Basic information

1995/2316(DEC) DEC - Discharge procedure	Procedure completed
1991 discharge: EAGGF accounts **Subject** 8.70.03.07 Previous discharges	

Key players

	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
European Parliament	CONT Budgetary Control	KJER HANSEN Eva (ELDR)	13/11/1995

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
11/10/1995	Non-legislative basic document published	N4-0591/1995	
15/01/1996	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
27/02/1996	Vote in committee		Summary
27/02/1996	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0058/1996	
16/04/1996	Debate in Parliament		
17/04/1996	End of procedure in Parliament		
13/05/1996	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1995/2316(DEC)
Procedure type	DEC - Discharge procedure
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 102
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CONT/4/07374

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary

Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0058/1996 OJ C 117 22.04.1996, p. 0003	27/02/1996	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0174/1996 OJ C 141 13.05.1996, p. 0086-0107	17/04/1996	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
CofA	Non-legislative basic document	N4-0591/1995	11/10/1995	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

1991 discharge: EAGGF accounts

1995/2316(DEC) - 17/04/1996 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

In adopting the report by Mrs Eva KJER HANSEN (ELDR, DK), Parliament gave a discharge in respect of the EAGGF clearance of accounts for the 1991 financial year, subject to the following comments: - whilst the use of flat-rate financial corrections was a legitimate means of recovering funds from Member States, it did not reflect actual loss to the budget; - Parliament deplored the practice of treating the amount of financial corrections as negotiable between the Commission and the Member States, and considered that any such negotiation transforms a supposedly technical procedure into a political one. It observed that the most extreme example of a negotiable financial correction was provided by the case of the corrections made under the 1991 procedure relating to the application of milk quotas in certain Member States, which led to a massive loss to the Community budget. It believed that revisions of financial corrections on any other than technical grounds amounts to a budgetary decision which must therefore receive the prior assent of the budgetary authority; - Parliament recognized that the staff available to the Commission for clearance of accounts work was insufficient and called upon it to undertake a redeployment or come forward to the budgetary authority with an appropriate proposal; - it welcomed the creation of the EAGGF Conciliation Body but warned against its use as a forum for political negotiation or as a test-bed for possible recourse to the Court of Justice; - it asked the Commission to put in place methods by which a conciliation procedure could be introduced for the resolution of disputes relating to financial corrections; - finally, it pointed out that most of the defects apparent in the clearance of accounts procedure owed their existence to the nature of the Common Agricultural Policy itself and that the effective reform of this procedure depended on the radical simplification of the CAP itself.