### Amendment 284

**Chris MacManus**  
on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group  

**Tilly Metz**  
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

#### Report

**Ulrike Müller**  
Common agricultural policy: financing, management and monitoring  

#### Proposal for a regulation

**Recital 1**

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<td>(1) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions entitled 'The Future of Food and Farming' of 29 November 2017 concludes that the Common Agricultural Policy (hereinafter ‘CAP’) should continue to step up its response to future challenges and opportunities, by boosting employment, <strong>growth</strong> and investment, fighting and adapting to climate change and bringing research and innovation <strong>out of</strong> the laboratories <strong>and onto</strong> fields and markets. The CAP should furthermore address citizens' concerns regarding sustainable agriculture production.</td>
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Or. en
Amendment 285
Chris MacManus
on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
Tilly Metz
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Report
Ulrike Müller
Common agricultural policy: financing, management and monitoring

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(49 a) The Communication from the Commission “A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system” issued on 20 May 2020 calls on the importance to ensure that the key principles enshrined in the European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) are respected. The considerations of workers’ social protection, working and housing conditions as well as protection of health and safety will play a major role in building fair, strong and sustainable food systems. The CAP should be a tool to pursue the objectives of the EPSR.

Amendment

Or. en
(55) Conditionality is an important element of the CAP, which ensures that payments promote a high degree of sustainability and ensure a level playing field for farmers within and between Member States, in particular with regard to its social, environmental and climate elements but also concerning public health and animal welfare. This implies that controls should be carried out and, where necessary, penalties should be applied to ensure the effectiveness of the conditionality system. To ensure such a level playing field between beneficiaries in different Member States, certain general rules on conditionality controls and penalties related to non-compliance should be introduced at Union level.

Or. en
(57) While Member States should be allowed to set out the details on penalties, those penalties should be proportionate, effective and dissuasive and should be without prejudice to other penalties laid down under Union or national law. To ensure an effective and coherent approach by Member States, it is necessary to provide for a minimum penalty rate at Union level for non-compliance occurring for the first time due to negligence, while reoccurrence should lead to a higher percentage and intentionality may result in the total exclusion from the payment. To ensure proportionality of the penalties, where the non-compliance is of a minor nature and occurs for the first time, Member States should be allowed to introduce an early warning system.

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