the manifesto by the Nobel Prize winners:
 - calls on the Commission to present as rapidly as possible coherent proposals to enable the Community to take action directly and in conjunction with the Member States and the various international agencies to cope with emergencies - these proposals should be compatible with the medium- and long-term measures as these alone can provide a proper and lasting solution to the problem of hunger;
22. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report drawn up by its committee to the Council and the Commission of the European Communities, to the parliaments of the Member States and to the United Nations' Secretary-General and specialized agencies.

B

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

I. European Parliament initiatives and those taken in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation on combating world hunger

A European Parliament

Immediately after it was constituted the directly-elected European Parliament spent a whole year examining the question of world hunger.

Following a resolution adopted on 16 November 1979, working documents were drawn up by Mrs Focke, Mr Sablé, Mr Vergeer and the members of the Committee on Development and Cooperation in preparation for an overall report by Mr Bruno Ferrero on the European Community's contribution to the campaign against world hunger.

(a) Ferrero resolution of 18 September 1980

On 16 and 18 September 1980¹ the European Parliament examined all the documents² in detail and adopted virtually unanimously the attached resolution, which consisted of no fewer than 57 paragraphs³. The overall report (and related reports) analyse in detail the various causes of the problem of world hunger, and the resolution adopted on 18 September 1980 contains an extensive list of specific measures of an essentially practical nature. It specifies what could be done in the medium and long term to improve the food situation of those hardest hit.

The resolution concentrates on four main aspects:

- (A) combating hunger in the context of a new relationship between industrialized and developing countries,
- (B) development of agriculture and rural areas in the developing countries,
- (C) Community food aid,
- (D) international trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs.

¹ EP debates, OJ, Annex, No 1-260/80.

² Ferrero report, Doc. 1-341/80.

³ OJ No C 265 of 13.10.1980, p. 37 et seq.

The qualitative and quantitative shortcomings of previous aid measures are described and the need for a coherent Community policy to combat world hunger is emphasized. Development sectors which could help achieve significant progress in combating world hunger are given particular priority. The resolution also makes two fundamental points:

- Strategies based exclusively on development aid must be abandoned and agricultural production must be fundamentally restructured. However, genuine modernization of agriculture is possible only within the framework of agricultural reforms in the developing countries,
- The developing countries themselves must make great efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. These efforts must, of course, be backed up by appropriate scientific, technical and financial cooperation and the creation of an effective system to guarantee food supplies.

Since the European Parliament resolution was adopted, the hunger situation has not improved but rather deteriorated. It is estimated that around 750 million people are undernourished and live in absolute poverty and 25 million die of starvation every year. This is a tragic situation of human misery which everyone must agree is intolerable. Furthermore, food production in most of the countries of the third world is rising too slowly, stagnating or falling at a time when the population is increasing. These countries therefore have to import increasing quantities of food. Their dependence on the industry and agriculture of the economically advanced countries is growing steadily. Generally speaking, most of the developing countries largely managed to meet their own food requirements until the middle of this century when they were unable to export or had no surplus production. For a number of years now they have been forced to import ever-increasing quantities of cereals, with all the obvious adverse effects this has on their balance of payments and economic development, and the health and survival of their people.

The European Parliament debates highlighted the causes of this situation. First the totally unsatisfactory development of agriculture and the serious economic plight of all the developing countries. Many of these countries have also specialized in exporting a few agricultural products for industrial processing: tea, coffee, rice, cocoa, peanuts, cane sugar. They have therefore retained and even expanded the colonial practice of cultivating one crop at the expense of arable land needed to meet the food requirements of domestic consumers: food crops have been abandoned and there has been an exodus from the countryside and the rural regions in general.

Without dwelling on the individual points of the resolution it can be said that the following major points emerged from the debate: hunger is not an isolated phenomenon but a clear consequence of poor socio-economic and cultural organization throughout the world, giving rise to endemic poverty and even causing it to increase steadily. Measures to combat injustice, poverty and hunger cannot therefore be taken in isolation but must be pursued jointly and untiringly at all levels. These important factors show the need for a concrete development strategy. This can be accomplished only if those responsible in the industrialized countries go beyond the idea of merely granting aid and embark on a thorough restructuring of production and trade policies. What is needed is a coherent global development policy, particularly aimed at achieving progress in the developing countries' food production sector. However, the developing countries must themselves take the appropriate initiatives and concentrate their efforts on expanding agricultural production capacity, supported if they wish by the developed countries. In this context there is a need for international cooperation aimed at removing the obstacles faced by agriculture in the developing countries - above all the poorest developing countries particularly hard-hit by hunger in comparison with the protected agricultural sector in the industrialized countries, and also at creating without delay an effective system to guarantee food supplies at national level and for groups of countries in the same region.

The European Parliament's debate also showed clearly that development policy is limited in that it is subject to an international economic order characterized by serious imbalances. It is therefore necessary to change certain mechanisms, particularly in the field of trade. If the battle against world hunger is to be more than pious sentiments, efforts must be made to deal with those who exploit food shortages and sometimes create them in order to profit later.

The resolution calls on the Commission and the Council of the European Communities and the Member States to take a series of selective measures to combat hunger both within the framework of the Community's development policy and at international level.

This report therefore examines to what extent the views expressed by Parliament and set out in its resolutions are reflected in Commission proposals and Council decisions.

(b) Resolution (Doc. 1-375/81) following the Manifesto Appeal by the Nobel prize-winners on hunger in the world and the contribution of the European Community

Following the Manifesto Appeal on the elimination of death by starvation made by 54 Nobel prize-winners on 25 June 1981, Mr Pannella tabled a motion for a resolution on this subject in July 1981 requesting that it be entered in the register pursuant to Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedures. On 29 September 1981 this motion for a resolution obtained the number of signatures required under Rule 49(5) of the Rules of Procedure and was forwarded to the institutions specified by its author².

- This resolution includes first a request to the governments of the Member States to comply by the end of the year with their commitment to allocate 0.7% of their gross national product for public development aid.

- Paragraph 4 of the resolution calls on the Commission to draw up an emergency aid plan to save, by the end of 1982, the lives of at least 5 million people condemned to certain death from hunger and malnutrition and to submit this plan not later than 30 days after the adoption of the resolution;

- Paragraph 5 requests the Commission to draw up a draft extraordinary supplementary budget of 5 thousand million ECUs for 1982 to be financed by special contributions from the Member States in order to provide the technical and financial resources necessary to implement this emergency plan and to submit the draft to the Council within 45 days of the adoption of the resolution. This means that all the measures which have been or have to be taken to combat world hunger should take account of Parliament's resolution of 18 September 1980 and 29 September 1981.

B ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and Joint Committee

(a) A report on combating hunger¹ is also being drawn up in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation. The basis for this report and the ad hoc working party is a declaration adopted by the Joint Committee² on 24 September 1980 in Luxembourg on a proposal by Mr Michel.

This document instructs the ad hoc working party to put forward practical proposals for:

- emergency measures in areas affected by hunger,
- elimination of the causes of hunger, and
- the speeding up of development aid.

¹Ferrero report CA/CP/235, see minutes of meeting of 24 September 1980 in Luxembourg.

²Notice to Members of 24 September 1980, CA/CP/170, Minutes of meeting of 22-24 September 1980, CA/CP/173, p 38 and Annex IV.

(b) The KASSE-FERRERO resolution - Luxembourg September 1981 - reaffirmed Parliament's earlier declaration and announced that the report was to be presented at the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

(c) The Joint Committee, which met on 1 February 1982 in Salisbury (Zimbabwe), adopted the report and motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Bruno FERRERO. It will be discussed at the next meeting of the Consultative Assembly before being forwarded to the appropriate authorities.

II. Follow-up to the resolution on world hunger by the Commission and the Council of the European Communities

1. Commission proposals

(a) Communication of 22 October 1980 to the Council on measures following the European Parliament's debate on world hunger

A month after the European Parliament adopted the resolution on hunger (18 September 1980) the Commission forwarded a communication to the Council on 22 October 1980 on measures following the European Parliament debate on world hunger¹. This document was prepared with a view to the meeting of the Council of Development Ministers on 18 November 1980.

The Commission communication deals with the four chapters of the resolution adopted by the European Parliament and outlines the action it has already undertaken or intends to propose to the Council.

In this connection the Commission points out that it has already taken account of most of the points raised by Parliament in its proposals for the preparation of the Community's position regarding an international development strategy for the third development decade. The chapter on agriculture and food in the strategy text², which was discussed at the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the United Nations and was approved at the 35th General Assembly, contains many of the proposals put forward by the Community. Similarly, in a communication to the Council on the re-activation of the north-south dialogue³ the Commission cited agriculture and food as one of the three main subjects of the North-South dialogue.

¹ COM (8) 631 final 22 October 1980.

² General Assembly of the United Nations; Doc. A/35/464 pf 23 October 1980.

³ COM(80) 302 final of 29 May 1981.

(b) Other Commission communications on the progress of measures following the European Parliament debate on world hunger

On 21 January 1981, following the Council meeting of 18 November 1980 at which the Development Ministers discussed in detail Parliament's resolution on hunger, the Commission published a document on the follow-up to the European Parliament debate on world hunger¹. On 20 May 1981 it produced a further document updating the situation².

Both documents assert that many of the problems raised by Parliament are at the centre of the North-South dialogue and that solutions can be found only during the negotiations after a study has been made of how far account has been taken of the parliamentary resolutions referred to, notably the FERRERO resolution.

(c) Special food aid for the least-developed countries

On 29 September 1981 the Commission forwarded a communication to the Council on special food aid of 40 million ECU for the least-developed countries (LDCs)³. This proposal forms part of the plan of action to combat world hunger which has been approved by the Council.

All possible Community food aid resources are being used for this special food aid programme. The Commission claims that if this aid were to take the form of cereals, about 330,000 tonnes⁴ would be required or 4.4% of the LDCs' import requirements. The finance for this food aid programme, which the Commission estimates will cost 40 million ECU was provided for in amending budget N° 2/1981.

(d) Plan of action to combat world hunger

On 30 September 1981, the Commission presented a plan of action to combat world hunger⁵. This document is a partial response to the conclusions of the UN conference on the least-developed countries (Paris 1-14 September 1981)⁶.

The action plan covers both short-term measures with immediate effect and longer term action to tackle the structural causes of food problems in the poor countries. This plan is aimed primarily at increasing production in countries with deficits and also at improving the security of their food supplies.

¹ Notice to Members, PE 71.248, 6 February 1981

² Follow-up to the parliamentary debate on world hunger situation as at 20 May 1981, VIII/A/1.

³ COM(81) 546 final, COM(81) 583 final COM(81) 632 final.

⁴ The Commission mentions a figure of 230,000 tonnes based on prices obtained in October 1981 and including transport costs, while the COHEN report speaks of 330,000 tonnes.

⁵ COM(81) 560 final, 13 October 1981.

⁶ See preparatory parliamentary document - Cohen report, Doc. 1-330/81 resolution adopted on 10 July 1981, OJ N° C 243 of 14 September 1981 p. 101 et seq.

The action plan specifies four areas for Community action.

1. - a special food aid operation to mitigate the consequences of the current shortfall in the LDCs and to make available to the international emergency reserve the resources which it still lacks (see COM(81) 546 final);
2. - joint comprehensive measures in support of national development policies to help the agricultural sector in individual developing countries which wish to see their efforts and those of the donors incorporated in a coherent food strategy;
3. - Specific operations¹ to assist larger regions, covering countries facing similar difficulties in combating the deterioration of their natural production conditions and in developing their potential;
4. - appropriate measures to increase the external security of food supplies for the developing countries in spite of the uncertainties and risks on the world market for basic foodstuffs, which are having an increasingly adverse effect on the least-developed countries, and despite the lack of progress in the negotiations on concluding a new international wheat agreement.

A comprehensive analysis and assessment of the Commission proposals particularly those referred to under 2, 3 and 4, is given in Chapter III.

(2) Council measures

On 18 November 1980 a meeting of the Council of Development Ministers, was held. The following points raised in the discussions are relevant to this report: the conclusions drawn by the Council from the European Parliament's debate on world hunger, food aid and technical and financial assistance to non-associated developing countries².

The Council adopted a general resolution which took account of some of Parliament's proposals. The resolution deals primarily with measures for agricultural and rural development in the context of the second Lomé Convention and with aid to non-associated developing countries, particularly the LDCs.

¹ Specific measures: measures to deal with priority issues such as the fight against soil erosion, deforestation and encroachment of the desert or the battle against diseases affecting certain tropical areas (trypanosomiasis and onchocercosis).

² Notice to Members PE 69.820 of 26 November 1980.

The importance of food strategies in the developing countries and measures to promote greater integration of the agricultural sector in these countries' development plans are stressed. The role of research, particularly with regard to agricultural food production in the developing countries, is also mentioned. Finally, some general guidelines are laid down for food aid.

At international level the Council stresses that it attaches importance to greater security of world food supplies. It confirms that the Community is prepared to do all it can to ensure that the International Wheat Agreement, which is of considerable economic importance is concluded speedily. Similarly, in connection with the global negotiations in the United Nations, the Council explicitly stresses the importance it attaches to the questions of food and agriculture. The Council refers again to its efforts to ensure the greatest possible coherence between the Community's internal and external policies on the one hand and its development aid policy on the other. It notes that the Commission is to examine the relationship between the Community's development aid and agricultural policies and its trade policy on agricultural products.

The Council has also adopted a resolution on food aid in which it is suggested that the Community can enter into multi-annual commitments to help the developing countries and use part of the food aid programme to build up buffer stocks in the developing countries. Such multi-annual commitments could be entered into for developing countries which had introduced an appropriate food strategy or a development programme to ensure secure food supplies.

Part of the food aid in the form of cereals, may be granted on an ad hoc basis in order to build up buffer stocks for periods of crisis, taking account of the normal annual programme and the new multi-annual programme. Such stockpiling is subject to the following conditions : the build-up of stocks must form part of a programme to secure food supplies and deliveries intended to form the basis of a storage system funded from Community resources would be given priority.

It must be pointed out, however, that the Council has not commented on the inclusion of new products in the Community's food aid programme. Nevertheless, in a recommendation addressed to itself it points out the importance of adopting the framework regulation for the normal food programme and the programme for other products.

The Council has drawn up a programme for financing technical and financial co-operation measures involving the non-associated developing countries for the financial year 1980 and laid down general guidelines for the 1981 programme. However, formal approval for these decisions will not be given until the framework regulation for financial and technical assistance to the non-associated developing countries has been adopted.

The main features of these guidelines largely reflect the general criteria laid down during preparation of previous programmes. Priority is to be given to supporting the poorest of the non-associated developing countries, the most deprived sections of their populations and rural areas. This assistance is intended to lead primarily to an improvement in the living conditions of the neediest sections of the population and, in particular, to an improvement in their food situation.

On 28 April 1981 the Council of Development Ministers again discussed the problem of world hunger¹. It stressed the Community's determination to cooperate actively in seeking a solution to these problems and also agreed to include the problem of world hunger on the agenda of its future meetings on development questions. It confirmed the guidelines laid down in the resolutions it adopted on 18 November 1980 on the establishment of the Community's overall concept of how to combat world hunger and on the use of Community food aid with a view to achieving the objective of secure food supplies in the developing countries.

The Council considered how the Community should proceed in the light of this resolution and the European Parliament's resolution on world hunger. It also:

- noted the decision to extend the wheat agreement by two years; it hoped, however, that the negotiations on a new agreement would resume as soon as possible;
- expressed satisfaction at the extension for the next two years of the commitment entered into by the Community the previous year for the financial year 1980-1981 to increase its food aid in the form of cereals to 1,650,000 tonnes.
- stressed that it supported the preparation of measures in the context of Community financial and technical assistance to help countries which had asked for assistance in establishing and applying national food strategies. It also confirmed that it would use food aid, together with other Community aid instruments, to help create the necessary conditions to enable recipients to implement their programmes to increase food and agricultural production;
- noted the Commission's proposals indicating what role agriculture and food should play in the North-South dialogue and expressed the hope that, in the course of the current work in the Council on these proposals, a common position would be adopted as soon as possible on the various aspects of this matter.

¹ Notice to Members, PE 73.170, 8 May 1981

At the Council meeting of 14 September 1981 the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr Colombo, gave details of the initiative he had announced to combat world hunger. According to Mr Colombo, Italy intended to convene a conference in Rome as soon as possible to be attended by the following states, institutions and organizations: the EEC and its Member States, the OECD countries, possibly the OPEC countries, the FAO, the World Food Council and the World Food Programme.

Italy's proposal was given a generally favourable reception in the Council. When on 14 September 1981 the Paris conference adopted a new programme of comprehensive measures for the 1980s to help the least-developed countries, the Council of Ministers, acting on the initiative of the Italian Government, instructed the Commission to draw up a programme of measures to combat world hunger, which threatens not only the least-developed countries. In accordance with these instructions, the Commission, as already indicated, proposed an extraordinary food aid programme costing 40 million ECU and the plan of action to combat world hunger.

III. Assessment of previous proposals and measures adopted in the light of the resolution on the European Community's contribution to the campaign against world hunger

World Food Day, held for the first time on 16 October 1981 at the initiative of the FAO, provided ample opportunity to take stock of the problem of world hunger. This event was motivated by a wish to stimulate jointly (North and South) greater awareness of the very complex problem of the world food situation and to alert international opinion to possible remedies. The question repeatedly arises of whether primary responsibility for the critical food situation in many countries of the third world lies with the North or with the South. The FAO recognizes that the South itself has some responsibility, particularly as regards the measures to be taken, but also attributes a high degree of responsibility to the North.

A relevant point in connection with alerting public opinion is the appeal launched in June 1981 by more than 54 Nobel prize-winners to all men and women of good will, those in power and those without, to help put an end at last to the unprecedented level of mass starvation. The Nobel prize-winners felt that the causes of deprivation were primarily of a political nature. There was therefore a need they felt, for a new political will which should be redirected as a matter of priority towards the poorest people in order to eliminate the causes of this tragic situation and avert the dramatic consequences without delay. Within the confines of the present state of knowledge, the originators of the appeal have put their finger on one of the key issues of the problem of world hunger even if they have not analyzed its individual causes in detail or recommended practical solutions.

Until recently the main causes of the problem of hunger were generally held to be adverse meteorological conditions, poor harvests, insufficient food stocks and transport problems. This list of general causes has had to be extended in the light of the analyses which have been made. Everyone today is aware of the reasons for the exodus from the countryside, poverty and the exportation of landless rural workers.

There is also the problem of the increasing number of families from these groups moving into 'shanty towns' around the major cities without accommodation or work and living by their wits or on some precarious form of assistance without any real hope of improvement as long as such inhumanity persists. World hunger is therefore not an isolated problem dependent exclusively on increases in production, but is a particularly important aspect of underdevelopment. Hunger cannot possibly be eliminated unless progress is made in the area of general development.

It must be stressed in this connection that the world food problem has at least three strategic aspects. The following action is necessary if it is to be solved:

- first, direct measures to increase production,
- second, creation of the necessary economic and social conditions to achieve a better distribution of the foodstuffs produced,
- third, a suitable population balance i.e. certain regions of Africa and Latin America in particular are overpopulated, while other often adjacent areas are underpopulated and have immense tracts of fallow land.

The European Parliament's resolution on combating world hunger contains a number of practical proposals for solving the problem. It would even be true to say that Parliament has adopted a satisfactory method of studying the complex problem of poverty, hunger and underdevelopment and alerting European public opinion. This important aspect of development policy has been studied in a detailed and pragmatic fashion. The resolution, which was adopted at the end of a major debate in the Parliament, is intended as a first step towards fresh action at European level with the particular aim of paving the way for a dynamic Community policy. Parliament was not interested in producing yet another analysis - of which there are already more than enough - but rather a blueprint for action. The resolution contains a minimum programme, given the gargantuan task facing the world as a whole. It is primarily a European programme addressed to the Commission, the Council and the Member States of the Community and should be implemented using Community policy instruments in the framework of European development, agricultural and trade policies and political cooperation.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation feels that, given the necessary political will, the programme can be implemented and financed.

The following chapters therefore look at what practical measures and follow-up decisions have or have not been taken by the European institutions since the resolution of September 1980 was adopted by Parliament.

Consideration must also be given to how far use was made of the opportunity and responsibility for translating good intentions into practical policy when the 1981 and 1982 budgets were drawn up.

(1) The fight against hunger in the context of new relations between the industrialized and developing countries (paragraphs 4 to 14)

The Ferrero resolution refers to the Brandt report by the North-South Commission (paragraph 6) and calls on the EEC Commission to carry out a study of the 'automatic' financing of development aid mentioned in this report. The Commission has pointed to the problems it encountered in this connection¹, but it has not presented any practical proposals as to how such an automatic financing system could be introduced either at international level or, as a first step, by the Community alone.

Most Member States' governments have not yet honoured the commitment to devote 0.7% of their gross domestic product to public development aid as demanded in Resolution No. 2626 of 24 October 1970 by the UN General Assembly². This same demand is to be found not only in the Ferrero resolution (paragraph 7) but also in the Pannella resolution (paragraph 1). This target is extremely important and the Commission should therefore ensure that details are given as to how and when the Community countries should make available 0.7% of their GNP for public development aid. The Council should draw up a binding time-table and call on the Member States to try to reach this minimum target by 1982-1985. This problem, which has been on the table for a number of years, is seriously harming the developing countries and our countries are losing all credibility by failing to fulfil their commitments.

At present, public development aid accounts for only 0.46% of GNP in the Community as a whole and 0.37% in the member countries of the OECD's Development Aid Committee. The Member States must therefore be urged to take further measures to reach the target of 0.7% of GNP, following the

¹ 'Follow-up to the debate', Annex I

² See Written Question N° 630/81 by Mr Pearce and answer by Mr Pisani in OJ N° C 267 of 19.10.1981, pp. 46 and 47

example of the French and Italian Governments, which have undertaken to double their public development aid within a certain period¹.

There is an urgent need for a permanent increase in Community aid as a percentage of bilateral aid accorded by the Member States (paragraph 8). There have, admittedly, been slight percentage increases in the last few years, but at the same time there have been calls for a return to a bilateral development policy - between individual countries rather than an increase in multilateral aid, that is, aid from Europe, which could be more comprehensive and satisfactory in this field.

If the European Parliament really wishes to provide a stimulus, set priorities and help to transcend national measures, it must unequivocally call on the Council and the Commission to expand further the Community's development policy and vote the necessary resources in the budget.

Indebtedness of the developing countries and balance of payments situation

The Commission considers that the problem of financing the developing countries' balance of payments deficits, particularly bearing in mind the points mentioned in paragraph 10, is the key issue in the North-South dialogue and will be an important point for discussion at future global negotiations. The North-South dialogue has been characterized up to now by the wide gap between the developing countries' excessively high expectations and insufficient willingness to take action themselves and by the failure of the developed countries to act with regard to structure reforms relating to prices of raw materials, agricultural products and manufactured products, interest rates, etc. There is no need to mention here the difficulties involved in getting the global negotiations off the ground. This does not mean that the Community should be allowed to do nothing: in other words, the Community cannot hide behind the failure of others to take action. The Community has a duty and a responsibility of its own, in particular because it is a major world trading power with ten Member States which have a high gross national product. The Community must therefore translate its responsibility into action. The Community and its Member States must not be content

¹ The French Government has undertaken to reach the 0.7% target by 1988: this does not include aid to its overseas departments and territories and represents a doubling of public development aid; the Italian Government has undertaken to increase its public development aid from 0.17% of GNP in 1980 to around 0.35% in 1983, which likewise represents a two-fold increase.

simply to provide the minimum aid of 0.7% of GDP, but must ensure a real increase in public aid for the least-developed countries (0.15% of GNP) and at the same time advocate these objectives in international financial organizations. The UN conference on the least-developed countries (Paris, 1-14 September 1981)¹ stressed the urgent need for such action. While Parliament welcomes the creation of a special IMF Fund to finance food imports for particularly needy countries (paragraph 11), it feels that the setting up of special funds will not solve the problem and that additional resources must instead be taken from the normal IMF finances. What is really needed is an increase in IMF appropriations by means of additional national quotas or by allowing the fund to raise additional finance on the international capital market, while at the same time making the conditions imposed by the IMF suit the particular problems of the poorest countries. In this connection the possibility of special drawing rights must also be borne in mind. The World Bank must be given greater scope to finance the objectives of the International Development Association (IDA), as aid must be granted to the poorest developing countries on preferential terms.

Commitment by Commission and Council - special food aid of 40 m u.a.

Paragraph 13 of the Ferrero resolution calls on the Commission and the Council to pay special attention in all areas of development policy to the poorest developing countries, particularly those affected by hunger. The Commission has already put forward some proposals in its communication to the Council concerning the UN conference on the least-developed countries². Following the Paris conference the Council instructed the Commission to draw up a programme of measures to combat world hunger, in response to which the Commission proposed special food aid amounting to 40 m ECU, and in a later proposal suggested guidelines and practical measures which could serve as a basis for a plan of action to combat world hunger.

The Council discussed the problem of hunger at its meetings of 18 November 1980, 28 April 1981 and 14 September 1981 and again recently on 3 November 1981. It considered the Ferrero resolution in detail and agreed to include the question of hunger on the agenda of future meetings. The Council adopted a resolution on the Community's multi-annual commitments in the field of food aid, endorsed the Italian initiative on convening a conference on hunger and gave the Commission an appropriate mandate. However, at its meeting of 26-27 November 1981 in London the European Council did not even raise this important issue, which it had previously recognized as very urgent. It can only be hoped that the new

¹ Cohen report, Doc. 1-330/81; resolution in OJ N° C 234 of 14.9.1981, p. 101 et seq.

² COM(81) 319 final

Council Presidency, which took office in January 1982, will take a more logical and consistent approach to this problem than its predecessor.

The International Agricultural Development Fund (IADF), which was set up in 1977, is intended to help the developing countries become self-sufficient in foodstuffs. After more than two years of disagreement between OPEC and OECD countries regarding the amount of contributions for the period 1981-1983, the various donors agreed on a new allocation of \$ 1,350 million for the IADF broken down as follows:

- industrialized countries: 620 million (of which over 40% contributed by the Member States of the Community)
- OPEC countries: 450 million
- recipient developing countries: 30 million
- carry over from 1st IADF (+ interest): 250 million.

In its resolution (paragraph 14) Parliament calls on the Commission and the Council to step up the transfer of resources and asks that the fund be given appropriations amounting to at least 3,000 million dollars.

The efforts by the Committee on Development were totally unsuccessful, particularly as they were not even supported by Parliament. This is a totally illogical situation given that the same demand was approved by Parliament during the vote on the Ferrero resolution.

In the draft 1982 budget established by the Council, Article 943 was simply deleted. In its preliminary draft the Commission had only made a token entry against this article. However, it must be pointed out that the Commission did adopt the remarks proposed by our committee in 1981. In the case of the 1982 budget our committee has therefore again tabled the 1981 amendment: 13.5 million ECU in payment appropriations, 40.5 million ECU in commitment appropriations. The Committee on Budgets and the Parliament again rejected this amendment during the first reading on 5 November 1981 and merely made a token entry.

(2) The development of agriculture and rural areas in the developing countries (paragraphs 15 to 30)

This is one of the most important aspects of the fight against hunger in the third world, especially as it means adapting to local requirements, particularly by improving and diversifying crops. The chapter of the Ferrero resolution dealing with this point covers many aspects and calls on both the Commission and Council to take action.

In short, what Parliament says in this part of the resolution is that the isolated development of agriculture is inadequate. If hunger is to be combated effectively, sufficient foodstuffs must be produced, but it must also be possible to transport, market and store them properly (25% of the grain harvest and almost 25% of imported cereals are lost because of poor storage). Action must also be taken to ensure that the agricultural population's fitness for work is not increasingly impaired not only by the exodus from the countryside but also by the fact that many suffer from several different kinds of intestinal parasites and therefore have serious bouts of fever and diarrhoea several times a year.

The ideas of agricultural and rural development must be supported by nutritional and health education for all the people concerned, if possible at all levels from primary school to university. Above all, there must be combined work and training, in other words, people should not have to leave the land. It must be possible periodically to motivate and educate men, women and young people and encourage them to adapt to progress in a way which they can all assimilate and using methods and techniques which can readily be applied in their own environment.

Integrated rural development simultaneously affects agriculture, health, education and general infrastructures and is urgently needed, as the current programmes continually show. The first priority is to encourage smallholders to provide an adequate and balanced diet for themselves and their families and to supply the local food market. They must then be encouraged to produce crops for domestic consumption and for export (tea, coffee, peanuts, etc.), which will guarantee them attractive prices and regular income. This also means providing a permanent framework within which they can be given proper advice to help them introduce production methods and relevant infrastructures. Consequently, the developing countries' food policies should be designed essentially to encourage most of the governments with which the Community institutions cooperate to carry out an overall examination of this

problem upon which the future of their peoples depends. No lasting progress can be made without the active assistance of the people concerned.

Stabilization of the food situation should be promoted by introducing additional measures in the field of technical assistance, saving and investment loans, notably by production and marketing cooperatives. In addition to the provision of food aid, action should be taken in the following fields as part of an integrated strategy to safeguard food supplies:

- (a) logistics of handling imported cereals from the time they reach port to their arrival in the distribution centres and the areas actually facing shortages,
- (b) protection of stocks to reduce losses following the harvest or due to bad storage conditions,
- (c) selling locally-produced or imported cereals at fair prices which people can afford in order to meet urgent needs without competing with local production,
- (d) increasing local production of a wider range of foodstuffs,
- (e) creation of jobs in small agro-food and equipment firms, notably in rural areas and small towns.

Parliament has drawn up guidelines which take account of the importance of food strategies (paragraph 17).

The developing countries progressively formulate their food strategy

The work of the World Food Council (WFC) has encouraged an increasing number of developing countries to formulate national food strategies, concentrating as a matter of priority on feeding their own populations¹. On a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution on 18 November 1980, in paragraph 4 of which it supports the introduction of food strategies. A number of important considerations must first be taken into account before they can be implemented. Although its intentions were good, the Council made no provision in the budget for additional appropriations in particular for multiannual projects and joint assistance schemes to be coordinated with funds provided by the Member States or international organizations. Similarly, no indication was given as to technical assistance and the necessary supporting action or as to how achievements in this connection under the Lomé Conventions or in the context of cooperation with the associated developing countries should be consolidated. Yet these are basic requirements which should enable the developing countries to formulate detailed food strategies and implement them. One idea which the Council has taken up is to link these more global strategies with the supply of food products. This is clearly important, but it must be translated into precise commitments agreed

¹ Twenty-two ACP countries have already begun to formulate and implement food strategies of this kind.

jointly in discussions with each developing country concerned. Perhaps one should go a step further and grant appropriate additional aid to those developing countries receiving food aid which make the necessary efforts themselves to improve agricultural structures and formulate corresponding food strategies.

This approach, which is absolutely essential for the future of the developing countries, has been advocated by the Parliament for a number of years¹. A supranational institution such as the World Food Council could assume responsibility for providing the essential stimulus and carrying out the necessary monitoring.

Food strategy and creation of a task force

In connection with Lomé II and the aid earmarked for non-associated countries, the Commission has undertaken to help countries which so wish to formulate and implement national food strategies. It confirmed this commitment on 19 November 1980 in The Hague by attending a 'workshop' together with interested African and donor countries. In the plan of action of October 1981 the Commission put forward practical proposals on the formulation and implementation of food strategies. The aim of these efforts is to intensify and improve the coordination of the activities of donors and international organizations. It is the practical application of food strategies that is important. The Community and the Member States must therefore conclude and sign with the countries concerned an effective instrument of action, a sort of global treaty on rural development and the safeguarding of food supplies. In the case of those countries which are beginning to implement food strategies, the creation of a task force is proposed involving not only the country concerned but also Member States willing to support the strategy. The Commission is trying to initiate this type of action at Community level. It has also stressed the importance of coordinating it at Community level in order to facilitate and simplify relations with the recipient developing country concerned taking account of the fact that the least advanced countries have only weak administrative structures. In formulating food strategies the Commission should take great care to ensure that priority is given to introducing and extending the production of food crop. Absolute priority should be given to food supplies. Specific proposals should be presented in the very near future on what measures must be introduced at Community level and what financial resources must be made available by the Community and the Member States. An essential requirement is, of course, that the Community should enter into multiannual aid commitments to help implement these food strategies. The Council should give the go-ahead without delay so that appropriate measures can be taken as early as 1982. Indeed this would be consistent with its declarations of 18 November 1980 and 3 November 1981.

¹ See AIGNER report on food aid (Doc. 492/77)

Regional measures

The action programme to eliminate hunger rightly envisages national food strategies being backed up by parallel measures at regional level directed primarily towards the maintenance and development of agricultural potential. The actions planned are long-term, more costly and therefore require more intensive preparation and a special method of financing, as a larger number of donor countries and organizations will be involved. The priorities laid down by the Commission (efforts to combat erosion of the soil and the creation of desert areas, rational use of wood as a source of energy, reforestation, increased research efforts to promote agriculture and combat plagues which hinder a great deal of agricultural development in the infected areas) are important.

The basic prerequisite for regionally-oriented rural development plans or food strategies is the existence or creation of environment. Do such structures already exist in any country hit by famine? What measures were taken to set up projects and strategies at regional level?

Answers to the central section of the Ferrero Resolution

Paragraphs 17, 19, 21, 22 and 23 of the Ferrero resolution cover:

- improvements to and reform of national price policies, agricultural credit and the establishment of marketing networks (paragraph 19);
- reform of agricultural structures, participation of rural workers' organizations and cooperatives and the role of non-governmental organizations at this level (paragraphs 20 and 21);
- special training programmes and the role of women in rural society (paragraphs 22 and 23).

It must be recognized that, even though a greater proportion of the amounts available for programmes is allocated for agricultural development under the 5th EDF (over 39% of the target programmes and 22% of the regional cooperation projects), and although almost 50% of the agricultural development projects directly involve the expansion of food production, few new initiatives have been taken by the Commission in these crucial areas, which are of direct concern to smallholders, who comprise the largest population group. These people usually live within a framework of traditional structures, generally in remote rural areas where there is little in the way of infrastructures (means of transport), there are few suitable means of production, the level of education is low and it is virtually impossible to market products.

There is therefore a need for training programmes, the provision of means of production and loans for smallholders.

Measures to improve agricultural structures should also involve land

reorganization measures. Small farmers would benefit most from the provision of cooperatives. Non-governmental organizations can play a particularly important role in the development of rural areas. It would be interesting to know what the Commission is proposing with regard to these various problems.

Has cooperation on education and vocational training been intensified so that better use can be made of available agricultural resources? As a result of the Lomé Convention programmes are still being introduced and this activity must be extended. Were corresponding programmes for non-associated countries devised or initiated at the same time?

Paragraph 23 stresses the important role of women in the production and distribution of agricultural products and in the preparation of food. The Commission is involved in studies being carried out within the framework of the OECD and the EEC into the role of women in the development process. Are there any results available yet in this field? What is the Community doing to ensure that concrete results are obtained as soon as possible?

Another major part of the fight against hunger is increased help for pregnant women, family planning and health services for mothers and small children. Mass examinations have shown that, on average, about one third of all children under five in the developing countries require treatment, which uses up a large part of the mother's working capacity. What is the Community doing to increase its technical and financial aid for the developing countries in this area (as outlined in paragraph 24)? Is this aid being increased following adoption of the Ferrero resolution?

Priority area for scientific and agricultural research

Paragraphs 25 and 26 stress the importance of agricultural research. Almost nothing was done in the Community in this area in the last few years, but in May 1981 the Commission presented a proposal for a research and development programme in the field of science and technology for development 1981-1985¹. The Commission's proposal envisages extending the research and development programme to the field of tropical agriculture and medical care, health and nutrition in tropical areas.

Research into technology to help smallholders is of particular importance. The research must be geared towards practical aspects on the basis of the following criteria: the speed with which results can be implemented and the related socio-economic effects. An important factor is adaptation to local circumstances, which requires appropriate research facilities in the countries concerned.

¹ COM(81) 212 final

The Committee on Development and Cooperation will present a detailed report on this important subject at a later date¹.

In paragraph 5 of its resolution of 18 November 1980 the Council stressed the importance of the research directed towards agricultural food production in the developing countries and emphasized that the activities of the Community's research centres and those of the developing countries must be complementary. In addition to this, the research institutions should operate on a bilateral basis for a certain period in order to maintain and develop the necessary communications between European scientists and those from the developing countries, who would benefit most from this arrangement.

The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation set up under Lomé II could have an important role to play in establishing more fruitful and regular contacts between the specialists in ACP and European research centres and, above all, in facilitating access to the results of existing research. It is regrettable and incomprehensible that the Technical Centre has not yet begun work despite the fact that, in its report on the conclusion of the Second ACP-EEC Lomé Convention, Parliament insisted that the centre should begin its work as soon as possible and operate without the bureaucratic obstacles encountered by other institutions set up under the Convention. The ACP-EEC Joint Committee, meeting in Salisbury in February 1982, called for the immediate establishment of this centre in the ACP countries. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers should finally take a decision on this subject at its meeting in June 1982 in Libreville.

The Centre must be responsible for gathering and using information already acquired and investigating how successful existing programmes could be carried out in the ACP countries. Unfortunately, in many research centres there is still too much experimentation and too little coordination with other centres, as a result of which financial resources, which are already well below what is required, are wasted. The agricultural centre should therefore make a study of how the scarce resources for agricultural projects can be used to the best advantage, how the quality of the soil can be maintained in spite of intensive cultivation. The Commission has not yet reported on any of these aspects. There are merely statements to the effect that the centre at WAGENINGEN in the Netherlands will soon open with a branch in Brussels, although the Second Lomé Convention has been in force for over a year. Perhaps the centre's main operations should be in the ACP countries with only a branch or information transmission point in Europe, say in Brussels.

¹ Rabbethge report, PE 73.553

Fishing

Paragraph 28 stresses the importance of the fisheries sector for the economic and social situation of the developing countries and, in particular, as a source of guaranteed food supplies. The decisive factor here is cooperation in the areas of fish breeding and the management of fish stocks. The Commission and the Council are therefore urged to devote particular attention to improving the fisheries sector. There must be cooperation in this area in order to provide the developing countries with resources to enable them to manage their 200-mile economic zones independently and purposefully. The two Enright reports on the fisheries agreements with Senegal and Guinea-Bissau¹ mentioned the possibility of using our crisis-hit fishing fleet in the context of development aid. The Committee on Development has not so far heard of any practical proposals to overcome the technical and organizational difficulties affecting the exploitation of fishing grounds in many developing countries. What has been the Commission's response to initiatives by developing countries and international organizations, notably the FAO, in this connection, bearing in mind the negligible amount of funds allocated for fishing under the EDF (+ 1%) and aid to non-associated developing countries (+ 3%)?

Combating post-harvest losses

Up to 25% of cereals donated or harvested is often lost because of poor and unsuitable storage facilities. Another major cause of foodstuff losses is inadequate infrastructures. The Commission and the Council are therefore urged to take practical measures to improve harvesting methods and storage as part of the policy of cooperation in the development of rural areas.

The Commission raised the problem of post-harvest technologies in the abovementioned proposal for the development of a research programme to help the developing countries. In its resolution of 13 November 1980 the Council stated that it intended to take account of this objective when improving food aid.

The question of post-harvest or storage losses is so important that the Community must combine all food aid deliveries with a programme for improving storage on a project basis. Food science, rural development, animal nutrition and husbandry expertise must be applied to develop appropriate technologies for the storage, conservation and preparation of basic products and energy sources available locally. The Commission is tackling these problems by means of the second type of measures provided for in the action plan of October 1981.

¹ Enright reports, Doc. 1-466/79 and Doc. 1-835/79

(3) Community food aid (paragraphs 31 to 42)

Food aid is one of the most problematic instruments of development aid. However, experience in recent years has shown that food aid which is carefully planned and properly implemented can make a very positive contribution to development. Consequently, food aid planning must not be limited to providing enough food to cover the recipient countries' supply shortfalls, but must also determine its use. Until the developing countries are in a position to increase their agricultural production by their own efforts, food aid must not only be maintained but must also be increased. Food aid can be effective only if the principles governing it form part of a long-term development strategy and policy. It is essential first as a means of ensuring survival and second to stimulate recovery in many sectors in the context of rural development.

However, it must be used only as a supplementary device. It must be made absolutely clear that food aid is in no way a long-term solution for the still unresolved problem of world hunger.

This is the key point of the Ferrero resolution and one which Parliament has mentioned already in a number of resolutions¹. Furthermore, Parliament advocated a new and more effective direction for Community food aid and put forward specific proposals for using this form of aid in a practical manner for the purposes of rural development and increasing agricultural and food production. Unfortunately, these proposals were implemented only in part and pressure must be brought to bear to ensure that the proposed changes are implemented as quickly as possible.

The linking of food aid (paragraph 32) to specific projects for agricultural and rural development has long been demanded by Parliament. Repeated reference is made to Flood I and II and to individual food-for-work projects in other countries, but there is no overall strategy. All indirect aid channelled through the World Food Programme (WFP) should also be included in this process. The resolution adopted by the Council on 18 November 1980 is important in that it envisages the use of Community food aid in the context of multiannual commitments and authorizes the creation of emergency food aid stocks in one or more recipient countries. The possibility of entering into multiannual commitments enables food aid operations to be included in development

¹ See in particular Aigner report, Doc. 492/77; Rabbethge report, Doc. 1-551/80; Mrs Focke's working document in Annex to Ferrero report, Doc. 1-341/80/Ann. I; Sir Frederick Warner's report, Doc. 1-178/81

programmes as the Commission has advocated since 1974. The Commission was therefore also able to propose in its plan of action the development of food strategies which can be implemented only on the basis of multi-annual food aid commitments. In this connection the Commission must be urged to keep Parliament regularly informed from 1982 onwards and on an ad hoc basis, of its multiannual food aid programme. Multiannual commitments must also be taken into account in the budget.

Parliament has repeatedly called on the Council to gear Community food aid - both normal and emergency aid - more closely to the nutritional requirements of the recipient countries (paragraph 34) and to conclude more tripartite agreements for this purpose. The Commission has done this in certain cases (the delivery of red beans to Nicaragua and chick peas to Algeria). Appropriate references are made in the Commission's proposals on the administration of food aid and the supply of foodstuffs other than cereals, skimmed milk powder and butteroil to certain developing countries and specialist organizations¹.

Financial resources, must, of course, also be made available for measures of this kind. However, only a token entry has been made by the Council under the heading 'other products' in the 1981 budget.

The Commission proposed 5 million ECU for 1981 (+ 3.9 million ECU carried over from the 1980 budget). It again proposed 5 million ECU for 1982. The Committee on Development therefore again tabled the 1981 amendment for appropriations of 8.9 million ECU², which was approved by the Committee on Budgets and the Parliament at the first reading. Having agreed in paragraph 7 of its resolution of 18 October 1980 that Community food aid must be better suited to the developing countries' food requirements, the Council should enter this sum in the 1982 budget, otherwise its actions will belie its words.

Paragraph 35 is very important as it calls on the Commission to increase staff in and reorganize the departments responsible for food aid in order to make the Community's efforts more effective. The crucial question has still to be answered, namely what practical action has the Commission taken since the 1981 budget was adopted to increase staff in its food aid department and to enable them to manage the aid in such a way as to ensure that it is related to agricultural and rural development projects and programmes? Have the internal administration procedures for food aid been improved? Have the difficulties between DGs VI and VIII been resolved in order to speed up food aid? Have the criticisms contained in the Court

¹ COM(80) 478 final; see the relevant European Parliament opinion in the Rabbethge report, Doc. 1-551/80

² See Mr Michel's opinion for the Committee on Budgets on those sections of the draft budget of the European Communities for 1982 which fall within the committee's terms of reference

of Auditors' special report been taken into account¹. Have the checks on the distribution of food aid been stepped up to ensure that it reaches the neediest sections of the population? The Committee on Development is astonished that the Commission did not inform it of the relevant plans or measures despite the fact that a request was made to this effect in Parliament's opinion on the regulations concerning food aid for 1981².

Parliament considers it essential to speed up food aid, as the procedure involved from the time the Commission makes the proposal to the time the food aid actually arrives at its destination is extremely cumbersome and protracted³. In paragraph 6 of its declaration of 3 December 1981, the Council also states that delays must be avoided. If food aid is to be speeded up, a basic transport regulation (paragraph 35) will also be necessary; the Commission announced such a regulation in 1980, but has not yet presented it.

The Committee on Development and Cooperation considers the fact that the Council has not yet approved the regulation on the management of food aid although it adopted common guidelines for the management of food aid on 14 September 1981 to be a very serious omission. The conciliation procedure between Parliament and the Council is still in progress but the first conciliation meeting in mid-February was disappointing. However, the Council has emphasized repeatedly that food aid can be structured more effectively only if management is improved, but nothing has happened. The Commission has repeatedly urged the Council to adopt the proposed regulation on food aid forwarded to it for consideration in 1979. This reflects a wish expressed frequently by Parliament⁴, notably and most recently in paragraph 36 of its resolution on world hunger. The committee feels that the Community's food aid programme cannot achieve the maximum impact without these guidelines. This view is also put forward in the Court of Auditors' report for 1979⁵. However, the committee considers that the adoption of a regulation on the management of food aid should in no way affect the Commission's fundamental responsibility to provide the latter with comprehensive information on the details of food aid operations and would refer to Parliament's resolution of 19 March 1979⁶, in particular, paragraphs 10 and 11 thereof.

¹ Court of Auditors' special report on Community food aid adopted on 30 October 1980, Doc. 1-662/80

² Warner report, Doc. 1-178/81

³ See relevant comment in Cohen report, Doc. 1-708/81, p. 10

⁴ Lezzi report, Doc. 414/78

⁵ Doc. 1-662/80

⁶ Doc. 1-669/78

Parliament welcomes the fact that the Commission has attached a short report on the implementation of the 1980 food programme to its proposal for food aid in 1981, but notes that there is no detailed survey of the food aid situation since 1974 or prospects for the future, although a general study (giving an assessment of the aid and future prospects) has been announced. It calls on the Commission to forward to it, within the next three months, all the information mentioned, together with the annual report referred to in paragraph 37(b) containing details of Commission measures adopted in implementation of Parliament's resolution of 18 September 1980. Mention must also be made of the annual statistical survey of emergency aid measures carried out under budget heading 950 and the Lomé Convention.

The Commission regrets the Council's cuts in Parliament's proposals for the allocation of appropriations in the 1981 budget for food aid programmes. With a few exceptions, Title 9 of the draft budget for 1982 is to be regarded simply as a continuation of the 1981 budget. The Council has made provision for the now traditional total of 727,663 tonnes of cereals allocated in recent budgets. The Commission, on the other hand, has endorsed our committee's approach for 1981, as it increased the figure to 960,000 tonnes in its preliminary draft. With particular reference to the consequences of the resolution on world hunger adopted by the European Parliament, the Committee on Development has proposed that the total volume of food aid granted in the form of cereals should be increased to 1.4 million tonnes, of which 1.14 million tonnes should be cereals other than rice. While the Committee on Budgets approved this proposal, Parliament decided on a figure of 1.16 million tonnes at the first reading (960,000 tonnes of cereals and 100,000 tonnes of rice).

One final point should be mentioned in connection with refunds for food aid operations. The Commission has again entered refunds for food aid under Title 9 of its preliminary draft budget. Our committee has repeatedly stressed that resources intended for cooperation with the developing countries will be increased artificially by this procedure. Parliament is taking the same line: in other words, Parliament and the Commission regard food aid and the common agricultural policy as inseparable, a view which the Committee on Development cannot share.

The Commission has proposed special food aid for the least-developed countries as part of the plan of action to combat world hunger¹. Under this proposal 100,000 tonnes of cereals would be made available for the international emergency food reserve, and 130,000 tonnes would be granted for direct action. The cost amounts to some 40 million ECU entered in

¹ COM(81) 560 final

Amending Budget No. 2 for 1981. In the opinion of the rapporteur responsible for this question¹, 40 million ECU would correspond to a total of 330,000 tonnes. The Commission stated that the 40 million ECU did not include the refunds involved in providing this food aid.

In its resolution of 10 July 1981² the European Parliament recently stressed the need to make available 100,000 tonnes of cereals for the emergency reserve. This demand was taken up by the Paris conference on the least-developed countries, which again urged that 500,000 tonnes be allocated for the international emergency food reserve.

It is also necessary to make available 100,000 tonnes of cereals for the international emergency food reserve if the target of 500,000 tonnes, which was set in 1977 and was reached only in 1981 thanks to the Community's contribution, is to be attained again.

Even with these measures it will still not be possible to reach the target set in paragraph 38 whereby the Community and the Member States should make available 2.5 million tonnes of cereals for the developing countries from 1982 onwards. The Committee on Development and Cooperation would like to point out that the financial resources made available by the Commission, the Council and even the European Parliament are insufficient to meet the commitments contained in the Ferrero resolution. This situation cannot be countenanced if Parliament is to retain its credibility and if the Community is to provide an effective European contribution to the fight against hunger and poverty³.

The 40 million ECU for special food aid is welcome, especially as it is intended for the least-developed countries. The aim is to provide immediate special assistance. However, it is becoming increasingly urgent that normal food aid programmes should be incorporated into development programmes or food strategies.

Paragraph 40 of the Ferrero resolution calls explicitly for a substantial increase in the budgetary resources for emergency aid to deal with natural disasters. In its preliminary draft budget the Commission entered a sum of 10 million ECU for this purpose which the Council then cut to 6 million ECU. The Committee on Development has for long disapproved of the practice of deliberately making available inadequate resources for certain sectors in full knowledge of the fact that much higher sums will be needed in the course of the financial year. This necessitates budget transfers which slow down food aid.

¹ Cohen report, Doc. 1-708/81, p. 8

² OJ N° C 234 of 14.9.1981

³ See the Committee on Development and Cooperation's statement of 15 October 1980, PE 68.266

It has therefore advocated allocating 20 million ECU in the budget for emergency aid to deal with natural disasters, a figure which roughly reflects the money spent in 1981¹. The Committee on Budgets also entered 20 million ECU, but during the first reading of the budget Parliament reinstated the 10 million ECU originally envisaged by the Commission, a sum which will certainly be exceeded in 1982.

The Council and the Commission have repeatedly asserted their willingness to do everything possible to renew the food aid agreement (paragraph 41). The extension of the agreement by two years agreed on 6 March 1981 is a positive move. It is well known that the Americans are opposed to negotiations on a new wheat agreement. The Council and the Member States should therefore do everything possible to convince the American Administration of the importance of such an agreement for the security of international food supplies.

As regards the inclusion of the subject of food in the North-South negotiations (paragraph 42), the Council confirmed in paragraph 2 of its resolution that the Community would attach particular importance to the topic of food and agriculture in the context of the global negotiations. When these negotiations begin the Community must present proposals on the individual points, but it should already be giving thought to what technical and financial assistance will be necessary for the formulation of food strategies. The Council will have to do this anyway when considering the plan of action put forward by the Commission.

The Commission has already carried out some preparatory work on the food sector in the context of the North-South dialogue², although the details have still to be worked out. The Commission is more specific in its action plan and calls in particular for increased Community involvement in international operations. First, as part of a special food aid operation, it proposes an additional allocation of 100,000 tonnes for the international emergency food reserve intended for the least-developed countries. Then, in the fourth part of its action plan it mentions the Community contribution to the security of international food reserve for countries with a very low level of income (which is particularly important as the negotiations on a new international wheat agreement have ground to a halt and the developing countries are very vulnerable to the risks and uncertainties of the world market) and better coordination of all activities at Community level and also of those involving the Community and all the countries

¹ Opinion by Mr Michel, PE 74.497 final

² COM(81) 68 final of 20 March 1981 and SEC(81) 516 of 27 March 1981

and organizations concerned. As corresponding financial resources will be required to pay for the activities planned, the Commission proposes that the Member States should make available the additional funds. The Paris goal of aid amounting to 0.15% of GNP for the least-developed countries can be achieved if the Community increases its development aid by 0.01% of GNP per annum. This figure can be reached in spite of the critical economic situation.

(4) International trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs

The export of agricultural products is an absolute necessity for the agricultural countries of the third world if they are to balance or at least improve their trade situation. Paragraph 43 of the Ferrero resolution therefore stresses the need for the industrialized countries to adapt to the requirements of the developing countries as regards participation by the latter in world agricultural trade and the stabilization of their food supplies.

Unfortunately, the Community's trade and development policies may be in conflict. In the context of its development policy the Community admittedly encourages the expansion of agricultural production in the developing countries as evidenced by Articles 83 to 90 of the Lomé Convention, which cover agricultural cooperation. However, is the Community still prepared to draw the necessary conclusions as regards agricultural exports from the developing countries to the Community? Application of the system of levies is one of the reasons why certain agricultural products from the third world cannot withstand competition.

Furthermore, the Community may also be curbing the developing countries' export potential by subsidizing agricultural exports to third countries: in other words, it is in direct competition with the developing countries on the world market. Assuming that the developing countries to a great extent hold the key to development themselves, it is absolutely essential that their products should have easier access to the markets of the industrialized countries.

Publication is still awaited of a detailed study (called for in paragraph 44 of the resolution and repeatedly announced by the Commission) into the effects of the Community's agricultural policy on international trade in foodstuffs and the impact of the Community's agricultural exports on the world market and on the developing countries' markets. Nor has a trade policy in the agricultural sector been formulated which would be in tune with the Community's development policy (the best example of this are the difficulties relating to ACP sugar)¹. The working party set up in connection with preparation of the report on world hunger has already drawn up practical proposals on this subject which do not need to be listed again here². Exactly which administrative and tariff barriers to agricultural exports from the developing countries have been removed (paragraph 46) will probably become clearer once the report mentioned in paragraph 44 is available. In any case the Committee on Development is of the opinion that the concessions on agricultural products, notably processed products, granted in the multilateral negotiations in Tokyo are insufficient. In its opinion on the Community's scheme of generalized tariff preferences for the period 1982-1985 and its application from 1982 onwards, Parliament stressed that the scheme is not merely intended to facilitate trade but is also quite capable of becoming an effective development instrument if it is designed and applied accordingly. Parliament explicitly stated that the scheme can function efficiently only if it is seen to complement the Community's other development policy instruments. It also regretted that the GSP has not yet been fully effective. As regards agricultural products, Parliament stated clearly that the proposals for tariff preferences in the agricultural sector are still inadequate and that more concessions should therefore be made³. The generalized preference scheme gives the Community a real opportunity to prove how far it intends to take the developing countries' interests into account.

¹ See Insanally resolution on the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (ACP-EE/26/81) and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for its optimal implementation, Doc. ACP-EEC/29/81/A

² Working document by Mr Sablé on the relationship between agricultural production and food aid policy - external measures required under the common agricultural policy in annex to Ferrero report on the European Community's contribution to the campaign against world hunger Doc. 1-341/80/Annex I, p. 103 et seq

³ Cohen report, Doc. 1-641/81

Given the delays in the North-South dialogue, the Commission and the Council should do everything possible to ensure that the common fund for stabilizing the raw materials markets comes into operation as soon as possible and is effective (paragraph 49). 55 countries have now signed the agreement and 11 of these have ratified it, whereas 90 countries must do so before it can enter into force. The Community and the Member States signed the agreement on the common fund¹ in October 1981. So far only two Member States (the United Kingdom and Denmark) have ratified it. The USA and even many developing countries have still not ratified it and the deadline for ratification has had to be extended to the end of 1983.

As regards the stabilization of raw materials prices, Commissioner PISANI suggested at the Paris conference in September 1981 that the STABEX system should be extended to the poorest non-associated developing countries (e.g. Bangladesh, Yemen and Haiti). Where individual products are concerned, the agreement on rubber is operating efficiently, and, since the cocoa agreement, which the Community helped to conclude, entered into force on a temporary basis, cocoa prices have maintained satisfactory levels. The Council and the Commission are therefore urged to try to secure the conclusion of other raw materials agreements, particularly for coffee, in the context of UNCTAD.

The Commission has not yet forwarded any communication on how the developing countries' export earnings can be stabilized (paragraph 50). There are no plans as yet to create an additional IMF facility or to improve compensatory finance.

Parliament has repeatedly urged the Community to accede to the International Sugar Agreement (paragraph 51). The Commission has recommended accession to the Council, which has given it a mandate to make the necessary preliminary contacts. It is important for the Community to participate in the International Sugar Agreement so that it can make an active contribution towards stabilizing world market prices².

As indicated elsewhere, the International Wheat Council did not decide at its meeting in London from 3-5 March 1981 to recommend the convening of a conference to negotiate a new agreement. Paragraph 52 of the 1971 agreement was simply extended for two years.

¹ See resolution on the prospects for the North-South dialogue following the Cancun Summit, PE 76.045

² See also resolution on Insanally report by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, Doc. ACP-EEC 29/81/A, pages 7 and 8

The Committee on Development and Cooperation has not yet been informed on the progress of work on the formulation of a code of conduct for multinational undertakings (paragraph 53). Has the Council given the Commission a mandate in this area or has the latter already formulated precise ideas as to what form the rules of conduct for multinational undertakings should take? It is also important to know what the control and application arrangements are to be.

In the more specific area of multinational undertakings which export breastmilk substitutes, Parliament has just drawn up a report on and debated the application of an international code of marketing adopted by the World Health Organization in May 1981¹. The Commission should comment on how a series of practical recommendations in this connection could be implemented.

IV. Conclusions

The Ferrero resolution which was adopted after a major debate does not claim to provide an exhaustive list of the problems of hunger and malnutrition in the world. However, for the European Parliament, which adopted it almost unanimously, it represents a sort of blueprint for action, a permanent yardstick against which we must continually measure any progress made and identify problem areas!

Your rapporteur was therefore anxious to attach a summary table showing the action taken by each of our institutions on the various paragraphs of the resolution. We feel that this table should be updated regularly and be re-examined systematically by the Committee on Development and Cooperation at least every six months.

We have deliberately set the problem of combating world hunger in the general context of development, trade, agricultural policy, the North-South dialogue and within the global framework of a new international economic order. The Ferrero report makes clear suggestions to the Community institutions on ways of implementing the resolution. The resolution, which is still highly topical, defines the responsibilities of the Community which cannot seek refuge behind the inactivity of other international organizations.

¹ Report by Mrs Castellina on the international code of marketing for breastmilk substitutes adopted by the WHO, Doc. 1-451/81 of 30 September 1981.

An examination of the decisions taken since the resolution was adopted by Parliament throws up a number of questions. As the analysis made in various sections of the Ferrero report shows, the Council and the Commission have indeed often discussed the matters raised in the resolution and also put forward some proposals and taken necessary decisions on occasion. Unfortunately what has been done falls short of the requirements identified by Parliament. Particularly open to criticism is the fact that, while the Council and the Commission have admittedly adopted a position on individual issues which are undoubtedly of importance, they have been unable to respond to the whole complex of demands put forward by Parliament with a global strategy. The Commission's proposed plan of action for individual sectors would be a useful starting point if it covered the most important aspects of the hunger problem as set out in the resolution.

The Council and the Commission are therefore urged to answer in detail all the outstanding questions within the next six months and to work out a uniform and coherent strategy to eliminate world hunger. The Community must develop an effective global instrument to be used in cooperation with the developing countries with particular reference to the hunger problem. It is particularly urgent for the Council to adopt and implement the plan of action. There should be no major obstacle to this request, since the General Affairs Council and the Council of Development Ministers approved the Commission's action plan in principle at their meetings of 26 October 1981 and 3 November 1981 respectively and as the Member States have reaffirmed their willingness to make available 0.15% of their gross domestic product for the least-developed countries.

We must not only check to what extent the other Community institutions and the Member States have acceded to our demands but also ask ourselves how far the European Parliament itself has actually supported our views. Unfortunately, it has to be said that our institution has by no means followed our recommendations in all respects in implementing the resolution on world hunger. This is particularly true of certain sections of the development budget. It is totally irrational to approve the demands set out in the resolution on hunger and then to refuse the necessary financial resources to implement them.

Substantial appropriations were left over from the 1981 budget. A large proportion of these could have been used as a matter of priority to provide direct support for the measures concerned, notably to step up the campaign to combat hunger and hence starvation. We proposed this course of action to the European Parliament in the presence of the Commission and the Council during the discussions on the 1982 budget. Four positive decisions have been taken.

To sum up, there have been many analyses, opinions and proposals for solutions, and high-sounding sentiments have been expressed before, during and following the debate in Parliament, but the Community has so far failed the real test.

(2) Towards a more just, humane and social economic order?

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaties the highest authorities of the Community solemnly reiterated how important it was for the future to strive continuously to maintain a constructive dialogue in order to promote international solidarity, notably with the developing countries. This means that a new campaign must be launched and coordinated on a voluntary basis and with firmness of purpose in the following four areas in particular:

- A) Action to help the developing countries (countries of the South) and their populations in conjunction with them. The aim is to ensure their survival by means of food aid geared towards their overall socio-economic and cultural development. This calls for the implementation of strategies tailored to suit each country or region concerned.

- B) More extensive participation by all parties in achieving the necessary reforms (agricultural, industrial, financial and monetary, as well as institutional and political). The North-South Dialogue will have no real meaning unless such active and continued participation is ensured. Continuous dialogue and discussion is necessary if we are to create a new world economic order together.

- C) Action relating to economic, financial, commercial, social, cultural and political structures in the major regions at continental and then world level. This is as necessary in our industrialized countries as in the developing countries themselves.
The Community can play a crucial role in these fields. This action has been underway for the past 20 years. At the beginning the international climate was favourable. There was relative stability, and a certain degree of security and economic prosperity created the illusion that the period of abundance would last for several decades more ...:
The third so-called development decade has now begun in a period of crisis affecting many areas - social, economic, monetary, cultural and political. There is tension virtually everywhere. Basic security is seriously threatened throughout the world (North and South).

- D) Finally, we must coordinate our efforts. This is undoubtedly the most topical and important area of action. If we wish to help ensure the future of humanity in an atmosphere of peace and justice for everyone, we must expose the cancer eating away at our societies. We must act to stop the madness of the arms race.

Over \$ 700,000 million is spent every year on weapons which destroy. The threat of death hangs over us permanently. Precisely because we are responsible for the future of the younger generations we must redouble our efforts to create more equitable and more peaceful international relations.

The international community has laid down laws for itself, established procedures and set up institutions to settle differences between nations. Why can we not use them properly and thus make them fully effective? Any other course of action will escalate the arms race. Terror will prevail everywhere. There is a risk that conflicts will spread and violence will be employed arbitrarily, which never solves any problems but instead makes the whole world poorer. We must therefore, as the United Nations resolution proposed a number of years ago, demand the controlled and simultaneous reduction of arms and urge that the sums saved in this way be used for peaceful purposes and for development. At the same time there should be transfers of technology and related measures to improve production structures in the developing countries.

- (3) A future for everyone in a spirit of constructive interdependence, i.e., justice and solidarity ...

Our world is undergoing radical structural changes at all levels, not least as regards the rate of population growth, which is now very high in the countries of the South and will continue to be so in the coming decades. It is in the South, therefore, that the future source of labour, consumers and also markets will be found not to mention the dynamic force of humanity in the process of development. Our Western countries in general and the Member States of the Community in particular are therefore in a precarious position because of their growing interdependence.

Our economic, social and cultural future depends now more than ever on our opening up to the outside world, i.e., the third world. The development of this world and our own is closely interlinked. It is up to us to understand this and help promote this process through real and active solidarity. If we wish to contribute to the well-being of other peoples and the future of the young, we must all demonstrate our common resolve to do so and give thought to what action can be taken. We must consider the coherence and effectiveness of the measures taken by the Community and its Member States. We, the Community, can and must act as a mediator in this dynamic process. Past history and present reality demand this of us!

SUMMARY TABLE

Resolution on the Community's contribution to the campaign against world hunger (OJ No C 265 of 13.10.1980, p. 37 et seq.)	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 1 Hunger - its elimination - priority objective			
paragraph 2 Appeal to the people - mobilization of the will to act			
paragraph 3 Call on the Council and the Commission - guarantee plan - security of food supplies for the developing countries			
paragraph 3(a) <u>Coherent definition of action to combat hunger with a view to the North-South negotiations</u>	<p>COM(80)302 final of 29.5.1980 <u>Resumption of the North-South dialogue</u> COM(81)68 final of 7.5.1981 <u>Community policy on the North-South dialogue</u> COM(81)323 final of 18.6.1981 <u>North-South relations</u> COM(81)546 final of 13.10.1981 <u>Action plan to combat world hunger</u></p>	<p>Development Council of 28.4.81, 14.9.81 and 3.11.81 European Council of 29-30.6.81 Foreign Affairs Council of 7-8.12.81</p>	<p>Recently: oral question by Mr PONIATOWSKI on behalf of the Committee on Development and Cooperation on <u>prospects for the North-South dialogue following the Cancun meeting (16.12.81)</u></p>

Resolution on the Community's contribution to the campaign against world hunger (OJ No C 265 of 13.10.1980, p. 37 et seq.)	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
<p>paragraph 3(b)</p> <p><u>Coordination with the Member States and international organizations to help guarantee the developing countries' food supplies</u></p> <p>Coordination . Member States . International organizations . Community</p>	<p>Action plan, Ch.II, p.4, COM(81) 546 final</p> <p><u>Exceptional food aid for the LDCs (the 40 m u.a.)</u></p>	<p>18.11.80: Recommendation that the international wheat agreement should be <u>concluded rapidly</u>; <u>creation of buffer stocks</u>; <u>multi-annual commitments in respect of food aid</u></p> <p>28.4.81: <u>reaffirmation of the aim of guaranteeing the developing countries' food supplies</u></p> <p>14.9.81: following the Italian initiative the Council <u>instructed the Commission to draw up an action plan</u></p>	<p>Security of food supplies, see reports:</p> <p>RABBETHGE 1-551/80: Food aid other than cereals</p> <p>WARNER 1-178/81: Food aid for 1981</p> <p>COHEN 1-641/81: Paris Conference on the LDCs</p> <p>ENRIGHT 1-819/81: Assistance for the non-associated developing countries</p> <p>COHEN 1-823/81: Outcome of the Paris Conference on the LDCs</p>
<p>paragraph 4</p> <p><u>Strengthening the developing countries' domestic markets</u></p> <p>increasing the purchasing power of the populations concerned</p>	<p>Action plan, Ch.II, p.2: food strategies</p>	<p>3.11.81: Resolution Ch.II, pp. 2, 3 and 11</p>	
<p>paragraph 5, first indent</p> <p><u>Changes in the production methods and way of life of the industrialized countries</u></p> <p>paragraph 5, second indent</p> <p><u>reallocation of world expenditure on arms to development aid</u></p> <p>paragraph 5, third indent</p> <p>massive transfer of financial and technological resources to the LDCs</p>			<p>See also motion for a resolution by Mr FERRERO</p> <p>Working party on Hunger of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee (CA/CP/235/rev., paragraph 5)</p>

Resolution No.	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 6 <u>BRANDT report</u> and automatic development financing system	See follow-up to the European Parliament's debate on world hunger of 20.5.81. Annex I		
paragraph 7 Timetable for the allocation of 0.7% of GNP as public development aid	See reply to Written Question No. 1781/81 by Mr GLINNE by the Commission See Annex 2 to EP debates of 20.5.81 Progress on 0.7% of GNP, document 13/5/81	Note: - public development aid from the Community and the Member States: 0.46% of GNP - idem for the DAC countries: 0.36%	Inclusion of request in resolution 1-375/81 (Pannella)
paragraph 8 Increase in Community aid compared with bilateral aid	Action plan, Ch.II, p. 4: increasing Community aid by 0.01% of GNP to reach the target of 0.15% of GNP for the LDCs (about 5,000 million in five years)		
paragraph 9 <u>Increasing indebtedness of developing countries</u>			Motion for a resolution by Mr FERRERO - Working Party on Hunger CA/CP/235/rev., paragraph 7
paragraph 10(a) Support for machinery for recycling petrodollars paragraph 10(b) Extension of the World Bank's activities paragraph 10(c) Increase in IMF quotas and reconstitution of IDA resources	In general terms: the communications referred to under 3(a) --- Implemented ---		Motion for a resolution by Mr MULLER-HERMANN Resolution by Mrs WIECZOREK-ZEUL

Resolution No.	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 10 (d) Use of IMF resources, taking account of the developing countries' problems	Financing stage of food imports completed		
paragraph 11 Using IMF facilities for food imports	See under 10(d)		
paragraph 12 Self-sufficiency in food	e.g., action plan	Resolution of 3.11.81 Doc. PE 76.200 of 27.11.81	Motion for a resolution by Mr FERRERO - Working Party on Hunger CA/CP/235/rev., paragraph 10: increasing the level of self-sufficiency
paragraph 13 Priority to be given to the LDCs	Special food aid action plan	Resolution and conclusions of 18.11.80 and 3.11.81 Note: no timetable for reaching the target budget of 0.15%	COHEN report on preparation and outcome of the Paris conference on the LDCs
paragraph 14 Revival of the second IADF, reaching \$3,000 million	Preliminary draft budget for 1982: N.B. At the meeting of the IADF Board of Governors in January 1982 it was decided to replenish the fund with resources totalling \$1,350 million broken down as follows: industrialized countries: 620 million (of which 41.6% from the EEC Member States) OPEC: 450 million non-OPEC developing countries: 30 million carry-over from 1st IADF: 250 million	Draft budget for 1982	1982 budget - proposed appropriations Commitments: 40.5 Payments : 12.5 See EP proposals-first reading " EP vote-first reading " EP vote-second reading
paragraph 15 <u>Priority for agricultural and rural development</u>	Action plan, COM(81) 560 final See also programmes under 5th EDF	Resolution of 3.11.81	Position stated in several resolutions

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 19 - <u>agricultural prices which stimulate production</u> - <u>agricultural credit geared to small farmers' needs</u> - <u>intermediate marketing structures</u>	Action plan Ch II, p. 2 idem idem	Resolution of 3.11.81 <u>Ch II, p. 3</u> -- --	Motion for a resolution by Mr FERRERO <u>Working Party on Hunger, CA/CP/235/rev., para. 14</u> See para. 16, first indent See para. 16, first indent
paragraph 20 - <u>agrarian reform</u>	Action plan, Ch. II, <u>p. 2 mentions the system of land tenure</u>	--	Motion for a resolution by Mr FERRERO <u>Working Party on Hunger, CA/CP/235/rev., para. 19</u> deals with the right to use the land and not only with the right of land tenure, which is very problematic in certain countries
paragraph 21 - <u>agricultural workers' and producers' associations</u> - <u>cooperatives</u> - <u>role of NGOs in the field</u>	See budget article 941: - preliminary draft 1980 1981 1982 <u>not mentioned in the action plan</u>	-- Draft budget: - 1980 1981 1982 (Also resolution of 3.11.81. Ch.II, para.7)	Resolution by Mr FERRERO, para. 20: agricultural work, cooperation, role of NGOs in the planning, organization and implementation of development projects Budget: - 1980 1981 1982 (increase proposed= 10m u.a.) (increase agreed =3.5m u.a.) (Also resolution by Mr FERRERO paragraph 20)

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 22 - <u>training and education</u>	See follow-up of 20.5.81, No 22 - which programmes have been adopted? - what proportion of the programmes has been reserved for training those mainly concerned? - as regards the non-associated developing countries, does the framework regulation allow such programmes?	Resolution of 3.11.81, Ch.II, p. 7 <u>'... training of local staff'</u>	1982 budget - <u>proposes an increase</u> Grants (reduction by the Council) (reduction by Parliament)
paragraph 23 <u>Role of women and social, family and demographic aspects</u>	Follow-up : 20.5.81 para 23 Commission participates in work begun by the DAC - on the basis of the decision by the OECD ministers --	Resolution of 3.11.81, Ch.II, p. 7 <u>In planning projects, special attention must also be paid to the role of women</u> --	Work of the Committee of Enquiry Resolution on the role of women, by what means?
paragraph 24 - <u>health services</u> - <u>education in hygiene and nutrition</u> - <u>appropriate drugs</u>	(see para. 25 (Research programmes (The action programme mentions the fight against -trypanosomiasis -onchocercosis See also research, para 25	-- --	-- --
paragraph 25 - <u>appropriate research</u> 25(b) reads: farming traditions - <u>scientific and agricultural research which respects farming traditions and local techniques</u>	COM(81)212 final of 4.5.81, <u>Research programme, etc. 1981-1985:</u> - tropical agriculture - medical assistance - health services - food (Note that this programme essentially covers research within the Community; when will programmes be submitted to increase research capacity in the developing countries themselves)	Resolution of 18.11.80, para 5 and resolution of 3.11.81, para 9, do not however specify that <u>capacity in the developing countries must be increased</u>	Report in progress: Rabbethge on research programme Report ACP-EEC 235 rev, Ferrero resolution, paragraphs 20, 21, 22

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 26 <u>Increasing research facilities in the developing countries</u> <u>Dissemination of results</u>	See paragraph 25: Research programme	See paragraph 25	Idem
paragraph 27 <u>Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation</u>	Proposal to locate the Centre at Wageningen (NL) with a branch in Brussels What is the ACP's position?	Resolution of 3.11.81. Ch. II, p. 8 Where is the hold-up?	Resolution of ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly Clement resolution on the work of the Consultative Assembly in 1981, para 7 (1-824/81)
paragraph 28 <u>Fisheries policy</u> - improving fishing techniques - programmes tailored to individual zones - fish consumption: new food habits to be encouraged	See follow-up of 20.5.81, p8 - appropriations committed: EDF 1 to 3: 0.7 % EDF 4 : 1 % - non-associated developing countries: 3 % What is the position of the ACP (among others)? What requests have been made? What developments have there been in fish-breeding?		Work (pending) of the Working Party on Fisheries of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee
paragraph 29 <u>Combating post-harvest losses:</u> - <u>harvesting techniques</u> - <u>storage structures, conservation</u> - <u>ad hoc training</u>	Action plan Ch. II, p. 2 <u>Research programme</u> (see para 25)	<u>Resolution of 18.11.80</u> and in particular, <u>Resolution of 3.11.81</u> , Ch. II, pp. 5 and 7	<u>Ferrero, paragraph 25</u> improvement of the management of stocks, forecasting and alarm systems as indicated in the Sagor plan

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 30 - <u>soil management</u> - <u>ecological balance</u> - <u>water use</u> - <u>reafforestation</u> - <u>combating desertification</u>	Action plan, Ch II, p. 3 Combating erosion, etc.,	Resolution of 3.11.81, Ch. II p.8 Agricultural techniques should take due account.. of certain environmental considerations	Ferrero resolution, para 19 - right to use the land - appropriation of land - improvement of structures (production, consumption)
paragraph 31 <u>Reform of food aid in the light of agricultural and rural development and security of food supplies</u>	<u>Spirit of the action plan</u>	Resolution of 3.11.81, Ch. II	Warner resolution, para 2 (1-178/81)
paragraph 32 - <u>Linking food aid to agricultural and rural development projects</u> - <u>multiannual commitments</u>	<u>Action plan on food strategies</u> <u>Specific examples?</u>	<u>Resolution of 18.11.80 and 3.11.81</u>	<u>What of implementation in 1982?</u>
paragraph 33 <u>Buffer stocks in the developing countries</u>	<u>What of implementation?</u>	Idem	Idem
paragraph 34 - <u>expanding the range of food aid</u> - <u>trilateral operations three-way transactions involving developing countries bordering the recipient countries</u>	<u>See budget article 924:</u> - preliminary draft 1980 1981 1982 <u>e.g., Nicaragua, Algeria</u> <u>Are there other examples?</u>	<u>Draft budget:</u> 1980 1981 1982 --	Budget : 1980 1981 1982 - rejection --

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
<p>paragraph 35</p> <p><u>Strengthening, reorganizing and coordinating the Commission services with a view to</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving and speeding up aid - eliminating management abuses - organizing regular checks 	<p><u>Decisions following adoption of the 1981 budget (8 items for DG VIII, food aid)</u></p> <p>What is the situation regarding the Commission's internal coordination (DGs VI and VIII)</p>	<p><u>Resolution of 3.11.81, pp. 6 and 10</u></p> <p><u>Joint assessment and management with the recipient countries</u></p>	<p>See Michel report</p> <p><u>assessment resolution</u></p> <p><u>Vergeer report in progress</u></p> <p>on report by Court of Auditors 1-662/80</p>
<p>paragraph 36</p> <p>Regulation in food aid</p>	<p><u>On 14.9.81 the Council adopted a common position; conciliation between the Council and Parliament is scheduled for the beginning of 1982</u></p>	--	--
<p>paragraph 37</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document on food aid since 1974 and future prospects - Annual reports 	<p><u>Report on assessment and future prospects due to appear at the end of June 1982 (Mr Pisani in Development Committee)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1980 report: See annex to 1981 programme 	--	<p>Michel report</p> <p>June 1981?</p>
<p>paragraph 38</p> <p><u>Increase in food aid in the form of cereals to 2.5 million tonnes from 1982 onwards - world requirement of 12.5m tonnes</u></p>	<p><u>Proposal for 1982: 2.4m tonnes</u></p>	<p><u>Commitment under the 1982 Food Aid Convention - between 1,200,000 and 1,650,000 tonnes (Council of 7/8.12.81)</u></p>	<p><u>During the budgetary debate the 2.5 m tonnes was not entered in the 1982 budget</u></p> <p><u>See Pannella resolution 1-375/81</u></p>
<p>paragraph 39</p> <p><u>Expanding the range of food aid</u></p> <p>Future role of food aid in the form of milk powder and butteroil</p>	<p><u>See also Commission's undertaking to present a proposal for a directive following the debate on the Castellina report</u></p>		<p><u>Castellina report on the WHO code</u></p>

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 40 <u>Emergency aid in the event of natural disasters</u>	See budget article 950: - preliminary draft 1980 1981 1982	Draft budget : 1980 1981 1982	<u>Budget</u> : 1980 1981 1982 proposed 20m u.a. charged to ... m u.a.
paragraph 41 <u>Renewal of the Food Aid Convention</u>	<u>In favour</u> extended for 2 years; USA has reserved its position	In favour	<u>Ferrero resolution, para 32</u>
paragraph 42 <u>In connection with the global negotiations</u> - food strategies - food stocks in the developing countries - increase in aid in the form of cereals - emergency food reserves FAO - WFC proposal	See para 17 (Action plan) see para 33 (What about implementation) see para 38 - 100,000 tonnes were committed, which made it possible to reach the target reserve level of 500,000 tonnes in 1981 for the first time	<u>Council agreements - 3.11.81</u>	<u>1.CP-EEC resolution by Mr Ferrero paragraphs 30 and 31</u>
paragraph 43 <u>Trade policies related to the developing countries' requirements</u> International trade and stabilization of the food situation	See Council	Discussion in progress on COM(81)... on long-term agreements on supplies of foodstuffs from the Community	
paragraph 44 (a) Effects of the CAP on international trade in foodstuffs (b) Effect of Community agricultural exports on world prices and developing countries	<u>Study not yet presented</u>	<u>Agricultural Council of 19.10.81 COM(81)....</u> on long-term agreements	<u>Own-initiative report by the Committee on External Economic Relations on the effects of the CAP on international trade relations</u>

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
<p>paragraph 45 <u>CAP accounting and development policy</u></p>	<p>(Mr Pisani himself deplored the lack of coherence in this respect)</p>	<p>See Mandate of 30 May 1981</p>	<p>ACP-EEC resolution by Mr Ferrero para 35 et seq</p>
<p>paragraph 46 (a)Reduction of administrative barriers (b)Priority of access to the Community market for agricultural products from the poorest developing countries</p>			
<p>paragraph 47 <u>Tokyo-Round; generalized tariff preferences</u></p>	<p>What about the suggestions in the follow-up of 20.5.81, p. 47?</p>	<p>Resolution of 7/8.12.81 on GSP for 1982</p>	<p>Cohen report on the GSP for 1982</p>
<p>paragraph 48 <u>Stabilization of international markets, notably in agricultural products</u></p>	<p>See paragraph 49</p>		
<p>paragraph 49 - <u>Common fund for the stabilization of commodity markets</u> Integrated programme - <u>Various agreements on agricultural and mineral products</u> buffer stocks</p>	<p>The Community and the Member States have acceded Rubber and cocoa agreements (temporary) in operation (see paragraph 51)</p>		
<p>paragraph 50 <u>Stabilization of the developing countries' export receipts</u></p>	<p>-Studies being carried out into the possibility of extending the STABEX system to the developing countries - LDCs. -Studies being carried out within the framework of UNCTAD on a world system</p>		<p>Cohen resolution on the outcome of the Paris Conference, paragraph 11, 1-823/81</p>

Resolution No	Remarks concerning the Commission	Remarks concerning the Council	Remarks concerning the Parliament
paragraph 51 <u>Sugar agreement</u>	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Council has asked the Commission to make the necessary contacts to facilitate accession of the Community</u>	<u>In favour</u> paragraph 39, ACP-EEC report by Mr Ferrero
paragraph 52 <u>Renewal of the international cereals agreement</u>	<u>In favour</u>	<u>In favour (e.g. resolution of 3.11.81)</u>	<u>In favour</u>
paragraph 53 <u>Rules on the activities of multinational companies</u>	Follow-up to the Caborn report See paragraph 39	<u>See work of the UN working party of experts; UN plenary debate scheduled for October 1982</u>	-Caborn resolution -Castellina resolution -Contacts between the social partners in Geneva
paragraph 54 <u>Financial and technical cooperation, economic independence, structures (production, marketing)</u>	See earlier	<u>Resolution of 3.11.81 on coordination between donors could weaken the position of the developing country concerned</u>	
paragraph 55 <u>Economic and regional groupings of developing countries, etc., strengthening the developing countries' negotiating capacity and their collective autonomy</u>	(examples to be provided by the Community)		
paragraph 56 Instructs the Committee on Development and other committees (a) to monitor the progress of work (b) to monitor Community measures in this field (c) to submit a regular report on progress, food aid and campaign against malnutrition Community's contribution in this field			
paragraph 57 Instructs its President to forward the resolution to the Council and the Commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and its specialized agencies			

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Working Documents

1981 - 1982

ANNEX II

17 February 1982

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION DOCUMENT 1-1039/81

tabled by Mr PANNELLA, Mr PONIATOWSKI, Mr FERRERO,
Mr LEZZI, Mr VON WOGAU, Mr Ed. KELLETT-BOWMAN,
Mr VAN MIERT, Mr EPHREMIDIS, Mr BETTIZA, Mr ZAGARI,
Mr MAFFRE BAUGE, Mr BEYER DE RYKE, Mr PEDINI,
Mr CALVEZ, Mr CECOVINI, Mr DE PASQUALE, Mrs
SCRIVENER, Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE, Mr MODIANO,
Mr ARFE, Mr MACARIO, Mrs VAN HEMELDONCK,
Mrs PRUVOT, Mr PININFARINA, Mr GENDEBIEN, Mr
GAWRONSKI, Mrs CARETTONI ROMAGNOLI, Mrs
SQUARCIALUPI, Mr SABLE, Mr VITALE, Mr FILIPPI,
Mr SASSANO, Mrs BADUEL GLORIOSO, Mr VAN MINNEN,
Mr RIPA di MEANA

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the Commission's refusal to take action on
the European Parliament's decision concerning
hunger in the world

The European Parliament,

- whereas, when presenting the annual programme, the President of the Commission made no mention of the Brandt Report, or the Manifesto Appeal of the Nobel prize-winners, or of Resolution 375/81 for immediate action to combat and prevent the deaths by hunger and malnutrition of 30 million people in 1982, or of the solemn adoption by many parliamentary institutions in the ten Community countries of the principles and aims set out in the Manifesto Appeal and in the resolution of the European Parliament,
 - whereas this confirms that the Commission's action will be based in future - as in the past - on a culture, policy and sensibility which are to blame both for the serious unrest which has developed at international level and for the holocaust in the Third and Fourth Worlds,
 - whereas furthermore, no serious action has been taken on earlier resolutions of the European Parliament such as the Ferrero and Focke reports although they had been adopted by the European Parliament and the ACP-EEC Assembly,
 - having regard to the Court of Auditors' severe criticism of the Commission's food aid to the Third World and the obvious crisis of the Lomé II Convention resulting chiefly from the lack of political resolve on the part of the Commission and Council, as was demonstrated by the positions taken during the adoption of the budget,
1. Invites the Commission to revise the basic principles of its action and its policy immediately, paying particular attention to the Manifesto Appeal of the Nobel prize-winners, the proposals of the Brandt Commission and the resolutions of the European Parliament referred to above;
 2. Calls on the Commission to respect the decisions of the European Parliament and in particular the proposal that it present to the Council and to Parliament an emergency plan to ensure the survival and development of at least 5 million people in 1982 which the European Parliament asked it to prepare no later than 8 November 1981 and instructs its competent committee to submit a report on the action taken by the Commission;
 3. Hopes that the Commission will realize the immense burden of responsibility which it would be carrying in the eyes of the whole world, of Europe and of the hundreds of millions of people who would be directly affected if it were to persist with such a negative attitude.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Working Documents

1981 - 1982

ANNEX III

8 MARCH 1982

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION 1-1105/81

tabled by Mr BEYER de RYKE, Mr CECOVINI, Mr COUSTE,
Mr DE GOEDE, Mr EISMA, Mr GALLAND, Mr GAWRONSKI,
Mr GENDEBIEN, Mr IRMER, Mr LEZZI, Mr VAN MINNEN,
Mr PANNELLA, Mr PEZMAZOGLOU, Mr PONIATOWSKI,
Mrs PRUVOT, Mr RADOUX, Mr REMILLY, Mr SABLE,
Mrs SALISCH, Mrs SCRIVENER, Mr SPINELLI,
Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE, Mrs Van HEMELDONCK

with request for topical and urgent debate
pursuant to Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure

on starvation in the world and the
attitude of the Commission of the
European Community

The European Parliament,

- considering that the resolutions of the EP and the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly tabled by Mrs FOCKE, Mr FERRERO, Mr MICHEL and Mr PANNELLA against hunger in the world and/or for the survival of 5,000,000 human beings during 1982 have not been satisfactorily followed up by the Commission and that one of them has met with outright rejection which also compromises the possibility of the Council's tackling this problem,
 - considering that this obstructive attitude already prevented the European Council, at its meeting in London on 26 and 27 November, from considering the proposal of the EP despite the appeal to this effect by over 150 Members of the European Parliament, among them Mr Willy BRANDT and most of the chairmen of the EP 's political groups,
 - considering that Commissioner PISANI has publicly confirmed his refusal to consider the European Parliament's proposals for an emergency aid project to ensure survival for development, and even expressing his preference for a plan spread over 50 or possibly even 100 years,
 - considering that just recently 68 Nobel Prize winners again launched 'Operation Survival 82' declaring officially in a public statement by Lord Philip Noel BAKER, Prof. Maurice WILKINS and Prof. Abdus SALAM on behalf of their colleagues, that it constituted action in support of the resolutions of the EP,
 - considering that 1,200 mayors have, as their contribution to this immediate action, launched a campaign of petitions to the heads of state and the European Parliament with the official support of the World Association of Martyr Cities - peace cities - whose chairman is the Mayor of Verdun,
 - considering that for Easter, the Nobel Prize winners, dozens of Community MPs and religious authorities have decided to express their support for the European Parliament's campaign against starvation and for development by sponsoring a 'march for survival' to Rome,
 - considering that the present need is not for the Commission to achieve these objectives alone but merely to refer to the Council and Parliament the projects specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Resolution 1-375/81, and specifying that this could be done simply by identifying the areas of the Third World with the highest mortality rates, organizing the already existing documentation on the causes of this mortality rate, making a survey of the various projects in progress or in preparation for the areas in question, the forecasts of the WFP, the AFO, the WHO and the other specialized agencies, and government and local projects,
 - considering that there is also a need to set up, as soon as possible, and in the simplest possible way, an ad-hoc fund pooling the resources of the main UN agencies, which have since October already officially declared their willingness to cooperate and their unconditionally favourable attitude towards this method and the feasibility of this proposal,
 - considering that certain governments, such as the Italian Government, already announced, at the meeting of the Development Council on 4 November 1981, their willingness to make available their share of the 5,000 m ECU fund requested by the EP and that the Belgian and Luxembourg Governments have already taken decisions along the same lines,
1. Repeats its request to the Commission that it immediately implement the action incumbent upon it if not by virtue of the letter of the Treaties then at least by virtue of proper inter-institutional procedure, and solemnly warns it of the responsibility it incurs by continuing to obstruct a political will which is asserting itself in increasingly strong and universal proportions and which is at last supplying the necessary means in support of the moral imperative to defend human life against the present policy of starvation;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council.