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SUMMARY RECORD

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

19 October 2026

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SUMMARY

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ANNEX 5

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1. Adoption of the agenda 14473/26

The agenda was adopted.

Non-discussion items (I)

2. Summary record of the 1782nd meeting of the SCA 14293/26

The SCA approved the summary record.

Discussion items (II)

3. a) Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 (CMO) as regards the school scheme, sectoral interventions, the protein sector, hemp, marketing standards, import duties, the availability of supplies and securities 14402/26 14415/26
Partial mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

b) Council Regulation amending the fixing Regulation as regards the EU school scheme 10239/26
Information from the Presidency

The SCA agreed a partial mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament on the CMO Regulation on the basis of the revised compromise text[1], on the understanding that the text would be subject to further adjustments in the light of the European Council conclusions on the MFF and the general approach on the NRPP Regulation, to ensure any necessary alignment.

The SCA also noted that there was an agreement on the amendments to the Council fixing Regulation set out in document 10239/26, but that it would be necessary to review these once political agreement had been reached on the CMO Regulation and to make adjustments, if necessary.

The SCA took note of delegations' statements as set out in the ANNEX.

[1] The final version of the agreed text has been published under document 14647/26.

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4. Regulation establishing the conditions for the implementation of Union support under the CAP 14185/1/26 REV1 ❶C
Preparation of a partial general approach

The SCA took note of the information provided by the Presidency and of the comments of the Commission and of delegations, and their questions, and prepared for the partial general approach to be agreed at the meeting of the "Agriculture and Fisheries" Council in October.

Any other business

5. High-level agricultural dialogue with Türkiye (Ankara, 2 November 2026)
Information from the Commission

The SCA took note of the information provided by the Commission on the high-level agricultural meeting in Türkiye on 2 November 2026.

6. Organisation of future work

The Presidency informed the SCA about the next SCA meeting on 26 October 2026 and the "Agriculture and Fisheries" Council meeting on 26 and 27 October 2026.

Regarding that "Agriculture and Fisheries" Council meeting:

– Austria requested a public item under "any other business", entitled "Integrated Farm Statistics from 2030 onwards - Reducing the reporting burden on farmers";
– France, also on behalf of Portugal, requested a public item under "any other business", entitled "Taking action at the European level to support the adaptation of agriculture to climate change and to strengthen the water resilience of farms"; and
– Italy requested a public item under "any other business", entitled "Extension of the exceptional temporary EAFRD support to cover increased agricultural fuel costs".
– The SCA agreed these three AOB items would be taken in public session in accordance with Article 8(2) of the rules of procedure of the Council.

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❶ First reading

C Item based on a Commission proposal

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Ad item 3:

a) Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 (CMO) as regards the school scheme, sectoral interventions, the protein sector, hemp, marketing standards, import duties, the availability of supplies and securities

Partial mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

STATEMENT BY GERMANY

"Die deutsche Bundesregierung stimmt dem Verordnungsvorschlag zur Änderung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 1308/2013 in der Fassung zur partiellen allgemeinen Ausrichtung vom 15. Oktober 2026 zu.
Für den Trilog ist für Deutschland wichtig, dass die Vereinfachung bestehender und neuer Regelungen und damit der Rückbau und die Vermeidung von Bürokratie hohe Priorität hat. Darauf wird Deutschland bei den weiteren Verhandlungen achten und seine Zustimmung zum Trilogergebnis von den hier erzielten Fortschritten abhängig machen.
Vor diesem Hintergrund geben wir zu Protokoll, dass wir die Aufnahme weiterer Ermächtigungen für Vermarktungsnormen in die Gemeinsame Marktorganisation im Kompromisswege kritisch sehen. Eine Einführung von neuen Vermarktungsnormen ohne umfassende Folgenabschätzungen lehnen wir weiterhin ab.
Wir bedauern überdies, dass wir keine Freiwilligkeit der Sektorprogramme erreichen konnten. Der mit den Programmen verbundene bürokratische Aufwand steht oft in keinem angemessenen Verhältnis zum finanziellen Nutzen. Wir fordern daher weiterhin dringend, dass die Vorgaben vereinfacht werden.

The German Federal Government agrees to the proposal for a regulation amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, as set out in the partial general approach of 15 October, 2026.
It is important to Germany that simplifying existing and new regulations—and thereby reducing and avoiding bureaucracy—is of a high priority for the trilogue. Germany will pay attention to this in the further negotiations and will make its approval of the outcome of the trilogue dependent on the progress made here.
Against this background, we note that we are critical of the inclusion of further authorisations for marketing standards in the Common Market Organisation by way of compromise. We continue to reject the introduction of new marketing standards without comprehensive impact assessments.
We also regret that we have not been able to achieve the voluntary nature of the sectoral programmes. The bureaucratic burden associated with the programmes is often disproportionate to their financial benefits. We therefore continue to urge that the requirements be simplified."

STATEMENT BY ITALY

Statement on the level of Union financial assistance for the olive oil sector in the Partial mandate for the negotiations with the European Parliament regarding proposal amending Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

"Italy expresses its strong concern regarding the provisions on sectoral interventions, and in particular those concerning the olive oil sector.
Italy considers it is essential to maintain the current level of Union financial assistance for producer organisations and associations of producer organisations in the olive oil sector, at least 10% of the value of their marketed production.

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Italy considers that maintaining the current level of support is essential to reflect the specific characteristics of the olive oil sector and to enable olive growers and producer organisations to address the current crisis effectively.
Furthermore, Italy considers this request to be fully justified in view of the serious crisis currently affecting the olive oil sector, which has resulted in a significant decline in the value of marketed production over the past year.
Italy regrets that its proposal to maintain the existing arrangements for the financing of operational programmes in the olive oil sector was not accepted, and expresses its deep concern about the potential consequences for the sector.
Italy calls for this proposal to be reconsidered in the forthcoming discussions with the European Parliament."

STATEMENT BY HUNGARY

"Hungary acknowledges the work done by the Irish Presidency on the CMO Regulation and the on the rules applicable for the school scheme.
However Hungary expresses its concern about restricting the scope of products to be distributed under the school scheme at the Community level as it would lead to a decrease in the efficiency of a programme that has worked well so far. Hungary regrets that the restriction of the scope of the products will be introduced without a proper transition period.
Promoting healthy nutrition for children is a priority for Hungary. However excluding any product from those eligible for distribution goes against the principle of reinforced subsidiarity, which would allow for better consideration of local conditions and needs. Excluding products might limit the scheme's effectiveness, endanger the planned increase in milk consumption and cause market and competition distortions.
As the school scheme is a market measure, the range of dairy products available through the programme should have been determined by consumer demand and the product assortment of the relevant market players. Thus, encouraging the consumption of products other than those available may not have the desired long-term impact on eating habits.
Based on the experience of Hungarian schools, banning flavoured products altogether might lead to a decline in programme popularity and an increase in food waste."

STATEMENT BY SWEDEN, CYPRUS, CZECHIA, FINLAND, HUNGARY, ITALY AND ROMANIA.

Explanation of vote regarding proposal amending Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 (CMO) as regards the school scheme, sectoral interventions, the protein sector, hemp, marketing standards, import duties, the availability of supplies and securities.

"Sweden, Italy, Hungary, Czech Republic, Romania Cyprus and Finland take note of the agreement reached on the proposal amending Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 (CMO) as regards the school scheme, sectoral interventions, the protein sector, hemp, marketing standards, import duties, the availability of supplies and securities.
However, Sweden, Italy, Hungary, Czech Republic, Romania, Cyprus and Finland, remain highly concerned about the far-reaching effects that the provisions regarding hemp, particularly the extension of the production, marketing and import of the framework to all parts of the hemp plant, may have on public health and public security. We have consistently raised these concerns in the negotiations and Sweden proposed various amendments, including the exclusion of inflorescences, to counteract the risks introduced by the proposal.

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Furthermore, the proposal takes into account only the concentration of Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ9-THC), even though the THC content of hemp consists predominantly of different Δ9-THC equivalents, such as Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (Δ9-THCA). Consequently, the proposal is not consistent with the method for calculating THC concentration as applied in Regulation (EU) 2023/915.
While we recognise the presidencies' efforts to mitigate these risks by highlighting the broader issues related to hemp, including security concerns and its interaction with national legislation, we believe that the proposal may lead to an increased movement of illegal hemp on, and into, the single market, severely complicating the tasks of control authorities, including law enforcement.
There is a broad consensus in the EU that we need to be better prepared to respond to emerging drug-related threats (the EU Drugs Strategy) and that security considerations need to be integrated and mainstreamed across all EU legislation, policies and programmes.
Legislation on hemp influences multiple areas of legislation; agriculture, food and feed, security, trade etcetera. Legislative proposals in this area must be developed on the basis of thorough and extensive impact assessments and consultations, taking an 'all-of-society'-approach, to achieve intended purposes without putting other areas of society at risk. We consider that further assessments and consultations would have been beneficial in the development of the proposed articles on hemp.
Therefore Sweden, Italy, Hungary, Czech Republic, Romania, Cyprus and Finland encourage the European Commission, in cooperation with Member States, Europol, the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA) and other relevant actors, to evaluate the effects of the proposal on public health and public security within five years after its entry into force."

STATEMENT BY BELGIUM

"Belgium remains concerned about the new paragraph 3a under Article 33, even with the newly proposed recital 13b. The new paragraph 3a risks more legal uncertainty and a more complex implementation. The new paragraph could be interpreted as limiting the public support that may be granted to 50%. If a Member State wishes to apply higher aid rates for certain interventions, in line with Article 35(8) of the NRPP, this could, according to this interpretation, mean that lower aid rates would have to be applied to other interventions in order to remain below 50% on average.
The new recital clarifies already that there is the possibility to apply the support rates as set out in the NRPP Regulation and thus provide more than 50% support, however it does not state that the total support for an operational program can exceed 50% - while this clarification should also be included. Article 33, 3 sets out how operational programs are to be financed through operational funds and what those operational funds are composed of. An operational program must be financed by an operational fund and therefore, the principle that the operational fund must be 100% of the approved eligible expenditure is also maintained in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013. So, it seems impossible for the operational fund to exceed this 100% and for example amount to 120%. Hence, a Member State cannot legally oblige a producer organization to contribute as much to the operational fund as the public contribution, and therefore limiting the possibilities for support to a maximum of 50%. The necessary clarification is needed, to ensure that this new 50/50 rule in no way establishes that the maximum of the public support rate is 50%. It should be up to the Member State to decide if they establish a public support rate higher than 50%.
Additionally, paragraph 76, ii) of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2028-2034 Negotiating Box is still under negotiation and foresees more flexibility than the new 50/50 rule. The Member State sets out the basic support rate, but may also target performance by rewarding actions that contribute more to the NRPP objectives through higher aid intensity. In the current period, this is already possible through Article 52 of Regulation 2021/2115 without complicated calculations, which also allows Member States to deviate from the previous 50/50 rule."

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STATEMENT BY SLOVENIA

“Slovenija pozdravlja dogovor, dosežen v zvezi s predlogom za spremembo Uredbe (EU) št. 1308/2013 o skupni ureditvi trgov (SUT). Menimo, da je bilo med pogajanji doseženih veliko ustreznih izboljšav prvotnega predloga uredbe.
Kljub temu bi radi opozorili na morebitna tveganja za notranjo varnost in javno zdravje, ki izhajajo iz razširitve pravil na vse dele konoplje, zlasti na socvetja. Ker vizualni pregled ne omogoča zanesljivega razlikovanja med industrijsko konopljo in konopljo z višjo vsebnostjo THC, bi preverjanje vsebnosti THC lahko zahtevalo dodatno vzorčenje in laboratorijske preiskave, kar bi povečalo obremenitve policije, carine in drugih nadzornih organov. Hkrati obstaja tveganje, da bi se zakonite dobavne in transportne poti industrijske konoplje lahko uporabljale za prikrivanje nezakonitega prometa.
V duhu kompromisa lahko Slovenija podpre predlagano besedilo. Vendar pa bomo v zvezi s konopljo še naprej zagovarjali vidike javnega zdravja in notranje varnosti, tudi pri pripravi sekundarne zakonodaje.

Slovenia welcomes the agreement reached on the proposal to amend the Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 on the Common Market Organisation (CMO). We believe that a number of appropriate improvements to the original proposal have been achieved during the negotiations.
Nevertheless, we would like to draw attention to the potential risks to internal security and public health arising from the extension of the rules to all parts of the hemp plant, particularly the inflorescences. As visual inspection does not allow for a reliable distinction between industrial hemp and cannabis with a higher THC content, verifying THC levels could require additional sampling and laboratory testing, thereby increasing the workload of the police, customs authorities and other competent control bodies. At the same time, there is a risk that legal supply chains and transport routes for industrial hemp could be used to conceal illicit trafficking.
In a spirit of compromise, Slovenia can support the proposed text. However, with regard to hemp, we will continue to advocate for public health and internal security considerations, including in the preparation of secondary legislation.”

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