* Varje redovisningstillfälle pågår i 45 minuter, med två debatter per redovisningstillfälle, dvs två grupper debatterar och två grupper är åhörare - sedan byter vi.
* 20 minuters debatt

Förfarande:

* öppningsanförande där varje ståndpunkt har 2 minuter på sig.
* 10 minuter där man får begära ordet. När man fått ordet har man max 1 minut på sig.
* avslutande ställningstagande där varje ståndpunkt har 2 minuter på sig
* livsmedel och mat är väl ändå viktigare än bränsle?
* krävs att fossila bränslen byts ut, är detta möjligt utan grödobaserade bränslen?
  + har vi tid att vänta?
* Sida A: Matproduktion går alltid före bränsleproduktion

Maggie Ayre, “Will biofuel leave the poor hungry?” BBC October 2007

<<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7026105.stm>>

* a surge in demand for food from China and India that are all pushing up the price of everything from pasta to a loaf of bread.
* the United States' large-scale switch from food to fuel production is attributed to the price rises that caused the Mexican “tortilla riots” at the beginning of 2007.

Text i rött är sådant jag har skrivit till själv

The Economist “The end of cheap food” Dec 2007 <<https://www.economist.com/leaders/2007/12/06/the-end-of-cheap-food>>

* In 1974-2005 food prices on world markets fell by three-quarters in real terms
* That is why this year's price rise has been so extraordinary.
* The Economist's food-price index is higher today than at any time since it was created in 1845
* Prices have jumped by 75% since 2005.
* the rise in prices is also the self-inflicted result of America's reckless ethanol subsidies.
* This year biofuels will take a third of America's (record) maize harvest.
* fill up an SUV's fuel tank with ethanol and you have used enough maize to feed a person for a year.
* will hurt urban consumers, especially in poor countries, by increasing the price of what is already the most expensive item in their household budgets.

David J. Tenenbaum “Food vs. fuel: diversion of crops could cause more hunger” Environmental health perspectives vol. 116,6 (2008): A254-7.

<<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2430252/>>

* Lester Brown, an analyst of global resources who founded the Worldwatch Institute and now heads the Earth Policy Institute. “The United States, in a misguided effort to reduce its oil insecurity by converting grain into fuel for cars, is generating global food insecurity on a scale never seen before.”

Efforts to reduce oil dependence on other countries leads to a higher food insecurity.

* The head of Nestlé, As reported 23 March 2008 by Agence France-Presse, chairman and chief executive Peter Brabeck-Letmathe said, “If as predicted we look to use biofuels to satisfy twenty percent of the growing demand for oil products, there will be nothing left to eat. To grant enormous subsidies for biofuel production is morally unacceptable and irresponsible.”
* newly affluent people—mainly in Asia—are eating more meat and dairy, which puts a further demand on animal feed supplies.
* On 14 April 2008, the online African Energy News Review news service noted that food riots had killed five people in Haiti, adding, “The diversion of food crops to biofuel production was a significant factor contributing to global food prices rocketing by 83% in the last year, and causing violent conflicts in Haiti and other parts of the world.”

Food insecurity is causing unrest in multiple countries, leading to violence.

* On 17 December 2007, the *International Herald Tribune* quoted the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization head Jacques Diouf warning of “a very serious risk that fewer people will be able to get food,” particularly in the developing world.
* demand for biofuel feedstocks is overwhelming a food supply system that was already overextended by surging demand.

Demand for food is increasing due to an increasing population, biofuel makes it worse.

* On 19 January 2008, The New York Times reported “food riots have erupted in recent months in Guinea, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.”
* The 19 January 2008 *New York Times* reported that the price of palm oil for cooking has risen by 70%, and street vendors in Malaysia are having difficulty finding cooking oil.

Low-income jobs are affected by decreasing supply of palm oil.

* University of Minnesota economics professor Benjamin Senauer wrote in the May/June 2007 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, “The enormous volume of corn required by the [U.S.] ethanol industry is sending shock waves through the food system. . . . By putting pressure on global supplies of edible crops, the surge in ethanol production will translate into higher prices for both processed and staple foods around the world.”
* John Hoddinott, an expert on economics and nutrition at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), says “If you are a net producer, a rise in the food price is good for you: you have a surplus, and you make more money. But if you are a net consumer, a rise in price is definitely not good news.”

The people and companies producing food will win on an increase in price, but the (usually poor) people consuming the food will be negatively affected.

* Lester Brown: “I think a lot of those on the lower rungs of the global economic ladder and barely hanging on will simply lose their grip,” he says. “The question is how many, but no one knows the answer to that.”

The poor will suffer

* The U.S. Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 calls for 36 billion gallons of ethanol from corn and cellulosic feedstocks by 2022. Because cellulosic ethanol is years away from industrial production, those gallons are expected to come largely from corn, at least in the foreseeable future.
* IFPRI director general Joachim von Braun projected in the February 2008 report Food Prices, Biofuels and Climate Change that worldwide calorie consumption would fall by 2% in most regions by 2020 if the trend toward biofuels is “moderate.” But a “drastic” biofuel expansion would reduce calorie consumption by more than 8% in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa—a devastating reduction for someone who is already hungry.

The poor and hungry will be most affected.

* Lester Brown: “Historically the food and energy economies have been largely separate, but now with the construction of so many fuel ethanol distilleries, they are merging,” he says. “If the food value of grain is less than its fuel value, the market will move the grain into the energy economy. Thus, as the price of oil rises, the price of grain follows it upward.”

When oil becomes more scarce and oil prices go up, prices for food will also go up.

Duncan Graham-Rowe, “Agriculture: Beyond food versus fuel” nature, June 2011

<<https://www.nature.com/articles/474S06a>>

* Recent rises in food prices are some of the sharpest since records began, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. These increases have been attributed to the growing use of 'first-generation' biofuels, derived from the edible parts of food crops such as sugar cane and corn (maize), for example, which are often blended with today's gasoline (petrol).
* The [Ferrari formula one] team's choice of biofuel is ethanol derived from straw, a waste product of agriculture.
* [Producer of Ferraris biofuel] Iogen's demonstration facility produced an average of 256,000 litres of ethanol per year since it opened in 2004, despite having an annual capacity of more than 1.9 million litres. Iogen attributes this shortfall to the fact it is a test facility and so does not operate continuously.
* if Shell, which part owns the company, were to start producing ethanol from straw on a commercial scale, this would require 20–30 tonnes of straw per day as a feedstock, and that might put strains on supply.

The production of this second generation biofuel is not yet a viable option for commercial use.

* The haste to develop such fuels has led to tensions over land use. In Malaysia, for example, policies encouraging the use and production of palm-oil-based biodiesel have resulted in large swathes of Borneo's jungle being replaced by palm plantations.

The demand for biofuel is increasing deforestation of Borneo’s jungle.

* biofuels often show only minimal reductions in greenhouse gases compared with their fossil fuel equivalents, according to a life-cycle analysis by Nigel Mortimer, former chair of sustainable energy development at Sheffield Hallam University, UK

Biofuels will not decrease our emissions of greenhouse gases by much.

* research by Kenneth Stone, an agricultural engineer at the US Agricultural Research Service's branch in Florence, South Carolina, suggests that if the US Department of Energy's biofuel target for 2030 is met using corn-derived ethanol only, agricultural water use could increase six-fold.

Water supply is a different problem, however it is negatively impacted due to biofuels.

* Ideally, biofuel crops would be grown on marginal land that has a low carbon stock, leaving the higher quality soil for food production, says Ian Crute, chief scientist at the Kenilworth-based Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board. But, in reality, the profitability of energy crops has caused farmers to shift production from food crops to fuel crops, creating a ripple effect, says Olivier Dubois, coordinator of the FAO's Bioenergy Group in Rome.

We should prioritize our land, so that we grow biofuel crops on land of lower quality and food crops on land of higher quality.

* with the inexorable growth of the global population, additional land is set to become increasingly scarce.
* because of the steady increase in meat consumption and average calorie intake, the amount of food needed to meet this demand will be disproportionately larger than the 34% increase in population “We need 70% additional food by 2050,” says Dubois.

The amount of food we demand is growing faster than our population does.

* For the third year in a row, there has been a rise in world hunger. The absolute number of undernourished people, i.e. those facing chronic food deprivation, has **increased to nearly 821 million in 2017, from around 804 million in 2016.** These are levels from almost a decade ago. (FAO, 2018) http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/

Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations

* growing biofuel crops on converted rainforests, grasslands or peat bogs created up to 420 times more CO2 than it saved. - the independent “Biofuel: the burning question”.