

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

# Working Documents

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28 October 1983

Document 1-923/83/A

## Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

on new guidelines for the Community's structural  
policy in the agricultural sector

Part A: Motion for a Resolution

Rapporteur: Mr B. THAREAU

PE 85.920/fin.

Or. Fr.



At its sitting of 7 March 1983 the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution by Mr Curry on the Community's structural policy in the agricultural sector (Doc. 1-1322/82), pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure, to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture decided to draw up a report and appointed Mr Thareau rapporteur.

At its sitting of 11 April 1983 the European Parliament referred the motion for resolution by Mr Kyrkos on the revision of the directives concerning the restructuring of agriculture (Doc. 1-8/83), pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure, to the Committee on Agriculture, as the Committee responsible, and to the Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning, for its opinion; the latter decided, at its meeting of 26/27 May 1983 not to deliver an opinion.

At its meeting of 19/20 April 1983 the Committee on Agriculture decided to include this motion for a resolution in the report by Mr Thareau.

At its sitting of 16 May 1983 the European Parliament forwarded the motion for a resolution by Mr Kyrkos on the reorganization of agricultural structures (Doc. 1-210/83), pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure, to the Committee on Agriculture.

At its meeting of 26/27 May 1983, the latter decided to include this motion for a resolution in the report by Mr Thareau.

The Committee on Agriculture reconsidered Mr Thareau's draft report at the meetings of 20/21 September and 17/18 October 1983. At the latter meeting, it adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole by 20 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote:

Mr Curry, chairman; Mr Delatte and Mr Früh, vice-chairmen; Mr Thareau, rapporteur; Mr Clinton, Mr Dalsass, Mr Davern, Mr Eyraud, Mr Gatto, Mr Gautier, Mr Goerens (deputizing for Mr Jürgens), Mr Helms, Mrs Herklotz, Mr Howell (deputizing for Mr Battersby), Mr Kaloyannis, Mr Kaspereit, Mr Ligios, Mr McCartin (deputizing for Mr Diana), Mr Maffre-Baugé, Mr Maher, Mr Marck, Mrs S. Martin, Mr Provan, Miss Quin, Mr Simmonds, Mr Sutra, Mr J.D. Taylor (deputizing for Mr Hord), Mr Tolman, Mr Vgenopoulos, Mr Vitale and Mr Woltjer.

This report was tabled on 21 October 1983.

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The Committee on Agriculture hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement :

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on new guidelines for the Community's structural policy in the agricultural sector

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Curry on the Community's structural policy in the agricultural sector (Doc. 1-1322/82),
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Kyrkos on the revision of the directives concerning the restructuring of agriculture (Doc. 1-8/83),
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Kyrkos on the reorganization of agricultural structures (Doc. 1-210/83),
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Agriculture (Doc. 1-923/83 ),
- A. having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mrs Barbarella and others on the Mediterranean programmes (Doc. 1-1006/81) and the reports by Mr Colleselli (Docs. 1-680/80, 1-667/81 and 1-412/82)<sup>1</sup> on the market in wine, Mr Maffre-Baugé (Doc. 1-279/82)<sup>2</sup> on fruit and vegetables, Mr Sutra (Doc. 1-785/82)<sup>3</sup> on the enlargement of the EEC, Mr Vgenopoulos (Doc. 1-964/82)<sup>4</sup> on oils and fats and on olive oil and Mr Mouchel (Doc. 1-1325/82)<sup>5</sup> on the agricultural prices for 1983/84,
- B. having regard to the Commission's latest proposals on the Common Agricultural Policy (COM(83) 500 final) and its communication entitled 'Report and proposals on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural funds' (COM(83) 501 final),
- C. whereas a number of Community acts relating to agricultural structural policy are due to expire on 31 December 1983,
- D. whereas it would not be appropriate to extend further the existing acts, given that the agricultural structural policy followed to this point is a long way from having achieved the objectives originally assigned to it by Article 39 of the EEC Treaty and specified in the acts establishing the EAGGF (Regulation No. 17/64/EEC and Regulation (EEC) No. 729/70),

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<sup>1</sup> OJ No. C 101 of 4.5.1981, p. 53  
 OJ No. C 327 of 14.12.1981, p. 114  
 OJ No. C 238 of 13.8.1982, p. 87

<sup>2</sup> OJ No. C 182 of 19.7.1982, p. 30

<sup>3</sup> OJ No. C 334 of 20.12.1982, p. 54

<sup>4</sup> OJ No. C 42 of 14.2.1983, p. 36

<sup>5</sup> OJ No. C 96 of 11.4.1983, p. 54

- E. whereas, therefore, these circumstances afford an opportunity for taking stock of the agricultural structural policy pursued to this point and working out guidelines for the future,
- F. whereas agriculture is the most abundant natural resource in Europe,

#### Structures and the economic context

1. Emphasizes that since the implementation of the Mansholt plan in 1972 the economic parameters within which European agriculture has to develop have radically changed (employment crisis, differing rates of inflation resulting in distortion of competition, which is aggravated by the effect of the MCAs, widely divergent interest rates and the costs of certain production factors which vary considerably from one Member State to the next, etc.);
2. Points out in addition that Community agriculture is faced with a world market dominated by a growing disparity between real needs and financial capacity on the demand side and by increasingly fierce competition among countries which are major exporters of agricultural produce;
3. Observes that the Community, the world's largest importer of agricultural produce, is, as a result of its present production patterns, in deficit overall, despite the fact that certain individual sectors are in surplus; notes that the deficit is aggravated by the increasing imports of intermediate consumer goods;
4. Emphasizes therefore that the instruments of agricultural structural policy, originally devised in a context of economic growth, have been unable to save the Community's agricultural sector from certain harmful developments such as the drift from the land or the growing income disparity between rich and poor regions in the Community;
5. Points out that between 1973 and 1980 1.7 million jobs disappeared in the agricultural sector, which is equivalent to one agricultural job being lost every two minutes;
6. Declares that in this period of economic crisis, such a situation is intolerable and that secure prospects for the future must be offered to the 8.5 million people employed in the agricultural sector;
7. Points out that agriculture creates a number of ancillary jobs and that the foodstuffs sector is one of the few sectors where new jobs are being created but that the geographical distribution of these activities is poor, to the detriment of certain rural areas which could accommodate them;
8. Emphasizes therefore that preserving a maximum number of jobs in agriculture must be set as one of the priority objectives for future structural policy in the agricultural sector;
9. Points out that the successive enlargements of the Community have widened structural disparities; emphasizes that account must be taken of this factor when devising any future agricultural structural policy;

#### Recent structural developments

10. Observes that the improvement in productivity, the initial aim of structural policy, has totalled 6% annually in the agriculture sector as against 4% for the economy as a whole, but that this improvement is very unevenly distributed among countries, regions, products and farms;
11. Considers that the gains in productivity achieved in agriculture have been of more benefit to consumers than to farmers, whose incomes have stagnated or declined since 1974, and that income disparities between both farmers and Community regions have increased;

12. Emphasizes that the increase in the average size of farms in the Community has been slow but constant;
13. Notes that, apart from traditional farming, based on the utilization of the soil and vulnerable to climatic uncertainties, new production systems independent of the land and cultivation under glass have been developed; draws attention to the fact that these new types of farming, which require costly investment and the use of imported intermediate consumer goods, are supported by the EAGGF under the same conditions as traditional agricultural production, although they are more closely related to industrial production systems; calls consequently for this anomaly to be rectified within the common policy on markets and prices, especially since a large number of these imports of intermediate consumer goods contravene the principle of Community preference;

#### A full application of the Treaty of Rome

14. Emphasizes that market and pricing policy has a decisive influence over the development of agricultural structures and that future agricultural structural policy cannot therefore be conceived outside of such policy;
15. Affirms that (a) the aim of structural policy is to ensure the fair distribution of agricultural production between the regions and the workers living there, (b) that this distribution must take account not only of direct production costs but also indirect social costs, (c) that the scope of this aim is wider than the original objective of improving productivity and cannot be reduced to correcting the inconsistencies of market and pricing policy;
16. Emphasizes that Europe needs a strong agricultural sector to guarantee its independence and economic development and that efforts must be made to reconcile as closely as possible occasionally conflicting objectives such as :
  - (a) ensuring supplies of foodstuffs at reasonable prices to European consumers, who are setting increasingly high standards as regards quality;
  - (b) preserving the maximum number of productive and fairly paid agricultural jobs;
  - (c) exporting, in the face of increased competition, basic commodities and processed agricultural products under long-term exchange contracts;
  - (d) supporting the food self-sufficiency effort of developing countries which are at present net importers;
17. Notes that agriculture must not confine itself to supplying cheap foodstuffs, but that it also helps to :
  - (a) enhance the natural heritage, particularly the long-term fertility of the soil,
  - (b) create freely accessible sites for relaxation, leisure and sport,
  - (c) foster social activities in deprived regions,
  - (d) generate upstream and downstream employment;
18. Takes the view that, in the present crisis, the priorities for any future agricultural structural policy must be :
  - (a) an adjustment to the balances of production,
  - (b) the protection of employment in the agricultural sector,
  - (c) far-reaching reduction of the disparities in incomes and living standards among farms and regions, while allowing for regional factors;
  - (d) the recognition and turning to account of the diversity existing within European agriculture;

19. Points out that the urgent and necessary adjustment to production balances can most appropriately be effected by market policy measures such as :
- (a) control of surplus production which is difficult to dispose of by limiting price support ,
  - (b) incentives to encourage the production of commodities in deficit,
  - (c) the development of the potential resources of the Community to reduce imports of intermediate consumer goods,
  - (d) the consideration of small-scale production lines (nuts, pistachios, etc) which when added together, constitute an important economic factor,
  - (e) encouragement of the production of certain commodities for use in industry and obtaining energy, on the understanding that their cultivation shall not detract from the priority assigned to foodstuffs,
- which must be backed up by measures taken as part of agricultural structural policy;
20. Observes that structural policy is related on the one hand to market policy as regards the management of production and on the other to regional policy in connection with the integration of farmers into their economic and social environment and that this complexity creates a need for clarity as to objectives and coherence in the matter of instruments;

#### Analysis of the acts and assessment of achievements

21. Notes that the 63 acts laying down measures financed jointly by the EAGGF are the reflection of the successive phases of the agricultural structural policy followed hitherto; takes the view that efforts should be made to reduce their number and order them into a more coherent whole;
22. Regrets the low level of the financial resources allocated to the EAGGF Guidance Section (approximately 5% of the total EAGGF budget on improving agricultural structures as against 95% on market policy), whereas the target fixed in 1962 amounted to 25% of the total EAGGF budget;
23. Notes that the horizontal measures have rarely used up the appropriations entered in the budget, that the results vary widely from one Member State to the next and that the causes of this situation must be examined carefully and eliminated;
24. Notes that the modernization plans instituted by Directive 72/159/EEC were over a period of nine years implemented in only 155,000 farms throughout the Community of Nine, the criteria of comparable income having proved too restrictive and the modernization scheme prescribed too rigid; asserts that the inadequate number of plans has defeated the purpose of the associated measures, such as the allocation of land made available;
25. Notes that efficiency has been greatest in the most developed regions, and these regions have derived greatest benefit from the horizontal structural measures;
26. Observes that, since 1975, Directive 75/268/EEC and the regional programmes implemented have been unable to remedy the impossibility of applying the horizontal measures in the zones concerned;
27. Points out that the 'integrated' development programmes for the Lozère region, the Western Isles of Scotland and south-east Belgium are proving slow to get off the ground; notes that in their present form they are of limited scope, because they were conceived as complementary to other measures, notably those of a horizontal character, and that the same applies to the current plan for 'integrated Mediterranean programmes';



28. Takes the view that the 'production guidance measures' such as the slaughtering of cows, the grubbing up of fruit trees and vineyards are not genuine structural measures, that they have proved costly and ineffective and that the solution was to be found in controlling the growth of production;
29. Takes the view that insufficient thought has been given to the dovetailing of EAGGF structural aid with national aid and that Community aid is justifiable only when it helps to achieve objectives of Community interest;
30. Pays tribute nevertheless, despite its imperfections, to the considerable work accomplished by the Community since 1964 in the field of agricultural structural policy; takes the view that lessons must be drawn from the experience gained in order to formulate guidelines for the future;

#### The strategy for the new structural policy

31. Notes that agricultural production in individual regions shows differing structures and production conditions, which lead to very different growth potentials, that this factor becomes more important with each enlargement of the EEC, and that therefore account must be taken of these differing factors;
32. Notes that the reversed trends in the scarcity and cost of production factors (interest rates and the cost of intermediate consumer goods are now rising more rapidly than the costs of labour and land) entail the use of new methods for improving productivity and slow the pace of such improvement;
33. Takes the view therefore that the nature of farm development must be changed by means of, among other things, phased investment as opposed to massive and sporadic injections of capital and the use of home-produced products in place of imported foodstuffs;  
considers as a result that future structural policy in the agricultural sector, allied to a new pricing policy, must aim to increase the added value derived from production, in particular by reducing production costs;  
believes also that great attention should be devoted to improving product quality and to the preservation of the environment and energy conservation;
34. - Stresses the importance of research for increasing agriculture's development potential,  
- Recommends that priority in agronomic research be directed mainly towards commodities in deficit and the problems of less-favoured areas,  
- Takes the view that training and the dissemination of knowledge should be based on an overall approach to the farm, in particular by initiation in the keeping of accounts,  
- Stresses that research, training and the dissemination of knowledge must be given priority in cases where they have not been sufficiently developed;
35. - Recalls that the Stresa Conference reaffirmed the importance of the family farm, which may be defined as an agricultural enterprise which employs a greater proportion of family labour than paid labour and indirect agricultural labour and which remains a place where decisions on crops and the organization of labour are taken;  
- Concludes that this definition implies upper limits on size, including that of sheds and storage space, which vary according to the type of farm;  
- Declares that all future structural policy in the agricultural sector must aim to support such enterprises;
36. Believes, in the same context, that the forms of associations grouping family farms in the exercise of all or part of their activity must be encouraged both as an economic imperative and a means of improving working conditions, in order to bring the farmer's way of life closer to that of the other socio-professional categories;

37. Asserts that undertakings which handle the storage, processing and marketing of goods and benefit indirectly from price support measures must, in return, observe Community constraints and guidelines, while the rules for the release of goods onto the market must be extended to the agri-foodstuffs industry and distribution networks, to ensure that the undertakings responsible for collecting are in a position to pass on to farmers the benefits of the decisions on prices;
38. Is of the opinion that the stimulating role of the agri-foodstuffs industry must contribute towards achieving Community objectives; that it is therefore necessary to increase the backing for producers' organizations - in close collaboration with the cooperative system - to enable them to accomplish their fold function, namely:
  - (a) the guidance of production,
  - (b) the provision of economic information to farmers,
  - (c) the establishment of contractual relations with the industries at the next stage of the production process, which are characterized by an increasing degree of concentration;
  - (d) repayment to farmers of a fair share of the value added to the basic products which they have supplied;

#### An increase in and better utilization of resources

39. Calls for an increase in the budgetary endowment of the EAGGF Guidance Section; believes however that in an initial phase such an increase may be obtained through a transfer of appropriations from the Guarantee Section to the Guidance Section, made possible by better control over expenditure relating to market support measures; takes the view also that appropriations under the EAGGF Guidance Section could be employed more effectively if Community structural measures were better coordinated;

#### Priority for regionalization

40. Takes the view that directives continue to be necessary in cases where major modifications are to be introduced into national law, whereas in all other cases, the best legal instrument would be a 'framework regulation' setting out the objectives, a reference list of measures and their scope; this framework regulation should be backed up in each region or Member State by implementing regulations to enable local priorities and the different factors affecting the situation to be taken into account;
41. Favours for each region or group of regions in the Community the elaboration by stages of regional development programmes to be based on the following principles:
  - (a) an analysis of needs and constraints in the region to enable the local authorities to determine priorities. The Commission may, if necessary, set up working groups to assist a region on formulating its programme;
  - (b) regional development programmes must consist of measures of general interest. They shall therefore take over a large proportion of the measures contained in the existing horizontal directives;
  - (c) the implementation of the programmes must be founded on a contractual relationship between the Community, the Member State and, wherever possible, the region concerned;
  - (d) the successful implementation of these programmes presupposes the involvement of the inhabitants concerned. This involvement can only be achieved in a limited geographical area with adequate overall incentives;
42. Takes the view that these regional programmes will make better allowance for the wide range of problems facing the less-favoured regions, particularly in the case of unemployment which is not restricted to the agricultural sector.

43. Requests that Community resources be distributed among the regions in proportion to the numbers of people employed in agriculture and in inverse proportion to the relative wealth of the region;
44. Takes the view that the existing measures must be supplemented by two new measures :
  - the evaluation of natural potential on the basis of maps showing land utilization, registers of hydrological resources, studies of the climate, etc.,
  - infrastructural improvements to compensate for the disadvantages suffered in the matters of both the procurement of supplies and the sale of produce by farms situated a long way from ports, communication arteries and centres of industry;
45. Approves the principle of genuinely integrated regional programmes which, by virtue of their systematic construction, would be likely to be more efficacious than a set of sectoral measures each conceived in isolation; Requests also, in the light of the relationship existing between the level of development in the agricultural sector and the overall wealth of a region, that regional development programmes take all aspects of rural life into account, and that they be extended to cover all activities;
46. Is of the opinion that the risk inherent in a policy of regional development, namely that the priorities set at regional level will differ from the objectives of Community policy on agricultural structures, may be avoided if the objectives of the common agricultural policy - in relation to both markets and structures - are defined in consistent and precise fashion;
47. Calls therefore on the Commission, in close association with the Member States, to monitor the application of the programmes selected;

#### New horizontal acts

48. Takes the view, in common with the Member States, that a directive on the financing of family farms must broaden the field of application of the development plans by abandoning any concept of a lower limit and that the only condition to be attached to the granting of aid towards meeting financial costs should be that a forward study, binding on the farmer, had demonstrated the potential improvement in income and working conditions; requests on the other hand that farms whose revenue exceeds a given level should be ineligible for Community aid or at least that a ceiling be imposed on such aid;
49. Proposes that aid for establishment and restructuring be granted in cases of difficulty but should be repayable at the latest on cessation of farming;
50. Takes the view that a specific land policy must prevent speculation in agricultural land, thereby helping to counter undesirable price increases and halting the development of agriculture which requires little or no land;
51. Considering, moreover, that the land problem is a central issue in an effective and practical structural policy, calls on the Commission to look in greater detail at the situation in the various Member States and to submit proposals which actively encourage the regrouping of agricultural land as already requested by the European Parliament<sup>1</sup>;
52. Takes the view, pending the harmonization of arrangements concerning succession, taxation and the retirement of farmers within the Community and in order to reduce disparities, that the Community must encourage national measures to correct the most serious instances of inequality as regards the allocation of land and the responsibility for estates in favour of underprivileged farmers, particularly young farmers;

<sup>1</sup> See resolution of 13 March 1980 embodying the opinion of the EP on the proposals from the Commission to the Council on policy with regard to agricultural structures (Barbarella report) OJ No. C 85 of 8 April 1980, p. 57)

53. Is of the opinion that the measure referred to in paragraph 48 must be supplemented by a directive on the establishment of new farms to cater for their specific problems and allow scope for action in cases where the economic decisions to be taken are of a nature to determine the pattern of production for a long period of time;
54. Takes the view that a framework regulation is needed to outline the individual operations designed to meet specific, short-term, non-recurring needs which arise from the following problems:
- (a) repair of damage caused by natural disasters and certain epidemics in cases where no special fund has been set up for that purpose,
  - (b) reduction of surpluses at Community level which is of no avail unless it is coupled with measures to control the growth of such production,
  - (c) real-scale pilot experiments with new lines of production,
  - (d) the financing of urgent transitional measures for Member States which have recently joined the Community;
55. Considers that forests, which account for one third of agricultural land in the Community and are one of the few available resources in certain disadvantaged regions, are too frequently under-exploited; requests therefore that wood be added to the list in Annex II to the EEC Treaty to reduce imports in the long term; calls, moreover, for immediate implementation of structural measures concerning forestry that take account of the length of the production cycle;
56. Emphasizes the importance of fishing and fish farming to the economic development of a number of Community regions; draws attention in this context to its resolution of 11 May 1979<sup>1</sup>, its opinion of 19 December 1980<sup>2</sup> and its resolutions of 10 February 1983<sup>3</sup> on this subject as well as to the Council resolution of 25 January 1983<sup>4</sup> on measures to adjust capacity and to improve productivity in the fisheries sector;
57. Notes that the agreement on the common marine fisheries policy contains 4 structural measures which put an end to a long and uncertain period of transition but calls for the text under preparation to be a framework laying down the objectives and principles of community policy while at the same time making allowance for great regional variations;

#### Final considerations

58. Takes the view that the CAP, so far the only genuine common policy in existence, must be placed within a global economic policy to develop to the full the human and natural resources of Europe and that in such an approach, the CAP emerges as the 'testing ground' for European economic integration;
59. Declares that, since any far-reaching agricultural policy needs time to take effect, adequate long-term guarantees on the level and security of income, working conditions and the prospects for progress in rural life must be given to farmers, in order to ensure continuous development in the agricultural sector;
60. Requests that the new structural policy for the agricultural sector enter into force on 1 January 1984 at the latest, it being understood that if this does not happen, the measures currently under way should be extended for as short a period as possible;

<sup>1</sup> OJ No. C 149 of 5.6.1979, p. 117 - Doc. 116/79 - Rapporteur : Mr Corrie

<sup>2</sup> OJ No. C 346 of 31.12.1980, p. 112 - Doc. 1-679/80 - Rapporteur : Mr Kirk

<sup>3</sup> OJ No. C 68 of 14.3.1982, p. 74 - Doc. 1-949/82 - Rapporteur : Mr Gautier  
 OJ No. C 68 of 14.3.1982, p. 78 - Doc. 1-950/82 - Rapporteur : Mr Papaefstratiou

<sup>4</sup> OJ No. C 28 of 3.2.1983, p.1

61. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council of the European Communities.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 1-1322/82)

tabled by Mr CURRY on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the Community's structural policy in the agricultural sector

The European Parliament,

- A. whereas the three Directives on the reform of agricultural structures (72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC and 72/161/EEC), together with the Directive on less-favoured areas (75/268/EEC) and the Regulation on improving the processing and marketing of agricultural produce (EEC/355/77) have been prolonged following their expiration,
- B. whereas the Directives must be renewed before 31 December 1983, and the Regulation before 31 December 1984,
- C. whereas the opportunity should be taken to make the necessary improvements on the basis of the experience now acquired,
- D. whereas further instruments may be required to deal with the economic problems which have emerged in the agricultural sector since the original introduction of these measures,
  1. Considers that the Reform Directives should be improved, and supplemented where necessary, on the basis of guidelines to be established following a dialogue between the European Parliament and the Commission of the European Communities, and after consulting the interested national parties;
  2. Requests the Commission to carry out a detailed examination of the structural problems facing the agricultural sector and the solutions open to the Community;
  3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT No. 1-8/83)

tabled by Mr KYRKOS

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the revision of the directives concerning  
the restructuring of agriculture

The European Parliament

- A. - whereas directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC and 72/161/EEC on the restructuring of European agriculture and directive 75/268/EEC on aid for mountain farming and maintaining the level of the farming population in mountain and less-favoured areas expire at the end of the year,
- B. - whereas regulation 355/77/EEC on improving the processing and marketing of agricultural produce must be updated by the end of the year to take account of current requirements,
- C. - whereas these directives did not meet with the same degree of success in all the Member States of the Community,
- D. - whereas certain directives have not yet been implemented in some Mediterranean countries,
- E. - whereas the criteria laid down in these directives do not meet the needs of Mediterranean agriculture,
- F. - whereas the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal calls for measures to be taken which also meet the needs of these countries,
- G. - whereas Parliament itself resolved in a previous report (rapporteur Mr VITALE, Doc. 1-678/82) to invite the Commission to appear before the Committee on Agriculture and to enter into discussions on the revision of the directives concerning the restructuring of agriculture in the course of March 1983,
- H. - believing that the revision of these directives and of Regulation 335/77/EEC should be considered in a new light, having regard to the experience acquired in implementing the Community's integrated development programmes, and be re-examined from this new viewpoint,

Calls upon the Commission and the Council of Ministers,

1. to enter into discussions immediately with the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture with a view to revising the directives concerning the restructuring of agriculture, aid for farming in mountainous and less-favoured areas and Regulation 355/77/EEC,
2. to focus their attention on the problems of farming in mountainous and less-favoured areas,
3. to give their special consideration to the need to assist young farmers to tackle the initial organization of their holdings in a sound fashion,
4. to give their special consideration to the experience acquired from the integrated development programmes and to envisage the possibility of implementing integrated development programmes in agricultural areas,
5. to bear in mind the experience acquired in implementing these directives,
6. to draw up development criteria for farms such as will be applicable also in the countries applying for accession,
7. to bear in mind the fact that the criteria for implementing the directives did not assist the Mediterranean countries and that for reasons of social justice, the duration of the new directives should be at least the same as for the Northern countries of the Community.
8. to devise measures to prevent the restructuring of farms resulting in the creation of agricultural surpluses,
9. Instructs its committee responsible, should there be a delay in the Commission and the Council of Ministers entering into meaningful discussions, to draw up a report on the revision of directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC, 72/161/EEC, 75/268/EEC and Regulation 355/77/EEC,
10. Instructs its President to forward this motion for a resolution to the Commission and the Council.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (DOCUMENT 1-210/83)

tabled by Mr KYRKOS

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure

on the reorganization of agricultural structures

The European Parliament

whereas:

- A. the policy of reorganizing agricultural structures provided for in Directives 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms, 72/160/EEC on the retirement from active employment of farmers over 55 and 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for persons engaged in agriculture has not so far achieved the results expected by those who inspired it,
  - B. in the Mediterranean countries of the Community the implementation of these directives has not led to any significant changes in traditional agricultural structures,
  - C. some of these directives were issued with the aim of improving material and technical conditions on farms and others, such as 72/161/EEC, to provide socio-economic guidance to persons engaged in agriculture on matters relating to markets, new production techniques, product marketing, etc.,
  - D. considering that farmers' organizations are the only ones primarily concerned with raising the technical and economic level of farmers and are the best able to implement the directive on socio-economic guidance for persons engaged in agriculture,
1. Calls on national governments to collaborate with farmers' cooperative and trade union organizations on the implementation of Directive 72/161/EEC;
  2. Instructs its President to forward this motion for a resolution to the national governments, the Commission and the Council of Ministers.

