Basic information

2002/2007(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Agriculture and rural development: SAPARD programme for applicant countries (Regulation (EC) No 1268/1999). 1st annual report 2000 **Subject** 8.20.12 Enlargement's agricultural point of view	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	GÖRLACH Willi (PSE)	06/11/2001

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security, Defense	STOCKTON The Earl Of (PPE-DE)	24/01/2002
BUDG Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
CONT Budgetary Control	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy	SCHWAIGER Konrad K. (PPE-DE)	23/01/2002
EMPL Employment and Social Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
PECH Fisheries	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
RETT Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the

European Union	
European Commission	Commission DG: Agriculture and Rural Development Commissioner:

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
03/07/2001	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2001)0341	Summary
16/01/2002	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
17/04/2002	Vote in committee		Summary
17/04/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0124/2002	
12/06/2002	Debate in Parliament		
13/06/2002	Decision by Parliament	T5-0321/2002	Summary
13/06/2002	End of procedure in Parliament		
30/10/2003	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2002/2007(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/5/15658

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0124/2002	17/04/2002	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0321/2002 OJ C 261 30.10.2003, p. 0389-0569 E	13/06/2002	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
	COM(2001)0341		

Non-legislative basic document		03/07/2001	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2006)0780	11/12/2006	
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2006)1628	11/12/2006	

Agriculture and rural development: SAPARD programme for applicant countries (Regulation (EC) No 1268/1999). 1st annual report 2000

2002/2007(COS) - 13/06/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution by Willi GORLACH (PES, Germany) expressing its concern that preparations for the accession of the CCEE are being considerably hindered in the agricultural sector by the delay in implementing the SAPARD programme. There was no take-up of funds at all in the financial year 2000, and only insignificant amounts in 2001. This is a sign that Sapard had been poorly organised insofar as its aim is to provide effective development aid prior to accession. Public opinion in most applicant countries was not fully informed about the reasons for the delay in receiving Sapard funding, which has increased scepticism in applicant countries about enlargement. The difficulty experienced by some CCEEs in setting up paying agencies was also noted. Parliament called on the Commission to examine whether it would improve the take-up of appropriations if the Commission were to allocate a certain amount of Sapard funds centrally. Parliament went on to point out that, on average, only 11% of Community appropriations for Sapard are earmarked for the development and diversification of agriculture in the CCEE. There is an urgent need for greater support to create alternative sources of income and strengthen civil society in the CCEE in the context of promoting rural development, as there is considerable overmanning in the sector. This might lead to a massive rise in unemployment following accession if their agriculture is subjected to the full pressure of competition from the present Member States. There should be a reorientation of the Sapard Programme so that greater support is given to the creation of alternative employment possibilities in rural areas, since this would fit in the with the EU's concept of multifunction agriculture and reduce the social problems caused by the inevitable job losses in the CCEE agricultural sector resulting from accession. The Commission is called upon to submit a proposal enabling funding to be used under Sapard for creating additional employment and income and strengthening civil society in rural areas, taking a "bottom-up" approach along the lines of the Leader programmes in the EU. Parliament seeks an agreement with Council and Commission to amend the financial perspective to make additional funds available in rural areas. Implementing such an Inpard programme as of 2003 prior to accession means that structures can be set up for use by the Leader programme following accession and valuable experience can be gained.

Agriculture and rural development: SAPARD programme for applicant countries (Regulation (EC) No 1268/1999). 1st annual report 2000

2002/2007(COS) - 03/07/2001 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE: to present the Commission SAPARD Annual Report - Year 2000. CONTENT: This is the first report produced by the Commission on the Special Access Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD). With a Community budget of over half a billion euro per year for the period 2000-2006, SAPARD is to assist 10 applicant countries of central and eastern Europe (CEECs) make structural improvements to their agricultural and rural environment. In addition to primary agricultural production, projects to improve product processing, marketing and quality are eligible for support, as are more general rural development measures. Against this background, the report details the work done in 2000. It also describes certain developments in 2001 where they are closely lnked to that work. This includes the observation that two applicant countries - Bulgaria and Estonia - have now received Community SAPARD funds and others are making significant progress.