Basic information

2001/2127(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	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

	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
European Parliament	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	FIORI Francesco (PPE-DE)	21/06/2001

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
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 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/5/15106

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

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

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0362/2002 OJ C 125 27.05.2002, p. 0087	20/03/2002	

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

2001/2127(INI) - 30/05/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

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.