



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

2011/0282(COD)

20.7.2012

AMENDMENTS

74 - 274

Draft report

Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos

(PE474.053v01)

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD);

Proposal for a

(COM(2011) 0627 – C7-0340/2011 – 2011/0282(COD))

AM_Com_LegReport

Amendment 74
Britta Reimers

Draft legislative resolution
Paragraph 1

Draft legislative resolution

1. 1. ***Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;***

Amendment

1. ***Rejects the Commission proposal;***

Or. de

Justification

It would be better for both farmers and consumers in a free and market-oriented Europe if agriculture were to be freed from its financial dependence on the nanny state. Unfortunately, in its proposal the Commission has failed to move in that direction and systematically abolish subsidies. Instead, existing arrangements are being expanded, with more red tape generating more expense for applicants and for the Member States.

Amendment 75
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be

Amendment

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the ***different levels of*** competitiveness (***local, regional, national and international***) of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the

taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

economic development of rural areas. In ***addition, the encouragement of co-operation and joint actions between farmers, enterprises and rural development networks must be a strong priority to ensure long-term prosperity and sustainability for farming and rural areas.*** In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

Or. en

Amendment 76

Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, Liam Aylward, George Lyon, Sylvie Goulard

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture,

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restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

animal welfare improvements, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks, and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector *and promoting linkages between rural and urban areas for improved nutrient circuits*. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

Or. en

Amendment 77
Elisabeth Jeggle

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture

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(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture

and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment **and** climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment, climate change mitigation and adaptation **and giving rural inhabitants a reason not to move elsewhere**. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, **areas of activity downstream from agriculture and in the social sphere and in** rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

Or. de

Justification

It should also be possible to draw on advisory services in connection with the development and expansion of activities downstream from agriculture, such as the direct marketing of agricultural products and farm tourism, and of market-oriented social services, such as care for the elderly and childcare.

Amendment 78

Liam Aylward, George Lyon, Britta Reimers, James Nicholson, Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

Amendment

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, ***safety measures and increased awareness of farm safety***; food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

Or. en

Amendment 79

Giovanni La Via, Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris, Carlo Fidanza

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

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(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation, ***short supply chains*** and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector, ***rewarding farmers and forest holders for the service they provide and the public interest which they serve.*** The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

Or. it

Amendment 80

Giancarlo Scottà, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghesio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

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Or. it

Amendment 81

Ulrike Rodust, Karin Kadenbach, Brian Simpson, Christel Schaldemose, Åsa Westlund

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, food chain organisation **and risk management** in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

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(5) To ensure the sustainable development of rural areas, it is necessary to focus on a limited number of core priorities relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas, the competitiveness of all types of agriculture and farm viability, **and** food chain organisation in agriculture, restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependant on agriculture and forestry, resource efficiency and the shift towards a low carbon economy in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors, and promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development of rural areas. In doing so account must be taken of the diversity of situations that affect rural areas with different characteristics or different categories of potential beneficiaries and the cross-cutting objectives of innovation, environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation action should relate to both limiting emissions in agriculture and forestry from key activities such as livestock production, fertilizer use and to preserving the carbon sinks and enhancing carbon sequestration with regard to land use, land use change and the forestry sector. The Union priority for rural development relating to knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas should apply horizontally in relation to the other Union priorities for rural development.

Or. en

Amendment 82
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The Union's priorities for rural development should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of protecting and improving the environment as set out in Articles 11 and 19 of the Treaty, taking into account the polluter pays principle. The Member States should provide information on the **support for** climate change objectives in line with the ambition to devote at least 20% of the Union budget to this end, using a methodology adopted by the Commission.

Amendment

(6) The Union's priorities for rural development should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of protecting and improving the environment as set out in Articles 11 and 19 of the Treaty, taking into account the polluter pays principle. The Member States should provide information on **how they will implement** the **biodiversity strategy and** climate change objectives in line with the ambition to devote at least 20% of the Union budget to this end, using a methodology adopted by the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 83
Giovanni La Via, Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris, Carlo Fidanza

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The Union's priorities for rural development should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of protecting and improving the environment as set out in Articles 11 and 19 of the Treaty, taking into account the polluter pays principle. The Member States should provide information on the support for climate change objectives in line with the ambition to devote at least 20% of the

Amendment

(6) The Union's priorities for rural development should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and the Union's promotion of the aim of protecting and improving the environment as set out in Articles 11 and 19 of the Treaty, taking into account the polluter pays principle **and the principle that whoever contributes to improvements should be rewarded**. The Member States should provide information on the support

Union budget to this end, using a methodology adopted by the Commission.

for climate change objectives in line with the ambition to devote at least 20% of the Union budget to this end, using a methodology adopted by the Commission.

Or. it

Amendment 84

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In order to ensure the immediate start and efficient implementation of rural development programmes, support from the EAFRD should be based on the existence of sound administrative framework conditions. Member States should therefore assess compliance with certain ex ante conditionalities. Each Member State should prepare *either* a national rural development programme for its entire territory *or* a set of regional programmes. Each programme should identify a strategy for meeting targets in relation to the Union priorities for rural development and a selection of measures. Programming should comply with Union priorities for rural development, while being adapted to national contexts and complement the other Union policies, in particular the agricultural market policy, cohesion policy and the common fisheries policy. Member States which opt for a set of regional programmes should be able to also prepare a national framework, without a separate budgetary allocation, in order to facilitate co-ordination among the regions in addressing nation-wide challenges.

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(8) In order to ensure the immediate start and efficient implementation of rural development programmes, support from the EAFRD should be based on the existence of sound administrative framework conditions. Member States should therefore assess compliance with certain ex ante conditionalities. Each Member State should prepare a national rural development programme for its entire territory, a set of regional programmes, *or both a national programme and a set of regional programmes. In the event that a Member State chooses to submit both a national programme and a set of regional programmes, the measures or types of operations should be planned at national or regional level.* Each programme should identify a strategy for meeting targets in relation to the Union priorities for rural development and a selection of measures. Programming should comply with Union priorities for rural development, while being adapted to national contexts and complement the other Union policies, in particular the agricultural market policy, cohesion policy and the common fisheries policy. Member States which opt for a set of regional programmes should be able to also prepare a national framework, without a separate budgetary allocation, in order to

facilitate co-ordination among the regions in addressing nation-wide challenges. ***In the event that a Member State chooses to submit both a national programme and regional programmes, the national framework should contain common elements to ensure coherence between the programmes.***

Or. es

Justification

Member States that have a large number of regions and that have chosen to submit regional programmes must have a national programme when the same measure is being implemented in several of those regions.

Amendment 85

Esther Herranz García, Gabriel Mato Adrover, Pilar Ayuso, María Auxiliadora Correa Zamora

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In order to ensure the immediate start and efficient implementation of rural development programmes, support from the EAFRD should be based on the existence of sound administrative framework conditions. Member States should therefore assess compliance with certain ex ante conditionalities. Each Member State should prepare ***either*** a national rural development programme for its entire territory ***or*** a set of regional programmes. Each programme should identify a strategy for meeting targets in relation to the Union priorities for rural development and a selection of measures. Programming should comply with Union priorities for rural development, while being adapted to national contexts and complement the other Union policies, in

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particular the agricultural market policy, cohesion policy and the common fisheries policy. Member States which opt for a set of regional programmes should be able to also prepare a national framework, without a separate budgetary allocation, in order to facilitate co-ordination among the regions in addressing nation-wide challenges.

relation to the Union priorities for rural development and a selection of measures. Programming should comply with Union priorities for rural development, while being adapted to national contexts and complement the other Union policies, in particular the agricultural market policy, cohesion policy and the common fisheries policy. Member States which opt for a set of regional programmes should be able to also prepare a national framework, without a separate budgetary allocation, in order to facilitate co-ordination among the regions in addressing nation-wide challenges. ***In the event that a Member State chooses to submit both a national programme and regional programmes, the national framework should contain common elements to ensure coherence between the programmes.***

Or. es

Justification

As regards Member States that have a large number of regions and that have chosen to submit regional programmes, experience from the 2007-2013 programming period has shown that there are certain actions which have no place in the regional programmes because they extend beyond the territory of a single region. Such is the case with actions falling under interregional cooperation. Member States must therefore have a national programme when the same measure is being implemented in various regions.

Amendment 86

Elisabeth Jeggle, Marit Paulsen, Milan Zver

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

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framework conditions. Member States should therefore assess compliance with certain ex ante conditionalities. Each Member State should prepare either a national rural development programme for its entire territory or a set of regional programmes, ***taking care to ensure that underrepresented groups, in particular women, can play their rightful role in the bodies set up to devise these development programmes, so that local development strategies take proper account of their needs***. Each programme should identify a strategy for meeting targets in relation to the Union priorities for rural development and a selection of measures. Programming should comply with Union priorities for rural development, while being adapted to national contexts and complement the other Union policies, in particular the agricultural market policy, cohesion policy and the common fisheries policy. Member States which opt for a set of regional programme should be able to also prepare a national framework, without a separate budgetary allocation, in order to facilitate co-ordination among the regions in addressing nation-wide challenges.

Or. de

Amendment 87

Giancarlo Scottà, Vincenzo Iovine, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

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framework conditions. Member States should therefore assess compliance with certain ex ante conditionalities. Each Member State should prepare either a national rural development programme for its entire territory or a set of regional programmes. Each programme should identify a strategy for meeting targets in relation to the Union priorities for rural development and a selection of measures. Programming should comply with Union priorities for rural development, while being adapted to national ***and regional*** contexts and complement the other Union policies, in particular the agricultural market policy, cohesion policy and the common fisheries policy. ***If a Member State opts for a set of national and/or regional programmes, the National Framework should comprise common elements to ensure coherence and links between the national strategy and regional strategies.***

Or. it

Amendment 88
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the

Amendment

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the

development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

development of rural areas. *Efforts should also be made to favour progress towards equal access to employment for women in rural areas, the recognition of their contribution to diversification activities and the creation of specific forms of support for enterprising women in these areas, given that this multiplicity of roles enables them to contribute significantly to progress and innovation at all levels of society and to the improvement of quality of life in rural areas.* As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Or. es

Justification

Contributes to equal treatment for women in rural areas and recognition of women's contribution to incomes and well-being in rural communities.

Amendment 89

Elisabeth Jeggle, Marit Paulsen, Milan Zver

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the

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(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas, the creation of short supply chains *and the role of women in rural areas, in particular with the aim of offering them prospects and a reason not to move elsewhere.* Thematic sub-programmes

development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Or. de

Justification

There is an urgent need to take steps to prevent well-qualified young women from leaving the land. Such women play a decisive role in keeping rural communities alive and safeguarding the quality of life of their inhabitants.

Amendment 90

Giancarlo Scottà, Vincenzo Iovine, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi, Salvatore Caronna

Proposal for a regulation

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for certain operations covered by them.

Or. it

Amendment 91

Spyros Danellis, Georgios Papastamkos, Theodoros Skylakakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Amendment

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, ***High Nature Value Farming systems, organic farming,*** mountain areas and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Or. en

Amendment 92

Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development

Amendment

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development

programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas **and** the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, **High Nature Value farms**, mountain areas, the creation of short supply chains **and tackling environmental challenges**. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas **without causing negative social and environmental effects**. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Or. en

Amendment 93

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States

Amendment

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas, **wetlands, peri-urban areas** and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-

should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Or. fr

Amendment 94
Luis Paulo Alves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Amendment

(9) Member States should be able to include in their rural development programmes thematic sub-programmes to address specific needs in areas of particular importance to them. Thematic sub-programmes should concern among others young farmers, small farms, mountain areas, *the outermost regions*, and the creation of short supply chains. Thematic sub-programmes should also be used to provide for the possibility to address restructuring of agricultural sectors which have a strong impact on the development of rural areas. As a means to increase the efficient intervention of such thematic sub-programmes Member States should be allowed to provide for higher support rates for certain operations covered by them.

Or. pt

Amendment 95
James Nicholson

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11 a) Where justified, focus areas other

than those set out in this regulation may be included in programmes in order to pursue the priorities. In some cases it may be that the ex ante evaluation and SWOT analysis of a programme do not support the need to address a given priority, for example because the priority has been addressed by other means. In such cases, it may not be necessary for programmes to address all six priorities.

Or. en

Amendment 96
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) In order to help resolve the problem of women whose economic activity goes unrecognised in rural areas and to promote women's involvement in entrepreneurship and employment in those areas, Member States and the Commission should design specific indicators focussed on measuring women's progress in these fields and assessing their contribution to incomes and well-being in rural communities.

Or. es

Amendment 97
James Nicholson

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12) It is necessary to establish certain

(12) It is necessary to establish certain

rules for programming and revising rural development programmes. A lighter procedure should be provided for revisions not affecting the strategy of the programmes or the respective Union financial contributions.

rules for programming and revising rural development programmes. ***The Commission should have the power to decide, by means of implementing acts on requests to amend programmes that concern a change in the programme strategy.*** A lighter procedure should be provided for revisions not affecting the strategy of the programmes or the respective Union financial contributions.

Or. en

Amendment 98
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) It is necessary to establish certain rules for programming and revising rural development programmes. A ***lighter*** procedure should be provided for revisions not affecting the strategy of the programmes or the respective Union financial contributions.

Amendment

(12) It is necessary to establish certain rules for programming and revising rural development programmes. A ***simplified*** procedure should be provided for revisions not affecting the strategy of the programmes or the respective Union financial contributions.

Or. pt

Amendment 99
Hans-Peter Mayer

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) In order to ensure legal certainty and clarity concerning the procedure to be followed in the case of programme amendments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty

Amendment

(13) In order to ensure legal certainty and clarity concerning the procedure to be followed in the case of programme amendments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty

should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the setting of the criteria *on the basis of which proposed changes of the quantified targets of the programmes shall be considered as major, thus triggering the need to modify the programme by means of an implementing act adopted in accordance with Article 91 of this Regulation.*

should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the setting of the criteria.

Or. de

Justification

Changes to programmes are not purely technical decisions.

Amendment 100

Elisabeth Jeggle, Marit Paulsen, Milan Zver

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter ‘SMEs’) in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in

Amendment

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter ‘SMEs’) in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in

the food sector and rural SMEs to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

the food sector and rural SMEs to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. ***Pursuant to Article 15, Member States are required in particular to support the provision of training for women in rural areas in order to foster their role in developing and expanding SMEs in rural areas and activities in areas downstream from agriculture and in the social sphere, thereby giving women a reason not move elsewhere.*** In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

Or. de

Justification

There is a danger that rural areas will be deprived of their lifeblood if well-qualified young people in particular leave the land. There is an urgent need, therefore, to offer these people prospects and a reason not to move elsewhere by creating skilled jobs and family-friendly employment arrangements.

Amendment 101

Giovanni La Via, Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris, Carlo Fidanza

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter "SMEs") in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased

Amendment

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter "SMEs") in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased

capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in the food sector and rural SMEs to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

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Or. it

Amendment 102

George Lyon, Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, Liam Aylward, Kent Johansson, Marielle de Sarnez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter ‘SMEs’) in rural areas require an

Amendment

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter “SMEs”) in rural areas require an

appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in the food sector and rural SMEs to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

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Or. en

Amendment 103

Åsa Westlund, Christel Schaldemose, Göran Färm, Marita Ulvskog, Brian Simpson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter ‘SMEs’) in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased

Amendment

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter ‘SMEs’) in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased

capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in the food sector and rural SMEs to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in the food sector, *NGOs*, and rural SMEs to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

Or. en

Justification

One of the key elements in the Rural Development Regulation is innovation. An innovation system is by the world bank being defined as a network of organizations, enterprises, and individuals focused on bringing new products, new processes, and new forms of organization into economic use, together with the institutions and policies that affect their behaviour and performance. It is important to highlight NGOs as this is one of the actors who could help farmers strengthen their market position in the future.

Amendment 104
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter “SMEs”) in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in the food sector and rural SMEs to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

Amendment

(14) The evolution and specialisation of agriculture and forestry and the particular challenges faced by micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter “SMEs”) in rural areas require an appropriate level of technical and economic training as well as an increased capacity to access and exchange knowledge and information including in the form of diffusion of best agricultural and forestry production practices. Knowledge transfer and information actions should take not only the form of traditional training courses but be adapted to the needs of rural actors. Workshops, coaching, demonstration activities, information actions but also short-term farm exchange or visit schemes should therefore also be supported. Knowledge and information acquired should enable farmers, forest holders, persons engaged in the food sector and rural SMEs *in the agricultural and forestry sectors* to enhance in particular their competitiveness and resource efficiency and improve their environmental performance while at the same time contributing to the sustainability of the rural economy. In order to ensure that knowledge transfer and information actions are effective in delivering these results it should be required that the providers of knowledge transfer services have all the appropriate capabilities.

Or. pt

Amendment 105

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14 a (new)**

(14a) In cases where over 50 % of the total workforce in the sector is made up of salaried workers, or where most jobs are held by casual or seasonal workers in respect of some States, regions and crops, employees are particularly at risk of exclusion and poverty. Given that inclusion and poverty reduction is one of the six priorities of the Europe 2020 Strategy, the working conditions and social well-being of agricultural employees or agricultural salaried workers, and casual or seasonal workers in particular, should be improved. In this context, seasonal commitments to repeat employment should also be promoted (for the purposes of job stability) in order to help salaried workers gain professional status and to improve, in turn, the competitiveness and image of the sector in question.

Or. es

Amendment 106

Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) In order to ensure that bodies providing knowledge transfer services are able to provide services of a quality and nature that *is* in line with the purposes of the rural development policy, to ensure a better targeting of funds and to ensure that farm exchange schemes and farm visits are clearly demarcated in relation to similar actions under other Union schemes, ***the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be***

(15) In order to ensure that bodies providing knowledge transfer services are able to provide services of a quality and nature that *are* in line with the purposes of the rural development policy, to ensure a better targeting of funds and to ensure that farm exchange schemes and farm visits are clearly demarcated in relation to similar actions under other Union schemes, ***the minimum qualifications of bodies providing knowledge transfer should be***

delegated to the Commission in respect of minimum qualifications of bodies providing knowledge transfer, eligible costs and the duration and content of farm exchange schemes and farm visits.

laid down, as should eligible costs and the duration and content of farm exchange schemes and farm visits.

Or. pt

Amendment 107

George Lyon, Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, Liam Aylward, Kent Johansson, Marielle de Sarnez

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15 a) In particular, with the objectives of generational renewal in rural areas and increased knowledge and skills transfer in agriculture, Member States are encouraged to establish agricultural apprenticeship schemes as part of their rural development programmes whereby young persons would be invited to register as apprentices. The schemes should be multiannual, spread over 3 to 5 years where the apprentice would be employed on the holding of a participating farmer. In the final year(s) of the scheme, the apprentice would be sent to a hosting farm in another Member State to ensure best practice exchange across the Union. Professional training should be provided throughout the apprenticeship period. Upon successful completion, the apprentice shall be eligible to apply for business start-up aid and business development support either as a young farmer, new entrant, small farmer or rural entrepreneur.

Or. en

Amendment 108

Giovanni La Via, Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...], requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice *may* also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Amendment

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and **agricultural and agro-food** SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and **agricultural and agro-food** SMEs should be encouraged **in order derive positive benefit from them**. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...], requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice **must** also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Amendment 109
Elisabeth Jeggle

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders **and** SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding **or** business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice **by farmers, forest holders and SMEs** should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...], requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve

Amendment

(16) Farm advisory services **as referred to in Article 16** help farmers, forest holders, **rural SMEs and economic actors in areas of activity downstream from agriculture and in the social sphere** in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding, business **or activity**. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...], requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding

and facilitate management of their holding.

or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Or. de

Justification

It should also be possible to draw on advisory services in connection with the development and expansion of activities downstream from agriculture, such as the direct marketing of agricultural products and farm tourism, and of market-oriented social services, such as care for the elderly and childcare.

Amendment 110 **Spyros Danellis**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 16**

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵,

Amendment

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵,

requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. ***Farm advisory services should also provide information on effective management of risk and on the risk options available to farmers.*** Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Or. en

Amendment 111

Liam Aylward, George Lyon, Britta Reimers, Marit Paulsen, James Nicholson, Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the

Amendment

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the

necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵, requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵, requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Furthermore, in the context of the growing number of farm fatalities and accidents, farm advisory services should offer advice and guidance on improving farm safety measures and the safety of those working and living on farms.

Or. en

Justification

Farming is a hazardous occupation with a high risk profile. Farmers are 7 times more likely to die in a workplace accident than members of the general workforce. There are generally 550 fatal accidents in farming across the EU each year. Increased information and awareness of farm safety measures would be of assistance to farmers in addressing this situation as health and safety is a fundamental requirement of a sustainable farming business and farm management.

Amendment 112

Åsa Westlund, Göran Färm, Marita Ulvskog, Christel Schaldemose

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵, requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Amendment

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵, requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water **and soil, advices on integrated pest management and use of non chemical alternatives**, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Or. en

Justification

According to article 14.2 of the Directive 2009/128/EC on sustainable use of pesticides shall member states establish or ensure the establishment of the necessary condition for the implementation of integrated pest management (IPM). In particular they shall ensure that professional users have at their disposal information and tools for pest monitoring and decision making, as well as advisory services on IPM.

Amendment 113

Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, Liam Aylward, George Lyon, Sylvie Goulard

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵, requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice

Amendment

(16) Farm advisory services help farmers, forest holders and SMEs in rural areas to improve the sustainable management and overall performance of their holding or business. Therefore both the setting up of such services and the use of advice by farmers, forest holders and SMEs should be encouraged. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice offered, provision should be made for the minimum qualifications and regular training of advisors. Farm advisory services, as provided for in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No HR/2012 of [...] ¹⁴ should help farmers assess the performance of their agricultural holding and identify the necessary improvements as regards the statutory management requirements, good agricultural and environmental conditions, agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment set out in Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No DP/2012 of [...] ¹⁵, requirements or actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, protection of water, animal disease notification and innovation at least as laid down in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No HR/2012. Where relevant, advice

should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

should also cover occupational safety standards. Advice may also cover issues linked to the economic, ***animal welfare related***, agricultural and environmental performance of the holding or enterprise. Farm management and farm relief services should help farmers improve and facilitate management of their holding.

Or. en

Amendment 114

Giancarlo Scottà, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Union or national quality schemes for agricultural products and food provide consumers with assurances on the quality and characteristics of the product or the production process used as a result of the participation of farmers in such schemes, achieve added value for the products concerned and enhance their market opportunities. Farmers should therefore be encouraged to participate in these schemes. ***Given that it is at the moment of entering such schemes and in the early years of their participation that additional costs and obligations imposed on farmers as a result of their participation are not fully remunerated by the market, support should be limited to new participation and cover a period of no more than five years.*** Given the special characteristics of cotton as a farm product, quality schemes for cotton should also be covered. In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the

Amendment

(18) Union or national quality schemes for agricultural products and food provide consumers with assurances on the quality and characteristics of the product or the production process used as a result of the participation of farmers in such schemes, achieve added value for the products concerned and enhance their market opportunities. Farmers should therefore be encouraged to participate in these schemes. Given the special characteristics of cotton as a farm product, quality schemes for cotton should also be covered. In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the Union quality schemes that may be covered by this measure.

Commission in respect of the Union quality schemes that may be covered by this measure.

Or. it

Amendment 115
Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. ***Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('SWOT') analysis as means to better target the aid.***

Amendment

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments.

Or. en

Amendment 116
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability ***based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (“SWOT”) analysis as means to better target the aid.***

Amendment

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define, ***and set out the reasons for,*** a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability.

Or. pt

Amendment 117
Åsa Westlund, Göran Färm, Marita Ulvskog, Christel Schaldemose

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) In order to improve the economic and

Amendment

(19) In order to improve the economic and

environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('SWOT') analysis as means to better target the aid.

environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims ***including the use of biological control measures as a means of reducing or mitigating pests and pest effects such as the use of natural enemies and natural plant strengtheners, in the event that these measures are more expensive, on an annual basis, than their chemical counterparts.*** During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('SWOT') analysis as means to better target the aid.

Or. en

Justification

Support for biological control is already an eligible expenditure as part of the agro-environmental scheme, though, as it is both explicitly mentioned in the EIP as a potential to deliver on productivity, it is time to increase visibility of alternative methods and products to chemical inputs.

Amendment 118
Elisabeth Jeggle

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ("SWOT") analysis as means to better target the aid.

Amendment

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support **remunerative and** non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ("SWOT") analysis as means to better target the aid.

Or. de

Amendment 119
James Nicholson

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural products

Amendment

(19) In order to improve the economic and environmental performance of agricultural holdings, **forestry** and rural enterprises, improve the efficiency of the agricultural

marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('SWOT') analysis as means to better target the aid.

products marketing and processing sector, provide infrastructure needed for the development of agriculture and support non-remunerative investments necessary to achieve environmental aims, support should be provided to physical investments contributing to these aims. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different areas of intervention. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of physical investments. Member States should define a threshold for agricultural holdings eligible for aid for investments related to supporting farm viability based on the results of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('SWOT') analysis as means to better target the aid.

Or. en

Amendment 120

Ulrike Rodust, Karin Kadenbach, Christel Schaldemose, Åsa Westlund, Brian Simpson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) The agricultural sector is subject more than other sectors to damage to its productive potential caused by natural disasters. In order to help farm viability and competitiveness in the face of such disasters support should be provided for helping farmers restore agricultural potential damaged. Member States should also ensure that no overcompensation of damages occurs as a result of the combination of Union (in particular the risk management measure), national and private compensation schemes. In order to

Amendment

deleted

ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the eligible costs under this measure.

Or. en

Amendment 121

Elisabeth Köstinger, Peter Jahr, Herbert Dorfmann, Elisabeth Jeggle, Milan Zver, Albert Deß

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small *farms* which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, *new areas of activity*, new *agriculture- or forestry-related* businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities *and social agriculture* is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small *agriculture- and forestry-related businesses* which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for

annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. de

Amendment 122
Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and *competitiveness* of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and *sustainability* of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in

instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. fr

Justification

L'agriculture européenne n'a cessé de s'adapter et a gagné en productivité et en qualité mais elle n'assure pas ou mal le bien être des agriculteurs et des agricultrices et des éleveurs. Le concept de "compétitivité" signifie aussi privilégier les zones les plus productives, souvent en appauvrissant les sols, au mépris des zones réputées plus pauvres et moins accessibles. Or l'agriculture doit être liée au sol et aux territoires et nous avons besoin de toutes les agricultures européennes pour assurer notre souveraineté alimentaire. C'est pourquoi le concept de durabilité s'impose car il recouvre une triple dimension : économique, sociale et environnementale.

Amendment 123

James Nicholson, Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and

the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support ***in the form of annual payments should*** be provided for farmers ***participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012*** who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support ***can*** be provided for farmers who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. en

Amendment 124
Diane Dodds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of

farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support *in the form of annual payments should* be provided for farmers *participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012* who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support *may* be provided for farmers who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. en

Amendment 125
Elisabeth Jeggle, Marit Paulsen, Milan Zver

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings

after initial setting up, diversification of *farmers* into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

after initial setting up. *As part of this measure, farmers and their families should also be helped with* diversification into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. *The aim should be to encourage the taking-up of entrepreneurial activities, which are often neglected in rural areas, in order to offer young people and women in particular an incentive not to move elsewhere.* The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. de

Amendment 126
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new

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Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new

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economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of **non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas**. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers **and women** and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development **in rural areas** of SMEs **engaged in new, non-agricultural business activities**. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. es

Justification

Limits should not be placed on the relevant business models.

Amendment 127

Giancarlo Scottà, Vincenzo Iovine, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana,

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers **and of women in agriculture** and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. it

Amendment 128

Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, Elisabeth Jeggle, Riikka Manner, Liam Aylward

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas ***including small scale slaughter houses***. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Or. en

Amendment 129

George Lyon, Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, Liam Aylward, Kent Johansson, Marielle de Sarnez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Amendment

(21) The creation and development of new economic activity in the form of new farms, new businesses or new investments in non-agricultural activities is essential for the development and competitiveness of rural areas. A farm and business development measure should facilitate the initial establishment of young farmers and ***those who have completed apprenticeships*** and the structural adjustment of their holdings after initial setting up, diversification of farmers into non-agricultural activities and the setting up and development of non-agricultural SMEs in rural areas. The development of small farms which are potentially economically viable should also be encouraged. In order to ensure the viability of new economic activities supported under this measure, support should be made conditional on the submission of a business plan. Support for business start up should cover only the initial period of the life of a business and not become operating aid. Therefore, where Member States opt to grant aid in instalments these should be for a period of no more than five years. In addition in order to encourage the restructuring of the agricultural sector, support in the form of annual payments should be provided for farmers participating in the small farmers scheme established by Title V of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 who commit to transfer their entire holding and the corresponding payment entitlements to another farmer who does not participate in that scheme.

Amendment 130**Elisabeth Köstinger, Peter Jahr, Elisabeth Jeggle, Milan Zver, Albert Deß****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 22***Text proposed by the Commission*

(22) SMEs are the backbone of the Union rural economy. ***Farm and non-agricultural business development*** should be aimed at employment promotion and the setting up of quality jobs in rural areas, maintenance of already existing jobs, reduction of seasonality fluctuations in employment, ***development*** of non-agricultural sectors ***outside*** agriculture and agricultural and food processing while fostering at the same time business integration and local inter-sectoral links. Projects integrating at the same time agriculture, rural tourism through promotion of sustainable and responsible tourism in rural areas, natural and cultural heritage should be encouraged as well as renewable energy investments.

Amendment

(22) SMEs are the backbone of the Union rural economy. ***The development of farms and non-agricultural small businesses*** should be aimed at employment promotion and the setting up of quality jobs in rural areas, maintenance of already existing jobs, reduction of seasonality fluctuations in employment, ***networking*** of non-agricultural sectors ***with*** agriculture and agricultural and food processing while fostering at the same time business integration and local inter-sectoral links. Projects integrating at the same time agriculture, rural tourism through promotion of sustainable and responsible tourism in rural areas, natural and cultural heritage should be encouraged as well as renewable energy investments.

Amendment 131**Izaskun Bilbao Barandica****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 22***Text proposed by the Commission*

(22) SMEs are the backbone of the Union rural economy. Farm and non-agricultural business development should be aimed at employment promotion and the setting up of quality jobs in rural areas, maintenance

Amendment

(22) SMEs are the backbone of the Union rural economy. Farm and non-agricultural business development should be aimed at employment promotion and the setting up of quality jobs in rural areas, maintenance

of already existing jobs, reduction of seasonality fluctuations in employment, development of non-agricultural sectors outside agriculture and agricultural and food processing while fostering at the same time business integration and local inter-sectoral links. Projects integrating at the same time agriculture, rural tourism through promotion of sustainable and responsible tourism in rural areas, natural and cultural heritage should be encouraged as well as renewable energy investments.

of already existing jobs, reduction of seasonality fluctuations in employment, development of non-agricultural sectors outside agriculture and agricultural and food processing while fostering at the same time business integration and local inter-sectoral links. Projects integrating at the same time agriculture, rural tourism through promotion of sustainable and responsible tourism in rural areas, natural and cultural heritage should be encouraged as well as renewable energy investments.
Special attention should be given in this regard to promoting and fostering access by women to the jobs which may emerge from these initiatives and to creating special forms of support for training and access to entrepreneurship for women in rural areas.

Or. es

Justification

Various studies show that job opportunities for women are the deciding factor in maintaining the population of rural areas and economic activities pursued therein.

Amendment 132

Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Petri Sarvamaa, Sari Essayah, Hannu Takkula, Nils Torvalds, Liisa Jaakonsaari, Eija-Riitta Korhola, Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation Recital 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22 a) Member States shall contribute at least a minimum of 5% of the total co-financed budget in Rural Development Programme to programme for young farmers.

Or. en

Justification

Because of the age crisis in the European Agriculture sector, it is important that Member States improve the level of efforts for young farmers in the new programming period.

Amendment 133

Elisabeth Köstinger, Astrid Lulling

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources and to guarantee the protection of the rights of beneficiaries and avoid discrimination among them, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of laying down conditions under which legal persons may be considered as young farmers, the setting of a grace period for the acquisition of occupational skills, the minimum content of business plans and the criteria to be used by Member States for the definition of small farms and of upper and lower thresholds for determining the eligibility of an operation under the support for young farmers or development of small farms respectively.

Amendment

(23) In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources and to guarantee the protection of the rights of beneficiaries and avoid discrimination among them, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of laying down conditions under which legal persons may be considered as young farmers, the setting of a grace period for the acquisition of occupational skills, the minimum content of business plans and the criteria to be used by Member States for the definition of small farms and of upper and lower thresholds for determining the eligibility of an operation under the support for young farmers or development of small farms respectively. ***Member States should continue the specific efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period to support young farmers and activities in connection with establishment as a professional and the setting-up of new farms and businesses and use at least 5 % of total EAFRD funding for each rural development programme to finance measures to support young farmers.***

Or. de

Amendment 134

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure that shall be eligible for support

Amendment

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. ***Such support should revolve around the principle of community ownership, with investments focused at projects owned and managed by a variety of types of democratic bodies representing the communities themselves.*** In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure that shall be eligible for support

Amendment 135**Elisabeth Jeggle, Marit Paulsen, Milan Zver****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 24***Text proposed by the Commission*

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure that shall be eligible for support.

Amendment

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic **and social** services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. ***In that connection, particular emphasis should be placed on countering the flight of what are mostly young women from the land by using the scope for providing support created by Article 20 to offer them prospects and, hence, a reason not to move elsewhere.*** In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the

Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure that shall be eligible for support.

Or. de

Amendment 136
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure **leading** to social inclusion and **reversing** trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Union's climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure

Amendment

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure **which lead** to social inclusion, **put an end to economic and workplace discrimination of women in rural areas** and **reverse** trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Union's climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the

that shall be eligible for support.

types of renewable energy infrastructure
that shall be eligible for support.

Or. es

Amendment 137

**Elisabeth Köstinger, Peter Jahr, Herbert Dorfmann, Elisabeth Jeggle, Milan Zver,
Albert Deß, Astrid Lulling**

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure

Amendment

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability **and resource-efficiency of and a circular regional economy in** rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the

that shall be eligible for support

types of renewable energy infrastructure
that shall be eligible for support

Or. de

Amendment 138
Wojciech Michał Olejniczak

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including *leisure* and *culture*, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure that shall be eligible for support

Amendment

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including *in particular pre-school, school* and *extra-curricular education, local libraries, recreational and sports centres*, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the

types of renewable energy infrastructure
that shall be eligible for support

Or. pl

Amendment 139
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy infrastructure that shall be eligible for support

Amendment

(24) The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas, including **healthcare and prevention facilities**, leisure and culture, the renewal of villages and activities aimed at the restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages and rural landscapes is an essential element of any effort to realise the growth potential and promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with this aim, including the access to Information and Communication Technologies and the development of fast and ultra-fast broadband. In line with these objectives, development of services and infrastructure leading to social inclusion and reversing trends of social and economic decline and depopulation of rural areas should be encouraged. In order to achieve the maximum effectiveness for such support, covered operations should be implemented in accordance with plans for the development of municipalities and their basic services, **such as healthcare and prevention facilities**, where such plans exist, elaborated by one or more rural communes. In order to ensure coherence with the Unions climate objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the types of renewable energy

infrastructure that shall be eligible for support

Or. en

Amendment 140
Christel Schaldemose

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 a) Highlights the importance of including bioeconomy as an objective that should be supported by the rural development policy of the common agricultural policy; urges stronger support to the establishment and optimisation of infrastructures and logistical capabilities to mobilise biomass in an environmentally and economically sustainable way, in particular the mobilisation of agricultural waste, residues, ligno-cellulosic material and non-food cellulosic material; proposes therefore to introduce a dedicated measure to support the sustainable mobilization and valorisation of agricultural residues for their processing into bio-based products.

Or. en

Amendment 141
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 a) In order to preserve and enhance biodiversity in rural areas, it is necessary

for rural development to contribute to the appropriate implementation of the Natura 2000 network by putting in place specific tools for the drawing up of management practices and the implementation of projects, including specific infrastructure (non-productive investments).

Or. en

Amendment 142
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. ***In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative investments which improve***

Amendment

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. Support should avoid distorting competition, be market neutral ***and coherent with environmental objectives. Forest management plans including biodiversity aspects should be applied to all forests receiving funding under rural development programmes.*** As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk ***and should go beyond roads and water tanks; modernised traditional practices should be included.*** All preventive actions should be ***a mandatory*** part of ***every*** forest ***Management Plan under its Protection Chapter.*** The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential

ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems.

Support should avoid distorting competition **and** be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest **protection plan**. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry **measure** should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. **It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy¹⁶**. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry **measures** should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. **Support for forest measures should be conditional upon compliance with good forest practices**. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements. **In that regard, it should ensure that any first afforestation must be adapted to local conditions, be compatible with the environment, enhance biodiversity and be prohibited for tree planting on areas of semi-natural grassland.**

Or. en

Amendment 143

Bas Eickhout

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable

Amendment

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable

and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection

and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. ***Moreover support should be limited to those activities which are also beneficial for biodiversity and climate. Forest management plans including biodiversity aspects so as to bring about a measurable improvement in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by forestry should be a precondition to all forests receiving funding under rural development programmes, in line with the requirements under the EU Biodiversity Strategy.*** Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a

of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy¹⁶. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy¹⁶. ***All support for forest measures can be made conditional on compliance to a standard for good forest practices.*** In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements. ***But afforestation shall only take place if use is made of locally-adapted indigenous tree species. Moreover, any afforestation shall not take place on permanent pasture and should not cause damage to biodiversity or the environment.***

All support for the use and production of bioenergy should be based on sustainability criteria. In case no legally binding sustainability criteria for solid and gaseous biomass have been developed at EU level, Member States will include sustainability criteria for solid and gaseous biomass in their rural development programme.

Or. en

Amendment 144
Christa Kläß

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. The information shall refer to: This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The

Amendment

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. ***The rigorous implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM), the exploitation of unused forestry resources and sources of timber and increased timber use can make decisive contributions to the achievement of the EU's climate objectives and the wide-ranging objectives of the EU2020 Strategy.*** During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. The information shall refer to: This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against

forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

Or. de

Amendment 145
Spyros Danellis, Theodoros Skylakakis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of

Amendment

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of

simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy¹⁶. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be

simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and ***forest workers and*** non remunerative investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries ***for the production of wood. These limitations should not apply to support for non-wood forest products or forest investments for environmental reasons.*** Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union

delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

Forestry Strategy¹⁶. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 146

Elisabeth Köstinger, Peter Jahr, Elisabeth Jeggle, Milan Zver, Albert Deß

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products aimed at improving the economic and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative

Amendment

(25) Forestry is an integral part of rural development and support for sustainable and climate friendly land use should encompass forest area development and sustainable management of forests. During the 2007-2013 programming period a variety of measures covered different types of support for forestry investments and management. In the interest of simplification but also of allowing beneficiaries to design and realise integrated projects with increased added value, a single measure should cover all types of support for forestry investments and management. The information shall refer to: This measure should cover the extension and improvement of forest resources through afforestation of land and creation of agro-forestry systems combining extensive agriculture with forestry systems, restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters and relevant prevention measures, investments in new forestry technologies and in the processing and marketing of forest products, ***investments in the preparation and storage of forestry***

investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

biomass and the sowing of areas with multiannual energy crops aimed at improving the economic, *innovative* and environmental performance of forest holders and non remunerative investments which improve ecosystem and climate resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems. Support should avoid distorting competition and be market neutral. As a result limitations should be imposed relating to the size and legal status of beneficiaries. Preventive actions against fires should be in areas classified by Member States as medium or high fire risk. All preventive actions should be part of a forest protection plan. The occurrence of a natural disaster in the case of action for the restoration of damaged forest potential should be subject to the formal recognition by a scientific public organisation. The forestry measure should be adopted in the light of undertakings given by the Union and the Member States at international level, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest plans or equivalent instruments which should take into account the commitments made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. It should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forestry Strategy. In order to ensure that afforestation of agricultural land is in line with the aims of environmental policy the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the definition of certain minimum environmental requirements.

Or. de

Amendment 147

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Producer groups help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The setting up of producer groups should therefore be encouraged. In order to ***ensure the best use of limited financial resources only producer groups that qualify as SMEs should benefit from support***. In order to ensure that the producer group ***becomes a viable entity***, a business plan should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of ***a producer group*** by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

Amendment

(27) Producer groups help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The setting up of producer groups, ***associations of such groups, inter-branch organisations, management cooperatives and other types of associative bodies*** should therefore be encouraged. In order to ***stimulate concentration of supply, additional forms of support over and above those provided for the establishment of the above-mentioned bodies*** should ***also be organised***. In order to ensure that the producer group ***or other types of bodies mentioned above*** become viable entities, a business plan ***or action programme*** should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of ***such bodies*** by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

Or. es

Amendment 148

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Producer groups help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The setting up of producer groups should therefore be encouraged. In

Amendment

(27) Producer groups help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The setting up of producer groups should therefore be encouraged,

order to ensure the best use of limited financial resources only producer groups that qualify as SMEs should benefit from support. In order to ensure that the producer group becomes a viable entity, a business plan should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of a producer group by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

with the explicit aim of helping farmers improve their bargaining power in the food supply chain. In order to ensure the best use of limited financial resources only producer groups that qualify as SMEs should benefit from support. In order to ensure that the producer group becomes a viable entity, a business plan should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of a producer group by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

Or. en

Amendment 149
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Producer groups help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The *setting up* of producer **groups** should therefore be encouraged. In order to ensure the best use of limited financial resources only producer **groups** that qualify as SMEs should benefit from support. In order to ensure that **the producer group becomes a viable entity**, a business plan should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of a producer **group** by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

Amendment

(27) Producer groups help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The *setting-up and resizing* of producer **organisations, through mergers, increases in membership, or differentiation**, should therefore be encouraged. In order to ensure the best use of limited financial resources only producer **organisations** that qualify as SMEs should benefit from support. In order to ensure that **producer organisations become viable entities**, a business plan should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of a producer **organisation** by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

Amendment 150
Luis Paulo Alves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Producer **groups** help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The setting up of producer **groups** should therefore be encouraged. In order to ensure the best use of limited financial resources only producer **groups** that qualify as SMEs should benefit from support. In order to ensure that the producer **group** becomes a viable entity, a business plan should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of a producer **group** by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

Amendment

(27) Producer **organisations** help farmers to face jointly the challenges posed by increased competition and consolidation of downstream markets in relation to the marketing of their products including in local markets. The setting up **or the increase in size** of producer **organisations** should therefore be encouraged. In order to ensure the best use of limited financial resources, only producer **organisations** that qualify as SMEs should benefit from support. In order to ensure that the producer **organisation** becomes a viable entity, a business plan should be submitted as a condition for the recognition of a producer **organisation** by Member States. To avoid providing operating aid and maintain the incentive role of support, its maximum duration should be limited to five years.

Or. en

Amendment 151
Elisabeth Köstinger, Peter Jahr, Herbert Dorfmann, Elisabeth Jeggle, Milan Zver, Albert Deß, Astrid Lulling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in

supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should *further* encourage farmers *and other land managers* to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken *and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the 'polluter pays' principle*. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers *and other land managers* are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should *as a matter of priority* encourage farmers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken. *Outputs from recognised agri-environment measures should count towards the fulfilment of greening commitments in the context of the direct payments scheme*. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and *be required* to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures. *Farm managers should be eligible for this*

measure as a matter of priority.

Or. de

Amendment 152
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in

a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. ***Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.***

a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge.

Or. es

Justification

A minimum percentage of EAFRD funds should not be set for such actions for all Member States or regions of the EU, particularly not such a high percentage. Doing so could impede efforts to tackle very diverse situations and limit the attention given to other rural development priorities. This is all the more necessary given that the first pillar has introduced new environmental obligations linked to direct payments.

Amendment 153

Giancarlo Scottà, Carlo Fidanza, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices

contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period ***and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.***

contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period.

Or. it

Amendment 154
Radvilė Morkūnaitė-Mikulėnienė

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the 'polluter pays' principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the *level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to*

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(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain "*greening*" requirements through the *measures, related to forestry measures, Natura 2000 and Water framework directive payments*, payments

each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

to areas facing natural or other specific constraints.

Or. en

Amendment 155
Juozas Imbrasas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the

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environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. *The establishment of the part of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme lies within the competence of the member state and is intended* for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

Or. It

Amendment 156
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the

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(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the

conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income *foregone* resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the “polluter pays” principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming *and* payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints *measures*.

conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income *foregone* resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the “polluter pays” principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and, *as an indication*, have to spend 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate *and* organic farming *measures, Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments, the measure concerning payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints, and measures related to production practices and systems which, on the basis of evidence to be furnished by Member States, can be shown to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.*

Or. pt

Amendment 157
Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should *continue to* play a prominent role in *supporting the sustainable development of rural areas* and *in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services*. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic *resources* in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should *contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken* and *should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the 'polluter pays' principle*. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should play a prominent role in *promoting a transition of agriculture towards advanced sustainable farming systems*, and to *respond to agro-environmental challenges in an integrated way, through water management, biodiversity, nutrient recycling and ecosystem maintenance, for example*. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation, *sustainable use and development* of genetic *diversity* in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should *compensate beneficiaries for investments in the improvement of the environmental and climate performance of their holding, through tackling the new challenges such as climate change, renewable energy, biodiversity and water and soil management*. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the

have to spend a minimum of **25%** of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to *areas facing natural or other specific constraints* measures.

required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of **30%** of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and *NATURA 2000 and Water Framework Directive* payments. ***It shall be obligatory for Member States to offer measures to support crop rotation.***

Or. en

Amendment 158
Brian Simpson, Åsa Westlund

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should ***include measures encouraging positive management of obligations established under Article 32, Chapter 2 of Title III of Regulation (EU) No DP/2012 to further stimulate their environmental delivery.*** They should ***further*** encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional

undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the ‘polluter pays’ principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of **25%** of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the *agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures*.

needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the ‘polluter pays’ principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of **50%** of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the *measures under priorities 4 and 5*.

Or. en

Justification

Agri-environment schemes have proven their worth and remain the best mechanism for the delivery of environmental outcomes, particularly in light of the co-financing obligation, and therefore should be strengthened. Moreover, to further stimulate environmental delivery of ecological focus area obligations under the 1st Pillar greening payment, positive management must be encouraged through agri-environment schemes.

Amendment 159
Rareş-Lucian Niculescu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the 'polluter pays' principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States **should** maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of **25%** of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental **public goods and** services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to **land related** climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil, **biodiversity** and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the 'polluter pays' principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States **shall** maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of **40%** of the total

rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas *facing* natural or *other specific constraints measures*.

contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming *measures* and payments to areas *covered by the implementation of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds or of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for the community action in the field of water policy. Special attention should be given to the transition between current and future agri-environment and climate commitments undertaken by farmer and land managers taking into account the change in the baseline.*

Or. en

Amendment 160
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental *public goods and* services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to *land related* climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the

environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the ‘polluter pays’ principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil, ***biodiversity*** and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the “polluter pays” principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 35 % of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures, ***Natura 2000 and Water framework directive payments, investments improving the resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems, forest-environmental and climate services and forest conservation. Special attention should be paid to the transition between current and future agri-environment and climate commitments undertaken by farmers and land managers, taking into***

account the change in the baseline.

Or. en

Amendment 161

Dominique Vlasto, Marie-Thérèse Sanchez-Schmid

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in

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(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in

a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of **25%** of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing *natural or other* specific constraints *measures*.

a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of **30%** of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate *and* organic farming *payments* and payments to areas facing specific constraints *and major natural constraints, notably as a result of arid or wet conditions or soil or terrain quality*.

Or. fr

Amendment 162

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature

value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming, ***forestry, Natura 2000 payments*** and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures ***as well as payments to areas covered by the application of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds, or Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.***

Or. es

Justification

All measures which are of relevance to the Union priorities for rural development according to Annex V of the proposal for a regulation should be included. Forestry measures (Articles 22, 23, 24 and 35) and Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive support, included under the current Axis II, should therefore be included.

Amendment 163

Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers ***or a group of other land managers*** multiply the environmental and climate benefit.

transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas *facing* natural or *other specific constraints measures*.

However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25 % of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate *and* organic farming *measures*, and payments to areas *covered by the application of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds, or Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy*.

Or. es

Justification

Provision should be made for areas included in the Birds Directive and for other areas.

Amendment 164

Esther Herranz García, Gabriel Mato Adrover, Pilar Ayuso, María Auxiliadora Correa Zamora

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and have to spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land

management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming, **forestry, Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments** and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

Or. es

Justification

All measures listed in Annex V of the proposal for a regulation as being of relevance to the Union priorities for rural development that aim to improve ecosystems and natural resource management and help move towards a low-carbon economy should be included.

Amendment 165 **Mariya Gabriel**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 28**

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments

Amendment

(28) Agri-environment-climate payments should continue to play a prominent role in supporting the sustainable development of rural areas and in responding to society's increasing demands for environmental services. They should further encourage farmers and other land managers to serve society as a whole by introducing or continuing to apply agricultural practices contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the landscape and its features, natural resources, the soil and genetic diversity. In this context the conservation of genetic resources in agriculture and the additional needs of farming systems that are of high nature value should be given specific attention. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs and income foregone resulting from the commitments

undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and **have to** spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

undertaken and should only cover commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements, in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle. In many situations the synergies resulting from commitments undertaken jointly by a group of farmers multiply the environmental and climate benefit. However, joint action brings additional transaction costs which should be compensated adequately. In order to ensure that farmers and other land managers are in a position to correctly implement the commitments they have undertaken, Member States should endeavour to provide them with the required skills and knowledge. Member States should maintain the level of efforts made during the 2007-2013 programming period and **may** spend a minimum of 25% of the total contribution from the EAFRD to each rural development programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation and land management, through the agri-environment-climate, organic farming and payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints measures.

Or. bg

Amendment 166
Vasilica Viorica Dăncilă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28a) The principle of establishing a contractual obligation valid for all the Member States should be based on the setting of a minimum percentage after the rural development budget has been allocated. The absorption capacity of environmental measures should be established with reference to the types of

eligible expenditure, on the basis of the experience acquired in implementing the measures in the current programming period. The overall EAFRD contribution for adaptation to climatic conditions should remain at 25% since climatic conditions cannot be viewed as offering a realistic scenario in terms of the absorption of financing and specific development needs in the Member States. In areas faced with natural and organic farming constraints, support should be given to extending the scope of measures connected with the environment, while also taking into account measures such as Natura 2000, the Water Framework Directive, first afforestation, and in the fields of non-productive investments, the forest environment and establishing agro-forestry systems, as well as the environmental measures under the LEADER programme.

Or. ro

Amendment 167
Elisabeth Jeggle

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Payments for the conversion to or maintenance of organic farming should encourage farmers to participate in such schemes thus answering society's increasing demand for the use of environmentally friendly farm practices and for high standards of animal welfare. In order to increase synergy in biodiversity benefits delivered by the measure, collective contracts or collaboration between farmers should be encouraged to cover larger adjacent areas. ***In order to avoid large-scale reversion of farmers to***

Amendment

(30) Payments for the conversion to or maintenance of organic farming should encourage farmers to participate in such schemes thus answering society's increasing demand for the use of environmentally friendly farm practices and for high standards of animal welfare. In order to increase synergy in biodiversity benefits delivered by the measure, collective contracts or collaboration between farmers should be encouraged to cover larger adjacent areas.

conventional farming, both conversion and maintenance measures should be supported. Payments should contribute to covering additional costs incurred and income foregone as a result of the commitment and should cover only commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements.

Or. de

Amendment 168
Luis Paulo Alves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Payments to farmers in mountain areas or in other areas facing natural or other specific constraints should contribute, by encouraging continued use of agricultural land to maintaining the countryside as well as to maintaining and promoting sustainable farming systems. In order to ensure the efficiency of such support payments should compensate farmers for income *foregone* and additional costs linked to the disadvantage of the area concerned.

Amendment

(32) Payments to farmers in mountain areas, ***in the outermost regions***, or in other areas facing natural or other specific constraints should contribute, by encouraging continued use of agricultural land, to maintaining the countryside as well as to maintaining and promoting sustainable farming systems. In order to ensure the efficiency of such support, payments should compensate farmers for income *foregone* and additional costs linked to the disadvantage of the area concerned.

Or. pt

Amendment 169
Elisabeth Köstinger, Peter Jahr, Elisabeth Jeggle, Milan Zver, Albert Deß, Astrid Lulling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of

Amendment

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of

Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be **bio-physical** criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence. ***Transitional arrangements should be adopted in order to facilitate the phasing out of payments in areas that will no longer be considered as areas facing natural constraints as a result of the application of these criteria.***

Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence ***which take account of the specific characteristics and development objectives of the areas concerned and which are properly tailored to the scale of the inherent natural disadvantages those areas face and the type of production and/or the economic structure of holdings in a given area. The Commission should submit by 5 May 2010 a new proposal concerning the relevant criteria based on the European Parliament's resolution of 5 May 2010 (2009/2156(INI)).***

Or. de

Justification

The result of the Commission's report on a better orientation of the support for farms, located in areas with naturally caused disadvantages, is not satisfying. The commission should work on a new legislative proposal, taking into account the fact, that farms with different forms of production in different areas are confronted with different costs and expenditures. Until then, the member states should pursue the systems as before.

Amendment 170 **James Nicholson, Julie Girling**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 33**

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be

Amendment

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be

bio-physical criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence. *Transitional arrangements* should be *adopted in order to facilitate the phasing out of payments in areas that will no longer be considered as areas facing natural constraints as a result of the application of these criteria.*

bio-physical criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence. *By 31 December 2015, the Commission* should *present a legislative proposal for mandatory bio-physical criteria and the corresponding threshold values to be applied for the future delimitation, as well as appropriate rules for fine-tuning and transitional arrangements.*

Or. en

Amendment 171
Diane Dodds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be bio-physical criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence. *Transitional arrangements* should be *adopted in order to facilitate the phasing out of payments in areas that will no longer be considered as areas facing natural constraints as a result of the application of these criteria.*

Amendment

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be bio-physical criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence. *By 31 December 2015, the Commission* should *present a legislative proposal for mandatory bio-physical criteria and the corresponding threshold values to be applied for the future delimitation, as well as appropriate rules for fine-tuning and transitional arrangements.*

Or. en

Amendment 172
João Ferreira, Inês Cristina Zuber, Patrick Le Hyaric, Willy Meyer

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be **bio-physical** criteria **underpinned by robust scientific evidence. Transitional arrangements should be adopted in order to facilitate the phasing out of payments in areas that will no longer be considered as areas facing natural constraints as a result of the application of these criteria.**

Amendment

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural **or other specific** constraints these should be **socio-economic** criteria **and bio-physical criteria.**

Or. pt

Amendment 173
Luis Paulo Alves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union mountain areas and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be bio-physical criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence. Transitional arrangements should be adopted in order to facilitate the *phasing out* of payments in areas that will no longer be considered as areas facing natural constraints as a result of the application of these criteria.

Amendment

(33) In order to ensure efficient use of Union funds and equal treatment for farmers across the Union, mountain areas, **outermost regions**, and areas facing natural or other specific constraints should be defined in accordance with objective criteria. In the case of areas facing natural constraints these should be bio-physical criteria underpinned by robust scientific evidence. Transitional arrangements should be adopted in order to facilitate the *phasing-out* of payments in areas that will no longer be considered as areas facing natural constraints as a result of the application of these criteria.

Or. pt

Amendment 174
Dimitar Stoyanov

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) Payments should continue to be granted to forest holders who provide environmental or climate friendly forest conservation services by undertaking commitments to enhance biodiversity, preserve high-value forest ecosystems, improve their mitigation and adaptation potential, and reinforce the protective value of forests with respect to soil erosion, to maintenance of water resources and to natural hazards. In this context the conservation and promotion of forest genetic resources should be given specific attention. Payments shall be granted for forest environmental commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards established by national legislation. In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the types of operations eligible for support under this measure.

Amendment

(35) Payments should continue to be granted to forest holders who provide environmental or climate friendly forest conservation services by undertaking commitments to ***preserve and*** enhance biodiversity, preserve high-value forest ecosystems, improve their mitigation and adaptation potential, and reinforce the protective value of forests with respect ***to the conservation of forests***, to soil erosion, to maintenance of water resources and to natural hazards. In this context the conservation and promotion of forest genetic resources should be given specific attention. Payments shall be granted for ***additional costs incurred and income foregone as a result of*** forest environmental commitments going beyond relevant mandatory standards established by national legislation. In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the types of operations eligible for support under this measure.

Or. bg

Amendment 175
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

(36) ***During the 2007-2013 programming period only one type of co-operation was explicitly supported under rural development policy: co-operation for the development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector. Support for this type of co-operation is still necessary but should be adapted in order better to meet the requirements of the knowledge economy. In this context the possibility should be provided for projects by a single operator to be financed under this measure, on condition that the results obtained are disseminated, thus achieving the purpose of diffusion of new practices, processes or products. In addition, it has become clear that supporting a much broader range of types of co-operation, with a wider range of beneficiaries, from small operators to larger ones, can contribute to achieving the objectives of rural development policy by helping operators in rural areas to overcome the economic, environmental and other disadvantages of fragmentation. Therefore, the measure should be widened.*** Support for small operators to organise joint work processes and share facilities and resources should help them to be economically *viable* despite their small scale. Support for horizontal and vertical co-operation among actors in the supply chain, as well as for promotion activities in a local context, should catalyse the economically rational development of short supply chains, local markets and local food chains. Support for collective approaches to environmental projects and practices should help to provide greater and more consistent environmental and climate benefits than can be delivered by individual operators acting without reference to others (for example, through practices applied on larger unbroken areas

(36) ***The future of farming and the sustainable development of rural areas depends largely on the ability of farmers (particularly small and young farmers), SMEs and rural development networks to co-operate, and to work together in joint projects and investments, to achieve common goods which benefit all actors: in contrast to the destructive, "race to the bottom" logic of "competitiveness". It is clear that supporting a broad range of types of co-operation, with a wide range of beneficiaries, can contribute to achieving the objectives of rural development policy by helping operators in rural areas to overcome the economic, environmental and other disadvantages of fragmentation. Support for small operators to organise joint work processes and share facilities and resources should help them to be economically, environmentally and socially successful and sustainable despite their small scale. Support for horizontal and vertical co-operation among actors in the supply chain, as well as for promotion activities in a local context, should catalyse the economically rational development of short supply chains, local markets and local food chains. Support for collective approaches to environmental projects and practices should help to provide greater and more consistent environmental and climate benefits than can be delivered by individual operators acting without reference to others (for example, through practices applied on larger unbroken areas of land). Therefore, the measure should be widened and promoted, through an 80% co-financing rate.*** Support in these various areas should be provided in various forms. Clusters and networks are particularly relevant to the sharing of expertise as well as the development of new and specialised expertise, services and products. Pilot projects are important tools

of land). Support in these various areas should be provided in various forms. Clusters and networks are particularly relevant to the sharing of expertise as well as the development of new and specialised expertise, services and products. Pilot projects are important tools for testing the commercial applicability of technologies, techniques and practices in different contexts, and adapting them where necessary. Operational groups are a pivotal element of the European Innovation Partnership (hereinafter 'EIP') for agricultural productivity and sustainability. Another important tool lies in local development strategies operating outside the framework of LEADER local development – between public and private actors from rural and urban areas. Unlike within the LEADER approach, such partnerships and strategies could be limited to one sector and / or to relatively specific development aims, including those mentioned above. Inter-branch organisation should also be eligible for support under this measure. It should be limited to seven years except for collective environmental and climate action in duly justified cases.

for testing the commercial applicability of technologies, techniques and practices in different contexts, and adapting them where necessary. Operational groups are a pivotal element of the European Innovation Partnership (hereinafter 'EIP') for agricultural productivity and sustainability. Another important tool lies in local development strategies operating outside the framework of LEADER local development – between public and private actors from rural and urban areas. Unlike within the LEADER approach, such partnerships and strategies could be limited to one sector and / or to relatively specific development aims, including those mentioned above. Inter-branch organisation should also be eligible for support under this measure. It should be limited to seven years except for collective environmental and climate action in duly justified cases.

Or. en

Amendment 176

Ulrike Rodust, Karin Kadenbach, Brian Simpson, Christel Schaldemose, Åsa Westlund

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Farmers are exposed today to increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has an increased importance for farmers.

Amendment

deleted

For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

Or. en

Amendment 177

João Ferreira, Inês Cristina Zuber, Willy Meyer

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(37) Farmers are exposed today to increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has an increased importance for farmers.

deleted

For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

Or. pt

Amendment 178
Salvatore Caronna

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(37) Farmers are exposed today to increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has an increased importance for farmers.

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For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

Or. it

Amendment 179

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Farmers are exposed today to increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks

Amendment

(37) Member States should be able to support the start-up and running costs of mutual funds to protect farmers against the impact of animal and plant diseases, and environmental incidents. However,

has an increased importance for farmers. For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

under no circumstances should public money be used to subsidise compensation payments to farmers: public money is better used investing in precautionary measures to prevent disasters from happening in the first place. Furthermore, compensation will only be granted to farmers who have taken the necessary precautions against animal and plant diseases, environmental protection and climate change events. All other instruments regarding risk management shall be dealt with in the Single CMO.

Or. en

Amendment 180
Giovanni La Via

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Farmers are exposed today to increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has

Amendment

(37) Farmers are exposed today to increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has

an increased importance for farmers. For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

an increased importance for farmers. For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases, *adverse climatic events* or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund *or assistance in covering the costs of insurance policies taken out by the mutual fund* to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

Or. it

Amendment 181

Giancarlo Scottà, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Farmers are exposed today to

Amendment

(37) Farmers are exposed today to

increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has an increased importance for farmers. For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has an increased importance for farmers. For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases, *adverse climatic events* or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

Or. it

Amendment 182
Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Farmers are exposed today to

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Amendment

(37) Farmers are exposed today to

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increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has an increased importance for farmers. For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

increasing economic and environmental risks as a consequence of climate change and increased price volatility. In this context, effective management of risks has an increased importance for farmers. For this reason a risk management measure should be set up to assist farmers in addressing the most common risks faced by them. This measure should therefore support farmers *or groups of farmers* to cover the premiums they pay for crop, animal and plant insurance as well as the setting up of mutual funds and the compensation paid by such funds to farmers for losses suffered as a result of the outbreak of animal or plant diseases or environmental incidents *or adverse climatic events*. It should also cover an income stabilisation tool in the form of a mutual fund *or insurance contract* to support farmers facing a severe drop in their income. In order to ensure that there is equal treatment among farmers across the Union, that competition is not distorted and that the international obligations of the Union are respected, specific conditions should be provided for the granting of support under these measures. In order to ensure the efficient use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of defining the minimum and maximum duration of commercial loans to mutual funds.

Or. en

Amendment 183

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 37 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(37a) The main threat to renewable natural resources in rural areas in the Mediterranean is the risk of forest fires. Appropriate rural development in these areas should therefore include monitoring and prevention measures, including efforts to inform and raise awareness among the local population and those who visit such areas for various reasons.

Or. es

Amendment 184

Phil Prendergast, Marian Harkin, Jim Higgins

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(38) The LEADER approach for local development has, over a number of years, proven its utility in promoting the development of rural areas by fully taking into account the multi-sectoral needs for endogenous rural development through its bottom-up approach. LEADER should therefore be continued in the future and its application should remain compulsory for all rural development programmes.

(38) The LEADER approach for local development has, over a number of years, proven its utility in promoting the development of rural areas by fully taking into account the multi-sectoral needs for endogenous rural development through its bottom-up approach. LEADER should therefore be continued in the future and its application should remain compulsory for all rural development programmes. ***The added value of the LEADER approach is not limited to the projects undertaken and physical outputs, but also the bottom-up approach of an independent local action group can produce significant added value such as 'capacity-building' and 'empowering the local community' which is not achieved where decision-making is dominated by local authorities.***¹

¹ ***as identified by the Special Report No. 5 2010 of the European Court of Auditors***

Amendment 185

Phil Prendergast, Jim Higgins, Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

(40) Support to LEADER local development from the EAFRD should cover all aspects of the preparation and implementation of local development strategies and operation of local action groups as well as cooperation among territories and groups which carry out bottom-up and community-led local development. In order to enable partners in rural areas not yet applying LEADER to test and prepare for the design and operation of a local development strategy a ‘LEADER start-up kit’ should also be financed. In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the detailed definition of eligible animation costs for local action groups.

Amendment

(40) Support to LEADER local development from the EAFRD should cover all aspects of the preparation and implementation of local development strategies and operation of local action groups *in which decision-making is community-led and in partnership with other relevant actors*, as well as cooperation among territories and groups which carry out bottom-up and community-led local development. In order to enable partners in rural areas not yet applying LEADER to test and prepare for the design and operation of a local development strategy a ‘LEADER start-up kit’ should also be financed. In order to ensure the efficient and effective use of EAFRD budgetary resources *and the implementation of the LEADER approach, the* power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the detailed definition of eligible animation costs for local action groups *and for the purpose of adopting rules to ensure that Member States fully implement the community-led approach.*

Amendment 186
Eric Andrieu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

(41) Investments are common to many of the rural development measures under this Regulation and may relate to operations of very diverse nature. In order to ensure clarity in the implementation of these operations certain common rules for all investments should be laid down. These common rules should define the types of expenditure that may be considered as investment expenditure and ensure that only such investments that create new value in agriculture receive support. In order to take account of specificities relating to particular types of investments such as the purchase of second hand equipment and simple replacement investments while ensuring the efficient use of EAFRD funds, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of setting the conditions under which certain types of investments may be considered as eligible expenditure. In order to facilitate realisation of investment projects it should be possible for Member States to pay advances. To ensure the effectiveness, fairness and sustainable impact of EAFRD assistance, rules should be laid down to ensure that investments related to operations are durable and that EAFRD support is not used to distort competition.

Amendment

(41) Investments are common to many of the rural development measures under this Regulation and may relate to operations of very diverse nature. In order to ensure clarity in the implementation of these operations certain common rules for all investments should be laid down. These common rules should define the types of expenditure that may be considered as investment expenditure and ensure that only such investments that create new value in agriculture receive support. ***In the case of irrigation, new investments, including in modernising existing systems to provide for the more rational use of water, shall be considered as eligible expenditure provided they ensure resource sustainability, prevent the deterioration of aquatic environments and ensure that the relevant water bodies retain good ecological status.*** In order to take account of specificities relating to particular types of investments such as the purchase of second hand equipment and simple replacement investments while ensuring the efficient use of EAFRD funds, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of setting the conditions under which certain types of investments may be considered as eligible expenditure. In order to facilitate realisation of investment projects it should be possible for Member States to pay advances. To ensure the effectiveness, fairness and sustainable impact of EAFRD assistance, rules should be laid down to ensure that investments related to operations are durable and that EAFRD support is not used to distort competition.

Amendment 187
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission

(44) In order to ensure that financial resources for rural development are used in the best possible way and to target measures under rural development programmes in accordance with the Union priorities for rural development but also to guarantee equal treatment of applicants, Member States should establish selection criteria for the selection of projects. Exception to this rule should be made only for those measures for which support consists in payments for the provision of agri-environmental or animal welfare services. In the application of selection criteria account should be taken of the principle of proportionality in what concerns small grants.

Amendment

(44) In order to ensure that financial resources for rural development are used in the best possible way and to target measures under rural development programmes in accordance with the Union priorities for rural development but also to guarantee equal treatment of applicants, Member States should establish selection criteria for the selection of projects. Exception to this rule should be made only for those measures for which support consists in payments for the provision of agri-environmental or animal welfare services. In the application of selection criteria account should be taken of the principle of proportionality in what concerns small grants, ***and estimates should be drawn up of the contribution the initiatives make to promoting equal opportunities for women in rural areas.***

Amendment 188
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission

(47) In order to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability

Amendment

(47) In order to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability

a EIP network should be set up in order to network operational groups, advisory services and researchers involved in the implementation of actions targeting innovation in agriculture. It should be financed as part of technical assistance at Union level.

a EIP network should be set up in order to network operational groups, advisory services, *NGOs* and researchers involved in the implementation of actions targeting innovation in agriculture. It should be financed as part of technical assistance at Union level.

Or. en

Amendment 189

Åsa Westlund, Christel Schaldemose, Göran Färm, Marita Ulvskog, Brian Simpson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission

(47) In order to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability a EIP network should be set up in order to network operational groups, advisory services and researchers involved in the implementation of actions targeting innovation in agriculture. It should be financed as part of technical assistance at Union level.

Amendment

(47) In order to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability a EIP network should be set up in order to network operational groups, advisory services, *NGOs*, and researchers involved in the implementation of actions targeting innovation in agriculture. It should be financed as part of technical assistance at Union level.

Or. en

Justification

It is crucial for these European Innovation Partnerships to work, that Non Governmental Organizations have equal access and input into the network. There is no reason therefore not to mention them clearly in the text already.

Amendment 190

Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

(48) During the 2007 -2013 programming period an evaluation expert network operated in the context of the European network for rural development. To take account of the specific needs of evaluation, a European evaluation network for rural development should be set up for the 2014-2020 programming period in order to bring together all actors involved in evaluation activities to facilitate the exchange of expertise in the field. It should be financed as part of technical assistance.

Amendment

(48) During the 2007 -2013 programming period an evaluation expert network operated in the context of the European network for rural development. To take account of the specific needs of evaluation, a European evaluation network for rural development should be set up for the 2014-2020 programming period in order to bring together all actors involved in evaluation activities to facilitate the exchange of expertise in the field. ***The network should pay particular attention to progress regarding access by women to co-ownership of holdings, entrepreneurship support programmes and to the number of initiatives focussed on promoting equal opportunities between men and women in rural areas.*** It should be financed as part of technical assistance.

Or. es

Amendment 191
James Nicholson, Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

(50) The EAFRD should signal the Union's recognition of how local development approaches and a trans-national dimension can reinforce each other, especially when an innovative spirit is applied. It should do this by awarding prizes to a limited number of projects which exemplify these characteristics. The prizes should complement other sources of funding available through rural development policy by conferring recognition on any leading suitable project, whether or not that project was

Amendment

deleted

also financed through a rural development programme.

Or. en

Amendment 192

Diane Dodds

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50) The EAFRD should signal the Union's recognition of how local development approaches and a trans-national dimension can reinforce each other, especially when an innovative spirit is applied. It should do this by awarding prizes to a limited number of projects which exemplify these characteristics. The prizes should complement other sources of funding available through rural development policy by conferring recognition on any leading suitable project, whether or not that project was also financed through a rural development programme.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 193

Patrick Le Hyaric

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(51) Rural development programmes should provide for innovative actions promoting a resource-efficient, *productive* and low-emission agricultural sector, with the support of the EIP for agricultural

(51) Rural development programmes should provide for innovative actions promoting a resource-efficient, *agro-ecological* and low-emission agricultural sector, with the support of the EIP for

productivity and sustainability. The EIP should aim to promote a faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice. The EIP should create added value by enhancing the uptake and effectiveness of innovation-related instruments and enhancing synergies between them. The EIP should fill gaps by better linking research and practical farming.

agricultural productivity and sustainability, ***including social innovation and progress.*** The EIP should aim to promote a faster, ***equal, accessible*** and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice. The EIP should create added value by enhancing the uptake, ***equal accessibility*** and effectiveness of innovation-related instruments (***including agroecological and social innovation***) and enhancing synergies between them. The EIP should fill gaps by better linking research and practical farming ***to provide for citizens' demand for safe, healthy and nutritious food, as well as broader aspects of rural development such as rural housing, infrastructure and services. Its focus should be put on agro-ecological and low-input agricultural practices, farmer led research and innovation and social innovation in rural development.***

Or. en

Amendment 194

Åsa Westlund, Göran Färm, Marita Ulvskog, Christel Schaldemose

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(51) Rural development programmes should provide for innovative actions promoting a resource-efficient, productive and low-emission agricultural sector, with the support of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability. The EIP should aim to promote a faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice. The EIP should create added value by enhancing the uptake and effectiveness of innovation-related instruments and enhancing synergies between them. The EIP should fill gaps by better linking research and practical

Amendment

(51) Rural development programmes should provide for innovative actions promoting a resource-efficient, productive, ***sustainable*** and low-emission agricultural sector, with the support of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability. The EIP should aim to promote a faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice. The EIP should create added value by enhancing the uptake and effectiveness of innovation-related instruments and enhancing synergies between them. The EIP should fill gaps by better linking research and practical

farming.

farming, *and must encourage knowledge intensive agriculture.*

Or. en

Amendment 195

Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, Liam Aylward, Sylvie Goulard, Kent Johansson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(51) Rural development programmes should provide for innovative actions promoting a resource-efficient, productive and low-emission agricultural sector, with the support of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability. The EIP should aim to promote a faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice. The EIP should create added value by enhancing the uptake and effectiveness of innovation-related instruments and enhancing synergies between them. The EIP should fill gaps by better linking research and practical farming.

Amendment

(51) Rural development programmes should provide for innovative actions promoting a resource-efficient, productive and low-emission agricultural sector, with the support of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability. The EIP should aim to promote a faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice. The EIP should create added value by enhancing the uptake and effectiveness of innovation-related instruments and enhancing synergies between them. The EIP should fill gaps by better linking research and practical farming, *facilitating a dialogue.*

Or. en

Amendment 196

Åsa Westlund, Christel Schaldemose, Göran Färm, Marita Ulvskog, Brian Simpson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission

(52) Implementation of innovative projects in the context of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability should be undertaken by operational groups bringing together farmers, researchers, advisors,

Amendment

(52) Implementation of innovative projects in the context of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability should be undertaken by operational groups bringing together farmers, researchers, advisors,

businesses and other actors concerned by innovation in the agricultural sector. In order to ensure that results of such projects profit to the sector as a whole, their results should be disseminated.

NGOs, businesses and other actors concerned by innovation in the agricultural sector. In order to ensure that results of such projects profit to the sector as a whole, their results should be disseminated.

Or. en

Justification

One of the key elements in the Rural Development Regulation is innovation. An innovation system is by the world bank being defined as a network of organizations, enterprises, and individuals focused on bringing new products, new processes, and new forms of organization into economic use, together with the institutions and policies that affect their behaviour and performance. It is important to highlight NGOs as this is one of the actors who could help farmers strengthen their market position in the future.

Amendment 197

Peter Jahr, Britta Reimers, Hans-Peter Mayer

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) Provision should be made for the determination of the total amount of Union support for rural development under this Regulation for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020, its annual breakdown and the minimum amount to be concentrated in less developed regions in accordance with the Multi-annual Financial Framework for the period 2014 to 2020 and the Interinstitutional Agreement on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management for the same period. The appropriations available should be indexed on a flat-rate basis for programming. .

Amendment

(53) Provision should be made for the determination of the total amount of Union support for rural development under this Regulation for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020, its annual breakdown and the minimum amount to be concentrated in less developed regions **and the transitional regions which over the period 2007-2013 were supported under the convergence objective, but whose per capita GDP is more than 75 % of the average per capita GDP of the EU27**, in accordance with the Multi-annual Financial Framework for the period 2014 to 2020 and the Interinstitutional Agreement on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management for the same period The appropriations available should be indexed on a flat-rate basis for programming.

Amendment 198
Eric Andrieu, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(53a) The annual breakdown by Member State should be established by adjusting the level of Union support for rural development to as to achieve a gradual shift away from the historic pattern. Member States where the per-hectare level of support received for rural development is below 90 % of the average should close one third of the gap between their current level and this level. The adjustment should be financed proportionally by all Member States with per-hectare levels of support above the Union average. To avoid a too severe reduction in their respective envelopes, however, these Member States' contributions should not exceed X% of their initial envelope.

Or. fr

Amendment 199
Peter Jahr, Britta Reimers, Hans-Peter Mayer

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(54) In order to facilitate the management of EAFRD funds, a single contribution rate of the EAFRD to rural development programming should be set in relation to public expenditure in the Member States.

(54) In order to facilitate the management of EAFRD funds, a single contribution rate of the EAFRD to rural development programming should be set in relation to public expenditure in the Member States.

In order to take account of the particular importance or nature of certain types of operations, specific contribution rates should be set in relation to them. In order to mitigate the specific constraints resulting from level of development, remoteness and insularity an appropriate contribution rate of the EAFRD should be set for less-developed regions, outermost regions referred to in the Treaty and the smaller Aegean islands.

In order to take account of the particular importance or nature of certain types of operations, specific contribution rates should be set in relation to them. In order to mitigate the specific constraints resulting from level of development, remoteness and insularity an appropriate contribution rate of the EAFRD should be set for less-developed regions, ***the transitional regions which over the period 2007-2013 were supported under the convergence objective, but whose per capita GDP is more than 75 % of the average per capita GDP of the EU27,*** the outermost regions referred to in the Treaty and the smaller Aegean islands.

Or. de

Amendment 200

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

(54) In order to facilitate the management of EAFRD funds, a single contribution rate of the EAFRD to rural development programming should be set in relation to public expenditure in the Member States. In order to take account of the particular importance or nature of certain types of operations, specific contribution rates should be set in relation to them. In order to mitigate the specific constraints resulting from level of development, remoteness and insularity an appropriate contribution rate of the EAFRD should be set for less-developed regions, outermost regions referred to in the Treaty and the smaller Aegean islands.

Amendment

(54) In order to facilitate the management of EAFRD funds, a single contribution rate of the EAFRD to rural development programming should be set in relation to public expenditure in the Member States. In order to take account of the particular importance or nature of certain types of operations, specific contribution rates should be set in relation to them. ***Therefore, a 60% co-financing rate should be set for the activities in Articles 29, 30, 31 and 34, and higher co-financing rates should also be available for co-operative actions.*** In order to mitigate the specific constraints resulting from level of development, remoteness and insularity an appropriate contribution rate of the EAFRD should be set for less-

developed regions, outermost regions referred to in the Treaty and the smaller Aegean islands.

Or. en

Amendment 201

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

(54) In order to facilitate the management of EAFRD funds, a single contribution rate of the EAFRD to rural development programming should be set in relation to public expenditure in the Member States. In order to take account of the particular importance or nature of certain types of operations, specific contribution rates should be set in relation to them. In order to mitigate the specific constraints resulting from level of development, remoteness and insularity an appropriate contribution rate of the EAFRD should be set for less-developed regions, outermost regions referred to in the Treaty and the smaller Aegean islands.

Amendment

(54) In order to facilitate the management of EAFRD funds, a single contribution rate of the EAFRD to rural development programming should be set in relation to public expenditure in the Member States. In order to take account of the particular importance or nature of certain types of operations, specific contribution rates should be set in relation to them. In order to mitigate the specific constraints resulting from level of development, remoteness and insularity an appropriate contribution rate of the EAFRD should be set for less-developed regions, ***transition regions***, outermost regions referred to in the Treaty and the smaller Aegean islands.

Or. es

Amendment 202

Marit Paulsen, Britta Reimers, George Lyon, Kent Johansson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 54 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(54 a) To contribute to the achievement of specific objectives set out under a priority, financing instruments may be used based

on an ex ante assessment which has identified market failures or suboptimal investment situations, and investment needs. These instruments may be established as laid down in Title IV Articles 32-40 of Regulation (EU) No...CSF/2012.

Or. en

Amendment 203
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission

(56) Member States should take all the necessary steps and put in place adequate provisions to ensure that their rural development measures are verifiable and controllable. To this end the Managing Authority and Paying Agency should provide an *ex ante* assessment and undertake to assess measures throughout the implementation of the programme. Measures not respecting this condition should be adjusted.

Amendment

(56) Member States should take all the necessary steps and put in place adequate provisions to ensure that their rural development measures are verifiable and controllable. To this end the Managing Authority and Paying Agency should provide an *ex ante* assessment and undertake to assess measures throughout the implementation of the programme, ***taking into account the proportionality principle as far as small grants are concerned.*** Measures not respecting this condition should be adjusted.

Or. pt

Amendment 204
Hans-Peter Mayer

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission

(59) Each rural development programme should be subject to monitoring in order to

Amendment

(59) Each rural development programme should be subject to monitoring in order to

regularly follow the implementation of the programme and progress towards the established targets of the programme. Demonstrating and improving the effectiveness and impact of actions under the EAFRD also depends on appropriate evaluation during the preparation and implementation of a programme and its completion. A monitoring and evaluation system should therefore be set up in common by the Commission and the Member States with the purpose of demonstrating the progress and assessing the impact and efficiency of rural development policy implementation.

regularly follow the implementation of the programme and progress towards the established targets of the programme. Demonstrating and improving the effectiveness and impact of actions under the EAFRD also depends on appropriate evaluation during the preparation and implementation of a programme and its completion. A monitoring and evaluation system should therefore be set up in common by the Commission, *the European Parliament* and the Member States with the purpose of demonstrating the progress and assessing the impact and efficiency of rural development policy implementation.

Or. de

Amendment 205

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

(65) Moreover, in view of ensuring consistency with the rural development measures eligible for Union support and in order to simplify procedures, payments made by the Member States, *intended to provide additional national financing* for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which fall within the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty, should be authorised as a part of programming under a notification procedure in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. In order to ensure their appropriate monitoring, when assessing these payments the Commission should apply the criteria established for the application of Article 107 of the Treaty by way of analogy. *In order to ensure that additional national financing which is not*

Amendment

(65) Moreover, in view of ensuring consistency with the rural development measures eligible for Union support and in order to simplify procedures, payments made by the Member States for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which *do not* fall within the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty, should be authorised as a part of programming under a notification procedure in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. In order to ensure their appropriate monitoring, when assessing these payments the Commission should apply the criteria established for the application of Article 107 of the Treaty by way of analogy.

authorised by the Commission is not implemented, the Member State concerned should not put its proposed additional financing for rural development into effect until it has been approved. Payments made by Member States intended to provide additional national financing for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which fall outside the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty should be notified to the Commission pursuant to Article 108(3) of the Treaty, unless they fall under a regulation, adopted pursuant to Council Regulation 994/98²¹, and may not be put into effect until this procedure has resulted in a final approval by the Commission.

Or. es

Justification

In line with our amendment to Article 66.

Amendment 206

Esther Herranz García, Gabriel Mato Adrover, Pilar Ayuso, María Auxiliadora Correa Zamora

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 65**

Text proposed by the Commission

(65) Moreover, in view of ensuring consistency with the rural development measures eligible for Union support and in order to simplify procedures, payments made by the Member States, ***intended to provide additional national financing*** for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which fall within the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty, should be authorised as a part of programming under a notification

Amendment

(65) Moreover, in view of ensuring consistency with the rural development measures eligible for Union support and in order to simplify procedures, payments made by the Member States for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which ***do not*** fall within the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty, should be authorised as a part of programming under a notification procedure in accordance with the

procedure in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. In order to ensure their appropriate monitoring, when assessing these payments the Commission should apply the criteria established for the application of Article 107 of the Treaty by way of analogy. ***In order to ensure that additional national financing which is not authorised by the Commission is not implemented, the Member State concerned should not put its proposed additional financing for rural development into effect until it has been approved. Payments made by Member States intended to provide additional national financing for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which fall outside the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty should be notified to the Commission pursuant to Article 108(3) of the Treaty, unless they fall under a regulation, adopted pursuant to Council Regulation 994/98²¹, and may not be put into effect until this procedure has resulted in a final approval by the Commission.***

provisions of this Regulation. In order to ensure their appropriate monitoring, when assessing these payments the Commission should apply the criteria established for the application of Article 107 of the Treaty by way of analogy.

Or. es

Justification

This amendment is consistent with the proposed amendment to Title VII on State aid.

Amendment 207 Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

(65) Moreover, in view of ensuring consistency with the rural development measures eligible for Union support and in order to simplify procedures, payments

Amendment

(65) Moreover, in view of ensuring consistency with the rural development measures eligible for Union support and in order to simplify procedures, payments

made by the Member States, *intended to provide additional national financing* for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which fall within the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty, should be authorised as a part of programming under a notification procedure in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. In order to ensure their appropriate monitoring, when assessing these payments the Commission should apply the criteria established for the application of Article 107 of the Treaty by way of analogy. *In order to ensure that additional national financing which is not authorised by the Commission is not implemented, the Member State concerned should not put its proposed additional financing for rural development into effect until it has been approved. Payments made by Member States intended to provide additional national financing for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which fall outside the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty should be notified to the Commission pursuant to Article 108(3) of the Treaty, unless they fall under a regulation, adopted pursuant to Council Regulation 994/98²¹, and may not be put into effect until this procedure has resulted in a final approval by the Commission.*

made by the Member States for rural development operations for which Union support is granted and which *do not* fall within the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty, should be authorised as a part of programming under a notification procedure in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. In order to ensure their appropriate monitoring, when assessing these payments the Commission should apply the criteria established for the application of Article 107 of the Treaty by way of analogy.

Or. es

Amendment 208
Hans-Peter Mayer

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission

(68) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation

Amendment

(68) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation

in relation to the presentation of rural development programmes, the approval of programmes and of modifications thereof, the procedures and timetables for approval of programmes, the procedures and timetables for the approval programme modifications, including their entry in to force and frequency of submission, specific conditions for the implementation of rural development measures, the structure and operation of networks set-up by this Regulation, the adoption of the monitoring and evaluation system, the rules for the operation of the information system, ***implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers.***

in relation to the presentation of rural development programmes, the approval of programmes and of modifications thereof, the procedures and timetables for approval of programmes, the procedures and timetables for the approval programme modifications, including their entry in to force and frequency of submission, specific conditions for the implementation of rural development measures, the structure and operation of networks set-up by this Regulation, the adoption of the monitoring and evaluation system, the rules for the operation of the information system, the Commission ***should be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 90.***

Or. de

Justification

The decisions listed are more than just technical in nature.

Amendment 209

Michel Dantin, Agnès Le Brun

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) "monitoring and evaluation system": a general approach developed by the Commission and the Member States defining a limited number of common indicators relating to the baseline situation and the financial execution, outputs,

Amendment

(f) "monitoring and evaluation system": a general approach developed by the Commission and the Member States defining a limited number of common indicators relating to the baseline situation and the financial execution, outputs ***and***

results, *and impacts* of the programmes;

results of the programmes; *the system need not be exclusively metrics based, and such an approach can, where necessary and using appropriate methods, be replaced by a quality-based approach to programme outputs;*

Or. fr

Amendment 210
Patrick Le Hyaric

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) "monitoring and evaluation system": a general approach developed by the Commission and the Member States defining a limited number of common indicators relating to the baseline situation and the financial execution, outputs, results, *and impacts* of the programmes;

Amendment

(f) "monitoring and evaluation system": a general approach developed by the Commission and the Member States defining a limited number of common indicators relating to the baseline situation and the financial execution, outputs *and* results of the programmes; *the system need not be exclusively metrics based, and such an approach can, where necessary and using appropriate methods, be replaced by a quality-based approach to programme outputs;*

Or. fr

Amendment 211
Luís Paulo Alves

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

(j) "less developed regions": regions *whose* gross domestic product (GDP) per capita *is less than* 75% of the average GDP of the EU-27;

Amendment

(j) "less developed regions": regions *which are covered by the "Convergence" objective of the 2014-2020 MFF and have* a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita

below 75% of the average GDP of the EU-27;

Or. pt

Amendment 212

Esther Herranz García, Gabriel Mato Adrover, Pilar Ayuso, María Auxiliadora Correa Zamora, Georgios Papastamkos

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ja) "transition regions": regions whose gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is between 75 % and 90 % of the average GDP of the EU-27;

Or. es

Justification

Transition regions should be taken into account, in line with the amendment to Article 65 on fund contribution.

Amendment 213

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ja) "transition regions": regions whose gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is between 75 % and 90 % of the average GDP of the EU-27;

Or. es

Justification

Transition regions should be taken into account, in line with the amendment to Article 65 on fund contribution.

Amendment 214

Marie-Thérèse Sanchez-Schmid

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ja) “transition regions”: regions whose gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is between 75% and 90% of the average GDP of the EU-27;

Or. fr

Amendment 215

Spyros Danellis, Georgios Papastamkos, Theodoros Skylakakis

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j a) "High Nature Value Farming" (HNVF) means farming systems that host farming activities and farmland that, because of their characteristics, can be expected to support high levels of biodiversity or species and habitats of conservation concern. These systems are characterized by low intensity farming and high proportions of natural or semi-natural vegetation. It may also be characterized by a high diversity of land cover.

Or. en

Amendment 216
George Lyon, Kent Johansson

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j a) 'High Nature Value Farming' means farming systems that host farming activities and farmland that, because of their characteristics, can be expected to support high levels of biodiversity or species and habitats of conservation concern. These systems are characterized by low intensity farming and high proportions of natural or semi-natural vegetation. It may also be characterized by a high diversity of land cover.

Or. en

Justification

HNV farming represents a sustainable farming system that needs to be recognised for its value. Rural development and biodiversity policies share the objective to maintain HNV farming systems. To be efficiently integrated and supported as a cross-cutting theme of rural development, it is crucial that the definition of what is HNV farming gets inserted as part of the definitions in the rural development Regulation.

Amendment 217
Brian Simpson

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point k a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(k a) "High Nature Value farming" means farming systems that host farming activities and farmland that, because of their characteristics, can be expected to support high levels of biodiversity or species and habitats of conservation concern. These systems are characterized

by low intensity farming and high proportions of natural or semi-natural vegetation. It may also be characterized by a high diversity of land cover.

Or. en

Justification

High Nature Value Farming is a sustainable farming system that needs to be recognised for its value. A thematic sub-program should be established to ensure coherent support and protection for these systems.

Amendment 218

Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Vasilica Viorica Dăncilă

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(l) “transaction cost”: a cost linked to a commitment *but not directly attributable* to its implementation;

Amendment

(l) “transaction cost”: a cost linked to a commitment *that is indirectly generated by* its implementation.

Or. ro

Amendment 219

Michel Dantin, Agnès Le Brun

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(l) “transaction cost”: a cost linked to a commitment but not directly attributable to its implementation;

Amendment

(l) “transaction cost”: a cost linked to a commitment but not directly attributable to its implementation; *it may be calculated on a standard-cost basis;*

Or. fr

Amendment 220
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(la) “agriculture”: the controlled use of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms primarily in order to produce foodstuffs, along with fibres, biofuels, and other products used to support life, and hence including forestry and stockbreeding;

Or. pt

Amendment 221
Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(lb) “production system”: a complex of land and inputs managed as a whole;

Or. pt

Amendment 222
Patrick Le Hyaric, Eric Andrieu, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(m) utilised agricultural area (hereinafter “UAA”): utilised agricultural area (hereinafter “UAA”): utilised agricultural area within the meaning of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009 of

(m) “agricultural area”: the entire area of arable land, permanent grassland or permanent crops including agro-forestry crops;

30 November 2009;

Or. fr

Amendment 223

Patrick Le Hyaric, Eric Andrieu, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ma) “arable land”: land cultivated for crop production or areas available for crop production but laying fallow, including areas set aside in accordance with Articles 22, 23 and 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, with Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 and with Article 29 of Regulation (EU) No [...] [RDR], irrespective of whether or not that land is under greenhouses or under fixed or mobile cover;

Or. fr

Amendment 224

Patrick Le Hyaric, Eric Andrieu, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(mb) “permanent crops”: non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland that occupy the land for five years or longer and yield repeated harvests, including nurseries and short rotation coppice;

Or. fr

Amendment 225
Eric Andrieu, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(mc) “permanent grassland”: land used to grow grasses or other forage plants (herbaceous plants, shrubs and/or trees) suitable for grazing, naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown), and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or longer;

Or. fr

Amendment 226
Patrick Le Hyaric

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(mc) “permanent grassland”: land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or longer;

Or. fr

Amendment 227
Eric Andrieu, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(md) “grasses or other herbaceous forage”: all plants traditionally found in naturally grazed areas (herbaceous plants, shrubs and/or trees) or normally included in mixtures of seeds for pastures or meadows in the Member State (whether or not used for grazing animals);

Or. fr

Amendment 228
Patrick Le Hyaric

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(md) “grasses or other herbaceous forage”: all plants traditionally found in naturally grazed areas or normally included in mixtures of seeds for pastures or meadows in the Member State (whether or not used for grazing animals);

Or. fr

Amendment 229
Patrick Le Hyaric, Eric Andrieu, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point m e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(me) “agro-forestry”: a system of production in which trees and cultivated or grazed plants are grown together on, or on the edge of, the same plots of land;

Or. fr

Amendment 230

Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point o

Text proposed by the Commission

(o) “adverse climatic event”: weather conditions, such as frost, storms and hail, ice, heavy rain or severe drought, which can be assimilated to a natural disaster;

Amendment

Does not affect English version.

Or. es

Amendment 231

Giovanni La Via, Paolo Bartolozzi, Carlo Fidanza

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point o

Text proposed by the Commission

(o) “adverse climatic event”: weather conditions, such as frost, storms **and** hail, ice, heavy rain or severe drought, which can be assimilated to a natural disaster;

Amendment

(o) “adverse climatic event”: weather conditions, such as frost, storms, **cyclonic winds**, hail, ice, heavy rain or severe drought, which can be assimilated to a natural disaster;

Or. it

Amendment 232

Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Vasilica Viorica Dăncilă

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point r

Text proposed by the Commission

(r) "natural disaster": a naturally occurring event of biotic or abiotic nature that leads to important disturbances of agricultural

Amendment

(r) "natural disaster": a naturally occurring event of biotic or abiotic nature that leads to important disturbances of agricultural

production systems and forest structures, eventually causing important economic damage to the farming **and** forest sectors;

production systems and forest structures, eventually causing important economic damage to the farming **or forestry** sectors;

Or. ro

Amendment 233

Liam Aylward, Marian Harkin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Amendment

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators **in direct selling, local markets and community supported agriculture**, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Or. en

Justification

In order to promote a holistic approach to short supply chain development and respond directly to the needs of rural communities the definition of short supply chains should make specific reference to marketing channels such as direct selling, local markets and community supported agriculture as means for farmers and producers to market high quality food products.

Amendment 234

Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Vasilica Viorica Dăncilă

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local

Amendment

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, **in direct selling, local markets**

economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

and community supported agriculture committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Or. en

Amendment 235
Rareş-Lucian Niculescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Amendment

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, **in direct selling, local markets and community supported agriculture**, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Or. en

Amendment 236
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Amendment

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of **farmers and other** economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Or. en

Amendment 237

Giancarlo Scottà, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) "short supply chain": a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Amendment

(t) "short supply chain": a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators ***who have direct relations with consumers or are*** committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Or. it

Amendment 238

Giovanni La Via, Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris, Paolo Bartolozzi

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) "short supply chain": a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Amendment

(t) "short supply chain": a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators ***who have direct relations with consumers or are*** committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Or. it

Amendment 239

Giovanni La Via

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Amendment

(t) ‘short supply chain’: a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, ***using a local development strategy***, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Or. en

Amendment 240
Marie-Thérèse Sanchez-Schmid

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point t

Text proposed by the Commission

(t) "short supply chain": a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers and consumers;

Amendment

(t) "short supply chain": a supply chain involving a limited number of economic operators, committed to co-operation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers, ***processors*** and consumers;

Or. fr

Amendment 241
Karin Kadenbach

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is less than **40** years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses ***adequate*** occupational skills and

Amendment

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is less than **35** years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses ***a high level of*** occupational skills and

competence and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding;

competence and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding;

Or. de

Amendment 242
James Nicholson, Julie Girling

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is *less than* 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is *setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as* head of the holding;

Amendment

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is 40 years of age *or less* at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is head of the holding;

Or. en

Amendment 243
Diane Dodds, James Nicholson

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) ‘*young* farmer’: farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is *setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as* head of *the* holding;

Amendment

(u) ‘*Young* farmer’: farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is head of holding.

Or. en

Amendment 244
Martina Anderson

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is ***setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding***;

Amendment

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is head of holding.

Or. en

Amendment 245
Béla Glattfelder

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence ***and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding***;

Amendment

(u) ‘young farmer’: farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence;

Or. en

Amendment 246
Carlo Fidanza

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) "young farmer": farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is setting up ***for the first time*** in an agricultural holding as head of the holding;

Amendment

(u) "young farmer": farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, possesses adequate occupational skills and competence ***and/or a strong entrepreneurial bent*** and is setting up in an agricultural holding as head of the holding;

Or. it

Amendment 247

Giancarlo Scottà, Sergio Paolo Francesco Silvestris, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Lara Comi

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u

Text proposed by the Commission

(u) "young farmer": farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application, ***possesses adequate occupational skills and competence*** and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding;

Amendment

(u) "young farmer": farmer who is less than 40 years of age at the moment of submitting the application and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding ***and/or who possesses adequate occupational skills and competence***;

Or. it

Amendment 248

Mariya Gabriel

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(u a) "woman farmer" means a natural female person who exercises an "agricultural activity" within the

Amendment 249

Patrick Le Hyaric, Willy Meyer, João Ferreira, Kyriacos Triantaphyllides

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point u a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ua) “new farmer”: a farmer who possesses adequate occupational skills and competence and is setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding;

Or. fr

Amendment 250

Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(xa) “farmer”: an active farmer within the meaning of Article 4(1)(a) and Article 9 of the Regulation establishing rules for direct payments to farmers within the framework of the common agricultural policy.

Or. fr

Amendment 251

Esther de Lange, Marianne Thyssen, Ivo Belet

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x a) "farmer" meaning an active farmer pursuant to Article 4 1. a) and Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No [...] on rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy;

Or. en

Amendment 252
Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(xa) "salaried agricultural worker": an employee of a farmer, whether on a permanent, permanent seasonal or temporary contract, whose activity is fundamental to farming and the value chain, and whose employment conditions concerning stability, security and professionalism should be made an objective for improvement.

Or. es

Amendment 253
Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Iratxe García Pérez, Ricardo Cortés Lastra, Alejandro Cercas

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(xb) "woman farmer": a woman who carries out an 'agricultural activity' as

defined in this Regulation.

Or. es

Justification

The proposal for a regulation should include measures relating to women farmers.

Amendment 254
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

*(xa) "producer organisations":
organisations referred to in Regulation
No 281/2011, by which the single common
organisation of agricultural markets was
created.*

Or. es

Amendment 255
Izaskun Bilbao Barandica

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x b(new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

*(xb) "association of producer
organisations": associations referred to in
Regulation No 281/2011, by which the
common organisation of agricultural
markets was created.*

Or. es

Amendment 256
Giancarlo Scottà, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio

**Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni,
Lara Comi**

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(xa) "associations of producer organisations": associations of producer organisations as defined in Article 107 of the proposal for a regulation on the single CMO.

Or. it

Amendment 257

**Giancarlo Scottà, Giovanni La Via, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana,
Claudio Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico
Speroni, Lara Comi, Vincenzo Iovine**

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(xb) "agricultural service-providers": agromechanical entrepreneurs who provide, and are qualified to provide, professional agricultural services in rural areas and who, for hire or reward, perform work relating to field crops, livestock farming or management of woodland and green areas belonging to public authorities, where the use of large and technically advanced equipment and machinery is required.

Or. it

Amendment 258

**Giancarlo Scottà, Mara Bizzotto, Mario Borghezio, Lorenzo Fontana, Claudio
Morganti, Fiorello Provera, Oreste Rossi, Matteo Salvini, Francesco Enrico Speroni,
Lara Comi, Vincenzo Iovine**

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(xc) "agricultural services": performance by agricultural service-providers, for public and private procurers, of work in fields, such as that relating to field crops, livestock farming and the management of woodland and green areas.

Or. it

Amendment 259
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x a) "innovation": initiatives and activities carried out by farmers, farmers groups, rural communities, NGOs, rural enterprises or public-private partnerships with or without involvement of researchers and academics which facilitate exchange of good practices and know-how and implementation of research and techniques which bring new products, processes and new forms of organisation between the actors into economic use and so contribute to improved living conditions, sustainable practices and income;

Or. en

Amendment 260
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x b) "community led local development": decentralised bottom-up governance and partnership action at local and sub-regional level which encourage rural actors to plan and carry out multi-sectoral area based local development strategies, promoting community ownership, capacity building and innovation;

Or. en

Amendment 261
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x c) "small farms": small scale farming units including part-time and semi-subsistence farmers with less than 5 ha or 25% of average farm based turnover of a member state or region;

Or. en

Amendment 262
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x d) "non-chemical agriculture":

meaning alternative methods of pest management based on agronomic techniques such as through reference in point 1 of annex III of directive 2009/128/EC or physical, mechanical or biological pest control methods

Or. en

Amendment 263

Åsa Westlund, Göran Färm, Marita Ulvskog, Christel Schaldemose

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x a) 'non chemical methods' means alternative methods to pesticide and plant protection and pest management based on agronomic techniques such as though reference to in point 1 of annex III of Directive 2009/128/EC or physical, mechanical or biological pest control methods

Or. en

Amendment 264

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x e) "advanced sustainable farming system": integrated farming practices going beyond existing cross compliance rules (regulations ...xxx) and in continuous progress to improve management of nutrient cycles, energy efficiency and waste reduction,

maintaining and increasing diversity of crops, animals and wildlife on farm;

Or. en

Amendment 265

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x f) "unsustainable farming systems": farming and animal husbandry practices which repeatedly breach existing cross compliance rules (as laid down in Annex II of the horizontal regulation) due to the fundamental nature of the farming system used

Or. en

Justification

The pertinent cross compliance rules include: low level of nutrient cycle management and pollution of ground water (GEAC 1-3 and SMR 1a), overstocking as related to available hectares (GEAC 3a) and high dependence on external energy and nutrient inputs; biodiversity (smr 2-3 and 3a) and food safety (SMR 4-6)

Amendment 266

Alyn Smith

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point x g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(x g) High Nature Value farming" means farming systems that host farming activities and farmland that, because of

their characteristics, can be expected to support high levels of biodiversity or species and habitats of conservation concern. These systems are characterized by low intensity farming and high proportions of natural or semi-natural vegetation. It may also be characterized by a high diversity of land cover.

Or. en

Amendment 267
Michel Dantin, Agnès Le Brun

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. The definitions set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No [...] [on direct payments] shall also apply for the purposes of this Regulation.

Or. fr

Amendment 268
Alyn Smith
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. As regards the definition of young farmer laid down in paragraph 1(u), the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 90 concerning the conditions under which a legal person may be considered a ‘young farmer’, including the setting of a grace period for the acquisition of occupational skills.

2. As regards the definition of young farmer laid down in paragraph 1(u), **and of small farms laid down in paragraph x(c)**, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 90 concerning the conditions under which a legal person may be considered a ‘young farmer’, **or a small farmer**, including the setting of a grace period for

the acquisition of occupational skills, *and taking into account the specificities of each member state.*

Or. en

Amendment 269
Diane Dodds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter ‘CAP’), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, *climate-friendly* and resilient and *innovative* Union agricultural sector.

Amendment

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter ‘CAP’), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced and resilient, *innovative* and *economically sustainable* Union agricultural sector.

Or. en

Amendment 270
Elisabeth Köstinger, Peter Jahr, Elisabeth Jeggle, Milan Zver, Albert Deß, Georgios Papastamkos

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter ‘CAP’), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy.

Amendment

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter ‘CAP’), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy.

It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and innovative Union agricultural sector.

It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and **competitive, productive and** innovative Union agricultural **and forestry** sector.

Or. de

Justification

The objectives of the EAFRD should be coherent with the growth objectives of the strategy 'Europe 2020' and because of that the competitiveness of the agricultural holdings should be approached. Agriculture and forestry are directly linked, therefore they need to be seen as an overall business.

Amendment 271 **Karin Kadenbach**

Proposal for a regulation **Article 3 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter “CAP”), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to **a** more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and innovative Union **agricultural sector**.

Amendment

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter “CAP”), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and innovative **socio-economic development in rural areas in the** Union.

Or. de

Amendment 272 **James Nicholson, Julie Girling**

Proposal for a regulation **Article 3 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter ‘CAP’), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and **innovative** Union agricultural sector.

Amendment

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter ‘CAP’), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient, **innovative** and **economically sustainable** Union agricultural sector.

Or. en

Amendment 273

Maria do Céu Patrão Neves

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter “CAP”), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and innovative Union agricultural sector.

Amendment

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter “CAP”), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and innovative Union agricultural sector, **forests included, which should perform the essential role of producing the necessary quantity of good food within the Union, at all times, for the Union’s peoples.**

Or. pt

Amendment 274
Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter “CAP”), to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and innovative Union agricultural sector.

Amendment

The EAFRD shall contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy, ***within the framework of a European rural development strategy***, by promoting sustainable rural development throughout the Union in a complementary manner to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy (hereinafter “CAP”), ***and in coordination and addition*** to cohesion policy and to the common fisheries policy. It shall contribute to a more territorially and environmentally balanced, climate-friendly and resilient and innovative Union agricultural sector.

Or. fr