(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 sets out the challenges, objectives and orientations for the future Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) after 2020. These objectives include, inter alia, the need for the CAP to be more result-driven, to boost modernisation and sustainability, including the economic, social, environmental and climate sustainability of the agricultural, forestry and rural areas, and to help reducing the Union legislation-related administrative burden for beneficiaries.

(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 sets out the challenges, objectives and orientations for the future Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) after 2020. These objectives include, inter alia, the need for the CAP to be more result-driven, market-oriented, to boost modernisation and sustainability, including the economic, social, environmental and climate sustainability of the agricultural, forestry and rural areas, and to help reducing the Union legislation-related administrative burden for beneficiaries. The new policy should also represent a simplification for beneficiaries who should receive a fair income. In order for the CAP to achieve these objectives, it is of utmost importance to keep the same level of financing in the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework as during the 2014-2020 period.
Amendment 777
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(1 a) The CAP continues to play a key role in the development of the European Union’s rural areas and the level of self-sufficiency of Union citizens is to a large extent dependent on it. It is therefore necessary to attempt to slow down the gradual abandonment of agricultural activity by keeping a CAP that is strong, with adequate resources, to mitigate the depopulation of rural areas and to continue meeting consumer expectations in terms of the environment, food safety and animal welfare. In view of the challenges faced by Union producers in responding to new regulatory requirements and a higher level of environmental ambition, against a background of price volatility and Union borders that are more open to imports from third countries, it is appropriate to keep the CAP budget at least at the same level as during the 2014-2020 period.

Amendment
(11) In order to give substance to the objectives of the CAP as established by Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), as well as to ensure that the Union adequately addresses its most recent challenges, it is appropriate to provide for a set of general objectives reflecting the orientations given in the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’. A set of specific objectives should be further defined at Union level and applied by the Member States in their CAP Strategic Plans. While striking a balance across the dimensions of sustainable development, in line with the impact assessment, these specific objectives should translate the general objectives of the CAP into more concrete priorities and take into account relevant Union legislation, particularly with regard to climate, energy and environment.

(11) In order to give substance to the objectives of the CAP as established by Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), while protecting its commonality, as well as to ensure that the Union adequately addresses its most recent challenges, and international commitments, it is appropriate to provide for a set of general objectives reflecting the orientations given in the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’. A set of specific objectives should be further defined at Union level and applied by the Member States in their CAP Strategic Plans. In order to strike a balance across the dimensions of sustainable development, while preserving the principles of fairness and equality, Member States should be required to take action to achieve all specific objectives. These specific objectives should translate the general objectives of the CAP into more concrete priorities and take into account relevant Union legislation, particularly with regard to climate, energy, animal welfare, and environment.

Or. en
Amendment 779
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In the context of greater market-orientation of the CAP, as outlined by the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’, market exposure, climate change and associated frequency and severity of extreme weather events, as well as sanitary and phytosanitary crises, may lead to risks of price volatility and increasing pressures on incomes. Thus, although farmers are ultimately responsible for designing their on-farm strategies, a robust framework should be set up to ensure appropriate risk management. To this aim, Member States and farmers may be able to draw on a Union-level platform on risk management for capacity-building in order to provide farmers with adequate financial instruments for investments and access to working capital, training, knowledge transfer and advice.

Amendment

(15) In the context of greater market-orientation of the CAP, as outlined by the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’, market exposure, absence of reciprocity clauses in trade agreements with third countries, climate change and associated frequency and severity of extreme weather events, as well as sanitary and phytosanitary crises, may lead to risks of price volatility and increasing pressures on incomes. Thus, although farmers are ultimately responsible for designing their on-farm strategies and for improving the resilience of their farms, a robust framework should be set up to ensure appropriate risk management. To this aim, Member States and farmers may be able to draw on a Union-level platform on risk management for capacity-building in order to provide farmers with adequate financial instruments for investments and access to working capital, training, knowledge transfer and advice.

Or. en
As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in connectivity, infrastructures and essential services, as well as youth drain, it is fundamental to strengthen the socio-economic fabric in those areas, in line with the Cork 2.0 Declaration, particularly through job creation and generational renewal, by bringing the Commission’s jobs and growth to rural areas, promoting social inclusion, generational renewal and the development of ‘Smart Villages’ across the European countryside. As indicated in the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’, new rural value chains such as many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in connectivity, infrastructures and essential services, as well as youth drain, it is fundamental to strengthen the socio-economic fabric in those areas, in line with the Cork 2.0 Declaration, particularly through job creation and generational renewal, by bringing the Commission’s jobs and growth to rural areas, promoting social inclusion, generational renewal and the development of ‘Smart Villages’ across the European countryside. As indicated in the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’, new rural value chains such
as renewable energy, the emerging bio-
economy, the circular economy, and
ecotourism can offer good growth and job
potential for rural areas. In this context,
financial instruments and the use of the
InvestEU guarantee can play a crucial role
for ensuring access to financing and for
bolstering the growth capacity of farms and
enterprises. There is a potential for
employment opportunities in rural areas for
legally staying third country nationals,
promoting their social and economic
integration especially in the framework of
Community-led Local Development
strategies.

‘The Future of Food and Farming’, new
rural value chains such as renewable
energy, the emerging bio-economy, the
circular economy, and ecotourism can offer
good growth and job potential for rural
areas, while conserving natural resources.
In this context, financial instruments and
the use of the InvestEU guarantee can play
a crucial role for ensuring access to
financing and for bolstering the growth
capacity of farms and enterprises. There is
a potential for employment opportunities in
rural areas for legally staying third country
nationals, promoting their social and
economic integration especially in the
framework of Community-led Local
Development strategies.
Amendment 781
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The CAP should keep ensuring food security, which should be understood as meaning access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times. Moreover, it should help improving the response of Union agriculture to new societal demands on food and health, including sustainable agricultural production, healthier nutrition, food waste and animal welfare. The CAP should continue to promote production with specific and valuable characteristics, while at the same time helping farmers to proactively adjust their production according to market signals and consumers’ demands.

Amendment

(17) The CAP should keep ensuring food security, which should be understood as meaning access to sufficient, safe, healthy and nutritious food at all times. Moreover, it should help improving the response of Union agriculture to new societal demands on food and health, including sustainable agricultural production, healthier nutrition, food waste and animal welfare. The CAP should continue to promote sustainable production with specific and valuable characteristics, while at the same time helping farmers to proactively adjust their production according to market signals and consumers’ demands.

Or. en
Amendment 782
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(17 a) In line with the commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and with the conclusions of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development, as well as the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, the Union and its Member States should transition to a sustainable European food and agriculture system. The pathway for this transition should focus on promoting diversified, sustainable and resilient agricultural practices that contribute to protecting and enhancing natural resources, reinforcing ecosystems and to climate change adaptation and mitigation, through adjusting livestock production to ecological carrying capacities, minimising dependence on unsustainable inputs including fossil energies and progressively improving biodiversity and soil quality.

Or. en
Amendment 783
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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
Recital 17 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(17 b) While the One Health Action Plan against antimicrobial resistance considers vaccination as a cost-effective public health intervention to combat AMR, the relatively higher cost of diagnosis, antimicrobial alternatives and vaccination compared with conventional antibiotics are an obstacle to increasing the vaccination rate of animals.

Amendment

Or. en
Amendment 784
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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
Recital 17 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(17 c) In order to meet the environmental objectives of the CAP but also societal requirements in terms of increased food safety, the use of fertilising products with very low levels of heavy metals should be promoted.

Amendment

Or. en
Amendment 785
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Building on the previous system of cross-compliance implemented until 2020, the system of new conditionality links full receipt of CAP support to the compliance by beneficiaries of basic standards concerning the environment, climate change, public health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare. The basic standards encompass in a streamlined form a list of statutory management requirements (SMRs) and standards of good agricultural and environmental conditions of land (GAECs). These basic standards should better take into account the environmental and climate challenges and the new environmental architecture of the CAP, thus delivering a higher level of environmental and climate ambition as the Commission announced in its Communications on the ‘Future of Food and Farming’ and the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). Conditionality aims to contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture through better awareness on the part of beneficiaries of the need to respect those basic standards. It also aims to make the CAP more compatible with the expectations of society through improving consistency of the policy with the environment, public health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare objectives. Conditionality should form an integral part

Amendment

(21) Building on the previous system of cross-compliance implemented until 2020, the system of new conditionality links full receipt of CAP support to the compliance by beneficiaries of basic standards concerning the environment, climate change, public health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare. The basic standards encompass in a streamlined form a list of statutory management requirements (SMRs) and standards of good agricultural and environmental conditions of land (GAECs). These basic standards should better take into account the environmental and climate challenges and the new environmental architecture of the CAP, thus delivering a higher level of environmental and climate ambition as the Commission announced in its Communications on the ‘Future of Food and Farming’ and the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). Conditionality aims to contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture through better awareness on the part of beneficiaries of the need to respect those basic standards. Beneficiaries should also be appropriately compensated to deliver these standards. It also aims to make the CAP more compatible with the expectations of society through improving consistency of the policy with the environment, public health, animal health,
of the environmental architecture of the CAP, as part of the baseline for more ambitious environmental and climate commitments, and should be comprehensively applied across the Union. For those farmers who do not comply with those requirements, Member States should ensure that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are applied in accordance with [the HZR Regulation].