

# **Compromise Amendments for the Dorfmann Report on the Future of Food and Farming FINAL VERSION**

**COMP AM A NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 45, 47, 49 - 55, ENVI 9, 24**

A. whereas the Commission communication ‘The Future of Food and Farming’ acknowledges that the common agricultural policy (CAP) is one of the oldest and most integrated policies in the EU and is of global strategic importance, and should be designed to enable the EU farming and forestry sector to respond to justified citizens’ demands regarding not only food security, safety, quality and sustainability, but also environmental care, biodiversity and natural resources protection, climate change action, rural development, health and high animal welfare standards, and employment;

**COMP AM B NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 65, 67 - 73**

B. whereas the EU’s overarching objective of a multifunctional and diversified agriculture and forestry sector that creates jobs, is fair, is driven by sustainable agricultural practices and enables the preservation of viable small and family farms which can be acquired and handed down from generation to generation, remains key to delivering the positive externalities and public goods that European citizens demand (food and non-food products and services);

**COMP AM C NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 84 - 86, 78, ENVI 4**

C. whereas for more than 25 years the CAP has undergone regular reform dictated by the opening-up of European agriculture to international markets and by the emergence of new challenges in areas such as the environment and climate change; whereas another step is now necessary in this continuous process of adjustment in order to simplify, modernise and reorientate the CAP so that it secures farmers’ incomes and more effectively meets the expectations of society as a whole, in particular as regards food quality and security, climate change, public health and employment, while ensuring policy certainty and financial security for the sector, in order to achieve sustainable rural areas, tackle food security and ensure that European climate and environmental targets are met, as well as to increase EU added value;

**COMP AM D NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 101 - 104, 106, 107, 109 - 112**

D. whereas, although the Commission has entitled its communication on the ongoing reform of the CAP ‘The Future of Food and Farming’, it has given no guarantee that the CAP budget will be maintained, and whereas it is essential that this be addressed before the forthcoming legislative proposals are presented; whereas these must ensure that there is no renationalisation of the CAP, that the proper functioning of the single market is not impaired, and that there is genuine simplification for beneficiaries, not only at EU level but also at

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Member State, regional, local and farm level, as well as flexibility and legal security for farmers and forest owners, while ensuring ambitious environmental goals and that the targets of the new CAP are fulfilled without adding new constraints on Member States and thus a new layer of complexity which would lead to delays in the implementation of national strategies;

COMP AM E NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 121 - 125

E. whereas the CAP must play an important role in strengthening the long-term productivity and competitiveness of the sector and avoiding stagnation and volatility of farm incomes, which, despite the concentration and intensification of production and increasing productivity, are on average still lower than in the rest of the economy;

COMP AM F NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 138, 139

F. whereas over the last few years farmers have been confronted with increasing price volatility, which has reflected price fluctuations on global markets and uncertainty caused by macroeconomic developments, external policies such as trade, political and diplomatic issues, sanitary crises, excess quantities in certain European sectors, climate change and more frequent extreme weather events in the EU;

COMP AM G NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 157, 158, 160 - 167, 171

G. whereas it is essential to ensure a level playing field, fair prices and a fair standard of living for all farmers across regions and all EU Member States, thereby ensuring affordable prices for citizens and consumers and that there is agricultural activity in all parts of the Union including in areas with natural constraints; whereas it is essential to promote consumption of and access to high-quality food and healthy and sustainable diets, while delivering on the commitments for social and environmental sustainability, climate action, health, animal and plant health and welfare and the balanced development of rural areas;

COMP AM H NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 180 - 186, 188, 190

H. whereas there is a need for an updated, simpler and fairer system of payments, for greater equity and legitimacy;

COMP AM I NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 215, 218, 207, 209, 213, 210

I. whereas increasing global trade presents both opportunities and challenges, relating among other things to the environment, climate change, water protection, lack of agricultural land and land degradation, and thus requires an adjustment of the rules of international trade so as to allow the establishment of a common level playing field based on high standards and fair

and sustainable conditions for the exchange of goods and services, as well as renewed and efficient trade defence mechanisms, in accordance with existing EU social, economic, environmental, health, sanitary, phytosanitary and animal welfare standards; whereas these high standards need to be maintained and further promoted globally, particularly within the framework of the WTO, preserving the interests of European producers and consumers by ensuring European standards in trade agreements for imports;

COMP AM J NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 229 - 240, 227

J. whereas, while the focus on research and development for resource-saving product and process innovation is to be welcomed, more must be done to develop the research capacity and infrastructure necessary to translate the results of research into food and farming and sustainable agro-forestry practice, facilitated by adequate support, as well as to promote a multi-actor approach with farmers at its centre, supported by independent, transparent, sufficiently-funded EU-wide agricultural extension services in all Member States and regions and by knowledge exchange and training services at Member State level;

COMP AM K NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 254, 255, 259 - 263

K. whereas a competitive agriculture, food and forestry sector must continue to play a strong role in reaching the environmental care and climate objectives of the EU as set out in international agreements such as COP21 and UN SDG, with farmers being incentivised and remunerated for their contribution and assisted by a reduction in unnecessary regulatory and administrative burdens in the measures they undertake;

COMP AM L NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 275 - 277, 280

L. whereas the European Court of Auditors (ECA) has underlined the fact that, due to greening requirements which often do little more than reflect current practices, the green payments introduced as part of the 2013 reform create added complexity and bureaucracy, are difficult to understand, and in the ECA's view do not sufficiently enhance the CAP's environmental and climate performance due to their design, which points are important to bear in mind when designing the new green architecture for the CAP;

COMP AM M NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 285 - 290, 292 - 295

M. whereas the objectives of the Cork 2.0 Declaration for a Better Life in Rural Areas concern vibrant rural areas, smart multi-functionality, biodiversity in and outside agriculture and forestry, rare animal breeds and conservation crops, as well as organic agriculture, support for less-favoured areas, and commitments in the context of Natura 2000; whereas the Declaration also highlights the importance of efforts to avert the depopulation of rural areas and the role of women and young people in this process, as well as the need for better use of endogenous resources in rural areas through the implementation of integrated strategies and

multi-sectoral approaches that strengthen the bottom-up approach and synergy between stakeholders, and which require investment in the viability of rural areas, preservation and better management of natural resources, climate action incentives, stimulation of knowledge and innovation, stepping-up of governance in rural areas, and simplification of rural development policy and its implementation;

COMP AM N NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 310 - 312, 314 - 317

N. whereas it is essential to further strengthen the position of farmers in the food supply chain and to ensure fair competition within the single market, using fair and transparent rules that take into account the specific nature of agriculture in relations between production and other parts of the food supply chain, both upstream and downstream, and to provide incentives to prevent risk and crises effectively, including active management tools that are able to better match supply with demand and can be deployed at sector level and by public authorities, as pointed out in the report of the Agricultural Markets Task Force; whereas aspects outside the scope of the CAP affecting the competitiveness and a level playing field for farmers must also be properly considered and monitored;

COMP AM O NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 324, 326

O. whereas the new challenges regarding food security and autonomy for European agriculture within the EU's political priorities, as stated in the Commission's reflection paper on the future of EU finances, require the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) to increase or maintain the agricultural budget in constant euros to cover both existing and new challenges;

COMP AM P NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 331 - 333

P. whereas any changes to the current CAP must be introduced in such a way as to ensure stability for the sector and legal certainty and security of planning for farmers and forest owners, by means of adequate transition periods and measures;

COMP AM Q NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 336 - 341

Q. whereas Parliament must play a comprehensive role in setting a clear policy framework to maintain common ambition at European level and democratic debate on the strategic issues which have an impact on the everyday lives of all citizens when it comes to the sustainable use of natural resources, including water, soil and air, the quality of our food, the financial stability of agricultural producers, food safety, health, and the sustainable modernisation of agricultural and hygiene practices, with the aim of establishing a societal contract at European level among producers and consumers;

COMP AM R NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 200, 203 - 205, 286, 287, 300, 635, 342, 349

R. Whereas equality between women and men is a core objective of the EU and its Member States; whereas many of the roles played by women in rural areas help to maintain viable farm businesses and rural communities; whereas efforts to avert rural depopulation are linked to opportunities for women and young people; whereas rural women still face numerous challenges, while agricultural and rural development policies do not sufficiently include a gender dimension; whereas, although the gender of direct payment or rural development beneficiaries is a not a reliable indicator of the impact of programmes, women as applicants or beneficiaries are under-represented;

COMP AM S NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 114, 61, 213, 345

S. whereas, in order to justify the CAP budget to European taxpayers, future funding must be linked both to the production of safe and high-quality food and to a clear societal added value as regards sustainable agriculture, ambitious environmental and climate performance, public and animal health and welfare standards, and other societal impacts of the CAP, in order to create a genuine level playing field within and outside the EU;

COMP AM T NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 962, 967, 1217, 1304, ENVI 7, 19

T. whereas the use of pesticides, the degradation of biodiversity and changes in the agricultural environment may have a negative impact on the quantity of pollinators and variety of pollinator species; whereas the challenges faced by pollinators, both domesticated and wild, are significant and the effect on EU agriculture and food security could be detrimental given the dependency of the majority of EU production on pollinating services; whereas a public consultation under the EU Pollinators Initiative was launched in January 2018 to identify the best approach and necessary steps to tackle the decline of pollinators in the EU;

COMP AM U NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 150, 222, 223 299, 334, 335

U. whereas less-favoured areas such as mountainous and outermost regions should continue to be compensated by the CAP for the extra costs associated with their specific constraints in order to maintain farming activity in such areas; whereas the application of the CAP framework in the outermost regions should fully explore the scope of Article 349 of the TFEU, since those areas are in a particularly disadvantaged position in terms of socio-economic development, with regard to aspects such as an ageing population and depopulation; whereas the POSEI is an effective tool intended for the development and strengthening of sector structuring which addresses the specific agricultural issues in the outermost regions; recalls that the Commission, in its report of 15 December 2016 to Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the POSEI (COM(2016)0797),

concluded that ‘taking into account the assessment of the scheme ..., a modification of basic Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 is not deemed necessary’;

COMP AM V NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 66, 266, 272, 274, 309, 344, 303, 307, 308

V. whereas both forest management and agroforestry comprising an upper storey of woody vegetation over pasture or an agricultural crop, can contribute resilience at farm and landscape level and to required environmental and climate change mitigation actions, delivering forestry or agricultural products or other ecosystem services and thereby reinforcing the objectives of the CAP and allowing the circular and bio-economies to contribute to new business models benefiting farmers, foresters and rural areas; whereas the EU Forest Strategy promotes a coherent, holistic view of forest management and the multiple benefits of forests, addresses the whole forest value chain; stresses that the CAP plays a crucial role in its objectives, and pays special attention to the Mediterranean forests, which suffer more from climate change and fires, with biodiversity and potential agricultural production thus being put at risk;

COMP AM 1 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 354, 356 - 360, 362 - 367, 37, 1052

1. Welcomes the intention to simplify and modernise the CAP for the economic benefit of farmers and to meet citizens’ expectations, but emphasises that the overriding priorities of reform must be the principles set out in the Treaty of Rome, the integrity of the single market, and a truly common policy, adequately financed by the EU, that is modern and results-orientated, supports sustainable agriculture, and ensures safe, high-quality and varied food, employment and development in rural areas;

COMP AM 2 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 374, 360, 388, 498, 499, 389, 395

1a. Stresses the need for the CAP to maintain the essential relationship between EU legislators, farmers and citizens; rejects any possibility of renationalising the CAP, which would increase imbalances in competition within the single market;

COMP AM 3 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 381 - 385, 392, 393, 378

2. Points out that the flexibility that Member States currently enjoy regarding options set out in basic rules makes it possible to respond to specific situations but, at the same time, shows that parts of the CAP can no longer be considered as common; underlines the need to uphold the conditions of competition within the single market and to guarantee a level playing field as regards access to support for farmers in different Member States or in different regions, together with the need for adequate and efficient solutions to minimise any risk of distortion of competition or risks for cohesion;

COMP AM 4 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 393, 394, 400, 401, 403, 405, 406, 409, 410, 413, 414, 419 - 421, 423, 425 - 427, 431, 435, 470, 1318, 1320, 1321, ENVI 16

3. Considers that Member States should enjoy a reasonable level of flexibility within a strong common framework of EU rules, basic standards, intervention tools, controls and financial allocations agreed at EU level by the co-legislator, in order to guarantee a level playing field for farmers and, in particular, an EU approach for support under Pillar I, with a view to guaranteeing respect for the conditions of fair competition;

COMP AM 5 - NOT YET TRANSLATED

3a. Considers that, in order to make the implementation of the CAP more effective and better adapted to the realities of the different kinds of agriculture in Europe, national choices taken within the framework of the EU-defined toolbox available under Pillars I and II should be streamlined and Member States should design, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, their own coherent, evidence-based national strategies on the basis of EU objectives and indicators concerning the main types of possible intervention tools, which should also be defined at EU level, and their selection criteria, within a clear common framework of rules applicable across the EU, with due respect for the rules and principles of the single market;

COMP AM 6 NOT YET TRANSLATED

3b. Emphasises that additional subsidiarity should only be granted on the condition that there is a strong, common set of EU rules, objectives, indicators and checks;

COMP AM 7 NOT YET TRANSLATED

3c. Underlines the risks of gold-plating at national and regional level and the great degree of uncertainty for farmers owing to the possibility that Member States have to independently define their national plans and to review their decisions annually, depending on the positions taken by the governments in charge; calls on the Commission, therefore, to present to the co-legislators, together with its legislative proposals, a clear and simple model of a national strategic plan in order to enable the co-legislators to assess the scope, the degree of detail and the content of such plans, which are essential elements of the Commission's forthcoming proposal, and to clarify the criteria against which these national strategies will be evaluated;

COMP AM 8 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 434, 436 - 438, 440, 441

4. Highlights the need for the future CAP to fully respect the distribution of powers within each Member State, often set out in their constitutions, particularly in terms of respecting the legal competences of the EU's regions, when designing, managing and implementing policies, such as the EAFRD; stresses the need to ensure that farmers and other beneficiaries

are duly involved throughout all stages of policy development;

COMP AM 9 - NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 424, 443 - 450, 454 - 456, 459 - 462, 467

5. Welcomes the Commission's efforts to establish programme design, implementation and control of a results-based approach in order to foster performance rather than compliance, while ensuring adequate, risk-based monitoring via clearly defined, simpler, less bureaucratic (including the prevention of gold-plating), solid, transparent and measurable indicators at EU level, including appropriate controls of Member State measures and programme design, implementation and sanctions; considers it necessary to introduce basic uniform criteria for the setting of similar penalties for equivalent non-compliances detected in the implementation of the various measures used by the Member States or regions to achieve the common general objectives set by the EU;

COMP AM 10 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 477 - 479

6. Calls on the Commission to carry out financial and performance control and audits with the aim of guaranteeing that functions are performed to the same high standards and in accordance with the same criteria across all Member States, irrespective of enhanced flexibility for Member States in programme design and management, and with a view, in particular, to ensuring a timely disbursement of funds across Member States to all eligible farmers and rural communities, while minimising the administrative burden for the beneficiaries;

COMP AM 11 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 493 - 497, 500

7. Welcomes the Commission's proposal to grant greater flexibility to Member States, regions and farmers within the framework of a higher financial threshold for agricultural *de minimis* rules, while preserving the integrity of the internal market;

COMP AM 12 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 520, 522, 526, 528 - 531, 533, 534, 539, ENVI 5, 18

Subheading 2

***A smart, efficient, sustainable and fair CAP – delivering for farmers, citizens, rural areas and the environment***

8. Considers it necessary to maintain the current two-pillared architecture and emphasises that the pillars must be coherent and complementary, with Pillar I financed entirely through EU funding and constituting an efficient means of support for income, for baseline environmental measures and for the continuation of existing market measures, and Pillar II



meeting the specific needs of the Member States; considers it necessary at the same time, however, to incentivise farmers and other beneficiaries to carry out actions that deliver environmental and social public goods which are not remunerated by the market, and to respect both new and established practices in farming on the basis of common, uniform and objective criteria, while preserving the possibility for Member States to take specific approaches to reflect local and sectoral conditions; considers the transition of all European farms towards sustainability, and for all European farms to be fully integrated into the circular economy, combining economic with environmental performance standards and with no reduction in social or employment standards, to be a top priority;

COMP AM 13 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 566 - 569, 571, 572, ENVI 1

9. Considers that the future CAP architecture can only deliver its objectives if sufficiently funded; calls, therefore, for the CAP budget to be increased or maintained in constant euros in the next MFF in order to achieve the ambitions of a revised and efficient CAP beyond 2020;

COMP AM 14 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 603 - 608, 625, 628, 622, 623, 630, 610, 619, 620

10. Believes that more targeted support is necessary for diverse agricultural systems, especially small and medium family farms and young farmers, in order to strengthen regional economies through a productive agricultural sector in economic, environmental and social terms; considers that this can be achieved through a compulsory redistributive higher support rate for the first hectares of a holding, linked to the average size of a holding in the Member States, in view of the wide range of farm sizes across the EU; stresses that support for larger farms should be degressive, reflecting economies of scale, with mandatory capping to be decided at European level, and flexible criteria to take into account the capacity of farms and co-operatives to provide stable employment that keeps people in rural territories; believes that the funds made available by capping and degression should be retained in the Member State or region from which they derive;

COMP AM 15 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 648, 652, 647, 649, 653, 651, 655, 650, ENVI 13

11. Underlines the necessity of identifying the key elements of a well-balanced, transparent, simple and objective system of penalties and incentives, combined with a transparent and timely system for determining the eligibility of beneficiaries for receiving public money for the delivery of public goods, which should consist of simple, voluntary and mandatory measures and be results-oriented, thus shifting the emphasis from compliance to actual performance;

COMP AM 16 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 683, 686, 687, 694, 680,

669, 667, 670

12. Calls for the current system for calculating direct payments in Pillar I, particularly in Member States where the value of entitlements is still calculated partly on the basis of historic references, to be modernised and replaced by an EU payment calculation method, the basic component of which would be income support for farmers within certain limits and which could increase in step with the contribution to delivering public goods in accordance with the EU objectives and targets until 2030, in order to make the system simpler and more transparent;

COMP AM 17 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 731, 749, 753, 1226, 727, 748, 743, 746

13. Stresses the need for a fair distribution of direct payments between Member States, which is essential for the functioning of the single market, and which must take into account objective criteria such as the amounts received by Member States under Pillars I and II and the fact that natural conditions, employment and socio-economic circumstances, general living standards, production costs, especially land costs, and purchasing power are not the same throughout the EU;

COMP AM 18 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 766, 770, 772, 767, 779, 768, 778, ENVI 3

14. Believes that, under the strict conditions of guaranteeing a level playing field in the single market, of preventing a distortion in competition, especially with regard to commodities, of ensuring consistency with WTO rules, and of not compromising efforts to achieve environmental and climate goals, voluntary coupled support (VCS) payments should be maintained, but should only be activated following an assessment by the Commission; believes that VCS serves as a tool to address the needs of sensitive sectors and specific objectives relating to the environment, climate or quality and the marketing of agricultural products, to incentivise farming practices meeting high animal welfare and environmental standards, to counteract specific difficulties, particularly those arising from the structural competitive disadvantage of less-favoured and mountainous regions, as well as difficulties which are more temporary in nature and arise from a shift away from the old entitlement scheme, for example; believes, furthermore, that VCS is also a tool to promote strategically important production, such as protein crops, in the future, or to compensate for the effects of free trade agreements; stresses, in addition, that VCS payments are important for maintaining the EU's diversity of agricultural production, agricultural employment and sustainable production systems;

COMP AM 19 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 816, 817, 820, 822, 823, 826, 827, 829, 830, 833, 835, 836

15. Recalls that ensuring generational renewal and new entrants is a challenge for farming in

many Member States and that each national or regional strategy must therefore address this issue through a comprehensive approach, mobilising all financial resources of the CAP, including the additional payment for young farmers under Pillar I, and measures to help young farmers get set up under Pillar II, both of which should be made mandatory for the Member States, in addition to support from new financial instruments, such as a tool to grant access to capital in the context of limited resources; stresses, furthermore, the importance of national measures in removing regulatory and economic barriers while promoting succession planning, retirement packages and access to land, and facilitating and encouraging collaborative arrangements, such as partnerships, shared farming, contract rearing and leasing between old and young farmers; considers that State aid rules should also take into account the importance of generational renewal and prevent the demise of family farming;

COMP AM 20 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 883, 884, 893, 897, 441, 1166, 880, 882, 890, 440, 881, 889, 878, 879, ENVI 21

16. Underlines the importance of rural development, including the LEADER initiative, for improving the synergies between different policies and for enhancing competitiveness, for promoting effective and sustainable economies, for supporting sustainable and multi-functional agriculture and forestry, and for producing food and non-food goods and services, which generate added value and jobs; stresses the importance of rural development in promoting partnerships between farmers, local communities and civil society and in fostering additional entrepreneurial activities and opportunities, which very often cannot be relocated, in agribusiness, agri-tourism, direct marketing, community-supported agriculture, the bio-economy and the sustainable production of bioenergy and renewable energy, all of which help to ensure the preservation of economic activity in the regions; emphasises, therefore, the importance of bolstering Pillar II financially, thus increasing the potential to generate income, to help tackle depopulation, unemployment, poverty and to promote social inclusion, the provision of social services and the strengthening of the socioeconomic fabric in rural areas, with the overall objective of improving the quality of life therein;

COMP AM 21 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 925, 927 - 929, 932, 934, 943 - 946, 948, 951, 955, 961, 968, 972, 978, ENVI 3, 16, 21

17. Calls on the Commission to introduce a new, coherent, reinforced and simplified conditionality regime in Pillar I, enabling the integration and implementation of the different types of existing environmental actions, such as the current cross-compliance and greening measures; stresses that the baseline of Pillar I to achieve sustainable agricultural development should be mandatory and clearly stipulate the measures and results expected from farmers so as to ensure a level playing field, while ensuring minimum bureaucracy at farm level and, taking into account local conditions, adequate control by the Member States; calls, furthermore, for a new and simple scheme, which should be mandatory for Member States and optional for farms, based on EU rules which go beyond the baseline to incentivise farmers' transitioning to sustainable techniques and practices for climate and the environment and which are compatible with the agri-environment-climate measures (AECMs) in Pillar II; believes that the implementation of this scheme should be determined in the national strategic

plans within an EU framework;

COMP AM 22 NOT YET TRANSLATED

17a. Calls on the Commission to ensure that Pillar II's AECMs for rural development continue to offset the additional costs and shortfalls associated with the voluntary establishment by farmers of environmentally and climate-friendly practices, with the possibility of adding an incentive for investment in environmental protection, biodiversity and resource-efficiency; considers that these programmes should be simplified, better targeted and more efficient, so that farmers can deliver effectively on ambitious policy goals with regard to environmental protection, biodiversity, water management and climate action and climate change mitigation, while ensuring minimum bureaucracy at farm level and, taking into account local conditions, adequate control by Member States;

COMP AM 23 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 952, 984, 985, 987, 988, 990 - 993, 995, 996, 998, 1006

18. Believes that a minimum amount of the total available budget in Pillar II should be allocated to AECMs, including organic agriculture, CO2 sequestration, soil health, sustainable forestry management measures, nutrient management planning for the protection of biodiversity, and pollination and genetic diversity in animals and plants; emphasises, in this context, the importance of maintaining Natura 2000 payments and ensuring that they are sufficient to serve as a genuine incentive for farmers;

COMP AM 24 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1021, 1022 - 1032, 1035, 1037, 1069, 1077,

19. Calls on the Commission to foster innovation, research and modernisation in farming, agro-forestry and the food sector by supporting a strong advisory system and training that is better adapted to the needs of CAP beneficiaries in developing their practices towards greater sustainability and resource protection, and by supporting the application of smart technologies in order to respond more effectively to challenges in the areas of health, the environment and competitiveness; stresses that training and extension must be a pre-condition in programme design and implementation in all Member States and that is essential to foster know-how transfer, best practice models and exchanges among cooperatives and producer organisations across the Members States, such as through the European agricultural knowledge and information system (AKIS); believes that agro-ecological methods, and the principles underpinning precision farming, can generate significant benefits for the environment, increase farmers' income, rationalise the use of agricultural machinery and significantly increase resource efficiency;

COMP AM 25 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 792, 804, 972, 1085, 1086, 1088 - 1090, 1092 - 1094, 1096, 1097, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1110 - 1112, 1121

20. Calls on the Commission to maintain the current single common market organisation (single CMO) framework within Pillar I, including the specific policy instruments and marketing standards, and to improve the EU school fruit, vegetables and milk scheme; stresses the importance of existing production management systems for specific products and maintaining compulsory individual sector programmes (wine, fruit and vegetables, olive oil and apiculture) for producing countries, with the ultimate aim of strengthening the sustainability and competitiveness of each sector and maintaining a level playing field while enabling access for all farmers;

COMP AM 26 NOT YET TRANSLATED

20a. Believes that the positive and ‘market-oriented’ experience of the single CMO operational programmes in the fruit and vegetable sector, implemented by producer organisations and financed on the basis of the value of marketed production (VMP), have proven their effectiveness in enhancing the competitiveness and structuring of the targeted sectors and improving their sustainability; calls, therefore, on the Commission to consider the introduction of similar operational programmes for other sectors; believes that this could be of particular benefit to producer organisations representing dairy farmers in mountainous regions and outlying areas of the Union, who process and market high-quality products and maintain milk production in these hard-to-farm areas;

COMP AM 27 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1123, 1128 - 1131, 1136 - 1139, 1143

21. Insists on the critical need for the future CAP to support farmers more efficiently, fairly and promptly in order to cope with price and income volatility due to climate, adverse weather conditions, and sanitary and market risks, by creating additional incentives and market conditions stimulating the development and voluntary use of risk management and stabilisation tools (insurance schemes, income stabilisation tools, individual provision mechanisms and mutual funds) while ensuring accessibility for all farmers and compatibility with existing national schemes;

COMP AM 28 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1158, 1159, 1162 - 1165, 1168 - 1172, 1174, 1175, 1177 - 1179, 1181, 1182, 1186, 1188, 1191, 1193 - 1195

22. Insists on the importance of strengthening the position of primary producers within the food supply chain, in particular by guaranteeing a fair distribution of the added value between producers, processors and the retail sector, by introducing the financial resources and incentives required to support the creation and development of economic organisations, both vertical and horizontal, such as producer organisations, including cooperatives, and their associations and inter-branch organisations, by establishing harmonised minimum standards to combat unfair and abusive trade practices along the food supply chain and by strengthening transparency in the markets and through crisis prevention tools;

COMP AM 29 NOT YET TRANSLATED

22a. Stresses that in accordance with the objectives of Article 39 TFEU and the exception referred to in Article 42 TFEU, the omnibus regulation has clarified the legal relationship between the provisions of the single CMO and EU competition rules and introduced new collective possibilities for farmers to enhance their bargaining power within the food supply chain; believes that these provisions are essential in the framework of the future CAP and should be improved further;

COMP AM 30 NOT YET TRANSLATED

22b. Considers that drawing on the lessons learnt from the functioning of the diverse EU Market Observatories (Milk, Meat, Sugar and Crops), such tools should be extended to the sectors that are not yet covered and developed further to offer reliable data and forecasts to market operators in order to deliver an early warning and enable prompt and pre-emptive actions in the case of market disturbances with a view to preventing crises;

COMP AM 31 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1099, 1100, 1113, 1141, 1144, 1148, 1149, 1196 - 1199, 1203, 1206 - 1209, 1212, 1215

23. Stresses that the historical market management tools of the CAP (i.e. public intervention and private storage) have a reduced and insufficient effect in the context of globalised economies and that risk management tools are not always sufficient to cope with significant price volatility and severe market disturbances;

COMP AM 32 NOT YET TRANSLATED

23a. Stresses the need, therefore, for the single CMO to continue to play an important role within the future CAP as a safety net in rapidly stabilising agricultural markets and in anticipating crises, and underlines the importance of the omnibus regulation in enabling and encouraging – drawing on the lessons learnt during the last market crises, particularly in the dairy sector – the complementary use of innovative market and crisis management instruments, such as voluntary sector agreements, to manage and, where appropriate, reduce supply in quantitative terms among producers, producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, and interbranch organisations and processors (e.g. the EU Milk Production Reduction Scheme);

COMP AM 33 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM1216, 1218, 1220 - 1222

24. Calls for an in-depth review of the current crisis reserve mechanism in order to create a

workable and independent EU fund for agricultural crises, which would be exempted from the principle of annuality of the budget, so as to permit budgetary transfers from one year to the next, especially when market prices are sufficiently high, while maintaining the crisis reserve at a constant level throughout the MFF period, thereby enabling quicker, more coherent and effective prevention actions and responses complementary to the use of market and risk management tools in the case of severe crisis situations, including those involving economic consequences for farmers due to animal health issues, plant diseases and food safety, but also those arising from external shocks with an impact on agriculture;

COMP AM -34 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1232, 1234 - 1236, 1238 - 1241, 1243 - 1245, 1247, 1248, ENVI 11, 23

25. Believes that while trade agreements are beneficial for some EU agricultural sectors, and necessary to strengthen the Union's position on the global agricultural market and benefit the EU economy as a whole, they also pose a number of challenges, particularly for small and medium-scale farming and sensitive sectors that need to be taken into account, such as respect for EU sanitary, phytosanitary, animal welfare, environmental and social standards, which requires coherence between trade policy and certain objectives of the CAP and must not lead to the weakening of Europe's high standards or put at risk its rural territories; emphasises that, while it is important to continue to work for increased market access for European agricultural products, adequate measures for the protection of European agriculture, which take into account sector-specific concerns, are necessary, such as safeguarding mechanisms, the potential exclusion from negotiations of the most sensitive sectors and the application of the principle of reciprocity in production conditions, so as to ensure a level playing field between farmers in the EU and their foreign competitors; insists that European production must not be undermined by inferior and substandard imports;

COMP AM 35 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1274, 1275, 1277 - 1279, 1281, 1282, 1284, 1287, 1295

26. Calls on the Commission to launch clear and transparent initiatives to further reinforce the promotion of EU production, safety, animal welfare and environmental standards and short supply chains and to support quality food production schemes, which could be achieved inter alia through European origin labelling schemes, and marketing and promotion activities on internal and third-country markets for those sectors benefiting from specific policy instruments under the CAP; insists on the need to reduce red tape and unnecessary conditions to allow smaller producers to partake in these schemes; welcomes the steady increase in the budget available for promotional programmes and urges the Commission to maintain the pace of increase in the appropriations in the light of the growing interest from producers;

COMP AM 36 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM4 39, 1309 - 1316

***A transparent decision-making process for a solid CAP proposal 2021-2028***

27. Stresses that Parliament and the Council should, via the co-decision procedure, set the general common objectives, basic standards, measures and financial allocations, and determine the appropriate level of flexibility needed to enable the Member States and their regions to cope with their specificities and needs in line with the single market so as to avoid distortions of competition deriving from national choices;

COMP AM 37 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1331 - 1334

29. Calls on the Commission to propose, before the introduction of substantial changes in the design and/or implementation of the CAP, a transitional period long enough to ensure a soft landing and time for Member States to properly implement the new policy in an orderly manner so as to avoid any delay in farmers' annual payments and in the implementation of rural development measures;

COMP AM 38 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 811, 844, 850, 905, 635, 644, 864, 863

30. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the Member States, in their action plans, guarantee equality between women and men in rural areas; urges the Commission and the Member States to support equal representation of women in the institutions' structures for dialogue with the sector and also in the decision-making bodies of the sector's professional organisations, cooperatives and associations; considers that the new EU legislation should substantially improve the thematic sub-programmes for women in rural areas;

COMP AM 39 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 501, 656, 663, 986, 1288, 1263, 1017

31. Stresses that the Commission should continue to ensure the strict enforcement of EU animal welfare legislation at all times in all Member States equally, with proper control and sanctions; calls on the Commission to monitor and report on animal health and welfare, including animal transport; recalls that products entering the EU must respect European animal welfare, environmental and social standards; calls for financial incentives for the voluntary adoption of animal welfare measures going beyond minimum legislative standards;

COMP AM 40 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 805, 806, 119, 1297, 502, 511

31 (new). Insists that special consideration should be granted to farmers who face extra costs owing to specific constraints linked to high value natural areas such as mountainous areas, islands, outermost regions, and other less favoured areas; believes that owing to their specific constraints, CAP financing is vitally important for these regions and that any reduction would have a very damaging impact on many agricultural products; urges the Member States to



develop and implement quality schemes in order to give the producers interested the opportunity to introduce them swiftly;

COMP AM 41 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 754, 503, 506, 581

32 (new). Considers that the budget of POSEI should be maintained at sufficient levels to face the challenges of agriculture in the outermost regions, as called for several times by Parliament; welcomes the results of the most recent Commission report on the POSEI implementation and considers that programmes for outermost regions and for the smaller Aegean islands should be kept separate from the general EU direct payments scheme, in order to ensure balanced territorial development by preventing the risk of abandonment of production as a result of challenges related to remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate, and economic dependence on a small number of products;

COMP AM 42 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1146, 1158

33 (new). Calls on the Commission to include in the Milk Market Observatory an autonomous section to study prices in the outermost regions, in order to react promptly to a crisis in the sector; believes that the definition of ‘crisis’ and subsequent intervention of the Commission should be adapted to the outermost regions, taking into consideration the size of the market, dependence on a limited number of economic activities and less capacity for diversification;

COMP AM 43 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 1146, 1158

34 (new). Calls for better integration of the ‘circular economy’ to ensure the best and most efficient use of primary material and by-products in the emerging bioeconomy while respecting the limits of availability of biomass and land and other ecosystem services, and believes that the development of bio-based industry in rural areas might provide new business models that could help farmers and forest owners to find new markets for their products and create new jobs; calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to provide the necessary support to the agricultural and forestry sector with a view to making a greater contribution to the further development of the bioeconomy in the EU; underlines the need to promote agroforestry, which can provide multipurpose, recreational and productive ecosystems and microclimates, and to close the gaps that could hamper its development;

COMP AM 44 NOT YET TRANSLATED, REPLACING AM 978, 987, 990, 984

35 (new). Believes that AECM support, complemented by eco-schemes at Member State level, should cover the costs for farmers of transitioning to new sustainable practices, such as through promotion and support for agroforestry and other sustainable forestry measures that support biodiversity and genetic diversity in animal and plant species, and of adapting to changing climatic conditions;

36 (new). Calls on the Commission to guarantee innovation, research and modernisation in agroforestry and forestry by supporting a strong and tailored advisory system, targeted training and tailored solutions to drive innovation and the exchange of know-how and best practices among Member States, with a general focus on relevant new technologies and digitalisation; underlines, at the same time, the crucial role of forest owner associations in information and innovation transfer, training and further education for small-scale forest owners and in the implementation of active multifunctional forest management.