


# Procedure file

## Basic information

INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2003/2052(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Agriculture and agronomy research within the common agricultural policy CAP reform		
Subject 3.10 Agricultural policy and economies		

## Key players

European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Agriculture and Rural Development	V/ALE <a href="#">GRAEFE ZU BARINGDORF</a> <a href="#">Friedrich-Wilhelm</a>	20/05/2003

## Key events

15/05/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
22/01/2004	Vote in committee		Summary
22/01/2004	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A5-0018/2004</a>	
10/02/2004	Debate in Parliament		
11/02/2004	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T5-0085/2004</a>	Summary
11/02/2004	End of procedure in Parliament		

## Technical information

Procedure reference	2003/2052(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/5/19521

## Documentation gateway

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A5-0018/2004</a>	22/01/2004	EP	
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Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	<a href="#">T5-0085/2004</a> OJ C 097 22.04.2004, p. 0136-0228 E	11/02/2004	EP	Summary
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## Agriculture and agronomy research within the common agricultural policy CAP reform

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The committee adopted the own-initiative report by Friedrich-Wilhelm GRAEFE zu BARINGDORF (Greens/EFA, D) on agriculture and agricultural research in the framework of CAP reform. The committee called on the Commission to make the sustainability of agriculture and rural development a focus of research policy in the 6th and 7th framework programmes for research. MEPs argued that a substantial part of the research budget for food technology and agriculture should be used for practical research into sustainability and for comparative investigations of different farm systems. They called for research into alternative forms of production and sources of income in rural areas to be a priority, and for more research on strengthening the links between consumers and producers in the interests of food quality and safety. Organic farming and other low-input farming methods should also be made a specific research priority. The report also stressed the need for research into non-food uses of agricultural raw materials, which may contribute to new economic activity in rural areas, as well as to sustainability. The Commission was asked to ensure that coexistence measures used in Community funded biotechnological agricultural research were scientifically monitored. Finally, MEPs called for increased transparency of Community research funding and a better communication of research findings, both within the scientific community and to agricultural practitioners and rural development players. They added that a public debate must be held on the purpose of research and the evaluation of findings when granting public funds for research.?

## Agriculture and agronomy research within the common agricultural policy CAP reform

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The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Friedrich-Wilhelm GRAEFE zu BARINGDORF (Greens/EFA, D) on agriculture and agricultural research. (Please see the document of 22/01/04.) Parliament believed that research into improving food quality and safety by strengthening links between consumers and producers (the 'fork-to-farm' approach) should remain a priority, but that additional research is needed. The complex interrelationships between nutrition, food quality, actual dietary behaviour and health will be an even greater priority of European research, with greater attention being devoted to the aspect that raw materials for food do not only come from agriculture but have for years increasingly been coming from the production of additives and substitute materials by means of pharmaceutical, synthetic and genetic-engineering processes. A public debate must be held on the purpose of research and the evaluation of findings when granting public funds for research. The Commission should guarantee public involvement in this debate within expert bodies. Parliament also observed that the costs of scientific research for the purpose of approval of veterinary medicines for less common animal species and active substances and plant protection products for use on crops which are not widely cultivated are sometimes unaffordable for the businesses concerned. It asked the Commission to investigate how a solution can be found to this problem by means of regulation and via the European research budget. Parliament went on to call for increased funding of on-farm research, with an emphasis on the diversification of agricultural activity and appropriate farming practices, in particular with regard to breeding. Organic farming and other low-input farming methods must be made a specific research priority, as part of which funding should also be provided for research into animal husbandry systems which respect animal welfare. Favourable conditions for biotechnology research should exist in the Union, so that such advanced research can develop successfully in the Union and return to the Union. Parliament stressed that biotechnology research is an essential element in the Lisbon strategy and can contribute to high-quality, sustainable agriculture. Finally, Parliament called on the Commission to submit a communication on the future direction, structure and funding of agricultural research in Europe. This communication should also take into account the importance of policy research for the further development of the common agricultural policy. ?