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REPORT

on the proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto in agricultural products and foodstuffs (COM(2003) 14 – C5-0021/2003 – 2003/0002(CNS))

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

Rapporteur: Danielle Auroi

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
majority of the votes cast
- **I Cooperation procedure (first reading)
majority of the votes cast
- **II Cooperation procedure (second reading)
*majority of the votes cast, to approve the common position
majority of Parliament's component Members, to reject or amend
the common position*
- *** Assent procedure
*majority of Parliament's component Members except in cases
covered by Articles 105, 107, 161 and 300 of the EC Treaty and
Article 7 of the EU Treaty*
- ***I Codecision procedure (first reading)
majority of the votes cast
- ***II Codecision procedure (second reading)
*majority of the votes cast, to approve the common position
majority of Parliament's component Members, to reject or amend
the common position*
- ***III Codecision procedure (third reading)
majority of the votes cast, to approve the joint text

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the Commission)

Amendments to a legislative text

In amendments by Parliament, amended text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Highlighting in *normal italics* is an indication for the relevant departments showing parts of the legislative text for which a correction is proposed, to assist preparation of the final text (for instance, obvious errors or omissions in a given language version). These suggested corrections are subject to the agreement of the departments concerned.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto in agricultural products and foodstuffs
(COM(2003) 14 – C5-0021/2003 – 2003/0002(CNS))

(Consultation procedure)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to the Council (COM(2003) 14)¹,
 - having regard to Article 37 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Council consulted Parliament (C5-0021/2003),
 - having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development and the opinion of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy (A5-0392/2003),
1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;
 2. Calls on the Commission to alter its proposal accordingly, pursuant to Article 250(2) of the EC Treaty;
 3. Calls on the Council to notify Parliament if it intends to depart from the text approved by Parliament;
 4. Asks the Council to consult Parliament again if it intends to amend the Commission proposal substantially;
 5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and Commission.

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendments by Parliament

Amendment 1
Recital 1 a (new)

Organic farming is a specific, voluntary production method chosen by an increasing number of farmers, which obeys different rules from those applying to conventional farming.

¹ OJ C ... / Not yet published in OJ.

Justification

It should be pointed out that, by definition, the aims and constraints of organic farming are fundamentally different from those of conventional farming.

Amendment 2 Recital 2 a (new)

The organic farming sector is best placed to determine the action that should be taken with a view to the development of organic farming and should be represented in the relevant committees in the Member States.

Justification

It is essential for organic farmers themselves to be involved in making changes to the rules and measures governing their sector as regards implementation in the Member States.

Amendment 3 Recital 4 a (new)

Supervision of compliance with production rules should involve the carrying out of controls throughout the production and marketing processes.

Justification

Organic produce should be surrounded with cast-iron guarantees. Provision should therefore be made for inspections at all stages in the production and marketing processes. Given that the strict rules applying to organic produce make it extremely fragile, all possibility of fraud should be obviated.

Amendment 4
Recital 5 a (new)

Given that for organic products, particularly wine, a product definition exists which is comparable with a registered designation of origin, by 1 January 2005 specific rules governing organic winegrowing should be put forward and Annex VI amended accordingly.

Justification

Given that in some countries national rules provide for the marketing or import of officially designated organic wine, whereas in others reference may only be made to the use of 'organically-grown grapes', the Commission should submit a proposal for a specific annex governing the production of organic wine, with a view to bringing about a harmonisation of the provisions in question.

Amendment 5
Recital 5 b (new)

The development of organic farming, taken together with its environmental advantages, calls for more resources to be devoted to research. The European Union should provide a financial contribution as large as that for plant biotechnology, at least in connection with

- replacing sulphur and copper,***
- organic seed production,***
- optimum rotation in organic farming,***
- seed production,***
- improving weed control materials.***

Justification

With a view to preventing abuses and to fostering healthy, high-quality and environment-friendly farming practices, the Union should provide equitable funding for research.

Amendment 6
Recital 5 c (new)

Given that the minimum levels of vitamin B1 laid down in Directive 96/5/EC on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children should not create a requirement to add vitamins to organic cereal products, the minimum levels of vitamins laid down in Directive 96/5/EC should be reviewed or a derogation should be introduced for organic products.

Justification

When Directive 96/5/EC is revised, the minimum level of vitamin B1 laid down should be reviewed in order to obviate any requirement to add vitamins to organic products.

Amendment 7
ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 1
Article 2 (Regulation (EC) No 2092/91)

For the purposes of this Regulation a product shall be regarded as bearing indications referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules of production laid down in Article 6. The following terms or their usual derivatives (such as bio, eco etc.) or diminutives, ***alone or combined***, shall be regarded as indications referring to the organic production method throughout the Community and in any Community language, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in foodstuffs or feedingstuffs or clearly have no connection with the method of production:

For the purposes of this Regulation a product shall be regarded as bearing indications referring to the organic production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules of production laid down in Article 6. The following terms or their usual derivatives (such as bio, eco etc.) or diminutives, ***when used alone or in parallel with the full term***, shall be regarded as indications referring to the organic production method throughout the Community and in any Community language, ***including those of the incoming countries***, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in foodstuffs or feedingstuffs or clearly have no connection with the method of production:

- in Spanish: ecológico,
- in Danish: økologisk,
- in German: ökologisch,
- in Greek: βιολογικό,
- in English: organic,
- in French: biologique,
- in Italian: biologico,
- in Dutch: biologisch,
- in Portuguese: biológico,
- in Finnish: luonnonmukainen,
- in Swedish: ekologisk.

- in Spanish: ecológico,
- in Danish: økologisk,
- in German: ökologisch, **biologisch,**
- in Greek: βιολογικό,
- in English: organic,
- in French: biologique,
- in Italian: biologico,
- in Dutch: biologisch,
- in Portuguese: biológico,
- in Finnish: luonnonmukainen,
- in Swedish: ekologisk,
- in Czech:**
- in Polish:**
- in Hungarian:**
- in Bulgarian:**
- in Romanian:**
- in Slovene:**
- in Slovak:**
- in Lithuanian:**
- in Latvian:**
- in Estonian:**
- in Maltese:**

Justification

It is essential for the terms to appear in the languages of the new EU Member States as well as those of the existing Member States.

Amendment 8 ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 1 a Article 5, paragraph 5, point d a (new)

The following paragraph is added in Article 5:

‘(da) Wine chaptalised with concentrated grape must produced by the vineyard itself shall be regarded as a product containing a vegetable additive of agricultural origin;’

Justification

Chaptalised wines may also bear indications referring to a conversion to organic production methods, provided that only concentrated grape must produced by the vineyard itself is used.

Amendment 9

ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 1 A (new)

Article 5, paragraph 6(a) (Regulation (EC) No 2092/91)

1a. Article 5, paragraph 6(a) is deleted.

Justification

Exceptions to the labelling rules (e.g. Danone) have already afforded producers subject to the provisions of the regulation ample opportunity to take appropriate measures. The scope for confusion and abuses, together with changes in production methods, mean that these exceptions are misleading and ineffectual.

Amendment 10

ARTICLE 1, POINT 2

Article 8, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 (Regulation 2092/91)

However, retailers not carrying out any preparation and selling such products directly to the final consumer ***in sealed packaging*** are not subject to the ***inspection system referred to in Article 9.***

However, retailers not carrying out any preparation and selling such products directly to the final consumer ***or user, as prepackaged products,*** are not subject to the ***obligations laid down in subparagraph 1. Retailers who import prepackaged products directly from third countries are subject to the provisions of Article 11.***

Justification

Your draftsman considers it important that any such inspection system should not be disproportionately onerous for smaller retailers. It is also important that retailers who import prepackaged products do remain subject to the relevant provisions of this Regulation.

Amendment 11

ARTICLE 1, POINT 3

Article 9 (7) (b) (Regulation 2092/91)

In Article 9(7)(b), the following sentence ***is*** added:

“However, upon request and ***only in order*** to guarantee that the products have been produced in accordance with this Regulation, they shall exchange with other inspection authorities or approved inspection bodies relevant information on the results of their inspection.”

In Article 9(7)(b), the following sentences ***are*** added:

“However, upon request and ***duly justified by the necessity*** to guarantee that the products have been produced in accordance with this Regulation, they shall exchange with other inspection authorities or approved inspection bodies relevant information on the results of their

inspection. ***They may also exchange the above mentioned information on their own initiative.***”

Justification

In order to further assist co-ordination between inspection bodies in enforcing the Regulation, your draftsman proposes that this amendment be reshaped slightly to underline that requests for information from one inspection body to another should be properly justified and so as to enable one inspection body to volunteer information to another.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

1. Introduction

The Commission is proposing that Regulation 2092/91 be amended in response to the expansion of organic farming within the Community generated by growing consumer demand and the desire shown by a large number of farmers to use healthy, environment-friendly farming methods.

Ten years after the regulation came into force, new action is now required in connection with ensuring uniformity and the designation and identification of organic products in Europe. With a view to preventing any confusion, the Commission is seeking to amend Article 2 of the regulation, dealing with the terms used in the various Community languages to identify use of organic production methods, backed up by a label which should be instantly recognisable to members of the public everywhere in the Union, thereby strengthening the Community logo scheme.

The Commission also provides for more stringent inspections for all operators at all stages in the production process, so as to avoid, for example, contamination by herbicides during storage, but wishes to exempt retailers not carrying out any operation on the product from such inspections.

2. Rapporteur's position

This amendment of the regulation is welcome in that clarification of exactly what 'organic' means is required at a time when the large supermarket chains are moving into the sector, but it must be said to be rather timid. There are currently 150 000 organic farms in Europe, accounting for 4% of the total farming area, although Germany, for example, has set itself the target of 20% of all farms being organic by 2010.

The European action plan for organic farming should not simply meet the needs of a new, profitable market (annual turnover of € 10 billion); it should highlight the advantages of organic farming over conventional and industrial farming and take account of its positive impact on the environment.

(a) Labelling: clarification required now in order to enhance provision of information and protection

Quality standards and the legitimate expectations of consumers cannot be met if the current exceptions are allowed to stand. It should no longer be possible for some manufacturers to use ambiguity as a marketing ploy by placing non-organic products on the market under names which tend to suggest the opposite. These exceptions, which are authorised until 2006, should be done away with immediately (see Danone's 'Bio' range).

Recent scientific advances and the rapid pace of technological change have considerably reduced the difficulties involved in carrying out inspections. The authorisations provided for in the previous regulation are thus obsolete and should be repealed.

The clear labelling requirement should be equally strict for both European organic products from the Member States and products from the enlargement countries and, naturally, for imported products which should satisfy the same criteria.

(b) Organic label

The provisions in the Commission proposal which seek to define the term 'organic' in the various Member States should also take account of the languages of the incoming countries. It should be ascertained that this situation is provided for in the accession treaties. It is above all extremely important to impose the use of the generic European logo for the identification of organic products throughout the Community. The European organic logo should be systematically displayed alongside the national labels that have been certified since August 2000. However, it covers only products that are 95% organic, and this 5% tolerance should no longer be accepted after 1 January 2004 in the light of the inspection proposals.

The fact remains that while organic crops are subject to the same production rules in all the Member States, they are not all subject to the same inspection arrangements. The current system therefore needs to be harmonised as a matter of urgency. In order for consumers to be able to know what is what, the various official identification marks could all be brought together under a single 'quality-origin-environment' label. The incoming States should therefore be asked to introduce a national designation for their national organic products that is harmonised with the European designation. Lastly, the same traceability rules should apply to products from third countries.

(c) The regulation does not cover organic farmland

Furthermore, organic farmland should be protected against possible pollution by GMOs. This requires the setting up of security zones around organic farms with a diameter of at least 12 kilometres, within which the growing of genetically modified crops is prohibited. Organic producers should also be protected against accidental contamination. The 'victim' of any such contamination should be able to lodge a complaint if any trace of substances incompatible with organic farming rules are found in his produce.

(d) Biodiversity and seeds

The need to safeguard biodiversity, which is essential in this sector, and to protect crops and products means that any pollution of organic crops by GMOs should be prevented. In this connection, support should also be provided to producers of organic seed, for both small-scale and large-scale distribution, in order to preserve local varieties, in many cases threatened with extinction, and actively to protect large-scale distribution circuits, which provide stable and homogenous varieties, against all risk of contamination.

Protected areas should also be increased and demarcated on the basis of an environmental approach (conservation of species and their genetic variability) and aid for cultivated land set aside for flora and fauna should be reassessed. The regulation should make reference to specific registration of organic seed and inspection of such seed. Article 6 of the regulation, already amended by Regulation 1935/95, provides for the compulsory use of seed produced in

accordance with organic farming rules from 1 January 2004. This raises the issue of how the market is to be kept supplied, since the market in organic seed and plants is currently very limited, particularly in terms of biodiversity. Support should therefore be given to two basic approaches, one small-scale and local, producing a wide range of local or 'old' varieties, and the other on a larger scale, distributing and producing varieties that are more conventional but are appreciated throughout the Community. In connection with the local approach, support for local producers, whether operating independently or jointly, should be stepped up. As regards larger-scale distribution circuits, the incoming countries have a major contribution to make in terms of biodiversity. Legislation should therefore be enacted at the earliest opportunity with a view to making a comprehensive inventory of organic products in the new Member States.

(e) Farmers' rights

It is essential to protect and promote farmers' rights with reference to Article 9.2(a), (b) and (c) of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (protection of traditional knowledge, the right to decide, at the national level, on matters related to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture).

Helping young farmers to set up organic farms: cross-compliance requirements should be introduced for setting-up aid; in the organic farming sphere, the European requirements for the granting of setting-up aid should be harmonised; local grant committees in which organic farmers' associations and unions are equitably represented should be set up.

Organic farmers' associations and unions should be more closely involved in the procedures for the granting of aid.

(f) Specific body for organic farming

Organic farming is a specific production method which obeys different rules from those applying to conventional farming; it is a voluntary method that has aims that are generally different from those of conventional farming. The organic farming sector is thus best placed to determine the action that should be taken with regard to development, communication, research and so on. With this in mind, it is essential for a specific Community body to be set up in order to enable the organic farming sector to play a central role in the making of decisions affecting it and to have control over its own activities, including contributions and their allocation, which is not the case today. This body should serve as the driving force behind consistent development of the organic sector. A European organic farming monitoring centre should be set up.

(g) European action plan

The European action plan for organic farming currently being considered by the Commission should be given a consistent framework and form part of the CAP reform process. The plan should make it easier for organic farmers to gain access to aid as part of the reform process.

14 July 2003

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONSUMER POLICY

for the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

on the proposal for a Council regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto in agricultural products and foodstuffs
(COM(2003) 14 – C5-0021/2003 – 2003/0002(CNS))

Draftsman: Laura González Álvarez

PROCEDURE

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy appointed Laura González Álvarez draftsman at its meeting of 19 March 2003.

It considered the draft opinion at its meetings of 10 June 2003 and 9 July 2003.

At the latter meeting it adopted the following amendments by 16 votes to 0, unanimously.

The following were present for the vote: Mauro Nobilia, acting chairman, Alexander de Roo, vice-chairman, Laura González Álvarez, draftsman, and Jean-Louis Bernié, Hans Blokland, David Robert Bowe, Chris Davies, Patricia McKenna, Rosemarie Müller, Ria G.H.C. Oomen-Ruijten, Frédérique Ries, Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, María Sornosa Martínez, Antonios Trakatellis, Kathleen Van Brempt and Peder Wachtmeister.

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Background:

Organic farming differs from other farming systems in a number of ways. It favours renewable resources and recycling, returning to the soil the nutrients found in waste products. Where livestock is concerned, meat and poultry production is regulated with particular concern for animal welfare and by using natural foodstuffs. Organic farming respects the environment's own systems for controlling pests and disease in raising crops and livestock and avoids the use of synthetic pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilisers, growth hormones, antibiotics or gene manipulation. Instead, organic farmers use a range of techniques that help sustain ecosystems and reduce pollution.

For organic farming to enjoy the confidence of consumers, however, it became evident that stringent regulation covering production and quality would be necessary, as well as measures to prevent fraudulent claims to organic status. Today's consumers are increasingly calling for access to information on how their food is being produced - 'from farm to fork' - and are looking for reassurance that due care with regard to safety and quality has been exercised at each step in the process.

Organic farming has to be understood as part of a sustainable farming system and a viable alternative to the more traditional approaches to agriculture. Since the first regulation on organic farming, Regulation EEC N° 2092/91 came into force in 1992, tens of thousands of farms have been converted to this system, as a result of increased consumer awareness of, and demand for, organically grown products.

The Commission Proposal:

The Commission proposal makes the following 4 amendments to Regulation EEC N° 2092/91 ("the Regulation") which your draftsperson will comment upon in turn:

- (1) Article 1(1) of the proposal would amend Article 2 of the Regulation to regulate more strictly the use of diminutives of any of the specified protected terms used to indicate organic production (such as "bio" or "eco") to produce that complies with organic standards. Your draftsperson considers that it would be useful to allow the use of derivatives or diminutives in a non-exhaustive way while ensuring at the same time that the full term as officially recognised by this Regulation is employed in parallel to the derivative or diminutive word. Your draftsperson also notes that Article 5(3a) of the Regulation protects the use of trademarks registered before July 1991 until July 2006 and considers that this may provide some breathing space to enable new labelling to be prepared.
- (2) Article 1(2) of the proposal would reinforce the audit trail by bringing within the inspection system those who store organic produce with a view to its marketing in addition to those who import or carry out some sort of operation on such produce (such as processing or repacking), with the intention of securing adequate control of the wholesalers. This proposed amendment would exempt from the inspection system retailers who sell organic produce to the final consumer in prepacks. Your

draftsperson considers it important that any such inspection system should not be disproportionately onerous for smaller retailers and therefore proposes an amendment in this regard. It is also important that retailers who import prepackaged products do remain subject to the relevant provisions of this Regulation.

- (3) The proposed amendment to Article 9(7)(b) of the Regulation will permit the inspection bodies which license organic operators to exchange information arising from audit inspections, but only for the purposes of enforcing the standards required by the Regulation. In order to further assist co-ordination between inspection bodies in enforcing the Regulation, your draftsperson proposes that this amendment be reshaped slightly to underline that requests for information from one inspection body to another should be properly justified and so as to enable one inspection body to volunteer information to another.
- (4) The proposed amendment to Article 10(1) makes it clearer that control standards as well as production standards in third countries must be equivalent to Community standards for imports from such countries to be authorised. Your draftsperson considers this amendment helpful.

Conclusion:

Your draftsperson broadly supports the proposal, particularly in respect of bringing wholesalers within the scope of the inspection system and the proposed amendments to Article 9(7)(b) and Article 10(1) of the Regulation.

Your draftsperson does however, have some concerns on some technical issues on amendments numbered (1)-(3) above and has accordingly suggested amendments in this regard.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy calls on the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following amendments in its report:

Text proposed by the Commission ¹	Amendments by Parliament
Amendment 1 ARTICLE 1, POINT 1 Article 2, paragraph 1, (Regulation 2092/91)	
For the purposes of this Regulation a product shall be regarded as bearing indications referring to the organic	For the purposes of this Regulation a product shall be regarded as bearing indications referring to the organic

¹ OJ C not yet published

production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules of production laid down in Article 6. The following terms or their usual derivatives (such as bio, eco etc.) or diminutives, ***alone or combined***, shall be regarded as indications referring to the organic production method throughout the Community and in any Community language, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in foodstuffs or feedingstuffs or clearly have no connection with ***the*** method of production:

production method where, in the labelling, advertising material or commercial documents, such a product, its ingredients or feed materials are described in terms suggesting to the purchaser that the product, its ingredients or feed materials have been obtained in accordance with the rules of production laid down in Article 6. The following terms or their usual derivatives (such as bio, eco etc.) or diminutives, ***when used alone or in parallel with the full term***, shall be regarded as indications referring to the organic production method throughout the Community and in any Community language, unless they are not applied to agricultural products in foodstuffs or feedingstuffs or clearly have no connection with ***this*** method of production:

Justification

Your draftsperson considers that it is necessary to allow the use of derivatives or diminutives in a non-exhaustive way while ensuring at the same time that the full term as officially recognised by this Regulation is employed in parallel to the derivative or diminutive word.

Amendment 2

ARTICLE 1, POINT 2, 1st sub-paragraph
Article 8, paragraph 1, (Regulation 2092/91)

However, retailers not carrying out any preparation and selling such products directly to the final consumer ***in sealed packaging*** are not subject to the ***inspection system referred to in Article 9***.

However, retailers not carrying out any preparation and selling such products directly to the final consumer ***or user, as prepackaged products***, are not subject to the ***obligations laid down in subparagraph 1. Retailers who import prepackaged products directly from third countries are subject to the provisions of Article 11.***

Justification

Your draftsperson considers it important that any such inspection system should not be disproportionately onerous for smaller retailers. It is also important that retailers who import prepackaged products do remain subject to the relevant provisions of this Regulation.

Amendment 3
ARTICLE 1, POINT 3
Article 9 (7), (Regulation 2092/91)

In Article 9(7)(b), the following sentence *is* added:

“However, upon request and ***only in order*** to guarantee that the products have been produced in accordance with this Regulation, they shall exchange with other inspection authorities or approved inspection bodies relevant information on the results of their inspection.”

In Article 9(7)(b), the following sentences ***are*** added:

“However, upon request and ***duly justified by the necessity*** to guarantee that the products have been produced in accordance with this Regulation, they shall exchange with other inspection authorities or approved inspection bodies relevant information on the results of their inspection. ***They may also exchange the above mentioned information on their own initiative.***”

Justification

In order to further assist co-ordination between inspection bodies in enforcing the Regulation, your draftsman proposes that this amendment be reshaped slightly to underline that requests for information from one inspection body to another should be properly justified and so as to enable one inspection body to volunteer information to another.

PROCEDURAL PAGE - CNS PROCEDURE

Title	Organic production of agricultural products
References	COM(2003) 14 – C5-0021/2003 – 2003/0002(CNS)
Legal basis	Article 37 EC
Basis in Rules of Procedure	Rule 67
Date of consulting Parliament	7.2.2003
Committee responsible Date of referral	AGRI 10.2.2003
Committee(s) asked for opinion(s) Date of referral	ENVI 10.2.2003
Not delivering opinion Date of decision	– –
Hughes Procedure Date announced in plenary	– –
Enhanced cooperation Date announced in plenary	– –
Rapporteur Date appointed	Danielle Auroi 18.2.2003
Simplified procedure Date of decision	– –
Legal basis disputed Date of JURI opinion	– –
Financial endowment amended Date of BUDG opinion	– –
Discussed in committee	29.9.2003
Date adopted	4.11.2003
Result of vote	for: 32 against: 2 abstentions: -
Members present	Joseph Daul (ch.), Friedrich-Wilhelm Graefe zu Baringdorf (v-c), Albert Jan Maat (v-c), María Rodríguez Ramos (v-c), Gordon J. Adam, Danielle Auroi, Niels Busk, António Campos, Giorgio Celli, Juan Manuel Ferrández Lezaun, Christel Fiebiger, Francesco Fiori, Georges Garot, Lutz Goepel, Joao Gouveia, María Izquierdo Rojo, Salvador Jové Peres, Hedwig Keppelhoff-Wiechert, Heinz Kindermann, Dimitrios Koulourianos, Vincenzo Lavarra, Jean-Claude Martinez, Véronique Mathieu, Xaver Mayer, Karl Erik Olsson, Mikko Pesälä, Encarnación Redondo Jiménez, Dominique F.C. Souchet, Robert William Sturdy
Substitutes present	Elsbeth Attwooll, Alexandros Baltas, María Esther Herranz García, Wolfgang Kreissl-Dörfler, Astrid Lulling
Rule 153(2) Substitutes present	xx
Date tabled	xx
Procedure in plenary without amendment or debate	–
Comments	–