Amendment 1148
Peter Jahr
on behalf of the EPP Group
Martin Hlaváček, Jérémy Decerle
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Peter Jahr
Common agricultural policy - support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States and financed by the EAGF and by the EAFRD (COM(2018)0392 – C8-0248/2018 – 2018/0216(COD))

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – title

Text proposed by the Commission
4 Definitions to be formulated in the CAP Strategic Plans

1. Member States shall provide in their CAP Strategic Plan the definitions of agricultural activity, agricultural area, eligible hectare, genuine farmer and young farmer:

(a) ‘agricultural activity’ shall be defined in a way that it includes both the production of agricultural products listed in Annex I to the TFEU, including cotton and short rotation coppice, and maintenance of the agricultural area in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation, without preparatory action going beyond usual agricultural methods and machineries;

(b) ‘agricultural area’ shall be defined in a way that it is composed of arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland. The terms ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ shall be further specified by Member States within the following framework:

(i) ‘arable land’ shall be land cultivated for crop production or areas available for

Amendment
4 Definitions to be formulated in the CAP Strategic Plans

1. Member States shall provide in their CAP Strategic Plan the definitions of agricultural activity, agricultural area, eligible hectare, active farmer, young farmer and new farmer:

(a) ‘agricultural activity’ shall be defined in a way that it includes both the production of agricultural products listed in Annex I to the TFEU, including cotton and short rotation coppice, and maintenance of the agricultural area in a state which makes it suitable for grazing or cultivation, without preparatory action going beyond usual agricultural methods and machineries;

(b) ‘agricultural area’ shall be defined in a way that it is composed of arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland and agroforestry systems. Landscape features shall be included as components of the agricultural area. The terms ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ and ‘agroforestry systems’ shall be further specified by Member States within the following framework:

(i) ‘arable land’ shall be land cultivated for crop production or areas available for
crop production but lying fallow, and include areas set aside in accordance with Articles 22, 23 and 24 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999\(^{28}\), with Article 39 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005\(^{29}\), with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or with Article 65 of this Regulation;

(ii) 'permanent crops' shall be non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland and permanent pasture that occupy the land for five years or more, which yield repeated harvests, including nurseries and short rotation coppice;

(iii) 'permanent grassland and permanent pasture' (together referred to as 'permanent grassland') shall be land not included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or more, used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown). It may include other species such as shrubs and/or trees which can be grazed or produce animal feed;

If Member States so decide, a crop rotation shall also be the change of the species of green fodder if the new sowing consists of a different mixture of species compared to the previous sowing. Member States may also decide to consider as permanent grassland:

(i) land which can be grazed and which forms part of established local practices where grasses and other herbaceous forage are traditionally not predominant in grazing areas; and/or
(ii) land which can be grazed where grasses and other herbaceous forage are not predominant or are absent in grazing areas which may include shrubs and or trees and other resources consumed by animals (leaves, flowers, stems, fruits); 

(iii a) 'agroforestry systems' means land use systems in which trees are grown on the same land as where agricultural practices are carried out; 

(iii a) 'temporary grassland' shall be defined as grass or herbaceous species grown on arable land (i.e. in rotation) for less than five consecutive years, or beyond five years where ploughing and reseeding occur. 

(c) for the purpose of types of interventions in the form of direct payments, 'eligible hectare' shall be defined in a way that it includes any agricultural area of the holding: 

(i) that, during the year for which support is requested, is used for an agricultural activity or, where the area is also used for non-agricultural activities, is predominantly used for agricultural activities, and which is at the farmer's disposal. Where duly justified for environmental reasons, eligible hectares may also include certain areas used for agricultural activities only every second year. 

(i) that, during the year for which support is requested, is used for an agricultural activity or, where the area is also used for non-agricultural activities, is predominantly used for agricultural activities, and which is at the farmer's disposal. Where duly justified for environmental, biodiversity and climate related reasons, eligible hectares may also include certain areas used for agricultural activities only every third year. 

(i a) that, if Member States so decide, may contain landscape features and elements including biotopes such as trees, bushes, field copses and wet areas, provided that they do not cover more than 1/3 of the area of each agricultural parcel as defined in Article 63(4) of Regulation EU .../... [Horizontal Regulation] 

any area of the holding that gave a right to payments under Subsection 2 of Section 2 of Chapter II of Title III of this Regulation or under the
basic payment scheme or the single area payment scheme laid down in Title III of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, and which:

- no longer complies with the definition of 'eligible hectare' set out in point (a) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 as a result of the implementation of Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC or Directive 2000/60/EC;

- for the duration of the relevant commitment by the individual farmer, is afforested pursuant to Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 or to Article 43 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or to Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or under a national scheme the conditions of which comply with Article 43(1), (2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or Articles 65 and 67 of this Regulation.

- for the duration of the relevant commitment of the individual farmer, is set aside pursuant to Articles 22, 23 and 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, to Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, to Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or to Article 65 of this Regulation.

or under the basic payment scheme or the single area payment scheme laid down in Title III of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, and which:

- is not an 'eligible hectare' as defined by Member States on the basis of sub-point (i) and (ia) of this point

- as a result of the implementation of Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC or Directive 2000/60/EC

- as a result of area-related measures contributing to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, environmental and biodiversity objectives laid down in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1) of this Regulation. Such areas may be used for the cultivation of paludicultures;

- for the duration of the relevant commitment by the individual farmer, is afforested pursuant to Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 or to Article 43 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or to Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or under a national scheme the conditions of which comply with Article 43(1), (2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or Articles 65 and 67 of this Regulation.

Member States may set appropriate conditions to include land afforestation by way of private or national funding contributing to one or more of the specific environmental-, biodiversity- and climate-related objectives.

- for the duration of the relevant commitment of the individual farmer, is set aside pursuant to Articles 22, 23 and 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, to Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, to Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or to Article 65 of this Regulation.
Regulation.

Areas used for the production of hemp shall only be eligible hectares if the varieties used have a tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0.2 %;

(d) ‘genuine farmers’ shall be defined in a way to ensure that no support is granted to those whose agricultural activity forms only an insignificant part of their overall economic activities or whose principal business activity is not agricultural, while not precluding from support pluri-active farmers. The definition shall allow to determine which farmers are not considered genuine farmers, based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and/or inclusion in registers.

(d) 'active farmers' shall be defined in such a way as to ensure that support is granted only to natural or legal persons, or to groups of natural or legal persons, engaging in at least a minimum level of agricultural activity and providing public goods in accordance with the objectives of the CAP Strategic Plan, while not precluding from support pluri-active farmers particularly part time farmers, semi-subsistence farmers and high nature value farming. The definition shall, in any event, preserve the family farming model of the Union of an individual or group nature, irrespective of its size, and may take into account, if necessary, the special features of the regions defined in Article 349 TFEU. The definition shall ensure that no support is granted to natural or legal persons, or groups of natural or legal persons, who operate airports, railway services, waterworks, real estate services, permanent sport and recreational grounds. Members States may decide to add to this list other similar non-agricultural businesses or activities, or to withdraw such additions and may exclude from this definition individuals or companies carrying out large scale processing of agricultural products, with the exception of groups of farmers, involved in such processing. Where a holding that benefits from CAP payments is part of a larger, primarily non-agricultural structure, this must be transparent. When formulating the definition, Member States shall:

(i) apply, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, one or more elements such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object,
minimum agricultural activity criteria, the appropriate experience, training and/or skills and/or inclusion of their agricultural activities in national registers;
(ii) set, on the basis of their national or regional characteristics, an amount of direct payments, which shall not exceed EUR 5 000 under which farmers, engaged in at least a minimum level of agricultural activity and providing public goods, shall in any event be considered as ‘active farmers’.

(e) 'young farmer' shall be defined in a way that it includes and age limit of 40 years old and:

(i) a maximum age limit that may not exceed 40 years;
(ii) the conditions for being 'head of the holding';
(iii) the appropriate training and/or skills required.

When evaluating compliance with the conditions for being head of the holding, Member States shall take into account the specificities of partnership arrangements.

(e a) 'new farmer' shall be defined in such a way that includes:
(i) the conditions for being 'head of the holding';
(ii) the appropriate training and/or skills;
(iii) an age limit over 40 years old.
A 'new farmer' under this definition shall not be recognised as a 'young farmer' as defined in point (e).

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation with rules making the granting of payments conditional upon the use of certified seeds of certain hemp varieties and the procedure for the determination of hemp varieties and the verification of their tetrahydrocannabinol content referred to in point (c) of paragraph 1 to preserve public health.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation with rules making the granting of payments conditional upon the use of certified seeds of certain hemp varieties and the procedure for the determination of hemp varieties and the verification of their tetrahydrocannabinol content referred to in point (c) of paragraph 1 of this Article to preserve public health.

Amendment 1149
Peter Jahr
on behalf of the EPP Group
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on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Peter Jahr
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Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

5 General objectives
Support from the EAGF and EAFRD shall aim to further improve the sustainable development of farming, food and rural areas and shall contribute to achieving the following general objectives:

(a) to foster a **smart**, resilient and diversified agricultural sector ensuring food security;

(b) to **bolster** environmental **care** and climate action and to **contribute to** the environmental- and climate-related objectives of the Union;

(c) to strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

5 General objectives

*In conjunction with the objectives of the CAP set out in Article 39 TFEU*, support from the EAGF and EAFRD shall aim to further improve the sustainable development of farming, food and rural areas and shall contribute to achieving the following general objectives in the economic, environmental and social spheres:

(a) to foster a **modern, competitive**, resilient and diversified agricultural sector ensuring **long term** food security **while safeguarding the family farm model**;

(b) to **support and improve** environmental **protection, biodiversity** and climate action and to **deliver on** the environmental- and climate-related objectives of the Union;

(c) to strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas, in order to contribute to the creation and maintenance of employment, by guaranteeing a viable income for farmers, pursuing a fair standard of living for the entire agricultural population and tackling rural depopulation, with a particular focus on the less populated and the less developed regions, and balanced territorial
Those objectives shall be complemented by the cross-cutting objective of modernising the sector by fostering and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas, and encouraging their uptake.

Those objectives shall be complemented and interconnected with by the cross-cutting objective of modernising the sector by ensuring that farmers have access to research, training and sharing of knowledge and knowledge transfer services, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas, and encouraging their uptake.
Amendment 1150
Peter Jahr
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Peter Jahr
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Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The achievement of the general objectives shall be pursued through the following specific objectives:

(a) support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security;
(b) enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;
(c) improve the farmers' position in the value chain;
(d) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy;
(e) foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air;

Amendment

1. The achievement of the general objectives shall be pursued through the following specific objectives:

(a) support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security;
(b) enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;
(c) improve the farmers' position in the value chain;
(d) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including by enhancing carbon sinks, carbon sequestration and storage in the agriculture and food sector, as well as incorporating sustainable energy, while ensuring food security, and sustainable management and protection of forests, in line with the Paris agreement;
(e) foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources and contribute to the protection and improvement of the quality of water, soil and air, including through targeted and sustainable nutrient management and reduced use of plant protection products;
(f) contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes;

(f) enhance ecosystem services, and contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, including by protecting beneficial flora, fauna and pollinator species, by supporting agrobiodiversity, nature conservation and agroforestry, as well as contributing to greater natural resilience, restoring and preserving soils, water bodies, habitats and landscapes, and supporting High Nature Value (HNV) farming systems;

(g) attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas;

(g) attract and support young farmers, new farmers, and promoting the participation of women in the agricultural sector, particularly in the most depopulated areas and areas with natural constraints; facilitate training and experience across the Union, sustainable business development and job creation in rural areas;

(h) promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry;

(h) promote social and territorial cohesion in rural areas including through employment creation, growth and investment, social inclusion, combatting rural poverty and through local development, including high quality local services for rural communities, focusing in particular on areas with natural constraints; promoting decent living, working and economic conditions; diversification of activities and income, including agri-tourism, sustainable bio-economy, circular economy, sustainable management and protection of forests, while ensuring gender equality; promoting equal opportunities in rural areas through specific support measures, and recognition of women’s work in agriculture, crafts, tourism and local services;

(i) improve the response of EU agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, food waste, as well as animal welfare.

(i) improve the response of Union agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious, high quality and sustainable food, low input farming, organic agriculture, the reduction of food waste, combatting antimicrobial resistance and improving
animal health and welfare, as well as increasing social awareness of the importance of farmers and rural areas, while contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
Amendment 1151

Peter Jahr
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Martin Hlaváček, Jérémy Decerle
on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Peter Jahr
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Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – title

Text proposed by the Commission  Amendment

11 Principle and scope

1. Member States shall include in their CAP Strategic Plans a system of conditionality, under which an administrative penalty shall be imposed on beneficiaries receiving direct payments under Chapter II of this Title or the annual premia under Articles 65, 66 and 67 who do not comply with the statutory management requirements under Union law and the standards for good agricultural and environmental condition of land established in the CAP Strategic Plan, as listed in Annex III, relating to the following specific areas:

(a) the climate and the environment;

(b) public health, animal health and plant health;

(c) animal welfare.

2. The rules on the administrative penalties to be included in the CAP Strategic Plan shall respect the requirements set out in Chapter IV of Title IV of Regulation (EU) [HzR].

3. The legal acts referred to in Annex III concerning the statutory management
requirements shall apply in the version that is applicable and, in the case of Directives, as implemented by the Member States.

4. For the purpose of this Section, 'statutory management requirement' means each individual statutory management requirement under Union law referred to in Annex III within a given legal act, differing in substance from any other requirements in the same act.
Amendment 1152
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on behalf of the Renew Group

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Peter Jahr
Common agricultural policy - support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States and financed by the EAGF and by the EAFRD (COM(2018)0392 – C8-0248/2018 – 2018/0216(COD))

Proposal for a regulation
Article 70 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

70 Risk management tools
1. Member States shall grant support for risk management tools under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. Member States shall grant support under this type of interventions in order to promote risk management tools, which help genuine farmers manage production and income risks related to their agricultural activity which are outside their control and which contribute to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6.

3. Member States may grant in particular the following support:
   (a) financial contributions to premiums for insurance schemes;

Amendment

70 Risk management tools
1. Member States may grant support for risk management tools, taking into account their needs and SWOT analyses, under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans. Member States shall ensure that this provision is not detrimental to private or public national risk management tools.

2. Support under this type of interventions may be granted to promote risk management tools, which help active farmers manage production and income risks related to their agricultural activity which are outside their control and which contribute to achieving the relevant specific objectives set out in Article 6. These tools may consist of multi-risk management systems.

3. Member States may grant in particular the following support:
   (a) financial contributions to premiums for insurance schemes covering losses caused by adverse climatic events, natural disasters or catastrophic events, by outbreaks of animal or plant disease, by an environmental incident, by contamination of organic crops, or by a
(b) financial contributions to mutual funds, including the administrative cost of setting up;

(b) financial contributions to mutual funds, including the administrative cost of setting up, with a view to payment of financial compensation to farmers for losses caused by adverse climatic events, natural disasters or catastrophic events, by outbreaks of animal or plant disease, by an environmental incident, by contamination of organic crops, or by a measure adopted pursuant to Directive 2000/29/EC to eradicate or contain a plant disease or pest;

(b a) financial contributions to an income stabilisation tool taking the form of a mutual fund and providing:
(i) compensation for farmers of all sectors in the event of a sharp fall in their income;
(ii) compensation for farmers of a specific sector in the event of a sharp fall in their income.

3 a. Member States shall limit the financial contributions to mutual funds referred to in points (b) and (ba) of paragraph 3 to the following elements:
(a) the administrative costs of setting up the mutual fund, spread over a maximum period of three years in a regressive manner;
(b) the amounts paid by the mutual fund as financial compensation to farmers. In addition, the financial contribution may relate to interest on commercial loans taken out by the mutual fund for the purpose of paying the financial compensation to farmers in case of crisis;
(c) supplementing the annual payments into the mutual fund;
(d) the initial capital stock of the mutual fund.

4. Member States shall establish the following eligibility conditions:

(a) the types and coverage of eligible insurance schemes and mutual funds;

(a) the types and coverage of eligible insurance schemes and mutual funds and
(b) the methodology for the calculation of losses and triggering factors for compensation;

(c) the rules for the constitution and management of the mutual funds.

5. Member States shall ensure that support is granted only for covering losses of at least 20% of the average annual production or income of the farmer in the preceding three-year period or a three-year average based on the preceding five-year period excluding the highest and lowest entry.

6. Member States shall limit the support to the maximum rate of 70% of the eligible costs.

7. Member States shall ensure that overcompensation as a result of the combination of the interventions under this Article with other public or private risk management schemes is avoided.

income stabilisation tools

(b) the methodology for the calculation of losses and triggering factors for compensation, including by using biological, climate or economic indexes applied at the level of the holding, or at local, regional or national level;

(c) the rules for the constitution and management of the mutual funds.

5. Member States shall ensure that support is granted only for covering losses of at least 20% of the average annual production of the product concerned or income of the farmer in the preceding three-year period or a three-year average based on the preceding five-year period excluding the highest and lowest entry. For production losses, this period may be extended to four-year period or an average based on the preceding eight-year period excluding the highest and lowest entry.

6. Member States shall limit the support to the maximum rate of the eligible costs laid down in Annex IXaa.

7. Member States shall ensure that risk mitigation strategies are implemented to increase farm resilience against natural and climate change-related risks and reduce exposure to income instability, in addition they shall ensure that overcompensation as a result of the combination of the interventions under this Article with other public or private risk management schemes is avoided.

7 a. Any Member States that introduce national risk management schemes or already have such schemes before ... [the date of entry into force of this Regulation] may use the instruments set out in this Article to cover any risk types not covered by those schemes.

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Amendment 1153
Peter Jahr
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on behalf of the Renew Group

Report
Peter Jahr
Common agricultural policy - support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States and financed by the EAGF and by the EAFRD (COM(2018)0392 – C8-0248/2018 – 2018/0216(COD))

Proposal for a regulation
Article 106 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

106 Approval of the CAP Strategic Plan

1. Each Member State shall submit to the Commission a proposal for a CAP Strategic Plan, containing the information referred to in Article 95 no later than 1 January 2020.

2. The Commission shall assess the proposed CAP Strategic Plans on the basis of the completeness of the plans, the consistency and coherence with the general principles of Union law, with this Regulation and the provisions adopted pursuant to it and with the Horizontal Regulation, their effective contribution to the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), the impact on the proper functioning of the internal market and distortion of competition, the level of administrative burden on beneficiaries and administration. The assessment shall address, in particular, the adequacy of the strategy of the CAP Strategic Plan, the corresponding specific objectives, targets, interventions and the allocation of budgetary resources to meet the specific CAP Strategic Plan objectives.

Amendment

106 Approval of the CAP Strategic Plan

1. Each Member State shall submit to the Commission a proposal for a CAP Strategic Plan, containing the information referred to in Article 95 by … [one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

The Commission shall encourage Member States to exchange information and best practices with each other when drawing up their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. The Commission shall assess the proposed CAP Strategic Plans on the basis of the completeness of the plans, the consistency and coherence with the general principles of Union law, with this Regulation and the provisions adopted pursuant to it and with the Horizontal Regulation, their effective contribution to the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), the impact on the proper functioning of the internal market and distortion of competition, the level of administrative burden on beneficiaries and administration. The assessment shall address, in particular, the adequacy of the strategy of the CAP Strategic Plan, the corresponding specific objectives, targets, interventions and the allocation of budgetary resources to meet the specific CAP Strategic Plan objectives.
through the proposed set of interventions on the basis of the SWOT analysis and the ex-ante evaluation.

Depending on the results of the assessment referred to in paragraph 2, the Commission may address observations to the Member States within three months of the date of submission of the CAP Strategic Plan.

The Member State shall provide to the Commission all necessary additional information and, where appropriate, revise the proposed plan.

4. The Commission shall approve the proposed CAP Strategic Plan provided that the necessary information has been submitted and the Commission is satisfied that the Plan is compatible with the general principles of Union law, the requirements set out in this Regulation, the provisions adopted pursuant to it and in Regulation (EU) [HzR].

The approval of each CAP Strategic Plan shall take place no later than eight months following its submission by the Member State concerned.

The approval shall not cover the information referred to in point (c) of Article 101 and in Annexes I to IV to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in points (a) to (d) of Article 95().

In duly justified cases, the Member State may ask the Commission to approve a CAP Strategic Plan which does not contain all elements. In that case the Member State concerned shall indicate the parts of the CAP Strategic Plan that are missing and provide indicative targets and financial plans as referred to in Article 100 for the whole CAP Strategic Plan in order to show the overall consistency and coherence of the plan. The missing elements of the CAP Strategic Plan shall be submitted to the Commission as an amendment of the plan in accordance with Article 107.

In duly justified cases, the Member State may ask the Commission to approve a CAP Strategic Plan which does not contain all elements. In that case the Member State concerned shall indicate the parts of the CAP Strategic Plan that are missing and provide indicative targets and financial plans as referred to in Article 100 for the whole CAP Strategic Plan in order to show the overall consistency and coherence of the plan. The missing elements of the CAP Strategic Plan shall be submitted to the Commission as an amendment of the plan in accordance with Article 107 within a timeframe which should not exceed 3 months. They shall be coherent and consistent with the indicative targets and
6. Each CAP Strategic Plan shall be approved by the Commission by means of an implementing decision without applying the Committee procedure referred to in Article 139.

7. The CAP Strategic Plans shall only have legal effects after their approval by the Commission.

7 a. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a summary report of the national CAP Strategic Plans within six months after their approval, accompanied by clearly described evaluations in order to provide information on the decisions taken by the Member States to tackle the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).

7 b. The Commission shall translate the CAP Strategic Plans into English and publish them online in a way that ensures publicity and transparency at Union level.

7 c. The approval of the CAP Strategic Plans and their implementation by Member States shall not cause any delays in the aid application period for beneficiaries nor in the timely payment of the aid, particularly in the first year of implementation.

financial plans provided previously by the Member State, with no significant deviation or reduction in ambition.

6. Each CAP Strategic Plan shall be approved by the Commission by means of an implementing decision without applying the Committee procedure referred to in Article 139.

7. The CAP Strategic Plans shall only have legal effects after their approval by the Commission.

7 a. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a summary report of the national CAP Strategic Plans within six months after their approval, accompanied by clearly described evaluations in order to provide information on the decisions taken by the Member States to tackle the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).

7 b. The Commission shall translate the CAP Strategic Plans into English and publish them online in a way that ensures publicity and transparency at Union level.

7 c. The approval of the CAP Strategic Plans and their implementation by Member States shall not cause any delays in the aid application period for beneficiaries nor in the timely payment of the aid, particularly in the first year of implementation.