

**Question for written answer E-001926/2016
to the Commission**
Rule 130
Jørn Dohrmann (ECR)

Subject: Population growth, sustainability and immigration

The world's population is expected to reach nine billion by the year 2100. Africa's population alone is set to increase from 1.1 billion in 2013 to 4.2 billion in 2100. This will place an unprecedented level of strain on food production, which will no longer be sustainable, with an increasingly small area of land given over to it. Although the green revolution in fertilisers and pesticides has led to an increase in yields, experts agree that food production will be unable to keep pace with population growth in the future. This form of unsustainable development will be self-perpetuating in that the more the population grows, the more water, pesticides and fertilisers will be used. This will exacerbate ongoing climate change, meaning in turn that there is even less land available to grow food.

The UN, however, has been unable to take action with a view to securing, in non-developed countries, the kind of reduction in population growth that we have seen in developed countries. In the future, therefore, it is very likely that wars will be fought over access to fertilisers, water and farmland. It is thus essential that action be taken to address the explosive population growth that is the root cause of surges in immigration.

What is the Commission's view of this explosive population growth?

Has the Commission looked into how population growth can be curbed?

Is the Commission taking any steps to reduce immigration that is caused by population growth?