Basic information

1994/0902(CNS) CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation	Procedure completed
Agricultural prices 1994/1995: derived intervention prices for white and raw sugar **Subject** 3.10.06.07 Sugar	

Key players

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Economic and Financial Affairs ECOFIN	1781	1994-07-27

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
31/01/1994	Legislative proposal published	COM(1994)0010	Summary
07/03/1994	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
29/03/1994	Vote in committee		
19/04/1994	Debate in Parliament		
27/07/1994	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
27/07/1994	End of procedure in Parliament		
30/07/1994	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1994/0902(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Legal basis	EC Treaty (before Amsterdam) E 000
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A3-0197/1994 OJ C 128 09.05.1994, p. 0009	29/03/1994	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T3-0263/1994 OJ C 128 09.05.1994, p. 0247-0270	21/04/1994	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(1994)0010	31/01/1994	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0388/1994 OJ C 148 30.05.1994, p. 0049	24/03/1994	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Regulation 1994/1874
OJ L 197 30.07.1994, p. 0012

Agricultural prices 1994/1995: derived intervention prices for white and raw sugar

1994/0902(CNS) - 31/01/1994 - Legislative proposal

1994/95 AGRICULTURAL PRICES: The purpose of this proposal was to amend the common organisation of the market in rice and to change the current definition of the term 'broken rice' in order to solve the problem of the presence of immature grains. The change became necessary after the Court of Justice judgment in Case 159/88. From now on the term 'broken rice' would cover only fragments less than 6 mm in length. In addition a new method designed to fix the percentage by weight of broken rice was proposed. Finally, as with cereals, it was proposed that in future, in order to reduce red tape, the premiums on the levies and corrective amounts to be applied to refunds should be published only where necessary.