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2014-2019

Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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OPINION

of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

for the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council
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) and repealing
and Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the
Council

Rapporteur for opinion (*): Giovanni La Via

(*) Associated committee – Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure
SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Over the last years, the CAP has been the subject of a significant reform process. This phase has been of fundamental importance in shaping the future of the biggest European policy, but unfortunately has not been able to properly address the major challenges ahead of us. The CAP has to ensure essential public goods to our community: food security, sustainable growth, and offer a concrete response to the environmental and climate crisis. For guaranteeing these goals, it has to adequately support farmers’ income, and the level of employment in the agricultural sector, especially in rural areas.

In order to do so, is of utmost importance that the CAP maintains the same level of financing in the next Multiannual Financial Framework. After the Brexit and other global emergencies that need a stronger support from the EU budget, I do understand the necessity of funding new policies, but this should not be detrimental to the one and traditional EU Common policy, from which new and challenging tasks are demanded over the decades.

The new Commission proposal introduces a new model, based on nine objectives and puts emphasis on the environmental and climate change related policy goals. I propose to modify two of the nine objectives, to make them more consistent with the current environmental legislation. The proposal defines a new paradigm, with more flexibility left to the Member States through their Strategic Plans, and a shift towards a more performance-based policy.

But even though I welcome the new enhanced conditionality, and the potential of the mandatory eco-scheme, which could reward those farmers who make a concrete contribution towards the EU climate and environmental objectives and national targets, this new proposal leaves, in my opinion, a lot of discretion for the Members States in the resource spending and in setting the level of ambition. This could unfortunately lead to a situation in which we have 27 agricultural policies, thus losing the common “soul” of the CAP. That is why I intend to strengthen the common aspects of the proposal, adding some elements to the basic act, and lowering the discretionality of the Member States. Of course, I consider a certain degree of flexibility to be positive, and in compliance with the subsidiarity principle, but we should not let Member States shape the agricultural future taking different directions, and treating farmers in complete different ways for their identical job and activities.

In addition, the new performance-oriented CAP requires a strong framework able to allow properly assessing and monitoring the policy’s performance, in relation to the specific objectives set in each Member State. In this exercise, we should be very careful, avoiding loopholes, and thus guarantee a strong accountability of the expenses and the results.

Moreover, the proposal foresees as well a certain level of flexibility to the Member States for transfers between allocations, up to 15% of the direct payments can be transferred to EAFRD allocation and vice versa, and a higher percentage can be transferred only from the first to the second pillar for interventions addressing environmental and climate objectives. I consider more efficient to allow the transfers only from the first to the second pillar.

We should always bear in mind that the challenge of the future will not only be to produce larger amounts of safe and high-quality agricultural products, but to produce food more efficiently and sustainably whilst ensuring our farmers competitiveness, and therefore providing them a fair economic compensation for the environmental services they supply to
the community. In this direction, I welcome the focus on young people. I strongly believe that young people must be at the centre of the CAP post 2020: without a stronger action in this direction, European agriculture—and not only—is without a future.

In conclusion, I would like to underline that we are called to decide at a time when this Parliament is heading towards the end of its term. We obviously have the intention to close the pending legislative work, including this important piece of legislation, despite the limited time available and the lack of knowledge of the resources that will be available to the CAP in the new Multiannual Financial Framework, considering the ongoing negotiations. Defining the details of such a policy, without knowing the exact amount of resources available, is not an easy task. For these reasons, it seems appropriate to me to postpone the date of entry into force of this regulation to 2023, in order to allow a smooth transition from the current CAP to the new model of the future.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

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, market-oriented, to boost modernisation and sustainability, including the economic, social, environmental and climate sustainability of the agricultural, forestry and rural areas, and to help reducing the Union legislation-related administrative burden for beneficiaries. The new policy should also represent a simplification for beneficiaries who should receive a fair
income. In order for the CAP to achieve these objectives, it is of utmost importance to keep the same level of financing in the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework as during the 2014-2020 period.

Amendment 2
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 3
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.

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 4**

**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 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 essential elements to be included in those definitions (‘framework definitions’).
**Justification**

*Member States should have some degree of flexibility in the implementation of measures, but this must not jeopardise the communality of the policy. The CAP must be based on common EU rules.*

**Amendment 5**

*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 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.

*Amendment*

(5) In order to retain the **common** Union-wide elements to ensure comparability between Member State decisions, **equal treatment between European farmers**, 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 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.

Justification

The protection of permanent grasslands in certain areas are dependent on traditional practices, many low input permeant pastures are essential forage areas for pollinators.

Amendment 6

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 that have a direct positive impact in the farming sector and rural areas.

Amendment 7

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

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.

Amendment 8

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 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 should not be restrictive in order to facilitate new entrants into agriculture and reflect the realities on the ground in the Member States.

Justification

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

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(10a) It is essential for the future of Europe and the planet that the Union urgently phases out agricultural support
Justification

Farmer who do not pursue environmentally and climatically sustainable operations.

Justification


Amendment 10

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, and international commitments, it is appropriate to provide for a set of general objectives reflecting the orientations given in the Communication on ‘The Future of Food and Farming’. A set of specific objectives should be further defined at Union level and applied by the Member States in their CAP Strategic Plans. In order to strike a balance across the dimensions of sustainable development, while preserving the principles of fairness and equality, Member States should be required to take action to achieve all specific objectives. These specific objectives should translate the general
objectives of the CAP into more concrete priorities and take into account relevant Union legislation, particularly with regard to climate, energy, animal welfare, and environment.

Amendment 11
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 agroecological, 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 agroecological practices, as well as improving the access to and the sharing of impartial, sound, relevant and new knowledge.

Amendment 12
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13b) The delivery model should not lead to a situation in which we have 27 different national agricultural policies, thus endangering the common spirit of the CAP and creating distortions. It should leave to Member States a certain degree of flexibility within a strong common regulatory framework.

Amendment 14
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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.
Amendment 15
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 16
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Bolstering environmental care and climate action and contributing to the achievement of Union environmental- and

Amendment

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

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

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 and forestry. The architecture of the CAP should therefore reflect greater ambition with respect to these objectives. By virtue of the delivery model, action taken to tackle environmental degradation and climate change should be result-driven and Article 11 TFEU should, for this purpose, be considered as an obligation of result.

As many rural areas in the Union suffer from structural problems such as lack of attractive employment opportunities, skill shortages, underinvestment in connectivity, infrastructures and essential services, as well as youth drain, it is fundamental to strengthen the socio-economic fabric in those areas, in line with the Cork 2.0 Declaration, particularly through job creation and generational renewal, by bringing the Commission's jobs and growth to rural areas, promoting social inclusion, generational renewal, increased integration of women into 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 as renewable energy, the emerging bio-economy, the circular economy, and ecotourism can offer good growth and job potential for rural areas, while conserving natural resources. In this context, financial instruments and the use of the InvestEU guarantee can play a crucial role for ensuring access to financing and for bolstering the growth capacity of farms and enterprises. There is a potential for employment opportunities in rural areas for legally staying third country nationals, promoting their social and economic integration especially in the framework of Community-led Local Development strategies.
Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(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.

Amendment 19
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment 20
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Justification
The newly adopted EU fertilisers regulation amending Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009 and No 1107/2009 shall contain several provisions on labelling concerning heavy metals such as cadmium and arsenic, in particular in phosphates. The labelling will allow farmers to have a full knowledge of the amount of contaminants present in the fertilising products they use. Such labelling provisions should promote a more sustainable agriculture in line with the greening objectives of the CAP and the promotion of high-quality standards in the EU.
Amendment 21

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 those requirements, Member States should

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**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 comprehensively applied across the Union.
ensure that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are applied in accordance with [the HZR Regulation].

For those farmers who do not comply with those requirements, Member States should ensure that proportionate, effective and dissuasive penalties are applied in accordance with [the HZR Regulation].

Amendment 22

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

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

**Amendment 23**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 22 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*(22a) While agricultural plastic products constitute a low percentage of the overall amount of plastic used and plastic waste generated, their use is concentrated geographically. Moreover, categories of agricultural plastic products have a very homogeneous composition, rendering the waste stream very valuable to the recycler. The problem of agricultural plastic waste should be addressed in the CAP Strategic Plans proposal and the European Commission should, as appropriate, introduce a new GAEC standard for good agricultural and environmental condition of land on plastic waste as a new element of enhanced conditionality in the mid-term, by 2023. Under the new cross-compliance requirement, farmers would be bound to use an authorised waste management business to arrange collection and recycling of plastic, and keep evidence that plastic waste was handled correctly.*
Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission


Amendment


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Animal owners or animal keepers are bound to keep records of medicinal products applied to them. The Reg 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 in use 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 25
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 26
Proposal for a regulation

PE630.523v04-00 22/186 AD\1181813EN.docx
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 requesting that it 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 27

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 limited and the product should either be used, in priority, for schemes for the climate and the environment, or be transferred to the EAFRD, be used for decoupled direct payments and the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability.
Amendment 28
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) Small farms remain a cornerstone of Union agriculture as they play a vital role in supporting rural employment and contribute to territorial development. In order to promote a more balanced distribution of support and to reduce administrative burden for beneficiaries of small amounts, Member States should have the option of offering to small farmers the possibility of replacing the other direct payments by providing a round some payment for small farmers.

Amendment

(28) Small farms remain a cornerstone of Union agriculture as they play a vital role in supporting rural employment, particularly so in disadvantaged and peripheral areas, and contribute to balanced territorial development. In order to promote a more balanced distribution of support and to reduce administrative burden for beneficiaries of small amounts, Member States should have the option of offering to small farmers the possibility of replacing the other direct payments by providing a round sum payment for small farmers.

Justification

Small farms in peripheral and disadvantage areas are under particular threat.

Amendment 29
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 31
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Member States should be allowed to use part of their financial ceiling available for direct payments for coupled income support in order to improve competitiveness, sustainability, and/or quality in certain sectors and productions that are particularly important for social, economic or environmental reasons and undergo certain difficulties. Furthermore, Member States should also be allowed to use an additional part of their financial ceiling available for direct payments to grant coupled income support specifically for the support of protein crop production in order to reduce the Union's deficit in this regard.

Amendment

(32) Member States should be allowed to use part of their financial ceiling available for direct payments for coupled income support in order to improve competitiveness, sustainability, and/or quality in certain sectors and productions that are particularly important for social, economic, environmental or reasons that affect animal welfare and undergo certain difficulties. Furthermore, Member States should also be allowed to use an additional part of their financial ceiling available for direct payments to grant coupled income support specifically for the support of protein crop production in order to reduce the Union's deficit in this regard.

Amendment 32
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) For interventions for rural development, principles are defined at Union level, particularly with regard to the basic requirements for the Member States to apply selection criteria. However, Member States should have ample

Amendment

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

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Support for management commitments may include organic farming premia for the maintenance of and the conversion to organic land; payments for other types of interventions supporting environmentally friendly production systems such as agro-ecology, conservation agriculture and integrated production; forest environmental and climate services and forest conservation; premia for forests and establishment of agroforestry systems; animal welfare; conservation, sustainable use and development of genetic resources. Member States may develop other schemes under

Amendment

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

Amendment 34
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission

(39) Forestry measures should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forest Strategy, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest programs or equivalent instruments, which should build on the commitments stemming from the Regulation on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emission and removals from land use, land use energy and forestry [LULUCF Regulation] and those made in the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe. Interventions should be based on forest management plans or equivalent instruments and may comprise forest area development and sustainable management of forests, including the afforestation of land and the creation and regeneration of agroforestry systems; the protection, restoration and improvement of forest resources, taking into account adaptation needs; investments to guarantee and enhance forest conservation and resilience, and the provision of forest ecosystem and development of genetic resources and biodiversity. Member States may develop other schemes under this type of interventions on the basis of their needs. This type of payments should cover additional costs and income foregone only resulting from commitments going beyond the baseline of mandatory standards and requirements established in Union and national law, as well as conditionality, as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan. Commitments related to this type of interventions may be undertaken for a pre-established annual or pluri-annual period and might go beyond seven years where duly justified.

Amendment

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

Amendment 35
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

(40) In order to ensure a fair income and a resilient agricultural sector across the Union territory, Member States may grant support to farmers in areas facing natural and other area-specific constraints. As regards payments for ANC, the designation of the 2014-2020 Rural Development policy should continue to apply. For the CAP to deliver enhanced Union added on the environment and reinforce its synergies with the financing of investments in nature and biodiversity, it is necessary to keep a separate measure aiming at compensating beneficiaries for disadvantages related to the implementation of Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directives. Support should therefore continue to be granted to farmers and forest holders to help address specific disadvantages resulting from the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC and Directive 92/43/EEC and in order to contribute to the effective management of Natura 2000 sites. Support should also be made available to farmers to help address disadvantages in river basin areas resulting from the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. Support should be linked to specific requirements described in the CAP Strategic Plans that go beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements. Member States should also ensure that payments to farmers do not lead to double funding with eco schemes. Furthermore, the specific needs of Natura

Amendment

(40) In order to ensure a fair income and a resilient agricultural sector across the Union territory, Member States may grant support to farmers in areas facing natural and other area-specific constraints. As regards payments for ANC, the designation of the 2014-2020 Rural Development policy should continue to apply. For the CAP to deliver enhanced Union added on the environment and reinforce its synergies with the financing of investments in nature and biodiversity, it is necessary to keep a separate measure aiming at compensating beneficiaries for disadvantages related to the implementation of Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directives. Support should therefore continue to be granted to farmers and forest holders to help address specific disadvantages resulting from the implementation of Directive 2009/147/EC and Directive 92/43/EEC and in order to contribute to the effective management of Natura 2000 sites. Support should also be made available to farmers to help address disadvantages in river basin areas resulting from the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. Support should be linked to specific requirements described in the CAP Strategic Plans that go beyond relevant mandatory standards and requirements. Member States should also ensure that payments to farmers do not lead to double funding with eco schemes, while at the same allowing enough flexibility in
2000 areas should be taken into account by Member States in the overall design of their CAP Strategic Plans.

**CAP Strategic Plans to facilitate complementarity between different interventions.** Furthermore, the specific needs of Natura 2000 areas should be taken into account by Member States in the overall design of their CAP Strategic Plans.

**Amendment 36**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 41**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(41) The objectives of the CAP should also be pursued through support for investments, productive as well as non-productive, on farm as well as off-farm. Such investments may concern, inter alia, infrastructures related to the development, modernisation or adaptation to climate change of agriculture and forestry, including access to farm and forest land, land consolidation and improvement, agro-forestry practices and the supply and saving of energy and water. In order to better ensure the consistency of the CAP Strategic Plans with Union objectives, as well as a level playing field between Member States, a negative list of investment topics is included in this Regulation.

**Amendment**

(41) The objectives of the CAP should also be pursued through support for investments, productive as well as non-productive, on farm as well as off-farm. Such investments may concern, inter alia, infrastructures related to the development, modernisation or adaptation to climate change of agriculture and forestry, including access to farm and forest land, land consolidation and improvement, agro-forestry practices and the supply and saving of energy and water. In order to better ensure the consistency of the CAP Strategic Plans with Union objectives, as well as a level playing field between Member States, a negative list of investment topics is included in this Regulation.

**Amendment 37**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 44**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(44) In the light of the need to ensure appropriate risk management tools, insurance premia and mutual funds should be maintained, financed by the *EAFRD*. The category of mutual funds encompasses both those linked to production losses, and the general and sector-specific income.

**Amendment**

(44) In the light of the need to ensure appropriate risk management tools in *specific sectors*, mutual funds should be maintained, financed by the *EAGF*. The category of mutual funds encompasses both those linked to production losses, and the general and sector-specific income.
stabilisation tools, linked to income losses.

Justification

No rewarding risk behaviour

Amendment 38
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

(45) Support should enable the establishment and implementation of cooperation between at least two entities in view of achieving CAP objectives. Support can entail all aspects of such cooperation, such as the setting up of quality schemes; collective environmental and climate action; the promotion of short supply chain and local markets; pilot projects; Operational Group projects within the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability local development projects, Smart Villages, buyers' clubs and machinery rings; farm partnerships; forest management plans; networks and clusters; social farming; community supported agriculture; actions within the scope of LEADER; and the setting up of producer groups and producer organisations, as well as other forms of cooperation deemed necessary to achieve the specific objectives of the CAP.

Amendment

(45) Support should enable the establishment and implementation of cooperation between at least two entities in view of achieving CAP objectives. Support can entail all aspects of such cooperation, such as the setting up and maintenance of quality schemes; collective environmental and climate action; the promotion of short supply chain and local markets; pilot projects; Operational Group projects within the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability local development projects, Smart Villages, buyers' clubs and machinery rings; farm partnerships; forest management plans, including agroforestry; networks and clusters; social farming; community supported agriculture; actions within the scope of LEADER; and the setting up of producer groups and producer organisations, as well as other forms of cooperation deemed necessary to achieve the specific objectives of the CAP.

Amendment 39
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

(48) Support for direct payments under the CAP Strategic Plans should be granted within national allocations to be fixed by

Amendment

(48) The EAGF should not provide support to activities that would harm the environment, or which are not consistent
this Regulation. These national allocations should reflect a continuation of the changes whereby the allocations to Member States with the lowest support level per hectare are gradually increased to close 50% of the gap towards 90% of the Union average. In order to take into account the reduction of payments' mechanism and the use of its product in the Member State, the total indicative financial allocations per year in the CAP Strategic Plan of a Member State should be allowed to exceed the national allocation.

Amendment 40
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

(50) EAFRD should not provide support to investments that would harm the environment. Hence it is necessary to provide in this Regulation a number of exclusion rules, as well as the possibility to further develop these guarantees in delegated acts. Notably, the EAFRD should not finance investments in irrigation which do not contribute towards the achievement, or the preservation, of good status of the associated water body or bodies and investments in afforestation which are not consistent with climate and environmental objectives in line with sustainable forest management principles.

Amendment

(50) EAFRD should not provide support to investments that would harm the environment or which are not consistent with climate, environment, animal welfare and biodiversity objectives. Investments that generate both economic and environmental benefits should be emphasised. Hence it is necessary to provide in this Regulation a number of more specific exclusion rules, as well as the possibility to further develop these guarantees in delegated acts. Notably, the EAFRD should not finance investments in irrigation which do not contribute towards the achievement, or the preservation, of good status of the associated water body or bodies and investments in afforestation which are not consistent with climate and environmental objectives in line with sustainable forest management principles. Member States should ensure that authorities play an active role on ecology and management of forest fires in any...
afforestation or reforestation action and strengthen the role of soft preventive measures and land use management.

Amendment 41
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(51) For the purpose of ensuring adequate financing for certain priorities, rules on minimum financial allocations for these priorities should be set for the support under EAFRD. For the sake of ensuring a level playing field between farmers, a maximum allocation should also be set for the coupled support under direct payments. Furthermore, Member States should also be allowed to use an additional part of their financial ceiling available for direct payments to grant coupled income support specifically for improving the competitiveness, sustainability, and/or quality of the protein crop production.

Amendment

(51) For the purpose of ensuring adequate financing for certain priorities, rules on minimum financial allocations for these priorities should be set for the support under EAFRD. For the sake of ensuring a level playing field between farmers, a maximum allocation should also be set for the coupled support under direct payments. Furthermore, Member States should also be allowed to use an additional part of their financial ceiling available for direct payments to grant coupled income support specifically for improving the competitiveness, sustainability, and/or quality of the production in order to reduce dependence on imports of protein crops.

Amendment 42
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission

(52) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this Program will contribute to mainstream climate action in the Union's policies and to the achievement of an overall target of 25% of the EU budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Actions under the CAP are expected to contribute

Amendment

(52) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this Program will contribute to mainstream climate action and phase out environmentally harmful subsidies in the Union's policies and to the achievement of an overall target of at least 30% of the EU budget expenditures supporting climate
40% of the overall financial envelope of the CAP to climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the Program's preparation and implementation, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.

Amendment 43
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(52a) In view of the importance of combating the loss of biodiversity in accordance with the Union's obligations to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, this Program will contribute to the incorporation of biodiversity protection measures into the Union's policies, particularly as concerns agricultural spaces and habitats, and provide EUR 15 billion of CAP funding in support of biodiversity objectives, to be supplemented by EUR 5 billion in funding from the Member States. In particular, this financing will support measures to preserve biodiversity in accordance with Article 28 and measures to preserve biodiversity in accordance with Articles 65 and 67.

Justification

Arresting the loss of biodiversity

Amendment 44
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 58 a (new)
(58a) The existing knowledge base, in terms of the quantity and quality of available information, varies considerably for the purposes of monitoring the specific objectives set out in Article 6 of this proposal. For some specific objectives, in particular for monitoring biodiversity, the knowledge base is currently weak or insufficiently adapted for the purposes of creating robust impact indicators, such as for pollinators and crop biodiversity. Specific objectives and indicators set for the Union as a whole in Article 6 and Annex 1 respectively should be based on a shared or comparable knowledge base and methodologies in all Member States. The Commission should identify areas where knowledge gaps exist or where the knowledge base is insufficiently adapted for the purposes of monitoring the impact of the CAP. It should use the Union budget to provide a common response to knowledge-related and monitoring obstacles related to all Article 6 specific objectives and indicators. It should draw up a report on this issue no later than 31 December 2020 and make its findings public.

Amendment 45
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 59

(59) The strategy should also highlight complementarity both between CAP tools and with the other Union policies. In particular, each CAP Strategic Plan should take account of environmental and climate legislation where appropriate, and national plans emanating from this legislation should be described as part of the analysis of the current situation ('SWOT analysis').

(59) The strategy should also highlight complementarity both between CAP tools and with other Union policies including cohesion. In particular, each CAP Strategic Plan should take account of environmental and climate legislation, the Union’s commitments to Policy Coherence for Development, and national plans emanating from this legislation should be
It is appropriate to list the legislative instruments which should specifically be referred to in the CAP Strategic Plan.

described as part of the analysis of the current situation (‘SWOT analysis’). It is appropriate to list the legislative instruments which should specifically be referred to in the CAP Strategic Plan.

Amendment 46
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission

(63) Considering the importance of the general objective of modernising the agricultural sector, and in view of its crosscutting nature, it is appropriate that Member States include in their CAP Strategic Plan a dedicated description of the contribution that such a Plan will make to this objective.

Amendment

(63) Considering the importance of the general objectives of increasing environmental resilience, improving the primary producers’ position in the food chain and modernising the agricultural sector, and in view of its crosscutting nature, it is appropriate that Member States include in their CAP Strategic Plan a dedicated description of the contribution that such a Plan will make to these objectives.

Justification

Agriculture must improve its environmental delivery and improve the position of the primary produce ahead of the goal of modernising.

Amendment 47
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 68 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(68a) Water is an essential production factor for agriculture. Water management is therefore a fundamental issue, and better forms of water management are required. In addition, climate change will have a significant impact on water resources, with more frequent and intense periods of drought as well as periods of heavy precipitation. Storing water during
autumn and winter is a common-sense solution. In addition, bodies of water help to create favourable environments for rich biodiversity. They also make it possible to maintain living soils and sufficient flow in waterways, thus encouraging aquatic life.

Amendment 48
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 69

Text proposed by the Commission
(69) A Managing Authority should be responsible for the management and implementation of each CAP Strategic Plan. Its duties should be specified in this Regulation. The Managing Authority should be able to delegate part of its duties while retaining responsibility for the efficiency and correctness of management. Member States should ensure that in the Management and Implementation of CAP Strategic Plans, the financial interests of the Union are protected, in accordance with [Regulation (EU, Euratom) X] of the European Parliament and the Council [the new Financial Regulation] and Regulation (EU) X of the European Parliament and the Council [the new Horizontal Regulation].

Amendment
(69) A Managing Authority should be responsible for the management and implementation of each CAP Strategic Plan. However, when elements related to rural development policy are regionalised, Member States should have the possibility to establish regional management authorities. Their duties should be specified in this Regulation. The Managing Authority should be able to delegate part of its duties while retaining responsibility for the efficiency and correctness of management. Member States should ensure that in the Management and Implementation of CAP Strategic Plans, the financial interests of the Union are protected, in accordance with [Regulation (EU, Euratom) X] of the European Parliament and the Council [the new Financial Regulation] and Regulation (EU) X of the European Parliament and the Council [the new Horizontal Regulation].

Amendment 49
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 71

Text proposed by the Commission
(71) The EAFRD should support through technical assistance, at the initiative of the Commission, actions

Amendment
(71) The EAFRD should support through technical assistance, at the initiative of the Commission, actions
relating to the fulfilment of the tasks referred to in [Article 7 HzR]. Technical assistance may also be provided, at the initiative of Member States, for the purpose of the fulfilment of the tasks necessary for the effective administration and implementation of support in relation to the CAP Strategic Plan. An increase of the technical assistance at the initiative of Member States is only available for Malta.

relating to the fulfilment of the tasks referred to in [Article 7 HzR], including improving the quantity and quality of baseline data available for monitoring the specific objectives laid out in Article 6 and the relevance and accuracy of the corresponding indicators laid out in Annex I. Technical assistance may also be provided, at the initiative of Member States, for the purpose of the fulfilment of the tasks necessary for the effective administration and implementation of support in relation to the CAP Strategic Plan. An increase of the technical assistance at the initiative of Member States is only available for Malta.

**Justification**

The New Delivery Model is based on the principle of ‘public money in exchange for results’. This implies a greater focus on monitoring results than before. Currently, the baseline data necessary for effective, consistent monitoring of results is missing. The Commission should therefore be allowed under this proposal to use the technical assistance budget to fill the gaps in the baseline data available and the corresponding indicators.

**Amendment 50**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 74**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(74) The result-orientation triggered by the delivery model requires a strong performance framework, particularly since CAP Strategic Plans would contribute to broad general objectives for other shared managed policies. A performance-based policy implies annual and multi-annual assessment on the basis of selected outputs, result and impact indicators, as defined in the performance monitoring and evaluation framework. To this end, a limited and targeted set of indicators should be selected in a way which reflects as closely as possible whether the supported intervention contributes to achieving the

**Amendment**

(74) The result-orientation triggered by the delivery model requires a strong performance framework, particularly since CAP Strategic Plans would contribute to broad general objectives for other shared managed policies. A performance-based policy implies annual and multi-annual assessment on the basis of selected outputs, result and impact indicators, as defined in the performance monitoring and evaluation framework. To this end, a limited and targeted set of indicators should be selected in a way which reflects as closely as possible whether the supported intervention contributes to achieving the
envisaged objectives. Result and output indicators relating to climate- and environment-related objectives may include interventions set out in national environmental and climate-planning instruments emanating from Union legislation.

Amendment 51
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 83

Text proposed by the Commission

(83) In order to ensure legal certainty, protect the rights of farmers and guarantee a smooth, coherent and efficient functioning of types of interventions in the form of direct payments, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of rules making the granting of payments conditional upon the use of certified seeds of certain hemp varieties and the procedure for the determination of hemp varieties and the verification of their tetrahydrocannabinol content; rules for good agricultural and environmental condition and certain related elements in respect of the eligibility requirements; and on the content of the declaration and the requirements for the activation of payment entitlements; further rules on eco-schemes; measures to avoid that beneficiaries of coupled income support suffering from structural market imbalances in a sector, including the decision that such support may continue to be paid until 2027 on the basis of the production units for which it was granted in a past reference period; rules and conditions for the authorisation of land and varieties for the purposes of the crop-specific payment for cotton and rules on the conditions for the granting of that payment.

Amendment

(83) In order to ensure legal certainty, protect the rights of farmers and guarantee a smooth, coherent and efficient functioning of types of interventions in the form of direct payments, the power to adopt certain acts should be delegated to the Commission in respect of rules making the granting of payments conditional upon the use of certified seeds of certain hemp varieties and the procedure for the determination of hemp varieties and the verification of their tetrahydrocannabinol content; rules for good agricultural and environmental condition and certain related elements in respect of the eligibility requirements; and on the content of the declaration and the requirements for the activation of payment entitlements; further rules on eco-schemes, including establishing a list of agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment; measures to avoid that beneficiaries of coupled income support suffering from structural market imbalances in a sector, including the decision that such support may continue to be paid until 2027 on the basis of the production units for which it was granted in a past reference period; rules and conditions for the authorisation of land and varieties for the purposes of the crop-specific payment for cotton and rules on the conditions for the granting of that payment.
Amendment 52
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 87

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(87) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation and to avoid unfair competition or discrimination between farmers, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the fixing of reference areas for the support for oilseeds, rules for the authorisation of land and varieties for the purposes of the crop-specific payment for cotton and related notifications, the calculation of the reduction where the eligible area of cotton exceeds the base area, the Union financial assistance for distillation of by-products of wine-making, the annual breakdown by Member State of the total amount of Union support for types of interventions for rural development, rules on the presentation of the elements to be included in the CAP Strategic Plan, rules on the procedure and time limits for the approval of CAP Strategic Plans and the submission and approval of requests for amendment of CAP Strategic Plans, uniform conditions for the application of the information and publicity requirements relating to the possibilities offered by the CAP Strategic Plans, rules relating to the performance, monitoring and evaluation framework, rules for the presentation of the content of the annual performance report, rules on the information to be sent by the Member States for the performance assessment by the Commission and rules on the data needs and synergies between potential data sources, and arrangements to ensure a consistent approach for determining the attribution of the performance bonus to the conditions for the granting of that payment.

**Amendment**

(87) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation and to avoid unfair competition or discrimination between farmers, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards the fixing of reference areas for the support for oilseeds, rules for the authorisation of land and varieties for the purposes of the crop-specific payment for cotton and related notifications, the calculation of the reduction where the eligible area of cotton exceeds the base area, the Union financial assistance for distillation of by-products of wine-making, as well as methanation and composting of residues of wine-making, the annual breakdown by Member State of the total amount of Union support for types of interventions for rural development, rules on the presentation of the elements to be included in the CAP Strategic Plan, rules on the procedure and time limits for the approval of CAP Strategic Plans and the submission and approval of requests for amendment of CAP Strategic Plans, uniform conditions for the application of the information and publicity requirements relating to the possibilities offered by the CAP Strategic Plans, rules relating to the performance, monitoring and evaluation framework, rules for the presentation of the content of the annual performance report, rules on the information to be sent by the Member States for the performance assessment by the Commission and rules on the data needs and synergies between potential data sources, and arrangements to ensure a consistent approach for
determining the attribution of the performance bonus to Member States. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.22


Amendment 53
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) 'stocking density' means the total weight of animals which are present in a house at the same time per square metre of useable area;

Justification

Stocking density can be used as a parameter in interventions relevant to animal welfare and animal health, and it thus needs to be defined within this Regulation.

Amendment 54
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) ‘concentrated animal feeding operation’ means a livestock holding rearing animals at a density beyond that permitted by the area and natural resources, or carrying capacity, of the...
holding, or in the case of cattle and ruminants, where the animals are without access to grazing or without the appropriate amount of supporting forage hectares to support pasture or grassland-based grazing or foraging;

Amendment 55
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) 'mutual fund' means a scheme accredited by the Member State in accordance with its national law for affiliated farmers to insure themselves, whereby compensation payments are made to affiliated farmers who experience economic losses.

Amendment

(c) 'mutual fund' means a scheme accredited by the Member State in accordance with its national law for affiliated farmers to insure themselves, whereby compensation payments are made to affiliated farmers who experience production losses and are able to prove that they undertook precautionary measures in advance;

Justification

The mutual fund should only compensate losses if the farmer can prove that they undertook precautionary measures in advance. Payments should be granted for production losses. Other kinds of losses should not be paid by the mutual fund.

Amendment 56
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) 'targets' means pre-agreed values to be achieved at the end of the period in relation to the result indicators included under a specific objective;

Amendment

(i) 'targets' means pre-agreed values to be achieved at the end of the period in relation to the result and impact indicators included under a specific objective;

Amendment 57
Proposal for a regulation

PE630.523v04-00 42/186 AD\1181813EN.docx
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) ‘policy coherence for development’ means that the Union shall, in line with Article 208 of the TFEU, take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements, and in pursuing its domestic policy objectives, that it shall avoid negative policy measures which adversely affect the Union's development objectives;

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ja) 'environment and biodiversity proofing' means a structured process of ensuring the effective application of tools to avoid harmful impacts of Union spending and to maximise its benefits on the state of the Union’s environment and biodiversity, based on the Commission's "Common Framework for Biodiversity Proofing of the EU Budget", and in accordance with national rules and guidance, where available, or internationally recognised standards;

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point j b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(jb) 'climate proofing' means a process to ensure that infrastructure is resilient to the adverse impacts of the climate in accordance with national rules and guidance, where available, or
Definitions to be formulated in the CAP Strategic Plans

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

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

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

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

Landscape features may hereby be included as components of the agricultural area. The terms 'arable land', 'permanent crops' and 'permanent grassland' shall be further specified by Member States within the following framework:

(i) 'arable land' shall be land cultivated for crop production or areas available for crop production but lying fallow, and it can include a combination of crops with trees and/or shrubs to form a silvoarable agroforestry system, and include areas set aside in accordance with Articles 22, 23 and 24 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, with Article 39 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 or with Article 65 of...
(ii) 'permanent crops' shall be non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland and permanent pasture that occupy the land for five years or more, which yield repeated harvests, including nurseries and short rotation coppice;

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

Member States may also decide to consider as permanent grassland:

(a) land which can be grazed and which forms part of established local practices where grasses and other herbaceous forage are traditionally not predominant in grazing areas; and/or

(b) land which can be grazed where grasses and other herbaceous forage are not predominant or are absent in grazing areas, including those in planters lined with plastic (if the Member State makes provision for this), and short rotation coppice;
Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 5

General objectives

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

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

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

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

Amendment

Article 5

General objectives

Support from the EAGF and EAFRD shall aim to further improve the sustainable development of farming, food and rural areas, be coherent with the Union’s environmental and climate objectives, and shall contribute to achieving the following general objectives:

(a) to foster an inclusive, smart, resilient and diversified agricultural sector ensuring sustainable, and long-term food security;

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

(c) to strengthen the socio-economic fabric for both women and men in rural areas, to achieve a balanced territorial areas;
Those objectives shall be complemented by the cross-cutting objective of modernising the sector by fostering and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas, and encouraging their uptake.

Those objectives shall be complemented by the cross-cutting objective of modernising the sector by fostering sustainable development and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas, and encouraging their uptake.

These objectives shall be achieved while aiming at external convergence between Member States.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6

**Text proposed by the Commission**

Article 6
Specific objectives

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

(a) support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security;

(b) enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;

(c) improve the farmers' position in the value chain;

(d) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy;

**Amendment**

Article 6
Specific objectives

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

(a) support viable farm income and agricultural resilience across the Union to enhance long-term food security, preventing overproduction;

(b) enhance local, national and European market orientation and increase environmental sustainability, long-term competitiveness, including greater focus on research, investment, technology and digitalisation within a circular economy logic;

(c) improve the farmers' position in the value chain, including by promoting short supply chains;

(d) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from development of rural economies and to contribute, to create and maintain employment, observing the principles of fairness and equality.
the agricultural and food sector, including through enhancing the removal and sequestration of carbon in the soil, in line with the Paris Agreement;

(e) foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air;

(f) contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes;

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

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

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

2. When pursuing the specific objectives Member States shall ensure simplification and performance of the CAP support.

2a. Member States shall indicate their respective contribution to the objectives as set out in this Article, and propose
national targets accordingly. The general and specific objectives, support measures and national targets shall be coherent with and complementary to the legislation set out in Annex XI. In line with the procedure outlined in Chapter III of Title V, the Commission shall ensure that the interventions and respective contributions planned by Members States are sufficient to allow the achievement of the Union objectives in the relevant legislation set out in Annex XI.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Achievement of the objectives referred to in Articles 5 and 6(1) shall be assessed on the basis of common indicators related to output, result and impact. The set of common indicators shall include

(a) output indicators relating to the realised output of the interventions supported

(b) result indicators relating to the specific objectives concerned and used for the establishment of quantified milestones and targets in relation to those specific objectives in the CAP Strategic Plans and assessing progress towards the targets. The indicators relating to environment- and climate-specific objectives may cover interventions included in relevant national environmental and climate-planning instruments emanating from the Union legislation listed in Annex XI;

(c) impact indicators related to the objectives set out in Articles 5 and 6(1) and used in the context of the CAP Strategic

Amendment

1. Achievement of the objectives referred to in Articles 5 and 6(1) shall be assessed on the basis of common indicators related to output, result and impact. The set of common indicators shall include

(a) output indicators relating to the realised output of the interventions supported

(b) result indicators relating to the specific objectives concerned and used for the establishment of quantified milestones and targets in relation to those specific objectives in the CAP Strategic Plans and assessing progress towards the targets. The indicators relating to environment- and climate-specific objectives shall cover, where applicable, interventions included in relevant national environmental and climate-planning instruments emanating from the Union legislation listed in Annex XI;

(c) impact indicators related to the objectives set out in Articles 5 and 6(1) and used to support the establishment of
Plans and of the CAP.

The common output, result and impact indicators are set out in Annex I.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 amending Annex I to adapt the common output, result and impact indicators to take into account the experience with their application and, where needed, to add new indicators.

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure the integration of a gender perspective throughout the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the interventions, with the aim to promote gender equality and combat gender discrimination.
Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9a

Sustainable development
The objectives of the CAP Strategic Plans shall be pursued in line with the principle of sustainable development and with the aim of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, as set out in Article 11 and Article 191(1) TFEU, taking into account the polluter pays principle. The Member States and the Commission shall ensure that environmental protection requirements, resource efficiency, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, disaster resilience, and risk mitigation and prevention are promoted in the preparation and implementation of CAP specific objectives. Interventions shall be planned and carried out in accordance with the principle of policy coherence for development as set out in Article 208 TFEU. This strategic consistency shall be checked by the Commission in line with the procedure outlined in Chapter III of Title V.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9b

Compliance with the Paris Agreement
1. The objectives of the CAP Strategic Plans shall be pursued in line with the Paris Agreement, and with a view to reaching the global objectives set out in
the Paris Agreement and the commitments described in the Union’s and Member States’ Nationally Determined Contributions.

2. The CAP shall aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the agricultural and food sector in the Union by 30% by 2027.

3. Member States shall ensure that their CAP Strategic Plans are in line with already established long-term national targets set out in or deriving from the legislative acts referred to in Annex XI and with the objectives set out in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The Commission shall make sure, before approving CAP Strategic Plans, that the combination of all CAP Strategic Plans targets and measures will allow the fulfilment of the climate objectives set out in this Article.

5. In order to maintain a level playing field across the Union, the Commission shall ensure that national climate targets and measures of each Member State are similar.

Amendment 67
Proposal for a regulation
Article 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 10a

Global dimension of the CAP

1. In accordance with Article 208 of the TFEU, the Union and Member States shall ensure that development cooperation objectives are taken into account in all CAP interventions, and respect the Right to Food as well as the Right to Development.

2. Member States shall ensure that CAP Strategic Plans contribute to the
maximum extent possible to the timely achievement of the goals set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, notably SDG 2, SDG 10, SDG 12, and SDG 13, as well as in the Paris Agreement. Therefore, CAP interventions shall:

(i) contribute to developing diversified and sustainable agriculture and resilient agro-ecological practices both in the Union and in partner countries;

(ii) contribute to maintaining the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, in the Union and in partner countries;

(iii) contribute to harnessing the potential of small-scale farmers, small agricultural enterprises, in particular women farmers, indigenous peoples active in agricultural production and pastoralists, both in the Union and in partner countries;

(iv) contribute to the development of local food systems and domestic and regional markets both in the Union and in partner countries, with the aim of minimising food import dependency and shortening food chains;

(v) end trade practices that distort global trade on agricultural markets;

(vi) fully integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;

(vii) respect the “Climate first, trade second” principle

3. The compliance of the CAP with Policy Coherence for Development shall be assessed on a regular basis, inter alia using data from the monitoring mechanism set out in Article 119a. The Commission shall report to the Council and to the European Parliament about the results of the assessment and the Union’s policy response.
Amendment 68
Proposal for a regulation
Article 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 11
Principle and scope
1. Member States shall include in their CAP Strategic Plans a system of conditionality, under which **an administrative penalty shall be imposed on** beneficiaries receiving direct payments under Chapter II of this Title or the annual premia under Articles 65, 66 and 67 **who do not comply with the statutory management requirements under Union law and the standards for good agricultural and environmental condition of land established in the CAP Strategic Plan, as listed in Annex III, relating to the following specific areas:**

(a) the climate and the environment;

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

(c) animal welfare.

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

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

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

Amendment

Article 11
Principle and scope
1. Member States shall include in their CAP Strategic Plans a system of conditionality, under which beneficiaries receiving direct payments under **Chapters II and III** of this Title or the annual premia under Articles 65, 66 and 67 **shall be subject to an administrative penalty if they do not comply, where applicable, with the statutory management requirements under Union law and the standards for good agricultural and environmental condition of land as listed in Annex III, established in the CAP Strategic Plan, relating to the following specific areas:**

(a) the climate and the environment, **including water, air, soil, biodiversity and ecosystem services**;

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

(c) animal welfare.

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

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

4. For the purpose of this Section, 'statutory management requirement' means each individual statutory management requirement under Union law referred to in Annex III within a given legal act, differing in substance from any other
Amendment 69
Proposal for a regulation
Article 12

Obligations of Member States relating to good agricultural and environmental condition

1. Member States shall ensure that all agricultural areas including land which is no longer used for production purposes, is maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition. Member States shall define, at national or regional level, minimum standards for beneficiaries for good agricultural and environmental condition of land in line with the main objective of the standards as referred to in Annex III, taking into account the specific characteristics of the areas concerned, including soil and climatic condition, existing farming systems, land use, crop rotation, farming practices, and farm structures.

2. In respect of the main objectives laid down in Annex III Member States may prescribe standards additional to those laid down in that Annex against those main objectives. However, Member States shall not define minimum standards for main objectives other than the main objectives laid down in Annex III.

Amendment

Obligations of Member States relating to good agricultural and environmental condition

1. Member States shall ensure that all agricultural areas including land which is no longer used for production purposes, is maintained in good agricultural and environmental condition. Member States shall define, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, at national or regional level, minimum standards for beneficiaries for good agricultural and environmental condition of land in line with the main objective of the standards as referred to in Annex III, and coherent with and complementary to the legislation set out in Annex XI. Member States shall take into account the specific characteristics of the areas concerned, including soil and climatic condition, in view of achieving the specific objectives in points (d), (e), (f) and (i) of Article 6(1), existing farming systems, land use, crop rotation, farming practices, and farm structures.

2. Member States shall not define minimum standards for main objectives other than the main objectives laid down in Annex III. Nevertheless, in respect of the main objectives laid down in Annex III Member States may prescribe standards additional to those laid down in that Annex against those main objectives.

2a. The Commission shall assess the standard defined by the Member States in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 106, taking into account the
3. Member States shall establish a system for providing the Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients referred to in Annex III, with the minimum content and functionalities defined therein, to beneficiaries, who shall use the Tool.

The Commission may support the Member States with the design of that Tool and with data storage and processing services requirements.

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation with rules for good agricultural and environmental condition, including establishing the elements of the system of the ratio of permanent grassland, the year of reference and the rate of conversion under GAEC 1 as referred to in Annex III, the format and additional minimum elements and functionalities of the Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients.

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation with rules for good agricultural and environmental condition in cases of force majeure, including natural disasters, epidemics and plant diseases.

Amendment 70
Proposal for a regulation
Article 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 13

Amendment

Article 13

required efficiency of the standard and the existence of alternatives.
Farm advisory services

1. Member States shall include in the CAP Strategic Plan a system providing services for advising farmers and other beneficiaries of CAP support on land management and farm management (‘farm advisory services’).

2. The farm advisory services shall cover economic, environmental and social dimensions and deliver up to date technological and scientific information developed by research and innovation. They shall be integrated within the interrelated services of farm advisors, researchers, farmer organisations and other relevant stakeholders that form the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS).

3. Member States shall ensure that the farm advice given is impartial and that advisors have no conflict of interest.

3a. The Commission shall define minimum standards for farm advisory services, in terms of quality, independence and territorial coverage of the advice provided.

4. The farm advisory services shall cover at least the following:
   (a) all requirements, conditions and management commitments applying to farmers and other beneficiaries set in the CAP Strategic Plan, including requirements and standards under conditionality and conditions for support schemes as well as information on financial instruments and business plans established under the CAP Strategic Plan;
   (b) the requirements as defined by Member States for implementing Directive


Amendment 71
Proposal for a regulation
Title 3 – chapter 1 – section 3 a (new) – Article 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

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Organic agriculture, as defined under Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, is a certified farming system that can contribute towards multiple CAP specific objectives as laid out in Article 6(1) of this Regulation. In view of the benefits of organic farming, as well as its growing demand which continues to outpace the increase of production, Member States shall assess the level of support needed for agricultural land managed under the organic certification. Member States shall include in their CAP Strategic Plans an analysis of the organic sector’s production, of the expected demand, and of its potential to fulfil CAP objectives, and shall set up objectives to increase the share of agricultural land under organic management as well as to develop the entire organic supply chain. Based on this assessment, Member States
shall determine the appropriate level of support towards organic conversion and maintenance, either through rural development measures in Article 65 or through eco-schemes in Article 28, or through a combination of both, and shall ensure that allocated budgets match the expected growth in organic production.

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Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation

Article 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 14

Types of interventions in the form of direct payments

1. The types of interventions under this Chapter may take the form of decoupled and coupled direct payments;

2. Decoupled direct payments shall be the following:
   (a) the basic income support for sustainability;
   (b) the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability;
   (c) the complementary income support for young farmers;
   (d) the schemes for the climate and the environment.

3. Coupled direct payments shall be the following:
   (a) the coupled income support;
   (b) the crop-specific payment for

Amendment

Article 14

Types of interventions in the form of direct payments

1. The types of interventions under this Chapter may take the form of decoupled and coupled direct payments;

2. Decoupled direct payments shall be the following:
   (a) the basic income support for sustainability;
   (b) the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability;
   (c) the complementary income support for young farmers;
   (d) the schemes for the climate and the environment.

3. Coupled direct payments shall be the following:
   (a) the coupled income support;
   (b) the crop-specific payment for
Amendment 73
Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment
Article 14a
The following categories of beneficiaries are not eligible for income support payments through the EAGF:
(a) national or regional politicians or civil servants with direct or indirect responsibility for the planning, management or supervision of the distribution of CAP subsidies;
(b) family members of the persons referred to in point (a).

Justification

Given the widespread problems of conflict of interest, it is undesirable that agricultural ministers, functionaries, members of agricultural committees of parliaments or their family should be taking decisions on income support.

Amendment 74
Proposal for a regulation
Article 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment
Article 15
Reduction of payments
1. Member States shall reduce the amount of direct payments to be granted to a farmer pursuant to this Chapter for a given calendar year exceeding EUR 60 000 as follows:
(a) by at least 25 % for the tranche between EUR 60 000 and EUR 75 000;

1. Member States shall limit the amount of direct payments to be granted to a farmer pursuant to this Chapter for a given calendar year to EUR 80 000.
(b) by at least 50 % for the tranche between EUR 75 000 and EUR 90 000;
(c) by at least 75 % for the tranche between EUR 90 000 and EUR 100 000;
(d) by 100 % for the amount exceeding EUR 100 000

2. Before applying paragraph 1, Member States shall subtract from the amount of direct payments to be granted to a farmer pursuant to this Chapter in a given calendar year:

(a) the salaries linked to an agricultural activity declared by the farmer, including taxes and social contributions related to employment; and
(b) the equivalent cost of regular and unpaid labour linked to an agricultural activity practiced by persons working on the farm concerned who do not receive a salary, or who receive less remuneration than the amount normally paid for the services rendered, but are rewarded through the economic result of the farm business.

To calculate the amounts referred to in points a) and b), Member States shall use the average standard salaries linked to an agricultural activity at national or regional level multiplied by the number of annual work units declared by the farmer concerned.

3. The estimated product of the reduction of payments shall primarily be used to contribute to the financing of the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability and thereafter of other interventions belonging to decoupled direct payments.

3. The estimated product of the reduction of payments shall primarily be used to contribute to the financing of the schemes for the climate and the environment and thereafter of types of interventions under the EAFRD as specified in Chapter IV by means of a transfer. Such transfer to the EAFRD shall be part of the CAP Strategic Plan financial tables and may be reviewed in 2023 in accordance with Article 90. It shall not be subject to the maximum limits for the transfers of funds from the EAGF.
Member States may also use all or part of the product to finance types of interventions under the EAFRD as specified in Chapter IV by means of a transfer. Such transfer to the EAFRD shall be part of the CAP Strategic Plan financial tables and may be reviewed in 2023 in accordance with Article 90. It shall not be subject to the maximum limits for the transfers of funds from the EAGF to the EAFRD established under Article 90.

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation with rules establishing a harmonised basis for calculation for the reduction of payments laid down in paragraph 1 to ensure a correct distribution of the funds to the entitled beneficiaries.

Amendment 75
Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 – paragraph 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Amendment

3a. The support established under this Subsection shall not under any circumstances benefit production systems with negative impact on the environment or on third countries or contravene compliance with the legislative acts referred to in Annex XI.

Amendment 76
Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Member States may also use all or part of the product to finance complementary redistributive income support for sustainability or other interventions belonging to decoupled direct payments.
Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. **Member States may decide to**
differentiate the amount of the basic income support per hectare amongst different groups of territories faced with similar socio-economic or agronomic conditions.

Justification

We want a fair CAP within Member States as well as between Member States. Despite the way in which it was phrased, this point allows Member States to continue their bias towards lowland arable farming, while discriminating against active farmers providing public goods in sometimes tough conditions in upland grazing or mixed use areas, often coinciding with high nature value agriculture.

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall determine the unit value of payment entitlements before convergence in accordance with this Article by adjusting the value of payment entitlements proportionally to their value as established in accordance with Regulation
(EU) No 1307/2013 for claim year 2020 and the related payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and environment provided for in Chapter III of Title III of that Regulation for claim year 2020.

2. Member States may decide to differentiate the value of payment entitlements in accordance with Article 18(2).

3. Member States shall, by claim year 2026 at the latest, set a maximum level for the value of payment entitlements for the Member State or for each group of territories defined in accordance with Article 18(2).

4. Where the value of payment entitlements as determined in accordance with paragraph 1 is not uniform within a Member State or within a group of territories as defined in accordance with Article 18(2), Member States shall ensure a convergence of the value of payment entitlements towards a uniform unit value by claim year 2026 at the latest.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 4, Member States shall ensure that, for claim year 2026 at the latest, all payment entitlements have a value of at least 75% of the average planned unit amount for the basic income support for claim year 2026 as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan transmitted in accordance with Article 106 (1) for the Member State or for the territories as defined in accordance with Article 18(2).

6. Member States shall finance the increases in the value of payment entitlements needed to comply with paragraphs 4 and 5 by using any possible product resulting from the application of paragraph 3, and, where necessary, by reducing the difference between the unit value of payment entitlements determined in accordance with paragraph 1 and the average planned unit amount for the basic income support for claim year 2026 as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan transmitted in accordance with Article 106 (1) for the Member State or for the territories as defined in accordance with Article 18(2).
down in the CAP Strategic Plan transmitted in accordance with Article 106 (1) for the Member State or for the territories as defined in accordance with Article 18(2).

Member States may decide to apply the reduction to all or part of the payment entitlements with a value determined in accordance with paragraph 1 exceeding the average planned unit amount for the basic income support for claim year 2026, as laid down in the CAP Strategic Plan transmitted in accordance with Article 106 (1) for the Member State or for the territories as defined in accordance with Article 18(2).

7. The reductions referred to in paragraph 6 shall be based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria. Without prejudice to the minimum set in accordance with paragraph 5, such criteria may include the fixing of a maximum decrease that may not be lower than 30%.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation
Article 22 – paragraph 4 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(ba) In the cases referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b), Member States may grant priority to women in order to achieve the objective referred to in point (h) of Article 6(1).

Justification

The increased participation of women in economic activity shall be promoted as part of the specific objectives to be used to achieve the general objectives.

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation
Article 26

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 26

Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability

1. Member States shall provide for a complementary redistributive income support for sustainability ('redistributive income support') under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. Member States shall ensure redistribution of support from bigger to smaller or medium-sized farms by providing for a redistributive income support in the form of an annual decoupled payment per eligible hectare to farmers who are entitled to a payment under the basic income support referred to in Article 17.

3. Member States shall establish an amount per hectare or different amounts for different ranges of hectares, as well as the maximum number of hectares per farmer for which the redistributive income support shall be paid.

4. The amount per hectare planned for a given claim year shall not exceed the national average amount of direct payments per hectare for that claim year.

5. The national average amount of direct payments per hectare is defined as the ratio of the national ceiling for direct payments for a given claim year as laid down in Annex IV and the total planned outputs for the basic income support for that claim year, expressed in number of hectares.

Amendment

Article 26

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3. Member States shall establish an amount per hectare or different amounts for different ranges of hectares, as well as the maximum number of hectares per farmer for which the redistributive income support shall be paid.

4. The amount per hectare planned for a given claim year shall not exceed the national average amount of direct payments per hectare for that claim year.

5. The national average amount of direct payments per hectare is defined as the ratio of the national ceiling for direct payments for a given claim year as laid down in Annex IV and the total planned outputs for the basic income support for that claim year, expressed in number of hectares.

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation

Article 27 – paragraph 2
2. As part of their obligations to contribute to the specific objective ‘attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas’ set out in point (g) of Article 6(1) and to dedicate at least 2% of their allocations for direct payments to this objective in accordance with Article 86(4), Member States may provide a complementary income support for young farmers who have newly set up for the first time and who are entitled to a payment under the basic income support as referred to in Article 17.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, young farmers who have received, during the final year of application of Regulation (EU) 1307/2013, the support indicated in Article 50 of that Regulation, may receive the support stipulated in this Article for the maximum period referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Justification

Young farmers that do not need money, or use it for purposes of intensification that contravene the objectives of Articles 5 and 6, shall not be granted tax-payers’ money.

Amendment 82

Proposal for a regulation
Article 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 28

Schemes for the climate and the environment

Amendment

Article 28

Schemes for the climate and the environment
1. Member States shall provide support for voluntary schemes for the climate and the environment ('eco-schemes') under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. Member States shall support under this type of intervention genuine farmers who make commitments to observe, on eligible hectares, agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment.

3. **Member States** shall establish the list of agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment.

1. Member States shall **establish and provide support** and set a **minimum financial share of at least 30% of their respective national allocations as set out in Annex IV** for voluntary schemes for the climate and the environment ('eco-schemes') under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. Member States shall support under this type of intervention genuine farmers or **groups of farmers** who make commitments to observe, **maintain and promote**, on eligible hectares, agricultural practices and **systems** beneficial for the climate and the environment.

3. **The Commission** shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation by establishing the **Union** list of agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment, taking into account the conditions referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

**Member States shall establish complementary national lists of agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment through selecting from the Union list referred to in the first subparagraph. Member States shall prioritise schemes that provide co-benefits, promote synergies and emphasise an integrated approach.**

**The Commission shall provide the necessary guidance to the Member States when devising the national lists, in coordination with the European and National Common Agricultural Policy Networks as set out in Article 113, to facilitate the exchange of best practices, to improve the knowledge base and solutions for meeting the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives laid down in points (d), (e), and (f) of Article 6(1). Special attention shall be given to the potential replication of measures and schemes tailored to specific local, regional
or national and/or environmental contexts or constraints.

In duly justified cases, supplementary schemes that are not established in the Union list may be included in national lists, with the approval of the Commission in accordance with the procedure set out in Articles 106 and 107.

When drafting the lists, the Commission and Member States shall ensure in the process referred to under Chapter III of Title V that the lists are produced as a joint effort between agricultural and environmental authorities, in consultation with experts.

The Commission shall (bi-)annually assess the national lists, taking into account the required efficiency, existence of alternatives and contribution of the schemes to the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives laid down in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1). The assessments shall be made publically available and in cases of inadequacy/negative assessments, the Member States shall propose amended national lists and schemes in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 107.

4. Those practices shall be designed to meet one or more of the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives laid down in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1).

5. Under this type of interventions, Member States shall only provide payments covering commitments which:

(a) go beyond the relevant statutory management requirements and standards of good agricultural and environmental condition established under Section 2 of Chapter I of this Title;

(b) go beyond the minimum requirements for the use of fertilisers and
plant protection products, animal welfare, as well as other mandatory requirements established by national and Union law;

(c) go beyond the conditions established for the maintenance of the agricultural area in accordance with point (a) of Article 4(1);

(d) are different from commitments in respect of which payments are granted under Article 65.

6. Support for eco-schemes shall take the form of an annual payment per eligible hectare and it shall be granted as either:

(a) payments additional to the basic income support as set out in Subsection 2 of this Section; or

(b) payments compensating beneficiaries for all or part of the additional costs incurred and income foregone as a result of the commitments as set pursuant to Article 65.

6a. Member States may require mandatory participation of specific eco-schemes in areas with high natural value or where duly justified to meet one or more of the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives laid down in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1).

6b. Member States shall exclude eco-schemes from a potential reduction of payments as set out in Article 15 or maximum financing levels.

7. Member States shall ensure that interventions under this Article are consistent with those granted under Article 65.

8. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation with further rules on the eco-schemes.
Amendment 83

Proposal for a regulation
Article 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 28a

Natural or other area-specific constraints

1. Member States may grant payments for natural or other area-specific constraints under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans with the view of contributing to the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).

2. Those payments shall be granted to genuine farmers in respect of areas identified according to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.

3. Member States may only grant payments under this type of interventions in order to compensate beneficiaries for all or part of the additional costs and income foregone due to the natural or other area-specific constraints in the area concerned.

4. Additional costs and income foregone as referred to in paragraph 3 shall be calculated in respect of natural or other area-specific constraints, in comparison to areas not affected by natural or other area-specific constraints.

5. Payments shall be granted annually per hectare of area.

6. Member States shall set a minimum and maximum percentage of the total EAGF contribution for the interventions referred to in this Article. Spending for consistent prices shall not deviate more than 20% from spending according to Article 31 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.
Justification

*Transferring this Article to the first pillar leaves more money in the second pillar for environmental and climate measures.*

Amendment 84

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 29 – paragraph 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Coupled income support shall take the form of an annual payment per hectare or animal.</td>
<td>3. Coupled income support shall take the form of an annual payment per hectare or animal <strong>that may be capped by Member States to ensure better distribution of the support.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amendment 85

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 29 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3a. The Commission shall ensure in line with Chapter III of Title V that coupled support for livestock shall only be granted to farms that stay within a defined maximum livestock stocking density for a given river basin as defined in Directive 2000/60/EC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Justification

*As coupled income support often supports intensive livestock production for meat and dairy, and in order to mitigate the negative effects of overproduction, notably on climate but also on farm incomes, support shall only be granted to farms that do not exceed stocking densities and help farmers to transition to more diversified production models. This safeguard also aims to avoid overproduction. The maximum stocking densities can be tailored to regional specificities based the river basin management plans of the WFD.*
Amendment 86
Proposal for a regulation
Article 29 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

3b. When a Member State proposes voluntary coupled support in its CAP Strategic Plan as envisaged in Article 106, the Commission shall ensure that:

(a) the aid meets the ‘do no harm’ principle;
(b) there is a clear environmental or social need or benefit, justified with empirical quantifiable and independently verifiable evidence;
(c) the support is used to satisfy the Union’s food security needs and does not create distortions of the internal or international markets;
(d) the granting of the coupled income support does not lead to trade outcomes which adversely impact on agro-food sector investment, production and processing development in partner developing countries;
(e) voluntary coupled support is not to be granted for markets that are in crisis due to overproduction or oversupply;
(f) support for livestock production is only to be granted for low population densities within limits of the ecological carrying capacities of the river basins concerned according to the Directive 2000/60/EC, and is linked to sufficient areas of fodder or grazing to be maintained without external inputs.

When the conditions set out in points (a) to (f) are fulfilled, the Commission may approve or, in coordination with that Member State, as described in Articles 115 and 116 of this Regulation, adjust the variables proposed by that Member State.
Justification

Coupled income support should be conditional to the respect of strict sustainability criteria since it creates distortions both in the internal EU market and externally, displacing production to some member states (MS) either from other MS or from third countries.

Amendment 87

Proposal for a regulation
Article 30 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Coupled income support may only be granted to the following sectors and productions or specific types of farming therein where these are important for economic, social or environmental reasons: cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, grain legumes, flax, hemp, rice, nuts, starch potato, milk and milk products, seeds, sheepmeat and goatmeat, beef and veal, olive oil, silkworms, dried fodder, hops, sugar beet, cane and chicory, fruit and vegetables, short rotation coppice and other non-food crops, excluding trees, used for the production of products that have the potential to substitute fossil materials.

Amendment

Coupled income support may only be granted to the following sectors and productions or specific types of farming therein, that go beyond minimum legal standards for animal welfare or environment, or where these are important for economic, social or environmental reasons, and their need is justified under the procedure outlined in Chapter III of Title V with empirical quantifiable and independently verifiable evidence: cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, grain legumes, flax, hemp, rice, nuts, starch potato, milk and milk products, seeds, sheepmeat and goatmeat, beef and veal, olive oil, silkworms, dried fodder, hops, cane and chicory, fruit and vegetables.

Justification

Coupled income support should be conditional to the respect of strict sustainability criteria since it creates distortions both in the internal EU market and externally, displacing production to some member states (MS) either from other MS or from third countries. Agrofuels shall not be granted coupled support because of their doubtful climate efficiency. Coupled income support to the sugar beet sector artificially stimulates overproduction, which in turn drives down prices for the producers across the Union and creates market distortions both inside and outside of the Union (see recent research by Wageningen Economic Research).

Amendment 88

Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 1 a (new)
Amendment 89

Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. **Where the** coupled income support concerns bovine animals or sheep and goats, Member States shall define as eligibility conditions for the support the requirements to identify and register the animals in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^{32}\) or Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004\(^{33}\) respectively. However, without prejudice to other applicable eligibility conditions, bovine animals or sheep and goats shall be considered as eligible for support as long as the identification and registration requirements are met by a certain date in the claim year concerned to be fixed by the Member States.

Amendment

2. Coupled income support may only be granted if:

(a) the Member State demonstrates that it is the only option remaining, notably relating to pastoral systems where environmental schemes or decoupled payments can be difficult to deliver due to grazed commons or transhumance

(b) the Member State demonstrates the coverage of the additional costs actually incurred and income foregone in order to fulfil the specific objectives (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1).

\(^{32}\) Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the


Amendment 90

Proposal for a regulation

Article 31 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Without prejudice to the first subparagraph, support shall not be awarded to intensive animal production. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation by defining types of intensive animal production systems ineligible for coupled support, effectively excluding from support dairy, bovine animals or sheep and goats where there is a discrepancy between the number of eligible hectares and number of animals. This provision will take into account shepherding or transhumance practices.

Justification

Already in the Special Report No 11/2012 it reads that without explicit and sufficient targeting provisions coupled aid may have the effect of subsidising more intensive animal farming methods. This did not improve and this model should change with the next reform. It is extensive animal farming, linked to traditional practice, high-nature value ecosystems, and possibly even fire prevention herding, that is threatened, and rural areas where this is practised. Intensive systems are not worth preserving, for either social, environmental or animal welfare point of view and public support should not serve to maintain them in
existence.

Amendment 91
Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. When the coupled income support concerns bovine animals or sheep and goats, Member States may only support animals raised in a grass-fed, pasture-based grazing system and with significantly higher environmental or animal welfare results.

Amendment 92
Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. The Commission and Member States shall ensure through the procedure outlined in Title V of this Regulation, that the CAP Strategic Plans contain provisions to ensure that by the end of the strategic plan programming period, the total livestock stocking density per Member State does not exceed 0.7 livestock units per hectare.

Justification

It is important to balance animal and plant production. There is a precedent in the CAP, as livestock densities were specified for a decade from 2003 onwards. According to Eurostat, the current average total livestock stocking density between the Member States is 0.75 LU/ha.

Amendment 93
Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 2 c (new)
2c. Concentrated animal feeding operations shall not be eligible for coupled support.

Justification

It is imperative to re-balance animal and plant production by ensuring the livestock population per farm does not exceed its permanent pasture or temporary grassland fodder base area, in the case of ruminants for example. This will limit structural surplus production, environmental pollution by excess nutrients, and reduce climate impacts.

Amendment 94

Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 a (new)

As part of monitoring policy coherence for development as described in Article 119a, Member States and the Commission shall monitor the coupled support aid granted. If negative effects are found, the coupled support for the sector in question shall be discontinued or scaled down as appropriate, to meet the above conditions.

The Commission is empowered to initiate dialogues with developing country partners where the deployment of coupled support is adversely impacting on local agro-food sector development, with a view to taking remedial measures (including within the framework of Union trade policy) to mitigate the adverse effects being experienced.

Where necessary, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138, supplementing this Regulation with measures to be adopted by Member States when deploying coupled income support,
so as to eliminate the adverse effects on agro-food sector development in partner countries.

Amendment 95

Proposal for a regulation
Article 35 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The crop-specific payment for cotton shall be granted per hectare of eligible area of cotton. The area shall be eligible only if it is located on agricultural land authorised by the Member State for cotton production, sown with varieties authorised by the Member State and actually harvested under normal growing conditions.

Amendment

1. The crop-specific payment for cotton shall be granted per hectare of eligible area of cotton. The area shall be eligible only if it is located on agricultural land authorised by the Member State for cotton production, sown with varieties authorised by the Member State and actually harvested under normal growing conditions. Cotton monoculture shall be excluded.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a regulation
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) the leguminous crop sector;

Amendment 97

Proposal for a regulation
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) other sectors referred to in points (a) to (h), (k), (m), (o) to (t) and (w) of Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

(f) other sectors referred to in points (a) to (h), (k), (m), (o), (p), (r), (s) and (w) of Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

Justification

Removes (q) pigmeat and (t) poultrymeat from the list, which have never been subsidised
under the CAP, and are used for intensive or concentrated animal feeding operations.

Amendment 98

Proposal for a regulation

Article 42

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 42

Objectives in the fruit and vegetables sector

The following objectives shall be pursued in the fruit and vegetables sector:

(a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

(b) concentration of supply and the placing on the market of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, including through direct marketing; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);

(c) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

(d) developing, implementing and promoting methods of production respectful of the environment, environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, sustainable use of natural resources in particular protection of water, soil, air,
biodiversity and other natural resources; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

(e) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as set out in point (d) of Article 6(1);

(f) boosting products' commercial value and quality, including improving product quality and developing products with a protected designation of origin, with a protected geographical indication or covered by a national quality schemes; those objectives relate to the specific objective set out in point (b) of Article 6(1);

(g) promotion and marketing of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, whether in a fresh or processed form; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) and (c) of Article 6(1);

(h) increasing consumption of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, whether in a fresh or processed form; those objectives relate to the specific objective set out in point (i) of Article 6;

(i) crisis prevention and risk management, aimed at avoiding and dealing with crises on the fruit and vegetables markets; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 6 (1).

Amendment 99

Proposal for a regulation

Article 43

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 43

Types of intervention in the fruit and vegetables sector

1. As regards the objectives referred to in points (a) to (h) of Article 42,
Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans **one** or more of the following types of intervention:

(a) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging **and** waste reduction;

(b) research and experimental production, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging, waste reduction, pest resilience, reduction of risks and impacts of pesticides use, preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and boosting the use of fruit and vegetable varieties adapted to changing climate conditions;

(c) organic production;

(d) integrated production;

(e) actions to conserve soil and enhance soil carbon;

(f) actions to create and maintain habitats favourable for biodiversity or to maintain the landscape, including the conservation of its historical features;

(g) actions to save energy, increase energy efficiency and to increase renewable energy use;

(h) actions to improve **pest** resilience;

(i) actions to improve use and management of water, including water saving and drainage;

(j) actions and measures to reduce waste production and to improve waste management.

Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans **three** or more of the following types of intervention:

(a) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging, waste reduction and production monitoring;

(b) research and experimental production, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging, waste reduction, pest resilience, reduction of risks and impacts of pesticides use, preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and boosting the use of fruit and vegetable varieties adapted to changing climate conditions;

(c) organic production;

(d) integrated production promoting, developing and implementing methods of production respectful of the environment, environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, sustainable use of natural resources in particular protection of water, soil and other natural resources, while reducing chemical dependency;

(e) actions to conserve soil and enhance soil carbon;

(f) actions to create and maintain habitats favourable for biodiversity or to maintain the landscape, including the conservation of its historical features;

(g) actions to save energy, increase energy efficiency and to increase renewable energy use;

(h) actions to improve **sustainable crop** resilience against pests by promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM);

(i) actions to improve use and management of water, including water saving and drainage;

(j) actions and measures to reduce waste production and to improve waste management.
management;
(k) actions to increase sustainability and efficiency of transport and of storage of products of the fruit and vegetables sector;
(l) actions to mitigate climate change, to adapt to climate change and to increase renewable energy use;
(m) implementation of Union and national quality schemes;
(n) promotion and communication, including actions and activities aimed at diversification and consolidation of the fruit and vegetables markets and at informing about the health advantages of consumption of fruit and vegetables;
(o) advisory services and technical assistance, in particular concerning sustainable pest control techniques, sustainable use of pesticides and climate change adaptation and mitigation;
(p) training and exchange of best practices in particular concerning sustainable pest control techniques, sustainable use of pesticides and contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2. As regards the objective referred to in point (i) of Article 42, Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans one or more of the following types of intervention:
(a) setting up and/or refilling of mutual funds by producer organisations and by associations of producer organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
(b) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets making the management of the volumes placed on the market more
management;
(k) actions to increase sustainability and efficiency of transport and of storage of products of the fruit and vegetables sector;
(l) actions to mitigate climate change, to adapt to climate change and to increase renewable energy use;
(m) implementation of Union and national quality schemes;
(n) promotion and communication, including actions and activities aimed at diversification and consolidation of the fruit and vegetables markets and at informing about the health advantages of consumption of fruit and vegetables;
(o) advisory services and technical assistance, in particular concerning maintaining and the increase of product quality, the improvement of marketing conditions, agroecology, sustainable pest control techniques, sustainable use of pesticides and climate change adaptation and mitigation;
(p) training and exchange of best practices in particular concerning sustainable pest control techniques, sustainable use of pesticides reducing agrochemical dependency and contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2. As regards the objective referred to in point (i) of Article 42, Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans one or more of the following types of intervention:
(a) setting up and/or refilling of mutual funds by producer organisations and by associations of producer organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;
(b) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets making the management of the volumes placed on the market more
efficient;

(c) replanting of orchards where that is necessary following mandatory grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons on the instruction of the Member State competent authority;

(d) market withdrawal for free-distribution or other destinations;

(e) green harvesting consisting of the total harvesting on a given area of unripe non-marketable products which have not been damaged prior to the green harvesting, whether due to climatic reasons, disease or otherwise;

(f) non-harvesting of fruit and vegetables consisting of the termination of the current production cycle on the area concerned where the product is well developed and is of sound, fair and marketable quality, excluding destruction of products due to a climatic event or disease;

(g) harvest insurance that contributes to safeguarding producers' incomes where there are losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestations and at the same time ensuring that beneficiaries take necessary risk prevention measures;

(h) coaching to other producer organisations and associations of producer organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or to individual producers;

(i) implementation and management of third country phytosanitary protocols in the territory of the Union to facilitate access to third country markets;

(j) implementation of Union and national quality schemes;

(k) advisory services and technical assistance, in particular concerning sustainable pest control techniques and sustainable use of pesticides.
3. The Member States shall in their CAP Strategic Plans define the interventions corresponding to the types of intervention chosen in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Amendment 100

Proposal for a regulation
Article 48 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The Member States shall pursue at least one of the specific objectives referred to in Article 6(1) in the apiculture sector.

*Amendment*

Notwithstanding the respect of Articles 5 and 6 on overall objectives, the Member States shall pursue the specific objectives referred to in Article 6(1) in the apiculture sector.

Amendment 101

Proposal for a regulation
Article 49

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Types of intervention in the apiculture sector and the Union financial assistance

1. Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans for each specific objective set out in Article 6(1) one or more of the following types of interventions in the apiculture sector:

(a) technical assistance to beekeepers and beekeepers' organisations;
(b) actions to combat beehive invaders and diseases, in particular varroasis;
(c) actions to rationalise transhumance;
(d) actions to support laboratories for the analysis of apiculture products;
(e) restocking of beehives in the pesticides.

*Amendment*

Types of intervention in the apiculture sector and the Union financial assistance

1. Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans for each specific objective set out in Article 6(1) one or more of the following types of interventions in the apiculture sector:

(a) technical assistance to beekeepers and beekeepers' organisations;
(b) actions to combat beehive invaders and diseases, in particular varroasis;
(c) actions to rationalise transhumance;
(d) actions to support laboratories for the analysis of apiculture products;
(e) restocking of beehives in the pesticides.
Union;
(f) cooperation with specialised bodies for the implementation of research programs in the field of beekeeping and apiculture products;
(g) market monitoring actions;
(h) actions to enhance product quality.

2. Member States shall substantiate in their CAP Strategic Plans their choice of specific objectives and types of intervention. Within the chosen types of intervention, Member States shall define the interventions.

3. Member States shall set out in their CAP Strategic Plans the funding provided by them for the types of intervention chosen in their CAP Strategic Plans.

4. The Union financial assistance to the interventions referred to in paragraph 2 shall be maximum 50% of the expenditure. The remaining part of the expenditure shall be borne by the Member States.

5. When drawing up their CAP Strategic Plans Member States shall seek the advice of the representatives of organisations in the beekeeping field.

6. Member States shall notify the Commission annually of the number of beehives in their territory.

Amendment 102

Proposal for a regulation

Article 51

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 51

Objectives in the wine sector

Member States shall pursue one or more of the following objectives in the wine sector:

Notwithstanding Articles 5 and 6 on overall objectives, Member States shall pursue the following objectives (a) and (ia) and one or more of the following

Notwithstanding Articles 5 and 6 on overall objectives, Member States shall pursue the following objectives (a) and (ia) and one or more of the following
(a) improve competitiveness of Union wine producers including contributing to improvement of sustainable production systems and reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);

(b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), to (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);

(c) contribute to restoring the balance of supply and demand in the Union wine market in order to prevent market crises; that objective relates to the specific objective set out in point (a) of Article 6(1);

(d) contribute to safeguarding Union wine producers' incomes where they incur losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, animals, diseases or pest infestations; that objective relates to the objective set out in point (a) of Article 6(1);

(e) increase the marketability and competitiveness of Union grapevine products, in particular by developing innovative products, processes and technologies, and by adding value at any stage of the supply chain, including an element of knowledge transfer; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c), (e) and (i) of objectives (b) to (i) in the wine sector:

This includes the implementation of production methods respectful of the environment, environmentally sound cultivation practices and production techniques, sustainable use of natural resources, while reducing pesticide dependency; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) to (f) and (h) of Article 6(1);

(b) improve performance of Union wine enterprises and their adaptation to market demands, as well as increase their long-term competitiveness as regards the production and marketing of grapevine products, including energy savings, global energy efficiency and sustainable processes; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), to (e), (g) and (h) of Article 6(1);

(c) contribute to restoring the balance of supply and demand in the Union wine market in order to prevent market crises; that objective relates to the specific objective set out in point (a) of Article 6(1);

(d) contribute to safeguarding Union wine producers' incomes where they incur losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, animals, diseases or pest infestations; that objective relates to the objective set out in point (a) of Article 6(1);

(e) increase the marketability and competitiveness of Union grapevine products, in particular by developing innovative products, processes and technologies, and by adding value at any stage of the supply chain, including an element of knowledge transfer; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c), (e) and (i) of
Article 6(1);
(f) use of wine making by-products for industrial and energy purposes ensuring the quality of Union wine while protecting the environment; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (d) and (e) of Article 6(1);

(g) contribute to increasing consumer awareness about responsible consumption of wine and about Union quality schemes for wine; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (b) and (i) of Article 6(1);

(h) improve competitiveness of Union grapevine products in third countries; that objective relates to the objectives set out in points (b) and (h) of Article 6(1);

(i) contribute to increasing resilience of producers against market fluctuations; that objective relates to the objectives set out in point (a) of Article 6(1).

Amendment 103

Proposal for a regulation
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. For each objective chosen from among those laid down in Article 51 the Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans one or more of the following types of intervention:

Amendment

1. For each objective chosen from among those laid down in Article 51 the Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans two or more of the following types of intervention:

Amendment 104

Proposal for a regulation
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point a
(a) restructuring and conversion of vineyards, including replanting of vineyards where that is necessary following mandatory grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons on the instruction of the Member State competent authority, but excluding the normal renewal of vineyards consisting of replanting of the same parcel of land with the same grape variety according to the same system of vine cultivation, when vines have to come to the end of their natural life;

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) restructuring and conversion of vineyards, including enhancement of the genetic diversity of vineyards, as well as structural and non-crop biological diversity to prevent monocultural landscapes, soil care including vegetative cover and pesticide-free weed control, replanting of vineyards where that is necessary following mandatory grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons on the instruction of the Member State competent authority, or after voluntary grubbing for planting for reasons of adaptation to climate change, but excluding the normal renewal of vineyards consisting of replanting of the same parcel of land with the same grape variety according to the same system of vine cultivation, when vines have to come to the end of their natural life;

Justification

This amendment aims to introduce in vineyard restructuring actions the possibility of financing voluntary grubbing-up for replanting for reasons of adaptation to climate change.

Amendment 105

Proposal for a regulation

Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) harvest insurance against income losses as a consequence of adverse climatic events assimilated to natural disasters, adverse climatic events, animals, plant diseases or pest infestations;

Amendment

(d) harvest insurance against income losses as a consequence of adverse climatic events assimilated to natural disasters, adverse climatic events, animals, plant diseases or pest infestations; no insurance shall be given unless producers actively undertake measures to minimise these risks;
Justification

Risk management/insurance, must not fossilise irresponsible/ outdated farming practices, otherwise this will result in huge overspending from increasingly limited rural development funds. Climate change and associated extreme weather events have been a reality for a decade already, so any forward looking and financially/resource efficient policy would encourage this eventuality to be planned for. Rather, the CAP should provide the support for farmers to adapt to those climate change and other effects, funded through other parts of rural development and Eco schemes.

Amendment 106

Proposal for a regulation
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) information actions concerning deleted
Union wines carried out in Member States encouraging responsible consumption of wine or promoting Union quality schemes covering designations of origin and geographical indications;

Justification

The option to fund wine promotion measures both on the internal market and in third countries should be ended as a way to phase-out health incompatible subsidies and ensure an efficient use of public money, as well as to implement the principle of policy coherence for development (PCD).

Amendment 107

Proposal for a regulation
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

(h) promotion carried out in third deleted
countries, consisting of one or more of the following:

(i) public relations, promotion or advertisement actions, in particular highlighting the high standards of the Union products, especially in terms of
quality, food safety or the environment;

(ii) participation at events, fairs or exhibitions of international importance;

(iii) information campaigns, in particular on the Union quality schemes concerning designations of origin, geographical indications and organic production;

(iv) studies of new markets, necessary for the expansion of market outlets;

(v) studies to evaluate the results of the information and promotion measures;

(vi) preparation of technical files, including laboratory tests and assessments, concerning oenological practices, phytosanitary and hygiene rules, as well as other third country requirements for import of products of the wine sector, to facilitate access to third country markets;

Justification

In a period where CAP funding is being reduced, CAP should not subsidise promotion in third countries. The fact that Champagne brands, including big multinationals who do not need the money, are among the biggest CAP beneficiaries in France because of EU-subsidised promotion campaigns has raised a lot of criticism. We need to put an end to these practices and stop financing promotion campaigns.

Amendment 108

Proposal for a regulation
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) actions to improve water use and management, including water conservation and drainage;

Amendment 109

Proposal for a regulation
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point i b (new)
Amendment 110
Proposal for a regulation
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point i c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(ia) organic farming;

Amendment

(ib) organic farming;

Text proposed by the Commission

(ic) other actions, including actions for:

(i) soil conservation and carbon enhancement in soils;

(ii) the creation or preservation of habitats favourable to biodiversity or the maintenance of the natural area, including the conservation of its historical characteristics;

(iii) improving resilience to pests and vine diseases;

(iv) reduction of waste generation and improvement of waste management.

Amendment 111
Proposal for a regulation
Article 53 – paragraph 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Union financial assistance for harvest insurance referred to in point (d) of Article 52(1) shall not exceed:

Amendment

4. The Union financial assistance for harvest insurance referred to in point (d) of Article 52(1) shall be paid only for producers who undertake measures that actively minimise or eliminate risks (such as soil protection, deepening top soil, adding structural, biological and genetic diversity in the cultivated landscape), and shall not exceed:
Amendment 112

Proposal for a regulation
Article 53 – paragraph 4 – point b – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) losses referred to in point (a) and against losses caused by adverse climatic events;

Amendment

(i) unavoidable losses referred to in point (a) and against losses caused by adverse climatic events;

Justification

Risk management/insurance, must not fossilise irresponsible/ outdated farming practices, otherwise this will result in huge overspending from increasingly limited rural development funds. Climate change and associated extreme weather events have been a reality for a decade already, so any forward looking and financially/resource efficient policy would encourage this eventuality to be planned for. Rather, the CAP should provide the support for farmers to adapt to those climate change and other effects, funded through other parts of rural development and Eco schemes.

Amendment 113

Proposal for a regulation
Article 53 – paragraph 4 – point b – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii) losses caused by animals, plant diseases or pest infestations.

Amendment

(ii) unavoidable losses caused by animals, plant diseases or pest infestations.

Amendment 114

Proposal for a regulation
Article 53 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The Union financial assistance for information actions and promotion referred to in points (g) and (h) of Article 52(1) shall not exceed 50% of eligible expenditure.

Amendment

6. The Union financial assistance for information actions and promotion referred to in points (g) and (h) of Article 52(1) shall not exceed 20% of eligible expenditure.
Justification

In a period where CAP funding is being reduced, Champagne brands including big multinationals who do not need the money, are among the biggest CAP beneficiaries in France (for example), because they are beneficiaries of EU-subsidised promotion campaigns. This is not acceptable, therefore the EU funding for this measure must be reduced so it can be spent where funding is really needed.

Amendment 115

Proposal for a regulation
Article 54 – paragraph 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. The Member States concerned shall set in their CAP Strategic Plans a minimum percentage of expenditure for actions aimed at protection of the environment, adaption to climate change, improving sustainability of production systems and processes, reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector, energy savings and improving global energy efficiency in the wine sector.</td>
<td>4. The Member States concerned shall set in their CAP Strategic Plans a minimum 20% of expenditure for actions aimed at protection of the environment, adaption to climate change, improving sustainability of production systems and processes, reduction of environmental impact of the Union wine sector, energy savings and improving global energy efficiency in the wine sector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Justification

This percentage, allocated for the environment- and climate-relevant actions listed, is the same as under the fruit and vegetable interventions.

Amendment 116

Proposal for a regulation
Article 54 – paragraph 4 a (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4a. Member States shall ensure that the total annual amount received by a single ultimate beneficiary for interventions in the wine sector does not exceed EUR 200 000.</td>
<td>4a. Member States shall ensure that the total annual amount received by a single ultimate beneficiary for interventions in the wine sector does not exceed EUR 200 000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Justification

The fact that several Champagne brands owned by the same multinational company have received several millions Euros in the ongoing programming period has raised outrage in France. Clear limits should be put.

Amendment 117
Proposal for a regulation
Article 54 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. Support shall be conditional upon environment and biodiversity requirements that go beyond the minimum standards, with particular focus on maintenance of landscape features and implementing management practices beneficial for biodiversity.

Amendment 118
Proposal for a regulation
Article 55 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The Member State referred to in Article 82(3) shall define in its CAP Strategic Plan one or more of the types of intervention referred to in Article 60 to pursue the objectives chosen as laid down in paragraph 1. Within the chosen types of intervention they shall define interventions. The Member State referred to in Article 82(3) shall substantiate in its CAP Strategic Plan the choice of objectives, types of intervention and interventions to meet those objectives.

2. The Member State referred to in Article 82(3) shall define in its CAP Strategic Plan two or more of the types of intervention referred to in Article 60 to pursue the objectives chosen as laid down in paragraph 1. Within the chosen types of intervention they shall define interventions. The Member State referred to in Article 82(3) shall substantiate in its CAP Strategic Plan the choice of objectives, types of intervention and interventions to meet those objectives.

Amendment 119
Proposal for a regulation
Article 56
Objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector

The Member States referred to in Article 82(4) shall pursue one or more of the following objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector:

- (a) reinforcing the organisation and management of production of olive oil and table olives; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (b) of Article 6(1);
- (b) improvement of medium and long term competitiveness of the olive oil and table olives sector, in particular through modernisation; that objective relates to the specific objective set out in point (c) of Article 6(1);
- (c) reduction of environmental impact of and contribution to climate action through olive cultivation; that objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (d) and (e) of Article 6(1);
- (d) improvement of quality of olive oil and table olives; that objective relate to the specific objective set out in point (f) of Article 6(1);
- (e) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

Notwithstanding Articles 5 and 6 on overall objectives, the Member States referred to in Article 82(4) shall pursue the following objective (c) and may pursue one or more of the following objectives in the olive oil and table olives sector:

- (a) reinforcing the organisation and management of production of olive oil and table olives; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (b) of Article 6(1);
- (b) improvement of medium and long term competitiveness of the olive oil and table olives sector, in particular through modernisation; that objective relate to the specific objective set out in point (c) of Article 6(1);
- (c) reduction of environmental impact of and contribution to climate action, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, through olive cultivation including by promoting polycultural landscapes, enhancing soil care; that objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (d) and (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);
- (d) improvement of quality of olive oil and table olives; that objective relate to the specific objective set out in point (f) of Article 6(1);
- (e) research and development of sustainable production methods, including system approaches to managing pests, integrated pest management, maintenance and recovery of biodiversity, agroecosystem resilience, innovative practices boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; that objective relates to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (c)
(f) crisis prevention and management, aimed at improving pest resilience, avoiding and dealing with crises in the olive oil and table olives markets; that objective relate to the specific objective set out in point (h) of Article 6(1).

Amendment 120

Proposal for a regulation
Article 57 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. To pursue the objectives referred to in Article 56, the Member States referred to in Article 82(4) shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans one or more of the types of interventions referred to in Article 60. Within the chosen types of intervention, they shall define interventions.

Amendment

1. To pursue the objectives referred to in Article 56, the Member States referred to in Article 82(4) shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans two or more of the types of interventions referred to in Article 60. Within the chosen types of intervention, they shall define interventions.

Amendment 121

Proposal for a regulation
Article 58a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

SECTION 6a
THE LEGUMINOUS CROPS SECTOR

Article 58a

Objectives of the leguminous crops sector

Notwithstanding respect of Articles 5 and 6 on overall objectives, Member States shall pursue the following objectives in the leguminous crops sector:

(a) The scheme shall increase sustainable legume production and
consumption across the Union, to increase self-sufficiency of food and feed according to the targets set in Annex I.

(b) Arable leguminous crops supported with this payment shall be part of a crop rotation of at least four years, or a mix of species in temporary grassland on arable land. This shall be compatible with schemes for the climate and environment (“eco-schemes”) in Article 28, under which rotations of four years and more can be rewarded. The scheme may also reward under-cropping or intercropping e.g. by subterranean clover which is not otherwise rewarded under other measures.

(c) Pasture based grazing of high species diversity pasture or mowing of high species diversity meadow for fodder on genuinely permanent pasture that contains leguminous species in the sward may also be subsidised, on the condition that re-ploughing and re-seeding (“refreshing”) does not occur.

(d) Monocultural or continuous cropping of leguminous crops shall not be supported by these payments.

(e) Decreasing dependency on concentrated feed mix containing soya, especially imported soya originating from land that has recently been deforested or converted, in line with the SDG 15, the Union pledge on zero deforestation and existing private company commitments on zero deforestation.

(f) Closing nutrient cycling loops and tightening them to local and regional river basin scales in line with Directive 2000/60/EC.

(g) Boosting local and regional markets in food and animal feed and locally adapted low input seed varieties. Measures financed under this sector shall be coherent with Union climatic and environmental commitments and legislation, and not cause direct or
indirect land use change, having a genuinely positive impact on global greenhouse gas emissions according to GLOBIOM.

Amendment 122

Proposal for a regulation
Article 58 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 58b

Types of interventions

As regards the objectives referred to in Article 58a, Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans one or more of the following types of interventions:

(a) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets; research and experimental production, as well as other actions, including actions for:

(i) soil conservation, including the genuine and proven enhancement of soil carbon without systemic reliance on pesticides;

(ii) increasing efficiency of water use and management, including water saving;

(iii) promoting the use of varieties and management practices adapted to changing climate conditions;

(iv) improving management practices to increase pest resilience of crops to pests and decreasing susceptibility to pests;

(v) reduction of pesticide use and dependency;

(vi) creating and maintaining agricultural habitats favourable to biodiversity, without use of pesticides;

(b) advisory services and technical assistance, in particular regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation, also on selection by the farmer of the most
appropriate crop rotation;
(c) training including coaching and exchange of best practices;
(d) organic production and techniques;
(e) actions to increase the sustainability and efficiency of transport and of storage of products.

Amendment 123

Proposal for a regulation
Article 59

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 59

Objectives in other sectors

The Member States shall pursue one or more of the following objectives in the other sectors referred to in point (f) of Article 39:

(a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

(b) concentration of supply and placing on the market of the products concerned; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);

(c) research and development of sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, innovative practices and production techniques boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a),

Amendment

Article 59

Objectives in other sectors

Notwithstanding Articles 5 and 6 on overall objectives, the Member States shall pursue the following objectives (d) and (e) and may pursue one or more of the other objectives in the other sectors referred to in point (f) of Article 39:

(a) planning of production, adjusting production to demand, particularly in terms of quality diversity and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments and stabilising producer prices; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b), (c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

(b) concentration of supply and placing on the market of the products concerned; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a) and (c) of Article 6(1);

(c) research and development of sustainable production methods, including agroforestry, pest resilience, soil care including vegetative cover, as well as innovative practices and production techniques boosting long term economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a),
(c) and (i) of Article 6(1);

(d) promoting, developing and implementing methods of production respectful of the environment, of animal welfare standards, pest resilient and environmentally sound cultivation practices, production techniques and production methods, environmentally sound use and management of by-products and waste, sustainable use of natural resources in particular protection of water, soil and other natural resources; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

(e) contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as set out in point (d) of Article 6(1);

(f) boosting products' commercial value and quality, including improving product quality and developing products with a protected designation of origin, with a protected geographical indication or covered by a national quality schemes; those objectives relate to the specific objective set out in point (b) of Article 6(1);

(g) promotion and marketing of the products of one or more sectors referred to in point (f) of Article 40; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (b) and (c) of Article 6(1);

(h) crisis prevention and risk management, aimed at avoiding and dealing with crises in the markets within one or more sectors referred to in point (f) of Article 39; those objectives relate to the specific objectives set out in points (a), (b) and (c). Article 6(1).
Amendment 124

Proposal for a regulation
Article 60

1. As regards the objectives referred to in points (a) to (g) of Article 59 Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans one or more of the following types of intervention:

(a) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets; research and experimental production, as well as other actions, including actions for:

(i) soil conservation, including the enhancement of soil carbon;

(ii) improvement of the use of and management of water, including water saving and drainage;

(iii) preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the use of varieties and management practices adapted to changing climate conditions;

(iv) energy saving and energy efficiency increase;

(v) ecological packaging;

(vi) animal health and welfare;

(vii) reducing waste production and improving the use and management of by-products and waste;

(viii) improving pest resilience;

Amendment

1. As regards the objectives referred to in points (a) to (g) of Article 59 Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans two or more of the following types of intervention:

(a) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets; research and experimental production, as well as other actions, including actions for:

(i) soil conservation and rebuilding soil fertility and structure, including the enhancement of soil carbon and reduction of contaminants in fertilising products;

(ii) improvement of the use of and management of water, including water saving and drainage;

(iii) preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the use of varieties and management practices adapted to changing climate conditions;

(iv) energy saving and energy efficiency increase;

(v) reduction of waste through less packaging and ecological packaging;

(vi) animal health and welfare, including sustainable management and the prevention of tropical and zoonotic diseases;

(vii) reducing emissions generation and waste production and improving the use and management of by-products and waste;

(viii) improving crop resilience to pests by promoting Integrated Pest Management.
Management including appropriate management and cultivation practices;

(ix) significant reduction of pesticide use;

(ix) improving animal disease resilience and reducing antibiotic use;

(xi) creating and maintaining habitats favourable to biodiversity;

(b) advisory services and technical assistance, in particular regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation;

(c) training including coaching and exchange of best practices;

(d) organic production;

(e) actions to increase the sustainability and efficiency of transport and of storage of products of one or more of the sectors referred to in point (f) of Article 40;

(f) promotion, communication and marketing including actions and activities aimed in particular at raising consumer awareness about the Union quality schemes and the importance of healthy diets, and at diversification of markets;

(g) implementation of Union and national quality schemes;

(h) implementation of traceability and certification systems, in particular the monitoring of the quality of products sold to final consumers.

2. As regards the objective referred to in point (h) of Article 59, Member States shall choose in their CAP Strategic Plans one or more of the following types of intervention:

(a) setting up and/or refilling of mutual funds by producer organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;

(b) advisory services and technical assistance, in particular regarding production quality, biodiversity and the environment, climate change mitigation and adaptation; and combating pests and animal diseases;

(c) training including coaching and exchange of best practices in particular on organic farming, permaculture design courses, and carbon enhancing practices;

(d) organic production;

(e) actions to increase the sustainability and efficiency of transport and of storage of products of one or more of the sectors referred to in point (f) of Article 40;

(g) implementation of Union and national quality schemes;

(h) implementation of traceability and certification systems, in particular the monitoring of the quality of products sold to final consumers.
(b) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets making the management of the volumes placed on the market more efficient;

(c) collective storage of products produced by the producer organisation or by members of the producer organisation;

(d) replanting of orchards where that is necessary following mandatory grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons on the instruction of the Member State competent authority or to adapt to climate change;

(e) market withdrawal for free-distribution or other destinations;

(f) green harvesting consisting of the total harvesting on a given area of unripe non-marketable products which have not been damaged prior to the green harvesting, whether due to climatic reasons, disease or otherwise;

(g) non-harvesting consisting of the termination of the current production cycle on the area concerned where the product is well developed and is of sound, fair and marketable quality, excluding destruction of products due to a climatic event or disease;

(h) harvest and production insurance that contributes to safeguarding producers' incomes where there are losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestations and at the same time ensuring that beneficiaries take necessary risk prevention measures.

3. Member States shall chose in the CAP Strategic Plans the sectors in which they implement the types of intervention laid down in this Article. For each sector, they shall choose one or more objectives from among those laid down in Article 59 and the types of intervention as laid down

(h) harvest and production insurance that contributes to safeguarding producers' incomes where there are losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestations and at the same time ensuring that all beneficiaries take necessary risk prevention measures. No insurance shall be given, unless producers actively undertake measures to minimise their risks.
in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. For each type of intervention, the Member States shall define interventions. The Member States shall substantiate their choice of sectors, objectives, types of intervention and interventions.

**Amendment 125**

**Proposal for a regulation**
**Article 64**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

**Article 64**

Types of interventions for rural development

The types of interventions under this Chapter shall be the following:

(a) environmental, climate and other management commitments;

(b) natural or other area-specific constraints;

(c) Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements;

(d) investments;

(e) installation of young farmers and rural business start-up;

(f) risk management tools;

(g) cooperation;

(h) knowledge exchange and information.

**Amendment**

**Article 64**

Types of interventions for rural development

The types of interventions under this Chapter shall be the following:

(a) environmental, climate and other management commitments *beneficial to the environment*;

(b) natural or other area-specific constraints;

(c) Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements;

(d) investments;

(e) installation of young farmers and rural business start-up *and sustainable business development*;

(f) risk management tools;

(g) cooperation;

(h) knowledge exchange and information.

**Amendment 126**

**Proposal for a regulation**
**Article 65**

PE630.523v04-00 106/186 AD\1181813EN.docx
Environmental, climate and other management commitments

Article 65

1. Member States may grant payments for environmental, climate and other management commitments under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. Member States shall include agri-environment-climate commitments in their CAP Strategic Plans.

3. Member States may make support under this type of interventions available throughout their territories, in accordance with their national, regional or local specific needs.

4. Member States shall only grant payments to farmers and other beneficiaries who undertake, on a voluntary basis, management commitments which are considered to be beneficial to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).

5. Under this type of interventions, Member States shall only provide payments covering commitments which:

(a) go beyond the relevant statutory management requirements and standards of good agricultural and environmental condition established under Section 2 of
Chapter I of this Title;
(b) go beyond the minimum requirements for the use of fertiliser and plant protection products, animal welfare, as well as other mandatory requirements established by national and Union law;
(c) go beyond the conditions established for the maintenance of the agricultural area in accordance with point (a) of Article 4(1);
(d) are different from commitments in respect of which payments are granted under Article 28.

6. Member States shall compensate beneficiaries for costs incurred and income foregone resulting from the commitments made. Where necessary, they may also cover transaction costs. In duly justified cases, Member States may grant support as a flat-rate or as a one-off payment per unit. Payments shall be granted annually.

7. Member States may promote and support collective schemes and result-based payments schemes to encourage farmers to deliver a significant enhancement of the quality of the environment at a larger scale and in a measurable way.

8. Commitments shall be undertaken for a period of five to seven years. However, where necessary in order to achieve or maintain certain environmental benefits sought, Member States may determine a longer period in the CAP Strategic Plan for particular types of commitments, including by means of providing for their annual extension after the termination of the initial period. In
exceptional and duly justified cases, and for new commitments directly following the commitment performed in the initial period, Member States may determine a shorter period in their CAP Strategic Plans. Exceptional and duly justified cases, and for new commitments directly following the commitment performed in the initial period, Member States may determine a shorter period in their CAP Strategic Plans.

9. Where support under this type of interventions is granted to agri-environment-climate commitments, commitments to convert to or maintain organic farming practices and methods as defined in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 and forest environmental and climate services, Member States shall establish a payment per hectare.

9. Where support under this type of interventions is granted to agri-environment-climate commitments, commitments to convert to or maintain organic farming practices and methods as defined in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, Member States shall establish a payment per hectare or holding.

9a. As regards aid for organic farming under this Article, payments shall be made to genuine farmers as defined in point (d) of Article 4(1).

10. Member States shall ensure that persons carrying out operations under this type of interventions have access to the knowledge and information required to implement such operations.

10. Member States shall ensure that persons carrying out operations under this type of interventions have access to the knowledge and information required to implement such operations.

11. Member States shall ensure that interventions under this Article are consistent with those granted under Article 28.

11. Member States shall ensure that interventions under this Article are consistent with those granted under Article 28.

Amendment 127
Proposal for a regulation
Article 66

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 66

Natural or other area-specific constraints

1. Member States may grant payments for natural or other area-specific constraints under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans with the view of contributing to the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).

Amendment

Article 66

deleted

Natural or other area-specific constraints

1. Member States may grant payments for natural or other area-specific constraints under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans with the view of contributing to the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).
2. These payments shall be granted to genuine farmers in respect of areas designated pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013.

3. Member States may only grant payments under this type of interventions in order to compensate beneficiaries for all or part of the additional costs and income foregone related to the natural or other area-specific constraints in the area concerned.

4. Additional costs and income foregone as referred to in paragraph 3 shall be calculated in respect of natural or other area-specific constraints, in comparison to areas which are not affected by natural or other area-specific constraints.

5. Payments shall be granted annually per hectare of area.

Justification

Deferral in the first pillar (Article 28a).

Amendment 128

Proposal for a regulation
Article 67

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 67
Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements

1. Member States may grant payments for area-specific disadvantages imposed by requirements resulting from the implementation of Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC or Directive 2000/60/EC under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans with the view of contributing to the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).

Amendment

Article 67
Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements

1. Member States may grant payments for area-specific disadvantages imposed by requirements resulting from the implementation of Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC or Directive 2000/60/EC under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans with the view of contributing to the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1).
2. These payments may be granted to farmers, forest holders and other land managers in respect of areas with disadvantages referred to in paragraph 1.

3. When defining areas with disadvantages Member States may include the following areas:

(a) Natura 2000 agricultural and forest areas designated pursuant to Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC;

(b) other delimited nature protection areas with environmental restrictions applicable to farming or forests which contribute to the implementation of Article 10 of Directive 92/43/EEC, provided that these areas do not exceed 5 % of the designated Natura 2000 areas covered by territorial scope of each CAP Strategic Plan;

(c) agricultural areas included in river basin management plans pursuant to Directive 2000/60/EC;

(c) High Nature Value areas falling outside of the scope of the areas referred to in points (a), (b) and (c).

4. Member States may only grant payments under this type of interventions in order to compensate beneficiaries for all or part of the additional costs and income foregone related to the area-specific disadvantages in the area concerned.

5. Additional costs and income foregone as referred to in paragraph 4 shall be calculated:

(a) in respect of constraints arising from Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, in relation to disadvantages resulting from requirements that go beyond the relevant standards of good agricultural and environmental condition established under Section 2 of Chapter 1 of this Title of this Regulation as well as the conditions
established for the maintenance of the agricultural area in accordance with point (a) of Article 4(1) of this Regulation;

(b) in respect of constraints arising from Directive 2000/60/EC, in relation to disadvantages resulting from requirements that go beyond the relevant statutory management requirements, with the exception of SMR 2 as referred to in Annex III, and standards of good agricultural and environmental condition established under Section 2 of Chapter I of this Title as well as the conditions established for the maintenance of the agricultural area in accordance with point (a) of Article 4(1) of this Regulation.

6. Payments shall be granted annually per hectare of area.

Amendment 129

Proposal for a regulation
Article 68

Text proposed by the Commission

Investments

1. Member States may grant support for investments under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. Member States may only grant support under this type of interventions for tangible and/or intangible investments, which contribute to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6. Support to the forestry sector shall be based on a forest management plan or equivalent instrument.

3. Member States shall establish a list of ineligible investments and categories of expenditure, including at least the following:

Amendment

Investments

1. Member States may grant support for investments under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans.

2. Member States may only grant support under this type of interventions for tangible and/or intangible investments, which contribute to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6, that demonstrably do not harm the environment. Support to the forestry sector shall be based on a forest management plan or equivalent instrument.

3. Member States shall establish a list of ineligible investments and categories of expenditure, including at least the following:
(a) purchase of agricultural production rights;
(b) purchase of payment entitlements;
(c) purchase of land with the exception of land purchase for environmental conservation or land purchased by young farmers through the use of financial instruments;
(d) purchase of animals, annual plants and their planting other than for the purpose of restoring agricultural or forestry potential following natural disaster and catastrophic events;
(e) interest rate on debt, except in relation to grants given in the form of an interest rate subsidy or guarantee fee subsidy;
(f) investments in irrigation which are not consistent with the achievement of good status of water bodies, as laid down in Article 4(1) of Directive 2000/60/EC, including expansion of irrigation affecting water bodies whose status has been defined as less than good in the relevant river basin management plan;
(g) investments in large infrastructures not being part of local development strategies;
(h) investments in afforestation which are not consistent with climate and environmental objectives in line with sustainable forest management principles, as developed in the Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation.

(a) purchase of agricultural production rights;
(b) purchase of payment entitlements;
(c) purchase of land with the exception of land purchase for environmental conservation or land purchased by young farmers through the use of financial instruments;
(d) purchase of animals, annual plants and their planting other than for the purpose of restoring agricultural or forestry potential following natural disaster and catastrophic events and for the purpose of protecting herds against predators and animals used in place of machines in difficult terrain to protect the landscape;
(e) interest rate on debt, except in relation to grants given in the form of an interest rate subsidy or guarantee fee subsidy;
(f) investments in irrigation which do not lead to a net reduction in the water used for irrigation in that catchment area and which are not consistent with the achievement of good status of water bodies, as laid down in Article 4(1) of Directive 2000/60/EC, including expansion of irrigation affecting water bodies whose status has been defined as less than good in the relevant river basin management plan;
(g) investments in large infrastructures not being part of local development strategies;
(h) investments in afforestation and forest restoration which are not consistent with climate and environmental objectives in line with sustainable forest management principles, as developed in the Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation.

(ha) investments in concentrated animal feeding operations and in infrastructure that do not comply with recommendations for good animal welfare, and principles contained in
Points (a), (b), (d) and (g) of the first subparagraph shall not apply where support is provided through financial instruments.

4. Member States shall limit the support to the maximum rate of 75% of the eligible costs.

The maximum support rate may be increased for the following investments:

(a) afforestation and non-productive investments linked to the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

(b) investments in basic services in rural areas

(c) investments in the restoration of agricultural or forestry potential following natural disasters or catastrophic events and investments in appropriate preventive actions in forests and in the rural environment.

Directive 98/58/EC;


Points (a), (b), and (g) of the first subparagraph shall not apply where support is provided through financial instruments.

4. Member States shall limit the support to the maximum rate of 75% of the eligible costs.

The maximum support rate may be increased for the following investments:

(a) afforestation, regeneration of agroforestry systems and non-productive investments linked to the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

(b) investments in basic services in rural areas

(c) investments in the restoration of agricultural or forestry potential following fires and other natural disasters or catastrophic events and investments in appropriate preventive actions in forests and in the rural environment.

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Amendment 130

Proposal for a regulation

Article 69 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up and sustainable business

Amendment

Installation of young farmers, rural business start-up and sustainable business
Amendment 131

Proposal for a regulation
Article 69 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

2a. **Member States shall make sure that interventions referred to in this Article are distributed in a way that contributes to achieving gender equality in rural areas.**

Amendment 132

Proposal for a regulation
Article 70

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 70

Risk management tools

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

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

3. Member States may grant in particular the following support:
   (a) financial contributions to premiums for insurance schemes;
   (b) financial contributions to mutual funds, including the administrative cost of setting up;

Amendment

Article 70

Risk management tools

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

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

3. Member States may grant in particular the following support:
   (a) financial contributions to premiums for insurance schemes;
   (b) financial contributions to mutual funds, including the administrative cost of setting up;
4. Member States shall establish the following eligibility conditions:
   (a) the types and coverage of eligible insurance schemes and mutual funds;
   (b) the methodology for the calculation of losses and triggering factors for compensation;
   (c) the rules for the constitution and management of the mutual funds.

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

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

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

Amendment 133

Proposal for a regulation
Article 71

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 71
Cooperation

1. Member States may grant support for cooperation under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans to prepare and to implement Operational Group projects of the European Innovation Partnership for agricultural productivity and sustainability as referred to in Article 114 and LEADER, referred to as community-led local

Amendment

Article 71
Cooperation

1. Member States may grant support for cooperation under the conditions set out in this Article and as further specified in their CAP Strategic Plans to prepare and to implement Operational Group projects of the European Innovation Partnership for agricultural productivity and sustainability as referred to in Article 114 and LEADER, referred to as community-led local
development in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) [CPR], and to promote quality schemes, producer organisations or producer groups or other forms of cooperation.

2. Member States may only grant support under this type of interventions to promote forms of cooperation which involves at least two entities and which contributes to achieving the specific objectives set out in Article 6.

3. Member States may cover under this type of interventions the costs related to all aspects of the cooperation.

4. Member States may grant the support as an overall amount covering the cost of cooperation and the cost of the projects and operations implemented or they may cover only the cost of the cooperation and use funds from other types of intervention, national or Union support instruments for project implementation.

5. Where support is paid as an overall amount, Member States shall ensure that Union rules and requirements pertaining to similar actions covered under other types of interventions are respected. This paragraph does not apply to LEADER, referred to as community-led local development in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) [CPR].

6. Member States shall not support through this type of interventions cooperation solely involving research bodies.

7. In the case of cooperation in the context of farm succession, Member States may grant support only to farmers having reached the retirement age as set under national legislation.

8. Member States shall limit support to a maximum of seven years except for collective environment and climate actions in duly justified cases to achieve the
specific environmental- and climate-related objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1).
Minimum and maximum financial allocations

1. At least 5% of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan as set out in Annex IX shall be reserved for LEADER, referred to as community-led local development in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) [CPR].

2. At least 30% of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan as set out in Annex IX shall be reserved for interventions addressing the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1) of this Regulation, excluding interventions based on Article 66.

Every Member State shall set a minimum amount reserved for contributing to the specific objective named in point (f) of Article 6(1). It shall be calculated based on the SWOT analysis and the identification of needs relating to priority species and natural habitats as part of the prioritised action framework as set out in Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC. This amount shall be used for the measures described in Articles 65 and 67 and point (a) of Article 68(4) of this Regulation and to utilise support for Strategic Nature Projects as defined under the [LIFE Regulation] in accordance with paragraph 7 of this Article.

The first subparagraph does not apply to the outermost regions.

3. A maximum 4% of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan as set out in Annex IX may be used to finance the actions of technical assistance at the initiative of the Member States referred to in Article 112.
The EAFRD contribution may be increased to 6% for CAP Strategic plans where the total amount of Union support for rural development is up to EUR 90 million.

Technical assistance shall be reimbursed as a flat-rate financing following Article 125(1) of Regulation (EU/Euratom …/…[new Financial Regulation] in the framework of interim payments pursuant to Article 30 of Regulation (EU) [HZR]. This flat-rate shall represent the percentage set in the CAP Strategic Plan for technical assistance of the total expenditure declared.

4. For each Member State the minimum amount set out in Annex X shall be reserved for contributing to the specific objective 'attract young farmers and facilitate business development' set out in point (g) of Article 6(1). On the basis of the analysis of the situation in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('the SWOT analysis') and the identification of the needs that are to be addressed, the amount shall be used for the following types of interventions:

(a) the Complementary Income Support for Young Farmer as laid down in Article 27;

(b) the installation of young farmers referred to in Article 69.

5. The indicative financial allocations for the coupled income support interventions referred to in Subsection 1 of Section 2 of Chapter II of Title III, shall be limited to a maximum of 10% of the amounts set out in Annex VII.

By way of derogation from the first sub-paragraph, Member States that in accordance with Article 53(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 used for the purpose of voluntary coupled support more than 13% of their annual national ceiling set out in Annex II to that Regulation, may decide to use for the purpose of coupled income support more than 10% of the amount set out in Annex

The EAFRD contribution may be increased to 6% for CAP Strategic plans where the total amount of Union support for rural development is up to EUR 90 million.

Technical assistance shall be reimbursed as a flat-rate financing following Article 125(1) of Regulation (EU/Euratom …/…[new Financial Regulation] in the framework of interim payments pursuant to Article 30 of Regulation (EU) [HZR]. This flat-rate shall represent the percentage set in the CAP Strategic Plan for technical assistance of the total expenditure declared.

4. For each Member State the minimum amount set out in Annex X shall be reserved for contributing to the specific objective 'attract young farmers and facilitate business development' set out in point (g) of Article 6(1). On the basis of the analysis of the situation in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats ('the SWOT analysis') and the identification of the needs that are to be addressed, the amount shall be used for the following types of interventions:

(a) the Complementary Income Support for Young Farmer as laid down in Article 27;

(b) the installation of young farmers referred to in Article 69.

5. The indicative financial allocations for the coupled income support interventions referred to in Subsection 1 of Section 2 of Chapter II of Title III, shall be limited to a maximum of 10% of the amounts set out in Annex VII.

By way of derogation from the first sub-paragraph, Member States that in accordance with Article 53(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 used for the purpose of voluntary coupled support more than 13% of their annual national ceiling set out in Annex II to that Regulation, may decide to use for the purpose of coupled income support more than 10% of the amount set out in Annex
VII. The resulting percentage shall not exceed the percentage approved by the Commission for voluntary coupled support in respect of claim year 2018.

The percentage referred to in the first subparagraph, may be increased by a maximum of 2%, provided that the amount corresponding to the percentage exceeding the 10% is allocated to the support for protein crops under Subsection 1 of Section 2 of Chapter II of Title III.

The amount included in the approved CAP Strategic Plan resulting from the application of the first and second subparagraphs shall be binding.

6. Without prejudice to Article 15 of Regulation (EU) [HzR], the maximum amount which may be granted in a Member State before the application of Article 15 of this Regulation pursuant to Subsection 1 of Section 2 of Chapter II of Title III of this Regulation in respect of a calendar year shall not exceed the amounts fixed in the CAP Strategic Plan in accordance with paragraph 6.

7. Member States may decide in their CAP Strategic Plan to use a certain share of the EAFRD allocation to leverage support and upscale integrated Strategic Nature Projects as defined under the [LIFE Regulation] and to finance actions in respect of transnational learning mobility of people in the field agricultural and rural development with a focus on young farmers, in accordance with the [Erasmus Regulation].

Amendment 137

Proposal for a regulation

Article 87

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 87
Tracking climate expenditure

1. On the basis of the information provided by Member States the Commission shall evaluate the contribution of the policy to the climate change objectives using a simple and common methodology.

2. The contribution to the expenditure target shall be estimated through the application of specific weightings differentiated on the basis whether the support makes a significant or a moderate contribution towards climate change objectives. These weighting shall be as follows:

(a) 40% for the expenditure under the Basic Income Support for Sustainability and the Complementary Income Support referred to in Title III, Chapter II, section II, subsections 2 and 3;
(b) 100% for expenditure under the schemes for the climate and the environment referred to in Title III, Chapter II, section II, subsection 4;
(c) 100% for expenditure for the interventions referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 86(2);
(d) 40% for expenditure for natural or other area-specific constraints referred to in Article 66.

Tracking environmental and climate expenditure

1. On the basis of the information provided by Member States the Commission shall evaluate the contribution of the policy to the environmental and climate change objectives using simple, appropriate, accurate and common methodologies. The Commission shall regularly report on the progress towards mainstreaming both environment action and climate action, including the amount of expenditures. The findings shall be presented in the annual year review as set out in Article 122.

2. The contribution to the expenditure target shall be estimated through the application of specific weightings differentiated on the basis whether the support makes a significant or a moderate contribution towards environmental and climate change objectives and be complemented by the Union climate marker system. These weighting shall be as follows:

(a) 30% for the expenditure under the Basic Income Support for Sustainability and the Complementary Income Support referred to in Title III, Chapter II, section II, subsections 2 and 3;
(b) 100% for expenditure under the schemes for the climate and the environment referred to in Title III, Chapter II, section II, subsection 4;
(c) 100% for expenditure for the interventions referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 86(2);
(d) 40% for expenditure for natural or other area-specific constraints referred to in Article 66.
The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 138 supplementing this Regulation with methodologies to track the mainstreaming of and evaluate the estimated expenditure dedicated to the environmental objectives, including biodiversity. The Commission shall adapt the specific weightings on climate change expenditure to take into account the new methodologies and differentiation on environmental expenditure.

Amendment 138
Proposal for a regulation
Article 88 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
1. Member States shall set out, in their CAP Strategic Plan, an indicative financial allocation for each intervention. For each intervention, the multiplication of the planned unit amount, without the application of the percentage of variation referred to in Article 89, and the planned outputs, shall equal this indicative financial allocation.

Amendment
1. Member States shall set out, in their CAP Strategic Plan, an indicative financial allocation for each intervention, in coherence with Articles 28(1) and 86(2). For each intervention, the multiplication of the planned unit amount, without the application of the percentage of variation referred to in Article 89, and the planned outputs, shall equal this indicative financial allocation.

Amendment 139
Proposal for a regulation
Article 89 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission
(a) decoupled direct payments and coupled income support referred to in Chapter II of Title III;

Amendment
(a) decoupled direct payments, excluding schemes for the climate and the environment as set out in Article 28, and coupled income support referred to in Chapter II of Title III;
Amendment 140

Proposal for a regulation
Article 90

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 90

Flexibility between direct payments allocations and EAFRD allocations

1. As part of their CAP Strategic Plan proposal referred to in Article 106(1), Member States may decide to transfer:

(a) up to 15% of the Member State's allocation for direct payments set out in Annex IV after deduction of the allocations for cotton set in Annex VI for calendar years 2021 to 2026 to the Member State's allocation for EAFRD in financial years 2022 – 2027; or

(b) up to 15% of the Member State's allocation for EAFRD in financial years 2022 – 2027 to the Member State's allocation for direct payments set out in Annex IV for calendar years 2021 to 2026.

The percentage of transfer from Member State's allocation for direct payments to its allocation for EAFRD referred to in the first subparagraph may be increased by:

(a) up to 15 percentage points provided that Member States use the corresponding increase for EAFRD financed interventions addressing the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives referred to in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

(b) up to 2 percentage points provided that the Member States use the corresponding increase in accordance with point (b) of Article 86(4).

2. The decisions referred to in the paragraph 1 shall set out the percentage referred to in paragraph 1, which may vary by calendar year.

Amendment

Article 90

Flexibility between direct payments allocations and EAFRD allocations

1. As part of their CAP Strategic Plan proposal referred to in Article 106(1), Member States may decide to transfer:

(a) up to 15% of the Member State's allocation for direct payments set out in Annex IV after deduction of the allocations for cotton set in Annex VI for calendar years 2021 to 2026 to the Member State's allocation for EAFRD in financial years 2022 – 2027;

(b) up to 15% of the Member State's allocation for EAFRD in financial years 2022 – 2027 to the Member State's allocation for direct payments set out in Annex IV for calendar years 2021 to 2026.

The percentage of transfer from Member State's allocation for direct payments to its allocation for EAFRD referred to in the first subparagraph may additionally be increased by:

(a) up to 15 percentage points provided that Member States use the corresponding increase for EAFRD financed interventions addressing the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives referred to in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1);

(b) up to 2 percentage points provided that the Member States use the corresponding increase in accordance with point (b) of Article 86(4).

2. The decisions referred to in the paragraph 1 shall set out the percentage referred to in paragraph 1, which may vary by calendar year.
3. Member States may, in 2023, review their decisions referred to in paragraph 1 as part of a request for amendment of their CAP Strategic Plans, referred to in Article 107.

Amendment 141

Proposal for a regulation
Article 91 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Based on the SWOT analysis referred to in Article 103(2) and an assessment of needs referred to in Article 96, Member State shall establish in the CAP Strategic Plans an intervention strategy as referred to in Article 97 in which quantitative targets and milestones shall be set to achieve the specific objectives set out to in Article 6. The targets shall be defined using a common set of result indicators set out in Annex I.

Amendment

Based on the SWOT analysis referred to in Article 103(2) and an assessment of needs referred to in Article 96, Member State shall establish in the CAP Strategic Plans an intervention strategy as referred to in Article 97 in which quantitative targets and milestones shall be set to achieve the specific objectives set out to in Article 6. The targets shall be defined using a common set of result and impact indicators set out in Annex I.

Amendment 142

Proposal for a regulation
Article 92

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 92
Increased ambition with regard to environmental- and climate-related objectives

1. Member States shall aim to make, through their CAP Strategic Plans and in particular through the elements of the intervention strategy referred to in point (a) of Article 97(2), a greater overall contribution to the achievement of the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1) in comparison to the overall contribution made to the

Amendment

Article 92
Increased ambition with regard to environmental-, climate and animal welfare-related objectives

1. Member States shall make, through their CAP Strategic Plans and in particular through the elements of the intervention strategy referred to in point (a) of Article 97(2), a greater overall contribution to the achievement of each of the specific environmental, climate and animal welfare-related objectives set out in points (d), (e), (f) and (i) of Article 6(1) in comparison to the overall contribution made to the
achievement of the objective laid down in point (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 110(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 through support under the EAGF and the EAFRD in the period 2014 to 2020.

1a. Payments towards organic conversion and maintenance in CAP Strategic Plans under Articles 28 and 65 shall exceed the total payments made before 2021 under Rural Development to organic farmers, calculated as a yearly average using constant prices.

2. Member States shall explain in their CAP Strategic Plans, on the basis of available information, how they intend to achieve the greater overall contribution set out to in paragraph 1. That explanation shall be based on relevant information such as the elements referred to in points (a) to (f) of Article 95(1) and in point (b) of Article 95(2).

Amendment 143

Proposal for a regulation

Article 94

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 94

Procedural requirements

1. Member States shall draw up the CAP Strategic Plans based on transparent procedures, in accordance with their institutional and legal framework.

Amendment

Article 94

Procedural requirements

1. Member States shall draw up the CAP Strategic Plans based on transparent procedures, in accordance with their institutional and legal framework.

1a. Member States shall make CAP Strategic Plans and related annexes
2. The body of the Member State responsible for drawing up the CAP Strategic Plan shall ensure that the competent authorities for the environment and climate are effectively involved in the preparation of the environmental and climate aspects of the plan.

3. Each Member State shall organise a partnership with the competent regional and local authorities. The partnership shall include at least the following partners:
   (a) relevant public authorities;
   (b) economic and social partners;
   (c) relevant bodies representing civil society and where relevant bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, gender equality and non-discrimination.

Member States shall involve those partners in the preparation of the CAP Strategic Plans.

4. Member States and the Commission shall cooperate to ensure effective coordination in the implementation of CAP Strategic Plans, taking account of the principles of proportionality and shared management.

Amendment 144
Proposal for a regulation
Article 96 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)

public, both at the draft stage and after their approval.

2. The body of the Member State responsible for drawing up the CAP Strategic Plan shall ensure that the competent authorities for the environment and climate are effectively and inclusively involved in the preparation of the environmental and climate aspects of the plan.

3. Each Member State shall organise a partnership with the competent regional and local authorities. The partnership shall include at least the following partners:
   (a) relevant public authorities;
   (b) economic, environmental and social partners;
   (c) relevant bodies representing civil society and where relevant bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, public health, gender equality and non-discrimination.

All partners referred to in point (b) shall have equal representation, and a balanced representation between points (b) and (c) shall be ensured. Member States shall involve those partners in the preparation and implementation of the CAP Strategic Plans, including through participation in monitoring committees in accordance with Article 111.

4. Member States and the Commission shall cooperate to ensure effective coordination in the implementation of CAP Strategic Plans, taking account of the principles of proportionality and shared management.
Amendment 145

Proposal for a regulation
Article 96 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) summary of current and target values for impact indicators;

Where, on the basis of information provided in accordance with points (a)-(e) of the first paragraph, areas will be identified where baseline information or information on context indicators is missing or is insufficient for the purposes of providing a full description of the current situation in relation to the specific objectives laid down in Article 6, Member States shall address such conclusion within the framework of their CAP Strategic Plan, or through other instruments and outline the proposed measures in the CAP Strategic Plan.

Amendment 146

Proposal for a regulation
Article 96 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For the specific objective referred to in point (i) of Article 6(1), the assessment shall take into account compliance with legislative acts referred to in Annex XIa.

Justification

Article 6(1) point (i) is the objective concerning societal demands, one of which is animal welfare. Annex XIa lists the existent legislation on animal welfare.
Amendment 147
Proposal for a regulation
Article 96 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall use the most recent and most reliable data for this assessment.

Amendment

Member States shall use the most recent and most reliable data for this assessment, including up to date information about any stage of an infringement procedure, and recently closed cases, related to these environmental and climate plans which effectively transpose the Union legislation. In order to contribute to Union objectives, in case of infringement, the measures proposed by the plan that is subject to infringement shall not be considered by the needs assessment and shall not be approved for financing.

Amendment 148
Proposal for a regulation
Article 97

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 97
Intervention strategy

1. The intervention strategy referred to in point (b) of Article 95(1) shall set out, for each specific objective set out in Article 6(1) and addressed in the CAP Strategic Plan:

(a) targets for each relevant common and, where relevant, CAP Strategic Plan specific result indicators and related milestones. The value of these targets shall be justified in view of the assessment of needs referred to in Article 96. As regards the specific objectives set out in points (d), (e), and (f) of Article 6(1), targets shall be derived from the elements of explanation given in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of this Article;

Amendment

Article 97
Intervention strategy

1. The intervention strategy referred to in point (b) of Article 95(1) shall set out, for each specific objective set out in Article 6(1) and addressed in the CAP Strategic Plan:

(a) targets for each relevant common and, where relevant, CAP Strategic Plan specific result and impact indicators and related milestones. The value of these targets shall be justified in view of the assessment of needs referred to in Article 96. As regards the specific objectives set out in points (d), (e), and (f) of Article 6(1), targets shall be derived from the elements of explanation given in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of this Article;
(b) interventions, based on the types of intervention set out in Title III, except the crop-specific payment for cotton laid down in Subsection 2 of Section 3 of Chapter II of that Title shall be designed to address the specific situation in the area concerned, following a sound intervention logic, supported by the ex-ante evaluation referred to in Article 125, the SWOT analysis referred to in Article 103(2) and the assessment of needs referred to in Article 96;

(c) elements showing how the interventions allow reaching the targets and how they are mutually coherent and compatible;

(d) elements demonstrating that the allocation of financial resources to the interventions of the CAP Strategic Plan is justified and adequate to achieve the targets set, and is consistent with the financial plan as referred to in Article 100.

2. The intervention strategy shall also provide the following elements, showing the consistency of the strategy and the complementarity of interventions across the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1):

(a) an overview of the environmental and climate architecture of the CAP Strategic Plan which describes the complementarity and baseline conditions between the conditionality and the different interventions addressing the specific environmental- and climate-related objectives set out to in points (d), (e), and (f) of Article 6(1), as well as the way to achieve the greater overall contribution set out to in Article 92;

(b) an explanation of how the environment and climate architecture of the CAP Strategic Plan is meant to contribute to already established long-term national targets set out in or deriving from the legislative instruments referred to in Annex XI;
(c) in relation to the specific objective 'attract young farmers and facilitate their business development' set out in point (g) of Article 6(1), an overview of the CAP Strategic Plan relevant interventions and specific conditions such as those specified in Articles 22(4), 27, 69 and 71(7) shall be presented. Member States shall in particular refer to Article 86(5) when presenting the financial plan in relation to the types of interventions referred to in Articles 27 and 69. The overview shall also explain the interplay with national instruments with a view of improving the consistency between Union and national actions in this area;

(d) an overview of the sector-related interventions, including coupled income support as referred to in Subsection 1 of Section 3 of Chapter II of Title III and the sectoral interventions referred to in Chapter III of Title III, providing a justification for targeting the sectors concerned, the list of interventions per sector, their complementarity, as well as the possible specific additional targets related to the interventions based on the sectoral types of interventions referred to in Chapter III of Title III;

(e) an explanation as to which interventions will contribute to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to risk management;

(f) a description of the interplay between national and regional interventions, including the distribution of financial allocations per intervention and per fund.

(ba) an overview of the measures aimed to enhance animal welfare;

(c) in relation to the specific objective 'attract young farmers and facilitate their business development' set out in point (g) of Article 6(1), an overview of the CAP Strategic Plan relevant interventions and specific conditions such as those specified in Articles 22(4), 27, 69 and 71(7) shall be presented. Member States shall in particular refer to Article 86(5) when presenting the financial plan in relation to the types of interventions referred to in Articles 27 and 69. The overview shall also explain the interplay with national instruments with a view of improving the consistency between Union and national actions in this area;

(d) an overview of the sector-related interventions, including coupled income support as referred to in Subsection 1 of Section 3 of Chapter II of Title III and the sectoral interventions referred to in Chapter III of Title III, providing a justification for targeting the sectors concerned, the list of interventions per sector, their complementarity, as well as the possible specific additional targets related to the interventions based on the sectoral types of interventions referred to in Chapter III of Title III;

(e) an explanation as to which interventions will contribute to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to risk management;

(ea) an explanation of how the CAP Strategic Plan ensures gender mainstreaming and contributes to the objective to achieve gender equality;

(f) a description of the interplay between national and regional interventions, including the distribution of financial allocations per intervention and per fund.
Amendment 149
Proposal for a regulation
Article 98 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

_text proposed by the Commission_  

**Amendment**

(ba) an explanation of how the CAP Strategic Plan will support organic agriculture, in order to contribute to matching production to the growing demand for organic agricultural products, as set out in Article 13a.

Amendment 150
Proposal for a regulation
Article 98 – paragraph 1 – point d – point iii

_text proposed by the Commission_  

**Amendment**

(iii) an overview of the coordination, demarcation and complementarities between the EAFRD and other Union funds active in rural areas;

Amendment 151
Proposal for a regulation
Article 100 – paragraph 1

_text proposed by the Commission_  

**Amendment**

1. The target plan referred to in point (e) of Article 95(1) shall consist of a recapitulative table showing the targets as referred to in point (a) of Article 97(1), indicating the break-down in annual milestones.

**Justification**

Biennial milestones would be preferable, as it would make it easier for the Member States’ administrations. Some targets need also more time to be reached and progress can only be seen over a longer period of time.
Amendment 152
Proposal for a regulation
Article 102 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The description of the elements that ensure modernisation of the CAP referred to in point (g) of Article 95(1) shall highlight the elements of the CAP Strategic Plan that support the modernisation of the agricultural sector and the CAP and shall contain in particular:</td>
<td>The description of the elements that ensure modernisation of the CAP referred to in point (g) of Article 95(1) shall highlight the elements of the CAP Strategic Plan that support the modernisation of the agricultural sector and the CAP to meet new challenges, including transitioning to sustainability, and shall contain in particular:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Justification

Modernisation is not an end in itself: the overall aim, as the Commission communication on the CAP reform stated many times, a paradigm shift to reach sustainability, responding to new challenges, etc.

Amendment 153
Proposal for a regulation
Article 102 – paragraph 1 – point a – point ii a (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(iiia) coherence with the achievement of the sustainable development goals and international agreements on climate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Justification

Modernisation is not an end in itself: the overall aim, as the Commission communication on the CAP reform stated many times, a paradigm shift to reach sustainability, responding to new challenges, etc.

Amendment 154
Proposal for a regulation
Article 103 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 4 a (new)
Text proposed by the Commission

For the specific objective set out in point (i) of Article 6(1), the SWOT analysis shall refer to legislative acts referred to in Annex XIa.

Justification

Annex refers to food safety and animal welfare.

Amendment 155

Proposal for a regulation
Article 106 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

2. The Commission shall assess the proposed CAP Strategic Plans on clear and objective criteria, including the basis of the completeness of the plans, the consistency and coherence with the general principles of Union law, with this Regulation and the provisions adopted pursuant to it and with the Horizontal Regulation, their potential achievement of and effective contribution to the specific objectives set out in Article 6(1), coherence and compliance with legislation set out in Annex XI, the impact on the proper functioning of the internal market and distortion of competition, the level of administrative burden on beneficiaries and administration. The assessment shall address, in particular, the adequacy of the strategy of the CAP Strategic Plan, the corresponding specific objectives, targets, interventions and the allocation of budgetary resources to meet the specific CAP Strategic Plan objectives through the proposed set of interventions on the basis of the SWOT analysis and the ex-ante evaluation.
Amendment 156
Proposal for a regulation
Article 106 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Justification

The Commission should not have more time for approval than the Member States have for the preparation of the strategic plan.

Amendment 157
Proposal for a regulation
Article 106 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The approval shall not cover the information referred to in point (c) of Article 101 and in Annexes I to IV to the CAP Strategic Plan referred to in points (a) to (d) of Article 95(2).

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 158
Proposal for a regulation
Article 106 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

In duly justified cases, the Member State may ask the Commission to approve a CAP Strategic Plan which does not contain all elements. In that case the Member State concerned shall indicate the parts of the CAP Strategic Plan that are missing and provide indicative targets and financial plans as referred to in Article 100 for the whole CAP Strategic

Amendment

deleted
Plan in order to show the overall consistency and coherence of the plan. The missing elements of the CAP Strategic Plan shall be submitted to the Commission as an amendment of the plan in accordance with Article 107.

Justification

Approving unfinished plans leads to decreased ambition. This is not in line with principles of sound financial management, especially in a "results based" delivery model.

Amendment 159

Proposal for a regulation
Article 106 – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission
Amendment

6a. The Commission shall communicate the evaluations of the CAP Strategic Plans, accompanied by its observations, to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

Amendment 160

Proposal for a regulation
Article 107 – paragraph 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission
Amendment

10a. No later than six months after the approval of all CAP Strategic Plans, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council a comparative report of the different Strategic Plans of the Member States, including the choice of interventions and financial amounts carried out with a view to achieving the objectives of the Union.
Amendment 161
Proposal for a regulation
Article 110 – paragraph 2 – point k a (new)

_text proposed by the Commission_ (ka) access is given to all the information on the preparation, amendment and approval of the CAP Strategic Plan and also to all the information provided to the monitoring committee, including the consultations carried out and their results, to stakeholder organisations representing economic and social interests and to stakeholder non-governmental organisations.

Amendment 162
Proposal for a regulation
Article 111 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

_text proposed by the Commission_ The Member State shall decide the composition of the Monitoring Committee and shall ensure a balanced representation of the relevant public authorities and intermediate bodies and of representatives of the partners referred to in Article 94(3). _Amendment_ The Member State shall decide the composition of the Monitoring Committee, with due regard for preventing conflicts of interest, and shall ensure a balanced representation of the relevant public authorities and intermediate bodies and of representatives of the partners referred to in Article 94(3) that are relevant for the implementation of all objectives under Article 6(1).

Justification
Relevant competent authorities and stakeholders from all areas covered by the CAP specific objectives in Article 6(1), including health, should be effectively involved in the various stages of preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CAP strategic plans. Ensuring the use of good quality evidence and preventing conflicts of interest is part and parcel of ensuring an effective policy.
Amendment 163
Proposal for a regulation
Article 111 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission
(ba) issues relating to the quality and quantity of data and indicators available for monitoring results and performance;

Amendment

Justification
The Monitoring Committee should consider if there are areas where baseline data is missing or is insufficient for monitoring the results and performance, and areas for which indicators need to be improved.

Amendment 164
Proposal for a regulation
Article 114 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission
2. The aim of the EIP shall be to stimulate innovation and improve the exchange of knowledge.

Amendment
2. The aim of the EIP shall be to stimulate innovation and improve the exchange of knowledge. Innovation in this regard shall contribute to the development of competiveness, environmental performance and sustainability, in particular for the development of sustainable farming practices in the areas of climate, water, soil, biodiversity and waste.

Amendment 165
Proposal for a regulation
Article 114 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission
(c) promote the faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions into practice; and

Amendment
(c) promote the faster and wider transposition of innovative solutions, including agroecological solutions, into practice; and
Amendment 166

Proposal for a regulation
Article 115 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(ba) the coherence of measures set out in the plan with the Union’s development policy objectives.

Amendment

Justification

Policy coherence for development is required under article 208 TFEU.

Amendment 167

Proposal for a regulation
Article 116 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) support a common learning process related to monitoring and evaluation.

Amendment

(e) support a common learning process related to monitoring and evaluation, identifying areas where baseline data is missing or insufficient and for which more relevant and accurate indicators can be developed.

Justification

It is important to identify areas where baseline data is missing or insufficient for monitoring and where indicators need to be improved.

Amendment 168

Proposal for a regulation
Article 121 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By 15 February 2023 and 15 February of each subsequent year until and including 2030, the Member States shall

Amendment

1. By 15 February 2023 and 15 February of every other year until and including 2030, the Member States shall
shall submit to the Commission an annual performance report on the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan in the previous financial year. The report submitted in 2023 shall cover the financial years 2021 and 2022. For direct payments as referred to in Chapter II of Title III, the report shall cover only financial year 2022. submit to the Commission a biennial performance report on the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan in the previous two financial years. The report submitted in 2023 shall cover the financial years 2021 and 2022. For direct payments as referred to in Chapter II of Title III, the report shall cover only financial year 2022.

**Justification**

*Biennial reporting is more preferable and easier for Member States administrations.*

**Amendment 169**

 Proposal for a regulation

**Article 121 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

Annual performance reports shall set out key qualitative and quantitative information the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan by reference to financial data, output and result indicators and in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 118. They shall also include information about realised outputs, realised expenditure, realised results and distance to respective targets.

**Amendment**

Annual performance reports shall set out key qualitative and quantitative information the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan by reference to financial data, output, result and impact indicators and in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 118. They shall also include information about realised outputs and impacts, realised expenditure, realised results and distance to respective targets.

**Amendment 170**

 Proposal for a regulation

**Article 122 – paragraph 1**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

1. Member States shall organise each year an annual review meeting with the Commission, to be chaired jointly or by the Commission, which will take place not earlier than two months after the submission of the annual performance report.

**Amendment**

1. The Commission shall organise each year an annual review meeting with the Member States, to be chaired by the Commission, which will take place not earlier than two months after the submission of the annual performance report.
Amendment 171
Proposal for a regulation
Article 122 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission
2. The annual review meeting shall aim at examining the performance of each plan, including progress made towards achieving established targets, any issues affecting performance and past or future actions to be taken to address them.

Amendment
2. The annual review meeting shall aim at examining the performance of each plan, including progress made towards achieving established targets and overarching Union environmental and climate objectives, any issues affecting performance and past or future actions to be taken to address them.

Amendment 172
Proposal for a regulation
Article 122 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission
2a. The Commission shall communicate summaries of the annual review meetings along with its observations, to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

Amendment
2a. The Commission shall communicate summaries of the annual review meetings along with its observations, to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

Amendment 173
Proposal for a regulation
Article 123

Text proposed by the Commission
Article 123
Performance bonus
1. A performance bonus may be attributed to Member States in the year 2026 to reward satisfactory performance in relation to the environmental and climate targets provided that the Member State concerned has met the condition set out in

Amendment
Article 123
Performance bonus
1. A performance bonus may be attributed to Member States in the year 2026 to reward satisfactory performance in relation to the environmental and climate targets provided that the Member State concerned has met the condition set out in
Article 124(1).

2. The performance bonus shall be equal to 5% of the amount per Member State for financial year 2027 as set out in Annex IX.

Resources transferred between the EAGF and the EAFRD under Articles 15 and 90 are excluded for the purpose of calculating the performance bonus.

Amendment 174

Proposal for a regulation
Article 124

Text proposed by the Commission

Attribution of the performance bonus

1. Based on the performance review of the year 2026, the performance bonus withheld from a Member State’s allocation following the second paragraph of Article 123 shall be attributed to this Member State if the result indicators applied to the specific environmental and climate-related objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1) in its CAP Strategic Plan have achieved at least 90% of their target value for the year 2025.

2. The Commission shall within two months of the receipt of the annual performance report in the year 2026 adopt an implementing act without applying the Committee procedure referred to in Article 139 to decide for each Member State whether the respective CAP Strategic Plans have achieved the target values referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Where the target values referred to in paragraph 1 are achieved, the amount of the performance bonus shall be granted by the Commission to the Member States concerned and considered to be definitely allocated to financial year 2027 on the
basis of the decision referred to in paragraph 2.

4. Where the target values referred to in paragraph 1 are not achieved, the commitments for financial year 2027 relating to the amount of the performance bonus of the Member States concerned shall not be granted by the Commission.

5. When attributing the performance bonus, the Commission may take into consideration cases of force majeure and serious socio-economic crises impeding the achievement of the relevant milestones.

6. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down the detailed arrangements to ensure a consistent approach for determining the attribution of the performance bonus to Member States. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 139(2).

Amendment 175

Proposal for a regulation
Article 127 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Commission shall carry out an interim evaluation to examine the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value of the EAGF and the EAFRD by the end of the third year following the start of implementation of the CAP Strategic Plans taking into account the indicators set out in Annex I. The Commission may make use of all relevant information already available in accordance with Article [128] of the [New Financial Regulation].

Amendment

2. The Commission shall carry out and make public an evaluation to examine the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value of the EAGF and the EAFRD by the end of the third year following the start of implementation of the CAP Strategic Plans taking into account the indicators set out in Annex I. The Commission may make use of all relevant information already available in accordance with Article [128] of the [New Financial Regulation]. This shall be complemented by an external and independent evaluation report that covers the effectiveness, efficiency, implementation, complementarity, results and impacts of the EAGF and the
Amendment 176
Proposal for a regulation
Article 127 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The Commission shall carry out an ex post evaluation to examine the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and Union added value of the EAGF and the EAFRD.

Amendment

3. By the end of the period covered by this Regulation, the Commission shall carry out and make publicly available an ex post evaluation to examine the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and Union added value of the EAGF and the EAFRD. This shall be complemented by an external and independent ex post evaluation report that covers the effectiveness, efficiency, implementation, complementarity, results and impacts of the EAGF and the EAFRD.

Amendment 177
Proposal for a regulation
Article 129 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall provide the Commission with all the necessary information enabling it to perform the monitoring and evaluation of the CAP.

Amendment

1. Member States shall provide the Commission with all the necessary information or data enabling it to perform the monitoring and evaluation of the CAP. Granting of CAP funds shall be conditional upon the provision by the Member States of this information and data.

Justification

Member States need to collect data at individual beneficiary level to carry out the audit foreseen in the CAP. The transfer of these data to the European Commission is the easiest and most cost efficient way to collect information for monitoring and evaluation purposes, allowing the EU to demonstrate the performance of its own policy.
Amendment 178
Proposal for a regulation
Article 129 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Existing administrative registers such as the IACS, LPIS, animal and vineyard registers shall be maintained. The IACS and LPIS shall be further developed to better meet the statistical needs of the CAP. Data from administrative registers shall be used as much as possible for statistical purposes, in cooperation with statistical authorities in Member States and with Eurostat.

Amendment

3. Existing administrative registers such as the IACS, LPIS, animal and vineyard registers shall be maintained. The IACS and LPIS shall be further developed to better meet the statistical needs of the CAP. Data from administrative registers shall be used as much as possible for statistical purposes and to monitor compliance, in cooperation with statistical authorities in Member States and with Eurostat.

Amendment 179
Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Fostering knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas and encouraging their uptake

I.1 Sharing knowledge and innovation: Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

R.1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation: Share of farmers receiving support for advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participation in operational groups to enhance economic, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance.

R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems: number of advisors integrated within AKIS (compared to total number of farmers)

R.3 Digitising agriculture: Share of
Fostering knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas and encouraging their uptake

Amendment

I.1 Sharing knowledge and innovation: Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

R.1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation: Share of farmers receiving support for advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participation in operational groups to enhance sustainable economic, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance.

R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems: number of advisors integrated within AKIS (compared to total number of farmers)

R.2a Knowledge and advice on natural pest control without use of pesticides: number of independent advisors advising on, and uptake of, IPM, low-input systems and techniques alternative to chemical inputs.

R.3 Digitising agriculture: Share of farmers benefitting from support to precision farming technology that can reduce the use of inputs, enhancing sustainability and environmental performance through CAP
Amendment 180

Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security

I.2 Reducing income disparities: Evolution of agricultural income compared to general economy

I.3 Reducing farm income variability: Evolution of agricultural income

I.4 Supporting viable farm income: Evolution of agricultural income level by sectors (compared to the average in agriculture)

I.5 Contributing to territorial balance: Evolution of agricultural income in areas with natural constraints (compared to the average)

R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices: Share of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality

R.5 Risk Management: Share of farms with CAP risk management tools

R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)

R.7 Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs: Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)

Amendment

Support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security

I.2 Reducing income disparities: Evolution of agricultural income compared to general economy

I.3 Reducing farm income variability: Evolution of agricultural income

I.4 Supporting viable farm income: Evolution of agricultural income level by sectors (compared to

R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices: Share of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality

R.5 Risk Management: Share of farms with CAP risk management tools

R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size
the average in agriculture) (compared to average)

I.5 Contributing to territorial balance: Evolution of agricultural income in areas with natural constraints (compared to the average)

R.7 Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs: Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)

Amendment 181

Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation

I.6 Increasing farm productivity: Total factor productivity

R.8 Targeting farms in sectors in difficulties: Share of farmers benefitting from coupled support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality

I.7 Harness Agri-food trade: Agri-food trade imports and exports

R.9 Farm modernisation: Share of farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency

Amendment

I.6a Diversify and balance production sectors where feasible: share of the regional agricultural area used for each production sector.
I.7 Harness Agri-food trade: Agri-food trade imports and exports

R.9 Farm modernisation: Share of farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency

Amendment 182

Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Improve the farmers' position in the value chain

I.8 Improving farmers’ position in the food chain: Value added for primary producers in the food chain

R.10 Better supply chain organisation: Share of farmers participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes

R.11 Concentration of supply: Share of value of marketed production by Producer Os with operational programmes

Amendment

Improve the farmers' position in the value chain

I.8 Improving farmers’ position in the food chain: Value added for primary producers in the food chain

R.10 Better supply chain organisation: Share of farmers and SMEs participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes

R.11 Concentration of supply: Share of value of marketed production by Producer Os with operational programmes
Amendment 183

Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy

I.9 Improving farm resilience: Index

R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of agricultural land under commitments to improve climate adaptation

I.10 Contribute to climate change mitigation: Reducing GHG emissions from agriculture

R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units under support to reduce GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management

I.11 Enhancing carbon sequestration: Increase the soil organic carbon

R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)

I.12 Increase sustainable energy in agriculture: Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry

R.15 Green energy from agriculture and forestry: Investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (MW)

R.16 Enhance energy efficiency: Energy savings in agriculture

R 17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry
adaptation, as well as sustainable energy resilience: Index agricultural land under commitments to improve climate adaptation

**I.9a Improving resilience with enhanced genetic diversity: Agrobiodiversity Index, measuring varietal diversity within and among crop species**

**R.12a Improving resilience with enhanced genetic diversity: share of agricultural land using practices and choices beneficial for genetic diversity**

**I.10 Contribute to climate change mitigation:** Reducing GHG emissions from agriculture

**R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector:** Share of livestock units under support to reduce GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management

**I.11 Enhancing carbon sequestration: Increase the soil organic carbon**

**R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass:** Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, permanent crops with permanent green cover, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)

**I.12 Ensure production and use of sustainable energy in agriculture:** Production and use of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry, showing net carbon sinking and net greenhouse gas savings without direct or indirect land use change

**R.15 Green energy from agriculture and forestry:** Investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (MW)

**R.15a Ensuring biofuels from agriculture and forestry are effective and sustainable: investments without a direct or indirect link to land-use**
Amendment 184

Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air

I.13 Reducing soil erosion: Percentage of land in moderate and severe soil erosion on agricultural land

R.18 Improving soils: Share of agricultural land under management commitments beneficial for soil management

I.14 Improving air quality: Reduce ammonia emissions from agriculture

R.19 Improving air quality: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reduce ammonia emissions

I.15 Improving water quality: Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land

R.20 Protecting water quality: Share of agricultural land under management commitments for water quality

I.16 Reducing nutrient leakage: Nitrate in ground water - Percentage of ground water stations with

R.21 Sustainable nutrient management: Share of agricultural land under commitments related to

change

R.15b Reducing emissions from fertiliser use: Share of agricultural land under management commitments to reduce GHG emissions from fertiliser use

R.16 Enhance energy efficiency: Energy savings in agriculture

R.17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry
N concentration over 50 mg/l as per the Nitrate directive

I.17 Reducing pressure on water resource: Water Exploitation Index Plus (WEI+)

improved nutrient management

R.22 Sustainable water use: Share of irrigated land under commitments to improve water balance

R.23 Environment/climate-related performance through investment: Share of farmers with support in investments related to care for the environment or climate

R.24 Environmental/climate performance through knowledge: Share of farmers receiving support for advice/training related to environmental-climate performance

Amendment

Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air

I.13 Reducing soil erosion and increase resilience against extreme weather conditions: Percentage of land in moderate and severe soil erosion on agricultural land

R.18 Improving soils and increasing their resilience against extreme weather conditions: Share of agricultural land under management commitments beneficial for soil management

R.18a Development of organic agriculture: share of agricultural land under payments to convert to or maintain organic farming practices

R.18b: Soil health: Abundance and diversity of soil biota

I.13a Building topsoils and increasing water and nutrient retention capacity: percentage of humus in topsoil

I.14 Improving air quality: Reduce ammonia emissions from

R.19 Improving air quality: Share of agricultural land under
agriculture commitments to reduce ammonia emission, as provided for, amongst others, in the National Air Pollution Control Programmes under Directive (EU) 2016/2284

I.15 Improving water quality: Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land

R.20 Protecting water quality: Share of agricultural land under management commitments for water quality

I.16 Reducing nutrient leakage: Nitrate in ground water - Percentage of ground water stations with N concentration over 50 mg/l as per the Nitrate directive

R.21 Sustainable nutrient management: Share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management

I.17 Reducing pressure on water resource: Water Exploitation Index Plus (WEI+)

R.22 Sustainable water use: Share of irrigated land under commitments to improve water balance, including measures to reduce soil erosion, water metering and to increase soil water retention capacity, in accordance with the Programmes of Measures in the River Basin Management Plans

I.17a Reducing pesticide leakage to groundwater and surface waters: percentage of groundwater bodies whose status is poor (based on the quality standards for individual and total pesticides set in Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) and percentage of surface water bodies in which environmental quality

R 22a: Reducing the environmental impact of livestock farming: livestock density per river basin, region and at Member State level
standards set in Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council\textsuperscript{1b} or by Member States for pesticides used in agriculture that are priority substances or river basin specific pollutants, respectively, are exceeded

R.23 Environment-/climate-related performance through investment: Share of farmers with support in investments related to care for the environment or climate

R.24 Environmental/climate performance through knowledge: Share of farmers receiving support for advice/training related to environmental-climate performance

R.24a Reduction of leakage of pesticides: Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a reduction of leakages of pesticides to groundwater or surface waters

R.24b Protection of soils through crop rotation: Share of arable land where crop rotations including a leguminous component is applied


\textsuperscript{1b} Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on

Amendment 185
Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 9

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Contribute to the protection of biodiversity,</strong> enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes</th>
<th>I.18 Increasing farmland bird populations: Farmland Bird Index</th>
<th>R.25 Supporting sustainable forest management: Share of forest land under management commitments to support forest protection and management.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I.19 Enhanced biodiversity protection: Percentage of species and habitats of Community interest related to agriculture with stable or increasing trends</td>
<td>R.26 Protecting forest ecosystems: Share of forest land under management commitments for supporting landscape, biodiversity and ecosystem services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I.20 Enhanced provision of ecosystem services: share of UAA covered with landscape features</td>
<td>R.27 Preserving habitats and species: Share of agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R.28 Supporting Natura 2000: Area in Natura 2000 sites under commitments for protection, maintenance and restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R.29 Preserving landscape features: Share of agriculture land under commitments for managing landscape features, including</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Amendment**

**Halt and reverse biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services, preserve habitats and landscapes, and support High Nature Value farming systems**

I.18 Increasing farmland bird populations: Farmland Bird Index

I.19 Enhanced biodiversity protection: Percentage of species and habitats of Community interest related to agriculture with stable or increasing trends

I.20 Enhanced provision of ecosystem services: share of UAA covered with landscape features

I.20a Reversing pollinator decline: Pollinators Indicator, including bees and butterflies

R.25 Supporting sustainable forest management: Share of forest land under management commitments to support forest protection and management.

R.26 Protecting forest ecosystems: Share of forest land under management commitments for supporting landscape, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

R.27 Preserving habitats and species: Share of agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration

R.27a Boosting genetic diversity: Agrobiodiversity Index, measuring varietal diversity within and among crop species

R.28 Supporting Natura 2000: Area in Natura 2000 sites under commitments for protection, maintenance and restoration.

R.29 Preserving landscape features: Share of agriculture land under
commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows

R.29a Fostering high nature value farming: Share of agricultural area under management commitments to generate high nature value

Amendment 186
Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas

1.21 Attracting young farmers: Evolution of number of new farmers

R.30 Generational renewal: Number of young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP

Amendment

Attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas

1.21 Attracting young farmers: Evolution of number of new farmers

R.30 Generational renewal: Number of young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP

Amendment 187
Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry

I.22 Contributing to jobs in rural areas: Evolution of the employment rate in predominantly rural areas

R.31 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs in supported projects

I.23 Contributing to growth in rural areas:

R.32 Developing the rural bioeconomy: Number of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.24 A fairer CAP:</td>
<td>Improve the distribution of CAP support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.33 Digitising the rural economy: <strong>Rural</strong> population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.25 Promoting rural inclusion: Evolution of poverty index in rural areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.34 Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.35 Promoting social inclusion: Number of people from minority and/or vulnerable groups benefitting from supported social inclusion projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amendment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.22 Contributing to jobs in rural areas: Evolution of the employment rate in predominantly rural areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.31 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs in supported projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.23 Contributing to growth in rural areas: Evolution of GDP per head in predominantly rural areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.32 Developing the rural bioeconomy: Number of bio-economy businesses developed with support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.24 A fairer CAP:</td>
<td>Improve the distribution of CAP support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.33 Digitising the rural economy: <strong>Share of rural</strong> population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.34 Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amendment 188
Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – table 1 – row 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Improve the response of EU agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, as well as animal welfare

I.26 Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture: sales/use in food producing animals

R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: Share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antibiotics (prevention/reduction)

I.27 Sustainable use of pesticides: Reduce risks and impacts of pesticides**

R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides

I.28 Responding to consumer demand for quality food: Value of production under EU quality schemes (incl. organics)

R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units covered by supported action to improve animal welfare

** Directive on sustainable use of pesticides

Amendment

Improve the response of EU agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable

I.26 Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture: sales/use in food producing animals

R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: Share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antibiotics

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food, as well as animal welfare

I.26a Sustainable use of veterinary products in livestock: Sales and use of veterinary products in food producing animals

R.36a Sustainable use of veterinary products: Share of livestock affected by support measures to limit the use of veterinary products (prevention/reduction) to reduce the risks and adverse effects of these products

I.27 Sustainable use of pesticides: Reduced dependence on use of pesticides

R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a reduced dependence on the use of pesticides

R.37a Reducing pesticide dependency: volumes of pesticides sold and used (pesticides statistics)

I.28 Responding to consumer demand for quality food: Value of production under EU quality schemes (incl. organics)

R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units covered by supported action to improve animal welfare

R.38a Reducing livestock density: number of livestock unit per agricultural area


I.28b. Reduction of livestock density by species in the Member State

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** Directive on sustainable use of pesticides
### Amendment 189

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex I – table 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Innovation Partnership for agricultural knowledge and innovation (EIP)**</th>
<th>O.1 Number of EIP operational groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.2 Number of advisors setting up or participating in EIP operational groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP support</td>
<td>O.3 Number of CAP support beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled direct support</td>
<td>O.4 Number of ha for decoupled DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.5 Number of beneficiaries for decoupled DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.6 Number of ha subject to enhanced income support for young farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.7 Number of beneficiaries subject to enhanced income support for young farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk management tools</td>
<td>O.8 Number of farmers covered by supported risk management instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupled support</td>
<td>O.9 Number of ha benefitting from coupled support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.10 Number of heads benefitting from coupled support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for natural constraints and other region specific constraints</td>
<td>O.11 Number of ha receiving ANC top up (3 categories)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.12 Number of ha receiving support under Natura 2000 or the Water Framework Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for management commitments (environment-climate, genetic resources, animal welfare)</td>
<td>O.13 Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.14 Number of ha (forestry) covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.15 Number of ha with support for organic farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.16 Number of livestock units covered by support for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.17 Number of projects supporting genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>O.18 Number of supported on-farm productive investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.19 Number of supported local infrastructures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.20 Number of supported non-productive investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.21 Number of off-farm productive investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation grants</td>
<td>O.22 Number of farmers receiving installation grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.23 Number of rural entrepreneurs receiving installation grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
<td>O.24 Number of supported producer groups/organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.25 Number of farmers receiving support to participate in EU quality schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.26 Number of generational renewal projects (young/non-young farmers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.27 Number of local development strategies (LEADER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.28 Number of other cooperation groups (excluding EIP reported under O.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge exchange and information</td>
<td>O.29 Number of farmers trained/given advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.30 Number of non-farmers trained/given advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal indicators</td>
<td>O.31 Number of ha under environmental practices (synthesis indicator on physical area covered by conditionality, ELS, AECD, forestry measures, organic farming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.32 Number of ha subject to conditionality (broken down by GAEP practice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectorial programmes</td>
<td>O.33 Number of producer organisations setting up an operational fund/program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.34 Number of promotion and information actions, and market monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.35 Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Support to operational Groups under EIP falls under the provisions of cooperation.**

*Amendment*

| European Innovation Partnership for agricultural knowledge and innovation (EIP)** | O.1 Number of EIP operational groups |
|                                                                                   | O.2 Number of advisors setting up or participating in EIP operational groups |
| CAP support                                                                        | O.3 Number of CAP support beneficiaries |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled direct support</td>
<td>Number of ha for decoupled DP</td>
<td>Number of beneficiaries for decoupled DP</td>
<td>Number of ha subject to enhanced income support for young farmers</td>
<td>Number of beneficiaries subject to enhanced income support for young farmers</td>
<td>Number of farmers covered by supported risk management instruments</td>
<td>Number of ha benefitting from coupled support</td>
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<td>Number of ha (forestry) covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements</td>
<td>Number of ha with support for organic farming</td>
<td>Number of livestock units covered by support for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures</td>
<td>Number of projects supporting genetic resources</td>
<td>Number of supported on-farm productive investments</td>
<td>Number of supported local infrastructures</td>
<td>Number of supported non-productive investments</td>
<td>Number of off-farm productive investments</td>
<td>Number of farmers receiving installation grants</td>
<td>Number of rural entrepreneurs receiving installation grants</td>
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<td>Number of local development strategies (LEADER)</td>
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O.30 Number of non-farmers trained/given advice

Horizontal indicators

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O.32 Number of ha subject to conditionality (broken down by GAEP practice)

Sectorial programmes

O.33 Number of producer organisations setting up an operational fund/program

O.34 Number of promotion and information actions, and market monitoring

O.35 Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement

**Support to operational Groups under EIP falls under the provisions of cooperation.**

**Amendment 190**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate change</th>
<th>GAEC 1</th>
<th>Maintenance of permanent grassland based on a ratio of permanent grassland in relation to agricultural area</th>
<th>General safeguard against conversion to other agricultural uses to preserve carbon stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(mitigation of and adaptation to)</td>
<td>GAEC 2</td>
<td>Appropriate protection of wetland and peatland</td>
<td>Protection of carbon-rich soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GAEC 3</td>
<td>Ban on burning arable stubble, except for plant health reasons</td>
<td>Maintenance of soil organic matter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amendment*

| Climate change | GAEC 1 | Maintenance of permanent grassland based on a ratio of permanent grassland in relation to agricultural area | General safeguard against conversion to other agricultural uses to |

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and the rate of conversion to arable land. This ratio should not decrease by more than 5% compared to an equivalent ratio that is established by Member States for reference year 2013.

Preserve carbon stock

**GAEC 2**

Effective protection of wetland and peatland

Protection of carbon-rich soils

**GAEC 3**

Ban on burning arable stubble, except for plant health reasons

Maintenance of soil organic matter, reducing air pollution

**GAEC 3a**

Maximum stocking density.

No exceedance of a limit of 0.7 livestock units per hectare on agricultural land

**Amendment 191**

**Proposal for a regulation**

Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 3

Text proposed by the Commission

**Water**

**SMR 1**


Article 11(3)(e) and Article 11(3)(h) as regards mandatory requirements to control diffuse sources of pollution by phosphates

**SMR 2**


**Articles 4 and 5**

**GAEC 4** Establishment of buffer strips along water courses

Protection of river courses against pollution and run-off

**GAEC 5** Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients

Sustainable management of nutrients

---

1 The GAEC buffer strips must respect, both within and outside vulnerable zones designated pursuant to Article 3(2) of Directive 91/676/EEC, at least the requirements relating to the conditions for land application of fertiliser near water courses, referred to in point A.4 of Annex II to Directive 91/676/EEC to be applied in accordance with the action programmes of Member States established under Article 5(4) of Directive 91/676/EEC

2 The Tool shall provide at least for the following elements and functionalities:

a) Elements

- Relevant farm information based on LPIS and IACS;
- Information from the soil sampling, on an appropriate spatial and temporal scale;
- Information on relevant management practices, crop history, and yield goals;
- Indications regarding legal limits and requirements relevant to farm nutrients management;
- A complete nutrient budget.

b) Functionalities

- Automatic integration of data from various sources (LPIS and IACS, farmer-generated data, soil analyses etc.) as far as possible, to avoid data input duplication for farmers;
- Two-way communication between PA/MAs and farmers allowed;
- Modularity and possibility to support further sustainability objectives (e.g. emissions management, water management)
- Respect of EU data inter-operability, openness and re-use principles;
- Guarantees for data security and privacy in line with best current standards.

Amendment

**Water**

**SMR 1** Article 11(3)(e), Article 11(3)(h), *Article 11(3)(f)* and *Article 11(3)(k)* as regards mandatory requirements to control diffuse sources of pollution by phosphates


Articles 4 and 5

GAEC 4 Establishment of buffer strips along water courses with a minimum width of 3 m and on which no fertilisers and plant protection products may be used

Protection of river courses, pollinators, water supplies and aquatic species or ecosystems against pollution, toxicity and run-off

GAEC 5 Use of Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients and Input Reduction

Sustainable management of nutrients, pesticides and veterinary products, as appropriate to the size and intensity of the holding

The GAEC buffer strips must respect, both within and outside vulnerable zones designated pursuant to Article 3(2) of Directive 91/676/EEC, at least the requirements relating to the conditions for land application of fertiliser near water courses, referred to in point A.4 of Annex II to Directive 91/676/EEC to be applied in accordance with the action programmes of Member States established under Article 5(4) of Directive 91/676/EEC

The Tool shall provide at least for the following elements and functionalities:

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• Information on relevant management practices, crop history, and yield goals;
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• Guarantees for data security and privacy in line with best current standards.

**Amendment 192**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>GAEC 6</th>
<th>Tillage management reducing the risk of soil degradation, including slope consideration</th>
<th>Minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(protection and quality)</td>
<td>GAEC 7</td>
<td>No bare soil in most sensitive period(s)</td>
<td>Protection of soils in winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAEC 8</td>
<td>Crop rotation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preserve the soil potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amendment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>GAEC 6</th>
<th>Appropriate tillage and soil management reducing the risk of soil degradation, including slope consideration</th>
<th>Minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion and to preserve carbon stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(protection and quality)</td>
<td>GAEC 7</td>
<td>No bare soil in most sensitive period(s)</td>
<td>Physical protection of soils against erosion and maintaining soil biota, whilst allowing for traditional practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAEC 8</td>
<td>Minimum four years crop rotation including a leguminous crop</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preserve the soil potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amendment 193**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*


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EN

Article 6(1) and (2)

GAEC 9 Minimum share of agricultural area devoted to non-productive features or areas

Maintenance of non-productive features and area to improve on-farm biodiversity

Retention of landscape features

Ban on cutting hedges and trees during the bird breeding and rearing season

As an option, measures for avoiding invasive plant species

GAEC 10 Ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland in Natura 2000 sites

Protection of habitats and species

Amendment


Article 3(1), Article 3(2)(b), Article 4(1), (2) and (4) and Article 5(a), (b) and (d)

Article 2, Article 3(3), Article 6(1) and (2), Article 12(1), Article 13(1)

GAEC 9  Minimum share of 7% of agricultural area devoted to non-productive features or areas where no synthetic pesticides and fertilisers are used

Maintenance of non-productive features and area to improve on-farm biodiversity including functional biodiversity and beneficial species

Retention of landscape features

Ban on cutting hedges and trees during the bird breeding and rearing season

As an option, measures for avoiding invasive plant species

GAEC 10  Ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland in Natura 2000 sites

Protection of habitats and species, carbon sinking

Amendment 194

Proposal for a regulation

Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 6

Text proposed by the Commission


Articles 14 and 15, Article 17(1) and Articles 18, 19 and 20

Article 3(a), (b), (d) and (e) and Articles 4, 5 and 7

As implemented in particular by:


— Regulation (EC) No 852/2004: Article 4(1) and Annex I part A (II 4 (g, h, j), 5 (f, h), 6; III 8 (a, b, d, e), 9 (a, c)),

— Regulation (EC) No 853/2004: Article 3(1) and Annex III Section IX Chapter 1 (I-1 b, c, d, e; I-2 a (i, ii, iii), b (i, ii), c; I-3; I-4; I-5; II-A 1, 2, 3, 4; II-B 1(a, d), 2, 4 (a, b)), Annex III Section X Chapter 1(1),

— Regulation (EC) No 183/2005: Article 5(1) and Annex I, part A (I-4 e, g; II-2 a, b, e), Article 5(5) and Annex III (under the heading ‘FEEDING’, point 1 entitled ‘Storage’, first and last sentences, and point 2 entitled ‘Distribution’, third sentence), Article 5(6), and


Amendment

Food safety


Articles 14 and 15, Article 17(1)\(^3\) and Articles 18, 19 and 20

Council Directive 96/22/EC
of 29 April 1996
centre on the use in stockfarming
of certain substances having
a hormonal or thyrostatic
action and beta-agonists,
and repealing Directives
81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC
and 88/299/EEC (OJ L 125,
23.5.1996, p. 3):
Article 3(a), (b), (d) and (e)
and Articles 4, 5 and 7

SMR 6a  Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of
the European Parliament
and of the Council of 11
December 2018 on
veterinary medicinal
products and repealing
Directive 2001/82/EC (OJ
L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43):

Articles 107 and 108

3 As implemented in particular by:
37/2010,
— Regulation (EC) No 852/2004: Article 4(1) and Annex I part A (II 4 (g, h, j), 5 (f, h),
6; III 8 (a, b, d, e), 9 (a, c)),
— Regulation (EC) No 853/2004: Article 3(1) and Annex III Section IX Chapter 1 (I-1 b,
c, d, e; I-2 a (i, ii, iii), b (i, ii), c; I-3; I-4; I-5; II-A 1, 2, 3, 4; II-B 1(a, d), 2, 4 (a, b)), Annex III
Section X Chapter 1(1),
— Regulation (EC) No 183/2005: Article 5(1) and Annex I, part A (I-4 e, g; II-2 a, b, e),
Article 5(5) and Annex III (under the heading ‘FEEDING’, point 1 entitled ‘Storage’, first
and last sentences, and point 2 entitled ‘Distribution’, third sentence), Article 5(6), and

Amendment 195
Proposal for a regulation
Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Identific     SMR 7     Council Directive
ation and     2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008

AD\1181813EN.docx        173/186       PE630.523v04-00
on identification and registration of pigs (OJ L 213, 8.8.2005, p. 31):

Articles 3, 4 and 5


Articles 4 and 7


Articles 3, 4 and 5

Amendment


Articles 3, 4 and 5


**Articles 4 and 7**


**Articles 3, 4 and 5**

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**Amendment 196**  
**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Articles 7, 11, 12, 13 and 15</td>
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transmissible animal diseases (OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p.1)

Article 18(1), limited to foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease and blue tongue.

Amendment

Animal diseases


Articles 7, 11, 12, 13 and 15


Article 18(1), limited to foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease and blue tongue.

Amendment 197

Proposal for a regulation
Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Plant protection products


Article 55, first and second sentence


Article 5(2) and Article 8(1) to (5)

Article 12 with regard to restrictions on the use of pesticides in protected areas defined on the basis of the Water Framework Directive and Natura 2000 legislation.

Article 13(1) and (3) on handling and storage of pesticides and disposal of remnants.

Amendment

Plant protection products


Article 55, first and second sentence

Article 67
Article 5(2) and Article 8(1) to (5)

Article 12 with regard to restrictions on the use of pesticides in protected areas defined on the basis of the Water Framework Directive and Natura 2000 legislation.

Article 13(1) and (3) on handling and storage of pesticides and disposal of remnants.

Article 14

Amendment 198

Proposal for a regulation
Annex III – table 1 – column 2 – row 10

Text proposed by the Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal welfare</th>
<th>SMR 14</th>
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<td>Articles 3 and 4</td>
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</table>

| SMR 15 |
Article 3 and Article 4


Article 4

Amendment

Animal welfare

GAEC 10a Animals must be able to lie down, stand up, extend their limbs and turn around


Articles 3 and 4


Article 3 and Article 4


Articles 3 and 4


Article 3


Article 3


Article 3

Amendment 199

Proposal for a regulation

Annex XI

Text proposed by the Commission

Annex XI

EU legislation concerning the environment and climate to whose objectives member states' cap strategic plans should contribute pursuant to articles 96, 97 and 103:

2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy;
- [Regulation XXXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry into the 2030 climate and energy framework and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change];
- [Regulation XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 for a resilient Energy Union and to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change];
- Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources;

Amendment

Annex XI

EU legislation concerning the environment and climate to whose objectives member states' cap strategic plans should contribute pursuant to articles 96, 97 and 103:
- [Regulation XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry into the 2030 climate and energy framework and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change];
- [Regulation XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 for a resilient Energy Union and to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change];
- Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources;
- Regulation (EU) XX/XX of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse;

Amendment 200

Proposal for a regulation
Annex XI a (new)
ANNEX XIa

EU LEGISLATION CONCERNING ANIMAL WELFARE TO WHOSE OBJECTIVES MEMBER STATES' CAP STRATEGIC PLANS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE PURSUANT TO ARTICLES 96, 97 AND 103:

2001/82/EC
- Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products;

Amendment 201

Proposal for a regulation
Annex XII – table 1 – row 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy;

R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)

Amendment

Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy;

R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, \textit{permanent crops}, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)
### PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

| Title | 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) |
| Committee responsible | AGRI 11.6.2018 |
| Opinion by | ENVI 11.6.2018 |
| Associated committees - date announced in plenary | 5.7.2018 |
| Rapporteur | Giovanni La Via 3.7.2018 |
| Discussed in committee | 6.12.2018 |
| Date adopted | 14.2.2019 |
| Result of final vote | +: 42  
–: 14  
0: 3 |
| Substitutes present for the final vote | Eleonora Evi, Christophe Hansen, Martin Häusling, Merja Kyllönen, Alojz Peterle, Carolina Punset, Bart Staes, Babette Winter |
| Substitutes under Rule 200(2) present for the final vote | Heinz K. Becker, Edward Czesak, Sophia in ’t Veld, Jude Kirton-Darling, Arndt Kohn, Dietmar Köster, Olle Ludvigsson, Stanisław Ożóg, José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra |
# FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

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<tr>
<th>42</th>
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<td>ALDE</td>
<td>Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Nils Torvalds, Sophia in ’t Veld</td>
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<td>EFDD/</td>
<td>Eleonora Evi</td>
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<td>VERTS/ALE</td>
<td>Marco Affronte, Margrete Auken, Bas Eickhout, Martin Häusling, Michèle Rivasi, Bart Staes</td>
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<td>Elisabetta Gardini, Jens Gieseke, Julie Girling, Françoise Grossetête, Christophe Hansen, Annie Schreijer-Pierik</td>
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<td>Joëlle Mélin</td>
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<td>PPE</td>
<td>Heinz K. Becker</td>
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Key to symbols:
+ : in favour
- : against
0 : abstention