



Summaries

Alois Heißenhuber, Heidrun Leitner: Perspectives of a Sustainable Agriculture. Towards a New Agricultural Policy in Europe

Since 1992 the European Union grants substantial direct support schemes for agriculture. The original arguments for unified acreage bonuses are hardly applicable today. For the time after 2013 onward a realignment of EU-agricultural subsidies is to be expected. Next to the payment of a basic subsidy corporate good oriented services could be rewarded. The array of such services will in the future also include new challenges such as climate protection, water supply management and biodiversity. Agricultural enterprises are to be enabled to focus on a long-term balance of economical, ecological and social sustainability. In this respect, three approaches are under discussion: regulatory law, rewarding of higher standards by public programmes and an information of the consumers about the ways and means of agricultural production, to encourage a corresponding consumer awareness.

Brigitta Herrmann: The Human Right to Food and Nutrition. Its Foundation as well as Hindrances and Ways towards its Implementation

The number of hungry people has increased yet again considerably over the last decade. At the same time, on a worldwide scale enough food is being produced to nourish all people on the planet. The moral commitment for the abolition of hunger is being called to mind and argued for in the social proclamations of the churches. The human right to food and nutrition is, moreover, bindingly rooted in international law. A lasting food and nutrition guarantee for all people can, however, only be provided by diverse national action and international decisions. A relevant action plan, adopted at the

millennium summit of the United Nations in 2000, has failed to achieve this goal. In order to reach a better result for 2015, the development countries have to receive adequate support. Most of all, however, the agricultural agreement of the World Trade Organisation as well as the agreement on intellectual property have to be amended.

Hildegard Hagemann, Markus Vogt: Between Food Sovereignty, Export Orientation and Energy Production. Social Ethical Analyses of Agriculture and the Food Situation in Africa

The growth of hunger in Africa has deeply-rooted structural origins. Local and global, agriculture-political and cultural, ecological and economical factors come together. Conflicts are to be resolved between export orientation and food sovereignty, between hunger and fears to survive of the people in the South as well as existential fears of the farmers' families in the North. Water shortage and climate change, deterioration of soils, and land purchase by foreign investors, the bio-energy boom and the competition between agricultural production and energy production generate new forms of scarcity and complex reactions of agricultural policy. The following article deals with the effects on the food security in African countries. It is based on the conviction that the commitment for the development chances of the poorest calls for more than just an abstract analysis from a distance.

Bettina Locklair: Patents on Plants and Animals. Legal Aspects and Ethical Challenges

Over the last year an increasing number of so-called bio-patents has been registered at the European Patent Office. On the other hand, the number of protests against any form of patent on animals

and plants has risen. More and more individuals, initiatives and organisations from various countries and continents participate in these protests. What is this controversy about? What interests and options for the future production of foods are at stake? The following article provides a survey of the current legal situation and explains why animals and plants cannot be patented. Among others, the problematical shifts from ethically sensible protection of a legal procedure to an improper claim to life are shown. The conclusions contains deliberations of the question whether the issues discussed can be considered in a European as well as in a national legal framework.

Otto Kentzler: Employing People with Migration Backgrounds. Corporate Strategies in View of the Present Skilled Worker Shortage

The author pleads in favour of taking serious the dramatic demographic developments and focussing increasingly on young people with migration backgrounds in view of the growing skilled worker shortage. The skilled crafts sector participates with positive contributions to the debate on integration efforts, by supporting school training, by improved opportunities for job orientation, by enhanced contacts between companies taking on trainees and youths as well as additional getting started aids. The individual initiative and self-responsibility demanded from youths is seen here as an expression of trust and appreciation.

Andreas Fisch: Fighting Labour Shortage by Immigration. Socialpolitical and Ethical Deliberations

Based on the many pragmatic exemptions from the currently valid recruitment ban, the author argues in favour of regulated immigration of foreign skilled workers. This includes most of all an as-

assessment of demand and a targeted recruitment; where appropriate, the conversion of irregular employment of illegal immigrants into regular employments

may be considered. In the long run, however, employment in Germany – according to the criteria of Christian social ethics – must be linked to a safe right of

permanent residence and, eventually, to a right to naturalization.



Résumés

Alois Heißenhuber, Heidrun Leitner: Les perspectives d'une agriculture durable. Pour une politique agricole nouvelle en Europe

Depuis 1992, l'Union Européenne effectue des paiements directs considérables en faveur de l'agriculture. Mais les arguments initiaux pour une prime unique liée à la surface cultivée ne sont plus guère tenables aujourd'hui. De ce fait, pour la période après 2013, une réorientation des subventions de l'UE à l'agriculture est à prévoir. Outre le paiement d'une prime de base, elles pourraient rétribuer, de façon ciblée, des activités d'intérêt général. L'éventail des ces prestations devra intégrer des défis nouveaux comme la protection du climat, le management des ressources en eau et la biodiversité. Les exploitations agricoles devraient être progressivement amenées à chercher un équilibre à long terme entre les exigences d'une durabilité économique, écologique et sociale. Dans cette perspective, trois approches sont en débat: le cadre juridique, la rétribution de standards élevés par des programmes nationaux et l'information des consommateurs sur le mode de production des produits agricoles afin de les inciter à en tenir compte dans leur comportement d'acheteur.

Brigitta Herrmann: Le droit de l'homme à l'alimentation. Fondements, obstacles à/et voies de sa réalisation

Au cours de la décennie passée, le nombre des hommes souffrant de la faim a, une fois encore, augmenté. Pourtant, la production alimentaire mondiale est suffisante pour nourrir tous les hommes, Les documents de l'enseignement social de l'Eglise ne cessent de rappeler et de justifier le devoir moral de faire disparaître la faim. Le droit de l'homme à l'alimentation est par ailleurs bien ancré dans le droit international. Une sécurité alimentaire durable pour tous les hommes ne peut être assurée que par une diversité d'actions sur le plan national et par des décisions internationales. Le plan d'action adopté par les Nations Unies lors du sommet du millénaire en l'an 2000, n'a pas encore atteint ses objectifs. Pour obtenir de meilleurs résultats d'ici 2015, les pays en voie de développement ont besoin d'un soutien adapté. Mais il faut avant tout amender la Convention agricole de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce ainsi que la Convention sur la propriété intellectuelle.

Hildegard Hagemann, Markus Vogt: Entre souveraineté alimentaire, orientation vers l'exportation et production d'énergie. Analyses éthico-sociales relatives à l'agriculture et à la situation alimentaire de l'Afrique

L'accroissement de la faim en Afrique procède de profondes causes structurelles. Celles-ci impliquent des facteurs locaux et globaux, culturels et liés à la politique agricole, écologiques et économiques. Sont à surmonter des conflits entre l'orientation vers l'exportation et la souveraineté alimentaire, entre la faim et, d'une part, le souci de survie des hommes au Sud et, d'autre part, la peur pour l'existence des familles paysannes au Nord. La pénurie en eau, le changement climatique, la détérioration des sols, l'achat de terres par des investisseurs étrangers, le boom de la bioénergie la concurrence relative à l'utilisation des surfaces pour la production alimentaire ou pour la production d'énergie ont provoqué de formes nouvelles de pénurie et des réactions complexes du côté de la politique agricole. L'article en examine les effets sur la situation alimentaire dans les pays d'Afrique. Il part de la conviction que l'engagement pour donner aux plus pauvres une chance de développement exige plus qu'une analyse abstraite faite de loin.