

Stop starvation for 8% of the European population!

Food security is a human right, starvation should no longer be part of EU environment.

February 13th, 2018

Summary:

This citizen initiative has for objective to prompt European Governments to embrace the hunger problem which is still a major concern.

Numbers of people which are suffering from food scarcity is estimated at 46 million (8% of total EU population) in the European Community and 118 million under poverty risk (23% of total EU population).

With the second worldwide largest GDP it is unacceptable to still have people who are not able to get a quality meal in Europe daily.

The initiative will not only emphasize the responsibility of governments, but will also highlight cost impact related to hunger and propose a list of actions that will significantly reduce or eradicate this social issue.

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1 Scope

Food insecurity is still a major concern in the world, in Europe more than 8% of the population is unable to afford a quality meal every second day^[1].

As per the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and United Nations^[2], in 2016, the European Union represents the second largest GDP in the world.

Since 1946, food is a human right by the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights but in 2015, still, 43 million persons are malnourished (insufficient nutrients)^[3] and 6 million are undernourished^[4].

In the wealthy European Union, this initiative is devoted to prompt European Governments to apply the article 11 of the resolution signed by all European member of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - effective since 1976^[5]:

"The States Parties to the present Covenant recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food..."

2 Overview and History of food human rights

2.1 What is the food human right?

For the right of food, two different levels have to be considered:

The first one following 1946, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which identify the right of food^[6]:

"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control" (Article 25).

The second one following the 1976 treaty, The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights^[7] which highlight the *"right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food"*.

With the above information, the importance of access to quality of food has been emphasized. **Access** is the capacity to get **food**, for adequate food is linked to the **dietary needs** of each person whatever age, sex, living conditions to have an active and healthy life.

[1] Eurostat Dec 2016 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/People_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion

[2] Eurostat 2016 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/The_EU_in_the_world_-_economy_and_finance

[3] EurofoodBank - <https://www.eurofoodbank.eu/poverty-waste/food-poverty>

[4] The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015 - <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4646e.pdf>

[5] United Nations Human Rights - <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

[6] Universal Declaration of Human Rights https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Declaration_of_Human_Rights

[7] The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Covenant_on_Economic,_Social_and_Cultural_Rights

The right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfillment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights. It is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies, at both the national and international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfillment of all human rights for all^[8].

2.2 History

After The declaration of Human rights in 1946 it has been followed by the creation of committees (like Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - 1987), adoption of guidances (The FAO adopts the Right to Food Guidelines - 2004), new objectives (adoption of the Millennium Development Goals - first goal was to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015). Despite these actions, malnutrition is at a significantly high level even in Europe.

The goal of the document is not to list all public and private official actions that are easily available on the internet. But in the history of the fight against hunger one important work need to be mentioned: Economist Mr Amartya Sen Nobel Prize in 1998, listed the main reasons that have an impact on malnutrition^[9] *“People are unable to **trade their labor** power or skills and **Food availability is not the problem**”.*

In the wealthy European Union, any worker, person whatever is origin, color, religion should get the capacity to accede to healthy food whatever is their financial capacity.

3 States Duties

3.1 The obligations of States

The nature of the legal obligations of States parties is set out in article 2 of the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)** ^[10]:

[8] Office of the High Commissioner for the Human Rights <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4538838c11.pdf>

[9] “Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation; Oxford University Press”:
http://staging.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1981/81B09_608_engl.pdf

[10] Special Rapporteur on the right to food: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Food/Pages/FoodIndex.aspx>

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in General Comment No. 12 ^[a] also defined the obligations that States parties have to fulfill to implement the right to adequate food at the national level. These are as follows:

- The obligation to respect existing access to adequate food requires States parties not to take any measures that result in preventing such access;
- The obligation to protect requires measures by the State to ensure enterprises or individuals do **not deprive** individuals of their access to adequate food;
- The obligation to fulfill (facilitate) means the State must **pro-actively** engage in activities intended to strengthen people's access to and utilization of resources and means to ensure their livelihood, including food security;
- Whenever an individual or group is unable, for reasons beyond their control, to enjoy the right to adequate food by the means at their disposal, States have the obligation to fulfill **(provide) that right directly**. This obligation also applies to persons who are victims of natural or other disasters.

While all the rights under the Covenant are meant to be achieved through progressive realization, States have some minimum core obligations which are of immediate effect. They have the obligation to refrain from any discrimination in access to food as well as to means and **entitlements for its procurement**, on the grounds of race, color, sex, language, age, religion, political or another opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or another status. States are further prohibited to take retrogressive measures, i.e. deliberate measures which result in the deterioration of current level of fulfillment of the right to food.

The Covenant requires that States take whatever steps are necessary to ensure everyone is free from hunger and as soon as possible can enjoy the right to adequate food but they have a margin of discretion in choosing the ways and means of implementing the right to adequate food. Finally, States have to ensure the satisfaction of the minimum essential level required to be free from hunger.

3.2 Realization of the obligations

States parties should create an environment which considers key elements like:

The obligation to assess: each state of Europe should have a clear analysis of numbers of people who are suffering from food insecurity. Determined individual or group of individuals will definitely help to open citizens' eyes to inequality and society challenges.

The obligation to protect: The obligation to protect requires State parties to prevent third parties from interfering in any way with the enjoyment of the right to food. Third parties include individuals, groups, corporations and other entities as well as agents acting under their authority. The obligation includes, inter alia, adopting the necessary and effective legislative and other measures to restrain, for example, third parties from denying equal access to adequate food; and polluting and inequitably extracting from food resources, including natural sources, wells and other food distribution systems.

[a] [The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in General Comment No. 12](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G99/420/12/PDF/G9942012.pdf?OpenElement)
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G99/420/12/PDF/G9942012.pdf?OpenElement>

The obligation to fulfill: can be disaggregated into the obligations to facilitate, promote and provide. The obligation to facilitate requires the State to take positive measures to assist individuals and communities to enjoy the right. Promote and provide is the obligation to identify and organize the basic food requirement to fulfill the right of food.

4 The reason of this European Citizens' Initiative

4.1 This initiative is in addition to the Lisbon Treaty

Without prejudice to Article 4 of the Treaty on European Union ^[11] or to Articles 88 of this Treaty, the Union and the Member States, each within their respective powers and within the scope of application of the Treaties, shall take care that end of hunger operate on the basis of principles and conditions, particularly economic and financial conditions, which enable states to fulfill their missions.

The European Parliament and the Council, acting by means of regulations in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall establish these principles and set these conditions without prejudice to the competence of Member States, in compliance with the Treaties, to provide, to commission and to fund such services.

This is the basis on which we invite the European Commission to propose legislation to ensure the universal human right to food.

The United Nations have recognized the universal human right to food, but still many people do not enjoy this right. Food right is not implemented as human rights in all EU countries yet. Food right is essential to human life and essential to the realization of all other human rights. EU legislation should require governments to ensure and to provide all citizens with sufficient quantity and quality food.

European countries have developed the industries and economies which have helped to reduce poverty within states members. To eradicate hunger in Europe EU countries should extend their effort to another level.

The European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall adopt the measures necessary for the implementation of development cooperation policy, which may relate to multinational cooperation programs with developing countries or programs with a thematic approach. (Art. 209, TFEU) ^[11]

[11]:

[Article 4, TEU](#)

<http://www.lisbon-treaty.org/wcm/the-lisbon-treaty/treaty-on-european-union-and-comments/title-1-common-provisions/5-article-4.html>

[Article 88, TEU http://ec.europa.eu/competition/legislation/treaties/ec/art88_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/competition/legislation/treaties/ec/art88_en.html)

[Article 209, TEU](#)

<http://www.lisbon-treaty.org/wcm/the-lisbon-treaty/treaty-on-the-functioning-of-the-european-union-and-comments/part-5-external-action-by-the-union/title-3-cooperation-with-third-countries-and-humanitarian-aid/chapter-1-development-cooperation/497-article-209.html>

To promote the complementarity and efficiency of their action, the Union and the Member States shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other on their aid programs, including in international organizations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. The Member States shall contribute if necessary to the implementation of Union aid programs. The commission may take any useful initiative to promote this coordination. (Art. 210, TFEU).

The application of human rights principles and standards defined by the rights to food can lead to greater levels of safe, acceptable and affordable food.

4.2 This initiative is in the European Union DNA

The European Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of **law and respect for human rights**, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail. (Article 2 TEU) However, the rule of law and human rights are not the only principles on which **the European Union** is founded.

The European Union shall contribute to peace, security, the sustainable development of the Earth, solidarity and mutual respect among people, free and fair trade, **eradication of poverty** and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter. (Article 3, TEU)^[12]

4.2 This initiative because situation can be improved

Thanks to the concern of Europe for the wellbeing of the population and the favorable economic environment, it is true for the past decades amounts of people suffering from "undernutrition" or inadequate calorie intake has declined in the European Union significantly.

However, if we consider people who are **overweight, anemia, nutrients deficient** that represents **55 percent** ^[13] **of European population** which are concerned.

The European phenomenon of malnutrition is related to **poverty and inequality**. During the 2008 crisis, many families have lost a part of their income opening the door to precarity. Without alternative solution than reducing their expenses including food. When you are looking for cheap calories available at your favorite supermarket you will turn to processed food which means high content of **fat** and **sugar**. On a high sugar & fat diet, it is well known that the **health impact** is quite significant.

[12] (Article 3, TEU)

<http://www.lisbon-treaty.org/wcm/the-lisbon-treaty/treaty-on-european-union-and-comments/title-1-common-provisions/4-article-3.html>

[13] [FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia](http://www.fao.org/europe/news/detail-news/en/c/329030/) <http://www.fao.org/europe/news/detail-news/en/c/329030/>

Now 2008 crisis is behind us but nobody can predict when will the next one occur. Unfortunately, there is no estimation of the cost of an unhealthy population due to insufficient food and nutrients during childhood days in Europe.

4.2 This initiative because too many people suffer from poverty in the European Union

In the first part of the initiative document, it has been highlighted malnutrition is connected to poverty and inequality. For an estimation of how many people might suffer from insufficient food or nutrients, we have to understand how many persons are at risk of poverty in the European Union.

Risk of poverty is defined when people are at least on one of the below conditions^[14]:

- At-risk-of-poverty after social transfers
- severely materially deprived or
- living in households with low work intensity.

In 2015, 118.7 million people, or 23.7 % of the population in the EU-28 were at risk of poverty or social exclusion ^[15]. The situation is **not improving**, between 2015 and 2016, for the population from **15 to 29 years** old the percentage has increased from 28.8% in 2015 to **29%** in 2016^[16].

Inside the European Union, all citizens are not under the same level of risk for poverty. For the same year 2015, **more than a third of the population** was at **risk of poverty** or social exclusion in three EU Member States: Bulgaria (41.3 %), Romania (37.3 %) and Greece (35.7 %). At the other end of the scale, the lowest shares of persons being at risk of poverty or social exclusion were recorded in Finland (16.8 %), the Netherlands (16.4 %), Sweden (16.0 %), and the Czech Republic (14.0 %).

To truly fulfill the promise of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in relation to hunger, more regulation, energy, focus and money needs to be put towards the crisis. 'The MDG's have increased awareness of the scale of the problems. However, the MDG is being achieved through the implementation of legislation, public finance committed by national governments. Unfortunately, with such high level of people undernourished or at risk of poverty, private initiatives cannot solve the crisis in Europe. The MDG for food is not being achieved, and extra commitment needs to be made governments to end this scandal.

[14] Eurostat

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:At_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion_\(AROPE\)](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:At_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion_(AROPE))

[15] Eurostat http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/People_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion

[16] Eurostat (ilc_peps01) http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=ilc_peps01&language=en&mode=view

4.3 This initiative, because it is profitable for to the European Union to invest

An estimation was integrated to the Copenhagen consensus 2008 malnutrition and hunger Challenge Paper^[17 - P29]. This document presents with a larger scope than Europe the benefits to invest in nutrients and their return.

According to the European Parliaments ^[18], it is a payback **investment** for governments to find a **solution** for food and nutrients **compensations**. For each dollar spent on nutrition return fluctuate according to the country from 8 to 138 US\$. On a long-term, undernutrition will have a negative impact on income and economic growth. Undernutrition in quantity or quality will increase mortality and morbidity which lead to loss of economic output and increased spending on health. **Poor nutrition** means individuals are **less productive** (both due to physical and mental impairment) and that children benefit less from education.

In total, the economic cost of malnutrition is estimated to range from 2 to 3 percent of Gross Domestic Product.^[18, P3]

[17] European Parleмент & Copenhagen Consensus, Hunger and Malnutrition, Challenge Paper, 2008 - P29
http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/sites/default/files/CP_Malnutrition_and_Hunger_-_Horton.pdf

[18] European Parleмент - P3

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/acp/dv/background_/background_en.pdf

5 Proposals to implement the human right to food in EU

5.1 Why 77 million tons of food are required to implement the right of food?

Following chapter 4.2 of this note, 118 million people are at risk of poverty. That means for daily requirements of 2600 calories or around 1.8Kg of food. EU community requires **77.5 million** tons of food yearly or 126 Billion Euros.

5.2 Proposal 1: Eradicate the culture of Waste to generate 44 million tons of food within 2 years

5.2.3 Which volume of waste food

In 2012, according to the Fusion EU Project, food waste in Europe represents a volume of **88 million tons!**^[19] or 143 billion Euros. In other words, food waste produced by primary production, processing, wholesale & retail, food service and household will be enough to feed the two major part of the population at risk:

1. Undernourished European population
2. Population at risk of poverty

5.2.3 Proposal

We acknowledge the actions done by the community to avoid and reduce food waste in the Union ^[20]. The actual actions are related to evaluation, information and education of the concerned parties (which is important). With the analysis, emergency and importance of the subject, we urge the EU to:

1. Implement a dedicated classification and sub classification for food waste for the different industrial/professional sectors (primary production, processing, wholesale & retail, food service)
2. Force industry to implement a dedicated process (including measuring, archiving, implementing, objectives) for food waste management to maximize the possibility to return the food waste to people in need thanks to private associations, public initiative, etc.
3. Target a waste reduction for the industry sector with a quantitative objective within a short time frame (i.e. 2 years maximum / 50% waste reduction).
4. Ban food waste by law (like in France^[a]) and create a Food Certification Label for companies who are compliant to the above

This proposal is based on an active way to urge the food industry to find solutions to reduce food waste.

[a] Food waste ban: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/feb/04/french-law-forbids-food-waste-by-supermarkets>

[19] Fusion report - Page 3:

<http://www.eu-fusions.org/phocadownload/Publications/Estimates%20of%20European%20food%20waste%20levels.pdf>

[20] EU actions against food waste: https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food_waste/eu_actions_en

5.3 Proposal 2: Implement a Financial Transaction Tax to generate 30 billion Euros per year

5.3.1 What is the size of the European Equity Market?

According to the Federation of European Security Exchange^[21], in 2017, around 1100 Billion Euros were traded in the European Equity Market. In the context of the 2008 crisis, due to excessive trading, the financial industry had impacted the daily life of millions of persons who lost their jobs, falling income all over the world.

This 14th February 2013, the European Commission works on the impact assessment of the Financial Transaction Tax with the three main objectives^[22] *“Harmonising existing legislation, limiting undesirable market behavior and thereby stabilizing markets and Ensuring that financial institutions make a fair and substantial contribution to covering the costs of the recent crisis”*.

5.3.2 Proposal

Part of the third objective of the European Commission to ensure that Financial Institution contributes to the cost of the 2008 crisis. We urge the European Union to implement a Financial Transaction Tax to support directly the human right to food.

Since The European Commission estimates after the implementation of the FTT^[23], approximately €30 to 35 billion may be raised yearly, a minimum share of 50% of that value should be dedicated supporting the right of food. 15 Billion Euros can generate 9.2 million ton of food.

Comparatively to the right of security, European States are investing 210 Billion Euros per year ^[23b] for the protection of the citizens but there is no dedicated budget, minister to eradicate hunger or poverty. The FTT will also limit the high frequency trading market which is a speculative tool without added value to the economy.

This proposal can be summarized with the below points:

- Create a Financial Transaction Tax based on existing studies and experience of countries which have implemented such a tax.
- Create a significant budget to ensure protection against poverty like Europe having a budget to ensure the protection of its citizens.
- Invest above budget in program to reduce hunger and poverty in the Europe Union

[21] According to the Federation of European Security Exchange
<http://www.fese.eu/statistics-market-research/european-equity-market-report>

[22] European Commission
https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/resources/documents/taxation/swd_2013_29_en.pdf

[23] European Commission https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation-financial-sector_en

[23b] EPSC Strategic Notes https://ec.europa.eu/epsc/sites/epsc/files/strategic_note_issue_4_en.pdf

5.4 Proposal 3: Hunger should be solved by public authorities, not by charity

5.4.1 What is the concern with charity organizations?

Charity organizations are doing a wonderful work by trying to eradicate hunger and poverty, but it should not be seen as a substitute for political responsibility. These organizations should be considered the caring face of the society and the failure of the authorities on the human food right.

Charity organizations are dependent on donations coming from different sources including food companies, individuals, supermarkets, etc. These donations are not always compatible with a healthy diet.

5.4.2 Proposal

A share of the fund raised with the second proposal of this initiative (chapter 5.3.2) can be used to create a Food Stamp Program.

As for unemployment benefits in Europe and based on the model of the US FSP compensation program^[24] should be implemented to help families to buy quality food in terms of quantity and nutrients.

Some basic guideline for the FSP could be:

- The European Union to organize and estimate eligibility standards by States;
- Food stamps can be used within or outside partner / selected groceries
- the eligibility for purchase with food stamps of all items intended for human consumption except alcoholic beverages, ready meals, soft drinks, candy, luxury foods, and luxury frozen foods
- the division of responsibilities between States and the European Union (funding of benefits and authorization of retailers and wholesalers), with shared responsibility for funding costs of administration
- Estimate budget & time frame for the first three years.

With this proposal, it will directly help people who suffer from hunger with an additional income. Furthermore, it will avoid the shame to "claim" for food in a charity organization.

[24] United States Department of Agriculture <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/short-history-snap>

5.5 Proposal 4: Food speculation

5.5.1 What is the concern with food speculation?

For people at risk of poverty, food prices have a high impact on their daily life. For the past years, financial markets have become a threat to global food security. Due to the high volume of investment and new technologies (like high-frequency trading) food prices are unpredictable and not correlated to the food economy but to their financial attractiveness.

The Financial market should support the right of food by helping stabilize the prices by mitigating the risk.

An OXFAM briefing^[25] explains what has gone wrong with financial markets and what the United States, the European Union and other G20 members should do to fix them.

5.5.2 Proposal based on OXFAM briefing

- The US, EU and G20 must make agricultural derivatives markets work effectively for their most important stakeholders: food producers and consumers. New rules must be adopted to restore the useful functions of these markets and to prevent excessive speculation from fueling food price volatility. EU and US reforms must be harmonized to avoid regulatory arbitrage between different jurisdictions, but this should not prevent one player from making the first move. Oxfam calls on the US, the EU and the G20 to increase transparency and adopt the adequate regulation.
- All transactions should be reported to national authorities as soon as they happen
- As many deals as possible should be done on transparent platforms
- Different types of participants should be subject to appropriate disclosure requirements
- Limits should be introduced on how many prices can move up or down within a day and on how much of the market can be cornered by a single player
- Aggregated position limits should be introduced for all types of derivative contracts and should be applied to all participants
- Limits should be introduced on speculation that is divorced from supply and demand

[25] OXFAM Briefing

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/deve/dv/oxfamspeculationvsfoodsecurity_/oxfamspeculationvsfoodsecurity_en.pdf

5.6 Proposal 5: Qualitative proposal

- A. To develop an online food stamp / charity grocery service to sponsored food thanks to charity and governments. This service will be available to all populations in the EU Members States in risk of poverty. This action will help people, who might feel shameful to go to a food stamp warehouse.
- B. To make the achievement of universal access to food part of the EU Development policy and give a higher share in Official Development Assistance (ODA) to increase access to food in the European Union.
- C. To promote Public-Public partnerships based on not-for-profit principles and solidarity in different European countries.
- D. To support and promote food companies who invest a certain part of their yearly income in food supply partnerships with charity organizations that aim to achieve universal access to food to poor people.
- E. To support in establishing a European benchmarking system for the states to reduce household waste.
- F. Introduce in the European Union the concept of grey energy for the food segment. This action will help to guide citizens to consume food produced locally and reduce the energy dedicated to the transportation^[26].

[26] Educapoles http://www.educapoles.org/assets/uploads/teaching_dossiers_files/05_swift_fact_sheet_grey_energy.pdf

6 Conclusion

This citizen initiative is not a way to ask for money to create an organization or any service related to the fight against hunger.

This citizen initiative has for objective to show to the European Governments that hunger fight is a major concern for EU' citizens.

EU community requires 77.5 million tons of food yearly or 126 Billion Euros. With the different propositions given in this document we expect to generate:

- 44 million tons of food in 2 years by eradicating the culture of Waste to generate (1st proposition)
- 15 Billion Euros can be generated within 2 years thanks to the Financial Transaction Tax (2nd proposition)
- Governments will lead solutions to solve the hunger problem (3rd proposal)
- Food prices should be kept at a reasonable level (4th proposal)
- Innovation within states to improve the access to sponsored food (5th proposal)

We hope to receive a positive feedback from the EU commission for this citizen initiative.

An answer for each proposal with time frame and dedicated target (in money or tons of food) will be appreciated.

Annex 1: Number of signatories applicable to initiatives

Member state	Minimum number of signatories applicable		Member state	Minimum number of signatories applicable
Austria	13500		Italy	54750
Belgium	15750		Latvia	6000
Bulgaria	12750		Lithuania	8250
Croatia	8250		Luxembourg	4500
Cyprus	4500		Malta	4500
Czech Republic	15750		Netherlands	19500
Denmark	9750		Poland	38250
Estonia	4500		Portugal	15750
Finland	9750		Romania	24000
France	55500		Slovakia	9750
Germany	72000		Slovenia	6000
Greece	15750		Spain	40500
Hungary	15750		Sweden	15000
Ireland	8250		United Kingdom	54750