15.10.2020

Amendment 990
Gilles Lebreton
on behalf of the ID 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
Recital 4

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(4) In order to ensure that the Union can respect its international obligations on domestic support as set out in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, and in particular that the basic income support for sustainability and related types of interventions continue to be notified as ‘Green Box’ support which has no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production, the framework definition for ‘agricultural activity’ should provide for both the production of agricultural products or the maintenance of the agricultural area. In light of adjusting to local conditions, Member States should lay down the actual definition of agricultural activity in their CAP Strategic Plans.

**Amendment**

(4) In order to ensure that the Union can respect its international obligations on domestic support as set out in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, and in particular that the basic income support for sustainability and related types of interventions continue to be notified as ‘Green Box’ support which has no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production, the framework definition for ‘agricultural activity’ should provide for both the production of agricultural products or the maintenance of the agricultural area. In light of adjusting to local conditions, Member States should lay down the actual definition of agricultural activity in their CAP Strategic Plans. *Notes that the lack of evolution of WTO regulations on agriculture and the circumvention of its rules by some of its members for the purposes of trade sanctions should lead to rethinking aid based on the needs of farmers and not regulations now obsolete.*

Or. en
Amendment 991
Gilles Lebreton
on behalf of the ID 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
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(4 a) In-depth studies must be carried out in order to better quantify the negative impact for European agriculture of free trade treaties and partnerships negotiated with third countries in order to offset the effects of unfair competition from producers in the countries concerned by compensation, and to make more frequent use of the safeguard clauses of the agreements concerned. In a context of tightening EU environmental standards, particular attention must be paid to compliance with these standards by third countries having trade agreements with the EU.

Or. en
Amendment 992  
Gilles Lebreton  
on behalf of the ID 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  
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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 energy and environment. As part of these new standards, which are both costly and restrictive for European farmers, it is necessary to tighten up the legislation in force in order to prohibit the import of agricultural products from third countries that do not meet the same level of standards.

Or. en
Amendment 993
Gilles Lebreton, Angelo Ciocca, Mara Bizzotto
on behalf of the ID 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
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to foster a smart and resilient agricultural sector, direct payments keep on constituting an essential part to guarantee a fair income support to farmers. Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers’ market reward.

Amendment

(14) In order to foster a smart and resilient agricultural sector, direct payments keep on constituting an essential part to guarantee a fair income support to farmers. Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers’ market reward. As the systems in force do not guarantee remunerative income for farmers, they must be reinforced by strict measures in order to fight against abusive practices in mass distribution, fraud and unfair competition from third countries which do not respect EU standards.
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, 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 better protect their markets from unfair competition from third countries which do not meet the same environmental, health and social standards; they should also have the possibility, on a seasonal and declarative basis, to protect their local productions from imports from third countries as well as from other EU countries.

Or. en
Amendment 995  
Gilles Lebreton  
on behalf of the ID 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  
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Bolstering environmental care and climate action and contributing to the achievement of Union environmental-and climate-related objectives is a very high priority in the future of Union agriculture and forestry. The architecture of the CAP should therefore reflect greater ambition with respect to these objectives. By virtue of the delivery model, action taken to tackle environmental degradation and climate change should be result-driven and Article 11 TFEU should, for this purpose, be considered as an obligation of result.

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.
**Amendment 996**

_Gilles Lebreton_

on behalf of the ID Group

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**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))_

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**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 17**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
<td>(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. <strong>The CAP, subject to a reduction in its budget as well as the pressure from EU trade policy, no longer makes it possible to ensure remunerative prices for European farmers. There is an urgent need to take care of the catastrophic impact that EU trade agreements are having on European agriculture, and to offset this impact, both through compensation and protectionist measures.</strong></td>
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Or. en
Amendment 997
Gilles Lebreton
on behalf of the ID Group

Report
Peter Jahr
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Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) In order to ensure that the Union can respect its international obligations on domestic support as set out in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, certain types of interventions provided for in this Regulation should continue to be notified as ‘Green Box’ support which has no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production, or to be notified as ‘Blue Box’ support under production-limiting programs and is so exempted from reduction commitments. While the provisions set out in this Regulation for such types of interventions are already in compliance with the ‘Green Box’ requirements as set out in Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture or the ‘Blue Box’ requirements set out in its Article 6.5, it should be ensured that the interventions planned by Member States in their CAP Strategic Plans for these types of interventions continue to respect those requirements.

Amendment

(20) In order to ensure that the Union can respect its international obligations on domestic support as set out in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, certain types of interventions provided for in this Regulation should continue to be notified as ‘Green Box’ support which has no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production, or to be notified as ‘Blue Box’ support under production-limiting programs and is so exempted from reduction commitments. While the provisions set out in this Regulation for such types of interventions are already in compliance with the ‘Green Box’ requirements as set out in Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture or the ‘Blue Box’ requirements set out in its Article 6.5, it should be ensured that the interventions planned by Member States in their CAP Strategic Plans for these types of interventions continue to respect those requirements. Compliance with WTO regulations in the framework of the development of CAP aid is no longer a fair guarantee of access to the markets of some of its members engaged in trade disputes which go beyond this regulatory framework. This state of play, aggravated by the lack of progress in the negotiations on agriculture, should push the EU and member states to adopt a policy more suited to the needs and expectations of its...
farmers, but also of its consumers, by banning imports that are the most harmful to the environment and by maintaining a high level of environmental, health and social standards in Member States.

Or. en
Amendment 998
Gilles Lebreton
on behalf of the ID 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
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

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 be clarified and simplified in order to alleviate the administrative burden on farmers. The Commission must also guarantee Member States that they respect an equivalent level of standards in trade agreements with third countries, even if these agreements are already in force. If this objective is not met, the agreement concerned must be revised or terminated.
integral part 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].
Amendment 999
Gilles Lebreton
on behalf of the ID 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

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

Amendment

deleted
electronic Farm Sustainability Tool made available by the 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.