



2018/0216(COD)

10.12.2018

AMENDMENTS

449 - 680

Draft report

Esther Herranz García

(PE627.760v02-00)

Establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Proposal for a regulation

(COM(2018)0392 – C8-0248/2018 – 2018/0216(COD))

Amendment 449
Albert Deß

Proposal for a regulation

–

Proposal for rejection

*The European Parliament rejects the
Commission proposal.*

Or. de

Amendment 450

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 3 a (new)

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

– *having regard to Article 13 of the
TFEU;*

Or. en

Amendment 451

Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Citation 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Having regard to the Treaty on the
Functioning of the European Union, and in
particular Article 42 and Article 43(2)
thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty on the
Functioning of the European Union, and in
particular Article **39 (1 (b))**, **Article** 42 and
Article 43(2) thereof,

Or. en

Justification

To ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture

Amendment 452

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(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 **resilience, improvements to farm gate prices** 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 CAP reforms should take into account that the concentration, intensification and constant increase in productivity and export production have had the opposite effect to what was expected: the loss of farmers, the abandonment of villages, increases in insufficient incomes, ageing of the farming population and lack of renewal, more debt, environmental problems, etc. Therefore, we should carry out a comprehensive reform of the Common Agricultural Policy which ensures that the production of food in the European Union is in the hands of small and medium-sized farming businesses and***

that proper commitments are made with regard to the environment and tackling climate change.

Or. es

Amendment 453

Nuno Melo

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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Or. en

Amendment 454

Paolo De Castro, Giovanni La Via

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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Or. it

Amendment 455

Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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the agricultural, forestry and rural areas, and to help reducing the Union legislation-related administrative burden for beneficiaries.

the agricultural, forestry and rural areas, and to help reducing the Union legislation-related administrative burden for beneficiaries. ***The new CAP should ensure simplification at national, regional and farm level.***

Or. ro

Amendment 456

James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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Or. en

Amendment 457

Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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Or. en

Amendment 458

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Matt Carthy, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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***,

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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.

orientated, to boost modernisation and sustainability ***with a focus on balanced territorial development***, 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.

Or. en

Justification

The CAP must support all types of farming in all areas.

Amendment 459 **Hilde Vautmans**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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Or. en

Amendment 460

Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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Or. hr

Amendment 461

Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(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,

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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.

to boost modernisation and sustainability, including the economic, social, environmental and climate *performance* of the agricultural, forestry and rural areas, and to help reducing the Union legislation-related administrative burden for beneficiaries.

Or. fr

Amendment 462
Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The Common Agriculture Policy continues to play a key role in the territorial and social cohesion of the European Union and in the development of its rural areas, and the production structure of rural territories and the level of self-sufficiency of EU 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 and has adequate resources with a view to continuing support for the sustainable development of rural areas and to mitigating their depopulation and to continuing to meet growing consumer expectations with regard to the environment, food safety and animal welfare. In view of the challenges faced by EU producers in responding to new regulatory requirements and higher levels of environmental ambition, against a background of price volatility and EU 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 period 2014-2020.

Or. es

Amendment 463
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The Common Agriculture Policy continues to play a key role in the development of the European Union's rural areas and the level of self-sufficiency of EU 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 and has adequate resources in order to mitigate the depopulation of rural areas and to continue meeting consumer expectations with regard to the environment, food safety and animal welfare. In view of the challenges faced by EU producers in responding to new regulatory requirements and higher levels of environmental ambition, against a background of price volatility and EU 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 period 2014-2020.

Or. es

Amendment 464
Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Reminds, that Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union sets out the specific

objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy as follows:

- 1. To increase agricultural productivity by promoting technical progress and ensuring the optimum use of the factors of production, in particular labour;*
- 2. To ensure a fair standard of living for farmers;*
- 3. To stabilise agricultural and food markets;*
- 4. To ensure the availability of food supplies; and*
- 5. To ensure reasonable food prices for consumers.*

Highlights, that the EU's Common Agricultural Policy has to always serve the above-mentioned EU objective at the first place, while also seek to achieve the EU objectives on promoting sustainable agriculture and preserving the environment and the nature and on achieving the territorial and social cohesion in rural areas.

Or. en

Justification

We need to always stick to the main objectives of the CAP set in Article 39 of the TFEU and to announce this.

Amendment 465
Manolis Kefalogiannis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The Common Agriculture Policy continues to play a key role in the development of the European Union's rural areas and the level of self-sufficiency of EU 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 EU producers in responding to new regulatory requirements and a higher level of environmental ambition, against a background of price volatility and EU 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.

Or. en

Amendment 466
Karine Gloanec Maurin, Eric Andrieu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) In its resolution of 30 May 2019 on the Multiannual Financial Framework and own resources for 2021-2027, the European Parliament deplored the act that the Commission proposal of 2 May 2018 on the MFF for 2021-2027 led directly to a 15% reduction in the level of the CAP, and stated that it was opposed to any cuts that would adversely impact on the very nature and objectives of that policy. It also questioned, in this context, the proposal to drastically cut the EARDF by more than 25%

Or. en

Amendment 467
Karine Gloanec Maurin, Eric Andrieu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) It is essential to maintain the overall funding allocated to the CAP 2021-2027 for the EU-27 at least at the level of 2014-2020 budget at constant prices.

Or. en

Amendment 468
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden **on beneficiaries**. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives. **Nevertheless, in order to ensure that such subsidiarity does not translate into a renationalisation of the**

CAP, this Regulation must include a strong body of European Union provisions designed to prevent the distortion of competition and ensure non-discriminatory treatment for all Community farmers throughout EU territory. Member States in their approach to reach these objectives shall also ensure the decrease of administrative burden for beneficiaries.

Or. en

Justification

Member States must include in their strategies clear and tangible measures and precautions that they will take in order to reduce the administrative burden for beneficiaries. Moreover, increased subsidiarity is welcome as it could give more flexibility to the benefit of farmers. It could also help cut excessive bureaucracy. However, at the same time, we must strictly reject the renationalisation of the CAP.

Amendment 469 **Nuno Melo**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and **basic** requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs,

Amendment

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tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives. *Nevertheless, in order to ensure that such subsidiarity does not translate into a renationalisation of the CAP, this Regulation must include a strong body of European Union provisions designed to prevent the distortion of competition and ensure non-discriminatory treatment for all Community farmers throughout EU territory. Member States in their approach to reach these objectives shall ensure the decrease of administrative burden for beneficiaries.*

Or. en

Amendment 470

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges, *such as increasing concentration of agricultural land and inter alia concentration of direct payments in the hands of few*, and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of *sustainability and* performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets *in the broader context of a level playing*

field. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives. ***This is only possible if targets are ambitious and a monitoring system is used which allows a comparison between Member States to guarantee that at the European level the CAP contributes to societal demands regarding the environment, biodiversity and animal welfare.***

Or. en

Amendment 471
Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance (‘delivery model’), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and **basic** requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden ***on beneficiaries and on competent authorities of the Member States.*** In the CAP based on delivery of performance (‘delivery model’), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and **common** requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives. ***Nevertheless, in order to ensure that such subsidiarity does not translate into a renationalisation of the***

CAP, this Regulation must include a strong body of European Union provisions designed to prevent the distortion of competition and ensure non-discriminatory treatment for all Community farmers throughout EU territory.

Or. en

Amendment 472
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Amendment

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Nevertheless, in order to ensure that such subsidiarity does not translate into are nationalisation of the CAP, this Regulation must include a strong body of European Union provisions designed to prevent the distortion of competition and ensure non-discriminatory treatment for all Community farmers and forest holders throughout EU territory.

Amendment 473
Manolis Kefalogiannis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and **basic** requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

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Amendment 474
Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden, ***in particular to the final beneficiaries***. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity, ***while ensuring the commonality of the CAP is not undermined***, makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Or. en

Justification

Simplification must be made to work for the farmer while maintaining a common policy.

Amendment 475
Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and

opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets ***and at the same time guarantee safe policies and financial security for the sector***. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Or. ro

Amendment 476

James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden ***for farmers***. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets,

subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

whilst ensuring policy certainty and financial security for the sector. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 477

Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to *the* challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to *streamline* the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set *the basic* policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP *and basic requirements*, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise *the* contribution to Union objectives.

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to *growing* challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, *rural*, local and farm levels, it is necessary to *improve* the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set *common* policy parameters *to respond to the identified challenges*, such as objectives of the CAP *including rural development*, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve *common EU and national* targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise contribution to Union objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 478 **Michel Dantin**

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP **and basic requirements**, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives **and common requirements** of the CAP, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives, **deliver CAP interventions** and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Or. fr

Amendment 479
Matt Carthy

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based

Amendment

(2) Since the CAP needs to sharpen its responses to the challenges and opportunities as they manifest themselves at Union, international, national, regional, local and farm levels, it is necessary to streamline the governance of the CAP and improve its delivery on the Union objectives and to significantly decrease the administrative burden. In the CAP based

on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should *bear* greater *responsibility* as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

on delivery of performance ('delivery model'), the Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as objectives of the CAP and basic requirements, while Member States should *be given* greater *autonomy* as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs, tailoring the support to maximise the contribution to Union objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 480
Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) *The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level.* Member States should *therefore* be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a *common level playing field, a certain framework has*, however, *to be set at Union level constituting* the necessary essential elements to be included in those *definitions* ('framework definitions').

Amendment

(3) Member States should be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a *framework of objectives and requirements and a common level playing field*, however, the necessary essential elements to be included in those framework definitions *should be established at Union level*.

Or. es

Amendment 481
Nuno Melo

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) ***The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level.*** Member States should therefore be given ***the*** flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Amendment

(3) Member States should therefore be given ***a certain level of*** flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary ***common*** essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Or. en

Amendment 482

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, ***a certain*** framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Amendment

(3) The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, ***the*** framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions') ***to prevent distortion of the Single Market.***

Or. en

Amendment 483

Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Amendment

(3) The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common ***economic, ecological and social*** level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Or. en

Amendment 484

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea, Daciana Octavia Sârbu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given ***the*** flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Amendment

(3) The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given ***a high degree of*** flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Amendment 485

Matt Carthy

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The use of common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Amendment

(3) The use of **some** common definitions entirely set at Union level has caused certain difficulties for Member States to cater their own specificities at national, regional, and local level. Member States should therefore be given the flexibility to specify certain definitions in their CAP Strategic Plan. In order to ensure a common level playing field, a certain framework has, however, to be set at Union level constituting the necessary essential elements to be included in those definitions ('framework definitions').

Or. en

Amendment 486

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Gender equality is a core objective of the EU and its Member States; therefore, gender equality should be integrated into the Common Agricultural Policy.

Or. es

Amendment 487

Philippe Loiseau, Jacques Colmbier

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) 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.

Or. fr

Amendment 488
Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

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.

agricultural products or the maintenance of **agro-ecological production systems and the social fabric in** the agricultural area. In light of adjusting to local conditions, Member States should lay down **definitions** of agricultural activity **in line with EU obligations like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate and biodiversity goals** in their CAP Strategic Plans.

Or. en

Amendment 489

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

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 **whilst operating within an EU wide framework definition;**

Or. en

Justification

The CAP must remain a common policy in order to protect it going forward.

Amendment 490

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

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 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.

Or. en

Amendment 491

Paolo De Castro, Giovanni La Via

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable

land', 'permanent crops' and 'permanent grassland' should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for 'arable land' should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of 'permanent crops' should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of 'permanent grassland' should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

land', 'permanent crops' and 'permanent grassland' should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for 'arable land' should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of 'permanent crops' should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of 'permanent grassland' should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not. ***In view of the simplification objective, the framework definitions should avoid additional burdens or pursuing agronomic or economic requirements that are unrealistic for farmers.***

Or. it

Amendment 492
Nuno Melo

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for

‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed, ***whether exclusively or not***, or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not. ***Having in mind the goal to simplify the framework should avoid additional burden for farmers or the involvement of non-realistic agronomic or economic requirements.***

Or. en

Amendment 493
Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting

Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not. ***The aim of simplifying the CAP should be central to ensuring that administrative burdens for farmers are not increased.***

Or. ro

Amendment 494

James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting

Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not. ***The goal to simplify the CAP should be central to ensure there is no additional burden on farmers.***

Or. en

Amendment 495

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting

Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Member States in reaching Union objectives, a **clear** framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage, **bushes and trees or small landscape elements not used to grow fodder** that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Or. de

Amendment 496

Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain **the** essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union

Amendment

(5) In order to retain **common** essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions **and equal treatment between European farmers**, without however

objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Or. fr

Amendment 497

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The

related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include *both* areas actually used for production *and not*, as well as nurseries *and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States*. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and *allows them to* include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, *whether used for actual production or not*.

related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include areas actually used for production, as well as nurseries. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage, *together with shrub and tree resources such as acorns and chestnuts*, that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed.

Or. es

Amendment 498

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable

land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions *and traditional practices*. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed, *provide forage area for pollinators*, or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Or. en

Justification

The protection of permanent grasslands in certain areas are dependent on traditional practices.

Amendment 499 **Matt Carthy**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union

objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions *and traditional practices*. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Or. en

Amendment 500
Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable

Amendment

(5) In order to retain the essential Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, without however limiting Member States in reaching Union objectives, a framework definition for ‘agricultural area’ should be set out. The related framework definitions for ‘arable

land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

land’, ‘permanent crops’ and ‘permanent grassland’ should be set out in a broad way to allow Member States to further specify definitions according to their local conditions **and traditional practices**. The framework definition for ‘arable land’ should be laid down in a way that allows Member States to cover different production forms, including system such as agroforestry and arable areas with shrubs and trees and that requires the inclusion of fallow land areas in order to ensure the decoupled nature of the interventions. The framework definition of ‘permanent crops’ should include both areas actually used for production and not, as well as nurseries and short rotation coppice to be defined by Member States. The framework definition of ‘permanent grassland’ should be set in a way that allows Member States to specify further criteria and allows them to include species other than grasses or other herbaceous forage that can be grazed or that may produce animal feed, whether used for actual production or not.

Or. en

Amendment 501

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and sustainability’, leading to innovations in the farming sector and rural areas.

Amendment

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by **the** Horizon Europe **clusters "Food and Natural Resources" and "Inclusive and secure society including disaster resilience"** and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and sustainability’, leading to

innovations in the farming sector and rural areas *aligned with the SDGs*.

Or. en

Amendment 502

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea, Daciana Octavia Sârbu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and sustainability’, leading to innovations in the farming sector and rural areas.

Amendment

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and sustainability’, leading to innovations in the farming sector and rural areas *so as to ensure access for farmers to cutting-edge technology*.

Or. ro

Amendment 503

Paolo De Castro, Giovanni La Via

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and sustainability’, leading to innovations in the farming sector and rural areas.

Amendment

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and sustainability’, leading to innovations *that have a direct positive impact* in the farming sector and rural

areas.

Or. it

Amendment 504

Luke Ming Flanagan, Estefanía Torres Martínez
on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 6**

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and sustainability’, leading to innovations in the farming sector and rural areas.

Amendment

(6) Synergies between the EAFRD and Horizon Europe should encourage that the EAFRD makes the best use of research and innovation results, in particular those stemming from projects funded by Horizon Europe and the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) for ‘agricultural productivity and **environmental** sustainability’, leading to innovations in the farming sector and rural areas.

Or. en

Justification

Environmental sustainability must be on a par with agricultural productivity going forward.

Amendment 505 **Michel Dantin**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for ‘eligible hectare’ with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the

Amendment

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for ‘eligible hectare’ with the essential elements should be set out, **while authorising the Member States to consider landscape elements within the**

conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.

agricultural areas of the holding in these eligible hectares. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares. ***In view of the possibility of unlawful occupation of eligible agricultural land, Member States should have the possibility to consider certain unlawfully exploited areas as ineligible, in particular where a final court decision rules that the declarant is unlawfully occupying such areas.***

Or. fr

Amendment 506

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. ***Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-***

Amendment

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal.

agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.

Or. es

Amendment 507

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea, Daciana Octavia Sârbu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.

Amendment

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares. ***The Commission should consider the most recent or most relevant year communicated by the Member States as the reference year for the total number of eligible hectares declared by them.***

Or. ro

Amendment 508

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.

Amendment

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings ***providing they do not damage agricultural capacity or natural features***, Member States should set appropriate conditions to include areas also used for ***sustainable*** non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.

Or. en

Amendment 509

Momchil Nekov

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double

Amendment

(7) In order to ensure legal certainty that support is paid for an agricultural area which is at the farmer's disposal and where an agricultural activity is exercised, a framework definition for 'eligible hectare' with the essential elements should be set out. In particular, in order to avoid double

claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions **to include** areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.

claims, Member States should set the conditions to determine whether the land is at the farmer's disposal. Considering the likelihood of occasional and temporary use of agricultural land for an activity which is not strictly agricultural, and given the potential of certain non-agricultural activities to contribute to the income diversification of agricultural holdings, Member States should set appropriate conditions **for temporary and limited to a certain percentage of the eligible land inclusion of** areas also used for non-agricultural activities as eligible hectares.

Or. en

Amendment 510

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) As regards the areas used for the production of hemp, in order to preserve public health and to ensure the coherence with other bodies of legislation, the use of hemp seeds varieties with tetrahydrocannabinol content below **0.2%** should be part of the definition of eligible hectare.

Amendment

(8) As regards the areas used for the production of hemp, in order to preserve public health and to ensure the coherence with other bodies of legislation, the use of hemp seeds varieties with tetrahydrocannabinol content below **0.5%** should be part of the definition of eligible hectare.

Or. en

Justification

A lower tetrahydrocannabinol limits the value in Europe restricts the choice of varieties for European farmers.

Due to the limitation of 0.2 % on the field, the hemp food industry in Europe has a significant competitive disadvantage to producers in North America and Asia (0,3%-1%).

In the European Union the internationally accepted value of 0.3% had been used until 1999. The limit was then lowered from 0.3 % to 0.2 %. Bringing back its level to 0,3% or increasing it 0.5% would allow substantial improvements in the quality and quantity of plant products.

Amendment 511

Marco Zullo, Rosa D'Amato, Ignazio Corrao, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) As regards the areas used for the production of hemp, in order to preserve public health and to ensure the coherence with other bodies of legislation, the use of hemp seeds varieties with tetrahydrocannabinol content below **0.2%** should be part of the definition of eligible hectare.

Amendment

(8) As regards the areas used for the production of hemp, in order to preserve public health and to ensure the coherence with other bodies of legislation, the use of hemp seeds varieties with tetrahydrocannabinol content below **0.3%** should be part of the definition of eligible hectare.

Or. it

Amendment 512

Nuno Melo

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the **essential** elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP **and guarantee a fair distribution of direct payments**, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a **strong** common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the **common** elements should be set out. ***This definition should be based on real and effective agricultural activity, providing it targets active farmers, those that produce feed, fibres and renewable energy - those who contribute to a sustainable sector and provide public***

farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

goods and growth. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, ***should not be precluded***, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. ***The framework definition must, in any event, help to preserve the model of family farming that exists in the European Union and must be based on a credible agricultural activity.***

Or. en

Amendment 513 **Norbert Erdős**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 9**

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. ***However, a common negative list has to be set on those entities who are excluded from direct payments similarly to the list in Article 9 paragraph (2) of the Regulation No 1307/2013/EU.*** It

multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. ***The framework definition must, in any event, help to preserve the model of family farming that exists in the European Union and must be based on a credible agricultural activity.***

Or. en

Justification

We need to continue the exclusion of airports, railway services, waterworks, real estate services, permanent sport and recreational grounds from the beneficiaries of direct payments.

Amendment 514 **Tom Vandenkendelaere**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 9**

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the ***essential*** elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP ***and to ensure the fair distribution of direct payments***, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the ***common*** elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often

strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. ***The framework definition should, in any case, help to preserve the existing family model of farming which exists in the European Union and must be based on a credible agricultural activity as formulated in Article 4(1)(a) of this Regulation.***

Or. nl

Amendment 515
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the ***essential*** elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. ***It should also not result in precluding*** support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP ***and guarantee a fair distribution of direct payments***, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the ***common*** elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. Support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, ***should not be precluded***, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. ***The framework definition must, in any event, help to preserve the model of family farming that exists in the European Union and must be based on a clearly identified agricultural activity in accordance with Article 4.1(a).***

Justification

The allocation of direct payments to genuine farmers, with a clear link to agricultural activity, is the fairest solution when it comes to the redistribution of the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).

Amendment 516

Marijana Petir, Luděk Niedermayer

Proposal for a regulation**Recital 9***Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the *essential* elements should *be set* out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. *It should also not result in precluding* support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP *and guarantee a fair distribution of direct payments*, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the *common* elements should *be set* out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. Support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, *should not be precluded*, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. *The framework definition must, in any event, help to preserve the model of family farming that exists in the European Union and must be based on a clearly identified agricultural activity in accordance with Article 4.1(a).*

Justification

The common elements of CAP as definitions, should be agreed and defined at EU level, but with enough flexibility to be fine adjusted at the Member States level.

Amendment 517

Beata Gosiewska

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, ***income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework,*** Member States ***should*** define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, Member States ***may*** define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. en

Amendment 518

Stanisław Ożóg, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, ***income support***

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, Member

should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for 'genuine farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

States *may* define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. en

Amendment 519

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea, Daciana Octavia Sârbu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for 'genuine farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for 'genuine farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, ***in order to avoid any dangerous trends towards speculative land grabbing***, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers ***and ensure that genuine farmers actually receive CAP support***. It should also not result in

multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. ro

Amendment 520
Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States **should** define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States **could** define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. ***This framework definition must, in any case, help to maintain the existing European Union family farm paradigm and be based on credible agricultural activities.***

Or. ro

Amendment 521

Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to ***genuine*** farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ***'genuine farmer'*** displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are ***not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers.*** It should ***also*** not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to farmers ***who carry out an agricultural activity on the agricultural areas of their holding*** . In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ***a "farmer"*** displaying the essential elements ***and a clear definition of a "farmer" for the purposes of establishing eligibility for support*** should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are ***eligible for support; as the policy direction in Rural Development has encouraged farmers to diversity their activities beyond the farm gate this*** should not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. en

Justification

The definition of a farmer should be set out at EU level for the purposes of establishing eligibility for payments in order to ensure a level playing field. The use of the term "farmer" should not be qualified with terms that calls into question their legitimacy. the deletion of the term "genuine" will apply through the text.

Amendment 522
Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

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Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object *and* inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on *one or more* conditions such as income tests, *the farmer's age with regard to national provisions on the statutory retirement age*, labour inputs on the farm, company object *and/or* inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. fr

Amendment 523
Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support *should* be targeted to *genuine* farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition *for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework*, Member States *should* define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support *must* be targeted to *eligible* farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition *of ‘eligible farmer’ setting out broad criteria would allow* Member States define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered *eligible* farmers based on *set*

are not considered *genuine* farmers based on *conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers*. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

criteria. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. en

Amendment 524

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the *performance* of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, *labour inputs* on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the *relevance* of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, *working time* on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. es

Amendment 525

Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to ***genuine*** farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for '***genuine*** farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for 'farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. de

Amendment 526

James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for 'genuine farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for 'genuine farmer' displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define

in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, *company object* and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. en

Amendment 527

Marco Zullo, Rosa D'Amato, Ignazio Corrao

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming *but who are also engaged in non-agricultural activities outside their farm*, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Amendment

(9) In view of further improving the performance of the CAP, income support should be targeted to genuine farmers. In order to ensure a common approach at Union level for such a targeting of support, a framework definition for ‘genuine farmer’ displaying the essential elements should be set out. On the basis of this framework, Member States should define in their CAP Strategic Plans which farmers are not considered genuine farmers based on conditions such as income tests, labour inputs on the farm, company object and inclusion in registers. It should also not result in precluding support to pluri-active farmers, who are actively farming *and contribute to the sustainability of the agricultural sector*, as their multiple activities often strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.

Or. it

Amendment 528
Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) In order to take into account the cases of a legal person or a group of natural or legal persons, where national law provides for the individual members to assume rights and obligations comparable to those of individual farmers who have the status of head of holding, in particular as regards their economic, social and tax status, provided that they have contributed to strengthening the agricultural structures of the legal persons or groups concerned, Member States should be permitted to grant support, in the form of direct payments, in the context of sectoral and rural development interventions to a legal person or a group of natural or legal persons meeting the definition of ‘genuine farmer’ and respecting the inherent rights and duties of an individual farmer holding the status of head of holding, having regard in particular to their economic, social and tax status. The group shall receive in its own name the cumulative amount of the support to each individual farmer who is a member, provided that it is able to demonstrate that each of the associates contributes to the strengthening of the undertaking.

Or. fr

Amendment 529
Maria Gabriela Zoană

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

(9a) The CAP must take a gender mainstreaming approach, considering that women in rural areas face particular challenges and sometimes multiple discrimination in education, vocational and professional trainings, employment and access to social protection. Meanwhile, the size of female-operated farms tends to be significantly smaller and the labour contribution of women, as farms' spouse, is always not calculated so they have no independent income and their access to social protection could not be ensured, leading to gender pay and pension gaps in rural areas.

Or. en

**Amendment 530
Nuno Melo**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)**

(9a) Furthermore, for legal persons or groups composed of individual or legal persons, Member States may define the appropriate thresholds and ceilings to be applied to supports or interventions established in the framework of the MS strategic plans. Thus, in order to strengthen farms structures by promoting the establishment of the legal persons or groups concerned, these specific rules may be applied where national laws provides the individual member with rights and obligations comparable to the ones of the individual farmer who is head of farm.

Or. en

Amendment 531
Maria Gabriela Zoană

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9b) Member States shall aim at promoting gender equality in rural areas and must take into account the vulnerabilities of women when they develop the Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan shall be developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated in a gender-sensitive manner. In this respect, Member States shall ensure women farmer's access to farm advisory services and encourage women to take part in the CAP Monitoring Committee. Member States shall also strengthen their capacity in gender budgeting and in collecting sex-disaggregated data.

Or. en

Amendment 532
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group
Matt Carthy, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) In order to ensure consistency between **the** direct **payments** types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a framework definition for 'young farmer' with the essential elements should be set out at Union level.

(10) In order to ensure consistency between direct **payment** types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal **which is of critical importance**, a framework definition for 'young farmer' with the essential **broad** elements should be set out at Union level, **which must not be restrictive in order to facilitate new entrants into agriculture and reflect the**

Justification

Previous support schemes on this topic were too restrictive and resulted in excluding young farmers from support.

Amendment 533

Nuno Melo

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to ensure consistency between the direct payments types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a framework definition for ‘young farmer’ with the *essential elements* should be set out at Union level.

Amendment

(10) In order to ensure consistency between the direct payments types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a framework definition for ‘young farmer’ with the *common elements* should be set out at Union level, *in accordance with Regulation n° 2016/0282B*

Amendment 534

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea, Daciana Octavia Sârbu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to ensure consistency between the direct payments types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a *framework* definition for ‘young farmer’ with the essential elements should be set

Amendment

(10) In order to ensure consistency between the direct payments types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a *specifically corresponding* definition for ‘young farmer’ with the essential elements

out at *Union* level.

should be set out at *Member State* level.

Or. ro

Amendment 535
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to ensure consistency between the direct payments types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a framework definition for ‘young farmer’ with *the essential* elements should be set out at Union level.

Amendment

(10) In order to ensure consistency between the direct payments types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of generational renewal, a framework definition for ‘young farmer’ with *common* elements should be set out at Union level.

Or. hr

Amendment 536
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) In order to ensure consistency between the direct payments types of interventions and rural development types of interventions when addressing the objective of facilitating business development in rural areas, a framework definition for ‘new farmer’ with common elements should be set out at Union level.

Or. hr

Justification

A greater distinction needs to be made between young and new farmers in the Regulation, including specific types of interventions for each group and a division of the financial envelopes.

Amendment 537

Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) The CAP must take into account the principle of equality between women and men within the territory of the European Union, with a particular focus on promoting the participation of women in the socio-economic development of rural areas. This Regulation should help to ensure that the work that women do is more visible, better appreciated and taken into account within the specific objectives to be proposed by the Member States in their strategic plans.

Or. hr

Amendment 538

Manolis Kefalogiannis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

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

(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.

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.

The CAP must expressly take into consideration the European Union's equality policy, paying particular attention to the need to boost the participation of women in the development of the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. This Regulation should contribute to making women's work more visible, and therefore it should be taken into account within the specific objectives to be addressed by Member States in their strategic plans.

Or. en

Amendment 539

Maria Heubuch, Bronis Ropè, Martin Häusling
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

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 ***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

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.

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, **Member States should be required to take action to achieve all specific objectives simultaneously**. 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, **both wild and agro-biodiversity, water protection, public health, employment, renewable energy, animal welfare** and environment.

Or. en

Justification

Objectives have to be treated equally, which means that Member States should not be allowed to ignore or downgrade one or various objectives that have been defined at EU level. While political choices will sometimes involve trade-offs between the objectives, the overall strategy must tackle all objectives simultaneously.

Amendment 540 **Daniel Buda**

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

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 **pursued** 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.

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. ***The Commission should ensure that Member States do not impose any conditions in addition to the provisions of this Regulation that would weigh on farmers' biodiversity.***

Or. ro

Amendment 541

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Matt Carthy

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), ***while protecting its commonality***, 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 ***balanced territorial, development, that is environmentally sustainable***, 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.

Or. en

Justification

The CAP should remain "common" across the EU while supporting all areas.

Amendment 542
Beata Gosiewska

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’, ***in order for the Union to formulate a long-term sustainable vision of agricultural development.*** 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.

Or. pl

Amendment 543

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’, ***in order for the Union to formulate a long-term sustainable vision of agricultural development.*** 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.

Or. pl

Amendment 544

Matt Carthy

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

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.

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. **In order to strike** a balance across the dimensions of sustainable development, **Member States should take action to achieve all objectives**, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 545

Esther Herranz García, Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra, Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso, Gabriel Mato, Esteban González Pons

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

Amendment

(11) In order to **pursue** 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 **pursued** 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

objectives of the CAP into more concrete priorities **and take into account relevant Union legislation, particularly with regard to climate, energy and environment.**

concrete priorities **in the economic, environmental and social spheres, with a particular focus on depopulated areas, and take into account relevant Union legislation.**

Or. es

Amendment 546

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

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 **taking action on** 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 and environment.

Or. en

Amendment 547

Beata Gosiewska

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11 a (new)

(11a) The Common Agriculture Policy should take into account threats to the sustainable development of agriculture and take into account the fact that:

- fewer but larger farms: in 2013 there were 10.8 million farms (a 22% decrease compared to 2007) while the average size increased from 12.6 ha to 16.1 ha;***
- a decrease by 25% in the agricultural workforce (from 12.8 million full-time equivalents in 2005 to 9.5 million in 2017)***
- since 2010, the EU is a net exporter of food, with a trade surplus of 20.5 billion euros in 2017, principally resulting from processed food and beverages - the EU is a net importer of unprocessed farm product;***
- an average farm provides work for less than one full-time person;***
- while the performance of different sectors varies widely, there has been a significant increase in income from farming per full-time person;***
- an ageing farming population, and a decreasing number of young farmers: for every 100 farm managers above 55 the number of farm managers below 35 decreased from 14 in 2010 to 11 in 2013;***

Or. en

Amendment 548
Stanisław Ożóg, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

(11a) The Common Agriculture Policy should take into account threats to the sustainable development of agriculture and take into account the fact that:

- fewer but larger farms: in 2013 there were 10.8 million farms (a 22% decrease compared to 2007) while the average size increased from 12.6 ha to 16.1 ha;***
- a decrease by 25% in the agricultural workforce (from 12.8 million full-time equivalents in 2005 to 9.5 million in 2017)***
- since 2010, the EU is a net exporter of food, with a trade surplus of 20.5 billion euros in 2017, principally resulting from processed food and beverages- the EU is a net importer of unprocessed farm product;***
- an average farm provides work for less than one full-time person;***
- while the performance of different sectors varies widely, there has been a significant increase in income from farming per full-time person;***
- an ageing farming population, and a decreasing number of young farmers: for every 100 farm managers above 55 the number of farm managers below 35 decreased from 14 in 2010 to 11 in 2013;***

Or. en

Amendment 549

Maria Heubuch, Martin Häusling
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Being the world's largest agri-food exporter and importer, the CAP has

considerable influence on international agricultural markets, thus potentially affecting agricultural production capacities and food consumption patterns in third countries, the livelihoods of small-scale farmers, and the resilience of rural communities and ecosystems. The CAP shall take account of the objectives of EUs development cooperation, as set out in Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishing the principle of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), and of the Right to Development as set out in the Declaration on the Right to Development.^{1a} Measures taken under this regulation must not jeopardise the food production and processing capacity and long term food security of developing countries, notably Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and should respect the ‘do no harm’ principle as well as international obligations in the fields of development, human rights, climate and the environment.

^{1a} Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986

Or. en

Justification

The external dimension of the CAP was acknowledged by the Commission in its Communication on the Future of Food and Farming COM(2017) 713. The future CAP should take into account development objectives, applying the principle of Policy Coherence for Development (Article 208 TFEU). Likewise, CAP should be aligned with EU obligations in the global Agenda on Sustainable Development, including the SDGs, and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Amendment 550
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) The CAP must expressly take into consideration the European Union's equality policy, paying particular attention to the need to boost the participation of women in the development of the socio-economic fabric of rural areas. This Regulation should contribute to making women's work more visible, and therefore it should be taken into account within the specific objectives to be addressed by Member States in their strategic plans.

Or. es

Amendment 551

Matt Carthy

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Gender equality is a core objective of the EU and its Member States, and should be incorporated into the CAP and Member States' Strategic Plans in a way that promotes rural development and the socio-economic conditions of women living there;

Or. en

Amendment 552

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12) A ***smarter, modernised*** and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research

(12) A ***more resilient*** and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research

and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, **forestry** and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, **silvopastoral systems** and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge. ***Technological development based on the digitalisation and robotisation of holdings that involve large investments and the loss of control over holdings could cause more holdings to disappear and the desertification of rural communities.***

Or. es

Amendment 553

Jan Huitema, Fredrick Federley, Elsi Katainen, Hilde Vautmans, Morten Løkkegaard, Pavel Telička

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge ***and promoting the exchange of existing farmers' knowledge and expertise between farmers, including best practices to boost competitiveness and enhance the performance towards environmental and climate objectives.***

Or. en

Amendment 554

Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge, ***particularly taking into account farmers promoting their access to training, knowledge-sharing among farmers and participatory research.***

Or. es

Amendment 555

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A ***smarter, modernised and*** more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development ***and*** digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A more ***resistant and*** sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development, digitalisation ***and agro-ecological practices***, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge ***as well as possibilities to exchange from farmer to farmer for the benefit of rural communities as well as the agricultural sector.***

Or. en

Amendment 556

Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge. ***In addition, it needs to address gender mainstreaming by taking into account all aspects of women's activities in agriculture and rural areas.***

Or. en

Justification

Women should be adequately supported for the work they do in the field of agriculture and for the contributions they make in a manner which would enhance the gender equality.

Amendment 557

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge. ***In addition, it needs to address gender by taking into account all aspects of women's activities in***

Amendment 558
Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, ***suitably*** investing in technological development and digitalisation, ***taking account of the relatively low technological input in agriculture***, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment 559
James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, ***adequately*** investing in technological development and digitalisation, ***given the relatively low uptake of new technologies in farming***, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment 560

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge ***for the purposes of investment in technology and rural digitalisation.***

Or. ro

Amendment 561

Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development ***and digitalisation***, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to ***help improve production techniques, increase total factor productivity***, serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Or. it

Justification

The objectives of the CAP for 2021-2027 are greatly geared to sustainability, to actions that are considered to be environmentally friendly and to curbing climate change.

They need to be rebalanced by aligning them to the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and the improvement of total factor productivity also needs to be pursued.

In addition, digitalisation is not the only reason to invest in technological development; the issue needs to remain broader.

Amendment 562 **Mairead McGuinness**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 12**

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry ***including agroforestry*** and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Or. en

Amendment 563 **Franc Bogovič, Tibor Szanyi**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 12**

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry ***and*** food systems, investing in technological development and

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry, food systems ***and Smart Villages, by*** investing in technological development and

digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Or. en

Amendment 564

Matt Carthy

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, ***agro-forestry***, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Or. en

Amendment 565

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Matt Carthy, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, ***agroforestry***, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Justification

Agroforestry systems have many benefit for farming and food systems.

Amendment 566**Hilde Vautmans****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 12***Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, **horticulture**, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Or. en

Amendment 567**Momchil Nekov****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 12***Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment

(12) A smarter, modernised and more sustainable CAP needs to embrace research and innovation, in order to serve the multi-functionality of Union agriculture, forestry and food systems, investing in technological development and digitalisation, as well as **providing or** improving the access to impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Or. en

Amendment 568
Philippe Loiseau, Jacques Colombier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) While under the CAP delivery model the Union should set the Union objectives and define the types of interventions as well as the basic Union requirements applicable to Member States, the latter should be in charge of translating that Union framework into support arrangements applicable to beneficiaries. In that context, Member States should ***act in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights, general principles of Union law*** and ensure that the legal framework for the granting of Union support to beneficiaries be based on their CAP Strategic plans and be in line with the principles and requirements set out under this Regulation and the [Horizontal Regulation].

Amendment

(13) While under the CAP delivery model the Union should set the Union objectives and define the types of interventions as well as the basic Union requirements applicable to Member States, the latter should be in charge of translating that Union framework into support arrangements applicable to beneficiaries. In that context, Member States should ensure that the legal framework for the granting of Union support to beneficiaries be based on their CAP Strategic plans and be in line with the principles and requirements set out under this Regulation and the [Horizontal Regulation].

Or. fr

Amendment 569
Bronis Ropé

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) The cross-cutting principles set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union ('TEU') and in Article 10 TFEU, including the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 TEU, should be observed when implementing CAP Strategic Plans. Member States and the Commission should also comply with the obligations of

the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ensure accessibility in line with Article 9 thereof and in accordance with the Union law harmonising accessibility requirements for products and services. Member States and the Commission should seek to eliminate inequalities and promote equality between men and women and gender mainstreaming, as well as to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation. The Funds should not support actions that contribute to any form of segregation, discrimination, or exclusion. The objectives of the Funds should be pursued from the perspective of sustainable development and in line with the aim, promoted under the Aarhus Convention and by the Union, of preserving, protecting, and improving the quality of the environment and combating climate change, as set out in Article 11 and Article 191(1) TFEU, while applying the 'polluter pays' principle.

Or. lt

Amendment 570

Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch, Florent Marcellesi
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Horizontal principles as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on the European Union ('TEU') and in Article 10 of the TFEU, including principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as set out in Article 5 of the TEU should be respected in the implementation of CAP Strategic plans. Member States and the Commission should aim at eliminating

inequalities and at promoting equality between men and women and integrating the gender perspective, as well as at combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The Funds should not support actions that contribute to any form of segregation, discrimination or exclusion. The objectives of the Funds should be pursued in the framework of sustainable development and in line with the Aarhus Convention and the Union's promotion of the aim of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment and combating climate change as set out in Article 11 and Article 191(1) of the TFEU, while applying the polluter pays principle.

Or. en

Amendment 571

Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch, Florent Marcellesi
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 13 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13b) The objectives of CAP Strategic plans should be pursued in the framework of the objectives set out in the European Pillar of Social rights. In order to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all, it is necessary to target support towards the overarching and legally binding 2030 Agenda of the United Nations and to contribute to the SDGs and their targets set by 2030. Member States should ensure consistency, coherence and synergies with the European Pillar of Social Rights and the SDGs, taking into account local challenges.

Amendment 572**Nuno Melo****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 *modern, competitive* and resilient agricultural sector, direct payments keep on constituting an essential part to guarantee a fair income support to farmers. *As this income is provisioned to decrease in the future, the role of direct payments will be even more important and thus it is necessary to ensure the strong support in the future CAP in this regard.* Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.

Amendment 573**Annie Schreijer-Pierik****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. *There should be attention for societal challenges and*

themes such as climate change, both mitigation as adaptation, in a way which benefits farmers.

Or. en

Amendment 574

Jan Huitema, Fredrick Federley, Morten Løkkegaard, Pavel Telička

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, ***with strong emphasis on targeted payments for the environment, climate and animal welfare as well as for boosting competitiveness.*** Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.

Or. en

Amendment 575

Peter Jahr

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

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, ***full members of cooperatives treated as farmers and farm workers.*** Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation,

farmers' market reward.

diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.

Or. de

Amendment 576

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Estefanía Torres Martínez, Matt Carthy

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 *that are credible, equitable, and fair* keep constituting an essential part to guarantee income support to farmers. Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, *strengthening the farmers position in the food chain*, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.

Or. en

Justification

CAP payments must be equitable and fair in order to ensure continued public support.

Amendment 577

Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca

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

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*.

farmers. Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve *total factor productivity and increase the market value of the goods and services produced*.

Or. it

Justification

The objectives of the CAP for 2021-2027 are greatly geared to sustainability, to actions that are considered to be environmentally friendly and to curbing climate change.

They need to be rebalanced by aligning them to the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and the improvement of total factor productivity and increase in market value of goods and services produced also needs to be pursued.

In addition, digitalisation is not the only reason to invest in technological development; the issue needs to remain broader.

Amendment 578

Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda

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, *in view of the current investment gaps*, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.

Or. ro

Amendment 579

James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

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, ***given the current investment gap***, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.

Or. en

Amendment 580
Norbert Erdős

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 ***modern, digitalised, competitive*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 581
Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Marc Tarabella

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 **sustainable** and resilient agricultural sector, direct payments keep on constituting **a** part to guarantee a fair income support to farmers. Likewise, investments into modernisation, innovation **and** diversification, **in order** to improve farmers' **resilience**.

Or. en

Amendment 582

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea, Daciana Octavia Sârbu

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, **reconversion**, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to improve farmers' market reward.

Or. ro

Amendment 583

Martin Häusling, Maria Heubuch
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to foster a smart and resilient agricultural sector, direct

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.

payments keep on constituting *the lion's share of budgets and consequently hold a potential to contribute to farm income. To improve farmers' market reward, a better position of farmers in the supply chain and strengthening of short supply chains is necessary.*

Or. en

Justification

Direct payments constitute the largest part of the CAP, but their unfair distribution fails to achieve a "fair income support". Likewise, investments into farm restructuring, modernisation, innovation, diversification and new technologies are the main instruments contributing to agriculture intensification as well as social exclusion by helping only a small share of farmers to be competitive. To really improve farmers' market reward, their position in the supply chain needs to improve.

Amendment 584

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

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 *sustainable* 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, innovation, diversification and uptake of new technologies are necessary to *ensure that* farmers *have reasonable living standards*.

Or. es

Amendment 585

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

(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.***

(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, a robust framework should be set up to ***regulate the markets and ensure appropriate climate and health risk management.***

Or. es

Amendment 586

Maria Gabriela Zoană

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

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

(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.

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. ***Taking into account the existing gender gaps, including digital gender gap, a gender-perspective must be incorporated and Member States may develop sub-programmes in the Strategic Plan for supporting women farmers to utilise financial instruments and to upgrade their knowledge and skills.***

Or. en

Amendment 587

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

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 **orientation** of the CAP **on the European market**, 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 **to regulate the markets** should be set up to ensure appropriate management **of health and climate risks, which avoids the pitfalls and problems encountered in other models adopted around the world**. 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

Amendment 588

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Estefanía Torres Martínez

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, ***international trade agreements***, 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 ***mitigation and*** 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

Justification

International trade agreement can put the primary produces in the EU in disadvantageous position.

Amendment 589

Martin Häusling

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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’, exposure **to the world market, the impacts of** 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 **mitigation and** 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

Justification

In line with budgetary efficiency principles, support must be tied to ensuring first of all risk mitigation, as climate related impacts will only become more frequent. Volatility is also linked with world market exposure, e.g. food speculation using commodities, a rise in protectionism or politically motivated barriers, etc.

Amendment 590

Matt Carthy

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

(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.

(15) Market exposure, climate change and associated frequency and severity of extreme weather events, ***globalised agricultural commodity markets, free trade agreements, and*** sanitary and phytosanitary crises, ***have all*** lead to ***episodes*** 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 ***and protection of farm incomes***. 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 ***tools for income savings in good years to cope with bad years***, investments and access to working capital, training, knowledge transfer and advice.

Or. en

Amendment 591

Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(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,

(16) Bolstering environmental care, ***preservation of biodiversity and genetic diversity in the agricultural system as well as*** 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, forestry ***and rural development***. The architecture of the CAP should therefore reflect ***high*** ambition with respect to these objectives. By virtue of the delivery model, action taken to ***avoid further***

be considered as an obligation of result.

environmental degradation and climate change *caused by unsustainable farming systems* 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 and disadvantages such as lack of access to markets and decreasing return of added value to rural regions, lack of attractive employment opportunities, education, training and extension services responding to the challenges mentioned above, 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, promoting social inclusion, generational renewal and the development of resilient villages and enterprises across the European countryside. As indicated in the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’, new rural value chains such as renewable energy, agro-ecological food systems, decentralized infrastructure for processing and marketing of farm products, the circular economy, and ecotourism can offer inclusive economical development and job potential for rural areas. In this context, financial instruments can play a crucial role for ensuring access to financing and for bolstering the growth capacity of farms and rural enterprises. There is a potential for employment opportunities in rural areas, including also legally staying third country nationals, promoting their social and economic integration especially in the framework of the LEADER and Community-led Local Development strategies.*

Or. en

Amendment 592

Momchil Nekov

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – introductory part

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.

Amendment

(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, ***while at the same time reflecting adequately the greater burden and requirements before the producers.*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 593

Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – introductory part

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.

Amendment

(16) ***Supporting and improving*** environmental ***protection*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 594

Hilde Vautmans

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – introductory part

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.

Amendment

(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, **horticulture** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 595

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – introductory part

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

Amendment

(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 **considerably** greater ambition with respect to these

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.

objectives. By virtue of the delivery model, action taken to tackle environmental degradation and climate change should be result-driven and Article 11 TFEU **shall**, for this purpose, be considered as an obligation of result.

Or. en

Amendment 596

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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**

Amendment

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 jobs and growth to rural areas, promoting social inclusion, generational renewal 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 circular economy, and ecotourism can **complement the economy** and job potential for rural areas. There is a potential for employment opportunities in rural areas for legally staying third country nationals.

Amendment 597

Momchil Nekov

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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 creation **of quality jobs and fostering** 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.

At the same time, note should be taken of the fact that numerous rural areas fall

outside the scope of currently available instruments, such as the Rural development programmes 2014-2020, due to administrative divisions in Member States, thus creating a risk for widening gaps between rural areas even within the same Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 598

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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,

Amendment

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, ***the incorporation of new farmers, greater participation by women in the rural economy***, generational renewal and the development of 'Smart Villages' across the European countryside. ***In order to stabilise and diversify the rural economy, it also requires business start-ups and development, securing and retaining of non-agricultural enterprises as well as the basic provisions for the rural population.*** 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

promoting their social and economic integration especially in the framework of Community-led Local Development strategies.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 599
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in **broadband and** 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, **support for young people, greater participation by women in the rural economy** and the development of 'Smart Villages' across the European countryside. **The CAP currently contributes to the reduction of poverty and the creation of better jobs for farmers across the EU and should continue to do so in the future.** 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

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.

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.

Or. en

Justification

Broadband is a keystone to ensuring better connected rural areas and farms and to create jobs and growth in rural areas. The EU is currently lacking a strong and clear strategy on high-performance broadband and digitalization for rural areas. The positive impact of the CAP in terms of reduction of poverty and contribution to creation of jobs should also be highlighted.

Amendment 600 **Nuno Melo**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 16 – point 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in **broadband and** 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, **support for young people, greater participation by women in rural economy** and the development of 'Smart

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.

Villages’ across the European countryside. ***The CAP currently contributes to the reduction of poverty and the creation of better jobs for farmers across the EU and should continue to do so in the future.*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 601

Peter Jahr, Ulrike Müller, Norbert Lins, Albert Deß

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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.

countryside. ***With a view to stabilising and diversifying the rural economy, the development, establishment and retention of non-agricultural enterprises should be supported.*** 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.

Or. de

Amendment 602

Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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, ***greater inclusion of women in the rural economy***, and the

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.

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, *in particular energy from agricultural residues*, 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.

Or. hr

Amendment 603

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Matt Carthy, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

As many rural areas, *particularly peripheral 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

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.

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, ***short supply chains, innovative food products***, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 604

Maria Gabriela Zoană

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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, in particular childcare and long-term care*** 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

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 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.

Or. en

Amendment 605

Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in connectivity, **especially quality broadband services**, 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, **greater inclusion of women in the rural economy**, 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

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.

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.

Or. ro

Amendment 606
Mairead McGuinness

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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,

Amendment

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 **while conserving**

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 607

James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in connectivity, *particularly quality broadband*, 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

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 608

Matt Carthy

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in **broadband and** 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, promoting **public investment**, social inclusion, generational renewal and the development of 'Smart Villages' across the European countryside. **The CAP currently contributes to the reduction of poverty and the creation of better jobs for farmers across the EU and should continue to do so.** New rural value chains such as renewable energy, **cooperative movements**, the emerging bio-economy, the circular economy, and ecotourism can offer good growth and job potential for rural areas. In this context, **EU funding can play a crucial role in providing access to finance and bolstering the sustainability of farms and enterprises.** There is a potential for employment opportunities in rural areas

legally staying third country nationals, promoting their social and economic integration especially in the framework of Community-led Local Development strategies.

for *those coming from outside the locality*, promoting their social and economic integration especially in the framework of Community-led Local Development strategies.

Or. en

Amendment 609
Marijana Petir

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) For the socio-economic sustainability of the rural areas, the European Commission shall check that the Member States ensure in the CAP Strategic Plan a coherence between the application of the Directive 2010/41/EU and the long term approach on the use of Rural Development funds.

Or. en

Amendment 610
Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(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

(17) The CAP should keep ensuring food security **for Europe**, which should be understood as meaning access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times **and maximising EU plant protein production**. Moreover, it should help improving the response of Union agriculture to new societal demands on food and health, including sustainable agricultural

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.

production, healthier nutrition, **reduced** food waste and **enhanced** animal welfare. The CAP should continue to promote production with specific and valuable characteristics, **such as regionally identifiable food chains, and** at the same time helping farmers to proactively adjust their production according to market signals and consumers' demands. **Member States should ensure that financial support for farmers in procuring new skills and equipment required to transition their production in order to meet changing consumer demands and protect livelihoods in rural communities is being allocated.**

Or. en

Amendment 611 **Jørn Dohrmann**

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 and nutritious food at all times. **. Moreover, CAP funding must be linked to societal added values matching citizens' expectations, in particular those linked to environment, sustainability, and animal welfare.** 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 612
Alberto Cirio, Giovanni La Via

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 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, *for instance by preventing supply excesses in sectors characterised by excess production*, and consumers' demands.

Or. it

Amendment 613
Paolo De Castro

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,

Amendment

(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.

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, *for instance by preventing supply excesses in sectors characterised by excess production*, and consumers' demands.

Or. it

Amendment 614

Daniel Buda, Maria Gabriela Zoană, Laurențiu Rebegea, Daciana Octavia Sârbu

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 *for all consumers* to sufficient, safe, *nutritious and reasonably priced* 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.

Or. ro

Amendment 615

Mairead McGuinness

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 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, **such as High Nature Value farming systems**, while at the same time helping farmers to proactively adjust their production according to market signals and consumers' demands.

Or. en

Amendment 616
Othmar Karas

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 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, **high-quality production and quality differentiation**, 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.

Or. de

Justification

The focus on increasing high-quality production and improving quality differentiation represents an effective approach to safeguarding the viability of agriculture which can also contribute to competitiveness. With reference to Article 6(1)(b), improving the quality of production is a key acceptance and success factor for European consumers and the European food industry.

Amendment 617

Nuno Melo

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 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, ***yet not at the expense of food security***. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 618

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Matt Carthy, Estefanía Torres Martínez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The CAP should keep ensuring

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Amendment

(17) The CAP should keep ensuring

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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.

food security, which should be understood as meaning access to sufficient, **affordable** 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 **environmentally** 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.

Or. en

Justification

Affordable food is vital issue for the consumer.

Amendment 619 **Philippe Loiseau, Jacques Colombier**

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 **sovereignty**, 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 620**Matt Carthy****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 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 *consumer and environmental* demands.

Or. en

Amendment 621**Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca****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

Amendment

(17) The CAP *must* keep ensuring food security *in Europe*, 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

with specific and valuable characteristics, while at the same time helping farmers to proactively adjust their production according to market signals and consumers' demands.

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.

Or. it

Amendment 622

Martin Häusling

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) 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 623

Ramón Luis Valcárcel Siso

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) What is more, in its environmental commitments, the CAP must promote sustainable management of water, as the Sustainable Development Goals establish, therefore it shall support integrated management of water resources, which incorporates both conventional resources (for example, desalinated water), when planning needs to be carried out and connections made to ensure a proper balance between surplus and deficit basins, and the use of new technologies to increase efficiency, reduce costs and modernise management systems, all of which will help to tackle the phenomena of desertification, flooding and climate change.

Or. es

**Amendment 624
Maria Noichl**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) In order to meet EU requirements in accordance with Article 13 TFEU and public expectations, the caging of poultry, rabbits and other animals must be phased out and completely banned as from 2027. Farming conditions must be improved overall, so that off-soil livestock farming is halted and free-range farming encouraged. This will make the work of poultry farms and local and mobile slaughterhouses more transparent.

Amendment 625
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 626
Martin Häusling, Maria Heubuch, Florent Marcellesi
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17b) The EU should contribute to global food security through policy coherence and supporting efforts to reduce developing countries' dependence on food imports. The CAP should contribute to strengthening developing countries' resilience to external shocks linked to price volatility of agricultural commodities, and to harnessing the potential of small-scale farmers and small agricultural enterprises in developing countries, with the aim of increasing and diversifying their production capacities for domestic and regional agri-food

markets.

Or. en

Amendment 627

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Marc Tarabella

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18a) The funds available for the EAFRD must be sufficient regarding the importance of interventions for rural development, especially regarding more ambitious environment and climate goals to which the European Union committed itself in international agreements and to which the agriculture has to make its contribution.

Or. en

Amendment 628

Czesław Adam Siekierski

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19) This Regulation should lay down the rules that apply to Union support financed by the EAGF and the EAFRD and granted in the form of types of interventions specified in a CAP Strategic Plan drawn up by the Member States and approved by the Commission.

(19) This Regulation should lay down the rules that apply to Union support financed by the EAGF and the EAFRD and granted in the form of types of interventions specified in a CAP Strategic Plan drawn up by the Member States and approved by the Commission, ***with the European Parliament and the national parliament concerned being informed at the stage of the adoption of and possible subsequent amendment to the Strategic Plans.***

Amendment 629

Bronis Ropè

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19a) Member States should refrain from adding rules that would complicate the use of the EAGF and the EAFRD for beneficiaries.

Or. lt

Amendment 630

Philippe Loiseau, Jacques Colombier

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

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

deleted

types of interventions continue to respect those requirements.

Or. fr

Amendment 631

Miguel Viegas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

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.*

deleted

Or. pt

Amendment 632

Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

(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.*

deleted

Or. it

Justification

It is not appropriate for Member States to have to take it upon themselves to ensure that planned interventions in the CAP Strategic Plans continue to meet WTO requirements, because it is too burdensome in terms of their competences.

The provisions laid down in this Regulation for such interventions already comply 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.

Amendment 633
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20 a (new)

(20a) *With a view to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),*

in particular Goal 1 (No poverty) and Goal 2 (Zero hunger), and guaranteeing policy coherence for development in accordance with Article 208 TFEU, the CAP must support sustainable family farms in developing countries, in order to guarantee local food security and counter rural population flight. For that reason, EU agricultural products should not be exported at prices which do not cover the production costs.

Or. de

Amendment 634
Nuno Melo

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

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. 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 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].

beneficiaries of the need to respect those basic standards. ***Beneficiaries should also be granted an adequate level of support to fulfil these obligations and 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 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]. ***However, farmers who currently participate in the small farmers scheme under the Regulation 1307/2013 should be exempted from the conditionality requirements. Also the organic farmers should be ipso facto be recognized to be fully compliant with the rules on the conditionality. It is the Member States responsibility for the implementation of GAECs (as part of the enhanced conditionality) in a manner that respects farming practices and as recognised under the SWOT analysis that is part of the development of the CAP Strategic plans.***

Or. en

Amendment 635
Matt Carthy

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21) Building on the previous system of

(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 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].

cross-compliance implemented until 2020, the system of new conditionality links 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 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. ***Member States shall ensure an adequate level of support for the achievement of these obligations and standards.*** For those farmers who do not comply with those requirements, Member States should ensure that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are ***in place only to be applied following a yellow card system*** in accordance with [the HZR Regulation].

Or. en

Amendment 636
Marijana Petir

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 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

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, plant health and animal welfare objectives. Conditionality should form an integral part of the environmental architecture of the CAP, as part of the baseline for more ambitious environmental and climate commitments, and should be

those requirements, Member States should ensure that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are applied in accordance with [the HZR Regulation].

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].

Or. en

Justification

Increased standards imply increased costs. To support the delivery of higher level of environmental and climate benefits, farmers and forest owners have to be granted appropriate financial compensation.

Amendment 637

Elsi Katainen, Herbert Dorfmann, Ulrike Müller, Pavel Telička, Petri Sarvamaa, Merja Kyllönen

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

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. 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 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].

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, plant health and animal welfare objectives. Conditionality should form an 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].

Or. en

Justification

Increased standards may mean increased costs. To support the delivery of higher level of environmental and climate benefits, beneficiaries have to be granted appropriate financial compensation.

Amendment 638 **Norbert Erdős**

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

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. 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 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].

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 **simpler and more rational common requirements to achieve** 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 **common** 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 of the environmental architecture of the CAP, as part of the baseline for **simpler and more rational** 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].

Or. en

Amendment 639

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

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. 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 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].

(21) Building on the previous system of cross-compliance implemented until 2020, the system of new conditionality links full receipt of CAP support to **full** compliance by beneficiaries **with** 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 **will** contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture through better awareness on the part of beneficiaries of the need to **conform to** those basic standards. It also aims to make the CAP more compatible with the expectations of society through improving **alignment** of the policy with the environment, public health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare objectives. Conditionality **will** form an integral part of the environmental architecture of the CAP, as part of the baseline for more ambitious environmental and climate commitments, and **must** be comprehensively applied across the Union. For those farmers who do not comply with those requirements, **A common European framework ensures** that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are **put in place** in accordance with [the HZR Regulation].

Or. en

Amendment 640

Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé, Maria Heubuch
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) In order to maintain a level playing field between and within Member States in terms of farm relevant legislation and norms or good practices for environmental, public health and sanitary and animal welfare issues, there should be no exceptions to conditionality and the rules should therefore apply to all applicable beneficiaries. In addition, the statutory management requirements are based on pre-existing and self-standing laws to be applied in full in their own right by all EU authorities and all citizens. However, in the risk analysis that is used to select a sample of farms to be subject to controls, Member States may choose to apply different weighting factors to reflect the likelihood of non-compliance, so that unnecessary farm controls can be avoided without putting the EU funds in danger of being misspent. For example: smaller farms receive a lower risk weighting due to their size, but higher animal densities receive a higher weighting for animal welfare and public health issues, or organic farming receives a lower risk weighting for environmental or climate issues

Or. en

Amendment 641
Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) In order to accommodate the diversity of agricultural and livestock rearing systems and the different environmental situations across the Union, it should be recognised that, in addition to the practices on good agricultural and environmental conditions, agri-environment-climate measures or certification schemes similar to those practices also yield an equivalent or higher level of benefit for the climate and the environment. In addition, in view of the recognised environmental benefits of organic farming systems, those systems should be deemed to automatically meet the specific requirements on good agricultural and environmental practices.

Or. en

Justification

Organic farming is exempted from the obligation to meet specific requirements on good agricultural and environmental practices, from which they were already exempted in the last CAP reform

**Amendment 642
Nuno Melo**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) In order to accommodate the diversity of agricultural and livestock-rearing systems and the different environmental situations across the Union, it should be recognised that, in addition to the practices on good agricultural and environmental conditions, agri-environmental-climate measures or certifications schemes similar to those practices also yield an equivalent or higher level of benefit for the climate and the environment. In addition, in view of the recognised

environmental benefits of organic farming systems, those systems should be deemed to automatically meet all requirements on good agricultural and environmental practices.

Or. en

Amendment 643

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Momchil Nekov, Paul Brannen, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) The Commission shall guarantee the strict implementation of Union legislation at all times and in all Member States concerning animal welfare, environmental protection, climate action and food security. Consequently, the Commission shall apply systematically the appropriate sanctions and penalties in case of repeated infringements by Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 644

Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca, Giancarlo Scottà

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(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

(22) The framework of standards of GAECs aims to contribute to ***improving total factor productivity, mitigating and adapting*** 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

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 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.*

enhanced to take into account the mitigation of climate change and the need to improve *farm* sustainability. 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.

Or. it

Justification

The CAP needs to be purged of further, general standards which vary according to country or region and which cannot always be adapted to them, and of unjustifiable operational burdens, especially for smaller farms.

Commitments which go beyond existing standards must be optional and must be reimbursed in rural development agri-environmental payments.

Amendment 645
Nuno Melo

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 electronic Farm Sustainability Tool made available by the Member States to individual farmers. The tool should provide on-farm decision support starting***

Amendment

(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 ***and adaptation to*** 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, ***the agronomic characteristics of different productions***, land use, crop rotation, farming practices and farm structures.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 646
Michel Dantin

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*

Amendment

(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 *equivalent practices or certification systems having a beneficial impact on the* climate and the

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 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.

environment which is similar to or better than the impact of one or more GAEC practices.

Or. fr

Amendment 647
Norbert Erdős

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

Amendment

(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. It is acknowledged that each GAEC contributes to multiple objectives. In order to implement the framework, Member States

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 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.*

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 in order to improve the environmental and climate delivery of the GAEC framework.

Or. en

Justification

It is not rational at all to include the instrument for the sustainability of nutrients within the rules on conditionality, given the difficulty it could cause for many farms, particularly in areas without broadband. In addition, it is vital to ensure as far as possible homogenous application of conditionality throughout the EU.

Amendment 648
Mairead McGuinness

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 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

Amendment

(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 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 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

and processing services required.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 649

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Paul Brannen, Marc Tarabella

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

Amendment

(22) The framework of standards of GAECs *will* 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 *is* 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 *in line with* each of the *minimum* 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, *annual* 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 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.

management plans will be established with the help of a dedicated 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 ***and including water and soil management, input reductions and biodiversity measures***. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 650
Franc Bogovič

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

Amendment

(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 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.

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 Member States to individual farmers **3 years after the entry-into-force of this Regulation at the latest**. 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.

Or. en

Justification

The Farm sustainability tool for nutrients will have many benefits: provide a decision-support tool for farmers, contribute to better yields and savings on fertilizer application, promote balanced plant nutrition and improved crop quality. However, more time is needed for all farmers throughout the EU to be in a capacity to use a tool as proposed by the EU Commission. This amendment proposes to introduce a transition period of 3 years.

Amendment 651

Momchil Nekov

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

(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 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.

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processing services required.

Or. en

Amendment 652

Maria Heubuch, Bronis Ropé, Martin Häusling

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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 electronic Farm Sustainability Tool made available by the Member States to individual farmers. The

Amendment

(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 **and chemical input reduction**. 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, **input** management plans will be established with the help of a dedicated electronic Farm Sustainability Tool made available by the Member States

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.

to individual farmers. The tool should provide on-farm decision support starting from minimum nutrient *and chemicals* 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.

Or. en

Justification

The Farm Sustainability Tool should include all agricultural inputs - including pesticides, biocides or veterinary products - not just nutrients.

Amendment 653

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

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

Amendment

(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 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.

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. **These GAEC's should then become the benchmark and the predefined standard for designing and implementing the "eco schemes" to ensure that quantifiable climate change and adaption measures are embedded in conventional agriculture.** 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 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.

Or. en

Amendment 654
Angélique Delahaye

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

Amendment

(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 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.

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 *diversification*, 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 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.

Or. fr

Amendment 655
Paul Brannen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22a) While agricultural plastic products constitute 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. In the CAP Strategic Plans the problem of agricultural plastic waste should be addressed and the European Commission should, as appropriate, introduce a 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. Farmers would be under the new cross-compliance requirement bound to use an authorised waste management business to arrange collection and recycling of plastic, and keep evidence that plastic waste has been handled correctly.

Or. en

Amendment 656
Paul Brannen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23) SMRs need to be fully implemented by Member States in order to become operational at farm level and ensure equal treatment of farmers. To ensure the consistency of the rules on conditionality in enhancing the sustainability of the policy, SMRs should encompass main Union legislation on environment, public

(23) SMRs need to be fully implemented by Member States in order to become operational at farm level and ensure equal treatment of farmers. To ensure the consistency of the rules on conditionality in enhancing the sustainability of the policy, SMRs should encompass main Union legislation on environment, public

health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare which implementation at national level imply precise obligations on individual farmers, including obligations under Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² or Council Directive 91/676/EEC.¹³ In order to follow up on the joint statement made by the European Parliament and the Council as annexed to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council,¹⁴ the relevant provisions of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ and Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶ are included as SMRs into the scope of conditionality and the list of GAEC standards is adapted accordingly.

¹¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

¹² Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

¹³ Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the

health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare which implementation at national level imply precise obligations on individual farmers, including obligations under Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² or Council Directive 91/676/EEC.¹³ In order to follow up on the joint statement made by the European Parliament and the Council as annexed to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council,¹⁴ the relevant provisions of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ and Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶ are included as SMRs into the scope of conditionality, *as well as under Directive [Directive XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment] and Regulation [Regulation (EU) 2018/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC];* and the list of GAEC standards is adapted accordingly.

¹¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

¹² Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

¹³ Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the

common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

¹⁵ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

¹⁶ Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

¹⁵ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

¹⁶ Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

Or. en

Justification

Animal owners or animal keepers are bound to keep records of medicinal products applied to them. The Regulation as well reads that "Antimicrobial medicinal products shall not be applied routinely..". EP mandate on the SUP Dir at this stage (trilogues) proposes ban on oxo-degradable products, such as those currently still being used in agriculture (e.g. mulching films). For the health of our soils it is crucial that this is as well implemented and controlled (If needed, then as GAEC and not SMR)

Amendment 657

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) SMRs need to be fully implemented by Member States in order to become operational at farm level and ensure equal treatment of farmers. To ensure the consistency of the rules on conditionality in enhancing the sustainability of the policy, SMRs should encompass *main* Union legislation on environment, public health, animal health, plant health and

Amendment

(23) SMRs need to be fully implemented by Member States in order to become operational at farm level and ensure equal treatment of farmers. To ensure the consistency of the rules on conditionality in enhancing the sustainability of the policy, SMRs should encompass Union legislation on environment, public health, animal health, plant health and animal

animal welfare which implementation at national level *imply* precise obligations on individual farmers, including obligations under Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² or Council Directive 91/676/EEC.¹³ In order to follow up on the joint statement made by the European Parliament and the Council as annexed to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council,¹⁴ the relevant provisions of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ and Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶ are included as SMRs into the scope of conditionality and the list of GAEC standards is adapted accordingly.

¹¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

¹² Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

¹³ Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

¹⁵ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for

welfare *for* which implementation at national level *implies* precise obligations on individual farmers, including obligations under Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² or Council Directive 91/676/EEC.¹³ In order to follow up on the joint statement made by the European Parliament and the Council as annexed to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council,¹⁴ the relevant provisions of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵ and Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶ are included as SMRs into the scope of conditionality and the list of GAEC standards is adapted accordingly.

¹¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

¹² Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

¹³ Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549).

¹⁵ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for

Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

¹⁶ Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

¹⁶ Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

Or. en

Amendment 658

Maria Noichl, Tibor Szanyi, Karin Kadenbach, Paul Brannen, Karine Gloanec Maurin, Momchil Nekov, Marc Tarabella

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,

Amendment

(24) Member States should set **up and put in place procedures for avoidance of conflicts of interest for** farm advisory services **whose objective is** improving the sustainable management and overall performance of agricultural holdings and rural businesses, covering economic, environmental and social dimensions **and the specific objectives of this regulation referred to in Article 6**, 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 **as well as animal welfare**, 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 **and the reduction of the** use of pesticides, as well as **agro-**

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.

ecological measures, the promotion of the sustainable management of nutrients, 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 *set out procedures for avoidance of conflicts of interest*, and 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.

Or. en

Amendment 659
Nuno Melo

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,

Amendment

(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.

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. ***Any EU initiatives regarding advisory services and innovation systems must build, whenever possible, upon already existing ones at MS level and focus on delivering added value.***

Or. en

Amendment 660
Nicola Caputo

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

Amendment

(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.

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. ***Any EU initiatives regarding advisory services and innovation systems must build, whenever possible, upon already existing ones at MS level and focus on delivering added value.***

Or. en

Justification

When enhancing the farm advisory services under the new CAP Strategic Plans, the Member States should build upon the existing structures and benefit from efforts already made, if possible. This, however, only if it would ensure a more effective delivery of these services.

Amendment 661 **Laurențiu Rebegea, Daniel Buda**

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

Amendment

(24) Member States should **be given the opportunity to introduce** 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

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.

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, **and to promote the sustainable use of nutrients**. In order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the advice, Member States should **make use of existing innovative systems and then** 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.

Or. ro

Amendment 662
Matt Carthy

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

Amendment

(24) Member States should **designate** 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 **be offered free of charge as part of specific schemes, and** help farmers and other beneficiaries of CAP

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 663 **Anja Hazekamp**

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,

Amendment

(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, ***animal welfare*** 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.

requirements and information, including ***animal welfare***, 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 protection of farmed animals***, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 664

James Nicholson, Jørn Dohrmann

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

Amendment

(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.

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 ***build on existing innovative systems and then*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 665
Mairead McGuinness

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

Amendment

(24) Member States ***shall ensure that farmers have access to*** 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

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.

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 safety on farms*. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 666
Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca

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

Amendment

(24) Member States should set farm advisory services for the purpose of improving *total factor productivity*, 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

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.

and set in the CAP Strategic Plan, as well as those stemming from the legislation on water, on the sustainable use of *plant protection products*, 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.

Or. it

Justification

The main aim of farm advisory services should be to improve total factor productivity and inform farmers of existing laws, otherwise farmers will never be encouraged to use them.

The correct term is 'plant protection products' not 'pesticides'.

Amendment 667 **Ricardo Serrão Santos**

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,

Amendment

(24) Member States should set farm advisory services *with the aim* 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.

requirements and information, including environmental and climate ones, on the other hand, ***particularly in the area of conditionality***. 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.

Or. pt

Amendment 668
Clara Eugenia Aguilera García

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

Amendment

(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.

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, *agro-ecological practices* 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.

Or. es

Amendment 669
Paolo De Castro, Giovanni La Via

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

Amendment

(24) Member States should set **up** 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.

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 *farm advisory bodies* 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.

Or. it

Amendment 670

Marco Zullo, Rosa D'Amato, Ignazio Corrao

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

Amendment

(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.

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 *farm advisory bodies* 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.

Or. it

Amendment 671

Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez

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,

Amendment

(24) Member States should set farm *public* 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 *cutting back on the* use of

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.

pesticides, **agro-ecological practices** as well as the initiatives to combat antimicrobial resistance. 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.

Or. es

Amendment 672

Maria Heubuch, Bronis Ropé, Martin Häusling
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

Amendment

(24) Member States should **provide high-quality** 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.

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.

Or. en

Justification

Farmers need to acquire new types of skills and knowledge in order to take up new and more sustainable agricultural practices, which are often more complex than current ones. The provision of high quality farm advisory services (FAS) is therefore increasingly important.

Amendment 673

Tilly Metz, Petras Auštrevičius, John Flack, Eleonora Evi, Jytte Guteland, Sirpa Pietikäinen, Anja Hazekamp

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

Amendment

(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 ***animal welfare***, environmental and climate ones, on the other hand. The list of the latter includes standards applying to or necessary for farmers and other CAP

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.

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.

Or. en

Justification

The ECA Special report No 31/2018 revealed that overall compliance with EU animal welfare legislation remains unsatisfactory. Farm advisory services should play a crucial role in identifying weaknesses and helping beneficiaries achieve compliance.

Amendment 674

Maria Heubuch, Bronis Ropè, Martin Häusling
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 24 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) 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 request it to take remedial action.

Justification

Farmers need to acquire new types of skills and knowledge in order to take up new and more sustainable agricultural practices, which are often more complex than current ones. The provision of high quality farm advisory services (FAS) is therefore increasingly important. However, at the moment the CAP seems to lack a real quality control system for FAS, whose capacity to help farmers varies enormously across the Member States.

Amendment 675
Norbert Erdős

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The farm structures and other related farm characteristic totally differ from one EU Member State to another. We cannot put the same coat to everyone, we cannot adopt a compulsory capping and degressivity to all Member States. Either we can set the obligatory capping and degressivity at Member State level or we can introduce them in a voluntary basis.

Amendment 676
Michel Dantin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for **decoupled** direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD ***within the time limits laid down in the Regulation. This capping of direct payments should be used as a complement or alternative to complementary redistributive support where that is already sufficiently ambitious.*** In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

Or. fr

Amendment 677

Peter Jahr

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD. ***In order to avoid negative effects for groupings of farms and cooperatives, full members of cooperatives and comparable groupings should be treated as individual farmers.*** In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

Amendment 678**Daniel Buda****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 25***Text proposed by the Commission*

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism. ***The Commission and the Member States should, in implementing the provisions of this recital, further ensure the sustainable development of all farms.***

Or. ro

Amendment 679**Nuno Melo****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 25***Text proposed by the Commission*

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments ***and in priority for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, or be transferred to the EAFRD.*** In order to

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, ***the focus of the support should be those farmers who actively contribute to the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainability. This should be achieved through a clear definition of genuine farmer across Member States. Member States may also decide that*** the amounts of

avoid negative effects on employment, labour **should** be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should either be used for decoupled direct payments. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour **could** be taken into account when applying the mechanism.

Or. en

Amendment 680

Luke Ming Flanagan

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should **either** be used for decoupled direct payments **and in priority** for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, **or be transferred to the EAFRD. In order to avoid negative effects on employment, labour should be taken into account when applying the mechanism.**

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure a fairer distribution of income support, the amounts of direct payments above a certain ceiling should be reduced and the product should be used for decoupled direct payments for the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability;

Or. en

Justification

The product of capping from Pillar I payments should remain as redistributive payments in Pillar I.