

No.	Party	Line	(to)	Action	Current Text	Proposed Amendment	Explanation/Comment
1	Swedish Greens	8	10	delete	This was justified by notions such as the 'tragedy of the commons' and ignorance of alternative systems of property rights.		As it stands, "this" refers to colonialism, but the concept of the tragedy of the commons was coined in 1968. Could possibly be rephrased instead of deleted.
2	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	13	16	Move text up	With rising commodity prices and concerns over climate change, land has become increasingly valuable. Across the globe a new round of enclosure has resulted. Indigenous people and small farmers are often removed from land that they either own privately or via customary communal right have access to.	Move lines 13 to 16 to the start at line 6.	The resolution is about land grab and the topic should be presented right at the beginning. There is long history of commons being enclosed and taken from commoners both within Europe and as a result of European colonialism across the world. Millions of native Americans, Asians, and Africans were dispossessed of their lands and resources. This was justified by notions such as the 'tragedy of the commons' and ignorance of alternative systems of property rights. The work of the late Professor Elinor Ostrom, who was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in economics, for her research into common pool property, has shown that common pool property can be managed sustainably and fairly.
3	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	16	16	add		Seized land often benefits corporations, pension funds and multinationals which produce on large-scale agrofuels and other agricultural commodities for export instead of food for the local population.	The problem with common land is not the only consequence of land grab and also the aspects should be mentioned.

Amendments to the draft resolution on "Land Grabs"



4	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	18	19	replace (delete)	The European Green Party should oppose such land grabs, often for corporations and pension funds . Land grabs are a serious threat to food sovereignty and increase inequality.	The European Green Party opposes such land grabs. Land grabs are a serious threat to food sovereignty and increase inequality.	“Should” is too soft. Corporations and pension funds are put above.
5	EELV France	18		add	often for corporations and pension funds	often for corporations, sovereign and pension funds	Sovereign funds have the same effect as the two other bodies mentioned
6	Groen-Links	19		replace	"food sovereignty"	"local food security and global food justice"	Fair trade, as opposed to exploitative practices such as land grabbing, can create income and jobs in developing countries. The importance of fair trade, also for food-importing developing countries, is better reflected by the terms 'food security' and 'food justice'.
7	LMP Hungary	19		add		EGP should declare that land can not be treated according to the Free Movement of Capital principle. In case of land-market free market mechanisms should always be overruled by the principles of sustainability and social justice.	
8	Vihreät De Gröna	24	25	add	Affirms its support for indigenous peoples, peasants and their social movement allies in opposing land seizures.	... peasants and their social movement allies in opposing land seizures, securing land rights and struggling for land reforms.	

9	EGP Committee	33		add		"Cites as an example the Varela National Park and the Boloma Bijagós Archipelago, a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in the West African state of Guinea-Bissau, where the Djola people and the unique ecosystem are at risk from threatened exploitation of the local mineral wealth, including oil extraction and uranium mining, by Chinese and Russian commercial interests.	
10	EELV France	36		replace	The European Union and European countries should adhere to	The European Union and European countries should acknowledge	
11	EELV France	36	39	add	The European Union and European countries should adhere to the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, adopted in May 2012 by the 128 countries of the UN Committee on World Food Security.	. The European Union and European countries should <u>acknowledge</u> that the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, adopted in May 2012 by the 128 countries of the UN Committee on World Food Security is a first small step in a good direction. But, together with most NGOs and farmers' organizations, they underscore the voluntary nature of these guidelines as governments do not guarantee the cancellation of past land concessions and the continuation of such land grabs. Therefore the EU and its Member States must commit to condition their public aid to the actual implementation of the Guidelines.	Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, adopted in May 2012 by the 128 countries of the UN Committee on World Food Security is but a start. The EU should take the initiative to go from a voluntary level (as the text is voluntary! And not all authorities conform their policy in line with the Guideliness) to a regular EU policy by including these Guidelines into their public aid. One may add that the agreement of local chiefs is not always a guaranty. http://www.sosfaim.org/developpement-rural-FR-sosfaim-actu-sosfaim_fao_terres_foncier.htm

12	Vihreät De Gröna	39		add	The European Union and European countries should adhere to the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, adopted in May 2012 by the 128 countries of the UN Committee on World Food Security.	... the UN Committee on World Food Security and to the United Nations International convention on economic and social rights that calls for protection from forced eviction regardless of person's land tenure status - whether it is formal or informal. States have to eliminate discrimination related to informal tenure and to prevent, prohibit and eliminate discriminatory practices.	
13	EELV France	41	42	replace point 2.	2. The European Union must oppose the sourcing of biofuels from land, which has been seized from local people, as is the case in countries such as Colombia and Indonesia	2. Given that the main source of the food prices' spikes all over the world since 2006-07 have come from the huge and increasing volumes of US and EU cereals and oilseeds devoted to agrofuels, the European Union must oppose the sourcing of biofuels from food products worldwide, which clearly include lands grabbed from local people, as it is the case in countries such as Colombia and Indonesia, but also in the EU itself.	The EU policy should be placed into the larger framework of food prices and the increase of cereals & oilseeds devoted to agrofuels. The goal is to stop all import of agrofuels (even from « not grabbed lands ») and to stop the production of agrofuels in the EU
14	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	42	42	add		"We need strict sustainability criteria for the import of biofuel."	

15	EELV France	44	45	replace	3. The European Union should activate the 2004 EU Land Policy Guidelines, which at present it largely ignores.	3. The 2004 EU Land Policy Guidelines to support land policy design and land policy reform processes in developing countries did not mention the issue of land grabs, its main focus being to encourage governments to foster farmers' participation in national land tenure reforms so that most farmers would have a secured long term access to land. However the EU should begin by cleaning up its own back yard given that the present Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the next one for 2014-20 have accelerated and will accelerate even more the dispossession of small farmers from their lands as a result of direct payments being proportional to the number of hectares. Thus the EU27 has lost 1.340 million of agricultural working units (AWU: equivalent full-time farmers) from 2008 to 2012, who have been part of the 8.847 million of increased unemployed during that period. Additionally the European Commission is expecting a further reduction of 3.344 million of AWU from 2008-12 to 2022! Moreover farmers with less than one hectare did not have access to direct payments, which was the case for ¾ of Romanian farmers so that the number of AWU has declined by 607,000 from 2007 to 2012 or by 5.2%/year. No wonder that the EU15 member states are complaining at the same time to be invaded by impoverished Romanians when they	As the text states the EU should clean up its own backyard through applying the rules in the EU as it proposes to do in the developing countries. E.g. the Romanian small holders do not receive direct aid since Romania's entry into the EU in 2007 as they own less than 1 ha
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16	EELV France	50		add sentence	 of which their livelihoods depend. The first thing to do is clearly to stop imposing the totally unfair Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) to ACP countries as they would accelerate the dispossession of small family farmers as well as their very fragile small industries.	To apply these rules also in the framework of the Economic Partnership Agreements
17	EELV France	52	54	replace	The European Union should set up a registry of all EU public and private actors involved in large-scale land acquisitions abroad to promote transparency and progressive policy change.	The European Union should set up a registry of all EU public and private actors involved in large-scale land acquisitions abroad and within the EU itself to promote transparency and progressive policy change. In addition we call on the newly elected EGP delegates to the Global Greens Coordination to propose a global initiative by Green politicians and campaigners on this issue.	Never to forget to do inside the EU what you propose to do outside
18	EGP Committee	54		add		Requests our Green MEPs to call on the European Commission to raise the issue of exploitation of the Varela National Park with the Guinea-Bissau authorities and to seek to safeguard the integrity of the Park and its inhabitants.	
19	Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	54	54	add new point		"6. The EU Commission should temporarily suspend trade preferences on agricultural products in cases where human rights abuses are identified in the framework of land concessions."	For example in Cambodia we see serious human right violations during land grabs which increased since Cambodia was granted better market access for sugar cane by the EU. The Commission is reluctant to investigate and suspend the trade preferences.