EUROPEAN UNION AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AFTER CANCUN: COMMON OBJECTIVES FOR AGRARIAN POLICIES, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT [1]

1 INTRODUCTION

In Doha the "Development Round" was started with the priority objective, especially for the agricultural negotiations, of a radical improvement on market access for LDCs and DCs as well as a drastic reduction of all internal support trade distorting measures.

EU complied with Doha commitments through a radical CAP reform, which shifted internal support from product to producer. The reform also implied a cut on rural development expenditure accomplishing multilateral agreements.

In observance of the same international agreements on market access by LDCs, the EU implemented the Everything But Arms programme in order to allow zero tariff import of all products other than arms.

The Doha objectives have to be achieved within 2004, thus straight after Cancún there must be an effort to fulfil some parts of the agreement, especially where there is considerable divergence between industrialized and less developed countries. Such divergences refer not only to North-South but also to internal conflicts within the major groups of countries.

The EU started a revision of its own model of agrarian policy. Such a policy, designed after the II world war in order to reach the objectives of food security and of adequate income level for farmers, should be able today to address the new needs of European and world civil society. The objective of maintaining a living countryside with satisfactory quality of life for rural population is a crucial element for a sustainable development both in industrialized and developing countries.

More than two thousand years ago Columella wrote the first agricultural manual of the Western World. The title of his extensive and beautifully illustrated book – "L'arte

[1] Paper based on an Expert Consultation on behalf of the Italian Minister of Agriculture, Mr Alemanno, President of the European Council of Agriculture, in Rome 4 - 6 September 2003. Participants: Prof.ssa Flaminia Ventura, Prof. Jan Dowe van der Ploeg, Prof. Terry Marsden, Prof. Bertrand Hervieux, Prof. Bruno Amoroso, Prof. Josè Portela, Prof Joe Mannion, Prof. Laurent van der Poele, Prof.ssa Hylkka Vihinen, Prof. Vera Majerova, Dr. Karlheinz Knickel, Prof. Michel Petit, Prof Laslo Kulcsar

dell'agricoltura" (The Art of Farming) – still holds. That is: agriculture is more than the mere production of commodities. It is as well about creating employment, generating incomes, securing intra-generational continuity, maintaining complex systems of water management, supporting specific forms of social security and providing food security and quality. Beyond that, agriculture also provides the basis for the cohesion of rural communities and contributes to the maintenance of landscapes, bio-diversity and a healthy environment. In many places agriculture is also an important and indispensable element of culture. Consequently, developing and maintaining agriculture and the many balances entailed in it, is far from easy. It is, indeed, an art.

The multi-facetted nature of agriculture is expressed at many, often interlinked levels that range from rural households, via regional economies to the nation-state and beyond. The specific balances between the many functions entailed in agricultural systems will vary according to their location in time and space. What they share is that such balances cannot be exclusively valorised, nor solely governed by, commodity prices and relative trade shares that dominate the world market.

We are fully aware that an increasing trade liberalisation is one of the driving forces of economic development, although it does not represent alone the solution to development of rural areas both in developed countries and developing countries.

Certainly trade liberalisation does not represent in itself a solution to poverty and world hunger. Poverty and insecurity in developing countries are primarily rural phenomena that place the growth of the agricultural sector at the centre of strategies for development and fighting poverty and hunger. Food insecurity principally derives from a lack of sources of income to access food and constitutes, as such, a factor of underdevelopment. The EU development policy therefore considers food security and rural development as closely interrelated components that require multisector intervention.

We believe that accompanying policies to trade liberalisation are crucial for achieving food security in LDCs. As a consequence we intend to discuss such policies and the possible contributions by EU member countries in this Informal Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the EU in Taormina.

This document discusses the position of agriculture in both EU and Developing Contries, whilst paying special attention to new, mutual interlinkages. It acknowledges the often sharp differences in welfare and development levels that exist between DCs, LDCs ,and the new and old EU countries. However, for historical and contemporary reasons (e.g. migratory flows),[2] and in view of the need to construct an inclusive civilised world the EU has special responsibilities with regard to the developing countries. These will be outlined in this document, together with the value systems that underlie the concrete proposals presented at the end of this document.

[2] Recent history also made very clear that crises in LDC's will, in the end, backfire on the economies of the industrialised countries. Hence, there is a common interest to prevent such crises to emerge.

2 TRADE AGREEMENTS AND FOOD SECURITY

The developing countries constitute a heterogeneous group of countries depending on whether they are viewed in terms of income produced, the composition and weight of agriculture in the country's production and trade flows, the net position of agricultural trade and dependence on foreign countries in order to satisfy food needs. The less developed countries (LDCs) represent the poorest and weakest segment of international community, characterised by high proportion of rural population, a strong dependence on agriculture in terms of product income and revenues deriving from export and the significant number of undernourished people. Many of this countries are also burdened by high foreign debt that condition development, economic growth and efforts to improve food security.

Although international trade, is an important, and some times even a decisive, feature of many agricultural systems, it should not to be forgotten that the benefits from increased trade liberalisation are not automatically located a those levels where they are needed the most.

The links between trade and food security differ considerably between countries, mainly depending on agricultural structure and number and typology of exported products. The dependency on a single agricultural commodity for export earnings creates a source of uncertainty because income is highly dependent upon market demand (low elasticity) and upon volatile, and generally declining, market prices.

The effects of primary commodity price instability are especially significant due to the scope of the price shock. The falling real prices reduces the country's ability to finance investments, to spend on social programmes, and to import basic goods and services. Agriculture accounts for more than 70 percent of employment for this group of countries, so the falling commodity prices reduce agricultural wages and incomes, whilst they increase poverty in rural and urban areas. Small coffee producers in those countries highly dependent on coffee exports, for example, have faced more than a 50 percent price decline in nominal terms during the post Uruguay Round period.

Most of the countries in this category have benefitted from preferential market access provided by developed country importers, such as the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) schemes, the commodity protocol or other tariff preferences under the Lome Convention between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries and the United States Caribbean Basin Initiative (UNCTAD, 2000). It is not clear what the future of these arrangements will be nor what will be the impact of MFN liberalization on this group of countries. However, declining commodity prices and tariff escalation in OECD countries continue to be major hurdles for increasing incomes and sustaining food security in these countries.

The food security situation in the non - commodity dependent Low Income Food Deficit Countries (LIFDC) is also characterized by extremely low food consumption levels (2285 kcal/person/day). The prevalence of hunger in the non-commodity dependent LIFDC group is 22 percent undernourished compared to 36 percent for the commodity dependent group. However, the non-commodity dependent LIFDC have made no real progress in reducing the prevalence of hunger along the 1990s.

Therefore many developing countries need accompanying policies and programmes that help increase agricultural productivity and product quality in order to raise competitiveness in domestic and international markets. Examples of accompanying policies include institutional and market reforms, investments in roads, market information systems and related service industries, and policy measures to promote appropriate technological innovations. Above all, countries need to ensure that those vulnerable individuals, households and groups disadvantaged by the initial impacts of trade reforms are identified and cushioned through well designed measures and safety nets. To achieve economic and social effectiveness these measures need acknowledgment of the peculiarities of agricultural models of developing countries, as well as the implementation of development policies that are consistent with the new model of agrarian and rural development policy.

3 ACCOMPAINING MEASURES: THE EU ROLE

Although international trade is an important, and sometimes even a decisive, feature of many agricultural systems, it should not to be forgotten that these agricultural systems are also intertwined with many social and ecological functions and needs that are recognised as legitimate by many nation states. This explains why free trade arrangements are accompanied not only by frequent market interventions but also(and nearly universally) by sophisticated and historically rooted *accompanying policies* that address agriculture as integral, albeit specific part of society.

Further market liberalization is central in WTO “Development Round”. Thus it makes necessary a further commitment from the EU to design and to implement convergent policies between EU and developing countries for agriculture, food security and rural development. Such policies should be finalized to maximize benefits deriving form market liberalization and to reduce the negative and distorting effect that this may have on agriculture and rural areas particularly in these developing countries.

The nature, scope and dynamics of these accompanying policies differ according to the societal objectives. In the EU, for instance, attention was initially oriented at securing self sufficiency in food and reasonable income levels for farmers. Currently, the emphasis is shifting to Rural Development Policies designed to strengthen and support the many societal functions of agriculture. Equally there is a growing concern about agriculture in developing countries, which firstly resulted in substantial decreases in export subsidies and then inspired the preferential market access of ACP countries. Currently, the EU favours a policy of free trade for everything except arms. However, the creation of new international trade arrangements is being critically examined, not

only by the European Commission and the governments of the European nation states but also by many Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), political parties and other civic institutions within Europe. Four interrelated questions are central to this critical examination:

a) How do developing countries and especially their farming populations achieve a legitimate and much needed share in the benefits of these new trade arrangements?

b) How will the new trade arrangements improve food access for starving population?

c) How will the new trade arrangements contribute to worldwide economic growth and progress (or will they merely imply a redistribution of benefits and costs)?

d) Are the legitimate interest of the EU recognised?

In developing countries, agrarian policies and newly emerging accompanying policies have been oriented to a range of (historically variable) objectives and goals. Their implementation often has been hampered by a lack of resources, including the lack of adequate access to international markets. In many LDCs the need to secure food supply for its own population is of paramount importance. Import substitution, which in previous decades was mainly associated, with industrialisation, is becoming a key concept for agriculture at the beginning of the 21st century. This is based on the recognition of the need to avoid food dependency.

Secondly, poverty alleviation was, is and will remain a strategic target of agrarian and rural policies throughout the Third World. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, over 1.1 billion people are living in extreme poverty, subsisting on less than US$1 a day. 522 millions of those live in southern regions of Asia, 291 millions in sub Saharian Africa where they represent 40 and 46% of total population. Roughly 78 millions of people are currently chronically undernourished – i.e. the daily availability of kcal is less than minimum necessary to actively live so to influence physical and mental skills necessary to a normal life.

Growth in the agricultural sector has a crucial role to play in reducing poverty. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) estimates that seven out of ten of the world's poor still live in rural areas. Many of the rural poor work directly in agriculture (FAO, 2002). Therefore agricultural development needs to follow a trajectory that includes and integrates these people, rather than further excluding them.

Thirdly, agricultural development needs to make a substantial contribution to the overall social and economic development of these countries. Agriculture is the key sector for the eradication of poverty and hunger, and often also the driving force of the all economy in countries that do not have other natural resources.

Putting in place economic development in countries that are dealing with, not only hunger, but also with wider economic, political and social problems may be a very hard task.

It is clear that food availability can be improved first of all by improving available income and therefore by fighting poverty, witch is the main cause of hunger. The real goal is not to stimulate a generic agricultural production increase but it is to guarantee hungry people their right to produce their own food.

World hunger and poverty eradication is common goal of LDCs, that are direct interested, as well as of developed countries that are facing internal problems due to uncontrolled immigration. Today we can affirm that world hunger is not just a problem of production techniques, but mainly a political problem.

Finally, there is the more recently emerging issue regarding sovereign control over the natural resources (especially genetic materials) upon which agricultural development is to be based.

At present the position of many developing countries within the international agricultural markets does little to help achieve these objectives. Many agricultural systems in developing countries are reduced to producing cheap raw materials that are commercialised through trading channels controlled by a few agribusiness groups. At the same time a growing proportion of food consumed within these countries is imported.

4 VALUES SHARED IN BOTH EU AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Notwithstanding the may differences between developing countries, new and old EU countries there is a strong and significant convergence on the need of a sustainable global development in rural areas, able to guarantee to the rural population a satisfactory quality of life. Both in the EU and in developing countries a set of commonly shared value might be discerned that regards the role of agriculture and countryside within society as a whole. These values are:

a) The public responsibility to protect public health through securing adequate and safe supplies of food and water.

b) The necessity and duty of every country to create, maintain and defend its own agriculture and the possibility for the citizens engaged in agriculture to earn a decent livelihood. This right is further underpinned by the need to secure food security, especially in adverse times[3].

c) The necessity and duty to offer emancipatory prospects to marginalised people (the "have-nots", the hungry and the poor), especially through the access to and

[3] It needs to be emphasised that this right extends beyond narrow perceptions of time and place. It is important to prevent the loss of land (through erosion, reduction of soil fertility, degradation of water systems, terraces, etc) and the associated agricultural potential. This is particularly urgent in LDCs which are generally more susceptible to such threats and where such losses are frequently irreversible.

possession of land, which offers the possibility of food security and autonomy. This right reflects the long and world wide history of land reform.

d) The necessity and duty to protect agricultural activities in areas (and especially those with complex and fragile eco-systems) that would otherwise be marginalised and subjected to ecological and/or social desertification. In this context it should be remembered that some 54% of the total green area of the EU is classified and treated as Less Favoured Area (LFA).

e) The national (and sometimes supra-national) responsibility to create the conditions required for the generation of acceptable income levels from agriculture and for ongoing agricultural growth and development. This translates in the need to construct adequate and efficient institutional support structures.

f) The public task of organising and implementing Rural Development (RD) policies that promote and sustain liveable countrysides. These policies especially regard the interfaces and linkages between agriculture and other sectors and aim, as far as agriculture is concerned, at the creation of multifunctional enterprises - the more so since the latter have highly positive multiplier effects in the rest of the rural economy. In LFAs, these multifunctional enterprises often are promising foci for new development trajectories;

g) The necessity to develop education, training and research.

In historical and recent times these values have given rise to public interventions in markets, through e.g. different forms of price and income subsidies. However, as the world swings towards liberalisation and free trade, it are increasingly the *accompanying policies* that become the strategic means for translating these values into practice. Recognition of this shift and the need to (re-) operationalise the shared values into adequate accompanying policies necessitates a critical examination of heterogeneity in agricultural production and processing as well as at the level of the marketing of agricultural and food products.

5 HETEROGENEITY IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture is characterised, worldwide, by an impressive diversity. Such differences[4] directly effect the levels of employment and income that are generated through agricultural activities. They also have important, effects on eco-systems, sustainability and on the development potential of industries and services related to agriculture and multi - sectorial development of rural areas.

[4] In this respect cost levels, the structure of costs and the benefit/cost relations are equally important.

In the Joensuu Conference, where such differences were discussed, it was concluded that accompanying policies, can be used to stimulate entrepreneurs to develop those systems and styles of farming that offer the best fit with specific societal goals.

This point is especially important for most LDCs, where huge levels of (hidden) unemployment (and the impossibility of absorbing the growing numbers of economically marginal people through urban industrialization) strengthen the case for augmenting productive employment in the countryside. However, the same problem can be found in Europe as well, especially in the many LFAs.

A range of technical criteria can be employed to assess the degree in which specific agricultural systems and farming styles are in line, or at odds, with societal needs. Examples include the presence and relative share of family farms in total agricultural production; labour income as percentage of total Gross Value of Production (GVP); the labour income per hectare, and the proportion of rural households experiencing year round food security.

There is also a wide range of variability in the use of scarce resources (energy, water, fragile eco-systems). Here again, the relevant diversity might be assessed through a range of technical indicators. These might include soil loss; nutrient budgets, drought resistance, levels of fertiliser and pesticide use and emission levels, etc.

As specified in the discussions on the "European Agricultural Model", the EU needs particular types of agriculture. Exactly the same applies for developing countries. That is, the range that goes from large scale export-oriented agricultural enterprises[5] on the one hand and the peasant economy on the other, is not irrelevant as far as the creation and distribution of wealth are concerned. Choices have to be made.

The use of appropriate technical criteria may well help identify the desired types or styles of farming in more concrete terms, which can then be stimulated through appropriate and non distorting accompanying policies. Such accompanying measures might be found (and/or developed) within the following domains:

a) land tenure, land-market and associated institutions (plus eventual land reform processes)

b) legal mechanisms for intra-generational succession of farms;

c) spatial policies;

d) agro - environmental policies;

e) social and fiscal policies (the latter also to sanction inefficient use of scarce resources);

f) rural development policies;

g) rural settlement policies;

[5] Especially when these enterprises are aiming at competitiveness at world market level through a low cost strategy.

h) food quality policies;

i) the use of the so called 'green' and 'blue' boxes;

j) credit and marketing infrastructure.

6 HETEROGENEITY IN AGRICULTURAL MARKETS AND MARKET AGENCIES

Apart from the differences in farming systems and farming styles, discussed above, there are also significant and substantial variabilities in marketing and processing systems. This associates with, amongst others things, the volume of transport movements, the associated freshness of food and, last but not least, the percentage of consumer spending that finds its way back to the primary producers.

A remarkable phenomenon, in this respect, is the presence and robustness of what is known as regional markets. The majority of food is consumed in the are where it is produced. This is the case in developing countries as well as in EU[6]. Development and organization of these local markets should be aimed at the valorisation of local products, and especially those based on endogenous resources. In developing countries the first step to be taken towards international markets could be the development of these markets and of production standards adequate to commercialisation

A special expression of regional markets is to be encountered in the the growing importance of high quality and regional specific products and regional specialties. As highlighted in a recent OECD conference in Siena (July 2002), there are now thousands of such products in Europe (notably in Italy, France, Spain and Germany, and increasingly in other countries) and their number is growing continuously. These products – increasingly protected by PDO legislation of the EU - combine three features that, within the framework of this paper can be considered as strategic. Firstly, they mostly build on styles of agricultural production that are relatively small-scale[7], environmentally friendly and that generate relatively high levels of employment and income. Secondly, they are the core of *new* regional markets[8], i.e. relatively short chains that interconnect production, processing , commercialisation and consumption in transparent and controllable ways, whilst simultaneously sustaining the underlying forms of primary production. These regional markets for high quality produce and regional specialties are increasingly embedded in new institutional patterns, in which certification, control, trust and short distances between producers and consumers are

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[6] As recently stressed by TESCO managers in a McKinsey publication, "retailers buy 85 to 90% of their products locally".

[7] This does not imply a denial of economies of scale which can be achieved through locally owned and managed cooperatives and consortia.

[8] Regional markets should not to be understood in terms of autarchy; on the contrary: they are mutually interconnected and also related, through complex mechanisms, to the world market. That is, in other words, they are part of (albeit a specific part of) the world food market – just as Volkswagen and Toyota are specific parts of the world car market.

important key concepts. Thirdly, it should be emphasised that these regional markets do not imply any trade distortion, rather they are an expression of steadily changing consumer preferences. Equally these regional markets are not in direct competition with DC agriculture, nor are they harmful to it (through, for example, "dumping" excess production on world markets at low prices). There is a promising potential to extend the principle of regional markets beyond the borders of the EU and, especially, to extend its benefits to DCs. Firstly, high quality products of DCs, that now often enter anonymously on the European markets, might be certified and introduced under new arrangements on the EU consumption markets. Markets for such quality products already exist within immigrant communities and sometimes translate into broader market segments e.g. Basmati Rice).

Secondly, part of DC agriculture could became an integrated element of EU quality production systems, for instance through the production of certified non GMO animal food and/or ingredients for processed high quality foods (this already happens in the organic market, with several sourcing networks established by development agencies).

The availability of national and/or regional industrial clusters (including small and medium enterprises (SME's)) turns often out to be strategic for the emergence and reproduction over time of regional markets.

Again, technical indicators might very well be developed in order to monitor the heterogeneity in marketing arrangements. In this respect the percentage of benefits that are traced back to primary producers is probably an important indicator. The nature of production, processing and marketing will be another important indicator. The use of such indicators, then, would justify for a differential treatment. Certification is, in this respect, an important measure.

7 THE NEED FOR INSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL FRAMING OF MARKETS

Trade liberalisation alone is definitely not the ordering principle that will guarantee the emergence and reproduction over time of those forms of agricultural production and marketing that are in line with societal needs and prospects. As history shows, free trade often results in different forms of "hit and run agriculture", in social and ecological desertification, in exploitation and the degradation of work as well as in a reduction in quality levels and in unacceptable levels of concentration of ownership and control. Equally, deregulation might result in unacceptable risks concerning food security, the spread of animal diseases and zoonoses, a decline in animal welfare and unacceptable levels of environmental degradation. Trade liberalisation could have also a tendency to accelerate processes of underdevelopment and to block socially desirable forms of endogenous growth. Hence, it is essential to address the negative effects of trade liberalisation through skilfully designed accompanying policies. This is in the common interest of both EU and developing countries. Through such accompanying policies the legitimate interests of EU and developing countries can be coordinated and jointly promoted.

8 AGRARIAN POLICIES AFTER CANCUN

What is proposed, is, in summary, a development model for agriculture and the rural areas that favours those styles of farming and those trade agreements that adhere to and can encourage values that are shared by both developing countries and EU states. This development model does not need to be elaborated from scratch. Rather it builds on important and wide spread practices and experiences in both the EU and developing countries and simultaneously aims to secure the different forms of social, ecological and economic capital embodied in these practices.

These commonly shared values are to be translated in new combinations of accompanying policies, both in the EU and developing countries, that aim:

a) to protect locally based and sustainable agricultural system, that play a crucial role in the maintenance of fragile ecological system and in the development of rural economies lacking other alternatives;

b) to diversify agricultural production preferably towards high quality products that meet societal needs and create simultaneously production of employment and income in the countryside;

c) to further develop human capital and institutional structures, a specially where these are urgently required to support the previous point a) and b);

Both in EU and in developing countries there is considerable heterogeneity at the level of primary production as well as concerning trade agreements. What is important is to strengthen and expand those forms of production and those trade agreements that are offering more and better prospects for the involved peasants, farmers and rural population, as well as more sustainability and a better correspondence with general societal needs. Many of the required accompanying policies and measures to do so are already available. What is important now is to recombine them and orient them at the strengthening of these promising productive systems and trade agreements.

This implies that EU is encouraged:

1. to actively support the development and strengthening of those forms of agricultural *production* within the EU that are in line with legitimate societal needs and values. The EU should do this in a way that creates room for development in developing countries - strengthening, rather than hampering, the development potential of farming systems that are aligned with the needs and prospects of these countries;
2. to actively favour those forms of *marketing* arrangements that favour primary producers in both EU and developing countries.

Beyond that, EU could propose additional measures to assist developing countries such as:

1. The agreement to actively support the creation and development of high quality production systems in developing countries and, more generally, the creation and dissemination of farming styles that are in line with local, regional and national needs in developing countries This should be done through the construction of adequate systems for extension, applied research and training and through the subsequent construction of marketing channels that allow access to the EU markets. Special attention should be given to the production of GMO free products. This support should not be structured along "transfer of technology" lines, but should aim to unfold the existing endogenous development potential embodied within local, regional and national farming systems.
2. To build up learning and saving systems that will allow migrants working in EU agriculture to build up their own agricultural enterprises in their own country if they want to return. Simultaneously schemes to support new migrants wishing to work in EU agriculture, should be developed.
3. To help developing countries to diversify their trading channels and reduce dependency on northern markets. Trade between developing countries needs to be strengthened, encouraging the emergence of regional markets within and between Third World countries.
4. To assist with the development of services (new forms of energy, transport , drinking water facilities, processing plants, irrigation systems, market infrastructure, forestation, research, etc) that will foster rural development in developing countries. These rural works should generate as much (temporary) employment as possible and seek to maximise the use of local resources in their development and maintenance.
5. To create privileged marketing channels for high quality and regional specific products from developing countries towards the EU.
6. To actively assist in the construction of new food production systems in developing countries, which emphasise and prioritise food security and self-reliance (also with infrastructural investments). Priority should be given to those LDCs and regions where food shortages and famines are most prevalent. Through such a strategy dependence on short term food aid can be reduced. Moreover these systems need to be attractive to young people and to recognise and valorise women's role within agricultural (and particularly domestic agricultural) production.
7. To develop an international system of propriety rights that regards genetic resources, the origin of products, the democratic right of national and regional authorities to interfere and that excludes prohibitive forms of monopolisation.
8. to empower local actors through: a) the creation of local partnerships to promote rural development (trough a bottom up approach as developed in the Leader Initiative); b) the creation of cross border networks to develop and share knowledge.

9. to take part in the voluntary international Alliance Against Hunger promoted by FAO.

In this way is a coherent approach between value and actions might be developed (see annex). Further on such measures have the potential to restore and maintain the dignity of farmers and the associated social value of farming – both in the EU and the developing countries. Through such measures, that which 2000 years ago was already considered as an art form, may be re-elevated to an equivalent status and once again be seen as an indispensable element of civilisation. The proposed measures will also a) strengthen legitimate interests of and within the EU, b) strengthen the required types of agriculture in developing countries and c) result in a strong cooperation and synergy between EU and developing countries. That is, through the proposed measures, the commonly shared values might again come to the fore (see the attached annex)

ANNEX: COHERENCE BETWEEN VALUES AND MEASURES

Values / Measures	To create room for development in DCs	Marketing arrangements for primary producers	High quality production systems in DCs	Learning & saving systems for migrants	Reduce dependency on northern markets	Development of services in DCs	Privileged marketing channels for high quality products from DCs	New food production systems in Dcs	Property rights of genetic resources	Empowerment of local actors	International alliance against hunger
Food security and safety				✔				✔		✔	✔
Safeguard of National Agriculture	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔
Emancipation of the poor		✔		✔		✔		✔		✔	
Safeguard of ecological and social desertification of rural areas	✔	✔							✔		
To guarantee intergenerational continuity through support structures			✔				✔				
To guarantee rural development	✔					✔			✔		
To develop education, training and research			✔		✔	✔				✔	