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#### NOTE

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From: Presidency

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Subject: 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  
*- Results of the super trilogue on 24 - 25 June 2021*

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At the super trilogue on 24-25 June 2021, the co-legislators were able to reach agreement on the outstanding items in the CMO Regulation.

From the CMO Regulation, the last file of the CAP reform package, there were five outstanding political issues before the trilogue.

The most sensitive of these issues concerned trade and the content of the joint declarations. More precisely the issue was whether the European Parliament's concerns set out in their proposal for new Article 188a would be addressed in the context of the joint statements or whether there would be a separate Article 188a in the CMO. The Council's position was firm; the solution needed to be found in the context of the joint statements. In the end, we agreed that there would be 3 statements on international trade:

- A joint statement signed by the three institutions on health and environmental standards for imported products in order to send a strong signal for environment and biodiversity concerns (Annex I).
- A bilateral statement by the European Parliament and the Council asking the Commission to prepare a report at the latest by June 2022 on these issues (Annex II).
- A unilateral statement by the Commission indicating what could be done in terms of the imports of agricultural and agri-food products from 3rd countries (Annex III).

On Article 11 concerning the inclusion of sugar in products eligible for public intervention, we agreed on a joint statement by the three institutions to act as a catalyst for the High Level Group and committing us to assess the conclusions of the on-going study to be published by year end (Annex IV).

Finally, on the three outstanding issues under negotiating block 3 on producers and inter-branch organisations, the European Parliament agreed to withdraw its proposal seeking to ban resale at a loss, which in turn allowed to reach an agreement on the two remaining issues, namely on the agreements for bulk wine and value sharing in inter-branch organisations for PDO/PGI.

DRAFT PROPOSAL OF JOINT STATEMENTS ON EXTERNAL TRADE FOR THE  
ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

**Draft proposal of a possible joint statement by the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission on proactive engagement at multilateral level concerning the application of EU health and environmental standards to imported agricultural products**

The Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European 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 European 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 Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European 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 European Commission Trade 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 Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European 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.

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**Draft proposal of a possible joint statement by the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament concerning the application of EU health and environmental standards to imported agricultural products:**

The Council of the European Union and the European Parliament invite the European 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. This 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.

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Note: Unilateral statement by European Commission indicating what could be done in terms of the imports of agricultural and agri-food products from third countries.

The European 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 (check reference) will be a crucial additional step towards the full achievement of this ambition, in coherence with the Green Deal objectives.

**Joint statement from the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission on the CMO provisions related to the EU sugar sector**

The Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European 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 Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European 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.

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