

**Amendment 397****Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos, Marina Yannakoudakis and others****Mandate for interinstitutional negotiations,  
in the form of legislative amendments****B7-0080/2013****Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development**

Decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations on common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)  
(COM(2011)0626 – C7-0339/2011 – (COM (2012)0535 – C7-0310/2012 – 2011/0281(COD) – 2013/2529(RSP))

**Proposal for a regulation****Article 130 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment****Article 130a***

***Import of raw sugar for refining:  
exclusive 6-month period for full-time  
refiners***

***1. Until the end of the 2019-2020  
marketing year, an exclusive import  
capacity of 2 500 000 tonnes per  
marketing year, expressed in white sugar,  
is granted for full-time refiners.***

***2. The sole sugar beet processing plant at  
work in 2005 in Portugal is deemed to be  
a full-time refiner.***

***3. Import licences for sugar for refining  
shall be issued only to full-time refiners  
provided that the quantities concerned do  
not exceed the quantities referred to in  
paragraph 1. The licences may be  
transferred only between full-time  
refiners and their validity expires at the  
end of the marketing year for which they  
have been issued.***

***This paragraph shall apply for the first six  
months of each marketing year.***

***4. Taking into account the need to ensure  
that imported sugar for refining is refined  
in accordance with this sub-section, the  
Commission shall be empowered to adopt***

*delegated acts, in accordance with Article 160, laying down the following:*

*(a) certain definitions for the operation of the import arrangements referred to in paragraph 1;*

*(b) the conditions and eligibility requirements that an operator has to fulfil to lodge an application for an import licence, including the lodging of a security;*

*(c) rules on administrative penalties to be charged.*

*5. The Commission may adopt implementing acts, laying down the necessary rules concerning the supporting documents to be supplied in connection with the requirements and obligations applicable to importers, and in particular to full-time refiners. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 162(2)*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The current legislation allows for three months exclusivity for full time refiners which has proved to be inadequate according to its objective. The objective of such a provision in the legislation is to provide full time refiners, that depend exclusively on sugar cane imports, for a special access to the raw material on which this industry depends fully. However, contrary to what are the past forecasts, the industry has not been able to get access to their traditional supply needs (the quantity necessary to keep them in business) in three months due to a structural shortage in the world market. Enlarging this period to six months would allow the industry of full time refiners to get their necessary provisions from the world market without hampering on the development of other EU sugar industries*

**Amendment 398**

**Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos, Iratxe García Pérez, Marc Tarabella, Vasilica Viorica Dăncilă, Eric Andrieu and others**

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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Part II – Title II – Chapter II – Section III – Subsection 1 (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**SUBSECTION 1**

**SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION  
LIMITATION IN THE MILK SECTOR**

**Article 103a**

**1. For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:**

**(a) "milk" means the produce of the milking of one or more cows;**

**(b) "other milk products" means any milk product other than milk, in particular skimmed milk, cream, butter, yoghurt and cheese; when relevant, these may be converted into "milk equivalents" by applying coefficients to be fixed by the Commission by means of implementing acts;**

**(c) 'producer' means a farmer with a holding located within the geographical territory of a Member State, who produces and markets milk or who is preparing to do so in the very near future;**

**(d) "holding": as defined in Article 4 of the EU Regulation on Direct Payments;**

**(e) "purchaser" means an undertaking or**

*group which buys milk from producers:*

*- to subject it to collecting, packing, storing, chilling or processing, including under contract,*

*- to sell it to one or more undertakings treating or processing milk or other milk products;*

*(f) "delivery" means any delivery of milk, not including any other milk products, by a producer to a purchaser, whether the transport is carried out by the producer, a purchaser, an undertaking processing or treating such products or a third party;*

*(g) "direct sale" means any sale or transfer of milk by a producer directly to consumers, as well as any sale or transfer of other milk products by a producer;*

*(h) "marketing" means deliveries of milk or direct sales of milk or other milk products;*

*(i) "individual quota" means a producer's quota at 1 April of any twelve-month period;*

*(j) "national quota" means the quota referred to in Article 103b, fixed for each Member State;*

*(k) "available quota" means the quota available to producers on 31 March of the twelve-month period for which the surplus levy is calculated, taking account of all transfers, sales, conversions and temporary re-allocations provided for in this Regulation which have taken place during that twelve-month period.*

*2. As regards the definition given in point (e) of paragraph 1, any group of purchasers in the same geographical area which carries out the administrative and accounting operations necessary for the payment of the surplus levy on behalf of its members shall also be regarded as a purchaser. For the purposes of the first sentence of this subparagraph, Greece shall be considered a single geographical*

*area and it may deem an official body to be a group of purchasers.*

*3. In order to ensure, in particular, that no quantity of marketed milk or other marketed milk products is excluded from quota arrangements, the Commission may, while respecting the definition of ‘delivery’ given in point (f), adjust the definition of ‘direct sale’ by means of a delegated act.*

#### *Article 103b*

##### *National quotas*

*1. The national quotas for the production of milk and other milk products marketed during five consecutive periods of twelve months commencing on 1 April 2015 (hereinafter referred to as ‘twelve-month periods’) are fixed in Annex [IVa].*

*2. The quotas referred to in paragraph 1 shall be divided between producers in accordance with Article 103c, distinguishing between deliveries and direct sales. Any overrun of the national quotas shall be determined nationally in each Member State, in accordance with this Section and making a distinction between deliveries and direct sales.*

*3. The national quotas set out in Annex (IVa) shall be fixed without prejudice to possible review in the light of the general market situation and particular conditions existing in certain Member States.*

*4. For Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia the national quotas shall include all milk or milk equivalent delivered to a purchaser or sold directly, irrespective of whether it is produced or marketed under a transitional measure applicable in those countries.*

*5. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt the rules*

*necessary for a uniform application of this Article in the Member States. Procedures, notifications and technical criteria shall be set out in these rules.*

#### *Article 103c*

##### *Individual quotas*

*1. The producers' individual quota or quotas at 1 April 2015 shall be equal to their individual reference quantity or quantities at 31 March 2015 without prejudice to transfers, sales and conversions of quota that take effect on 1 April 2015.*

*2. Producers may have either one or two individual quotas, one for deliveries and the other for direct sales. A producer's quantities may be converted from one quota to the other only by the competent authority of the Member State, at the duly justified request of the producer.*

*3. Where a producer has two quotas, his contribution to any surplus levy due shall be calculated separately for each.*

*4. The part of the Finnish national quota allocated to the deliveries referred to in Article 105l may be increased by the Commission by means of implementing acts to compensate Finnish SLOM producers up to 200 000 tonnes. This reserve, to be allocated in accordance with Community legislation, must be used exclusively on behalf of producers whose right to take up production again has been affected as a result of accession.*

*5. Individual quotas shall be modified, where appropriate, for each of the twelve-month periods concerned, so that, for each Member State, the sum of the individual quotas for the deliveries and that for the direct sales does not exceed the corresponding part of the national quota adjusted in accordance with Article 103e, taking account of any reductions made for allocation to the national*

*reserve as provided for in Article 103g.*

#### ***Article 103d***

##### ***Allocation of quotas from the national reserve***

***Member States shall adopt rules allowing for allocation to producers of all or part of the quotas from the national reserve provided for in Article 103g on the basis of objective criteria to be notified to the Commission.***

#### ***Article 103e***

##### ***Management of quotas***

***1. The Commission shall adjust for each Member State and for each period, before the end of that period, by means of implementing acts provided for in Article 103v, the division between 'deliveries' and 'direct sales' of national quotas, in the light of the conversions requested by producers between individual quotas for deliveries and for direct sales.***

***2. Member States shall forward to the Commission each year, by dates to be fixed by the Commission and according to rules the latter shall establish by means of an implementing act in accordance with Article 162, the information necessary to:***

***(a) make the adjustment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article;***

***(b) calculate the surplus levy to be paid by each Member State.***

#### ***Article 103f***

##### ***Fat content***

***1. Each producer shall be assigned a reference fat content, to be applied to the individual quota for deliveries allocated to that producer.***

***2. For the quotas allocated to producers on 31 March 2015 in accordance with Article 105c(1), the reference fat content referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the same as the reference fat content applied***

*to that quota at that date.*

*3. The reference fat content shall be altered during the conversion referred to in Article 103c(2) and where quotas are acquired, transferred or temporarily transferred in accordance with rules to be established by the Commission by means of an implementing act pursuant to Article 103v(b).*

*4. For new producers having an individual quota for deliveries allocated entirely from the national reserve, the fat content shall be fixed in accordance with rules to be established by the Commission by means of an implementing act pursuant to Article 103v(b).*

*5. The individual reference fat content referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adjusted, where appropriate, upon the entry into force of this Regulation and thereafter, at the beginning of each twelve-month period as necessary, so that, for each Member State, the weighted average of the individual representative fat contents does not exceed by more than 0.1 gram per kg the reference fat content set in Annex [VIa].*

#### *Article 103g*

##### *National reserve*

*1. Each Member State shall set up a national reserve as part of the national quotas fixed in Annex [IVa], in particular with a view to making the allocations provided for in Article 103b. The national reserve shall be replenished, as appropriate, by withdrawing some quantities as provided for in Article 103h, retaining part of transfers as provided for in Article 103n, or by making an across-the-board reduction in all individual quotas. The quotas in question shall retain their original purpose, i.e. deliveries or direct sales.*

*2. Any additional quotas allocated to a Member State shall automatically be*

*placed in the national reserve and divided into deliveries and direct sales according to foreseeable needs.*

*3. The quotas placed in the national reserve shall not have a reference fat content.*

#### **Article 103h**

##### **Cases of inactivity**

*1. When a natural or legal person holding individual quotas no longer meets the conditions referred to in Article 103a a(c) during a twelve-month period, the corresponding quantities shall revert to the national reserve no later than 1 April of the following calendar year, except where that person once again becomes a producer within the meaning of point (c) of Article 103b no later than that date.*

*Where that person becomes once again a producer not later than the end of the second twelve-month period following withdrawal, all or part of the individual quota which had been withdrawn shall revert to that person no later than 1 April following the date of application.*

*2. Where producers do not market a quantity equal to at least 85 % of their individual quota during at least one twelve-month period, Member States may decide whether and on what conditions all or part of the unused quota shall revert to the national reserve.*

*Member States may determine on what conditions a quota shall be re-allocated to the producer concerned should he resume marketing.*

*3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply in cases of force majeure and in duly justified cases temporarily affecting the production capacity of the producers concerned and recognised by the competent authority.*

#### **Article 103i**

### ***Temporary transfers***

***1. By the end of each twelve-month period, Member States shall authorise, for the period concerned, any temporary transfers of part of individual quotas which the producers who are entitled thereto do not intend to use.***

***Member States may regulate transfer operations according to the categories of producers or milk production structures concerned, may limit them to the level of the purchaser or within regions, authorise complete transfers in the cases referred to in Article 103h(3) and determine to what extent the transferor can repeat transfer operations.***

***2. Any Member State may decide not to implement paragraph 1 on the basis of one or both of the following criteria:***

***(a) the need to facilitate structural changes and adjustments;***

***(b) overriding administrative needs.***

### ***Article 103j***

#### ***Transfers of quotas together with land***

***1. Individual quotas shall be transferred with the holding to the producers taking it over when it is sold, leased, transferred by actual or anticipated inheritance or any other means involving comparable legal effects for the producers, in accordance with detailed rules to be determined by the Member States, taking account of the areas used for dairy production or other objective criteria and, where applicable, of any agreement between the parties. The part of the quota which, where applicable, has not been transferred with the holding shall be added to the national reserve.***

***2. Where quotas have been or are transferred in accordance with paragraph 1 by means of rural leases or by other means involving comparable legal effects, Member States may decide, on the basis of objective criteria and with***

*the aim of ensuring that quotas are attributed solely to producers, that the quota shall not be transferred with the holding.*

*3. Where land is transferred to the public authorities and/or for use in the public interest, or where the transfer is carried out for non-agricultural purposes, Member States shall ensure that the necessary measures are taken to protect the legitimate interests of the parties, and in particular that producers giving up such land are in a position to continue milk production if they so wish.*

*4. Where there is no agreement between the parties, in the case of tenancies due to expire without any possibility of renewal on similar terms, or in situations involving comparable legal effects, the individual quotas in question shall be transferred in whole or in part to the producer taking them over, in accordance with provisions adopted by the Member States, taking account of the legitimate interests of the parties.*

#### *Article 103k*

##### *Special transfer measures*

*1. With a view to successfully restructuring milk production or improving the environment, Member States may, in accordance with detailed rules which they shall lay down, taking account of the legitimate interests of the parties concerned:*

*(a) grant compensation in one or more annual instalments to producers who undertake to abandon permanently all or part of their milk production and place the individual quotas thus released in the national reserve;*

*(b) determine on the basis of objective criteria the conditions on which producers may obtain, in return for payment, at the beginning of a twelve-month period, the re-allocation by the competent authority*

*or a body designated by that authority of individual quotas released definitively at the end of the preceding twelve-month period by other producers in return for compensation in one or more annual instalments equal to the abovementioned payment;*

*(c) centralise and supervise transfers of quotas without land;*

*(d) provide, in the case of land transferred with a view to improving the environment, for the individual quota concerned to be allocated to a producer giving up the land but wishing to continue milk production;*

*(e) determine, on the basis of objective criteria, the regions or collection areas within which the permanent transfer of quotas without transfer of the corresponding land is authorised, with the aim of improving the structure of milk production;*

*f) authorise, upon application by a producer to the competent authority or a body designated by that authority, the definitive transfer of quotas without transfer of the corresponding land, or vice versa, with the aim of improving the structure of milk production at the level of the holding or to allow for extensification of production.*

*2. Paragraph 1 may be implemented at national level, at the appropriate territorial level or in specified collection areas.*

#### *Article 103l*

##### *Retention of quotas*

*1. In the case of transfers as referred to in Articles 103j and 103k Member States may, on the basis of objective criteria, retain part of the individual quotas for their national reserve.*

*2. Where quotas have been or are transferred in accordance with Articles 103j and 103k with or without the*

*corresponding land by means of rural leases or by other means involving comparable legal effects, Member States may decide, on the basis of objective criteria and with the aim of ensuring that quotas are solely attributed to producers, whether and under which conditions all or part of the transferred quota shall revert to the national reserve.*

#### *Article 103n*

##### *Aid for the acquisition of quotas*

*No financial assistance linked directly to the acquisition of quotas may be granted by any public authority for the sale, transfer or allocation of quotas under this Section.*

#### *Article 103m*

##### *Surplus levy*

*1. A surplus levy shall be payable on milk and other milk products marketed in excess of the national quota.*

*The levy shall be set, per 100 kilograms of milk, at EUR 27,83.*

*2. Member States shall be liable to the Community for the surplus levy resulting from overruns of the national quota, determined nationally and separately for deliveries and direct sales, and between 16 October and 30 November following the twelve-month period concerned, shall pay 99 % of the amount due to the EAGF.*

*3. If the surplus levy provided for in paragraph 1 has not been paid before the due date, and after consultation of the Committee on the Agricultural Funds, the Commission shall deduct a sum equivalent to the unpaid surplus levy from the monthly payments within the meaning of Article xx and paragraph x of Article xx of the Horizontal (EC) Regulation. Before taking its decision, the Commission shall warn the Member State concerned, which shall make its position known within one week. Article xx of the*

*Horizontal (EC) Regulation shall not apply.*

**Article 103o**

*Contribution of producers to the surplus levy due*

*The surplus levy shall be entirely allocated, in accordance with Articles 103m and 103s, among the producers who have contributed to each of the overruns of the national quotas referred to in Article 103b(2).*

*Without prejudice to Articles 103p and 103s(1), producers shall be liable vis-à-vis the Member State for payment of their contribution to the surplus levy due, calculated in accordance with Articles 103e, 103f and 103p, for the mere fact of having overrun their available quotas.*

**Article 103p**

*Surplus levy on deliveries*

*1. In order to draw up the definitive surplus levy statement, the quantities delivered by each producer shall be increased or reduced to reflect any difference between the real fat content and the reference fat content.*

*2. Each producer's contribution to payment of the surplus levy shall be established by decision of the Member State, after any unused part of the national quota allocated to deliveries has or has not been re-allocated, in proportion to the individual quotas of each producer or according to objective criteria to be set by the Member States:*

*a) either at national level on the basis of the amount by which each producer's quota has been exceeded,*

*b) or firstly at the level of the purchaser and thereafter at national level where appropriate.*

**Article 103q**

### *Role of purchasers*

*1. Purchasers shall be responsible for collecting from producers contributions due from the latter by virtue of the surplus levy and shall pay to the competent body of the Member State, before a date laid down by the Commission by means of implementing acts pursuant to Article 103v(d), (f) and (g), the amount of these contributions deducted from the price of the milk paid to the producers responsible for the overrun or, failing this, collected by any other appropriate means.*

*2. Where a purchaser fully or partially replaces one or more other purchasers, the individual quotas available to the producers shall be taken into account for the remainder of the twelve-month period in progress, after deduction of quantities already delivered and account being taken of their fat content. This paragraph shall also apply where a producer transfers from one purchaser to another.*

*3. Where, during the reference period, quantities delivered by a producer exceed that producer's available quota, the relevant Member State may decide that the purchaser shall deduct part of the price of the milk in any delivery by the producer concerned in excess of the quota, by way of an advance on the producer's contribution, in accordance with detailed rules laid down by the Member State. The Member State may make specific arrangements to enable purchasers to deduct this advance where producers deliver to several purchasers.*

### *Article 103r*

#### *Authorisation*

*Purchaser status will be subject to prior approval by the Member State in accordance with criteria to be laid down by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 103u(f) and in accordance with the procedure*

*established by implementing acts  
pursuant to Article 103v.*

#### ***Article 103s***

##### ***Surplus levy on direct sales***

***1. In the case of direct sales, each producer's contribution to payment of the surplus levy shall be established by decision of the Member State, after any unused part of the national quota allocated to direct sales has or has not been re-allocated, at the appropriate territorial level or at national level.***

***2. Member States shall establish the basis of calculation of the producer's contribution to the surplus levy due on the total quantity of milk sold, transferred or used to manufacture the milk products sold or transferred by applying criteria fixed by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 103u(b).***

***3. No correction linked to fat content shall be taken into account for the purpose of drawing up the definitive surplus levy statement.***

***4. The Commission shall determine by means of implementing acts pursuant to points (d) and (f) of Article 103v how and when the surplus levy shall be paid to the Member State's competent body***

#### ***Article 103t***

##### ***Amounts paid in excess or unpaid***

***1. Where, in the case of deliveries or direct sales, the surplus levy is found to be payable and the contribution collected from producers is greater than that levy, the Member State may:***

***a) use partially or totally the excess to finance the measures referred to in Article 103k(1)(a), and/or***

***b) redistribute it partially or totally to producers who:***

*- fall within priority categories established by the Member State on the basis of objective criteria and within the period to be laid down by the Commission by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 103u(g),*

*- are affected by an exceptional situation resulting from a national rule unconnected with the quota system for milk and other milk products set up by this Chapter.*

*2. Where it is established that no surplus levy is payable, any advances collected by purchasers or the Member State shall be reimbursed no later than the end of the following twelve-month period.*

*3. Where a purchaser does not meet the obligation to collect the producers' contribution to the surplus levy in accordance with Article 103q, the Member State may collect unpaid amounts directly from the producer, without prejudice to any penalties it may impose upon the defaulting purchaser.*

*4. Where a producer or a purchaser fails to comply with the time limit for payment, interest on arrears to be fixed by the Commission by means of an implementing act pursuant to Article 103v(e) shall be paid to the Member State.*

#### *Article 103u*

##### *Delegated acts*

*In order to ensure that the milk quota system achieves its objectives, in particular, efficiency in the use and calculation of the individual quotas, and collection and use of the levy, the Commission shall by means of delegated acts adopt rules concerning:*

*(a) the temporary and definitive conversions of quotas;*

*(b) the allocation of unused quotas;*

*(c) the threshold for the fat correction*

*factor;*

*(d) the obligation on producers to deliver to approved purchasers;*

*(e) the criteria for approval of purchasers by Member States;*

*(f) the objective criteria for reallocation of the additional levy;*

*(g) any modification to the definition of "direct sale", bearing in mind the definition of "delivery" laid down in Article 103a(f).*

*Article 103v*

*Implementing acts*

*The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down the rules necessary for the application of the quota system, including:*

*(a) definitive conversions and the division, after notification of Member States, of national quotas between deliveries and direct sales;*

*(b) determination of the coefficient for fat content of individual quotas and fat correction;*

*(c) determination by Member States of the milk equivalent;*

*(d) the procedure, time scale and operation for payment of the levy, reallocation of the additional levy, and reduction or advances when the time scale has to be adhered to;*

*(e) the imposition of interest for delays in payment and correct charges on the levy;*

*(f) informing producers of new definitions, notification of individual quotas and of the levy;*

*(g) information on applications and agreements in regard to the additional levy in the milk sector;*

*(h) the establishment of a template for declarations of deliveries and direct sales;*

- (i) the making of declarations, keeping of registers and notification of information by producers and purchasers;*
- (j) checks on deliveries and direct sales.*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Milk producers have severely felt the consequences of what presumably was supposed to be a soft landing for the sector: a progressive slight increase of the milk quota for each member state, preparing the end of the system by 2015. It has been clear that the changes introduced are far from having had a neglectable effect over milk farms as some have been put out of business and others have been very often paying to sell their product, instead of making a living. These reasons constitute enough empirical evidence to justify the prolongation of the current quota system in order to allow for an appropriate regulation of the market of milk and milk products.*

**Amendment 399**

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**Proposal for a regulation  
Annex IV a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment***ANNEX IVa**

**National quotas: quantities (tonnes) per  
twelve-month period by Member State**

*Member State**Belgium 3 602 114.910**Bulgaria 1 049 517.616**Czech Republic 2 935 144.857**Denmark 4 847 909.473**Germany 30 318 928.750**Estonia 692 926.049**Ireland 5 784 422.236**Greece 879 614.757**Spain 6 557 555.445**France 26 371 231.277**Italy 11 288 542.866**Cyprus 155 658.792**Latvia 781 132.698**Lithuania 1 827 638.981**Luxembourg 292 754.310**Hungary 2 133 404.521*

<i>Malta</i>	<i>52 205.729</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>12 050 492,655</i>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>2 992 728.488</i>
<i>Poland</i>	<i>10 055 797,056</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>2 088 904.546</i>
<i>Romania</i>	<i>3 277 196.478</i>
<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>618 173.380</i>
<i>Slovakia</i>	<i>1 115 756.221</i>
<i>Finland</i>	<i>2 619 044.220</i>
<i>Sweden</i>	<i>3 594 029.658</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>15 896 704.566</i>

Or. en

6.3.2013

B7-0080/400

**Amendment 400**

**Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos, Iratxe García Pérez, Marc Tarabella, Vasilica Viorica Dăncilă, Eric Andrieu and others**

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**Proposal for a regulation  
Annex VI a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**ANNEX VIa**

**REFERENCE FAT CONTENT  
REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 103F**

*Member State g/kg*

*Belgium 36.91*

*Bulgaria 39.10*

*Czech Republic 42.10*

*Denmark 43.68*

*Germany 40.11*

*Estonia 43.10*

*Greece 36.10*

*Spain 36.37*

*France 39.48*

*Ireland 35.81*

*Italy 36.88*

*Cyprus 34.60*

*Latvia 40.70*

*Lithuania 39.90*

*Luxembourg 39.17*

*Hungary 38.50*

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<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>42.36</i>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>40.30</i>
<i>Poland</i>	<i>39.00</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>37.30</i>
<i>Romania</i>	<i>38.50</i>
<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>41.30</i>
<i>Slovakia</i>	<i>37.10</i>
<i>Finland</i>	<i>43.40</i>
<i>Sweden</i>	<i>43.40</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>39.70</i>

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The current legislation allows for three months exclusivity for full time refiners which has proved to be inadequate according to its objective. The objective of such a provision in the legislation is to provide full time refiners, that depend exclusively on sugar cane imports, for a special access to the raw material on which this industry depends fully. However, contrary to what are the past forecasts, the industry has not been able to get access to their traditional supply needs (the quantity necessary to keep them in business) in three months due to a structural shortage in the world market. Enlarging this period to six months would allow the industry of full time refiners to get their necessary provisions from the world market without hampering on the development of other EU sugar industries.*

6.3.2013

B7-0080/401

**Amendment 401**

**Britta Reimers**

on behalf of the ALDE Group

**James Nicholson,**

on behalf of the ECR Group

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in the form of legislative amendments**

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**Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development**

Decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations on common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

(COM(2011)0626 – C7-0339/2011 – (COM(2012)0535 – C7-0310/2012 – 2011/0281(COD) – 2013/2529 (RSP))

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 12 – paragraph 2a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***2 a. For the purpose of this Article, the European Parliament and the Council shall in accordance with Article 43(2) of the Treaty adopt an exhaustive list of criteria that need to be fulfilled to consider a market situation as requiring public intervention.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The amendment makes sure that the triggering of public intervention becomes more objective and is more predictable to farmers. However, it does not establish an automatism.*

6.3.2013

B7-0080/402

**Amendment 402**

**Britta Reimers**

on behalf of the ALDE Group

**Mandate for interinstitutional negotiations,  
in the form of legislative amendments**

**B7-0080/2013**

**Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development**

Decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations on common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

(COM(2011)0626 – C7-0339/2011 – (COM(2012)0535 – C7-0310/2012 – 2011/0281(COD) – 2013/2529(RSP))

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 82 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(82a) Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 provides that sugar quotas are set to expire by 30 September 2015. In order to ensure a smooth transition of the sector to the end of the quota system, it is appropriate to extend the quota system with two years.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*An extension of the quota regime with two years ensures a soft landing for the sector. The extension should be limited to two years, in order to enhance the competitiveness of the sugar sector.*

6.3.2013

B7-0080/403

**Amendment 403**

**Britta Reimers**

on behalf of the ALDE Group

**Mandate for interinstitutional negotiations,  
in the form of legislative amendments**

**B7-0080/2013**

**Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development**

Decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations on common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

(COM(2011)0626 – C7-0339/2011 – (COM(2012)0535 – C7-0310/2012 – 2011/0281(COD) – 2013/2529(RSP))

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 83 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(83a) In order to ensure fair competition and diversity of supply in the EU sugar sector, the Commission shall ensure a fair balance of rights and obligations between producers of cane and beet sugar. Where imports of cane sugar from preferential partners fall short of anticipated levels, the Commission should permit additional imports at zero duty in order to ensure sufficient raw materials are available on the EU sugar market.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*At the time of the 2006 sugar reforms, the Commission forecasted that raw cane sugar imports would rise to 3.5mt per year by 2012. As a result there has been a significant increase in cane refining capacity. However, imports from preferential partners have fallen well short of anticipated levels, leaving refiners without access to sufficient raw materials. In order to ensure a diversity of supply in the EU sugar sector and a fair balance of rights and obligations between producers of cane and beet sugar, the Commission should be required to permit additional imports at zero duty where imports fall below anticipated levels*

6.3.2013

B7-0080/404

**Amendment 404**

**Britta Reimers**

on behalf of the ALDE Group

**Mandate for interinstitutional negotiations,  
in the form of legislative amendments**

**B7-0080/2013**

**Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development**

Decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations on common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

(COM(2011)0626 – C7-0339/2011 – (COM(2012)0535 – C7-0310/2012 – 2011/0281(COD) – 2013/2529(RSP))

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 84 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(84a) To enable beet growers to complete their adaptation to the far-reaching reform carried out in the sugar sector in 2006 and to continue the efforts to become competitive that have been undertaken since then, the present quota system should be extended until the end of the 2017-2018 marketing year. In this context, the Commission should be allowed to allocate production quotas to Member States who renounced their entire quota in 2006.*

Or. en

6.3.2013

B7-0080/405

**Amendment 405**

**Britta Reimers**

on behalf of the ALDE Group

**Mandate for interinstitutional negotiations,  
in the form of legislative amendments**

**B7-0080/2013**

**Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development**

Decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations on common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

(COM(2011)0626 – C7-0339/2011 – (COM(2012)0535 – C7-0310/2012 – 2011/0281(COD) – 2013/2529(RSP))

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 84 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(84b) In view of the definitive abolition of the quota system in 2018, the Commission should submit before 1 July 2016 a report to Parliament and the Council on the appropriate procedures for ending the current quota arrangements and on the future of the sector after the abolition of quotas in 2018, accompanied by any necessary proposals to prepare the entire sector for the period after 2018. Before 31 December 2014, the Commission should also submit a report on the functioning of the supply chain in the Union sugar sector*

Or. en

6.3.2013

B7-0080/406

**Amendment 406**

**Britta Reimers**

on behalf of the ALDE Group

**Mandate for interinstitutional negotiations,  
in the form of legislative amendments**

**B7-0080/2013**

**Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development**

Decision on the opening of, and mandate for, interinstitutional negotiations on common organisation of the markets in agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

(COM(2011)0626 – C7-0339/2011 – (COM(2012)0535 – C7-0310/2012 – 2011/0281(COD) – 2013/2529(RSP))

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 94**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(94) A single market involves a trading system at the external borders of the Union. That trading system should include import duties *and export refunds and should, in principle, stabilise the Union market*. The trading system should be based on the undertakings accepted under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and in bilateral agreements.

(94) A single market involves a trading system at the external borders of the Union. That trading system should include import duties. The trading system should be based on the undertakings accepted under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and in bilateral agreements.

Or. en