

EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS

2004



2009

Vystymosi komitetas

NEGALUTINIS
2005/0118(CNS)
2005/0120(CNS)

11.8.2005

NUOMONĖS PROJEKTAS

Vystymosi komiteto

teikiamas Žemės ūkio ir kaimo plėtros komitetui

dėl pasiūlymo dėl Tarybos reglamento dėl bendro rinkų organizavimo cukraus
sektoriuje
(KOM(2005)0263 – C6-0243/2005 – 2005/0118(CNS))

ir dėl pasiūlymo dėl Tarybos reglamento, kuriuo iš dalies pakeičiamas
Reglamentas (EB) Nr. 1782/2003, kuriuo nustatomos bendrosios tiesioginės
paramos schemų pagal bendrą žemės ūkio politiką taisyklos ir tam tikros
paramos schemas ūkininkams
(KOM(2005)0263 – C6-0245/2005 – 2005/0120(CNS))

Nuomonės referentas: Glenys Kinnock

PA_Leg

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The EC's proposals for the reform of the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector has serious implications for Europe's external development interests and priorities. Although predominantly intended to change the EU's internal sugar regime, it will inevitably have a serious impact on developing countries

The Commission proposes an Action Plan which is set out in a separate legislative proposal and is intended to offset potential harmful effects of the reform on ACP countries. The Action Plan provides adjustment assistance which is judged by the ACP to be insufficient to meet the inevitable and considerable reduction in earnings which will be incurred. The Action Plan proposal is not the subject of this Opinion and is dealt with separately in the Report of the Development Committee by Bernard Lehideux.

ACP and LDC sugar producing countries predict there will be 'dire consequences' for their economies and to the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of sugar farmers and workers. They maintain that the proposals cannot be reconciled with the commitments made by the EU to the Millennium Development Goals or to the objectives of the Doha Development Round.

Countries which are signatories to the 1975 Sugar Protocol and to the Cotonou Agreement (Article 30 (4)) and LDCs which are beneficiaries of the Everything But Arms (EBA) Initiative agree that the EC's proposals are too drastic, that the implementation period is too short and that their entry into force is too quick.

In ACP countries sugar has provided secure earnings which have contributed to the stability of rural economies and has provided the foundation for economic growth and development.

There is agreement amongst ACP/LDC states that there is a need to reduce domestic overproduction in the EU but they argue that this should not jeopardise the priority given to poverty reduction, sustainable development and the integration of ACP states into the world economy by the Cotonou Agreement.

Furthermore, LDCs maintain that their benefits under the EBA Initiative would be severely and negatively affected by price cuts which would reach an unsustainable level.

It is clear that the EU's sugar reform will be a litmus test of its seriousness about the need for coherence between trade and development. Article 178 of the EC Treaty obliges the community to take account of development objectives 'in the policies that it implements'.

The reality is that the reduction in export earning will effectively be 43% for the ACP/LDCs, whereas for EU farmers production levies averaging €23 per tonne will be abolished and 60% of their price cut will be compensated for by direct decoupled income support. Funds for restructuring under the separate Action Plan for the ACP are limited to €40 million for 2006. Plans for subsequent years are not specified.

The Commission proposes to buy annually at a guaranteed price an agreed quota of 1.4 tonnes of white sugar equivalent. However, it is argued that such access is meaningless without a

similar commitment to provide at least the current level of earnings, which is missing from the proposal.

An orderly managed market is necessary but for developing countries it has to be a remunerative one.

ACP/LDC countries want price reductions to be more modest, gradual and predictable. They call for a phasing in over an extended period of 8-10 years from 2008.

The conclusions drawn by developing countries are that proposed changes are both unfair and discriminatory and that severe consequences for them will ensue if adjustments are not made.

Mitigating the impact

Your draftsperson therefore proposes that the price-cut for ACP producers should be gradually phased-in over a period of eight years. This follows the recommendations of the recent ACP Council for a longer period of adjustment. The most appropriate means to achieve this change is by a modification to the levy on domestic production which is included in the Commission proposals as a means to make the change self-financing.

The price changes that would result from the Commission's proposal without modification are shown in the following table:

Changes in domestic and external sugar prices under Commission proposals

	EU producers (net of levy)	Restructuring Levies	ACP producers
Reference price (€/t)	655 ¹		523.7
2006/07	505.5 (-22.8%)	126.4	496.8 (-5.1%)
2007/08	385.5 (-41.2%)	91.0	394.9 (-24.6%)
2008/09	385.5 (-41.2%)	64.5	372.9 (-28.8%)
2009/10	385.5 (-41.2%)	0	319.5 (-39%)

An extension of the restructuring levy to cover a period of eight years would allow for a more gradual introduction of the price-cut for ACP producers. It would also increase the funds resulting from the reform beyond the level considered necessary for domestic compensation and restructuring. Your draftsperson proposes that these additional funds be used to increase the level of restructuring finance available for ACP producers. Recent studies indicate that at least €500 million in transitional assistance would need to be made available to the ACP to offset the projected losses from cuts to the internal EU sugar price and to fund their diversification.

Following the amendments proposed by your draftsperson, the table of price changes would be modified as follows:

¹ Average "2001" for EU 15

Changes in domestic and external sugar prices following draftsperson's amendments

	EU producers (net of levy)	Restructuring Levies	ACP producers
Reference price (€/t)	631.9		523.7
2006/07	505.5 (-22.8%)	126.40	496.8 (-5.1%)
2007/08	385.5 (-41.2%)	108.7	409.5 (-21.8%)
2008/09	385.5 (-41.2%)	91.0	394.9 (-24.6%)
2009/10	385.5 (-41.2%)	77.75	383.9 (-26.7%)
2010/11	385.5 (-41.2%)	64.5	372.9 (-28.8%)
2011/12	385.5 (-41.2%)	43.0	355.1 (-32.2%)
2012/13	385.5 (-41.2%)	21.5	337.3 (-35.6%)
2013/14	385.5 (-41.2%)	0	319.5 (-39%)

PAKEITIMAI

Vystymosi komitetas ragina atsakingą Žemės ūkio ir kaimo plėtros komitetą į savo pranešimą įtraukti šiuos pakeitimus:

Teisékūros rezoliucijos projektas

Komisijos siūlomas tekstas¹

Parlamento pakeitimai

Pakeitimas 1
3 straipsnio 1 dalis
(KOM(2005)0263 – C6-0243/2005 – 2005/0118(CNS))

1. Baltojo cukraus referencinė kaina yra:
 - a) 631,9 EUR už toną 2006–2007 prekybos metais;
 - b) **476,5** EUR už toną 2007–2008 prekybos metais;
 - c) **449,9** EUR už toną 2008–2009 prekybos metais;
 - d) **385,5** EUR už toną nuo 2009–2010 prekybos metų.

1. Baltojo cukraus referencinė kaina yra:
 - a) 631,9 EUR už toną 2006–2007 prekybos metais;
 - b) **494,2** EUR už toną 2007–2008 prekybos metais;
 - c) **476,5** EUR už toną 2008–2009 prekybos metais;
 - d) **463,25** EUR už toną nuo 2009–2010 prekybos metų;
 - e) **450 EUR už toną nuo 2010–2011**

¹ Dar nepaskelbta OL.

- prekybos metų;*
- f) 428,5 EUR už toną nuo 2011–2012 prekybos metų;*
- g) 407 EUR už toną nuo 2012–2013 prekybos metų;*
- h) 385,5 EUR už toną nuo 2013–2014 prekybos metų.*

Justification

Modification of the internal price is needed to extend application of the production levy over a longer period. This has the effect of making the price cut to ACP producers more gradual and also providing additional funds for restructuring of the sugar sectors of ACP sugar-producing countries and their diversification.

Pakeitimas 2
3 straipsnio 2 dalis
(KOM(2005)0263 – C6-0243/2005 – 2005/0118(CNS))

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2. Žaliavinio cukraus referencinė kaina yra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 496,8 EUR už toną 2006–2007 prekybos metais; b) 394,9 EUR už toną 2007–2008 prekybos metais; c) 372,9 EUR už toną 2008–2009 prekybos metais; d) 319,5 EUR už toną nuo 2009–2010 prekybos metų. | <p>2. Žaliavinio cukraus referencinė kaina yra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 496,8 EUR už toną 2006–2007 prekybos metais; b) 409,5 EUR už toną 2007–2008 prekybos metais; c) 394,9 EUR už toną 2008–2009 prekybos metais; d) 383,9 EUR už toną nuo 2009–2010 prekybos metų; e) 372,9 EUR už toną nuo 2010–2011 prekybos metų; f) 355,1 EUR už toną nuo 2011–2012 prekybos metų; g) 337,3 EUR už toną nuo 2012–2013 prekybos metų; h) 319,5 EUR už toną nuo 2013–2014 prekybos metų. |
|---|---|

Justification

This amendment gives effect to the more gradual price-cut for ACP producers.

Pakeitimas 3
3 straipsnio 5 dalis
(KOM(2005)0263 – C6-0245/2005 – 2005/0120(CNS))

5. Restruktūrizavimo pagalba už atsisakyto kvotos toną yra ši:
- 730 EUR už 2006–2007 prekybos metus,
 - 625 EUR už 2007–2008 prekybos metus,
 - 520 EUR už 2008–2009 prekybos metus,
 - 420 EUR už 2009–2010 prekybos metus.

5. Restruktūrizavimo pagalba už atsisakyto kvotos toną yra ši:
- 730 EUR už 2006–2007 prekybos metus,
 - 625 EUR už 2007–2008 prekybos metus,
 - 520 EUR už 2008–2009 prekybos metus,
 - 420 EUR už 2009–2010 prekybos metus.

Visos pagal 6 straipsnių gautos pajamos, kurios nepaskirstomos pagal šį straipsnį, bus skiriamos restruktūrizavimo veiksmams Kotonu susitarimo protokolą dėl cukraus pasirašiusiose AKR šalyse.

Justification

This amendment ensures that additional funds raised under the restructuring levy will be used to ease the burden of restructuring in ACP countries.

Pakeitimas 4
6 straipsnio 2 dalis
(KOM(2005)0263 – C6-0245/2005 – 2005/0120(CNS))

Bus nustatytas šis laikinas restruktūrizavimo mokesčis:

- 126,40 EUR už kvotos toną už 2006–2007 prekybos metus,
- **– 91,00 EUR** už kvotos toną už 2007–2008 prekybos metus *ir*
- **64,50 EUR** už kvotos toną už 2008–2009 prekybos metus.

Bus nustatytas šis laikinas restruktūrizavimo mokesčis:

- 126,40 EUR už kvotos toną už 2006–2007 prekybos metus,
- **108,7 EUR** už kvotos toną už 2007–2008 prekybos metus,
- **91,00 EUR** už kvotos toną už 2008–2009 prekybos metus,

- **77,75 EUR už kvotos toną už 2009–2010 prekybos metus,**
- **64,50 EUR už kvotos toną už 2010–2011 prekybos metus,**
- **43,00 EUR už kvotos toną už 2011–2012 prekybos metus ir**
- **21,50 EUR už kvotos toną už 2012–2013 prekybos metus.**

Justification

This amendment extends the application of the levy until 2013 hence providing for a more gradual price cut for ACP producers and generating increased funds for restructuring in ACP countries.