Basic information

2018/0218(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Common agricultural policy (CAP) 2021–2027 Amending Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 2010/0256(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 2010/0353(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 229/2013 2010/0370(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 2011/0231(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 2011/0281(COD) **Subject** 3.10 Agricultural policy and economies 3.10.03 Marketing and trade of agricultural products and livestock	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	ANDRIEU Eric (S&D)	18/09/2019
	Shadow rapporteur SANDER Anne (EPP) DECERLE Jérémy (Renew) BITEAU Benoît (Greens /EFA) ILČIĆ Ladislav (ECR) BIZZOTTO Mara (ID)	

Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development		

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
DEVE Development		
BUDG Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
CONT Budgetary Control		

ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		
REGI Regional Development	OMARJEE Younous (GUE/NGL)	02/07/2019
PECH Fisheries	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Former committee for opinion	Former rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
DEVE Development		
BUDG Budgets		
CONT Budgetary Control		
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		
REGI Regional Development		
PECH Fisheries		

Council of the European Union

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Agriculture and Rural Development	HOGAN Phil

European Economic and Social Committee

European Committee of the Regions

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
01/06/2018	Legislative proposal published	COM(2018)0394	Summary
11/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
01/04/2019	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
07/05/2019	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A8-0198/2019	Summary

21/10/2019	Resumption of business from the previous parliamentary term		
19/10/2020	Results of vote in Parliament		
20/10/2020	Results of vote in Parliament		
20/10/2020	Debate in Parliament		
22/10/2020	Results of vote in Parliament		
23/10/2020	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0289/2020	Summary
23/10/2020	Results of vote in Parliament		
23/10/2020	Matter referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations		
09/09/2021	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	GEDA/A/(2021)003502 PE696.353	
23/11/2021	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0458/2021	Summary
23/11/2021	Results of vote in Parliament		
23/11/2021	Debate in Parliament		
25/11/2021	Results of vote in Parliament		
02/12/2021	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
02/12/2021	Final act signed		
06/12/2021	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2018/0218(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 2010/0256(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 2010/0353(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 229/2013 2010/0370(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 2011/0231(COD) Amending Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 2011/0281(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 043-p2 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 118-p1 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 349-p1sub1-as1
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/9/00337

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE623.922	25/10/2018	
Committee opinion	CONT	PE629.441	26/11/2018	
Committee opinion	REGI	PE630.370	21/01/2019	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE630.373	31/01/2019	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0198/2019	07/05/2019	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading /single reading		T9-0289/2020	23/10/2020	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE696.353	23/07/2021	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0458/2021	23/11/2021	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2021)003502	23/07/2021	
Draft final act	00066/2021/LEX	02/12/2021	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2018)0394	01/06/2018	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2018)0301	01/06/2018	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2021)792	18/01/2022	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament/Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	FR_ASSEMBLY	COM(2018)0394	13/07/2018	
Contribution	PL_SEJM	COM(2018)0394	19/09/2018	
Contribution	PT_PARLIAMENT	COM(2018)0394	24/09/2018	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	COM(2018)0394	27/09/2018	
Contribution	IT_CHAMBER	COM(2018)0394	08/10/2018	
Contribution	IE_HOUSES-OF-OIREACHTAS	COM(2018)0394	09/10/2018	
Contribution	DE_BUNDESRAT	COM(2018)0394	23/10/2018	

Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2018)0394	26/10/2018	
Contribution	RO_SENATE	COM(2018)0394	06/11/2018	
Contribution	EL_PARLIAMENT	COM(2018)0394	04/03/2020	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES3141/2018	17/10/2018	
CofA	Court of Auditors: opinion, report	N8-0019/2019 OJ C 041 01.02.2019, p. 0001	25/10/2018	Summary
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR3637/2018	05/12/2018	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Parliament	Briefing	
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
BITEAU Benoît	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	29/06/2020	European Council of Young Farmers - CEJA
BITEAU Benoît	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	24/06/2020	WWF European Policy Programme
BITEAU Benoît	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	15/04/2020	Fédération nationale des Safer
BITEAU Benoît	Shadow rapporteur	AGRI	25/03/2020	OXFAM INTERNATIONAL EU ADVOCACY OFFICE Vétérinaires Sans Frontières International

Final act

Corrigendum to final act 32021R2117R(04)
OJ L 192 31.07.2023, p. 0034

Regulation 2021/2117
OJ L 435 06.12.2021, p. 0262

Common agricultural policy (CAP) 2021–2027

2018/0218(COD) - 23/11/2021 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 487 votes to 130, with 71 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union.

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amends the Commission's proposal as follows:

A more sustainable and 'greener' Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

The regulation stressed that the new CAP will be more result-driven, stimulate modernisation and sustainability, including the economic, social, environmental and climate sustainability of the agricultural and forestry sectors and of rural areas, and contribute to reducing the administrative burden that EU legislation places on beneficiaries.

Under the new rules, the EU will set the basic policy parameters, such as the objectives of the CAP and its basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets.

Marketing years

Under the amending Regulation, the following marketing years are established:

- from 1 January to 31 December of a given year for the fruit and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetables and bananas sectors;

- from 1 April to 31 March of the following year for the dried fodder and silkworm sectors;

- from 1 July to 30 June of the following year for: (i) the cereals sector; (ii) the seeds sector; (iii) the flax and hemp sector; (iv) the milk and milk products sector;

- from 1 August to 31 July of the following year for the wine sector;

- from 1 September to 31 August of the following year for the rice and table olives sector;

- from 1 October to 30 September of the following year for the sugar sector and olive oil.

In the light of the experience gained, **certain public intervention periods should be extended**. Where the opening of public intervention is automatic, the public intervention period should be extended by one month. Where the opening of public intervention depends on market developments, the public intervention period should be the entire year.

The public intervention periods should be as follows: (a) common wheat, from 1 October to 31 May; (b) durum wheat, barley and maize, throughout the year; (c) paddy rice, throughout the year; (d) beef and veal, throughout the marketing year; (e) butter and skimmed milk powder, from 1 February to 30 September.

Each year the Commission should make public the conditions under which products bought in under public intervention were bought or sold in the previous year. This information should include the relevant **volumes and the buying and selling prices**.

Furthermore, in order to ensure a fair standard of living and to stabilise **the market for olive oil and table olives**, the regulation extends the list of products eligible for private storage aid to include table olives.

Aid for the supply of fruit and vegetables, milk and milk products to schools

Member States should choose the products to be featured in distribution or to be included in accompanying educational measures on the basis of objective criteria which shall include one or more of the following: health and environmental considerations, seasonality, variety and the availability of local or regional produce, giving priority to the extent practicable to products originating in the Union.

Member States may encourage in particular local or regional purchasing, organic products, short supply chains or environmental benefits, including sustainable packaging. Member States may consider, in their strategies, prioritising sustainability and fair-trade considerations.

Wine sector

The regulation stressed the need to secure the achievements of the EU wine sector up to now and to achieve a long-lasting quantitative and qualitative balance in the sector through the continued orderly growth of vine plantings beyond 2030.

To this end, the regulation **extends the scheme of authorisations for vine planting until 2045**, i.e. for a period equivalent to the initial period in force since 2016, but with two mid-term reviews to be carried out in 2028 and 2040, in order to evaluate the scheme and, if necessary, to present proposals based on the results of these mid-term reviews to improve the competitiveness of the wine sector.

In order to contribute to a better soil management in viticulture, it is appropriate to allow for the extension of the validity of replanting authorisations from **three to six years** where the replanting takes place on the same parcel of land. All authorisations for new plantings or replanting that were due to expire in 2020 or 2021 will be extended until 31 December 2022.

The regulation clarifies the definition of '**protected designation of origin**' for wines. It clarifies that Member States that limit the issuing of authorisations at regional level for specific areas eligible for the production of wines with a protected designation of origin or for areas eligible for the production of wines with a protected geographical indication may require such authorisations to be used in those regions.

In addition, designations of origin and geographical indications in the wine sector should also be protected against any direct or indirect commercial use where they refer to products used as ingredients.

Extending the supply management rules to all sectors

In view of the importance of protected designations of origin (PDOs) and protected geographical indications (PGIs) in the Union's agricultural production, and given the successful introduction of supply management rules for cheeses and dry-cured hams under geographical indications in ensuring the added value of these products, the regulation provides for the benefits of these rules to be extended to products with a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012.

The regulation **streamlines and simplifies** the procedures for the registration of protected designations of origin, protected geographical indications and traditional specialities guaranteed which are provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, so that new names can be registered in a shorter timeframe. The opposition procedure has been simplified.

In addition, the procedure for approving amendments to the **product specification** provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been simplified by introducing a distinction between Union amendments and standard amendments.

Union market observatories

In order to improve transparency within the food supply chain, to inform the choices of economic operators and public authorities, to facilitate the monitoring of market developments and threats of market disturbances, the Commission should establish EU market observatories.

The observatories should make available the **statistical data and information**, in particular on: (a) production, supply and stocks; (b) prices, costs and, as far as possible, profit margins at all levels of the food supply chain; (c) short- and medium-term market forecasts; (d) imports and exports of agricultural products.

Common agricultural policy (CAP) 2021–2027

2018/0218(COD) - 23/10/2020 - Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 463 votes to 133, with 92 abstentions, amendments on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151 /2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products, (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union and (EU) No 229/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in favour of the smaller Aegean islands.

The matter was referred back to the committee responsible for inter-institutional negotiations.

The main amendments adopted in plenary concern the following points:

A more sustainable and 'greener' CAP

Members stressed that the CAP should be more result-driven to:

- boost, in line with the sustainable development programme up to 2030 and the Paris climate agreement, the modernisation and sustainable development, including economic, social, environmental and climatic sustainability of agricultural, forestry and rural areas (with increased focus on agri-forestry);

- reduce food waste, promote education on healthy eating habits, produce healthy food.

In concrete terms, the common organisation of the markets (CMO) in agricultural products should contribute to the following objectives:

- contribute to the stabilisation of agricultural markets and increase their transparency;

- promote the proper functioning of the agri-food supply chain and ensure a fair income for agricultural producers;

- improve the position of producers in the value chain and promote the concentration of agricultural supply;

- contribute to improving the economic conditions for the production and marketing of agricultural products and enhance the quality of European agricultural production.

All interventions of the future CAP should respect the principles of sustainable development, gender equality and fundamental rights.

Trade

To maintain fair competition in international trade, Members insisted that the EU should enforce production standards in line with those established for its own producers, particularly in environmental and health matters, subject to reciprocity.

Extending supply management to all sectors

In view of the importance of protected designations of origin (PDOs) and protected geographical indications (PGIs) in EU agricultural production, and given the successful introduction of supply management rules for quality cheeses and dry cured hams with quality marks to guarantee the added value of these products, it is proposed to extend the benefits of these rules to all agricultural products with quality marks.

EU Observatory of agricultural markets

In order to improve transparency within the agri-food supply chain, to illuminate the choices of economic operators and all public authorities and to facilitate the identification and recording of market developments, the Commission should establish an EU observatory of agricultural markets.

It should cover, as a minimum, the following agricultural sectors: (i) cereals; (ii) sugar, sugar beet and sugar cane; (iii) olive oil; (iv) fruit and vegetables; (v) wine; (vi) milk and milk products; (vii) beef and veal; (viii) pigmeat; (ix) sheepmeat and goatmeat; (x) poultrymeat.

The Observatory should collect statistical data on production, supply, prices, profits, imports and exports, and issue early market disturbance warnings.

Early warning mechanism for market disturbances and alert thresholds

The Observatory should set up an early warning mechanism and alert thresholds and should notify the European Parliament and the Council where the relevant alert threshold is exceeded, of threats of market disturbances caused, in particular, by significant price rises or falls on internal or external markets or by other events or circumstances having similar effects.

Members also want to widen the market safety net by allowing public intervention (a market management tool used when prices drop beyond a certain level) for new products, such as white sugar, sheep meat, pig meat and chicken.

Vine planting

The scheme of authorisations for vine plantings established in this Chapter should apply from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2050, with a review to be undertaken by the Commission every ten years and for the first time on 1 January 2023 to evaluate the operation of the scheme and, if appropriate, make proposals to improve its effectiveness.

In order to achieve better soil management in viticulture, the Regulation would allow the duration of replanting authorisations to be extended from three to six years.

Market disturbance monitoring and management plans

With a view to achieving the CAP objectives, in particular the specific objective of market stabilisation, the Commission should establish plans for the monitoring and the management of market disturbances defining its intervention strategy for each agricultural product referred to this Regulation.

Common agricultural policy (CAP) 2021–2027

2018/0218(COD) - 01/06/2018 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to modernise and simplify the common agricultural policy (CAP) beyond 2020 (regulation on the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products).

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the context in which the last CAP reform was decided in 2013 has shifted considerably. More specifically: (i) agricultural prices have fallen sharply as a result of macroeconomic factors and geopolitical tensions; (ii) the EU has become more open to global markets; (iii) the EU has made new commitments at international level, for example on climate change mitigation (through COP 21).

On the basis of the Commission proposal for the multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2021-2027, the Commission is presenting a set of regulations which define the legislative framework of the CAP for the period 2021-2027, namely:

- a regulation defining the objectives of the CAP as well as rules on support for strategic plans to be developed by Member States in the framework of the CAP;
- a horizontal regulation on the financing, management and monitoring of the CAP;
- and a **common organisation of the markets (CMO) Regulation**.

These proposals give shape to the reflections on the future of the CAP presented in the Commission Communication on the future of food and agriculture in November 2017, which highlighted the challenges, objectives and possible avenues for **a 'future-proof' CAP, that needs to be simpler, smarter and more modern, leading to the transition to a more sustainable agriculture**.

The CAP general objectives shall focus on the economic viability, the resilience and income of farms, on an enhanced environmental and climate performance, and on the strengthened socio-economic fabric of rural areas. Moreover, fostering knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas is a cross-cutting objective.

CONTENT: this proposal for a Regulation seeks to maintain the architecture and main features of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 on the common organisation of the market in agricultural products while amending a **limited number of provisions in view of the new challenges relating to environmental sustainability and climate change and to citizens' expectations regarding food**.

The proposal seeks, *inter alia*:

- to **delete provisions related to sectorial interventions** as these interventions of the future CAP will be regulated under the CAP strategic plan Regulation and be part of Member States' strategic plans, to ensure a better coherence of CAP interventions;
- to amend current rules on **geographical indications** (GIs) aiming at a simpler GI system, faster registration of geographical indications and more efficient approval of amendments to product specifications. The objective is to make the GI system more understandable for consumers, easier to promote, and to reduce the administrative costs associated with managing the system;
- to simplify some specific procedures with regard to the **rules on GIs for wine** to make the approval process more efficient;
- to clarify the definition of **'Protected Designation of Origin' for wines** to enable producer groups to use new varietals, also needed in response to climate change;
- to strengthen the protection of GIs against counterfeiting of GIs on the interned and on goods in transit;
- to apply the proposed simplification for wine GIs has to be applied also to **agricultural products and foodstuffs**;
- to include provisions that merely translate into internal legislation commitments taken by the EU and its Member States in the context of recent World Trade Organization Ministerial Decisions, notably on export subsidies;
- to delete a number of obsolete provisions, inter alia the system of production regulation and requirements applying to the **sugar sector** that expired at the end of the 2016/2017 marketing year.

AVAILABLE BUDGET: the Commission proposal on the multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027 provides that a significant part of the EU budget should continue to be dedicated to agriculture, which is a common policy of strategic importance. Thus, in current prices, it is proposed that the CAP should focus on its core activities with **EUR 286.2 billion** allocated to the EAGF and **EUR 78.8 billion** for the EAFRD.

These agricultural funds are complemented by **additional funding** from Horizon Europe, as the proposed envelope for this programme includes **EUR 10 billion** to support research and innovation in food, agriculture, rural development and the bioeconomy.

Common agricultural policy (CAP) 2021–2027

2018/0218(COD) - 25/10/2018

OPINION No 7/2018 of the Court of Auditors concerning Commission's proposals for regulations relating to the common agricultural policy (CAP) for the post-2020 period.

The legislative proposal for the CAP after 2020 examined by the Court of Auditors includes three regulations accompanied by an impact assessment, as well as an explanatory memorandum on the three regulations.

- The 'CAP strategic plan regulation' covers the CAP objectives, types of interventions financed under the policy and general requirements for preparing CAP strategic plans.

- The 'horizontal regulation' includes financial rules and the monitoring and evaluation framework and the '**amending regulation**' mainly transfers a large part of the rules from the 'common market organisation regulation' to the CAP strategic plan regulation.

The Court's observations relate to the main proposed changes to the CAP for the post-2020 period which are as follows:

- one CAP strategic plan per Member State for all CAP expenditure (direct payments, rural development and market measures),

- an attempt to move towards a performance-based system,

- an attempt to redefine the eligibility of spending (reported outputs and a new concept of legality and regularity),

- changes in control systems (a changed role for the certification bodies).

Common agricultural policy (CAP) 2021–2027

2018/0218(COD) - 07/05/2019 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development adopted the report by Eric ANDRIEU (ALDE, FR) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products, (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union and (EU) No 229/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in favour of the smaller Aegean islands.

The committee recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the Commission's proposal as follows.

Scope

This Regulation shall define the public standards, market transparency rules and crisis management tools that will allow public authorities, in particular the Commission, to ensure the surveillance, management and regulation of agricultural markets.

Specific objectives

The common organisation of the markets in agricultural products shall contribute to the achievement of the following specific objectives:

- participate in the stabilisation of agricultural markets and enhance their transparency;

- promote the proper functioning of the agri-food supply chain and ensure a fair income for agricultural producers;

- improve the position of producers in the value chain and promote the concentration of agricultural supply;

- contribute to the improvement of economic conditions for the production and marketing of agricultural products and strengthen the quality of European agricultural production.

Extending supply management and volume reduction scheme to all sectors

The current scheme, which grants aid to dairy farmers who voluntarily produce less in times of severe market imbalances in an effort to stabilise prices, should be extended to all sectors. If the situation does not improve, the Commission shall be tasked with imposing a levy on all producers who increase their deliveries.

Members also propose extending current rules, which allow time-limited regulation of supply of geographically protected cheeses, hams and wines, to all other products that benefit from protected geographical indication (PGI) or protected designation of origin (PDO).

More specifically, the list of products that can be protected as PDO or PGI shall be expanded with products that are finding an increasing demand from Union consumers, such as beeswax, which is finding an ever wider application in the food and cosmetics industry.

EU Observatory of agricultural markets

In order to improve transparency within the agri-food supply chain, to illuminate the choices of economic operators and all public authorities and to facilitate the identification and recording of market developments, the Commission shall establish an EU observatory of agricultural markets.

It shall cover, as a minimum, the following agricultural sectors: (i) cereals; (ii) sugar, sugar beet and sugar cane; (iii) olive oil; (iv) fruit and vegetables; (v) wine; (vi) milk and milk products; (vii) beef and veal; (viii) pigmeat; (ix) sheepmeat and goatmeat; (x) poultrymeat.

The Observatory shall collect statistical data on production, supply, prices, profits, imports and exports, and issue early market disturbance warnings.

Early warning mechanism for market disturbances and alert thresholds

The Observatory shall set up an early warning mechanism and alert thresholds and shall notify the European Parliament and the Council where the relevant alert threshold is exceeded, of threats of market disturbances caused, in particular, by significant price rises or falls on internal or external markets or by other events or circumstances having similar effects.

Members also want to widen the market safety net by allowing public intervention (a market management tool used when prices drop beyond a certain level) for new products, such as white sugar, sheep meat, pig meat and chicken.

Vine planting

The scheme of authorisations for vine plantings established in this Chapter shall apply from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2050, with a review to be undertaken by the Commission every ten years and for the first time on 1 January 2023 to evaluate the operation of the scheme and, if appropriate, make proposals to improve its effectiveness.