



Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2001/2127(INI)	Procedure completed
Interim assessment of reform of the common organisation market COM under Agenda 2000		
Subject 8.20.12 Enlargement's agricultural point of view		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Agriculture and Rural Development		21/06/2001
		PPE-DE FIORI Francesco	

Key events			
06/09/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
13/05/2002	Vote in committee		Summary
13/05/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0169/2002	
29/05/2002	Debate in Parliament		
30/05/2002	Decision by Parliament	T5-0274/2002	Summary
30/05/2002	End of procedure in Parliament		
07/08/2003	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2001/2127(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/5/15106

Documentation gateway					
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		CES0362/2002 OJ C 125 27.05.2002, p. 0087	20/03/2002	ESC	

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0169/2002	13/05/2002	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0274/2002 OJ C 187 07.08.2003, p. 0024-0160 E	30/05/2002	EP	Summary

Interim assessment of reform of the common organisation market COM under Agenda 2000

The committee adopted the own-initiative report by Francesco FIORI (EPP-ED, I) on the mid-term review of the reform of the common organisations of the market (COMs) in the context of Agenda 2000. The committee was opposed to any change which could undermine the principles and objectives of the common agricultural policy or which would make the application of that policy in all the Member States less uniform. However, it acknowledged the need to reform the CAP in view of certain market instabilities, the financing of enlargement, the WTO negotiations, and the need for market orientation as well as sustainable production systems. The CAP must, it said, meet society's expectations for high-quality, safe foodstuffs as well as guaranteeing environmental protection and preservation of the landscape, rural communities and small family farms. To achieve this, the CAP must provide the basis for the practical application of a European model for sustainable, multifunctional farming. The committee warned, however, that steps should be taken to prevent this from resulting in a "renationalisation" of the CAP. The report called for more resources to be shifted from market support to rural development. Moreover, in order to stem the fall in the number of young people choosing farming as a career, it wanted existing start-up measures to be made compulsory and said that the Commission should give priority to young farmers in any future project. The report further advocated a push towards extensive farming, with an area-based premium for farmers to discourage single-crop farming, and area-based livestock farming. The committee also wanted to see more compulsory co-financing by the Member States of measures taken under the CAP. Lastly, the report repeated Parliament's previous demands for more support for the fruit and vegetables sector and a permanent aid system for nuts and warned against hasty decisions in the dairy sector or olive oil market organisation. ?

Interim assessment of reform of the common organisation market COM under Agenda 2000

The European Parliament adopted an own-initiative report drafted by Francesco FIORI (EPP-ED, Italy) on the mid-term review of CAP reform. (Please refer to the document dated 13/05/02.) Reflecting its concern about the drop in farming, Parliament called for an incomes policy to keep farmers on the land throughout the EU. It also felt that the Community preference principle should be reaffirmed and updated in the light of new expectations as regards higher standards of food safety, the traceability of foodstuffs and economic and social sustainability. The European market, however, should be opened to agricultural products from the poorest countries, which should receive help in fulfilling the prevailing requirements in the EU with regard to food safety, animal welfare and environmental protection. Moreover, the principle of eco-conditionality, which is already incorporated into some areas of the CAP, should be systematically extended to all production sectors, given that all economic sectors should be involved in the protection of the environment. The EU needs to make major efforts to lessen its dependency on imports of vegetable proteins by introducing an eco-conditionality measure which rewards producers who introduce oilseed crops as breakcrops in their rotation systems, since over recent years there has been a tendency to practice single-crop farming, which is detrimental to the structure, biological integrity and fertility of soil and to efforts to combat parasites and plant diseases. Turning to specific sectors, Parliament considered that the market will require increased vegetable protein supply following the ban on meat-and-bone meal. There should be no further reduction in the cereals intervention price since stocks have fallen to historic lows. At its current value, the intervention price does not guide the market but rather has the effect of deploying a scarcely used safety net. Payments for durum wheat and other products for which market instabilities have arisen must be evaluated and adjusted when necessary, to avoid jeopardising the profitability of crops in traditional growing areas, which should, however, not be extended to new regions.?