



2020/2260 (INI)

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COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

1 - 48

Draft report
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(PE662.094v01-00)

x
(2020/2260 (INI))

Para 1 Welcoming F2F

Compromise Amendment 1 **Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 481, 494, 484, 482, 485, 483, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 507, 508, 509, 511, 510, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 534, 961, 611, 667, 672, 674, 693, PECH 16, INTA 1, IMCO 1, IMCO 2, IMCO 3, DEVE 23, DEVE 24, 526, 535, 540, 542, 536, 539, 659, 626, 627, 621, 632, 635, 633, 634, 645, 646, 648, 650, 661, 665, 678, 696, 773, 619, 553, 789, IMCO 4, IMCO 5, INTA 12, PECH 7 and PECH 15

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 1**

Motion for a resolution

1. Welcomes the farm to fork strategy as an important step in ensuring a sustainable, fair and resilient food system, which is central to achieving the goals set out in the European Green Deal and in the SDGs; emphasises the inextricable links between healthy people, healthy societies and a healthy planet, encourages the Commission to translate the strategy into concrete legislative and non-legislative action as soon as possible;

Amendment

1. Welcomes ***the ambitions and goals of*** the farm to fork strategy as an important step in ensuring a sustainable, fair, ***healthy animal friendly, more regional, diversified*** and resilient food system, which is central to achieving the goals set out in the European Green Deal and in the SDGs; emphasises the inextricable links between healthy people, healthy societies, ***healthy animals***, and a healthy planet; ***stresses that this strategy is essential to bring the food system, including animal and crop production, within planetary boundaries, while underlining the importance of achieving decent working, employment conditions and fair opportunities across the whole food value chain (and the need to achieve a suitable and balanced policy approach;*** encourages the Commission to translate the strategy into concrete legislative and non-legislative action as soon as possible, ***accompanied by the proper financial support mechanisms for the transition;***

Impact assessments

Recalls that impact assessments are an integral part of the EU rulemaking process, welcomes the announcement of the Commission to perform detailed impact assessments, including public consultations, in line with the 'Better Regulation' guidelines for any legislative

initiative under the Farm to Fork Strategy, including those regarding effective quantitative targets^{1a}, stresses that these ex-ante scientific impact assessments should include robust environmental assessments, should cover the three dimensions of sustainability (environmental, economic and social, including health) in a holistic and systemic approach and consider cumulative effects, and should include the cost of non-action in terms of immediate and long-term impact on human health, environment, biodiversity, and general sustainability, and take into account generational renewal, possible trade-offs between policy goals, the availability of means to achieve the targets and the different farming models across the EU Member States; notes the importance of describing the methods of calculation, baselines and reference periods of each individual target and highlights the need for cooperation, consultation and collaboration with Member States; acknowledges that the first mid-term review of the farm to fork strategy is planned by mid-2023; stresses the need for these mid-term evaluations to reflect in-depth on the cumulative impact of all actions in a holistic and systemic manner, covering all dimensions of sustainability, including environmental, economic and social, including health;

^{1a} Answers by Ms Kyriakides to written questions E-000689/2021, Answer for question E-000689/21 (europa.eu)

Or. en

Para 2 Legislative framework

Compromise Amendment 2

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 556, 557, 601, 609, 559, 558, 567, 563,

583, 560, 561, 562, 564, 565, 566, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 576, 577, 585, 587, 579, 580, 581, 578, 582, 575, 584, 586, 588, 595, 589, 597, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 598, 599, 602, 603, 600, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 610, 668, 642, 636, 2165, 2163, 698, 652, 656, 654, 663, 530, 681, 529, 551, 538, 630, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 662, 617, PECH 3, PECH 60, PECH 61, DEVE 4, DEVE 6, 620, 851, 962, 676, 1320, 2155, 1447, 1450, 675, 623, 624 and 670

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

2. Welcomes the announcement of an **impact-assessed** proposal for a legislative framework for sustainable food systems; invites the Commission to use this proposal to set out a holistic common food policy aimed at reducing the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system in order to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 **and strengthen** its resilience to ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss, leading a global transition towards sustainability from farm to fork, based on the principle of a multifunctional agricultural sector while ensuring consistency **between policies by taking into account the existing legislation in order** to enable all actors in the European food system **to develop long-term plans** based on realistic and transparent objectives; suggests **that** the respective base lines and progress achieved **in each Member State** be taken into account, while promoting the exchange of know-how and best practices between Member States; stresses the need to include the entire food and beverage chains including processing, marketing, distribution **and** retail;

Amendment

2. Welcomes the announcement of an **evidence-based** proposal for a legislative framework for sustainable food systems **based on transparent data and taking into account the latest scientific knowledge**; invites the Commission to use this proposal to set out a **future oriented** holistic, **balanced, integrated and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable** common food policy, **in which all actors make their contribution**, aimed at reducing the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system, **as well as reducing its negative impacts on biodiversity and human and animal health and welfare** in order to make Europe the first climate-neutral **and close to zero-pollution** continent by 2050 **at the latest, and strengthening** its resilience to ensure **medium and long-term** food security in the face of climate change, **environmental degradation** and biodiversity loss; **stresses the need to ensure economic and social sustainability throughout the food chain as good socioeconomic prospects and the competitiveness of the various sectors concerned will help fulfil the goals of the strategy; encourages the EU in** leading a global transition towards sustainability from farm to fork, based on the principle of a multifunctional agricultural sector **that is sustainable from an environmental, social (including health) and economic viewpoint, on the UN FAO's principles of agroecology and the UN right to food**, while ensuring **enhanced policy consistency and coherence** to enable all actors in the European food system **long term planning** based on realistic and

transparent **SMART** objectives; *stresses the need for urgent and bold policy and legislative change in the face of overwhelming scientific evidence of the need to improve the sustainability of the current food system and the higher costs incurred resulting from a failure to act and highlights the importance of innovation and sustainable practices* suggests the respective base lines *in each Member State* and progress achieved be taken into account, *as well as their specific (regional) conditions*, while promoting the exchange of know-how and best practices between Member States; stresses the need to include the entire food and beverage chains including *production*, processing, marketing, *storage, transport* distribution, *hospitality (Horeca)*, retail, *disposal and recycling of secondary materials*; *calls for this legislative proposal to pay full regard to the welfare of farm animals, given that this is integral to food sustainability*;

Supports the development of Food Policy Strategic plans^{1a}, which serve to facilitate, stimulate and upscale new and existing national, regional, and local food policies, also giving consideration to the complex issue of food poverty in Europe; emphasises the importance of the underpinning of these plans by independent, impartial science and research and the involvement of stakeholders from a broad variety of perspectives to ensure a legitimate and inclusive process; stresses that anew cross-cutting approach to governance is needed to ensure coherence between EU food and farming policies and those that influence them such as trade, energy, competition, and climate policies in order to increase synergies and avoid and manage trade-offs; calls therefore for a structured dialogue between Parliament, Member States and all food system actors, including citizens, to seize all the opportunities offered by this strategy and to discuss gaps, opportunities and challenges in the development and

implementation of a holistic common EU food policy; calls on the Commission to promote a societal dialogue on a common understanding of sustainability and its various components, on the path towards its proposal for a legislative framework for a sustainable food system, which ultimately will have to be based on one coherent approach to all aspects of sustainability;

*^{1a} See for more information this Think2030 policy paper ‘European food and agriculture in a new paradigm: Can global challenges like climate change be addressed through a farm to fork approach?’, co-written by the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) and Ecologic Institute:
<https://think2030.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/European-food-and-agriculture-in-a-new-paradigm-WEB.pdf>*

Or. en

Para 2a - Policy coherence

Compromise Amendment 3
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 525, 528, 531, 550, 657, 679, 682, 1319, 1518, 666, 804, 1059, 2081, 2169, 631, 2256, 2259, 1191, 1277, 1128, 1132, IMCO 16, IMCO 10, PECH 6, DEVE 2 and DEVE 22

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Policy coherence

2 a. Emphasises that European consumers, farmers, and businesses have an interest in a successful transition towards a more sustainable food system; highlights that improved stakeholder

information and agricultural policies can support this transition; stresses that the ecological transition in food production and the resulting contribution to climate change mitigation could be a win-win situation for primary producers, the environment, the economy and society as a whole, providing sustainable, safe, sufficient, affordable, healthy and nutritious food, and can be achieved with a balanced approach that synergises sustainable practices and economic opportunities; reiterates that to ensure a proportionate contribution from the sector, agriculture should be target- and incentive-driven in the EU's ambition to move towards net-zero emissions by mid-century at the latest; while also addressing emissions that are linked to European food production and consumption but generated outside Europe; stresses that participation of and support for farmers in climate action is crucial in order to achieve global mitigation targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, without compromising global food and nutrition security, and while leaving no one behind (request);

Emphasises the need to ensure coherence between the Farm to Fork strategy and the objectives of the European Green Deal, including on climate, biodiversity, zero pollution and health; underlines that maintaining and enhancing biodiversity is crucial for safeguarding EU and global food security, and that the coherence with the EU Biodiversity Strategy, including the contribution of Natura 2000 and Marine Protected Areas to support healthy food production, as well as consistency regarding the CAP, CFP, EU Trade policies and the EU Bioeconomy Strategy must be guaranteed; highlights that the Sustainable Development Goals offer a relevant framework to integrate in a coherent and systemic manner environmental, social and economic objectives, and allow the design of

crosscutting policies that better reflect the interlinkage between each policy objectives; recalls that the social dimension must be fully integrated in all future initiatives of the farm to fork strategy along with the economic and environmental dimensions to achieve a much-needed policy coherence for sustainable development; insists that improvement of working conditions, in line with the eight fundamental conventions of the ILO, collective bargaining, social protection should be included as sustainability criteria;

Calls on the Commission and the Member States to maintain a holistic approach as the implementation of certain Farm-to-Fork-Strategy targets in Europe must not lead to the relocation of parts of agricultural production to regions outside Europe with lower standards than in Europe;

Or. en

Para 3 - Reduction targets, fertilisers and AMR

Compromise Amendment 4

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 703, 701, 749, 700, 704, 760, 751, 726, 702, 772, 708, 709, 711, 713, 714, 715, 721, 722, 719, 758, 767, 762, 771, 770, 768, 742, 743, 744, 741, 740, 720, 723, 735, 730, 736, 727, 764, 724, 733, 725, 728, 729, 731, 732, 734, 745, 748, 747, 717, 706, 705, 707, 712, 710, 716, 746, 737, 738, 739, 750, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 766, 769, 815, 809, 869, 836, 694, 778, 800, 813, 799, 792, 793, 806, 848, 959, 867, 868, 870, 876, 849, 886, 887, 853, 963, 965, 979, 1146, 986, 1057, 827, 826, 798, 984, 879, 841, 871, 843, 846, 844, 775, 839, 1414, 1404 and 1033

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 3

Motion for a resolution

3. Welcomes the decision to revise the directive on the sustainable use of pesticides and the reduction targets for pesticides, **fertilisers, and** antibiotics; emphasises the importance of pursuing

Amendment

3. Welcomes the decision to revise the directive on the sustainable use of pesticides and the reduction targets for pesticides, **nutrient losses from both organic and mineral sources and sales of**

these targets through holistic and circular approaches, such as agroecological practices; insists that each Member State should establish robust quantitative reduction targets, accompanied by well-defined support measures ensuring accountability at all levels to help reach these targets; reiterates its call for the translation into legislation of the above targets and objectives and calls on the Commission to clarify how it will deal with individual Member States' contributions to Union-wide targets and to clarify the baselines for these targets;

antibiotics *and is convinced that these targets are well within reach but their achievability depends on the availability of safer, effective and efficient alternatives, highlights the importance of further holistic education and communication, including through advisory services to achieve this transformation*; emphasises the *need for a binding nature of these reduction targets and the importance of pursuing them* through holistic, *preventive* and circular approaches, such as *organic and agroecological practices, innovative sustainable agricultural practices, implementing precision agriculture and integrated crop and pest management practices where appropriate, and the use of sustainable alternatives, aided by a life-cycle perspective*; stresses the need to establish fast-track evaluation, authorisation and registration processes for non-chemical low-risk pesticides, while ensuring that their assessment is subject to the same level of rigour as for other substances; insists that each Member State, according to its climatic and agricultural production characteristics, should establish robust, *effective and time-bound* quantitative reduction targets *in their reviews of the CAP Strategic Plans and other relevant policy instruments, with the ambition to reduce to zero the agricultural emissions to soil, groundwater and surface water and air in line with the Green Deal's zero pollution ambition*, accompanied by well-defined *crop-specific* support measures ensuring accountability *and enforceability* at all levels *using independent and complete data* to help reach these targets *as well as support and training for implementation at farm level and further research and development for innovative and sustainable farming solutions*; calls on the Commission to support Member States in improving their systems of supervision, monitoring and proper enforcement of the rules on the use of pesticides and to enhance communication to and raise

*awareness for the final users; reiterates its call for the translation into legislation of the above targets and objectives, **including through the revision of the Directive on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides** and calls on the Commission to clarify how it will deal with individual Member States' contributions to Union-wide **binding** targets **while ensuring a level playing field** and to clarify the baselines for these targets, **taking into account the different starting points, efforts undertaken and characteristics of each Member State and, identifying clearly the many non-synthetic and other alternatives already known today, their availability, and the impact on the viability of the sector, on farmers income and food security, and invites the Commission to draft a plan for minimising synthetic inputs in agriculture; calls on the Commission to support Member States in giving particular attention to the specific conditions that apply to the use of pesticides in groundwater protection zones, through better communication, monitoring and inspections;***

Fertilisers

Welcomes the Commission's commitment to act to reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%, while ensuring that there is no deterioration in soil fertility; is convinced that this would be best achieved through the closure of nutrient cycles, nutrient recovery and reuse and encouraging and rewarding farmers to plant leguminous crops; insists that legally binding legislative initiatives as well as measures aimed at enabling farmers to improve nutrient management are needed to that end; emphasises the importance of pursuing these targets through holistic and circular approaches to nutrients management, such as agroecological practices and smart farming, which can deliver co-benefits for soil quality and biodiversity and help farmers end their dependency on mineral fertilisers and reduce phosphorus and nitrogen flows;

points out that the reduction of inefficient and phasing-out of excessive fertilisation should take into account the climate and environmental impacts of different fertilisers, including the presence of heavy metals; urges Member States to put forward in their Strategic Plans measures promoting the efficient management and circularity of nutrients, as well strongly support education of farm advisors and farmers and to use the reform of the CAP as an opportunity to curb emissions of ammonia (NH₃) from the agricultural sector; stresses that improved management of nutrients presents both economic and environmental benefits; highlights the importance of modern application technologies and innovative technologies and solutions such as precision farming, targeted fertilization that is adapted to plant requirements, and plant nutrition advisory services and management support as well as the need to install broad band in rural areas for that purpose and believes that support should be given to sustainable farm business models for nutrient recovery, recycling and reuse from contaminant-free waste streams;

Antimicrobial resistance

Recalls the importance of a One Health approach; stresses that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a growing transnational and cross-border health threat where coordinated EU action can make a difference; acknowledges the substantial efforts made to reduce the use of antimicrobials in animals contributing to the global effort to reduce antibiotic resistance highlights however the need to further reduce the use of antibiotics, including in food production; welcomes the Commission's plan to reduce the overall sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50% in 2030, underlines out that progress already made on Member State level must be taken into account; points to the fact that intermediate targets and clear actions and

measures, including the application of sanctions as provided in EU legislation, are necessary to achieve this goal; furthermore recalls that to achieve this goal, improved animal husbandry practices are key as better animal welfare improves animal health, thus reducing the need for medication; believes that the proper implementation of the Veterinary Medicines Regulation and Regulation (EU)2019/4 on Medicated Feed will further reduce the use of antibiotics and calls on the Commission to scrutinise the implementation and enforcement by Member States; underlines that antimicrobials, other than human reserve antibiotics, must remain available for essential use, in order to ensure that animal health and welfare is protected at all times;

Or. en

Para 3a - Pesticides

Compromise Amendment 5

Supported by S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1138, 845, 854, 782, 831, 872, 855, 858, 796, 830, 829, 863, 865, 776, 842, 823, 1407, 1139, 832, 824, 787, 818, 821, 805, 788, 794, 881, 833, 819, 882, 781, 820, 802, 801, 888, 864, 874, 1142, 1141, 1133, 699, 777, 779, 810, 780, 2172, 838, 828, 857, 884, 885, 834, 883, 783, 803, 808, 837, 852, 784, 785, 822, 866, 817, 273, 433, 458 and 475

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 3 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

IPM

3 a. *Stresses the key role of integrated pest management in reducing pesticide dependency and urges the Member States to ensure it is applied and its implementation is assessed and monitored systematically; calls on the Member States to convert the general IPM principles into practical and measurable criteria and*

verify these criteria at farm level and calls on the Commission to ensure that Member States effectively implement these IPM principles through their CAP Strategic Plans; urges them to include well-defined and tailored measures and practices for every crop, such as flower strips as a baseline to reverse the use of pesticides and the resistance of pests; calls on retailers in the food chain to proactively cooperate with farmers on implementing and scaling-up all available IPM-practices and methods for every crop in their supply chain and to report on their own contribution to the goals and reduction targets as part of their ESG-reporting;

Revision of legislation and improved authorisation

Considers that, although the EU has one of the most stringent systems in the world, both the Regulation on pesticide approval as such and its implementation need to be improved; recalls its resolution on the Union's authorisation procedure for pesticides report^{1a} and expects the Commission and Member States to address all its calls without delays, underlines that the regulatory framework should encourage innovation and research in order to develop better and safer plant protection products and alternatives; points out that, in addition to revising the directive on the sustainable use of pesticides to reduce the use and risks of pesticides, the Commission, EFSA and EMA should improve the environmental risk assessment for plant protection products inter alia by taking into account the effects of pesticides on soil water quality and drinking water sources, including cumulative and synergistic effects; urges the Commission to adequately assess the progress made towards the policy objectives, and to improve the harmonised risk indicators laid down in Commission Directive (EU) 2019/782 to also include toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation and to

take into account agricultural areas or volumes of active substances and the way PPPs are used in order to effectively reduce the use of synthetic pesticide and heavy metals in conventional and organic farming, and to adopt clear scientifically based criteria for what constitutes unacceptable effects on the environment, taking into account real-life exposure (acute and chronic) to multiple plant protection products, including cumulative and synergistic effects; insists that prophylactic uses of pesticides, including seed treatment with systemic pesticides, should be restricted as much as possible where they pose a danger to human health or the environment; calls on the Commission to present its legislative proposal on pesticides data at the latest by mid-2022;

Calls on the Commission to ensure that the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are properly applied and thereby guarantee, inter alia, a minimum standard of notifications on emergency authorisations of pesticides, including the need for Member States to provide complete and detailed explanations, and to make those notifications public; welcomes the role of EFSA in examining these derogations;

MRLs and AOEL

Calls for a full inclusion of cumulative and synergistic effects of pesticides in the setting of MRLs as well as to better reflect the criteria of animal health and environmental risks when assessing applications for new MRLs in accordance with article 14 of the MRL regulation and calls for data collected through post-market biomonitoring to be used to verify the accuracy of predicted pesticide exposure levels for the setting of MRLs as well as for AOEL for farm workers, residents, bystanders and consumers, as well as farm animals; emphasises the need to continue to place great attention to the protection of the health and safety

of users in future EU legislative initiatives linked to the use of pesticides; recalls the importance of ensuring that all users receive protective equipment as well as comprehensive information and training about the use and the associated dangers related to the use of pesticides; stresses the need to ensure that each agricultural worker is able to get official documentation reporting the type of pesticide used during their work activity; underlines that in order to achieve these targets it is crucial to further revise Directive 2004/37/EC - carcinogens or mutagens at work - as well as the sustainable use of pesticides directive 2009/128 and Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work;

Pollinators

Reiterates the crucial importance of protecting bees and other pollinators against the harmful effects of pesticides and diseases; recalls its objection of October 23, 2019^{1b} and reiterates its call on the Commission to ensure that the revision of the Bee Guidance, and the future implementing acts, do not lead to a level of protection for bees below that laid down in the EFSA bee guidance from 2013, and is based on the latest scientific and technical knowledge, and thus proposes modifying the uniform principles, not only with regard to acute toxicity for honeybees, but at least also with regard to chronic toxicity and larval toxicity for honeybees and acute toxicity for bumblebees; notes that EFSA is designing its own modelisation system, ApisRAM, which appears to be more in line with the biology of honeybees than BeeHAVE and less open to conflict of interests; urges the Commission to urgently reassess those substances that have the same mode of action as neonicotinoids;

Research and innovation

Stresses that in order to achieve the reduction targets of the use and risk of chemical pesticides and the reduction of nutrient losses, safer alternatives must become available to ensure the availability of a functioning plant protection toolbox while highlighting the importance of education on application of preventive measures; calls for an increase in research and development of alternative plant protection products, fertilisers, more resistant varieties that require less input to secure stable yields and digital tools as well as by incentivising application methods and technologies such as precision agriculture and invites the Commission to speed up and simplify the adoption of new plant health solutions, including plant protection products with a lower impact, such as low-risk substances or biosolutions and to introduce a definition and a separate category for natural substances in horizontal legislations, as well as to engage in initiatives aimed at finding alternative assessment paths for these low-risk, basic and naturally occurring substances; further stresses that reduced use of pesticides must be matched by increased availability on the market of sustainable alternatives with equivalent effectiveness in plant health protection to chemical pesticides to avoid proliferation plant pests; calls furthermore for measures to facilitate the incorporation of New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) in chemical food and feed risk assessments, reducing the need for tests using animals and ultimately contributing to the complete phase-out of animal testing;

^{1a} *European Parliament resolution of 16 January 2019 on the Union's authorisation procedure for pesticides (2018/2153(INI)), P8_TA(2019)0023*

^{1b} *European Parliament resolution of 23 October 2019 on the draft Commission regulation amending Regulation (EU) No*

Para 4 - Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture

Compromise Amendment 6 Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 889, 895, 893, 920, 929, 925, 930, 939, 894, 952, 907, 896, 901, 904, 905, 938, 935, 933, 934, 932, 897, 898, 899, 902, 903, 906, 908, 910, 914, 912, 913, 915, 916, 918, 919, 921, 922, 923, 927, 924, 926, 941, 942, 946, 947, 949, 950, 951, 953, 940, 943, 944, 945, 948, 928, 917, 911, 931, 936, 937, 954, 974, 814, 972, 975, 1032, 971, 988, 1060, 1062, 982, 1279, 955 and INTA 2

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 4

Motion for a resolution

4. Emphasises the importance of recognising the **significant** impact of agriculture and **especially** animal production on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and land use; stresses the need to enhance natural carbon sinks and reduce agricultural emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, in particular in the feed and livestock sectors; calls for regulatory measures and targets to ensure **progressive** reductions in all GHG emissions in these sectors;

Amendment

4. ***Recalls that agriculture and forestry play an important role in addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation;*** emphasises the importance of recognising ***and monitoring*** the impact of agriculture and animal production on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and land use; stresses the need to ***reduce these emissions, in order to contribute to the European Union's commitment to the Paris Agreement;*** stresses the need and ***potential to maintain, restore and*** enhance natural carbon sinks and reduce agricultural emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, in particular in the feed and livestock sectors ***as well as the organic and mineral fertiliser sector without further compromising animal welfare and while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility;*** ***acknowledges that healthy animals require less natural resource and sustainable livestock management practices can lead to reduction of GHG emissions;*** calls for ***appropriate and***

*tailored regulatory measures and targets for emissions from agriculture and related land use as part of the “Fit for 55” package to ensure ambitious reductions in all GHG emissions in these sectors, **inter alia by addressing livestock densities in the EU and embedded land use emissions from imported feed and food; calls for a coherent policy mix to enable a transition towards more sustainable practices such as grass-based extensive livestock production as part of mixed farming system, which respects the carrying capacity of the local environment and supports biodiversity;***

Or. en

Para 5 - Animal Husbandry

Compromise Amendment 7
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1052, 812, 968 and 1046

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 5**

Motion for a resolution

5. Points out that extensive **and** permanent grassland-based **or** organic animal husbandry **is a feature** of the European food system and a defining element of many traditional rural communities, **and that it has** multiple positive effects for the environment and against climate change, **and** contributes to a circular economy;

Amendment

5. Points out that extensive permanent grassland-based, **silvo-pastoral or extensive** organic animal husbandry, **often involving pastures of high environmental value, are key features** of the European and food system and **its quality schemes and are** a defining element of many traditional rural communities, **making productive use of land that otherwise would have been abandoned;**

Underlines that this form of land-based and low density agricultural production can have multiple positive effects for the environment and for the conservation of cultural landscapes, contributes to protecting rural areas from depopulation

and abandonment, helps in mitigating against climate change, contributes to a circular economy and biodiversity restoration and must therefore be supported and encouraged;

Emphasises that livestock farming practices, such as high stocking-densities, and crop monocultures, should be supported in the transition to more sustainable forms of production;

Calls on the European Commission to ensure that its policies and funding programmes support the traditional European cultural landscape, such as sloping and terraced vineyards and extensive permanent grassland-based production supporting biodiversity;

Or. en

Para 5a (new) Animal welfare

Compromise Amendment 8

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 2090, 2070, 1595, 1499, 1446, 1347, 1270, 993, 994, 987, 1844, 1847, 1913, PECH 59, 1039, 1041, 1408, 1042 A, 1043, 981, 985, 1594, 991, 992, 1848, 1056, 1047, 1048, 1049 and 1050

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 5 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

5 a. *Calls for stronger harmonisation of the legal framework for animal husbandry in the EU, using common, science-based animal welfare indicators and welcomes the Commission's commitment to evaluate and revise, where necessary, the existing body of animal welfare legislation; underlines the importance of taking into account the latest advances in animal welfare science and responding to public, political and market demands for higher animal welfare standards; calls on the Commission to put forward a legislative proposal with the objective of phasing out*

the use of cages in EU animal farming, assessing a possible phasing-out by 2027; emphasises the need for this phasing-out to be based on a scientifically-based impact assessment and to ensure an appropriate transition period; calls on the Commission to adopt a species-by-species approach that takes into account and assesses the characteristics of each different animal, which should have housing systems suited to their specific needs, while safeguarding animal and human health, ensuring the protection of workers and ensuring sufficient support and a transition period with the aim of maintaining the competitiveness of farmers and breeders;

Recalls the importance of a high quality animal welfare system, including on transport and slaughter; emphasises that a high level of animal welfare is part of sustainable development and is essential for superior food quality that facilitates healthier nutrition, meeting the requirements of consumers and contributing to biodiversity conservation; emphasises that a coherent and harmonised approach is needed, considering holistically and jointly human health, the environment, biodiversity, animal health and welfare and climate when referring to a sustainable food system;

Considers it important to start infringement procedures against systemically non-compliant Member States in the implementation and enforcement of existing animal welfare legislation and, where necessary, to close legislative gaps and set higher standards in legislation for animal welfare; stresses that it is essential for the EU to take into account third country compliance with animal welfare standards, particularly concerning imported products;

Emphasises that animals should experience as little distress as possible when transported and slaughtered and

therefore welcomes the intention to revise the existing animal welfare legislation regarding animal transport and the slaughter of animals; calls on the Commission and the Member States to facilitate local slaughter solutions, including partial mobile slaughter, with smaller units and better staff training on avoiding animal suffering; calls on the Commission to promote as much as possible alternatives to live animal transport;

Calls on the Commission and Member States to implement and enforce relevant EU legislation, in particular Council Directive 1/2005/EC of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport; regrets the current non-compliance with the ruling of the European Court of Justice that animal welfare protection does not stop at the EU's external borders and that animal transporters departing from the European Union must therefore also comply with European animal welfare rules when leaving the EU, while pointing out the difficulties in its application due to the lack of jurisdiction in non-EU territory;

Or. en

Para 5b (new) Organic farming

Compromise Amendment 9
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 859, 695, 1036, 1037, 1044, 1053, 1054, 791, 878, 856, 973, 976, 978, 1200, 816, 2175, 1145, 1955, 1952, 1055, 1188, 1268, 2160 and 1282

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 5 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

5 b. Welcomes the Commission's recognition of organic farming as one of

the strong components on the EU's path towards more sustainable food systems and the ambition of increasing the EU's agricultural land under organic farming by 2030; underlines that a majority of Member States have already adopted targets to increase the agricultural area under organic production; looks forward to the analysis of the organic sector in the overall impact assessment of the Strategy, and stresses the importance of the European action plan for organic farming in increasing its uptake; underlines that the development and growth of the organic sector must be accompanied by market-driven and supply chain developments and measures stimulating further demand for organic food and ensuring consumer trust, together with public procurement, fiscal incentives and a broad variety of promotion measures, research, innovation, training and scientific knowledge transfer, all of which would contribute to the stability of the market for organic products and a fair remuneration for farmers;

Or. en

Para 6 - Carbon Farming

Compromise Amendment 10

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1063, 1111, 1121, 1081, 1079, 1108, 1096, 1109, 1100, 1106, 1107, 1103, 1104, 1084, 1091, 1073, 1076, 1064, 1067, 1069, 1083, 1070, 1071, 1092, 1080, 1088, 1095, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1101, 1102, 1105, 1114, 1112, 1116, 1065, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1120, 1085, 1094, 1082, 1077, 1078, 1113, 1090, 1075, 1072, 1074, 1086, 1087, 1119, 1123, 1135, 1136, 835, 957, 958, 967, 1276, 677 and PECH 25

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 6

Motion for a resolution

6. Welcomes the notion of rewarding carbon sequestration in soils; stresses, however, that ***intensive and industrial***

Amendment

6. Welcomes the notion of ***enhancing, incentivizing and*** rewarding ***natural*** carbon sequestration in soils, ***which has***

agriculture and farming *models with* negative impacts on biodiversity should not receive climate funding *or* be incentivised; calls for the proposals to be in line with the environmental objectives and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the Green Deal;

already been achieved on some farms, providing additional rewards to farmers for developing and maintaining good agricultural interventions towards carbon sequestration, which should lead to the enhancement of the EU overall carbon sinks; underlines that agriculture and food policies should facilitate the transition to sustainable farming by rewarding farmers for the environmental and climate benefits they deliver; stresses the importance of nature-based solutions, such as wide crop rotations, intercropping, permaculture, agroecology and ecosystem restoration, and especially the restoration and maintenance of peatlands areas for increasing natural carbon sinks and sequestration; stresses, however, that agriculture and farming practices with significant negative impacts on climate, biodiversity, soil, water, air, and or animal welfare should not receive climate funding, nor be incentivised or rewarded; calls on the Commission to explore a framework for robust carbon quantification and certification that should avoid the possibility of misrepresentation known as greenwashing; calls on the Commission to present several options for carbon farming and underlines that carbon markets are part of a much broader set of regulatory and non-regulatory measures to reduce GHG emissions, and stresses that carbon farming schemes should be part of an incentivising toolbox to deliver on climate objectives; calls for the proposals to be in line with the animal welfare and environmental objectives and the ‘do no harm’ principle of the Green Deal; supports stimulating the uptake of regenerative agriculture practices, improving access to technologies, data, training and information, and complementing farmers’ income through carbon sequestration and payments for ecosystem services, thereby increasing their resilience;

Para 7 - Seed diversity

Compromise Amendment 11 Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, INTA 17, 786, 1180, 1184, 1185, 1190 and DEVE 9

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 7

Motion for a resolution

7. Underlines the importance of *seed* security and diversity, *notably of promoting EU-grown plant proteins to deliver locally sourced food and feed stuffs with high nutritional value while granting farmers access to quality seeds* for plant varieties adapted to the pressures of climate change, including traditional and locally-adapted varieties, while ensuring access to innovative plant breeding in order to contribute to healthy seeds and protect plants against harmful pests and diseases; raises awareness of the potential negative effects of concentration and monopolisation in the seed sector;

Amendment

7. Underlines the importance of *ensuring the security and diversity of seed and plant propagating material to provide stable yields and* plant varieties adapted to the pressures of climate change, including traditional and locally-adapted varieties, *and varieties suitable for organic production, and low input farming systems*, while ensuring *transparency and freedom of choice for farmers and, access to genetic resources, and* to innovative plant breeding in order to contribute to healthy seeds and protect plants against harmful pests and diseases *and to help farmers tackle the growing risks caused by climate change ensuring an incentive for open innovation through plant variation;*

Raises awareness of the potential negative effects of concentration and monopolisation in the seed sector *and calls on the Commission to take measures to counter them if necessary; emphasises, in this context, the importance of open innovation through plant breeders' rights and notes with concern the detrimental effect of wide-scoped patents in the seed sector; believes that non-commercial production and use of traditional and locally-adapted varieties of seed by private citizens and smallholders should not be*

subject to disproportionate EU and national regulation; stresses the importance of preserving a strong single market for the EU seed sector;

Calls for strengthened coordination at EU level to stimulate the preservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity and for the establishment of a common EU platform for information exchange on preserved genetic resources;

Welcomes the announced revision of marketing rules for traditional and locally-adapted crop varieties in order to contribute to their conservation and sustainable use, stresses the need for measures to facilitate the registration of seed varieties, including for organic farming, and to ensure easier market access for traditional and locally adapted varieties;

Or. en

Para 7a - New Genomic Techniques

Compromise Amendment 12

Supported by S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1197, 1960, 1198, 1189, 1193, 1201, 1625, 1179, 1181, 1954, 790, 1328, 524, 2151, 2150, 1183, 2158, 1186, 2137, 2143, 2142, 2140, 2149, 2147 and 2141

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 7 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

7 a. Takes note of the Study on the status of new genomic techniques under Union law and in light of the Court of Justice ruling in Case C-528/16^{1a}, and of the Commission announcement that it plans to initiate a regulatory policy action including an impact assessment and public consultation on plants derived from certain new genomic techniques, aimed at maintaining a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment, while reaping potential

benefits from science and innovation, in particular to contribute to sustainability and to the sustainability goals of European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy; highlights the precautionary principle and the need to ensure transparency and freedom of choice to farmers, processors and consumers, and stresses that this policy action should include risk assessments and a comprehensive overview and assessment of options for traceability and labelling with a view to achieving proper regulatory oversight and providing consumers with relevant information, including for products from third countries in order to ensure a level playing field;

^{1a} Commission Staff Working Document (2021) 92 final gmo_mod-bio_ngt_eu-study.pdf(europa.eu)

Or. en

Para 8 - CAP Strategic Plans

Compromise Amendment 13

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 544, 546, 1267, 966, 2161, IMCO 8, INTA 2, 1269, 1273, 1275, 1182, 683, 691, 1283, 1278, 1187, 1199, 680, 1284, 1280, 628, 1453, 629, 1192, 1461, 1409, 2185 and INTA 4;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 8

Motion for a resolution

8. ***Calls for CAP*** National Strategic Plans *to* ensure adequate financial support *and* incentives to promote *new* ecological ‘green’ business models for agriculture and artisanal food production, notably through fostering short supply chains *and quality*

Amendment

8. ***Highlights the important role of European farmers in realising the transition to a sustainable food system and stresses that sufficient financial resources must be made available to achieve this; emphasises the need for all***

food production;

of the various sustainable production methods, including organic, integrated production and agro-ecology, to be utilised, promoted and supported, as they can deliver environmental sustainability, increase the proportion of total cultivated land area under environmentally-friendly systems and offer strong guarantees in terms of quality, safety, quantity and price;

Insists that the national Strategic Plans, to be drawn up by the Member States and approved by the European Commission in the new CAP, ensure adequate financial support for all EU farmers and foresters to strengthen their competitiveness and income, so that they and their families may achieve a decent standard of living, combat rural depopulation, and maintain vibrant rural communities;

Welcomes the fact that the new CAP will provide incentives to promote innovative, digital, ecological, regional and sustainable business models for agriculture and artisanal food production, notably through fostering short supply chains such as products with protected geographical indications or designations of origin, respecting single market rules and through approaches including innovative local logistics such as ‘green hubs’, and the integration of artisanal food production into other services in rural areas such as tourism or gastronomy; stresses that regional marketing of agricultural products and partnerships play an important role in the promotion of sustainable supply chains; acknowledges that when local production is not available, imports are needed;

Calls on the Commission to only approve CAP National Strategic Plans, which clearly demonstrate a commitment to sustainability from the economic, environmental and social perspectives, are in line with the European Green Deal objectives, the relevant EU-wide targets and the Paris Agreement;

Calls for these plans to take due account of the specific challenges facing the EU's outermost regions in terms of biodiversity, agricultural production and the supply of food stuffs and raw materials; stresses that adequate financial support under the CAP is crucial to allow EU agriculture to contribute to the transition towards climate neutrality and to enhance the conservation of biodiversity; points out that reinforced support measures, including training programmes and advisory services, are essential to enable farmers to play their role in meeting the targets of the Strategy; calls for "Enhanced Eco Schemes" to be implemented in National Strategic Plans, in line with Parliament's position, which would avoid an unnecessary duplication of conditionality controls;

Or. en

Para 8a (new) on Social rights

Compromise Amendment 14

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1325, 1281, 1287, PECH 9, 1288, 1290, 1291, 1292, 2276 and 447;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 8 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

8 a. Welcomes that the EU's Green Deal strategy seeks to ensure decent living conditions for people working in farming and fishing and for their families; recalls that the social dimension must be fully integrated in all future initiatives of the Strategy along with the economic and environmental dimensions; underlines that the COVID 19 pandemic shed a new light on challenging working and living conditions and, therefore, emphasises the

importance of protecting the individual and collective labour and social rights of farm labourers and workers, including seasonal and mobile workers employed along the EU food supply chain; calls for proper working and living conditions for all workers in the sector, collective bargaining and social protection;

Or. en

Para 8b (new) on Agro-forestry

Compromise Amendment 15

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1285, 1274, 2261, 1124 and 1131;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 8 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

8 b. Stresses the importance of using agro-forestry and forest curtains to reduce pressure on natural forests, help tackle climate change, increase productivity and as alternatives to the use of fertilisers in agricultural production; encourages the Commission and the Member States to develop tools in their future National Strategic Plans, to encourage reforestation, afforestation and to promote sustainable agroforestry, including silvo-pasture where possible; calls on the European Commission to promote EU-wide specialised training programmes, in order to make farmers aware of the benefits of integrating woody vegetation in agriculture; highlights that restoration and rejuvenation of existing agroforestry systems, as well as the establishment of new ones, would contribute to the target of three billion trees of the Biodiversity Strategy, serving both biodiversity and climate objectives as well the objective of diversification and

Para 9 - Food systems

Compromise Amendment 16 Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318 and IMCO 21;

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 9

Motion for a resolution

9. Recalls that the European **food** system **delivers** a sufficient and varied supply of safe, nutritious, affordable **and sustainable** food to **people** at all times and underlines that increasing the economic, environmental and social sustainability of food **producers** will ultimately increase **their** resilience; encourages the Commission to consider the food supply chain and its workers as **a** strategic **asset** for the safety and well-being of all Europeans;

Amendment

9. Recalls that the European **agri-food and fisheries** system **should deliver** a sufficient and varied supply of safe, nutritious, **healthy**, affordable **and sustainably-produced** food to **citizens** at all times and underlines that increasing the economic, environmental and social sustainability of food **production** will ultimately increase **its medium and long-term** resilience **as well as create new economic opportunities and contribute to the use of raw materials of European origin; highlights that more locally-produced food can contribute to all these objectives, including food security recalls that in the EU, 33 million people^{1a} cannot afford a quality meal every second day; stresses that food affordability and availability requires appropriate policy responses and must remain a key consideration when assessing increases in production costs including those resulting from changing farming practices; highlights the need to support the development of sustainable food SMEs in rural areas;**

Stresses that the agri food sector supports not only farmers but also upstream and downstream businesses, secures and

creates jobs and is the backbone of the entire food industry;

Encourages the Commission *and the Member States* to consider *agricultural land, agricultural know-how*, the food supply chain and its workers as strategic *assets* for the safety and well-being of all Europeans *and to ensure that working and social protection conditions throughout the agri-food supply chain including proper control of unfair practices in this chain meet national and EU standards for all workers;*

Underlines the importance of seasonal workers for a well-functioning supply chain and calls for robust measures to ensure proper working and living conditions for these workers; encourages retailers to assume responsibility and adhere to social, environmental and economic sustainability criteria in their purchasing practices;

^{1a} source: 2018 EUROSTAT data

Or. en

Para 10 - Fisheries

Compromise Amendment 17
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, PECH 1, PECH 2, PECH 4, PECH 12, PECH 13, PECH 14, PECH 18, PECH 19, PECH 20, PECH 21, PECH 22, PECH 23, PECH 27, PECH 28, PECH 30, PECH 32, PECH 36, PECH 40, PECH 43, PECH 48, PECH 49, PECH 50, PECH 51, PECH 52, PECH 56, 1345, 1346, 1349, 1354, 1355, 1356, DEVE 25, DEVE 26, DEVE 19 and 1358

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 10

Motion for a resolution

10. *Underlines that* robust and reliable legal frameworks for the fisheries and aquaculture sector should provide the basis

Amendment

10. *Expresses disappointment at the lack of prominence and ambition for the contribution and potential of the fisheries*

for better protection measures with subsequent increases in fish populations and more clarity regarding the use of space and licenses in aquaculture, allowing for greater predictability for investments; stresses that good traceability mechanisms and high sustainability standards for all products sold on EU markets are essential to ensure transparency for consumers, the sector and the different administrations, and to achieve the targets of the Green Deal and the SDGs;

and aquaculture sector in the Farm to Fork Strategy, urges the Commission to pay due attention to the specific nature of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in any future legislative proposals, strategies or guidelines; emphasises the need for an ecosystem-based approach to bring fish populations to sustainable levels and to restore marine and coastal ecosystems, which should also focus on the benefits and the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors;

Underlines that robust and reliable legal frameworks for the fisheries and aquaculture sector, consistently applying the precautionary principle and aligned with the updated Strategic Guidelines for the sustainable development of EU aquaculture, should provide the basis for sustainably harnessing the potential in the sector as well as better protection and animal health measures, including the reduced use of veterinary drugs, as well as antibiotics with subsequent increases in fish populations and more clarity regarding the use of space and licenses for all anthropogenic uses, including in aquaculture, allowing for greater predictability for investments without undermining environmental legislation; highlights the importance of a transparent and participative mechanism, in line with Directive 2014/89/EU on maritime spatial planning, for allocating space to all stakeholders in an equitable manner; stresses the need to fully respect marine protected areas;

Stresses that good traceability mechanisms, responding to consumers demands by providing information on where, when, how and what fish has been caught or farmed, including origin and method of production labelling and high sustainability and animal welfare standards for all products sold on EU markets, including those imported from outside the EU, are essential to ensure food safety, transparency for consumers,

the sector and the different administrations, ***the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries*** and to achieve the targets of the Green Deal and the SDGs; ***stresses, to this end, the importance of technologies that are cyber secure in developing accurate digital decentralised traceability systems; calls for a coordinated approach to ensure consistency between different initiatives on this issue, involving all actors in the value chain; calls for control measures to make sure all imported fisheries products that enter the EU market comply with internationally agreed social standards, such as laid down in the ILO Convention C188 on Work in Fishing and implemented in the EU through Council Directive (EU) 2017/15918, in order to prevent fisheries products being placed on the EU market caught by vessels that do not respect minimum social standards;***

Recalls the aims of the CFP to ensure the sustainable exploitation of living marine biological resources, restoring and maintaining fish populations above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, as well as to ensure profitability of fishing activities and to contribute to the supply of highly nutritional food to the EU market and reduce the EU market's dependence on food imports and stresses the need to improve the monitoring, control and enforcement of the CFP, including the full implementation of the landing obligation and the introduction of electronic monitoring of certain vessels;

Calls on the Commission and the Member States to build on existing sustainable practices and to facilitate, encourage and provide adequate support for the transition to low-impact fisheries and aquaculture and the sustainable development of the sectors, including the small scale coastal fisheries, such as through application of selective fishing gear, environmentally friendly aquaculture, including organic

aquaculture, energy efficiency solutions and by increasing the percentage of the national quotas allocated to small-scale coastal fisheries; stresses the need to support fishers and actors in the fish product supply chain, including in the outermost regions, in the transition to more digital practices by investing heavily in training, and financing for digitisation and conversion to 'green' practices and tools; underlines the importance of the EMFAF in this regard in promoting the development of a sustainable blue economy and modernising the fisheries sector in line with the objectives of the CFP;

Stresses the need to monitor and promote the responsible exploitation of fisheries resources while applying zero tolerance in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by making full use of the instruments at its disposal in accordance with the IUU Regulation, including using 'red cards' if a country fails to comply with EU requirements and by strengthening the policy of sustainable fisheries agreements with non-EU countries; highlights that these agreements must become truly sustainable and be in line with the best scientific advice available and must neither threaten the small-scale fisheries sector in third countries nor undermine local food security;

Urges the Commission and Member States to deliver on the legally binding measures it committed to in the framework of the marine Natura2000 sites and to adopt a holistic approach to the marine environment and tackle the root causes of water pollution, including marine litter and urban and industrial waste water, putting an end to practices that are harmful to the marine environment and human health and incentivising fishers to sustainably collect maritime waste while avoiding additional fuel consumption and emissions as well as bycatch of marine animals and fish and

negative ecosystem impact, and to implement measures to improve water quality and disease control and limit stocking density in aquaculture production in the interests of human health and animal welfare;

Highlights the value of the work of women and men in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, and the important role that women play in processing, promoting and marketing the fish that is caught, recalls the potential of sustainable aquaculture and fisheries to create green jobs and considers that the ecological transition of food systems, including fisheries, should take place in a way that ensures a fair income and a strong position across the value chain, and underlines in this respect the importance of active participation of producer organisations in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;

Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support and encourage the development of more sustainable fishing techniques and gears and higher welfare methods of capture, landing, transport and slaughter of fish and marine invertebrates, on the basis of the best available science, as well as improvements of animal welfare standards for farmed fish in order to reduce stress and improve fish quality; stresses that the Union should support and encourage investments in such gears, methods and improvements;

Or. en

Para 11 - Zoonotic diseases

Compromise Amendment 18
Supported by S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1359, 1373, 1398, 1385, 1391, 1380, 1378, 1372, 1389, 1387, 1374, 1375, 1397, 1383, 1386, 1377, 1363, 1392, 1384, 1399, 1367, 1364, 1360, 1368, 1376, 1381, 1382, 1388, 1390, 1393, 1395, 1394, 1396, 1401, 1400, 1365, 1361, 1366, 1379, 1362, 1369, 1371, 1370, 1411, 1416, 847, 2091, 1413, 1406, 1596, 1499 and

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 11

Motion for a resolution

11. Expresses its deep concern about the emergence of zoonotic diseases that are transferred from animals to humans (anthropozoonoses), such as Q fever, avian influenza and the new strain of influenza A (H1N1), which is exacerbated by **anthropogenic** climate change, **the destruction of biodiversity**, environmental degradation and our current food production systems;

Amendment

11. ***Recalls that 70% of emerging diseases and pandemics have an animal origin according to the IPBES***; expresses its deep concern about the ***increasingly frequent*** emergence of zoonotic diseases that are transferred from animals to humans (anthropozoonoses), such as Q fever, avian influenza and the new strain of influenza A (H1N1), which is exacerbated by climate change, environmental degradation, ***land use changes, deforestation, the destruction of and pressure on biodiversity and natural habitats, illegal trafficking of wild animals***, and our current food production and consumption systems; ***underlines that animal production systems, which involve the confinement of animals of a similar genotype in close proximity to one another, can increase their susceptibility to infectious disease, creating conditions for the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases^{1a}***; ***calls on the Commission and Member States to accelerate the transformation away from these agricultural practices and from unsustainable use of wildlife, including illegal trafficking in this regard and better management of veterinary prevention and the promotion of high standards of animal health and animal welfare, also with trading partners in order to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases and invasive species and to promote the high levels of biosecurity standards in the EU as the best practice at global level; acknowledges that disease prevention and preparedness, i.e. availability of diagnosis-, prevention- and treatment methods, is key to containing emerging threats to human and animal health;***

Antimicrobial resistance

Welcomes the emphasis placed on the need to continue the reduction of overall EU sales of antibiotics for farmed animals and in aquaculture, and stresses that EU initiatives in this area have and will be adopted under the One Health approach that recognises the interdependence between the health and well-being of humans, animals and the environment; calls on the Commission and Member States to focus on additional measures to enable and incentivise sustainable innovative solutions, particularly in prevention tools and alternative treatments; calls to ensure equivalent standards for products of animal origin imported into the EU as established under the Veterinary Medicines Regulation; notes the need, as part of the revision of the feed additives Regulation, to address the use of substances currently not classified as antibiotics but having antibiotic properties in line with Article 4(14) of the Veterinary Medicines Regulation^{2a} that may be used in animal agriculture and aquaculture for preventative use; draws attention to the fact that workers in the food chain are at risk of contracting antimicrobial resistant (AMR) pathogens for example when using the “top dressing” technique when they administer VMPs; stresses the need to take appropriate measures to reduce this serious occupational health risk;

^{1a} *IPBES Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics; EPRS: The link between biodiversity loss and the increasing spread of zoonotic diseases - Think Tank (europa.eu) HSI report: The connection between animal agriculture, viral zoonoses, and global pandemics; Dhingra SM, Artois J, Dellicour S, et al. 2018. Geographical and historical patterns in the emergences of novel highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 and H7 viruses in poultry. Frontiers in Veterinary Science 5:84. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5*

996087/; Jones BA, Grace D, Kock R, et al. 2013. Zoonosis emergence linked to agricultural intensification and environmental change. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 110(21):8399-404. www.pnas.org/content/110/21/8399.

^{1b} Regulation (EU)2019/6

Or. en

Para 12 - Primary producers support

Compromise Amendment 19

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1623, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 807, 969, PECH 5, PECH 8, PECH 10, DEVE 20, 1513, 1520, 1286, 1462, 1271, 1454, 1459, 1458, 1196, 1451, 1455 and 1457;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 12

Motion for a resolution

12. ***Calls for primary producers to be supported in making the transition to greater sustainability*** through the encouragement of cooperation and collective actions ***as well as through competition rules and the enhancement of possibilities for cooperation within*** the common market organisations for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products, and thus ***for farmers' and fishers' position*** in the supply chain ***to be strengthened in order to enable them to capture a fair share of the added value of sustainable production;***

Amendment

12. ***Recalls that primary producers are in a significantly more disadvantaged position in terms of income compared both to other operators along the food supply chain and to the rest of the economy; stresses that it is essential to strengthen the position of primary producers in the food supply chain, especially with regard to small and medium-sized producers, in order to enable them to capture a fair share of the added value of sustainably produced food, including*** through the encouragement of cooperation and collective actions, ***making use of the possibilities provided for in*** the common market organisations for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products, ***including the adaptation of competition rules;***

Stresses that securing a stable and fair income for primary producers is crucial in enabling the transition of the food

system towards greater sustainability and more circular agriculture, in combating unfair trade practices and in managing risks and crises; calls for primary producers throughout the EU to be supported in making this transition including through the uptake of new technologies and in boosting efficiency in terms of farming systems, waste management and input supply and packaging; underlines that producer prices should cover the costs of production and reflect social, economic and environmental sustainability and thus be in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal;

Takes the view that supply chain agreements should be encouraged to ensure a fair distribution of value to farmers and to guarantee greater transparency and traceability in the supply chain as a whole, fostering the growth of youth employment in the sector;

Or. en

Para 13 - Unfair trading practices

Compromise Amendment 20

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1507, 1512, 1515, 1508, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1329, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 2079, 1464, 2164, 2177, 2178, PECH 62, IMCO 15, IMCO 18, IMCO 20, IMCO 22, IMCO 23, IMCO 24 and IMCO 25;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 13

Motion for a resolution

13. Urges the Commission to ***follow up on*** Directive (EU) 2019/633 on unfair trading practices²² ***and*** the EU code of conduct on responsible business and marketing practices by producing a monitoring framework for the food and

Amendment

13. Urges the Commission to ***thoroughly enforce*** Directive (EU) 2019/633 on unfair trading practices²², ***and to carefully monitor its transposition into national law; calls on the Commission to reinforce efforts to strengthen the position***

retail sectors and providing *for legal action* if progress in integrating economic, environmental and social sustainability into corporate strategies is insufficient, and in so doing promoting and rewarding the efforts of sustainable agricultural producers while increasing the availability and affordability of healthy, sustainable food options and reducing the overall environmental footprint of the food system; stresses the importance of halting and addressing consolidation and concentration in the grocery retail sector in order to ensure fair prices for farmers;

of farmers in the food supply chain and bring forward concrete proposals in line with the Strategy;

*Reminds the Commission of the need to follow up on the EU code of conduct on responsible business and marketing practices by producing a monitoring framework for the food and retail sectors and providing **legislative measures** if progress in integrating economic, environmental and social sustainability **and animal welfare considerations** into corporate strategies is insufficient, and in so doing, promoting and rewarding the efforts of sustainable agricultural producers, while increasing the availability and affordability of healthy, sustainable food options and reducing the overall environmental footprint of the food system **and the societal costs of unhealthy diets;***

Insists on the need for the EU code of conduct for food and retail businesses to focus on commitments which are relevant to shaping healthy and sustainable food environments, and which are specific, measurable and time-bound, that can tackle dual standards in agri-food practices and are centred on key operations of the entities involved;

Stresses the importance of halting and addressing consolidation and concentration in the grocery retail sector in order to ensure fair prices for farmers *and decent labour conditions for workers; insists on the need for agricultural production costs to be taken into account by upstream actors and for fair prices to apply at all*

links in the supply chain; recalls the importance of making farmers more resilient in the market by getting more value out of the food chain, which is achieved by encouraging their participation for example in producer organisations or cooperatives;

²² OJ L 111, 25.4.2019, p. 59.

²² OJ L 111, 25.4.2019, p. 59.

Or. en

Para 14 - Agri promotion programme

Compromise Amendment 21
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ID, ECR

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, PECH 54, 1569, 1572, 1588, 1575, 1576, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1579, 1580, 1585, 1584, 1574, 1589 and 1590;

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 14**

Motion for a resolution

14. ***Urges the review of*** the EU promotion ***programme*** for agricultural and food products, ***including*** the EU school scheme, ***with a view to enhancing its contribution*** to sustainable production and consumption, ***notably by focusing*** on educational messages ***about the importance of*** healthy nutrition and promoting greater consumption of fruit and vegetables with the aim of reducing obesity rates;

Amendment

14. ***Calls for improvements to be made in a non-discriminatory manner to*** the EU promotion ***policy*** for agricultural and food products, ***as well as to*** the EU school scheme ***and the European Healthy School Lunches initiative; believes that these improvements should strengthen high-quality European agricultural production and contribute*** to sustainable production and consumption, ***in line with this Strategy, the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Development Goals; considers that these improvements should focus*** on educational messages, ***based on available scientific data, on EU quality labels, such as the EU organic label and Geographical Indications, on short, local and regional supply chains, on healthy nutrition and lifestyles, and on*** promoting greater consumption of fruit and vegetables

as part of a varied and balanced diet and less intake of high sugar, salt and fats with the aim of reducing obesity rates;

Or. en

Para 14a (new) on Geographical Indications

Compromise Amendment 22
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1034, 1035, 1127, 1129, 1460, 1448, PECH 38, PECH 39, 2254, 1463, 1578 and INTA 4;

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 14 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

14 a. Recognises the role of EU quality schemes for geographical indications in the EU, such as Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), Geographical indication of spirit drinks and aromatised wines (GI) and Traditional speciality guaranteed (TSG), which are excellent examples of the EU setting quality standards in agriculture; welcomes the revision of the EU GI policy to allow protected geographical indications or designations of origin to further contribute to the economic, social and environmental sustainability of European regions, benefiting producers, consumers and society as a whole, by producing high quality products that create a strong link to the regions; stresses the need to improve the recognition of their authenticity for consumers who are not always in a position to distinguish European GIs from other products without the designation; considers it also necessary to reduce the administrative burden for small producers who wish to join these quality schemes and to strengthen the protection of GIs against misuse or imitation at international level;

reiterates their important role in trade between the EU and third countries;

Or. en

Para 15 - Knowledge transfer

Compromise Amendment 23
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1622, 1624, 2180, 2181, 1629, 1630, 1618 and 1619;

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 15**

Motion for a resolution

15. Recalls the need to promote effective Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS), enabling *all food chain actors* to become sustainable by speeding up innovation and accelerating knowledge transfer; recalls, in addition, the need for a farm sustainability data network *to set* benchmarks for farm performance *and document* the uptake of sustainable farming practices, *while allowing for* the precise and tailored application of new production approaches at farm level *by* providing farmers *with* access to fast broadband connections;

Amendment

15. Recalls the need to promote effective Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS), enabling *the agricultural sector* to become *more* sustainable by speeding up innovation and *fostering close cooperation between all interested stakeholders, such as farmers, researchers, advisers, experts and NGOs, through high quality and inclusive training and lifelong learning and by* accelerating knowledge transfer, *including on the implementation of integrated farming techniques, such as Integrated Pest Management for every crop;*

Calls on the Member State, when designing and implementing their CAP National Strategic Plans, to take full advantage of the possibilities provided by AKIS; recalls, in addition, the need for a farm sustainability data network for the purposes of setting benchmarks for farm performance, documenting the uptake of sustainable farming practices, as well as enabling the precise and tailored application of new production approaches at farm level, including by processing collected data and providing farmers and interested stakeholders easy access to relevant information, especially on best

practices; points out that data on agriculture and farmland is of public interest but that farmers' access to and control of their own farm data must be protected;

Highlights the importance of comprehensive access to fast broadband connections to facilitate the uptake of digital farming technologies at farm level and stresses the importance of supporting farmers in making efficient use of such innovative solutions while safeguarding their economic viability; recognises that farmers' organisations are valuable contacts in developing information brokerage services geared towards innovation; stresses the importance of Horizon Europe in achieving the goals of research and innovation in the field of soil and food health, which has the potential to attract the next generation to the agricultural sector;

Or. en

Para 15a (new) on Farm Advisory Services (FAS)

Compromise Amendment 24

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 851, 1626, 1620, 1632, 2107, 2118, 2124, 2152, 2120, 2138, 2153, 2171;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 15 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

15 a. *Highlights the importance of implementing the various Integrated Pest Management practices and of providing independent farm advisory services in ensuring a broader and inclusive transfer of knowledge to the farming community, building upon the existing specialised training systems for farmers in Member States; believes that this is essential for*

achieving real results at the level of individual agricultural holdings;

Highlights the fundamental role of independent farm advisory systems in disseminating innovation and knowledge, stimulating the exchange of experiences and promoting practical demonstrations, and in calls, in particular, on Member States to provide comprehensive advice to farmers on adopting more sustainable production systems; encourages the Commission and the Member States to actively support bottom-up initiatives bringing farmers and citizens closer by working at local level and incorporating local knowledge, to better adapt to the specific realities on the ground; emphasises the importance of promoting the training of young farmers and entrepreneurs in sustainable farming and food systems;

Calls, in addition to the farm advisory systems, for the establishment and the promotion of multi-stakeholder platforms that increase collaboration and mobilise the sharing of knowledge and technology, across the entire agricultural and food chain, to help scale-up innovation and advance agricultural production systems; stresses, further, the importance of extending this possibility to all actors in the chain, without additional administrative burdens;

Or. en

Para 16 - Processed foods and nutrition claims

Compromise Amendment 25
Supported by S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1668, 1635, 1641, 1642, 1679, 1666, 1645, 1637, 1648, 1658, 1663, 1634, 1673, 1651, 1652, 1660, 1670, 1681, 1683, 1636, 1656, 1643, 1639, 1644, 1649, 1650, 1661, 1665, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1659, 1662, 1667, 1669, 1676, 1664, 1671, 1672, 1647, 1674, 1677, 1678, 1675, 1682, 1680, 1638, 1640, 1646, 1796, 1692, 1685, 1715, INTA 20, PECH 37, IMCO 26, IMCO 27, IMCO 28, IMCO 29, IMCO 30, 1699, 1716,

1720, 1690, 1693, 1708, 1696, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1694, 1709, 1710, 1707, 1703, 1718, 1702, 1706, 1577, 1697 and 1700

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 16

Motion for a resolution

16. Calls for measures to reduce the burden that highly processed foods with high salt, sugar and fat content place on public health; ***regrets that the introduction of nutrient profiles is greatly delayed and stresses that a robust set of nutrient profiles must be developed to restrict or prohibit the use of false nutritional claims on foods high in fats, sugars and/or salt; calls for a mandatory EU-wide front-of-pack nutrition labelling system based on independent science;***

Amendment

Processed foods - salt, sugar, fat

16. Calls for ***a comprehensive and complementary range of measures, including regulatory measures and consumer awareness campaigns*** to reduce the burden that ***overconsumption of*** highly processed foods ***as well as of other products*** with high salt, sugar and fat content place on public health; ***calls on the major food producers and retailers to swiftly and seriously reformulate those processed foods not covered by EU PDOs and GIPs where improvements on a healthier composition can be achieved, and welcomes the Commission intention to launch initiatives to stimulate this reformulation, including by the setting of maximum levels of sugar, fats and salt in certain processed food, and urges the Commission to closely monitor the progress in reformulation; underlines that such reformulations should also seek to minimise health risks posed by food improvement agents, pesticide residues and harmful chemicals; calls for particular attention to be given to food for children and other special purpose foods and for an effective and EU-wide regulatory approach to tackle the exposure of children and adolescents to advertising and marketing of processed foods high in fat, sugar and salt on broadcast and digital media;***

Nutrient profiles

Recalls that nutrient profiles, which are long overdue, remain pertinent and necessary to meet the objectives of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 on Nutrition and Health Claims; welcomes the announcement of a legislative proposal to establish nutrient profiles;

*points out that many food products, including some marketed towards children, continue to use health and nutrition claims despite them having high levels of nutrients of concern; stresses that a robust set of nutrient profiles must be developed to prohibit the use of **nutrition and health** claims on foods high in fats, sugars and/or salt; calls for **particular attention to be given to food for children and other special purpose foods**;*

Front of Pack

Recognises that front-of-pack nutritional labels have been identified by international public health bodies such as the World Health Organisation as a key tool to help consumers make more informed, more balanced and healthier food choices; stresses that the front-of-pack nutrition labelling system, which is consistent with and complementary to dietary guidelines, should help consumers to make healthier food choices by providing them with comprehensible information on the food they consume, calls on the Commission to ensure that a mandatory and harmonised EU front-of-pack nutritional label is developed based on robust, independent scientific evidence and demonstrated consumer understanding, with open access for all market operators including small and medium-sized operators, taking into account the additional burden to food operators and unions; stresses furthermore that to facilitate comparison across products, it should include an interpretive element to provide transparent, comparable and harmonised product information and be based on uniform reference amounts; calls on the Commission to duly take into account the specific characteristics of single ingredient products and products under European quality schemes (PDO, PGI, GI etc.), particularly the invariability of their composition, while stressing that any considerations regarding potential exemptions should be based on scientific

reasoning; calls for the establishment of a digital system for the provision of additional voluntary information for food products ("EU4healthyfood"), this information could be provided in a digital manner via a QR code and be retrieved easily by the consumer;

Or. en

Para 17 - Food Contact Materials

Compromise Amendment 26

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1732, 1735, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1730, 1731, 1733, 1734, 1736, IMCO 34, 1739, 1741, 1742, 1747, 1327 and 1746

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 17

Motion for a resolution

17. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to revise the EU legislation on food contact materials (FCM); reiterates its call to revise the legislation on FCM in line with the regulation on the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH), as well as classification, labelling and packaging regulations, and to insert, without further delay, specific provisions to substitute endocrine disrupting chemicals;

Amendment

17. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to revise the EU legislation on food contact materials (FCM) ***while regretting the lack of harmonised action until now and proposes the Commission to bring forward the date of publication of the proposal; insists on the need for a comprehensive, harmonised regulation of all FCMs including those materials and contaminants that are not yet covered at the EU level, insists that this should be based on the precautionary principle, the principle of 'no data, no market', comprehensive safety assessments based on the latest scientific data and scientific work of the ECHA and EFSA, and stresses that effective enforcement and improved information to consumers are crucial;*** reiterates its call to revise the legislation on FCM in line with the regulation on the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH), as well as classification, labelling and packaging regulations, and to insert, without further delay, specific provisions to substitute endocrine

disrupting chemicals *and other hazardous chemicals in all FCM while not affecting the packaging role in preserving food safety or quality; welcomes the intention of the Commission to establish rules for the safe recycling into food contact materials of plastic materials other than PET, stresses at the same time that equal safety requirements should be applied to virgin and recycled materials and that responsible actors in supply chains and final consumers have to be able to easily access information about the identity and safety of chemicals in food contact materials;*

Or. en

Para 18 - Food environment and food prices

Compromise Amendment 27

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1758, 1749, 1785, 1766, 1759, 1774, 1751, 1753, 1783, 1780, 1748, 1767, 1784, 1750, 1752, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1775, 1765, 1756, 1757, 1762, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1781, 1782, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1571, 643, 1793, 1800, 1803, 774, 1914, 1846, 644, 1801, 1795, 1805, 1797, 1845, 1912, IMCO 14, PECH 29 and PECH 55

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18

Motion for a resolution

18. Welcomes the fact that the strategy rightly recognises the role and influence of the food environment in shaping consumption patterns and the need to make it easier for consumers to choose healthy and sustainable diets; reiterates the importance of promoting sustainable diets by raising consumer awareness of the impacts of consumption patterns and providing information on diets that are better for human health and have a lower environmental footprint; underlines that food prices must send the right signal to

Amendment

Food environment

Welcomes the fact that the strategy rightly recognises the role and influence of the food environment in shaping consumption patterns and the need to make it easier for consumers to choose healthy and sustainable diets; *encourages the Commission and Member States to take a more systematic and evidence-based approach to facilitate creating healthy, sustainable and fair food environments instead of only relying on a code of conduct*, reiterates the importance of promoting *healthy, more balanced and*

consumers; welcomes, therefore, the strategy's objective ***that*** the healthy and sustainable choice ***should become the most*** affordable one;

sustainable diets by ***improving the food environment***, raising consumer awareness of the impacts of consumption patterns, ***including via digital channels*** and providing information on diets that are better for human health and have a lower ***carbon and*** environmental footprint, ***such as products from short local and regional supply chains, which should be accompanied by a range of measures to make food production more sustainable by default***;

Food prices

Underlines that food prices must send the right signal to consumers; ***considers that true food prices, reflecting the true cost of production for farmers and also for the environment and society, are the most efficient way to achieve sustainable and equitable food systems in the long term***; welcomes, therefore, the strategy's objective ***to guide the food industry towards practices that make the healthy and sustainable choice the easy, accessible and affordable one for consumers***; ***supports giving Member States more flexibility to differentiate in the VAT rates on food with different health and environmental impacts, and enable them to choose a zero VAT tax for healthy and sustainable food products such as fruits and vegetables, as is already implemented in some Member States but not possible for all at this moment^{1a}, and a higher VAT rate on unhealthy food and food that has a high environmental footprint***; ***recalls that household expenditure on food products varies significantly across EU Member States and affordability should be ensured for consumers in all Member States, while also ensuring fair income for primary producers for their sustainable and healthy products and increasing transparency and consumers' awareness regarding the costs and profits related to each stage of the food supply chain***; ***invites the Commission to launch a study to quantify in economic terms the environmental and societal, including***

health-related, costs associated with the production and consumption of the most consumed food products on the EU market;

^{1a} Supporting the mid-term evaluation of the EU action plan on childhood obesity, The childhood obesity study. EPHORT consortium: Jolanda Boer, Jeanine Driesenaar, Anneke Blokstra, Francy Vennemann, Nikolai Pushkarev, Johan Hansen.

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7e0320dc-ee18-11e8-b690-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>

Or. en

Para 18 a - Labelling on origin, sustainability and animal production methods

Compromise Amendment 28

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1713, 1686, 1719, 1804, 1807, 1812, 1792, 1516, 1813, PECH 31, PECH 33, PECH 34, PECH 35, IMCO 31, IMCO 32, IMCO 33, IMCO 41, 1850, 1816, 1514, 1721, 1705, 1743, 1802, 1717, 1500, 1628, 1617, 1573, 1695, 1843, 1849, INTA 8, 1806, 1808, 1811, 1791, 1810, 1722, 1814, 1815, 1818, 1684, 1691, 1712, 1125, 1631, 1586, 1809, 1817, 1501, 2077, 1038 B, 1917 and 1498

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Origin labelling

18 a. Welcomes the Commission initiative aiming at improving origin-labelling and consideration of extending it to a wider range of products; reiterates its call for mandatory origin labelling, stresses that this should be comprehensive and harmonised, and cover all food products and should cover catering facilities, restaurants and retail and be fully verifiable and traceable and not undermine the proper functioning of the internal market, emphasises that the Food

Information Regulation needs to be revised with a focus on milk and milk and meat as ingredients; calls on the Commission to rectify the current practice that products whose primary ingredients are not locally or regionally sourced can be marketed as such if the origin of said non-local primary ingredients is indicated in the small print, making the origin of the primary ingredient more visible to the consumer; calls on the Commission to propose legislative changes for honey labelling rules that will result in better consumer information and to support the EU beekeeping sector by reinforcing import inspections in order to prevent imports of adulterated honey while stressing that all country-of-origin labelling needs to be effectively enforced to combat food fraud;

Sustainability labelling

Welcomes the Commission's intention to create a sustainable food labelling framework and calls on the Commission to define the methodology and specify which dimensions of sustainability would be covered while ensuring that the new scheme does not conflict with existing environmental frameworks such as the EU ecolabel or the organic logo; highlights that many unsubstantiated and even misleading environmental claims and advertising are currently being used and calls on the Commission to introduce a regulatory framework establishing a clear, swift and efficient pre-approval procedure for all sustainability claims and labels; stresses that such a framework would protect consumers from untruthful sustainability claims while ensuring that businesses who genuinely strive for more environmentally friendly operations are duly rewarded for their efforts; stresses the need for inspections by public control authorities of any label allowed on food products;

Labelling of animal products and plant protein products

Underlines the need to establish labelling on animal products, which should be based on identifying the method of production as well as animal welfare indicators, and contain the place of birth, rearing and slaughter of the animal, and stresses that these requirements should be extended to processed products in order to increase transparency, help consumers to make a better choice and contribute to the welfare of animals; stresses that production and market uptake of plant based proteins should be better supported, and calls furthermore for the long overdue harmonised requirements with regard to the labelling for vegetarian and vegan foods to be put forward without further delay;

Or. en

Para 19 - Consumers role and certification

Compromise Amendment 29

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1820, 1841, 1837, 1827, 1835, 1834, 1829, 1840, 1833, 1825, 1826, 1830, 1836, 1828, 1831, 1824, 1832, 1838, 1839, 552, IMCO 9 and IMCO 12

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 19

Motion for a resolution

19. Reaffirms its belief that policy measures *that are dependent* solely on *consumer choice unduly shift* the responsibility to purchase sustainable products to consumers; notes that third-party certification and labelling alone are not effective in ensuring sustainable production and consumption;

Amendment

19. Reaffirms its belief that policy measures *to increase food system sustainability should not depend* solely on *shifting* the responsibility to purchase sustainable products to consumers *as this lacks effectiveness, while consumer choice is an important factor for the uptake of sustainably produced and healthier diets; underlines the importance of good nutritional and environmental education as well as the availability of easily comprehensible relevant information in this regard; emphasises that sustainability labelling should be based on scientific harmonised*

*sustainability criteria, should entail inspections by public control authorities wherever possible, and new legislative measures where necessary, notes however that third-party certification and labelling alone are not effective **but can be complementary tools** in ensuring **the transition to** sustainable production and consumption; **acknowledges that increasing transparency, e.g. through labelling is an important element, that can help consumers to make more sustainable purchasing decisions which is important to achieve the transition to a more sustainable, regional and healthy food system;***

Or. en

Para 20 - Healthy diets

Compromise Amendment 30

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1851, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1881, 1857, 1885, 1861, 1884, 1867, 1871, 1878, 1879, 1900, 1905, 1893, 1889, 1892, 1896, 1875, 1894, 1880, 1911, 1886, 1863, 1864, 1869, 1865, 1882, 1874, 1872, 1876, 1877, 1883, 1898, 1899, 1888, 1890, 1897, 1891, 1902, 1903, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1909, 1895, 1862, 1906, 1887, 1907, 1873, 1870, 1916, 1918, 1798, IMCO 7, IMCO 11, IMCO 13, PECH 11, PECH 53, PECH 57, INTA 15, 1592, 1593 and 622

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 20

Motion for a resolution

20. Highlights the recognition in the strategy that Europeans' diets are not in line with recommendations for healthy eating, and that a population-wide shift in consumption patterns is needed towards more healthy **and plant-based** foods **and less red and processed meat**, sugars, salt, and fats, which will also benefit the environment; emphasises that EU-wide **guidelines** for sustainable **and healthy diets would bring clarity to consumers on what constitutes a healthy and sustainable diet** and inform Member States' own efforts to integrate sustainability elements

Amendment

20. Highlights the recognition in the strategy that **most** Europeans' diets are not in line with recommendations for healthy eating, and that a population-wide shift in consumption patterns is needed towards more healthy **foods, diets and lifestyles, including increased consumption of sustainably and regionally produced plants** and plant-based foods, **such as fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains and legumes, and to address the overconsumption of meat and ultra-processed products, as well as products high in** sugars, salt, and fats, which will

in national dietary advice; calls on the Commission to develop such **guidelines** and specific actions to effectively promote healthy **plant-based** diets;

also benefit the environment **and animal welfare and secure a more resilient economy**; emphasises that EU-wide **science-based recommendations, including clear objectives**, for sustainable, healthy and **more balanced diets, taking into account the cultural and regional diversity of European foods and diets, as well as consumers' needs, would help and encourage consumers** and inform Member States' own efforts to integrate sustainability elements in national dietary advice; calls on the Commission to develop such **recommendations** and specific actions to effectively promote healthy, **sustainable and more balanced** diets;

Or. en

Para 21 - Protein transition

Compromise Amendment 31
Supported by S&D, RE, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1919, 1945, 1951, 1939, 1920, 1942, 1944, 1943, 1938, 1924, 1931, 1941, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1940, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1915, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, PECH 17 and DEVE 12

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 21

Motion for a resolution

21. Considers that the further development **of** plant protein production and alternative sources of protein in the EU is a way of effectively addressing many of the environmental and climate challenges that EU agriculture is facing, as well as preventing deforestation in countries outside the EU;

Amendment

21. Considers that the further development **and sustainable innovation in the field of** plant protein production and alternative sources of protein in the EU, **such as insects or algae**, is a way of effectively addressing many of the environmental and climate challenges that EU agriculture is facing, as well as preventing deforestation, **biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation** in countries outside the **EU and reducing Europe's current dependence regarding its supply of plant protein**; calls on the Commission to build upon the report on **"The development of plant proteins in the**

European Union" and to present an EU protein transition strategy covering the demand and the supply side to support and boost the sustainable production of protein crops, including local supplies of feedstuffs and food production, enhancing EU self-sufficiency and lowering global environmental and climate impacts; underlines the importance of a reduction of the dependence on the importation of protein crops from overseas;

Or. en

Para 22 - Public procurement

Compromise Amendment 32
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, IMCO 17 and PECH 26;

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 22**

Motion for a resolution

22. Calls for a revision of public procurement legislation, *including* minimum mandatory criteria *in* schools *and* other public institutions to encourage *organic and local* food production *and to promote more healthy* diets by creating a food environment that *enables* consumers *to make the healthy choice*;

Amendment

22. Calls for a revision of public procurement legislation *with a view to introducing or reinforcing* minimum mandatory criteria *for kindergartens and* schools, other public institutions *and private companies delivering public services so as to encourage: sustainable* food production, *including of traditional and typical foods with geographical indications; the consumption of local and, where possible, seasonal products; short supply chains including direct sales; higher animal welfare standards; and the reduction of food waste and packaging in line with the principles of circular economy; calls for the promotion of healthier and balanced diets and dietary patterns* by creating a food environment that *makes healthy, informed and*

sustainable choices the easiest ones for the consumers; further calls on the Commission to develop monitoring and reporting tools on sustainable food procurement;

Or. en

Para 23 - Food Waste

Compromise Amendment 33

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 2029, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2012, 2027, 2032, 2041, 2011, 2013, 2018, 2024, 2028, 2030, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2026, 2025, 2031, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2042, 970, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, IMCO 35, PECH 58 and PECH 24

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 23

Motion for a resolution

23. Reiterates its call to take the measures required to achieve a Union food waste reduction target of 30 % by 2025 and 50 % by 2030 compared to the 2014 baseline; underlines that binding targets are needed to achieve this;

Amendment

23. *Highlights that food waste and loss have enormous environmental consequences, exacerbates climate change and is a waste of limited resources such as land, energy and water and a loss of revenue to farmers, reiterates its call to take the measures required to achieve a Union food waste reduction target of 30 % by 2025 and 50 % by 2030 compared to the 2014 baseline; underlines that binding targets at every stage of the supply chain, including primary production, pre-retail and retail, are needed to achieve this; calls on all Member States to establish and implement food waste prevention programmes that fully integrate the principles of the circular economy and include the promotion of short food supply chains, which lower the risk of generating food waste; stresses that CAP objectives include Food Waste prevention, emphasises that action should be encouraged to curb food waste occurring at primary production level and early stages of the supply chain, including unharvested food; underlines the importance of ensuring animal health,*

inter alia as means to avoid food losses and waste at source and highlights that recovering plant-based food waste for animal feeding is a viable solution where food waste cannot be prevented; stresses the importance of raising public awareness and providing guidance on how to avoid food waste to promote long-term consumer behavioural change; calls on the Commission to identify any potential barriers that hinder a faster pace of reducing waste and calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure adequate financing for research, innovation, engagement of stakeholders and information and education campaigns through the creation of National Food Waste Funds with the objective of eliminating waste;

Or. en

Para 24 - Date Marking

Compromise Amendment 34

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 2066, 2054, 2053, 2056, 2055, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2068, 2069 and 2082

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 24

Motion for a resolution

24. Welcomes the proposed revision of EU rules on date marking; stresses that any change to date marking rules should be science based and should improve the use of date marking by actors in the food chain and its understanding by consumers, in particular ‘best before’ labelling, while at the same time not undermining food safety or quality;

Amendment

24. ***Underlines that, in line with the waste hierarchy, the focus should be on prevention of food waste,*** welcomes the proposed revision ***to clarify the current*** EU rules on date marking ***in order to prevent and reduce food waste and food loss;*** stresses that any change to date marking rules should be science based and should improve the use, ***expression and presentation*** of date marking by ***all*** actors in the food chain, ***including Horeca,*** and its understanding by consumers, in particular ***“use-by” and ‘best before’*** labelling, while at the same time not

undermining food safety or quality,
*emphasises that harmonised date marking
would help to combat food waste; calls for
an accompanying revision of rules on the
distribution of food stuffs, with the
objectives of identifying and eliminating
potential barriers to waste reduction,
increasing efficiency as well as boosting
competition and innovation;*

Or. en

Para 24a - Food controls and fraud

Compromise Amendment 35

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 2086, 2073, 2074, 2071, PECH 44, 1701, 1842, 1511, 673, 1506, IMCO 36, IMCO 38, IMCO 39, IMCO 40, INTA 13, 2078, 2166, 2278, 2241 and 1323;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 24 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Food controls

24a. Urges the Commission to monitor and enforce the continuous allocation of adequate resources for official food controls in order to ensure that a sufficient number of controls is performed to verify the compliance with food and feed requirements and urges the Commission and the Member States to strengthen custom checks to ensure compliance with EU production standards, inter alia on food safety, antimicrobial resistance, animal welfare and plant protection products, as well as to avoid entry of plant and animal pests into the EU; calls on Member States to stringently and consistently enforce product traceability provisions of the General Food Law (GFL) throughout the food chain; highlights that in cases of incidents which involve risks for public health and safety, public authorities

should fully, properly and immediately inform the public about the potential risks posed by the concerned food products (2071), in line with the relevant provision of the General Food Law;

Food fraud

Stresses the importance of fighting food fraud and counterfeiting in the food sector which mislead consumers and distort competition in the internal market, highlights the need to urgently address the complex issue of food fraud, more specifically including mislabelling, the replacement, dilution, addition and removal of ingredients with cheaper or substandard replacements, unapproved chemical treatments or processes, falsified documentation, and paying particular attention to the counterfeiting and illegal trade of geographical indications, and highlights the importance of imposing effective penalties which should fit the crime and calls on Member States to adequately reflect that principle in national legislation, in line with the Official Controls Regulation 2017/625; calls on the Commission to work on a European Force against food fraud to enhance coordination between the different relevant national agencies in order to ensure the implementation of EU food standards both within the EU single market and regarding our imports;

Or. en

Para 25 - Enabling the transition

Compromise Amendment 36

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 332, 2123, 2133, 2115, 2124, 2116, 2094, 2095, 2098, 2097, 2099, 2096, 2100, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2113, 2114, 2117, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2134, 2136, 2148, 2152, 2154, 2167, 2168, 2170, 2171, 2174 and 2176;

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 25

25. Underlines the importance EU funding for research and innovation as **a key driver** in accelerating the transition to a more sustainable, healthy and inclusive European food system **while facilitating** investments needed to encourage **agro-ecological** practices **in both social and technological** innovation, **and the crucial role of** farm advisory services in ensuring **the** transfer of knowledge to the farming **community, drawing on** the existing specialised training systems for farmers in Member States;

25. Underlines the importance **of** EU funding for research and innovation, **especially for SMEs and smallholders**, as **key drivers** in accelerating the transition to a more sustainable, **productive, diversified, local**, healthy and inclusive European food system; **encourages the agri-food sector to actively use the funding earmarked for it in Horizon Europe in this regard; emphasises equally the need to facilitate the** investments needed to encourage **sustainable practices and the circular economy and bio-economy;**

Points out that the introduction of new smart-farming technologies and techniques, including digitalisation and protected cropping systems, can be beneficial for improving efficiency, the use of resources, environmental sustainability and deliver positive economic benefits from agricultural production; acknowledges that innovation **must remain compatible with the restoration and promotion of traditional practices and knowledge, especially those adapted to the agro-climatic characteristics of each area;**

Highlights the importance of implementing the various Integrated Pest Management practices and of providing independent farm advisory services in ensuring **a broader and inclusive** transfer of knowledge to the farming **sector; believes that this would be helped via the establishment of a system for the collection and dissemination of sustainable practices and by building upon** the existing specialised training systems, **without introducing additional administrative burdens**, for farmers in Member States; **calls on the Member States to dedicate a sufficient part of their allocations for farm advisory services to services and technical assistance related to sustainable practices that contribute to the objectives of the Strategy; believes**

that, given their acquired knowledge and know-how, the input of small-scale primary producers would also play an important part in achieving real results at the level of individual agricultural holdings;

Emphasises the importance of higher education institutions in fostering the promotion of research and innovation, and providing advice on sustainable best practices; recognises the role of universities in the development and transition of the agri-food sectors in regions with distinct characteristics, including outermost regions; welcomes the strategy's intention to help SME food processors and small retail and food service operators develop new skills, while ensuring that they are not subject to additional red tape; stresses the strategic importance of collective approaches through producer organisations and cooperatives to bring farmers together in achieving their goals;

Highlights that multiple synergies are possible between agriculture and European space policy in order to properly understand soils and food quality and meet the challenges of the environment, climate and demographic change; encourages the participation of all Member States in science and research programmes and calls on the Commission to take action to ensure that more equal progress is made in all Member States;

Or. en

Para 25 a - (new) Ensuring vibrant rural areas

Compromise Amendment 37

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 286, 533, 637, 638, 639, 640, 669, 1122, 1251, 1402, 1415 1502, 1621, 1627;

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 25 a (new)

Young farmers

25 a. Highlights the key role that young farmers will have in accomplishing the transition to sustainable farming and in delivering on the aims of the Strategy; underlines that the ecological transition of our food system is an opportunity to contribute to a vibrant countryside; stresses that the CAP should provide better support to young and new farmers in terms of income, generational renewal, training, youth employment, entrepreneurship and digitalisation especially in peripheral and very sparsely populated areas, so as to create a space enabling the inclusion and retention of young people in agriculture, given that they are likely to be the early adopters of new and more sustainable farming methods;

Highlights that young farmers and potential new entrants encounter difficulties in purchasing or in leasing land and stresses the need to ease the way for young farmers to enter the sector; stresses the need to ensure that this Strategy does not adversely affect the availability and price of land, leading to increased speculation and further hindering young people's access to land;

Notes that the concentration of farmland as well as land-grabbing in the EU, encouraged in some cases by policies at the local, regional, national and EU-level, can create difficulties for young farmers and new entrants seeking land on which to set up a farm; calls on the Commission and Member States, as well as regional and local administrations, to put an end to such practices in order to support young farmers and to facilitate their entry into farming;

Women

Considers, furthermore, that this Strategy is an opportunity to improve the prospects

of rural women and highlight the crucial role they play by providing women entrepreneurs with an enabling environment, including legal and political considerations, leading to greater access to information, knowledge and skills, as well as facilitating access to financial resources, leading to the creation of more jobs in rural areas;

Or. en

Para 26 - Promoting the global transition

Compromise Amendment 38

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236 and 2237;

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 26

Motion for a resolution

26. Recalls the global responsibility of European food systems and their key role in setting global standards for food safety, environmental protection and animal welfare; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that all food and feed products imported to the EU fully **meet** relevant EU **regulations and** standards and to provide development assistance to support primary producers from developing countries in meeting those standards; welcomes the Commission's intention to take the environmental impacts of requested import tolerances into account;

Amendment

26. Recalls the global responsibility of European food systems and their key role in setting global standards for food safety, environmental protection, **social protection** and animal welfare; **reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of Policy Coherence for Development principles**; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that all food and feed products imported to the EU fully **comply with** relevant EU **legislation and the Union's high** standards and to provide development assistance to support primary producers from developing countries in meeting those standards; welcomes the Commission's intention to take the environmental impacts of requested import tolerances into account; **considers that embedded land use and land use change emissions from imported feed and food should be addressed**;

Recalls that access to the European market and its 450 million consumers

provides our trading partners with a strong incentive to improve their sustainability as well as their production and labour standards; believes that the success of the Green Deal is closely connected to our trade policy;

Or. en

Para 26a - (new) Environmental global aspects

Compromise Amendment 39

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 2240, 2245, 2287, 2288, 2290, 797, 840, 875, 1509, 2267, INTA 5, DEVE 1, DEVE 5, DEVE 7, DEVE 10 and DEVE 16

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 26 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Pesticides export

26 a. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to promoting the global phasing out of pesticides no longer approved in the EU and to ensuring that hazardous pesticides banned for use in the EU in accordance with the relevant legislation are not exported outside the Union, and urges the Commission to present its proposals to that end as soon as possible; considers that the EU should support developing countries to help them reduce the imprudent use of pesticides and promote other methods to protect plants and fishery resources; stresses that the strategy must not favour imports of products from third countries with a greater environmental and climate impact; notes, in this respect, that agri-food products from third countries must therefore be subject to the same requirements, including a zero-tolerance to residues of substances meeting the cut-off criteria;

Global food system

Points to the need for safe and affordable food for a global population of around 10 billion by 2050 in the context of rapid population growth, climate change, the scarcity of natural resources and changing consumption patterns, calls on the Commission to strengthen the global dimension of the strategy to ensure the right to adequate food and implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas and emphasises that EU policies on fair, sustainable and resilient food systems should explicitly address gender inequality; urges the Commission to provide support for developing countries to protect their infant industries, promote food security, support climate change mitigation for agriculture, and meet EU and international sustainability standards for exporting their agricultural products;

Or. en

Para 26 b -(new) Due diligence

Compromise Amendment 40
Supported by S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1953, 2139, 2212, 2277, 2257, INTA 11, DEVE 3, 8

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 26 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

26 b. *Calls on the Commission to urgently present a proposal for an EU legal framework based on mandatory horizontal due diligence throughout the supply chain for EU and foreign companies operating in the single market that ensures sustainable supply chains and investments that are free from adverse environmental impacts including deforestation, forest degradation, ecosystem conversion and degradation and adverse impacts on human rights and*

*governance, to promote good governance
and to increase traceability and
accountability in global supply chains;*

Or. en

Recital A

Compromise Amendment 41

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 177, 175, 178, 179, 246 and PECH A;

Motion for a resolution

Recital A

Motion for a resolution

A. whereas the Commission communication on a Farm to Fork Strategy sets out a holistic approach *of* the European food system, with agriculture, as a provider of food, *fibre and fuel, at the centre, while recognising* the interconnectedness of all actors throughout the *whole* supply chain;

Amendment

A. *whereas the Commission communication on a Farm to Fork Strategy sets out a holistic approach to* the European food system, with agriculture, as a provider of food *as a central element, and recognises* the interconnectedness *and shared responsibility* of all actors throughout the supply chain *in achieving the Strategy's objectives and the key role of farmers in delivering public goods, including in the fight against climate change; whereas, however, the Strategy must go further in taking into account the role, rights and responsibilities of consumers and the long-term economic viability of farmers; whereas the Strategy has major implications for non-food agricultural production and this must be fully taken into account;*

Or. en

Recital B

Compromise Amendment 42

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: , 192, 191, 208, 212, 205, 209, 216, 218, 225, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 207, 211, 210, 213, 214, 215, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238,

239, 244, PECH B, PECH F, PECH M, PECH O, PECH S, 182, 183, 250, 256, 267, 352, 354, 356, 432, 435, 253, 274, 186, 187, 189, 190, 319, 322, 334, 336, 340, 342, 344, 349, 350, 351, 394, 397, 427, 437, 446, 447, 442, 455, 457, 277, 460, 463, 465, 468, 345, 474 and 268

Motion for a resolution

Recital B

Motion for a resolution

B. whereas Europe's food system should deliver food and nutrition security in a way that contributes to social well-being and maintains and restores ecosystem health; whereas currently, the food system is responsible for a range of impacts on human and animal health and on the environment, the climate and biodiversity; whereas the way in which we produce and consume food needs to **transform** in order to ensure coherence with the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity and EU policies, **particularly in the areas** of sustainability, the environment, climate, public health, animal welfare, **food** and economic sustainability for farmers;

Amendment

B. whereas Europe's food system should deliver **high quality** food and nutrition security in a way that contributes to social well-being and **public health**, maintains and restores ecosystem health, **respects the planetary boundaries and ensures animal health and welfare**; whereas currently, the **whole** food system is responsible for a range of impacts on human and animal health and **welfare and** on the environment, the climate and biodiversity, **including deforestation and ecosystem degradation outside the EU**; whereas the way in which we produce and consume food, **beverages and other agricultural products** needs to **adapt** in order to ensure coherence with the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, **the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** and EU policies **and commitments, as well as in general to achieve a coherent balance between the three pillars** of sustainability, **including** the environment, climate, **biodiversity**, public health, **the economy and food affordability**, animal welfare, and economic sustainability for farmers, **fishermen and actors further in the food chain and rural and coastal areas, as well as social aspects such as working and employment conditions and health and safety standards; and to consider other important factors such as research and innovation, trade policy and waste policy**;

whereas it is necessary to ensure consistency and coherence between the measures envisaged by the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Common Agriculture and Fisheries Policies, EU Trade Policy,

the EU's Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the EU Forest Strategy, the Circular Economy Action Plan, Bioeconomy Action Plan, EU's Climate Law, as well as other related EU Policies and Strategies; whereas it should be stressed that all imported foods should comply with the same sustainability and agri food safety standards that are applicable in the EU;

Or. en

Recital C

Compromise Amendment 43
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ID, ECR

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 223, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 262, 324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 337, 338, 341, 343, 346, PECH D, PECH G, PECH H, PECH J, PECH N, PECH P, PECH Q, PECH T;

Motion for a resolution

Recital C

Motion for a resolution

C. whereas the European model of a multifunctional ***agricultural*** sector, driven by family farms, ***continues to*** ensure quality food production, local supply chains, good agriculture practices, high environmental standards and vibrant rural areas throughout the EU;

Amendment

C. whereas the European model of a multifunctional ***agri-food*** sector, ***consisting of various farming models and*** driven by family farms, ***is a key component of the EU's economy and society and must ensure competitive, high quality and diversified food production, food security,*** local supply chains, good agriculture practices, ***protection of the land and water resources,*** high environmental ***and animal welfare*** standards and vibrant rural areas throughout the EU; ***whereas a properly supported agriculture policy will promote transitions to more localised supply chains and more sustainable agricultural practices, achieving higher environmental and animal welfare standards;***
whereas it is important to highlight the

key role played by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in the EU's agri-food sector at all stages of the supply chain, from processing to retail, in achieving the Strategy's objectives;

whereas the agricultural sector must continue to produce safe, nutritious food, while maintaining and managing the land more sustainably, all of which counteracts the depopulation of rural areas; whereas European farmers meet the highest global standards and deliver high quality food, not only for European citizens, but also world-wide; whereas the agricultural sector is of immense strategic value (283) yet, in just over a decade, several million farms have ceased to exist, representing over a third of all farms in Europe, the vast majority being small family businesses;

Or. en

Recital D

Compromise Amendment 44

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 363, 359, 386, 357, 360, 369, 368, 362, 364, 366, 387, 367, 370, 371, 372, 373, 358, 365, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 388, 385, 252, 278, PECH E, PECH V, 398, 392 and 430

Motion for a resolution

Recital D

Motion for a resolution

D. whereas it is important that consumers are informed ***and*** enabled ***to take responsibility for the consequences of their choice of food stuffs on the whole food system, from production to processing and distribution***; whereas this requires a healthy and ***sound food*** environment which ensures that the healthy and sustainable choice is also ***the*** easy and affordable choice, and fosters and encourages consumption patterns that

Amendment

D. whereas it is important that consumers are ***fully*** informed, enabled ***and empowered to make informed food choices***; whereas this requires a healthy and ***sound food*** environment which ensures ***transparency and*** that the healthy and sustainable choice is also ***an*** easy and affordable choice ***for all***, and fosters and encourages consumption patterns that support human health while ensuring the sustainable use of natural and ***human***

support human health while ensuring the sustainable use of natural and **human resources and** animal welfare;

resources and a high level of animal welfare; ***whereas information provision, education, and awareness campaigns are on their own insufficient to achieve the required change towards more sustainable and healthy consumer choices as these can be influenced by aspects such as norms and conventions, price, convenience, habit and the ways in which food choice is presented; whereas however informed citizens and education may play an important role in achieving Europe's climate, resource-efficient, and biodiversity objectives from the demand side; whereas mandatory labelling on nutrient content and origin, and comprehensible information on animal welfare and sustainability on in principle all food products as well as providing the public with information on the true cost of production can help to guide the consumer towards a healthy, sustainable and safe nutrition, whereas consumer information should also be adapted to the digital age, whilst leaving no one behind;***

Or. en

Recital E

Compromise Amendment 45
Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 188, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 431, 444, 462 and PECH C;

Motion for a resolution
Recital E

Motion for a resolution

E. whereas the European food system has played a crucial role during the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrating its resilience with farmers, processors and retailers working together under difficult conditions, including lockdowns, to ensure

Amendment

E. whereas the European food system has played a crucial role during the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrating its resilience with farmers, ***and their cooperatives or producers organisations, workers employed along the food value***

that European consumers continue to have access to safe, affordable, and high quality products without impediment;

chain, processors, distributors and retailers working together under difficult conditions and sanitary risks, including lockdowns, to ensure that European consumers continue to have access to safe, affordable, and high quality products without impediment, while respecting the integrity of the internal market;

whereas the EU's internal market and agricultural system largely and rapidly overcame the interruptions to supply amid the COVID crisis, which, nevertheless, revealed certain vulnerabilities in intricate food supply chains, demonstrating the need to ensure long-term food security, resilience and short supply chains;

whereas, in this context, it is essential to emphasise the value of food security and security of supply chains for all EU citizens and the importance of having all necessary tools available to farmers so that they may produce diverse food sustainably;

Or. en

Recital Ea (new) on animal welfare

Compromise Amendment 46

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1038 A, 1038 C, 1042 B, 1045, 1058, 1591, 245 and 263;

Motion for a resolution

Recital Ea (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

E a. whereas consumers are increasingly concerned about animal welfare and animal health; whereas a high level of animal welfare is part of sustainable development and has the potential to strengthen the economic and environmental sustainability of European farmers, creating a new market for farmers to sell products based on higher

animal welfare standards; whereas the Commission has announced an evaluation and revision of the existing animal welfare legislation, including on animal transport and slaughter of animals; whereas horizontal rules to protect animals in farming, combined with science-based, species-specific animal welfare requirements for all farmed species would significantly benefit animal welfare; whereas transition periods and support for farmers are essential with respect to legislative changes to allow more sustainable farming and to achieve animal welfare improvements;

Or. en

Additional recitals (new)

Compromise Amendment 47

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 258, 266, 270, 276, 335, 389, 391, 393, 443, 449, 469, 477, 479, 480, 279, 436, 259, 264, 271, 323, 325, 339, 348, 353, 355, 396, 401, 426, 428, 438, 439, 440, 450, 451, 452, 453, 456, 461, 478, 185, 261, 473, PECH I, PECH K, PECH L, PECH R, PECH U, DEVE A and DEVE B

Motion for a resolution

Recital E b(new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Biodiversity

E b. whereas IPBES estimates that 90% of land is projected to be significantly altered by 2050 and 75% of land has already been significantly altered; whereas 85% of wetlands areas have already been lost¹; whereas biodiversity is crucial for food security, human well-being and development worldwide; whereas biodiversity loss puts European and global agricultural production, food system and nutrition at risk; whereas it is estimated that the global social and economic costs related to land degradation mount to €5.5-

10.5 trillion per year²; whereas approximately 80% of global deforestation is caused by the expansion of land used for agriculture³ ; whereas the Union demand for products such as palm oil, meat, soy, cocoa, maize, timber, rubber, including in the form of processed products or services, is a large driver of deforestation, forest and soil degradation, ecosystem destruction and associated human rights violations in third countries and represents around 10 % of the global share of deforestation embodied in total final consumption⁴; whereas unsustainable fishing has severe negative impact on biodiversity;

Pesticides

whereas imprudent use of pesticides is a significant source of soil, water and air pollution and negatively affects human, animal and plant health; whereas therefore it is necessary to intensify efforts to significantly reduce the dependence on, risk from and use of harmful pesticides, and the use of fertilisers and antibiotics; whereas sustainable farming practices, such as the sound implementation of IPM, agroforestry, agroecology and organic farming and precision farming techniques, can help to provide solutions to reduce pesticide use, at EU level and globally and should be encouraged; whereas there is scientific research⁵ indicating that pesticide use can be reduced substantially without affecting profitability and productivity negatively, especially when accompanied by increased availability of sustainable alternatives;

whereas in 2018 EU member countries approved the export of more than 81,000 tonnes of pesticides containing substances banned in Europe⁶; whereas these hazardous pesticides can pose even greater risks in these countries because conditions of use (e.g. protective gear, aerial spraying) are not always as strict as in the EU; whereas these banned

pesticides can return to the EU market as residues in imported foods, whereas monitoring programmes have shown that residues of several pesticides that are banned from use in the EU were detected in food sold in the EU market, in 4.5% of the cases even at levels above the MRL which is set for these substances to ensure consumer safety⁷;

Health

whereas overweight and obesity are increasing at a rapid rate in the EU⁸, with 1 in 2 adults overweight or obese⁹;
whereas the causes for overweight and obesity are multifaceted, but poor diet and nutrition are some of the key factors, leading to a high prevalence of overweight and obesity;
whereas it is estimated that in the EU in 2017 over 950,000 deaths (one out of five) and over 16 million lost healthy life years were attributable to unhealthy diets, mainly cardiovascular diseases and cancers¹⁰; whereas exposure to endocrine disrupting chemicals via food and food packaging is also an increased threat to public health¹¹;

Zoonoses

whereas around half of the zoonotic diseases that have emerged in humans since 1940 resulted from changes in land use¹²; whereas animal health is an essential element in any sustainable food system and impacts on animal health have direct effects on the sustainability of the food system;

Food waste

whereas it is estimated that 88 million tonnes of food waste are generated in the EU each year and the estimated costs of the wasted food are EUR 143 billion¹³;
whereas food waste has a huge environmental impact, accounting for about 6% of total EU Greenhouse Gas emissions¹⁴; whereas the top contributors to food waste in the EU are households (53%) and processing (19%)¹⁵; whereas 10 % of the food waste in the EU are

linked to date marking and consumer misunderstandings on how to read and use the date marking system¹⁶;

AMR

whereas the volume of antibiotic sales to European livestock farms fell by 18.5% between 2011 and 2016¹⁷, resulting in a reduction of antibiotic burden in agriculture by 35% in the period 2011 – 2018, while in a majority of Member States antimicrobial consumption in food producing animals is lower or much lower than in humans¹⁸; whereas however, there are big differences between the Member States, and consumption of some antimicrobials is still too high¹⁹, whereas antimicrobial resistance is a major threat to human health, whereas reducing and minimizing the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry will help slow down its emergence and spread;

Climate

whereas already in 2018, the IPCC released its Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, which stated that limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society; whereas climate change and biodiversity loss constitute increasing threats to food security and livelihoods with recurring droughts, floods, forest fires, and new pests; whereas food systems are responsible for 29% of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions and have a profound effect on the climate, biodiversity, water, air, soil and carbon sinks; whereas the EU agricultural sector produces around 10 % of the EU's total GHG emissions with considerable variations between Member States, with agriculture accounting from ~3% to 33% of national GHG emissions²⁰; whereas greenhouse gas emissions from European agriculture have been reduced by around 20% since 1990; whereas the agricultural GHG reductions have considerably slowed down since 2012 with

even an increase in GHG emissions in some years²¹; whereas agriculture can actively contribute to carbon sequestration by increasing natural carbon sinks through the uptake of nature- and ecosystems- based solutions, such as wide crop rotations, intercropping, permaculture, agro-forestry, silviculture, agroecology and ecosystem restoration, and especially the restoration and maintenance of peatlands areas for and sequestration;

Fertilisers

whereas the EU consumes 7 times more nitrogen and 3 times more phosphorus than can be considered sustainable and equitable within the planetary boundaries²²;

¹ *IPBES 2019 [Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#)*

²

<https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/Executive-Summary-and-Synthesis-Biodiversity-Finance-and-the-Economic-and-Business-Case-for-Action.pdf>

³ *FAO. 2016. State of the World's Forests 2016. Forests and agriculture: land-use challenges and opportunities. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5588e.pdf>*

⁴ *European Commission, 2013. The impact of EU consumption on deforestation: Comprehensive analysis of the impact of EU consumption on deforestation. Final report. Study funded by the European Commission and undertaken by VITO, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, HIVA-Onderzoeksinstituut voor Arbeid en Samenleving and International Union for the Conservation of Nature NL.*

⁵ *Lechenet, M., Dessaint, F., Py, G. et al. Reducing pesticide use while preserving crop productivity and profitability on arable farms. Nature Plants 3, 17008 (2017)*

⁶

<https://www.publiceye.ch/en/topics/pesticides/banned-in-europe>

⁷ The 2019 European Union report on pesticide residues in food,

<https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6491>

⁸ [Overweight and obesity - BMI statistics - Statistics Explained \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁹ The European Health Interview Survey, Wave 2

¹⁰ EU Science Hub :

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/health-knowledge-gateway/societal-impacts/burden>

¹¹ Muncke, J. et al. 2020. Environmental Health, 19. [Impacts of food contact chemicals on human health: a consensus statement | Environmental Health | Full Text \(biomedcentral.com\)](#)

¹² Keesing, F. et al. 2010, Nature 468, 647-652, [Impacts of biodiversity on the emergence and transmission of infectious diseases | Nature](#)

¹³ [EU-Fusions \(2016\) Estimates of European food waste levels final report](#)

¹⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, [“Food wastage footprint & Climate Change”](#)

¹⁵ [EU-Fusions \(2016\) Estimates of European food waste levels final report](#)

¹⁶ ICF, 2018, Market study on date marking and other information provided on food labels and food waste prevention, Final report for the European Commission [fw lib srp date-marking.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹⁷ EMA: [Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents in 30 European countries. Trends from 2010 to 2016. Eighth ESVAC report \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹⁸ ECDC/EFSA/EMA second joint report on the integrated analysis of the consumption of antimicrobial agents and occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria from humans and food-producing animals, 2017

¹⁹ ECA report 2019 [Addressing antimicrobial resistance: progress in the animal sector, but this health threat remains a challenge for the EU \(europa.eu\)](#)

²⁰EEA, [Data viewer on greenhouse gas emissions and removals, sent by countries to UNFCCC and the EU Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Mechanism](#), see also IEEP 2019, *Net-Zero Agriculture in 2050: How to get there: IEEP NZ2050 Agriculture report screen.pdf*

²¹ [EEA greenhouse gas - data viewer — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](#)

²² European Environment Agency report No 1/2020

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Citations

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165

Amendment 48

Supported by EPP, S&D, RE, Greens/EFA, ECR, The Left

Motion for a resolution

Citations

Motion for a resolution

— having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Amendment

— having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and in particular Article 11, Article 13, Article 39, Article 168(1), Article 169(1), Article 191, Article 192(1) and Article 349 thereof,

— *having regard to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of 2009,*

— *having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/1381 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the transparency and sustainability of the EU*

— having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC⁶,

— having regard to Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes²,

risk assessment in the food chain¹,

— *having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products²,*

— having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC³, *Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides⁴ and Regulation (EU) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides⁵,*

— *having regard to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms⁶,*

— *having regard to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy⁷; Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration⁸ and Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources⁹,*

— having regard to Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes¹⁰; *Council Directive 1999/74/EC of 19 July 1999 laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens¹¹; Council Directive 2007/43/EC of*

28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production¹²; Council Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs¹³; Council Directive 2008/119/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves¹⁴; Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations¹⁵; Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing¹⁶; Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')¹⁷ and Directive 2010/63 EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes¹⁸,

— *having regard to its resolution of 19 June 2020 on European protection of cross-border and seasonal workers in the context of the COVID-19 crisis¹⁹,*

— *having regard to its resolution of 18 December 2019 on the EU pollinators Initiative and its objection of 23 October 2019 on the draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 546/2011 as regards the assessment of the impact of plant protection products on honeybees,*

— *having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency²⁰,*

— *having regard to its resolution of 13 March 2019 on a Europe that protects: Clean air for all²¹,*

— *having regard to its resolution of 13 September 2018 on a European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance²²,*

— *having regard to its resolution of*

17 April 2018 on the implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme²³,

— having regard to its resolution of 16 May 2017 on initiative on resource efficiency: reducing food waste, improving food safety²⁴,

— having regard to its resolution of 4 April 2017 on women and their roles in rural areas²⁵ and its resolution of 16 January 2018 on Women, gender equality and climate justice²⁶,

— having regard to its resolution of 7 June 2016 on technological solutions for sustainable agriculture in the EU²⁷,

— having regard to its legislative resolution of 8 September 2015 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the cloning of animals of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species kept and reproduced for farming purposes²⁸,

— having regard to its resolution of 11 February 2015 on country of origin labelling for meat in processed food²⁹ and its resolution of 12 May 2016 on mandatory indication of the country of origin or place of provenance for certain foods³⁰,

— having regard to European Court of Auditors (ECA) Special Reports 15/2020 of 9 July 2020 entitled ‘Protection of wild pollinators in the EU – Commission initiatives have not borne fruit’, 13/2020 of 5 June 2020 entitled ‘Biodiversity in farmland: CAP contribution has not halted the decline’, 05/2020 of 5 February 2020 entitled ‘Sustainable use of plant protection products: limited progress in measuring and reducing risks’, 02/2019 of 15 January 2019 entitled ‘Chemical hazards in our food: EU food safety policy protects us but faces challenges’, 31/2018 of 14 November 2018 entitled ‘Animal welfare in the EU: closing the gap between ambitious goals and practical implementation’, ***and*** 34/2016 of 17 January 2017 entitled

— having regard to European Court of Auditors (ECA) Special Reports 15/2020 of 9 July 2020 entitled ‘Protection of wild pollinators in the EU – Commission initiatives have not borne fruit’, 13/2020 of 5 June 2020 entitled ‘Biodiversity in farmland: CAP contribution has not halted the decline’, 05/2020 of 5 February 2020 entitled ‘Sustainable use of plant protection products: limited progress in measuring and reducing risks’, 02/2019 of 15 January 2019 entitled ‘Chemical hazards in our food: EU food safety policy protects us but faces challenges’, 31/2018 of 14 November 2018 entitled ‘Animal welfare in the EU: closing the gap between ambitious goals and practical implementation’, 34/2016 of 17 January 2017 entitled ‘Combating Food

‘Combating Food Waste: an opportunity for the EU to improve the resource-efficiency of the food supply chain,

Waste: an opportunity for the EU to improve the resource-efficiency of the food supply chain *and 21/2019 of 19 November 2019 on Addressing antimicrobial resistance,*

— *having regard to the "European Environment – State and outlook 2020 report" by the European Environment Agency,*

— *having regard to the European Pillar of Social Rights,*

— *having regard to the European Committee of the Regions' opinion on the Farm to Fork Strategy "From Farm to Fork – the local and regional dimension"(NAT-VII/005),*

⁶ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

¹ OJ L 231, 6.9.2019, p. 1–28

² OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43–167

³ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

⁴ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71–86

⁵ OJ L 324, 10.12.2009, p. 1–22

⁶ OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1–39

⁷ OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1–73

⁸ OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 19–31

⁹ OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1

² OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23.

¹⁰ OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23.

¹¹ OJ L 203, 3.8.1999, p. 53–57

¹² OJ L 182, 12.7.2007, p. 19–28

¹³ OJ L 47, 18.2.2009, p. 5–13

¹⁴ OJ L 10, 15.1.2009, p. 7–13

¹⁵ OJ L 3, 5.1.2005, p. 1–44

¹⁶ OJ L 303, 18.11.2009, p. 1–30

¹⁷ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1

¹⁸ OJ L 276, 20.10.2010, p. 33–79

¹⁹ P9_TA(2020)0176

²⁰ P9_TA(2019)0078

²¹ P8_TA(2019)0186

²² *P8_TA(20180354*

²³ *OJ C390, 18.11.2019, p. 10–18*

²⁴ *P8_TA(2017)0207*

²⁵ *P8_TA(2017)0099*

²⁶ *P8_TA(2018)0005*

²⁷ *P8_TA(2016)0251*

²⁸ *P8_TA(2015)0285*

²⁹ *OJ C 310, 25.8.2016, p. 15–18*

³⁰ *OJ C 76, 28.2.2018, p. 49–53*

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