

Amendments to draft resolution "A different vision of CAP"

Nº	Party	Line	Action	Current Text	Proposed Amendment	Explanation
1	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	1-3	replace	On A different vision of CAP: building food and farming systems that are fair, environmentally aware, healthy and caring across Europe and the world	From an industrial vision of CAP to a social and environmentally friendly vision of a Common Agricultural and Food Policy (CAFP) : building sustainable food systems that are fair, viable, environmentally aware, healthy and caring across Europe and the world.	Self explanatory
2	Vihreät - De Gröna	6-7	add	The way we conduct agriculture has a major impact on both society and the environment.	The way we conduct agriculture has a major impact on both society and the environment within and outside our European Union.	Expanding the impact of the resolution.
3	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	9	replace	This is why we urge that a different vision of CAP is adopted	Food is not only what we eat. It also impacts our land, our water, our climate and biodiversity as well as the balance of our territories and the relationships between rural and urban areas. This is why we urge that a different common food and agricultural policy is adopted	Self explanatory
4	GGEP	14	add	Ensuring fair incomes for farmers	Ensuring fair incomes for farmers and reducing inequalities between member states and regions	
5	GGEP	14	add	Mitigating to climate change;	Mitigating and adapting to climate change;	
6	GGEP	16	add		- cutting chemical inputs like pesticides and fertilisers as well as antibiotics	

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7	Miljöpartiet de Gröna	18	replace	Tackling biodiversity loss;	Tackling agriculture's contribution to biodiversity loss, acid rain and eutrophication;	Ammonia emissions from agriculture and nutrient emissions are important drivers behind these environmental problems.
8	GGEP	18	add	Reducing meat consumption	Reducing meat consumption and the associated resource use, health and climate effects;	
9	Vihreät - De Gröna	25	add		- Ensuring fair trade and development options for farmers and local producers likewise in developing countries outside the EU.	Expanding the focus of the resolution and taking into account the effects of EU import policies.
10	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	34	replace	Investments in sustainable farming systems account for a mere 1.5%.	Investments in organic farming systems account for a mere 1.5%.	
11	Vihreät - De Gröna	38-39	add	Pollution from pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture are a major cause of poor water quality.	Pollution from pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture are a major cause of poor water quality as well as a serious threat to the insects that are responsible of pollination of our crops, such as bees and other insects that have noticeably suffered from a decrease in numbers. We are at risk of losing our cheapest and most devoted agricultural labour force by poisoning the insects ourselves, for the short term profits of agribusiness giants.	Damage to insect populations is equal to loss of water quality as a threat to biodiversity and sustainable farming.

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12	FYEG	50-52	add	Pesticide contamination, the large use of antibiotics in animal farming and unbalanced nutritional values result in additional healthcare costs for European citizens.	Pesticide contamination, the large use of antibiotics in animal farming and unbalanced nutritional values result in public health issues, and therefore additional healthcare costs for European citizens.	Public health is more than a cost and could be mentioned as such.[argument against: Cost can be more than something monetary]
13	FYEG	54-55	add	If Europe does not make a determined step to create a sustainable food system, the cost to the European citizen will continue to increase.	If Europe does not make a determined step to create a sustainable food system, public health is going to remain unsatisfactory and the cost to the European citizen will continue to increase.	Public health is more than a cost and could be mentioned as such.
14	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	62-63	replace	Finally, we urge Europe to retake control of its food sovereignty, endangered by free trade agreements implemented under the influence of the neoliberal economic agenda.	Finally, we urge Europe to sustain and raise its high quality food standards instead of participating in a race to the bottom that often results from free trade agreements implemented under the influence of the neoliberal economic agenda	It is not so much about food sovereignty but about the high EU standards regarding the food sector, which serve as a competitive advantage for European farmers.
15	GroenLinks	74	add	(...) guarantee good-quality sustainable and local food for all Europeans.	(...) guarantee good-quality sustainable, healthy and local food for all Europeans.	

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16	FYEG	74	add	The new CAP must guarantee good-quality sustainable and local food for all Europeans.	The new CAP must guarantee good-quality sustainable and local food for all Europeans while guaranteeing fair incomes for farmers.	It is important to us that the fair incomes of farmers appears as a major objective. No sustainable farming system can exist without fair wages for the producers.
17	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	74-76	replace	In the long run, the goal should be 100% organic production and complete European food sovereignty based on import resilience.	In the long run, the goal should be 100% agro-ecological methods and complete European food sovereignty based on fair trade.	
18	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	76	add		The CAP must strive to maintain a maximum number of farms and provide a fair income to farmers and farm workers.	
19	GroenLinks	80-81	add	Direct payments must give a clear priority to farms applying organic and agro-ecological principles (see Annex I and II).	Direct payments must give a clear priority to farms applying organic and agro-ecological principles (see Annex I and II), and shifting from meat and dairy production to more plant-based food production.	This amendment includes the key challenge of reducing meat consumption, included in line 16 in the specific demands for reforming CAP.
20	GGEP	80-81	replace	Direct payments must give a clear priority to farms applying organic and agro-ecological principles (see Annex I and II).	CAP payments must be based on results, linking them to criteria such as providing quality jobs, improving soil and water quality or animal welfare, boosting biodiversity. Payments must give a clear priority to farms applying organic and agro-ecological principles (see Annex I and II).	

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21	GGEP	83	replace	Rebalancing Pillars 1 and 2: transfers from Pillar 2 to Pillar 1 should be prohibited, giving a clear strategic priority to Pillar 2.	Rebalancing Pillars 1 and 2: transfers from Pillar 2 to Pillar 1 should be prohibited, giving a clear strategic priority to rural development and so investing in infrastructure for rural communities and farmers	
22	Miljöpartiet de Gröna	84	add	Pillar 2 payments must be based on impact...	Pillar 2 payments must be based more on impact...	
23	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	86	add	New bullet point	<p>Actually, part of the agricultural production occurs in the industrial and not in the agricultural field.</p> <p>Industrial farming is not agriculture, it is industry, and thus should not benefit from the CAF. It is necessary to re-orientate 50 % of the budget on the institutional catering of closeness. The rest, has to concentrate on organic farming and those whose livelihood it is, with very strict requirements and a criterion of installation / transmission.</p>	<p>It is necessary to put a definitive stop to the helps towards the concentration, the social destruction and the disaster that lays ahead of us, as far as biodiversity is concerned. (According to a recent German study, 80 % of the biodiversity will have disappeared in 27 years time ! And we will be minus 20 % of the farmers within 6 years!)</p>

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24	FYEG	88-93	replace	Making agriculture profitable: a key demand is fair, remunerative prices for farmers that cover production costs, alongside fair retailer and supermarket contracts. Farmer autonomy and input independence should be promoted. We need to	Making agriculture profitable: farmers should be able to earn a decent income through fair and remunerative prices that cover production costs. Farmer autonomy and input independence should be promoted. The EU needs to mitigate volatility through a supply management system that matches supply with EU demand. A mandatory limitation on production must be applied when the market is unbalanced. Smart custom duties mechanisms should be put in place to adapt imports and exports to the European domestic demand. Insurance-related tools are not a good solution and should not be financed by CAP.	We reformulate this important paragraph and add the custom duties and the fact that insurance-related tools should not be financed by CAP (central point during the omnibus regulation) We also delete the reference to women and youth to create separate bullet points of these issues.
25	Europe Ecology Les Verts	88-93	replace	mitigate volatility through a supply management system that matches supply with EU demand. A mandatory limitation on production must be applied when the market is unbalanced. We demand the status of women is reinforced and special incentives for young farmers.	Making agriculture profitable: farmers should be able to earn a decent income through fair and remunerative prices that exceed production costs. Farmer autonomy and input independence should be promoted. The EU needs to mitigate volatility through a supply management system that matches supply with EU demand. Without lowering their income a mandatory limitation on production might be applied when the market is unbalanced. Strong social criteria should be implemented. The respect of human and social rights of agricultural workers (especially migrant workers and seasonal workers) should be a condition to receive CAP subsidies. We demand special incentives for young farmers.	This is the right time to have a social harmonisation and an improvement of the conditions of employment and salaries in those fields, as well as for the farmers.
26	FYEG	88	move the point		Move the point 4 before between point 1 and 2.	CAP subsidies, especially from Pillar One are only needed because there are no remunerative prices. Therefore it makes more sense to first defend remunerative prices.

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27	GroenLinks	88	Add a new point before current point 4		4. Making agriculture environmentally sustainable: reduce and contain the harmful effects of agriculture on the environment. Set ambitious targets for the reduction of ammonia, nitrate and other harmful emissions, for reducing the use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers, and for the closing of nutrient cycles. Impose strict limits on the use, transportation and export of manure. The biodiversity and quality of the soil, water and air on and around the farmland should be closely monitored and well-documented.	Industrial agriculture has very harmful effects on the environment that need to be reduced strongly and monitored closely. Limiting the excesses of manure can ensure more local farming with closed nutrient cycles.
28	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	90	delete	We need to mitigate volatility through a supply management system that matches supply with EU demand. A mandatory limitation on production must be applied when the market is unbalanced	We need to mitigate volatility through a supply management system that matches supply with EU demand to avoid crisis when the market is unbalanced.	

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29	Europe Ecology Les Verts	92	Add a new bullet point to replace the first part of the sentence, but keep the second part	We demand the status of women is reinforced and special incentives for young farmers. (keep the second part + new bullet point)	There are more and more women at the head of farms and an increasing number are sole responsible for the agricultural holding. They are generally older than men and their farms are smaller. They also prove to be the driving force for the development of new activities. The new CAP should definitely have a serie of measures aiming at improving the access of women to the means of production.	The issue of women in agriculture has to be addressed. They are active in that area sometimes as spouses, companions, and sometimes as full or co responsible. The actual unbalance between domestic life and their role on the farm exacerbates the stereotypes. As for the studies in the field they also have to combat obstacles such as big animals farm not being suitable for the "fragility" of women. Finally, experience shows that banks are all too often over cautious when a woman needs a loan.
30	GroenLinks	94	add		Farmers should also be better compensated for measures they take for wildlife and nature conservation, for sustainable water and soil management and for limiting nuisances for other inhabitants and visitors of the countryside. Furthermore, they should be better enabled to combine farming with other profitable services such as the production of sustainable energy and ecological tourism.	Increasing the possibilities for farmers to supplement their income in a sustainable manner can be helpful to make local agroecological farming more profitable.

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31	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	94	add	New bullet point	A Green Management : The next CAFP has to ban the insurance-related tools. They do not work, except for industrial production. But we do need a community protection of the markets. Smart custom duties mechanisms should be put in place to adapt imports and exports to the European domestic demand. This is something that has proven its efficiency (1957 to 1994).	The Cairns agreements have shown that insurance tools do not work to regulate production, but customs duty do, penalising the low quality productions those with GMO and/or pesticides.
32	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	98	add	New bullet point	Stop food wastage : Around 88 million tonnes of food are wasted annually in the EU, with associated costs estimated at 143 billion euros. Wasting food is not only an ethical and economic issue but it also depletes the environment of limited natural resources. The question must be addressed : Target incentives might be withdrawn if and when the policy is not observed	The planet being limited, we cannot go on wasting 40% of the world production.
33	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	99-101	replace	6. A 'do no harm' policy: external effects of the CAP on developing countries should be significantly cut and monitored. European production for domestic consumption must be favoured over	6. A 'do no harm' policy: Export- external effects of the CAP on developing countries should be significantly cut and monitored. Export-oriented policies must stop. Subsidies that favours, even indirectly, must be cut (or counterbalanced by a taxation on exports). European production for domestic consumption must be favoured over exportation.	It is used as a way to by-pass the question of regulating the production.
34	FYEG		replace	production for domestic consumption must be favoured over exportation.	6. A 'do no harm' policy: Export- external effects of the CAP on developing countries should be significantly cut and monitored. Export-oriented policies must stop and subsidies that favours exports, even indirectly, must be cut or counterbalanced. European production for domestic consumption must be favoured over exportation.	Monitoring is not enough, we need to end these policies that are destroying agriculture economies in developing countries

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35	Vihreät - De Gröna		add		A 'do no harm' policy: external effects of the CAP on developing countries should be significantly cut and monitored. European production for domestic consumption must be favoured over exportation. Keeping CAP as an EU level policy will help in taking into account the farmers and other local agricultural companies of developing countries, in negotiating trade agreements EU-wide, and in negotiating import/export rules that favour ecologically and socially responsible agriculture, actors, and societies.	Including the export/import aspect and retaining CAP as an EU level policy.
36	GGEP	101	add	...favoured over exportation.	...favoured over exportation: this will also allow us to reduce our EU farming and consumption footprint.	
37	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	103-104	replace	EU vegetable protein production through CAP incentives must be increased.	EU protein autonomy should be reinforced by reducing the production of meat, especially in export-orientated intensive farms, and by increasing the production of EU Vegetable proteins through CAFP incentives. Public policies should also aim at promoting vegetarian diets.	Insist on the production of vegetable protein production for food
38	FYEG		replace		EU protein autonomy should be reinforced by reducing the production of meat and dairy, especially in export-orientated intensive farms, and by increasing the production of EU Vegetable proteins.	The main reason of the protein dependency of the EU is the increase of production of meat, especially meat produced in intensive farms and not grassland. This phenomenon increased in the recent years as the EU want to export more and more meat towards developing markets (China, India, etc..). Therefore, we need to adress meat production to reduce protein dependency.

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39	GGEP	104-106	add	We request implementation of a protein strategy that replaces imported soya with home-grown leguminous crops as part of a longer rotation on all arable land, stimulating local and regional feed markets.	We request implementation of a protein strategy that replaces imported soya, which drives land grabbing and destruction of tropical forests and savannah , with home-grown leguminous crops as part of a longer rotation on all arable land, stimulating local and regional feed markets.	
40	GGEP	106	add		We should also seek to reduce meat production and consumption , prioritising pasture-based grazing and working within the limits of the carrying capacity of EU ecosystems .	
41	Miljöpartiet de Gröna	109	add	regarding chemical products used in agriculture to substances that risk endangering human...	regarding chemical products used in agriculture more stringently to substances that risk endangering human...	Needs to be clarified that this is a change compared to business as usual. Some claim that the precautionary principle is already applied, like EFSA and perhaps ECHA on glyphosate.
42	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	113-115	add	Production standards: set more coherent production standards in terms of sustainability, local traditions and animal welfare goals, and promote standards that favour small agro-ecological farms over industrial farming.	Production standards: The helps received through the CAP must enable a change of practices, and give more support to vegetable quality productions to the detriment of animal and sugar production. The EU must set more coherent production standards in terms of sustainability, local traditions and animal welfare goals, and promote standards that favour small agro-ecological farms over industrial farming.	It's high time the EU really addressed meat consumption in view of climate change and oncoming lack of water.

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43	GroenLinks	114	add	(...) local traditions and animal welfare goals (...)	(...) local traditions, health and safety and animal welfare goals (...)	
44	Miljöpartiet de Gröna	115	add		Member States should be allowed to compensate farmers for higher costs due to measures that go beyond EU regulation.	EU standards should be not be a ceiling, but a floor. Member States should be able to encourage farmers to do more.
45	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	115	add	promote standards that favour small agro-ecological farms over industrial farming.	promote standards that favour small agro-ecological farms over industrial farming. Due to over exploitation and wrong use, the soils have been impevorished in humus and carbon. In its next CAFF, the EU must demand a longer rotation, with a minimum crop rotation system of 5 years.	We have to protect the soils, all the more so as there is less and less agricultural soil due to man's destruction of agricultural land.
46	FYEG	120	add new point		Women : The role of Women in Agriculture is important but not well recognised. For example, many women work on the land of their husband unofficially and therefore have no social protection. CAP should help recognizing the social rights of women in Agriculture.	In Replacement of the small mention that was made in article 4.
47	FYEG	120	add new point		Youth : More and more young people want to become landworkers, most of them being aware of the necessity to adopt sustainable ways of producing food. But many of them face extreme difficulties to have access to land. While the Member states should implement better protection against land grabbing and concentration, the CAP should offer more possibilities to help young farmers to buy land and during their first years of activity.	In Replacement of the small mention that was made in article 4.

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48	FYEG	120	add new point		Social conditionality : Strong social criterias should be implemented. The respect of human and social rights of agricultural workers (especially migrant workers and seasonal workers) should be a condition to receive CAP subsidies.	As CAP should favours good practices and sanction bad practices, it seems important to us that we don't only take into account environmental criterias but also social ones.
49	FYEG	124-126	replace	Low-tech methods can be equally or more effective, are certainly more appropriate for smaller or remote upland farms, and engender less debt or input dependency	These technologies should only be implemented complementary to or reenforcing the results of low-tech methods that engender less debt or input dependencies than big machinery, certainly for smaller or remote upland farms. Development of new big data techniques or precision agriculture should be transparent, preferably open source and with the participation of the farmers, to ensure farmer autonomy.	big data and precision agriculture can be a blessing also for small-scale agriculture, when they are being used in a transparant and participative way. They have to be open source and they have to be aimed at creating the best conditions for using existing low tech methods, by informing farmers even more. The current formulation only shows "fear" of these technologies, which is naive. Rather embrace the good sides of them, and fight for those, than to push everything away.
50	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	128	add	Research and training: teaching agro-ecological practices must be mandatory in professional agricultural training.	Research and training: Revitalize an independent public research, centered on agroecology, which is the only way to resist durably, with, as a bonus, independent ways of publishing the discoveries towards the populations; teaching agro-ecological practices must be mandatory in professional agricultural training.	Self explanatory

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51	Miljöpartiet de Gröna	133	add		Support the development of animals and seed varieties more adapted to environmentally friendly production methods.	It is a problem for e.g. organic farmers that animals and seeds are adapted to high-intensity production, and are not well-suited for their needs.
52	GroenLinks	139	add		The CAP should also be coherent with objectives for wildlife and nature conservation, sustainable water management, a circular economy, public health, international cooperation and development, and the prevention and mitigation of climate change.	This links the new vision on CAP more strongly to the Sustainable Development Goals that are already mentioned as a key challenge in line 23.
53	FYEG	139	add		CAP policy objectives must be coordinated with rural development, regional development, environmental protection policies and other related programmes.	It's not only about socio-economic development. The term related programmes without the explicit mentioning of the term environmental protection is not clear enough.
54	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	139	add		To ensure coherence, farmers, consumers, and organisations representing animal welfare, climate, development, environment and health need to work closely together to elaborate the new policy. At EU level, several EP committees, EU Council formations and Commission DGs should be involved.	
55	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	141	add	15. Promote local seed use and exchange: promoting local seeds and facilitating their exchange and circulation is essential	15. Promote local seed and animal breed use and exchange: promoting local seeds and animal breeds and facilitating their exchange and circulation is essential	

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56	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	143	add	Incentives to local, established seeds, appropriate for the soil type, must be created through Pillar 2	Incentives to local, established seeds, appropriate for the soil type, must be created through Pillar 2. The EU should require from the member states that they authorize local seeds and put an end to seed patents.	Self explanatory
57	GGEP	148	add	The absolute maximum distance from farm to slaughterhouse must be fixed at 300 km (4 hours travelling). Grassland livestock must be prioritised through better direct payments.	The absolute maximum distance from farm to slaughterhouse must be fixed at 300 km (4 hours travelling). Live animal exports must be prohibited. Grassland livestock must be prioritised through better direct payments.	
58	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	148-149	add	Grassland livestock must be prioritised through better direct payments.	Grassland livestock must be prioritised through better direct payments, i.e. coupled payments.	
59	GGEP	149-150	replace	Antibiotics must be strictly regulated and be a condition of CAP aid.	Grassland and pasture-based grazing livestock must be prioritised through better targeting of direct payments. Antibiotics must be strictly regulated and action against AMR must be a condition of CAP aid.	
60	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	149-150	replace	Antibiotics must be strictly regulated and be a condition of CAP aid.	The use of antibiotics must be strictly regulated. Compliance to these regulations must be a condition for the granting of CAP aid.	
61	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	149-150	replace	Antibiotics must be strictly regulated and be a condition of CAP aid.	It is necessary to have farms that control the number of animals thus lessening the recourse to antibiotics. In case of human pandemic, we have no more margin as we are using our last molecules in farming business. As far as pesticides are concerned, all carcinogenic, and probably carcinogenic molecules must be immediately banned. They represent 30% of 309 used molecules.	The problem is ahead of us, due to the exchange of living breeds with the emergence of vectorial diseases. The situation would be catastrophic and out of hand should a pandemic occurred.

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62	FYEG	151	add new point		Production of energy from biomass : the impact of the production of energy from agricultural biomass should be monitored with care. The production of first generation biofuel has increased land grabbing in many countries and subsidies for manure digesters currently fosters factory farming. CAP subsidies and Renewable energy incentives should not encourage the production of biofuel or biogas when it has a negative impact in Agriculture. On top of that, it has been proven time and time again that biofuels harm the environment more, not less.	The increase of production of agrofuels has a terrible impact in many countries (inside and outside the EU) and denounced by NGOs for its impact on deforestation and on land grabbing. More recently, some NGOs have witnessed that incentives for the building of manure digesters in order to produce biogas were encouraging the development of factory farms in Europe (Farm of 1000 cows in France, Noviercas mega- farm in Spain are both associated to highly- subsidised manure digesters)
63	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	152-154	replace	This can only be exceeded if the farm employs a large number of workers or has a significant social and environmental performance.	This can only be offset by high salary costs or a significant social and environmental performance.	
64	FYEG	153	replace	if the farm employs a large number of workers or has a significant social and environmental performance.	if the farm employs a large number of workers and has a significant social and environmental performance	

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65	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	160-161	delete	The amount of farmers' money spent on administration for CAP subsidies must be reduced.		
66	Europe Ecologie Les Verts	168	add	New bullet point	Food Council : Set up a food council at the EU level, in connection with the UN, and consisting of various representatives of different pannels of society, except for profit oriented lobbies so as to ease the merging of a truly sincere contract between organic, peasant farming and the civil society (non trading companies), including consumers/tax payers.	Self explanatory
67	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	166	add		Objectives, sub-goals and specific indicators need to be defined to allow evaluation.	