Amendment 786
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 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tr>
<td>(22) The framework of standards of GAECs aims to contribute to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the tackling of water challenges, the protection and quality of soil and the protection and quality of biodiversity. The framework needs to be enhanced to take into account in particular the practices set until 2020 under the greening of direct payments, the mitigation of climate change and the need to improve farms sustainability, and in particular the nutrients management. It is acknowledged that each GAEC contributes to multiple objectives. In order to implement the framework, Member States should define a national standard for each of the standards set at Union level taking into account the specific characteristics of the area concerned, including soil and climatic conditions, existing farming conditions, land use, crop rotation, farming practices and farm structures. Member States may also define in addition other national standards related to the main objectives laid down in Annex III in order to improve the environmental and climate delivery of the GAEC framework. As part of GAEC framework, in order to support both the agronomic and the environmental performance of farms, nutrient management plans will be established with the help of a dedicated electronic Farm Sustainability Tool made available by the</td>
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Member States to individual farmers. The tool should provide on-farm decision support starting from minimum nutrient management functionalities. A wide interoperability and modularity should also ensure the possibility to add other electronic on-farm and e-governance applications. In order to ensure a level playing field between farmers and across the Union, the Commission may provide support to the Member States in the design of the Tool as well as with the data storage and processing services required.

electronic Farm Sustainability Tool made available by the Member States to individual farmers. The use of a nutrient management plan should take account of the size and intensity of the farm. The tool should provide on-farm decision support starting from minimum nutrient and input reduction and management functionalities and improve the quality of soil. A wide interoperability and modularity should also ensure the possibility to add other electronic on-farm and e-governance applications. In order to ensure a level playing field between farmers and across the Union, the Commission may provide support to the Member States in the design of the Tool as well as with the data storage and processing services required.
Amendment 787
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on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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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

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(22 a) While agricultural plastic products constitute a low percentage of the overall amount of plastic used and plastic waste generated, their use is concentrated geographically. Moreover, categories of agricultural plastic products have a very homogeneous composition, rendering the waste stream very valuable to the recycler. The problem of agricultural plastic waste should be addressed in the CAP Strategic Plans proposal and the European Commission should, as appropriate, introduce a new GAEC standard for good agricultural and environmental condition of land on plastic waste as a new element of enhanced conditionality in the mid-term, by 2023. Under the new cross-compliance requirement, farmers would be bound to use an authorised waste management business to arrange collection and recycling of plastic, and keep evidence that plastic waste was handled correctly.

Amendment

Or. en
**Amendment 788**

**Pascal Canfin**  
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

**Report**  
**Peter Jahr**  
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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 23**

**Text proposed by the Commission**


**Amendment**

list of GAEC standards is adapted accordingly.


Amendment 789
Pascal Canfin
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) Member States should set farm advisory services for the purpose of improving the sustainable management and overall performance of agricultural holdings and rural businesses, covering economic, environmental and social dimensions, and to identify the necessary improvements as regards all measures at farm level provided for in the CAP Strategic Plans. These farm advisory services should help farmers and other beneficiaries of CAP support to become more aware of the relationship between farm management and land management on the one hand, and certain standards, requirements and information, including environmental and climate ones, on the other hand. The list of the latter includes standards applying to or necessary for farmers and other CAP beneficiaries and set in the CAP Strategic Plan, as well as those stemming from the legislation on water, on the sustainable use of pesticides, as well as the initiatives to combat antimicrobial resistance and the management of risks. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice, Member States should integrate advisors within the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS), in order to be able to deliver up-to-date technological and scientific information developed by research and innovation.

Amendment

(24) Member States should set up and ensure access to farm advisory services for the purpose of improving the sustainable management and overall performance of agricultural holdings and rural businesses, covering economic, environmental and social dimensions, and to identify the necessary improvements as regards all measures at farm level provided for in the CAP Strategic Plans. These farm advisory services should help farmers and other beneficiaries of CAP support to become more aware of the relationship between farm management and land management on the one hand, and certain standards, requirements and information, including environmental and climate and animal welfare ones, on the other hand. The list of the latter includes standards applying to or necessary for farmers and other CAP beneficiaries and set in the CAP Strategic Plan, as well as those stemming from the legislation on water, on the sustainable use of pesticides, as well as the initiatives to combat antimicrobial resistance, the management of risks, and to promote the sustainable management of nutrients, and input reduction. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice, Member States should integrate advisors within the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS), in order to be able to deliver up-to-date technological and
scientific information developed by research and innovation.
Amendment 790
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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(24 a) To ensure the provision of high quality advice to all farmers in the Union, the Commission should define minimum standards for farm advisory services, in terms of the quality and territorial coverage of the advice provided. The Commission should, prior to the entry into force of this Regulation and for the purposes of quality control, accredit all farm advisory services. In cases where it concludes that a farm advisory service does not meet minimum standards, the Commission should notify the Member State concerned in writing and requesting that it take remedial action.

Or. en
Amendment 791
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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(30 a) Organic farming is developing in many European countries and has a proven track record of delivering public goods, preserving ecosystems services and natural resources, reducing inputs, attracting young farmers and women in particular, creating jobs, experimenting new business models, meeting societal demands, and revitalising rural areas. Yet the growth in the demand for organic products continues to outpace the growth in production. Member States should ensure that their CAP Strategic Plans include objectives to increase the share of agricultural land under organic management in order to meet the increasing demand for organic products, and to develop the entire organic supply chain. Member States may fund organic conversion and maintenance through rural development measures or eco-schemes, or through a combination of both, and should ensure that allocated budgets match the expected growth in organic production.

Amendment

Or. en
(31) The CAP should ensure that Member States increase the environmental delivery by respecting local needs and farmers' actual circumstances. Member States should under direct payments in the CAP Strategic Plan set up Eco-schemes voluntary for farmers, which should be fully coordinated with the other relevant interventions. They should be defined by the Member States as a payment granted either for incentivising and remunerating the provision of public goods by agricultural practices beneficial to the environment and climate or as a compensation for the introduction of these practices. In both cases they should aim at enhancing the environmental and climate performance of the CAP and should consequently be conceived to go beyond the mandatory requirements already prescribed by the system of conditionality. Member States may decide to set up eco-schemes for agricultural practices such as the enhanced management of permanent pastures and landscape features, and organic farming. These schemes may also include ‘entry-level schemes’ which may be a condition for taking up more ambitious rural development commitments.
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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) For interventions for rural development, principles are defined at Union level, particularly with regard to the basic requirements for the Member States to apply selection criteria. However, Member States should have ample discretion to define specific conditions according to their needs. Types of interventions for rural development include payments for environmental, climate and other management commitments that Member States should support throughout their territories, in accordance with their national, regional or local specific needs. Member States should grant payments to farmers and other land managers who undertake, on a voluntary basis, management commitments that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the protection and improvement of the environment including water quality and quantity, air quality, soil, biodiversity and ecosystem services including voluntary commitments in Natura 2000 and support for genetic diversity. Support under payments for management commitments may also be granted in the form of locally-led, integrated or cooperative approaches and result-based interventions.

Amendment

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(38) Support for management commitments may include organic farming premia for the maintenance of and the conversion to organic land; payments for other types of interventions supporting environmentally friendly production systems such as agro-ecology, conservation agriculture and integrated production; forest environmental and climate services and forest conservation; premia for forests and establishment of agroforestry systems; animal welfare; conservation, sustainable use and development of genetic resources. Member States may develop other schemes under this type of interventions on the basis of their needs. This type of payments should cover additional costs and income foregone only resulting from commitments going beyond the baseline of mandatory standards and requirements established in Union and national law, as well as conditionality, as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan. Commitments related to this type of interventions may be undertaken for a pre-established annual or pluri-annual period and might go beyond seven years where duly justified.

(38) Support for management commitments may include organic farming premia for the maintenance of and the conversion to organic land; payments for other types of interventions supporting environmentally friendly production systems such as High Nature Value farming, agro-ecology, integrated production and digital and precision farming beneficial to the environment; forest environmental and climate services and forest conservation; premia for forests and establishment of agroforestry systems; animal welfare and animal health; conservation, sustainable use and development of genetic resources and biodiversity. Member States may develop other schemes under this type of interventions on the basis of their needs. This type of payments should cover additional costs and income foregone only resulting from commitments going beyond the baseline of mandatory standards and requirements established in Union and national law, as well as conditionality, as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan. Commitments related to this type of interventions may be undertaken for a pre-established annual or pluri-annual period and might go beyond seven years where duly justified.
Amendment 795
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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission

(39) Forestry measures should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forest Strategy, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest programs or equivalent instruments, which should build on the commitments stemming from the Regulation on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emission and removals from land use, land use energy and forestry [LULUCF Regulation] and those made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. Interventions should be based on forest management plans or equivalent instruments and may comprise forest area development and sustainable management of forests, including the afforestation of land and the creation and regeneration of agroforestry systems; the protection, restoration and improvement of forest resources, taking into account adaptation needs; investments to guarantee and enhance forest conservation and resilience, and the provision of forest ecosystem and climate services; and measures and investments in support of the renewable energy and bio-economy.

Amendment

(39) Forestry measures should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forest Strategy, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest programs or equivalent instruments, which should build on the commitments stemming from the Regulation on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emission and removals from land use, land use energy and forestry [LULUCF Regulation] and those made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. Interventions should be based on sustainable forest management plans or equivalent instruments delivering effective carbon sequestration from the atmosphere while enhancing biodiversity and may comprise forest area development and sustainable management of forests, including the afforestation of land, fire prevention, and the creation and regeneration of agroforestry systems; the protection, restoration and improvement of forest resources, taking into account adaptation needs; investments to guarantee and enhance forest conservation and resilience, and the provision of forest ecosystem and climate services; and measures and investments in support of the renewable energy and bio-economy.

Or. en