

ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ

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2009

Комисия по земеделие и развитие на селските райони

2007/0281(CNS)

14.1.2008

ПРОЕКТОДОКЛАД

относно предложението за регламент на Съвета за изменение на Регламент (ЕО) № 1234/2007 за установяване на обща организация на селскостопанските пазари и относно специфични разпоредби за някои земеделски продукти („Общ регламент за ООП“) по отношение на националните квоти за мляко
(COM(2007) 0802 – С6-0015/2008 – 2007/0281(CNS))

Комисия по земеделие и развитие на селските райони

Докладчик: Elisabeth Jeggle

Легенда на използваните знаци

- * Процедура на консултация
мнозинство от подадените гласове
- **I Процедура на сътрудничество (първо четене)
мнозинство от подадените гласове
- **II Процедура на сътрудничество (второ четене)
мнозинство от подадените гласове за одобряване на общата позиция
мнозинство от всички членове на Парламента за отхвърляне или изменение на общата позиция
- *** Одобрение
мнозинство от всички членове на Парламента, освен в случаите по членове 105, 107, 161 и 300 от Договора за ЕО и член 7 от Договора за ЕС
- ***I Процедура на съвместно вземане на решение (първо четене)
мнозинство от подадените гласове
- ***II Процедура на съвместно вземане на решение (второ четене)
мнозинство от подадените гласове за одобряване на общата позиция
мнозинство от всички членове на Парламента за отхвърляне или изменение на общата позиция
- ***III Процедура на съвместно вземане на решение (трето четене)
мнозинство от подадените гласове за одобряване на съвместния проект

(Посочената процедура се базира на правното основание, предложено от Комисията.)

Изменения на законодателен текст

Измененията, внесени от Парламента, се обозначават в ***получер курсив***. Отбелязването в *курсив* е предназначено за съответните специализирани отдели и се отнася до частите от законодателния текст, за които е предложено изменение с цел изготвяне на окончателния текст (например очевидно грешни или липсващи части в дадена езикова версия). Поправките от този вид подлежат на съгласуване между съответните служби.

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ПРОЕКТ НА ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛНА РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ НА ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ ПАРЛАМЕНТ

относно предложението за регламент на Съвета относно за изменение на Регламент (ЕО) № 1234/2007 за установяване на обща организация на селскостопанските пазари и относно специфични разпоредби за някои земеделски продукти („Общ регламент за ООП“) по отношение на националните квоти за мляко
(COM(2007) 0802 – C6-0015/2008 – 2007/0281(CNS))

(Процедура на консултация)

Европейският парламент,

- като взе предвид предложението на Комисията до Съвета (COM(2007) 0802),
 - като взе предвид член 37 от Договора за ЕО, съгласно който Съветът се е консултирал с него (C6-0015/2008),
 - като взе предвид член 51 от своя правилник,
 - като взе предвид доклада на комисията по земеделие и развитие на селските райони (A6-0000/2008),
1. одобрява предложението на Комисията във вида, в който е изменено;
 2. приканва Комисията да внесе съответните промени в предложението си, съгласно член 250, параграф 2 от Договора за ЕО;
 3. приканва Съвета, в случай че възнамерява да се отклони от текста, одобрен от Парламента, да информира последния за това;
 4. призовава Съвета да се консултира отново с него, в случай че възнамерява да внесе съществени промени в предложението на Комисията;
 5. възлага на своя председател да предаде позицията на Парламента съответно на Съвета и на Комисията.

Текст, предложен от Комисията

Изменения, внесени от Парламента

Изменение 1 СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 3

(3) Съветът поиска от Комисията да изготви доклад за пазарните перспективи, когато реформите от 2003

(3) Съветът поиска от Комисията да изготви доклад за пазарните перспективи, когато реформите от 2003

г. на общата организация на пазара на мляко и млечни продукти са изцяло приложени, с оглед оценяване на целесъобразността на отпускането на допълнителни квоти.

г. на общата организация на пазара на мляко и млечни продукти са изцяло приложени, **въз основа на който ще се вземе решение.**

Justification

Reference should be made to the wording of the original Council Declaration of June 2003.

Изменение 2
СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 4

(4) Вече изготвеният доклад стига до заключението, че настоящата ситуация на общностните и на световните пазари и тяхното предполагаемо развитие в периода до 2014 г., оправдават допълнително увеличение на квотите от 2 %, за да се улесни производството на повече мляко в Общността с цел подпомагане задоволяването на новите пазарни изисквания за мляко и млечни продукти.

(4) Вече изготвеният доклад стига до заключението, че настоящата ситуация на общностните и на световните пазари и тяхното предполагаемо развитие в периода до 2014 г., **биха могли да оправдаят** допълнително увеличение на квотите.

Justification

Besides questioning whether an increase for 2008/09 is justifiable (EU wide under-usage and an incomplete assessment in the outlook report), the draftsman finds the proposed 2% quota increase to be a pre-Health Check change in dairy policy. The proposal for a 2% increase in dairy quota is a first step in phasing out the milk quota scheme. The decision not to extend the quota scheme in 2014/15 is however not yet taken. Thus the draftsman finds an immediate increase of dairy quota not legitimate. The draftsman does not interfere with the agreed increase of 0.5% for 11 MS, decided in 2003.

Изменение 3
СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 4 А (ново)

(4a) На равнище ЕС се наблюдава недостатъчно използване на квотите за мляко.

Justification

There exists EU-wide a situation of under-usage of milk quotas. The figures for the 2006/07 quota year show a net under-usage of 1.9 million tonnes at EU-level, with 18 out of 27 Member States producing below their national quotas. The European Commission is expecting for the current quota year 2007/08 an under-usage of 3 million tonnes, regardless of the relatively high milk prices.

Изменение 4 СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 4 Б (ново)

(4б) Европейският парламент поиска от Комисията да създаде програма за реструктуриране на млечния фонд.

Justification

In the framework of the mini-milk package the Parliament requested the Commission to set up a milk fund restructuring programme in order to retain savings resulting from the implementation of the mini milk package for the milk sector. The draftsman remarks that the milk sector is a sensitive sector and hence special measures are required to ensure sustainable milk production (across all regions of the EU). In addition, the milk sector is innovative and future-orientated with a high social aspect and demanding animal welfare and environmental standards

Изменение 5 СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 5

(5) Следователно е целесъобразно ***заличава се***
квотите на всички държави-членки,
както са посочени в Приложение IX към
Регламент (ЕО) № 1234/2007, да бъдат
увеличени с 2 % от 1 април 2008 г.

Justification

Besides questioning whether an increase for 2008/09 is justifiable (EU wide under-usage and an incomplete assessment in the outlook report), the draftsman finds the proposed 2% quota increase to be a pre-Health Check change in dairy policy. The proposal for a 2% increase in dairy quota is a first step in phasing out the milk quota scheme. The decision not to extend the quota scheme in 2014/15 is however not yet taken. Thus the draftsman finds an immediate increase of dairy quota not legitimate. The draftsman does not interfere with the agreed increase of 0.5% for 11 MS, decided in 2003.

Изменение 6
СЪОБРАЖЕНИЕ 5 А (ново)

(5a) Съществува необходимост от увеличаване на изследванията на поведението на потребителите по отношение на пазара на мляко, тъй като този пазар е много чувствителен към промени. Комисията предприема незабавни действия за увеличаване на изследователската дейност в тази област.

Justification

The debate on the issue of an immediate increase in EU milk quotas in the 2008/09 milk quota year was set in mid 2006, when international dairy commodity prices were improving. The increases in the price of milk/milk products have had an immediate negative impact on consumer demand and show that the milk market is very sensitive to changes. The wish of consumers is crucial. Therefore there is a need for increasing research into consumer behaviour.

Изменение 7
ЧЛЕН 1

Точка 1 от приложение IX към Регламент (ЕО) № 1234/2007 се заменя с текста в приложението към настоящия регламент.

Ако съществуващата система за квоти на млечни продукти не бъде променена до 1 юли 2009 г., Комисията представя доклад относно прилагането на системата от квоти за мляко, придружен, ако е необходимо, от съответни предложения, по-специално за изменение на схемата, изложена в Регламент (ЕО) № 1234/2007, не по-късно от 31 декември 2009 г.

Justification

The draftsman remarks that a dairy quota increase of 2% would be a wrong signal at this time. The decision on whether to increase the milk quota and if so, by what percentage, should be part of an overall long-term strategy for the dairy sector which should be discussed in the framework of the Health Check and not before. If the 2008 Health Check does not modify the existing dairy quota scheme, the Commission shall submit a report on the application of the milk quota scheme (taking on board market and structural developments),

accompanied, if necessary, by appropriate proposals.

Изменение 8
ЧЛЕН 1 А (НОВ)
Член 78, параграф 1 (Регламент (ЕО) № 1234/2007)

Член 1а

В член 78, параграф 1 от Регламент (ЕО) № 1234/2007, се добавя следната алинея:

„За квотната 2008/2009 година, такса за свръхпроизводство се плаща за мляко и други млечни продукти, които се предлагат на пазара в превишение на националната квота, установена в съответствие с подраздел II, ако след балансиране в рамките на ЕС все още съществува свръхпроизводство.“

Justification

There exists EU-wide a situation of under-usage of milk quotas. The figures for the 2006/07 quota year show a net under-usage of 1.9 million tonnes at EU-level, with 18 out of 27 Member States producing below their national quotas. The European Commission is expecting for the current quota year 2007/08 an under-usage of 3 million tonnes, regardless of the relatively high milk prices. The draftsman would find it logical to use the margin first.

Изменение 9
ЧЛЕН 1 Б (НОВ)

Член 1б

Най-късно до 1 януари 2009 г. Комисията представя доклад относно поведението на потребителите по отношение на пазара на мляко.

Justification

The debate on the issue of an immediate increase in EU milk quotas in the 2008/09 milk quota

year was set in mid 2006, when international dairy commodity prices were improving. The increases in the price of milk/milk products have had an immediate negative impact on consumer demand and show that the milk market is very sensitive to changes. The wish of consumers is crucial. Therefore there is a need for increasing research into consumer behaviour.

Изменение 10
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Приложението се заличава

Justification

Besides questioning whether an increase for 2008/09 is justifiable (EU wide under-usage and an incomplete assessment in the outlook report), the draftsman finds the proposed 2% quota increase to be a pre-Health Check change in dairy policy.

The proposal for a 2% increase in dairy quota is a first step in phasing out the milk quota scheme. The decision not to extend the quota scheme in 2014/15 is however not yet taken. Thus the draftsman finds an immediate increase of dairy quota not legitimate. The draftsman does not interfere with the agreed increase of 0.5% for 11 MS, decided in 2003.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Background

Decisions effective under Agenda 2000 extended the milk quota regime until April 2008. In addition, Agenda 2000 provided for a 2.4% increase in the total EU reference quantities from 117.5 million tonnes to 120.3 million tonnes. This took the form of, on the one hand specific national increases for Italy, Spain, Greece, Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland over a two year period from 2000/01 to 2001/02; and, on the other hand, a 1.5% linear increase in milk quotas over three years from 2005/06 to 2007/08 for all Member States not receiving specific quota increases.

Under the Agenda 2000 agreement, the Council was committed to undertaking a mid-term review of the milk quota system in 2003. In its June 2003 compromise, the Council agreed that the existing milk quota regime should be extended further until 2014/15. In addition, the Council agreed that the Agenda 2000 quota increases would start in 2006/07, instead of 2005/06, and that there would be no further quota increases in 2007/08 or 2008/09, as had been proposed in Agenda 2000.

A market report was to be presented once the reform had been fully implemented. However, for specific local reasons Greece was granted a quota increase of 120,000 tonnes and the Azores were granted a 50,000 tonnes increase from 2005/06 onwards (reduced from an additional 73,000 tonnes in 2003/04 and 61,500 tonnes in 2004/05).

European Commission

The Commission's original proposal for the 2003 Reform included an increase in quota of 2 times 1% in addition to the increases already agreed in the framework of Agenda 2000. In the June 2003 compromise, the Council decided there would be no additional quota increase for 2007 and 2008 and asked for the Commission to present a market outlook report once the reform was fully implemented.

The Market Outlook Report for the Dairy Sector which accompanies this proposal addresses the question of whether the market offers enough opportunities for additional quantities of milk to be supplied, without leading to increased public support in the short and/or medium term, if the national quotas were to be extended to all 27 Member States.

The report concludes that both the EU and the world market outlooks are positive and the analysis made for a 2% increase in milk production in the EU shows that the market readily offers opportunities for these additional quantities. The Commission concludes that the 2% increase in dairy quotas, may be implemented as from the 2008/09 milk quota period (i.e. 2.85 million tonnes additional milk, to a total of 145.7 million tonnes).

More generally, it is evident from statements made, that the European Commission favours the abolition of the milk quota regime after 2015. In legal terms, the milk quota system will expire in 2015 unless the Commission presents a proposal to extend it and this proposal gets

the support of a qualified majority of Member States.

The Draftswoman's position

The draftswoman notes that dairy farming is the most prominent sector in many regions of the EU. However, the characteristics of the EU dairy sector vary significantly between regions, with considerable differences in the structure of production, husbandry practices, climatic conditions and quota availability, leading to significant variations in regional economic output and performance.

The draftswoman notes that the proposed increase of the milk quota has two effects. In a first instance, it relaxes the constraint on low cost producers, resulting in an increase of milk production. However, in a second instance, the expansion of milk production reduces the price of milk. Lower milk prices lead some higher cost producers to reduce or cease production.

On the other hand, if EU and international demand grow as the European Commission expects and if the sector as a whole becomes more competitive, this will in turn substantially reduce budgetary expenditure on both intervention and internal as well as external disposal measures.

In contrast, if as expected, the increase in quotas and their ultimate removal is likely to lead to an increase in production, lower prices and greater competitiveness of the sector, a corollary will be that it will also tend to have an adverse effect on disadvantaged and less efficient production regions.

The 2% dairy quota increase for 2008/09 proposed by the European Commission would contribute an additional reference quantity of 2.85 million tonnes.

The draftswoman questions whether the proposed 2% increase for 2008/09 is justifiable in the context of an EU-wide situation of under-usage of milk quotas. The figures for the 2006/07 quota year show a net under-usage of 1.9 million tonnes at EU-level, with 18 out of 27 Member States producing below their national quotas. The European Commission is expecting for the current quota year 2007/08 an under-usage of 3 million tonnes, regardless of the relatively high milk prices.

Furthermore, the draftswoman questions the Commission's analysis in the dairy outlook report which has been the basis for the proposed quota increase for 2008/09. The Commission forecasts the need for additional supply of about 8.0 million tonnes between 2007 and 2014. The draftswoman notes however that the Commission takes only the increase in demand into account, but not the increase in production or the change of milk utilisation/use to the more high revenue milk products (shift towards cheese production and away from SMP, WMP and butter).

In addition it should be noted that there will be a 0,5% increase from 1 April 2008 for 11 Member States as already decided as part of the 2003 reform, which amounts to an additional 700.000 tonnes.

Furthermore the draftswoman wishes to remind the Commission that the recent decision for

protein standardisation (decided within the framework of the 2007 mini-milk package) will already apply in 2008 and will place additional (protein) quantities on the market.

The draftswoman also wishes to remind the Commission that the basis for the debate on the issue of an immediate increase in EU milk quotas in the 2008/09 milk quota year was set in mid 2006, when international dairy commodity prices were improving.

The increases in the price of milk/milk products have had an immediate negative impact on consumer demand and show that the milk market is very sensitive to changes. The draftswoman notes that lately the prices have been decreasing. Although the wishes of consumers are decisive, producer interests are in this question paramount. Therefore the draftswoman sees an immediate need for further increase of research into consumer behaviour.

Besides questioning whether an increase for 2008/09 is justifiable (on the above mentioned grounds/because of the EU wide under-usage and a incomplete assessment in the outlook report), the draftswoman finds the proposed 2% quota increase a pre-Health Check change in dairy policy.

The proposal for a 2% increase in dairy quota is a first step in phasing out the milk quota scheme. The decision to end the milk quota scheme in 2014/15 is however not yet taken. Therefore the draftswoman finds an immediate increase of dairy quota not legitimate and remarks that a dairy quota increase of 2% would be a wrong signal at this time. Therefore the draftswoman cannot support an additional 2% increase for 2008/09 and finds that further analysis is needed.

The decision on whether to increase the milk quota and if so, by what percentage, should be part of an overall long-term strategy for the dairy sector. The long term strategy should be discussed in the framework of the Health Check and not before.

The draftswoman would agree with a more flexible approach in order to counter the rigidities of the existing quota scheme. The draftswoman therefore calls on the European Commission to introduce an EU balancing mechanism for milk quota for the 2008/09 quota year.

The draftswoman remarks that the argument put forward by the Commission, whereby an increase in quota and a subsequent fall in prices, would not trigger intervention, does not consider the effects a reduced price has on producers. A reduction in price, even if it is above the intervention price, makes survival or an innovative development for the producer difficult.

The continuation, phasing out or abolition of the dairy quota system is a political decision that has to be made by all EU 27 decision makers. Such a decision should however be made on the basis of an extensive analysis of all the advantages and disadvantages that either continuation or abolition of the system would entail. Such an analysis should also involve possible changes to the regime, in order to counter the disadvantages of the existing quota scheme which is currently applied rather rigidly. The different options for setting up a flexible milk quota system should be examined.

The draftswoman requests the Commission to assess the impact of a possible continuation, phasing out or abolition of the dairy quota system first. If the impact assessment were to point

in the direction of quota abolishment, the possible options for phasing out the quota system and the accompanying measures, which could help to ensure a soft landing for the dairy sector, should be analysed. All options should be assessed on the basis of their feasibility with particular attention being paid to their economic, social, regional and budgetary implications.

In the case where the dairy quota regime were to be abolished, the draftsman sees the following possibilities or a combination of instruments as possible options for phasing out as foreseeable: the establishment of an EU balancing mechanism for the under-used milk quota quantities, the reduction of the super levy, quota increases and the abolishment of the fat correction.

If the dairy quota system is indeed abolished in 2014/15, the draftsman wishes to stress the need to ensure the existence of accompanying measures to facilitate the end of the quota system. Direct payments, a targeted rural development policy as well as the creation of a milk fund or restructuring scheme as previously proposed by the Parliament, could help to ensure a 'soft landing'.