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*Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee on Agriculture
and Rural Development*

2020/2260 (INI)

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COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS 1 - 48

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(2020/2260 (INI))

Para 3 - Reduction targets, fertilisers and AMR

Compromise Amendment

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

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 700 - 772, 775, 809, 813, 815, 817, 826, 827, 836, 837, 839, 841, 843, 844, 846, 848, 849, 853, 856, 869, 870, 871, 876, 879, 886, 887; [348, 694, 705, 706, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717 - 721, 728 - 731, 733, 734, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740 -744, 747, 748, 752, 753, 754, 759, 760, 762, 770, 771, 775, 789, 793, 803, 809, 813, 826, 827, 841, 843, 844, 846, 848, 849, 853, 870, 871, 876, 879, 886, 887, 984, 1146]

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 3

<i>Motion for a resolution</i>	<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Amendment to Compromise Amendment</i>
<p>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 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</p>	<p>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 (754, 706) and sales of antibiotics and is convinced that these targets are well within reach but their achievability depends on the availability of safer, effective and efficient alternatives (721, 694), highlights the importance of further holistic education and communication, including through advisory services to achieve this transformation (789);-emphasises the need for a binding nature of these reduction targets and the (719, 770)-importance of pursuing them through holistic, preventive (728, 762) and circular approaches, such as organic and (728, 748) agroecological practices, innovative sustainable agricultural practices (809), implementing precision agriculture and integrated crop and pest management practices where appropriate, (705, 715, 754) and the use of sustainable alternatives (803), aided by a life-cycle perspective (771); stresses the</p>	<p>3. Welcomes 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 (754, 706) and sales of antibiotics but their achievability depends on the availability of safer, effective and efficient alternatives (721, 694), highlights the importance of further holistic education and communication, including through advisory services to achieve this transformation (789);the importance of pursuing them through holistic, preventive (728, 762) and circular approaches, such as organic and (728, 748) agroecological practices, innovative sustainable agricultural practices (809), implementing precision agriculture and integrated crop and pest management practices where appropriate, (705, 715, 754) and the use of sustainable alternatives (803), aided by a life-cycle perspective (771); stresses the need to establish fast-track evaluation, authorisation and registration processes for non-chemical low-risk pesticides,</p>

<p>clarify how it will deal with individual Member States' contributions to Union-wide targets and to clarify the baselines for these targets;</p>	<p>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 (753); insists that each Member State, according to its climatic and agricultural production characteristics (730), should establish robust, effective and time-bound (734, 748) quantitative reduction targets in their reviews of the CAP Strategic Plans and other relevant policy instruments (rapporteur 728, 734, 740, 741, 742, 744, 743, 748, 762), with the ambition to reduce to zero the agricultural emissions to soil (1146), groundwater and surface water and air in line with the Green Deal's zero pollution ambition (706), accompanied by well-defined crop-specific (rapporteur 728, 743, 762) support measures ensuring accountability and enforceability (728, 720)) at all levels using independent and complete data (728) 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 (711, 712, 717, 718, 729, 731, 730); 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 (719); 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 (733, 740, 741, 742, 744, 743) and calls on the Commission to clarify how it will deal with individual Member States' contributions to Union-wide binding (719, 770) targets while ensuring a level playing field</p>	<p>while ensuring that their assessment is subject to the same level of rigour as for other substances (753); insists that each Member State, according to its climatic and agricultural production characteristics (730), should establish robust, effective and time-bound (734, 748) targets in their reviews of the CAP Strategic Plans and other relevant policy instruments (rapporteur 728, 734, 740, 741, 742, 744, 743, 748, 762), with the ambition to reduce to zero the agricultural emissions to soil (1146), groundwater and surface water and air in line with the Green Deal's zero pollution ambition (706), accompanied by well-defined crop-specific (rapporteur 728, 743, 762) support measures ensuring accountability and enforceability (728, 720)) at all levels using independent and complete data (728) to help reach these <i>objectives</i> as well as support and training for implementation at farm level and further research and development for innovative and sustainable farming solutions (711, 712, 717, 718, 729, 731, 730); 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 (719); and calls on the Commission to clarify how it will deal with individual Member States' contributions to Union-wide targets and clarify the baseline for these targets while ensuring a level playing field (771) taking into account the different starting points, efforts undertaken and characteristics of each Member State and (710, 738, 752, 721, 813, 870, 712, 713, 714, 716, 736, 739, 747, 705, 711, 760, 793, 759), identifying clearly the many non-synthetic and other</p>
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(771) and to clarify the baselines for these targets, taking into account the different starting points, efforts undertaken and characteristics of each Member State and (710, 738, 752, 721, 813, 870, 712, 713, 714, 716, 736, 739, 747, 705, 711, 760, 793, 759), 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 (706, 729, 730), and invites the Commission to draft a plan for minimising synthetic inputs in agriculture (728); 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; (719)

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 (853)***; is convinced that this would be best

alternatives already known today, their availability, and the impact on the viability of the sector, on farmers income and food security (706, 729, 730), and invites the Commission to draft a plan for minimising synthetic inputs in agriculture (728); 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; (719)

Fertilisers

Welcomes the Commission's commitment to act to reduce nutrient losses, is convinced that this would be best achieved through measures aimed at enabling farmers to improve nutrient management

achieved through ~~the closure of nutrient cycles, nutrient recovery and reuse and encouraging and rewarding farmers to plant leguminous crops (876); insists that legally binding legislative initiatives as well as~~ measures aimed at enabling farmers to improve nutrient management (827 ~~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 (886, 887) and reduce phosphorus and nitrogen flows (940); 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 (876, 827), including the presence of heavy metals (876); 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 (984, moved from CA4); stresses that improved management of nutrients presents both economic and environmental benefits (849); highlights the importance of modern application technologies and innovative technologies and solutions such as precision farming, targeted fertilization that is adapted to plant requirements (826), and plant nutrition advisory services and management support as well as the need to install broad band in rural areas for that purpose (826, 848, 827) and believes that support should be given to sustainable farm business models for nutrient

(827) ; emphasises the importance of pursuing these 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 (886, 887) and reduce phosphorus and nitrogen flows (940); 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 (876, 827), including the presence of heavy metals (876); 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 (984, moved from CA4); stresses that improved management of nutrients presents both economic and environmental benefits (849); highlights the importance of modern application technologies and innovative technologies and solutions such as precision farming, targeted fertilization that is adapted to plant requirements (826), and plant nutrition advisory services and management support as well as the need to install broad band in rural areas for that purpose (826, 848, 827) and believes that support should be given to sustainable farm business models for nutrient recovery, recycling and reuse from contaminant-free waste streams (853);

recovery, recycling and reuse from contaminant-free waste streams (853);

Antimicrobial resistance

Recalls the importance of a One Health approach (841, 843); 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 (846, 844) (844, 846, 871), highlights however the need to further reduce the use of antibiotics, including in food production (775); 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 (841, 843); ***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 (879); believes that the proper implementation of the Veterinary Medicines Regulation and Regulation (EU)2019/4 on Medicated Feed (879) will further reduce the use of antibiotics (843) and calls on the Commission to scrutinise the implementation and enforcement by Member States (879); underlines that antimicrobials, other than human reserve

Antimicrobial resistance

Recalls the importance of a One Health approach (841, 843); 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 (846, 844) (844, 846, 871), highlights however the need to further reduce the use of antibiotics, including in food production (775); welcomes the Commission's plan to reduce the overall sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture, underlines out that progress already made on Member State level must be taken into account (841, 843); 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 (879); believes that the proper implementation of the Veterinary Medicines Regulation and Regulation (EU)2019/4 on Medicated Feed (879) will further reduce the use of antibiotics (843) and calls on the Commission to scrutinise the implementation and enforcement by Member States (879); underlines that antimicrobials, other than human reserve antibiotics, must remain available for essential use,

	antibiotics, must remain available for essential use, in order to ensure that animal health and welfare is protected at all times (846, 871, 843, 348);	in order to ensure that animal health and welfare is protected at all times (846, 871, 843, 348);
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Para 11 - Zoonotic diseases

Compromise Amendment 18 Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 843, 847, 1359 - 1401, 1403, 1404, 1411, 1412, 1416; [843, 847, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1367, 1369, 1373, 1379, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1390, 1393, 1396, 1398, 1403, 1404, 1411, 1412, 1416]

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 11

<i>Motion for a resolution</i>	<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Amendment to Compromise Amendment</i>
<p>11. Expresses its deep concern about the emergence of zoonotic diseases that are transferred from animals to humans (anthroozoonoses), 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;</p>	<p>11. Recalls that 70% of emerging diseases and pandemics have an animal origin according to the IPBES (1379); expresses its deep concern about the increasingly frequent (1390) emergence of zoonotic diseases that are transferred from animals to humans (anthroozoonoses), 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(1360, 1396), the destruction of and pressure on biodiversity and natural habitats, illegal trafficking of wild animals (1360), and our current food production and consumption (1390) systems; <i>underlines that animal production systems, which involve the confinement of animals of a similar genotype in close proximity to one another, can</i></p>	<p>11. Recalls that 70% of emerging diseases and pandemics have an animal origin according to the IPBES (1379); expresses its deep concern about the increasingly frequent (1390) emergence of zoonotic diseases that are transferred from animals to humans (anthroozoonoses), 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(1360, 1396), the destruction of and pressure on biodiversity and natural habitats, illegal trafficking of wild animals (1360);; calls on the Commission and Member States to accelerate the transformation away from unsustainable use of wildlife, including illegal trafficking in this regard (1369) and better management of veterinary prevention and the promotion of high standards of</p>

~~increase their susceptibility to infectious disease, creating conditions for the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases¹⁴ (1362, 1363);~~ 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 (1369) 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 (1373, 1385, 1387, 1398)and invasive species and to promote the high levels of biosecurity standards in the EU as the best practice at global level (1398); 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 (1370,1377);

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(843); calls to ensure equivalent standards for products of animal origin imported into the EU

animal health and animal welfare, also with trading partners in order to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases (1373, 1385, 1387, 1398)and invasive species and to promote the high levels of biosecurity standards in the EU as the best practice at global level (1398); 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 (1370,1377);

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, 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(843); calls to ensure equivalent standards for products of animal origin

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 (1403, 1404, 1412, 1414);~~ 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 (847, 1361);

~~^{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/PMC5996087/; Jones BA, Grace D, Koek R, et al. 2013. Zoonosis emergence linked to agricultural intensification and environmental change. Proceedings of the National Academy of~~

imported into the EU as established under the Veterinary Medicines Regulation;; 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 (847, 1361);

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

	<p><i>Sciences of the United States of America</i> 110(21):8399- 404.www.pnas.org/content/110/21/8399.</p> <p>^{1b} Regulation (EU)2019/6</p>	
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Para 16 - Processed foods and nutrition claims

Compromise Amendment **25**
Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1634 - 1683, 1685, 1687 - 1690, 1692 - 1694, 1702, 1703 - 1710, 1715 - 1718, 1720, 1796; [252, 1634, 1636, 1637, 1641, 1646, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1659, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1671, 1673, 1676, 1678, 1679, 1688, 1689, 1692, 1694]; [252, 1634, 1636, 1637, 1641, 1646, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1659, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1671, 1673, 1676, 1678, 1679, 1688, 1689, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1703, 1704, 1718, 1796]

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 16

<i>Motion for a resolution</i>	<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Amendment to Compromise Amendment</i>
<p>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;</p>	<p><i>Processed foods - salt, sugar, fat</i></p> <p>16. Calls for a comprehensive and complementary range of (1651) measures, including regulatory measures (1634) and consumer awareness campaigns (1673, 1636, 1637, 1679), 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 (1634) not covered by EU PDOs and GIPs (1650) where improvements on a healthier composition can be achieved, and welcomes the Commission intention to launch initiatives to stimulate this reformulation;</p>	<p><i>Processed foods - salt, sugar, fat</i></p> <p>16. Calls for a comprehensive and complementary range of (1651) measures, including regulatory measures (1634) and consumer awareness campaigns (1673, 1636, 1637, 1679), 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 (1634) not covered by EU PDOs and GIPs (1650) where improvements on a healthier composition can be achieved, and welcomes the Commission intention to launch</p>

<p>calls for a mandatory EU-wide front-of-pack nutrition labelling system based on independent science;</p>	<p><i>including by the setting of maximum levels of sugar, fats and salt in certain processed food (1659)</i>, 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 (1671); calls for particular attention to be given to food for children and other special purpose foods (1665) and for an effective and EU-wide regulatory (1692) 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 (1692, 1796);</p> <p><i>Nutrient profiles</i></p> <p>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 (1634, 1651, 1652); 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 (1665);</p> <p><i>Front of Pack</i></p> <p>Recognises that front-of-pack nutritional labels have been identified by international public health</p>	<p>initiatives to stimulate this reformulation, 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 (1671); calls for particular attention to be given to food for children and other special purpose foods (1665) and for an effective and EU-wide regulatory (1692) 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 (1692, 1796);</p> <p><i>Nutrient profiles</i></p> <p>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 (1634, 1651, 1652); 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 (1665);</p> <p><i>Front of Pack</i></p> <p>Recognises that front-of-pack nutritional labels have been identified by international public health</p>
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	<p>bodies such as the World Health Organisation as a key tool to help consumers make more informed, more balanced and healthier food choices (1634, 1688, 1689); stresses that the front-of-pack nutrition labelling system, which is consistent with and complementary to dietary guidelines (1636, 1640, 1653, 1655, 1666), should help consumers to make healthier food choices by providing them with comprehensible information on the food they consume (1636), 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 (1678, 1694, 1696), with open access for all market operators including small and medium-sized operators (1683), taking into account the additional burden to food operators and unions (1667); stresses furthermore that to facilitate comparison across products, it should include an interpretive element to provide transparent, comparable and harmonised product information (252) and be based on uniform reference amounts (1634, 1646, 1649-1688, 1689); 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</p>	<p>bodies such as the World Health Organisation as a key tool to help consumers make more informed, more balanced and healthier food choices (1634, 1688, 1689); stresses that the front-of-pack nutrition labelling system, which is consistent with and complementary to dietary guidelines (1636, 1640, 1653, 1655, 1666), should help consumers to make healthier food choices by providing them with comprehensible information on the food they consume (1636), calls on the Commission to ensure that a harmonised EU front-of-pack nutritional label is developed based on robust, independent scientific evidence and demonstrated consumer understanding (1678, 1694, 1696), with open access for all market operators including small and medium-sized operators (1683), taking into account the additional burden to food operators and unions (1667); stresses furthermore that to facilitate comparison across products, it should include an interpretive element to provide transparent, comparable and harmonised product information 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 (1703, 1704, 1718, 1676);</p>
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	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 (1703, 1704, 1718, 1676);	
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Para 18 - Food environment and food prices

Compromise Amendment

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

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1748 - 1790, 1793. 1795, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1846, 1914;[1307; 1750; 1751; 1752; 1753; 1755; 1766; 1767; 1768; 1769; 1772; 1773; 1778; 1779; 1780; 1786; 1795; 1801; 1803; 1805; 1914]

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18

<i>Motion for a resolution</i>	<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Amendment to Compromise Amendment</i>
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	<i>Food environment</i> 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 (1755), reiterates the importance of promoting healthy, more balanced and sustainable diets by improving the food environment (1755), raising consumer awareness of the impacts of	<i>Food environment</i> 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 (1755), reiterates the importance of promoting healthy, more balanced and sustainable diets by improving the food environment (1755), raising consumer awareness of the impacts of

<p>diets that are better for human health and have a lower environmental footprint; underlines that food prices must send the right signal to consumers; welcomes, therefore, the strategy's objective that the healthy and sustainable choice should become the most affordable one;</p>	<p>consumption patterns, including via digital channels (1751) 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 (1753, 1779), which should be accompanied by a range of measures to make food production more sustainable by default (1753);</p> <p><i>Food prices</i></p> <p>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 (1786, 1751); welcomes, therefore, the strategy's objective to guide the food industry towards practices that make the healthy and sustainable choice the easy, accessible and (1307, 1780) 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 (1750, 1752, 1914, rapporteur 1793, 1803, /1846); recalls that household expenditure on food products varies significantly across EU Member</p>	<p>consumption patterns, including via digital channels (1751) 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 (1753, 1779), which should be accompanied by a range of measures to make food production more sustainable by default (1753);</p> <p><i>Food prices</i></p> <p>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 (1786, 1751); welcomes, therefore, the strategy's objective to guide the food industry towards practices that make the healthy and sustainable choice the easy, accessible and (1307, 1780) affordable one for consumers; 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 (1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1772, 1778) and increasing transparency and consumers' awareness regarding the costs and profits related to each stage of the food supply chain (1751); 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 (1795, 1801,</p>
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	<p>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 (1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1772, 1778) and increasing transparency and consumers' awareness regarding the costs and profits related to each stage of the food supply chain (1751); 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 (1795, 1801, 1805);</p> <hr/> <p><i>^{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, Franey Vennemann, Nikolai Pushkarev, Johan Hansen. https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7e0320dc-ec18-11e8-b690-01aa75cd71a1/language-en</i></p>	1805);
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Para 18 a - Labelling on origin, sustainability and animal production methods

Compromise Amendment

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

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 1514; 1516; 1586; 1686; 1713; 1719; 1791, 1792, 1804, 1806 - 1818, 1850, 1917; [1514; 1516; 1586; 1686; 1713; 1719; 1791; 1792; 1804; 1806, 1807; 1808 - 1812; 1814 - 1818; 1850]

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18 a (new)

<i>Motion for a resolution</i>	<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Amendment to Compromise Amendment</i>
	<p><i>Origin labelling</i></p> <p>18 a. Welcomes the Commission initiative aiming at improving origin- labelling and consideration of extending it to a wider range of products (1713); 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 (1717, 1686) and be fully verifiable and traceable and not undermine the proper functioning of the internal market (1719), emphasises that the Food Information Regulation needs to be revised with a focus on milk and milk and meat as ingredients (1516); 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 (1813); 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 (1816, 1850) while stressing that all country-of-origin labelling needs to be effectively enforced to combat food fraud (1514);</p> <p><i>Sustainability labelling</i></p> <p>Welcomes the Commission’s intention to create a sustainable food labelling framework and calls on the</p>	<p><i>Origin labelling</i></p> <p>18 a. Welcomes the Commission initiative aiming at improving origin-labelling and consideration of extending it to a wider range of products (1713); 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 (1717, 1686) and be fully verifiable and traceable and not undermine the proper functioning of the internal market (1719), emphasises that the Food Information Regulation needs to be revised with a focus on milk and milk and meat as ingredients (1516); 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 (1813); 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 (1816, 1850) while stressing that all country-of-origin labelling needs to be effectively enforced to combat food fraud (1514);</p> <p><i>Sustainability labelling</i></p> <p>Welcomes the Commission’s intention to create a</p>

	<p>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 (1806, 1808, 1811); highlights that many unsubstantiated and even misleading environmental claims and advertising are currently being used (1791, 1810, 1722, 1814, 1815) 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 (1791, 1810, 1814, 1815); stresses the need for inspections by public control authorities of any label allowed on food products (1814);</p> <p><i>Labelling of animal products and plant protein products</i></p> <p>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 (1586), and contain the place of birth, rearing and slaughter of the animal; and stresses that these requirements should be extended to processed products (1809, 1817) in order to increase transparency, help consumers to make a better choice and contribute to the welfare of animals (1817); stresses that production and market uptake of plant based proteins should be better supported (1818); and calls furthermore for the long overdue</p>	<p>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 (1806, 1808, 1811); highlights that many unsubstantiated and even misleading environmental claims and advertising are currently being used (1791, 1810, 1722, 1814, 1815).</p> <p><i>Labelling of animal products and plant protein products</i></p> <p>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 (1586), and contain the place of birth, rearing and slaughter of the animal. in order to increase transparency, help consumers to make a better choice and contribute to the welfare of animals (1817); 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 (1809, 1818);</p>
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	harmonised requirements with regard to the labelling for vegetarian and vegan foods to be put forward without further delay (1809, 1818);	
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Para 23 - Food Waste

Compromise Amendment 33
Supported by EPP, S&D, Renew, Greens/EFA, ID, ECR, The Left

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 2011 - 2052; [2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2023; 2024; 2026; 2028; 2030; 2034; 2043; 2044; 2049; 2052]

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 23

<i>Motion for a resolution</i>	<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Amendment to Compromise Amendment</i>
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;	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 (2021) and a loss of revenue to farmers (2013), 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 (2013, 2014, 2015, 2030, 2028, 2044), including primary production , pre-retail and retail (2011, 2012, 2014, 2018,2030, 2024, 2028), are needed to achieve this; calls on all Member States to establish and implement food waste prevention programmes (2012) that fully integrate the principles of the circular economy (2006, 2020) and include the promotion of short food supply chains, which lower the risk of generating food waste (2011); stresses	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 (2021) and a loss of revenue to farmers (2013), 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 pre-retail and retail (2011, 2012, 2014, 2018,2030, 2024, 2028), are needed to achieve this; calls on all Member States to establish and implement food waste prevention programmes (2012) that fully integrate the principles of the circular economy (2006, 2020) and include the promotion of short food supply chains, which lower the risk of generating food waste (2011); stresses that CAP objectives include Food Waste prevention (2011,

	<p>that CAP objectives include Food Waste prevention (2011, 2024, 2043), 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 (2011, 2043); underlines the importance of ensuring animal health, inter alia as means to avoid food losses and waste at source (2016, 2034, 2049) and highlights that recovering plant-based food waste for animal feeding is a viable solution where food waste cannot be prevented (2014, 2051); stresses the importance of raising public awareness and providing guidance on how to avoid food waste to promote long-term consumer behavioural change (2019, 2044); calls on the Commission to identify any potential barriers that hinder a faster pace of reducing waste (2023, 2026) and calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure adequate financing for research, innovation, engagement of stakeholders and information and education (2044) campaigns through the creation of National Food Waste Funds (2052) with the objective of eliminating waste;</p>	<p>2024, 2043), emphasises that action should be encouraged to curb food waste occurring at primary production level (2011, 2043); underlines the importance of ensuring animal health, inter alia as means to avoid food losses and waste at source (2016, 2034, 2049) and highlights that recovering plant-based food waste for animal feeding is a viable solution where food waste cannot be prevented (2014, 2051); stresses the importance of raising public awareness and providing guidance on how to avoid food waste to promote long-term consumer behavioural change (2019, 2044); calls on the Commission to identify any potential barriers that hinder a faster pace of reducing waste (2023, 2026) and calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure adequate financing for research, innovation, engagement of stakeholders and information and education (2044) campaigns through the creation of National Food Waste Funds (2052) with the objective of eliminating waste;</p>
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