



TEXTS ADOPTED

P9_TA(2021)0458

Common agricultural policy - amendment of the CMO and other Regulations *I**

European Parliament legislative resolution of 23 November 2021 on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products, (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union and (EU) No 229/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in favour of the smaller Aegean islands (COM(2018)0394 - C8-0246/2018 - 2018/0218(COD))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2018)0394),
- having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 43(2), Article 114, Article 118, first paragraph, and Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C8-0246/2018),
- having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
- having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 17 October 2018¹,
- having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of 5 December 2018²,

¹ OJ C 62, 15.2.2019, p. 214.

² OJ C 86, 7.3.2019, p. 173.

- having regard to the provisional agreement approved by the committee responsible under Rule 74(4) of its Rules of Procedure and the undertaking given by the Council representative by letter of 23 July 2021 to approve Parliament's position, in accordance with Article 294(4) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to Rule 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development and the opinions and position in the form of amendments of the Committee on Development, the Committee on Budgetary Control, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety and the Committee on Regional Development (A8-0198/2019),
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out¹;
 2. Approves the joint statements by Parliament, the Council and the Commission and the joint statement by Parliament and the Council annexed to this resolution, which will be published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*;
 3. Takes note of the statements by the Commission annexed to this resolution, which will be published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union*;
 4. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
 5. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

¹ This position replaces the amendments adopted on 23 October 2020 (Texts adopted, P9_TA(2020)0289).

P9_TC1-COD(2018)0218

Position of the European Parliament adopted at first reading on 23 November 2021 with a view to the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products, (EU) No 1151/2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, (EU) No 251/2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and (EU) No 228/2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union

(As an agreement was reached between Parliament and Council, Parliament's position corresponds to the final legislative act, Regulation (EU) 2021/2117.)

Joint statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on proactive engagement at multilateral level concerning the application of EU health and environmental standards to imported agricultural products

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission recognise the need to seek greater coherence between health and environmental standards that apply to agricultural products in the European Union and those that apply to imported agricultural products, in conformity with international trade rules. In order to tackle sustainable development issues, especially climate change and biodiversity loss, which are issues of global concern, and to match Citizens' expectations for higher quality and more sustainable foods the European Union has continually raised these standards for many years. The European Green Deal and its sectoral strategies, including the Commission communication "Farm to Fork strategy", strive to achieve this goal, and will result in a further raising of these standards applied within the EU, including, where relevant, for imported products.

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission recognise the need to engage proactively at the multilateral level in increasing the ambition on international environmental objectives when enforcing and improving international trade rules. As stated in the Commission Trade

¹ Technical footnote: The joint statement on proactive engagement at multilateral level concerning the application of EU health and environmental standards to imported agricultural products, as included in amendment 283, contained an additional second paragraph (on import tolerances for pesticides). The insertion of that paragraph in the amendment resulted from a clerical error. The substance of that paragraph is already covered by the Commission unilateral statement on the review of import tolerances and Codex Maximum Residue Limits (MRL). That paragraph will therefore not be included in the joint statement to be published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Union* and it does not appear in the text adopted by Parliament.

Policy Review Communication, it is also appropriate for the European Union, under certain circumstances as defined by WTO rules, to require that imported agricultural products comply with certain production requirements so as to ensure the effectiveness of the health, animal welfare and environmental standards that apply to agricultural products in the European Union and to contribute to the full delivery of the European Green Deal and Farm to Fork Strategy communications. Given the importance of its market in international trade, the European Union can use its leverage capacity to raise health and environmental standards globally and thus contribute to achieving international environmental objectives such as those of the Paris Agreement.

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission welcome the broader approach put forward in the Trade Policy Review, regarding the need for more engagement at the multilateral level to address key issues, such as strategic stocks, in particular because food is an essential good. Improving global food security implies reducing instability in agricultural markets by more cooperation at multilateral level going beyond reduction of market distortions, which is a necessary but not sufficient factor in stabilising international markets.

Joint statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the CMO provisions related to the EU sugar sector

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission recognise the difficulties faced by the sugar sector after the abolition of the sugar quotas in October 2017, characterised by instability on international markets, stagnating consumption and declining sugar beet and sugar production. This situation is source of concerns for the EU sugar sector.

The current state of the sector and its adaptation strategies will be assessed thoroughly within the framework of a study to be delivered in autumn 2021. The study will analyse the European and national policy instruments available for the sugar sector, the respective roles of the private sector and of the public institutions in responding to the major

risks affecting the sector and will identify possible strategies to improve the resilience of the European sugar sector.

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission will consider any appropriate future policy developments in light of the key findings and conclusions made in the context of this study. Such future policy developments could encompass any relevant regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives related to market and crisis management tools, market transparency in the sugar supply chain, contractual relations between growers and sugar producers, international trade and the evolution of the bioeconomy.

Joint statement by the European Parliament and the Council concerning the application of EU health and environmental standards to imported agricultural products

The European Parliament and the Council invite the Commission to present, at the latest in June 2022, a report containing an assessment of the rationale and legal feasibility of applying EU health and environmental standards (including animal welfare standards as well as processes and production methods) to imported agricultural and agri-food products as well as identifying the concrete initiatives to ensure better consistency in their application, in conformity with WTO rules. That report should cover all relevant public policy areas including - but not limited to - the Common Agricultural Policy, the Health and Food Safety Policy, the environmental policy and the Common Commercial Policy.

Commission statement on the review of import tolerances and Codex Maximum Residue Limits (MRL)

The Commission will continue to ensure that, following a thorough assessment of the scientific information available for active substances either in the context of the procedures under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 or the procedures under Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 and in

conformity with WTO rules, import tolerances and Codex Maximum Residue Limits (CXLs) are assessed and reviewed for active substances that are not, or are no longer, approved in the EU, so that any residues in food or feed do not present any risk for consumers. In addition to health and good agricultural practice aspects currently considered, the Commission will also take into account environmental concerns of a global nature in conformity with WTO rules when assessing import tolerance applications or when reviewing import tolerances for active substances no longer approved in the EU. The presentation by the Commission of the proposal for a legislative framework for sustainable food systems will be a crucial additional step towards the full achievement of this ambition, in coherence with the Green Deal objectives.

Commission statement on wine and aromatised wine products nutrition and ingredients labelling

The Commission considers that products containing 1,2 % and less by volume of alcohol should continue to be regulated by the FIC Regulation and reserves its right to revert to the legal framework for wine labelling within the upcoming initiative for the labelling of all alcoholic beverages under the EU Beating Cancer Plan.

The Commission also considers that the present compromise on wine and aromatised wine products labelling as regards the list of ingredients and nutrition declaration cannot be seen as creating a precedent for future legislative proposal and negotiation and reserves its rights to align the labelling requirements for all wines to the EU Beating Cancer Plan.