

## **Updated Petition for Food sovereignty and Climate justice**

### **- Analysis and proposals to address the climate, food, biodiversity and energy crises**

*The petition was sent to the Dutch Parliament and relevant ministries (Trade, Agriculture, Environment, Climate) in November 2011 by Working group Food Justice, which is campaigning around the petition.*

*Exactly ten years later in November 2021, we updated the petition and sent it again to the following committees in the House of Representatives and the following ministries: Foreign Trade & Development Cooperation, Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality, Economic Affairs & Climate, and General Affairs (Minister-President Rutte).*

*In April 2023, some data has been improved and all new signatories have been added.*

*If you would like to support the petition, please send an email to [guusgeurts@yahoo.com](mailto:guusgeurts@yahoo.com). Thank you!*

In this document, we propose a more just trade, agricultural, climate and energy policy. The prevention of disastrous climate change and loss of biodiversity, the protection of the right to food and the right to livelihood of farmers, pastoralists and Indigenous peoples, have everything to do with the political choice for competition on the world market within the WTO and other free trade agreements. That is why we are proposing measures in all these areas.

We did this earlier in November 2011 because at that time crucial decisions were made about the provision of basic needs, the climate and the future of our planet. For example, the UN climate summit COP17 was held in Durban South Africa, there was a ministerial WTO summit in Geneva and a new European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for the period from 2014 to 2020 was negotiated.

In November 2021 the COP26 climate summit was held in Glasgow, a new WTO summit (MC12) was planned in Geneva (but postponed to 2022 at last minute), and the new CAP will apply from 2023 to 2027. Since 1992, the CAP has been fully aligned with this free trade policy, and therefore ineffective for farmers and nature and the environment in the EU and in the countries from which it is importing or exporting.

Despite the fact that progress has been made on climate, such as at the Paris climate summit in 2015, the urgency of these proposals has only increased since 2011. The topic is now more prominent on the political and social agenda and the EU has recently come up with a Green Deal and a Farm to Fork strategy. It sets better targets than before, such as a 55% reduction in emissions in 2030.

Yet we can talk about 10 lost years. We are now heading for a temperature increase of 2.7 °C at the end of this century. The link between the destruction of nature – and the associated additional greenhouse gas emissions – in the Global South and the European import of luxury products such as beef, soy, palm oil, biofuels and timber<sup>1</sup> is also becoming increasingly clear. Especially after President Bolsonaro in Brazil has lifted the protection of the Amazon and other nature reserves and the Indigenous peoples and small farmers living there. Environmental and land rights activists and Indigenous peoples' leaders continue to be murdered and intimidated in Brazil and other countries from which the EU imports these more luxurious products. In 2020, 227 environmental and land rights activists were murdered worldwide, including representatives of Indigenous peoples.<sup>2</sup> In the meantime, however, the EU has concluded a provisional trade

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<sup>1</sup> 'Sustainable' import of this is virtually impossible, see e.g. Rainforest Rescue's standpoint on tropical hardwoods: <https://www.rainforest-rescue.org/topics/tropical-timber>.

<sup>2</sup> See: <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/last-line-defence/>

agreement with Mercosur,<sup>3</sup> as well as with Canada (CETA), Ukraine and possibly with Indonesia. It is precisely these treaties that make an effective Green Deal and Farm to Fork strategy very difficult because EU farmers are confronted with unfair competition while they have to meet increasingly higher environmental and animal welfare requirements.<sup>4</sup> The main lines of the new CAP are well known, and there too another six years of muddling along the wrong path is foreseen, meanwhile farming and biodiversity are deteriorating. Instead of learning from the mistakes, such as the abolition of the milk quota, the CAP remains WTO-proof, and the legalized dumping of Western surpluses in the Global South is also continued.<sup>5</sup> Instead of opting for EU- and national CO2 taxes coupled with import duties, the EU continues to focus on the ineffective Emissions Trading System (ETS). In addition, the EU risks opting for further market-oriented solutions in which large multinational companies within the energy and agribusiness do not have to reduce their emissions, but can compensate (*offsetting*) with dubious claims whereby CO2 would be (long-term) captured in forests and soils. Misleading terms such as *Nature-based solutions*, *Carbon Neutral* and *Carbon Net-Zero* are used.<sup>6</sup> Because this 'solutions' are partly happening in the Global South, it is small farmers and Indigenous peoples who will get into further trouble because their land will be taken away for this 'compensation'. International climate policy is already unfair because it is not the consuming countries but the producing countries that are held responsible for reducing emissions. For example, free trade agreements within the WTO have allowed Western countries to export their greenhouse gas pollution to countries such as China (industry), Brazil (soy, meat and biofuels) and Indonesia (palm oil, half of which is destined for biofuels). These market-oriented "solutions" and new free trade agreements will only further exacerbate this colonization of natural resources in the Global South.

#### That is why we say NO to:

- The EU trade strategies Trade Policy Review - *An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy* (2021) and predecessors such as *Global Europe* (2006), *Trade, Growth and World Affairs* (2010) and *Trade for all* (2015).<sup>7</sup> Little progress is made because the 2021 strategy refers to climate change and biodiversity loss. But the environment, animal welfare and workers' rights will only appear in the non-binding sustainability chapters within trade agreements. Within the previous strategies, it was clearer that the main objective was to maximize the profits of European multinationals. European access to markets and raw materials outside Europe was considered 'fundamental rights' and colonial times revived. In

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<sup>3</sup> See the report *The EU-Mercosur trade agreement: a critical analysis and an alternative*, Handel Anders! coalition, October 2021, <https://handelanders.nl/nieuwe-publicatie-eu-mercotur-handelsverdrag/> (Translation in English, Spanish and Portuguese will be ready in 2021).

<sup>4</sup> *Farm to Fork: How can the European food strategy become more effective?*, Voedsel Anders NL, June 2020, <https://www.voedselanders.nl/farm-to-fork-hoe-kan-de-europese-voedselstrategie-effectiever-worden/>

<sup>5</sup> In July 2021, Guus Geurts participated on behalf of Voedsel Anders NL in a round table discussion on the new CAP for the LNV Committee in the Dutch Parliament. In addition, a position paper with historical analysis and alternatives was submitted. After the conversation, another letter was sent to this committee. See:

<https://www.voedselanders.nl/position-paper-alternatieven-voor-het-huidige-eu-handels-en-landbouwbeleid/>

<sup>6</sup> *Nature based Solutions: a wolf in sheep's clothing*, Friends of the Earth Europe, October 2021,

<https://www.foei.org/news/nature-based-solutions-a-wolf-in-sheeps-clothing>

Collective statement *No to NatureBased Solutions / Disposessions!*, 2021,

<https://greencloud.gn.apc.org/index.php/s/XrgKNXE3nkm4dFn>

<sup>7</sup> 2021: [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/february/tradoc\\_159438.pdf](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/february/tradoc_159438.pdf)

Reaction Action Aid on this trading strategy: *The new EU trade strategy: What's actually new?*

<https://www.euractiv.com/section/economy-jobs/opinion/the-new-eu-trade-strategy-whats-actually-new/>

*Trade, Growth and World Affairs – Trade policy as a core component of the EU's 2020 strategy*, European

Commission DG Trade, November 2010, [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2010/november/tradoc\\_146955.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2010/november/tradoc_146955.pdf)

*Trade for all - Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy*, European Commission DG Trade 2015,

[http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc\\_153846.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153846.pdf)

addition, the political choice for competition on the world market makes effective European policies impossible in other policy areas such as agriculture, climate, energy and biodiversity. This is because every environmental or social measure weakens the international competitive position. New trade agreements increase unfair competition, especially in agriculture, because the WTO does not allow environmental, animal welfare and workers' rights requirements to be imposed on imported products.

- The liberalization of trade in agricultural products; a political choice that was (only) made about 30 (WTO and EU) to 35 years ago (World Bank, IMF). Before that, politicians realized that agriculture and free trade do not go together, because farmers can only produce sustainably for a cost-covering price. This is impossible without market regulation.
- These free trade agreements because they also lead to access to – and continued depletion of – natural resources (in the Global South) such as land, water, minerals and energy to produce luxury products for the happy few with purchasing power, rather than the provision of basic needs for all, now and in the future.
- Misleading ‘solutions’ such as self-regulation – with voluntary and insignificant criteria – by the business community (e.g., within round tables for soy (RTRS)<sup>8</sup> and palm oil (RSPO)) instead of binding social and environmental legislation, protection of human rights and market regulation.

Unjust and ineffective ‘climate solutions’ such as the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions trading (ETS), biofuels and tree plantations and *nature-based solutions* (in the Global South), with which the Global North and their multinationals avoid their responsibility to drastically reduce overconsumption, greenhouse gas emissions and/or energy consumption. Within the Paris climate agreement of 2015, it was agreed that the temperature may rise by a maximum of 2 °C and preferably 1.5 °C. But this target is not accompanied by binding measures. According to the IPCC, the temperature may rise from 1.1 to 5.7 °C in 2100, depending on whether or not sufficient effective intervention is taking place. However, an increase of 1.5 to 2 °C can already lead to an irreversible situation. Small-scale farmers in developing countries are already facing the biggest negative consequences of this climate change. Some of them are also driven from their land by these kinds of 'climate measures', with which developed countries evade their responsibility.<sup>9</sup>

Until now, arguments for political change that could lead to an ecologically responsible and socially just future for everyone have had little to no effect. The lobbying power of large multinational companies on the (inter)national governments is too great, the courage of politicians to deviate too far from *Business as Usual* is too small, and the belief in the neoliberal ‘world religion’ and technological ‘solutions’ is unaffected, despite the economic, social and ecological crises we are in the midst of. In addition, it is still taboo to make proposals within the EU and its member states for an overall more sober lifestyle, in which well-being is given priority over economic growth. It is precisely at this point that Indigenous people can be a great source of inspiration for us because they generally manage to meet their basic needs in balance with the available natural resources.

We therefore - once again – make an urgent appeal to you to drastically change courses while we still can do so within: climate policy, the necessary regulation of world trade and European agricultural policy.

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<sup>8</sup> Also criminologist and Amazon expert Tim Boekhout of Solinge calls on the Netherlands to stop greenwashing of 'sustainable soy' and import less soy, NPO Radio1, November 2021, <https://www.nporadio1.nl/fragmenten/de-nieuws-bv/17231de2-5ddc-432a-bcc8-a7f02d88e3eb/2021-11-03-president-bolsonaro-ondertekende-het-akkoord-voor-de-stop-van-ontbossing-wat-betekent-zijn-handtekening-voor-de-amazone>

<sup>9</sup> *Climate Change: Global Temperature Projections* <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-global-temperature-projections>

We propose that the EU and its member states change its commitment as follows:

**Food sovereignty<sup>10</sup> in agricultural, trade and environmental policy:**

- Within the WTO, there is no just and environmentally friendly trade policy, and the interests of multinationals take precedence over family farms in agriculture, SMEs, workers, Indigenous peoples and nature and the environment in both the Global North and South. These multinationals can use WTO rules as a crowbar to gain access to markets and resources. Furthermore, within the WTO dumping of agricultural products below cost price is permitted, and no requirements may be imposed on the environment, animal welfare and working conditions of imported products.  
So the WTO, and especially the *Agreement on Agriculture* on free trade in agriculture, must be radically reformed so that sovereignty and respect for human rights become the guiding measures. *See the analysis and proposals for an alternative of the Handel Anders! coalition, and by Jacques Berthelot on this.*<sup>11</sup>
- The EU stops concluding bilateral and regional trade agreements such as EU-Mercosur, CETA and a treaty with Indonesia, and the Economic Partnership Agreements with the European former colonies the so-called ACP-countries.
- Countries in the Global South are allowed to increase their import duties as soon as possible in order to protect their food production through their own farmers. The World Bank and the IMF are removing these demands for liberalization from their dictates towards the Global South like the former Structural Adjustment Programs.
- Trade policy and the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for the period 2023 – 2027 and beyond are being reformed in such a way that Europe becomes as self-sufficient as possible in the areas of food, animal feed, wood, textiles and energy. This can be done via:
  - o Import duties are (re)introduced for all agricultural products where Europe can produce alternatives. In addition, EU supply management and minimum prices within arable farming and livestock farming will be (re)introduced so that farmers are paid cost-covering, and the current – trade-distorting – generic hectare subsidies can be abolished. In this way, disguised dumping in the Global South is prevented and European farmers can produce the alternatives to products (such as soy, palm oil) that are still imported and lead to major social and ecological problems in the Global South.
  - o Protection of markets enables higher environmental and animal welfare requirements for farmers and European ecotaxes on CO<sub>2</sub>, pesticides and fertilizers. This will lead to an internalization of all costs in the price to the consumer.
  - o The billions that are thus saved in the GLB<sup>12</sup> can be used to pay farmers for green services to society in the area of nature, soil and water protection, stimulation of agroecological, regional agriculture and processing, short chains between farmers and consumers and for increasing organic matter in the soil (good for climate and soil fertility).
- European companies and investment funds are forbidden to buy land in the Global South, in order to stop the European contribution to the current *landgrab*.

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<sup>10</sup> For more explanation on food sovereignty, see this joint final statement by European farmers and civil society organizations during the Nyeleni-European Forum for Food Sovereignty in Austria in 2011:

<https://viacampesina.org/en/nyeleni-europe-2011-declaration-food-sovereignty-in-europe-now/>

<sup>11</sup> For an overview of similar proposals by trade unions, farmers' and civil society organisations, see the *Call for fair and sustainable trade* of the Handel Anders! coalition, 2020: <https://handelanders.nl/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/English-version-of-our-publication.pdf> - Launch in Nieuwspoor with video, November 2020: <https://handelanders.nl/geslaagde-lancering-publicatie-in-nieuwspoor/>

*Rebuilding the WTO for a sustainable Global development*, Jacques Berthelot, 2019, See: <https://www.sol-asso.fr/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Rebuilding-the-WTO-for-a-sustainable-global-development-SOL-7-January-2019.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> *Assessment of the budgetary effects of the 'New Policy'*, JM Boussard Hotels and others, December 2010, Pag. 8, See: <https://www.aardeboerconsument.nl/wp/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/10-12-13-budget-21-dec.doc>

- Strongly reformed global multilateral trade agreements lead to an end to the current forced liberalization, fair prices for tropical products through commodity agreements, abolition of tariff escalation on these products, more self-sufficient regions, a circular economy with drastically lower energy consumption and more employment. The Global South then gets a large part of their markets and natural resources back for their own development, at a pace of their own choosing.

### **Climate justice and energy security:**

- The EU will stop using fossil fuels as soon as possible and reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2025 (instead of 2050).<sup>13</sup> To this end, the following measures shall be taken:
  - o The CO2 Emissions Trading System (ETS) is being abolished because it is not effective.
  - o Ecotaxes on fossil fuels will be drastically increased in the EU and its member states (and the tax on labor will be reduced). The Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and many economists argue in favor of a CO2 tax because it can be very effective.<sup>14</sup>
  - o These EU CO2 taxes are accompanied by EU import duties to prevent unfair competition. The *Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism* is a first step forward.<sup>15</sup>
  - o As a result of these measures, the prices for essential necessities of life will rise. To ensure that the climate transition is just, social benefits and the minimum wage are being increased so that all citizens have access to these basic needs.
  - o Instead of subsidizing large companies for their carbon capture and storage (CCS), housing cooperatives and homeowners are financially supported to insulate homes and make them energy neutral as quickly as possible.
  - o The subsidies on fossil fuels and the tax benefits for large-scale energy consumers will be abolished (in the Netherlands € 30 billion per year<sup>16</sup>).
  - o Public money is no longer going to build new highways, seaports and airports, which now lead to unnecessary pollution and subsidized competition for regional small and medium sized businesses.
  - o Public investment in public transport is greatly expanded, creating an intricate network of trains, long-distance buses and minibuses as shown in many countries in the Global South. Everyone in an electric car is impossible and undesirable because of the high demand for electricity (next to data centers, green steel, etc.) and (rare) mining products. This mining is often at the expense of land rights, the food security of the local population and nature in the Global South.
  - o Maritime transport and aviation will also have to deal with drastic reduction obligations for their greenhouse gas emissions. With regard to maritime transport of goods and air freight, the country of destination becomes responsible for reduction obligations. In addition, kerosene and airline tickets are heavily taxed.

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<sup>13</sup> Demand by Extinction Rebellion, see: <https://extinctionrebellion.nl/eisen/>

<sup>14</sup> *Economic consequences of CO2 taxation can be foreseen*, DNBulletin, 30 October 2018, see: <https://www.dnb.nl/actueel/algemeen-nieuws/dnbulletin-2020/economische-gevolgen-co2-belasting-zijn-te-overzien/> *Economists want CO2 tax for companies: 'Climate agreement disappoints'*, NOS, 25 January 2019, see: <https://nos.nl/artikel/2269005-economen-willen-co2-heffing-voor-bedrijven-klimaatakkoord-stelt-teleur.html>

<sup>15</sup> An economist such as Mathijs Bouman therefore also argues for import duties: <http://mathijsbouman.nl/pijnlijk-voor-liberale-economen-voor-een-effectief-klimaatbeleid-zijn-misschien-flinke-importheffingen-nodig/> and <https://fd.nl/opinie/1380747/hogste-tijd-voor-co2-belasting-op-vuile-import-ook-als-we-daarvoor-handelsregels-moeten-aanpassen-kqd1caiVtPza>

<sup>16</sup> Calculation 2023: <https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2023/03/23/onderzoeker-corrigeert-zichzelf-fossiele-subsidies-bedragen-niet-173-maar-30-miljard-a4160305> In 2022 this was calculated at 17.5 billion euros, in 2020 8.3 billion euros: <https://www.parool.nl/nederland/milieudefensie-nederland-sponsort-fossiele-industrie-met-8-3-miljard-euro-per-jaar~b1eeecb4/>



- Furthermore, stimulating decentralized sustainable electricity production by citizens and cooperatives at cost-covering prices in the Netherlands and the EU, rapidly improving the infrastructure to supply sustainable energy back to the grid.
- Dutch (and European) coal-fired power stations will be closed as soon as possible.
- There will be a European import ban on shale gas and oil, and oil (products) from tar sands.
- The European Biofuels Directive will be abolished, and the import of biofuels from developing countries will also be prohibited.
- The EU is leaving the Energy Charter Treaty and no longer concludes ISDS/ICS investment clauses within free trade agreements. Those treaties allow multinational energy companies and other investors to sue states that want to implement stricter environmental policies, with claims of billions. For example, RWE and Uniper are suing the Netherlands, because the Parliament been decided to have a coal exit in 2030.<sup>17</sup>
- According to Via Campesina, 50 to 75% of all global greenhouse gas emissions can be prevented or captured by: increasing the organic matter content in agricultural lands, ending intensive livestock farming and transitioning to mixed farms, moving to regionalized food production, and by stopping deforestation and nature destruction for plantations of export crops and beef production.<sup>18</sup>

### **Stopping EU and its member states' violation of human rights and an end to *green washing*:**

- A parliamentary inquiry is conducted into the current and future violations of human rights resulting from the conclusion of bilateral and regional free trade agreements, the WTO treaties, and the World Bank and IMF programs. This concerns in particular the right to food, water and livelihood. The EU are adapting these treaties in such a way that human rights violations no longer occur.<sup>19</sup>
- Ditto for the possible negative effects of EU and its member states' climate policy in the Global South, such as through the import of biofuels and biomass, and the planting of tree plantations as compensation for European emissions.
- Multinationals that contribute to human rights violations in countries outside Europe through the extraction of raw materials, production, import or trade are held criminally liable for this, in the country of origin and/or the country where the crime was committed. This can be done through a binding UN treaty on human rights and business that has been negotiated since 2014.<sup>20</sup>
- EU member states governments (such as the Netherlands) are stopping subsidizing the *greenwashing* platforms Round Table on *Responsible Soy* and Roundtable on *Sustainable Palm Oil*. The millions of government subsidies to the Dutch Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) are also drastically reduced and the programs in the field of soy, palm oil, tropical timber and farmed fish are discontinued. Large-scale import of these products is not

<sup>17</sup> See: <https://friendsoftheearth.eu/energy-charter-treaty/> and

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2021/05/17/nederlandse-staat-naar-duitse-rechter-om-kolenmaatregel>

<sup>18</sup> See: *Small scale sustainable Farmers are cooling down the Earth*, GRAIN and Via Campesina Views, December 10, 2009: <https://www.grain.org/en/article/4163-small-scale-sustainable-farmers-are-cooling-down-the-earth> and *Small scale sustainable farmers are cooling down the Earth*, La Via Campesina 9 November 2007: <https://viacampesina.org/en/small-scale-sustainable-farmers-are-cooling-down-the-earth/>

<sup>19</sup> See *Indictment against the WTO, in view of human rights on food and livelihood*, Guus Geurts (XminY Solidariteitsfonds) and Ger Roebeling (Wemos), 8 April 2005, <https://adoc.pub/aanklacht-tegen-de-wto-met-het-oog-op-de-mensenrechten-op-vo.html> and <http://www.ravagedigitaal.org/2005/nummer6/afwezig.htm>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.somo.nl/nl/onderwerp/business-human-rights/> and *EU steps out of negotiations human rights treaty*, Sustainable news, 12 March 2019, see: <https://www.duurzaamnieuws.nl/eu-stapt-uit-mensenrechten-verdrag/>

sustainable,<sup>21</sup> and the IDH wrongly gives a green image to importing companies with taxpayers' money.

- In order to prevent the current abuse by the business community of the term 'sustainable', a broad social discussion will determine which (binding) criteria apply to this. These criteria also apply to all purchases made by the national, provincial and local authorities.

Some suggestions: no (indirect) violation of human rights, closing cycles of minerals and fresh water, no nature destruction and no expulsion of farmers, herders and Indigenous peoples from their land – including through indirect land use change, as little use of fossil fuels as possible, respect for ILO standards and a fair wage for employees, no genetic manipulation, respect for the species-specific behavior of animals in livestock farming, and the lowest possible ecological footprint.

### Advantages of these proposals

Through a much more self-sufficient Europe (food, animal feed, energy, wood, textiles and fiber), farmers in the Global South get their local markets and natural resources back for their own food production and livelihoods. This will reduce the need to migrate to slums or to the West. This greater European self-sufficiency and drastic European energy savings also offer the best guarantee of future European food and energy security, offer farmers in North and South cost-covering prices and consumers fair prices for fair and as environmentally and animal-friendly products as possible. It also creates many new jobs in the (regional) processing industry and trade. Cycles of increasingly scarce minerals and fresh water are closed, the European contribution to climate change is drastically reduced, the European contribution to the destruction of nature and the land expropriation of Indigenous peoples and small farmers in the Global South is stopped, and the European agricultural budget is used much more effectively. But above all: Europe is taking its responsibility and putting an end as much as possible to the violation of human rights on the food, water and livelihoods of people inside and outside Europe.

*If you and / or your organization want to support this petition, please sent an email to [guusgeurts@yahoo.com](mailto:guusgeurts@yahoo.com)*

*Thanks for your support!*

Working group Food Justice: [www.foodjustice.eu](http://www.foodjustice.eu)  
<https://www.facebook.com/voedselrechtvaardigheid/>

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13 April 2023

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<sup>21</sup> *RSPO fails to deliver on environmental and social sustainability, study finds*, Mongabay, 11 July 2018, see: <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/07/rspo-fails-to-deliver-on-environmental-and-social-sustainability-study-finds/>  
+ Workshop report *Making imports of soya imports more sustainable or, as far as possible, European self-sufficiency of protein crops*, March 2016, see: <https://www.voedselnders.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/2H.pdf>

**As of 13 April 2023, these proposals are supported by 47 civil society organizations, 9 (social) enterprises and 316 citizens in the Netherlands and abroad.**

These are the following 47 civil society organizations:

- Amsterdam Vredescafé (*Peace cafe*)
- ASEED Europe - Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment, and Diversity Europe
- Association for BioDynamic Agriculture and Food (*BD-vereniging*)
- Bangsa Adat Alifuru
- Behoud de Parel (North-Limburg)
- CIMI, Cigla for Indigenous Missionary Council, *Brazil*
- Climate Justice Action Netherlands
- Congregation Sisters of Charity, Schijndel
- Corporate Europe Observatory (*international NGO*)
- Dutch Province of the Sisters of the Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph
- EVS – EcoVrede (*Eco Peace*)
- Extinction Rebellion Agriculture
- Free West Papua Campaign (*inter.*)
- Friends of the Landless, *Finland*
- Front Siwa Lima
- Fund Rescue Maluku Sekarang
- Gifsoja.nl
- Haagse Mug
- Handel Anders!-coalitie (*Trade differently-coalition*)
- Indigenous Movement
- Kollektief Rampenplan
- Leef op Safe Horst aan de Maas
- Leeuwarden department, Friends of the Earth Netherlands
- Moluccan Historic Museum
- Nieuw Nederland (political party)
- NVLV – Netwerk Vitale Landbouw en Voeding
- Ondernemers van Nu (*Entrepreneurs from Now*)
- Radio Siwa Lima
- Reclame Fossilvrij (*Advertising Fossil Free*)
- Socialist Party Working group Agriculture and horticulture North-Limburg
- Society "Sustainable development", *Azerbaijan*
- Stichting Aarde (*Founding Earth*)
- Stichting Leven met de Aarde (*Founding Living with the Earth*)
- Stichting Nusa AlifURU
- Stichting Oyugis Integrated Project, The Netherlands
- stichting Samenwerkingsverband Hoogland Indianen SHI, (*Founding Highland Indians Partnership*)
- StoereVrouwen (*Tough Women*)
- Supermacht.nl
- S.V.D.; Missionaries of the Divine Word in the Netherlands and *Belgium*
- TROCA - Plataforma por um Comércio Internacional Justo, *Portugal*
- Vasten voor Vrede (*Fast for Peace*), *Belgium*
- Wij stoppen steenkool (*We stop coal*)
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, WILPF Netherlands
- Working group Food Justice
- Working group Justice and Peace of the Missionaries of Africa
- Working group Openness to the world, of the Franciscan Sisters of Etten
- Young & Fair

The following (social) enterprises:

- Buizer Consultancy – Sustainable agriculture and energy
- Bureau Ver(?)Antwoord (*Bureau Responsible*)
- CleSch Beheer B.V.
- Il Circolo, social enterprise
- RCA Energy
- Swadeshi - Bureau for Alternative Globalization
- Voetprint Cooking (*Footprint Cooking*)
- Wolverlei Cheese factory
- Zonnehoeve Ing. P.M.A. van IJzendoorn MEd



These proposals are supported by the following 316 citizens in the Netherlands and *abroad* (first with the support team, the (28) fasters and/or speakers during the kick-off of the campaign for food sovereignty and climate justice on World Food Day 16 October 2011). At the end a tribute to the supporters in 2011, who passed away after 2011.:

Alowieke Van Beusekom	Kirsten Smalenberg	<u>Other supporters (in chronological order):</u>	Modroocka Klimova
seMUel Sahureka	Edwin Cornelissen	Lou Keune	Daria De
Co van Melle, <i>doctor</i>	Niels Gorisse	Hay Coenen	Małgorzata Bortko, <i>Poland</i>
Thomas Reineke	Irma Beusink	Paulina Lovo	Marek Griks
Biju Negi, <i>India</i>	Jan Schut (†)	Lily Marlene	Wiebe de Boer
Riky Schut	Zr. Margreet van Wijk	Eelco Fortuijn	Pieter Jansen
Lies Visscher	Trees Daverveld	Bart van Baardwijk	Didi Van Dijk
Hugo Beunder	Klaas Strooker	Jayakumar Chelaton, <i>India</i>	Varpu Sairinen, <i>now Finland</i>
Conny Bergé	Rix Kijne	David Sánchez Carpio, <i>Spain</i>	Kushal Neogy, <i>India</i>
Wilbrord Braakman	Renu Thakur, <i>India</i>	Laís Lima, <i>Brazil</i>	Elvira Helena Brock Mendoza
Linda Coen	Oridek Ap	Rashmi Painuly, <i>India</i>	Hylke Sierksma
Paul Hendriksen	Guus Geurts	Luka van Tudor	Marc van der Sterren
Francine Thielen		Michal Zareba	Liza Hirschegger
Marianne Juffermans		Krishan Kalsi, <i>India</i>	Paulus Benny Bernady, <i>Indonesia</i>
Jan Juffermans, <i>Voor Mondiale Duurzaamheid</i>		Annelies Schorpion, <i>Belgium</i>	Petra Lala
Scott Cetie, <i>Germany</i>		Jaya Mishra, <i>India</i>	Paul Geurts
Tracy Worcester, <i>England,</i> documentary maker <i>Pig Business</i>		Paul Connor, <i>Australia</i>	Senada Rougoor-Mahalbasic
Sophie Schaffernicht, <i>Austria</i>		Karen Eliot	Karlijn Dijkgraaf
		Dante Ryel, <i>Canada</i>	Jan Dijkgraaf
		Sara Svensson, <i>Sweden</i>	Joris Heylen, <i>Belgium</i>

Lucija Talijancic, <i>Croatia</i>	Alec Boswijk	Taru Salmenkari and Mussu, <i>Finland</i>	Edwin de Bruijn
	Brenda Strooker		Joop Eggermont
Pelle Berting	Irmi Salzer, <i>Austria</i>	Martijn Stekelenburg	Sibbe Jan Kramer
Hugo Klip	Pankaj Bhuskan, <i>India</i>	Mike Venekamp	Fenna Bastiaansen
Anton van Alebeek		Linda van IJzendoorn	Rosan Stuijt
Baba Conteh, <i>Switzerland</i>	Stephan Eshuis		Peter Huber
	To Elting	Patricia Bergink	
Iris van Alebeek			Monic Geurts
	Zr. Ancilla Martens	Cokky Klein Hofmeijer	Harry van Houdt
Kartini Le Grand			
	Zr. Jacoba de Ceuster	Sibe Jan Kramer	Ger Vankoolwijk
Greet Goverde			
Nico Schoen	Zr. Augustina Bastiaansen	Mariana Cristova, <i>Bulgaria</i>	Luc Vankrunkelsven, <i>Wervel, Belgium</i>
Jan Janssen			
	Zr. Jean-Marie Verhulst	Marja van Hedel	Els van Dongen
Michael van Rengs		Esin Candan, <i>Turkey</i>	
Jacques Kelleners	Netty Sanchez		Lucas Buur
		Carolien van de Stadt-Sabel	A. Matahelumual
Bart Visscher	Rentia Krijnen		
Jelle de Groot	Pablo Eppelin	Niels Hollenbeek Brouwer	Gerard Floor
Çağdaş Öğüt	Jeannette Albers		Jacob M. Sahureka
		Erna Klaasse-van Maaren	Jacqueline Vorst Benghazi
Jean Armand Bokally, <i>Cameroon</i>	Jenny Gkougi, <i>Greece</i>	Joke Coldenhoff	
Loes Berkhout	Anwar Siwa		Benjamin Pessy
		Antonis Koul, <i>Greece</i>	Dirk Hart
Job van Weelden	Caroline Docters van Leeuwen		
Ian Wagenhuis	John La Haye	Cevher Demir, <i>Turkey</i>	Naomi Sahureka
			Mireille van Hout
Rozi Konjo, <i>Ethiopia</i>	Anastasia Poimenidou, <i>Greece</i>	Louis Banens	Milly Cuijpers
Eddy Lerou		Abraham Jochem	
	Piet van der Lende		M.W. Sahureka
Ammy Langenbach		Fred van Eenbergen	
	Jaap Simonis		John Habets
Monique Veenstra		Janneke Juffermans	
	Nellie Werner		Jaap Schouls
Theo Weenink		Anne Maatoke	

Edwin Matahelumual	Marc Joolen	M.A.J. van den Eijnden	Atit Sigari
José van Leeuwen	Nona Verzijde	D. Huismans	Philip de Goey
Mr. Talarima	Rowena Latupeirissa	R. Freijse	Juan Noguera
D. Tuynman	Firhanna Ohorella	A. de Groot	Dorien Soons
Geurt van de Kerk	Batti Sahureka	M. Krupers	Lars Keizerswaard
Rymke Wiersma - <i>Atalanta</i>	Otto Sahureka	Zr. Marianne Kemmeren	Willem Hoogendijk
Ingrid van der Beele	Julius Arnold Tahamata	J. Senten	Peter Lubbers
Floor Hermans	Lounusa Besi	J. v.d. Wiel	Aristide Amok
Mart Schellekens	Matua Maone Matulessij	Peter van de Wiel, <i>coördinator van de commissie Vrede, Gerechtigheid en Heelheid van de Schepping (GVS) van S.V.D.</i>	Maranke Spoor
Hans Wijering	Paul Metz		Agnes Konings, <i>Belgium</i>
Ramona Fortuna	Carlo Duncan, <i>Italy</i>		Ademir Arapovic
Rinie van der Zanden	John Huige	Ingrid van Dijk	Renate Ebner
Gerdien Kleijer	Tijn van Beurden	Zr. Imaria Niessen, <i>SSPS</i>	Rob Bleijerveld
Hellen Opie	Bart de Boer	Helena Kartsen	Jurrien Kok
Akindimeji Olabode, <i>Nigeria</i>	Coby Baars	Joost Schneiders – Evers	Kris Tsakona <i>Greece</i>
Wim Gielingh	Jeroen Flapper	Wilhelmine van Hövell	Like Kocken
Welmoed van Mansvelt	Louise Bredero	Fatima-Zohra Buurman	Karina Kroft
Maaïke Wijngaard	Roeland Schweitzer	Paul Delrue, <i>Missionary van Scheut, Brussels, Belgium</i>	Piet Kroft, <i> vz. Mondiaal Platform Venray</i>
Chomi Tegeltija	Jeroen Flapper		Cees Sies
Roosje Hart	Henk van de Wal		Marc Oyserman
Gerrit Barnard	Suze Lases		Hugo Hooijer
Frank Ntim	Sjef Kuppens, <i>mafr</i>	Peter van den Berg	Joyce van Heijningen
Willem van Middendorp	Zr. Albertha te Wierik	Emil Möller	Nel Sahuleka
	Antoinette Witjes	Bets Verbakel	Adrie Noordhuis
	Zr. Margaret Lammerts		

Grace Jagdewsing	Mirjam van Rijn	Eddy van der Noord Uitgeverij Louise	<u>Supporters who passed away after 2011, RIP</u>
Piet Siebers	Tom van de Beek	Esther Meulenkamp	Lin Tabak (2012) <a href="https://groenlinks.nl/nieuws/lin-tabak-overleden">https://groenlinks.nl/nieuws/lin-tabak-overleden</a>
Mariska Laan	Raf Janssen	Kitty de Bruin	
Nathalie van der Vorst	Marina Figeo	Jopke van Mersbergen	Cor van den Brand (2012) <a href="https://www.deroerom.nl/nieuws/2012/06/in-memoriam-cor-van-den-brand-w-p/">https://www.deroerom.nl/nieuws/2012/06/in-memoriam-cor-van-den-brand-w-p/</a>
Lia Heemskerk	Wim Lentink	Sandra van Bruggen	
Harry van den Berkmortel	Monique Mol	Ans Huisman	
Dette Glashouwer	Willie Raaijmakers	Mirke van Leeuwen	Ans van Oers (2017) <a href="https://www.peelenmaasvenray.nl/nieuws/nieuws/70480/ans-van-oers-overleden">https://www.peelenmaasvenray.nl/nieuws/nieuws/70480/ans-van-oers-overleden</a>
Janneke Trapman	Femke Slegers	Eveline Bernard	
Dela Geerling	Rick Clephas	Renée Turken	
Bea Segers	Sietske Inberg	Caroline van Beurden	Jan Schut (2017) <a href="https://www.trouw.nl/nieuws/jan-schut-1937-2017-van-landbouwpionier-tot-overlever~b4c2fcb6/">https://www.trouw.nl/nieuws/jan-schut-1937-2017-van-landbouwpionier-tot-overlever~b4c2fcb6/</a>
Yvonne Soudijn	Mw. R. Ruigrok	Marie-José Westen	
Wout Hermans	Maria Inckmann Van Gaalen, <i>vz BD-Vereniging</i>	Connie Teekens	
Jan Diek van Mansvelt	Hein Muller	Christa de Leeuw van Weenen	Zr. Veronique - Johanna van Woerkum (2018) <a href="https://www.ed.nl/eindhoven/zuster-veronique-zette-zich-in-eindhoven-in-voor-vluchtelingen~a103eea3/">https://www.ed.nl/eindhoven/zuster-veronique-zette-zich-in-eindhoven-in-voor-vluchtelingen~a103eea3/</a>
Marc Siepman	Jan Vugts	Siny Roelfs	
Carol Schyns	Armando van Vlastuin	Annelies Justus	
Theo Berendsen	Marjolein Moeijes	Noortje Kuhlman	
Quetzal Tzab	Henk Linders		
Harry Donkers	Theo Mulder, <i>voorz. Symphony of Soils</i>		Jan Willem van Leenhoff (2019) <i>(Idealist and activist for a better world and with a heart of gold (from obituary))</i>
Stephanie Rosenkranz	Irene van Staveren, <i>Professor at ISS part of Erasmus University</i>		
Anne Gentenaar			
Gemma Meyer	Ruud Meij		
Martijn de Jong	Corrie van Rijthoven		
Bert Nederbragt			
Priscilla Paulussen	Annemarie Elout		
Bertus Buizer	Riet Beukert		