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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
Articles of the NRPP linked to the CMO		
The following articles of NRPP have to be moved to the CMO and amended as precised in the new articles inserted in the CMO: **Article 35(6) => deleted** **Article 35(7) => inserted as Article 28a of the CMO (see below for amendments)** **Article 35(8) => inserted as Article 33a of the CMO (see below for amendments)** **Article 35(9) => inserted as Article 33b of the CMO (see below for amendments)** **Article 35(10) => inserted as Article 33c of the CMO (see below for amendments)**		
The following articles of the NRPP remain in the NRPP, but have to be amended as precised here below to ensure the coherence of the amendments proposed to the CMO: **Article 10** **Article 21**		
Article 10 NRPP		
2(2)(ii) At least **EUR 295 700 000 000** for CAP interventions referred to in ***Article 35(1) [types of***	2(2)(ii) At least **EUR 495 387 000 000** for CAP interventions referred to in **article 5(1) of**	As article 35(1) is deleted, the correct reference is article 5 of

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support], paragraph 1, points (a) to (k) and (r) and paragraph 10 and for interventions listed in article 35 paragraph 11;	**Regulation (EU) 202X/XXXX [CAP Regulation]. Within this amount a dedicated budget shall be made available for interventions in certain sectors referred to Article 5(1), point (r), where the budget dedicated for operational programmes in the fruits and vegetables sector should remain at EU level and not subdivided into national allocations.** **(2(2)iia) new) EUR 1 757 000 000 shall be allocated to the EU school scheme referred to in Chapter IIa in Part II, Title I of Regulation 1308/2013.**	the CAP Regulation. To secure an economically viable, competitive and resilient agriculture, able to cope with current and future challenges, attractive to both existing and future generations of farmer and which delivers on food security and sustainability (including public goods), we call for the CAP budget to be maintained at least at the level of the current CAP and adjusted to inflation in the present 2021-2027 period. In this regard, the European Commission's suggestion in November to use 10% of NRPP for "rural target" must be transformed into a concrete proposal by the co legislators to ring fence this amount to the benefit of farmers and agricultural cooperatives. We would like to stress the fact that the 10% is not sufficient to meet the objectives of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and we call for an increase

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		of this amount to at least 20%. Similarly, the 2/3 from the allocation for the mid-term review suggested by the European Commission must also be included in the CAP ring-fenced budget by the co-legislators to prevent loss of commonality and allow for a level playing field for farmers. Copa-Cogeca stresses that the money currently ring-fenced for agriculture is far from sufficient. In general, we call for the CAP budget to at least be maintained at its current level and duly adjusted for inflation. Taking into account that the CAP budget is adjusted correspondingly, we insist that the funding historically committed to sectoral interventions be also maintained at least at the same level, duly adjusted for inflation, and ringfenced, at the same level than the overall CAP budget. Within this funding, and in proportion

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		with the adjustment of the overall CAP budget, dedicated envelopes should be set for each sector where operational programmes are mandatory, and alsofor the wine and apiculture sectors. It is important to underline that the fruit and vegetable sector has so far been financed by an EU budget that was not subdivided into national allocations. This structure made it possible to incentivise producers to work together in producer organisations and associations of producer organisations, regardless of which Member State they were located in. This resulted in many producer organisations operating across borders and led to the creation of trans-national producer organisations and associations of producer organisations. The Commission's proposal to now finance the fruit and vegetable operational programmes from national CAP-

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		allocations is thus highly problematic as it would not allow the sector to operate normally. We thus call for the current system of funding for the operational programmes of the fruit and vegetable sector to be preserved, meaning an EU budget not subdivided in national allocations.
	(2(2)iia) new) EUR 1 757 000 000 shall be allocated to the EU school scheme referred to in Chapter IIa in Part II, Title I of Regulation 1308/2013.	Regarding the EU school schemes, they are currently exclusively funded through a dedicated envelope inside the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budget. This exclusive EU funding has ensured a fair level playing field between Member States, safeguarding the integrity of the single market. Consequently, we believe that the Commission's proposal to fund this policy from non-ringfenced NRPP amounts, with a minimum national contribution of 30%, would only create uncertainty regarding the level of funding,

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		potentially impacting the future implementation of these schemes. We call for the establishment of an exclusive ringfenced EU budget inside the Single Fund, separated from the 293.7 billion already ringfenced for agriculture, and fully dedicated to this policy. This budget line would amount to the EU school schemes budget in the current CAP at minimum and be adjusted to inflation (estimation: EUR 1 757 million).
	(2(2)(ii)b new) At least EUR 7 290 000 000 for fisheries interventions referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXXX [CFP Regulation];	Overarching coherence with maintenance of the current support adjusted to inflation as a separate and individualised budget line.
Article 21 (NRPP)		
3.Only measures whose implementation started from 1 January 2028 shall be eligible for financing provided that they comply with the requirements set out in this Regulation and Regulations listed in Article 1 paragraph 1. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, expenditure related to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under the interventions financed	3. Only measures whose implementation started from 1 January 2028 shall be eligible for financing provided that they comply with the requirements set out in this Regulation and Regulations listed in Article 1 paragraph 1. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, expenditure related to legal commitments to beneficiaries incurred under the	Transitional provisions should be introduced for already approved multi-annual operational programmes extending beyond 2027, ensuring the availability of dedicated funding and allowing them to continue under the rules

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under Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 **may** be eligible for contribution, provided such expenditure is provided in the relevant NRP Plan in accordance with this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 202X/XXXX [CAP Regulation].	interventions financed under ***interventions referred to in article 42*** of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 ***approved before 2028 and which implementation extends beyond 1 January 2028 shall*** be eligible for contribution, , provided such expenditure is provided in the relevant NRP Plan in accordance with this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 202X/XXXX [CAP Regulation]. ***To this end, Member States shall provide such public expenditure in their NRP Plan.***	which existed at the time of their approval until their completion. In the case of the fruit and vegetable sector, this should be financed by an EU budget not sub-divided into national allocations. This is essential to provide legal certainty and financial security to ongoing projects.
Recital of the Commission's proposal for the future CMO		
(4) The CAP support provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for the period post-2027 will be supported by the Fund ***and subject to the rules laid down in Regulations (EU) .../... [NRPF Regulation] and (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council [Performance Regulation]***[18] ***, as complemented by Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013***. [18] Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] [Performance Regulation] (OJ L ..., ELI:...).	(4) The CAP support provided for in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 for the period post-2027 will be supported by the Fund. [18] Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of [...] [...] [Performance Regulation] (OJ L ..., ELI:...).	It is imperative that all the rules related to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 remain in that Regulation.
(10) The aid for the supply of fruit and vegetables and of milk and milk products in educational establishments	(10) The aid for the supply of fruit and vegetables and of milk and milk products in educational	The EU school schemes are currently exclusively funded

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laid down in Part II, Title I, Chapter II, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 ('EU school scheme') has proven to be effective in increasing the consumption of selected agricultural products. In order to contribute to achieving the CAP objectives, the EU school scheme should be continued. ***However, in order to increase its effectiveness and to ensure coherence with other CAP instruments, the EU school scheme should be based on delivery of performance and should be implemented as a type of intervention supported by the Fund. The Union should set the basic policy parameters, such as the objectives of the EU school scheme and its basic requirements, while Member States should bear greater responsibility as to how they meet the objectives and achieve targets. Enhanced subsidiarity makes it possible to better take into account local conditions and needs. Rules laid down in Regulations (EU) .../... [NRPF Regulation] and (EU) .../... [Performance Regulation] should apply to the EU school scheme, as complemented by this Regulation.*** The EU school scheme being a market intervention measure, the specific rules on the type of intervention should be laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.	establishments laid down in Part II, Title I, Chapter II, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 ('EU school scheme') has proven to be effective in increasing the consumption of selected agricultural products. In order to contribute to achieving the CAP objectives, the EU school scheme should be continued. The EU school scheme being a market intervention measure, the specific rules on the type of intervention should be laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.	through a dedicated envelope inside the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budget. This exclusive EU funding has ensured a fair level playing field between Member States, safeguarding the integrity of the single market. Consequently, we believe that the Commission's proposal to fund this policy from non-ringfenced NRPP amounts, with a minimum national contribution of 30%, would only create uncertainty regarding the level of funding, potentially impacting the future implementation of these schemes. We call for the establishment of an exclusive ringfenced EU budget inside the Single Fund, separated from the 293.7 billion already ringfenced for agriculture, and fully dedicated to this policy. This budget line would amount to the EU school schemes budget in the current CAP at minimum and be

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		adjusted to inflation (estimation: EUR 1 757 million).
(11) The objective of the EU school scheme is to reconnect children with agriculture and increase healthy eating habits. As children from vulnerable groups are more prone to have unhealthy diets, Member States should be given the possibility to focus on these groups according to socio-economic considerations***. In order to reduce the intake of free sugars and fats by schoolchildren, the distribution of products high in free sugars and fats should be limited.*** In order to raise awareness of children of the variety of products that are cultivated in the Union as well as their different qualities, ***the distribution of*** products originating in the Union should be ***prioritised*** combined with criteria linked to higher environmental and social sustainability standards. Member States should ensure the implementation of awareness raising measures on certain topics. To avoid duplicates, the national curriculum can be used instead of the EU school scheme. In view of the increased concern over processed foods and products potentially high in added sugars, which do not meet children's nutritional needs, it is appropriate to exclude those products from the EU school scheme.	(11) The objective of the EU school scheme is to reconnect children with agriculture and increase healthy eating habits. As children from vulnerable groups are more prone to have unhealthy diets, Member States should be given the possibility to focus on these groups according to socio-economic considerations. In order to raise awareness of children of the variety of products that are cultivated in the Union as well as their different qualities, ***only*** products originating in the Union should be ***distributed*** combined with ***prioritisation*** criteria linked to higher environmental and social sustainability standards. Member States should ensure the implementation of awareness raising measures on certain topics. To avoid duplicates, the national curriculum can be used instead of the EU school scheme. In view of the increased concern over processed foods and products potentially high in added sugars, which do not meet children's nutritional needs, it is appropriate to exclude those products from the EU school scheme.	The Commission's proposal introduces new and very restrictive rules when it comes to nutritional criteria for the products promoted under the school schemes policy. While we certainly welcome nutritional criteria which are essential for guiding children towards healthy eating habits, we do not deem the Commission's proposal of establishing a limit to the exclusion of products with more than 10% free sugar or more than 30% fat to be appropriate. These elements would exclude several products from the schemes that are an integral part of a healthy and balanced diet in many Member States, such as many cheeses and even many fruits such as grapes or cherries. We thus call for these criteria to be removed or, at least, for the

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		possibility of a limited flexibility margin for all Members States to adapt these criteria to their nutritional habits.
(15) In line with the conclusions of the Commission report on new marketing standards for dried leguminous vegetables and soya bean[24] , it is appropriate to provide for the possibility to lay down marketing standards for protein crops to better inform consumers about the origin of the protein crops products they purchase. For the same reason, ***beef, pigmeat,*** sheep and goat ***meet*** should be added to the list for which marketing standards may be adopted. In addition, with the objective of possibly harmonising the definition and composition of certain cheeses to ensure a common basis for quality across the internal market, it is also appropriate to provide for the possibility to lay down marketing standards for cheese.	(15) In line with the conclusions of the Commission report on new marketing standards for dried leguminous vegetables and soya bean[24] , it is appropriate to provide for the possibility to lay down marketing standards for protein crops to better inform consumers about the origin of the protein crops products they purchase. For the same reason, ***rabbit meat, rice, apiculture products other than honey,*** sheep and goat ***meat*** should be added to the list for which marketing standards may be adopted. In addition, with the objective of possibly harmonising the definition and composition of certain cheeses to ensure a common basis for quality across the internal market, it is also appropriate to provide for the possibility to lay down marketing standards for cheese. [24] Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council in accordance with Article 75(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 on	Marketing standards are a useful tool for operators in order to create a level playing field and ease transactions while ensuring a return based on quality. We thus broadly welcome this tool, however, some sectors already have well-established ones, and creating new standards at EU level for these sectors would only create confusion. Consequently, we call for preserving existing EU marketing standards and introducing new ones only for the following sectors which currently do not benefit from well-defined marketing standards largely recognised by operators: • Table olives (the possibility already exists in the

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
[24] Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council in accordance with Article 75(6) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 on new marketing standards for cider and perry and for dried leguminous vegetables and soya bean, COM(2023) 200 final.	new marketing standards for cider and perry and for dried leguminous vegetables and soya bean, COM(2023) 200 final.	current CMO text, so need to add it to the text) • Sheepmeat • Goatmeat • Rice • Protein crops • Apiculture products other than honey • Rabbit meat When Marketing Standards are used with the aim of reinforcing origin labelling requirements, they must ensure that sectors seeking greater transparency on origin have the possibility to cover processed foods or fresh food offered through restaurants and catering. Furthermore, marketing standards established in the CMO should be designed to accommodate innovation and the particular specificities of Member States.

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(16) The Commission Communication 'A Vision for Agriculture and Food' recalls livestock is an essential part of the Union's agriculture, competitiveness and cohesion. Sustainable livestock systems are essential for the Union economy, the viability of rural areas and the preservation of the environment and rural landscapes. The Union livestock sector is particularly vulnerable to various shocks and global competition and it is required to meet high production standards that are not always rewarded by the market. In this context, it is necessary to acknowledge the natural composition of meat ***and*** meat products, in the interest of both Union producers and consumers. Meat-related terms often carry cultural and historical significance. It is therefore appropriate to protect meat-related terms to enhance transparency in the internal market as regards the food composition and nutritional content and ensure that consumers can make well-informed choices, particularly for those seeking a specific nutritional content that is traditionally associated with meat products.	(16) The Commission Communication 'A Vision for Agriculture and Food' recalls livestock is an essential part of the Union's agriculture, competitiveness and cohesion. Sustainable livestock systems are essential for the Union economy, the viability of rural areas and the preservation of the environment and rural landscapes. The Union livestock sector is particularly vulnerable to various shocks and global competition and it is required to meet high production standards that are not always rewarded by the market. In this context, it is necessary to acknowledge the natural composition of meat***,*** meat products ***and processed meat products***, in the interest of both Union producers and consumers. Meat-related terms often carry cultural and historical significance. It is therefore appropriate to protect meat-related terms to enhance transparency in the internal market as regards the food composition and nutritional content and ensure that consumers can make well-informed choices, particularly for those seeking a specific nutritional content that is traditionally associated with meat products.	We welcome the Commission's proposal to protect meat-related terms so as to avoid consumers being misled into believing that imitation products provide the same nutritional value as the products they are mimicking. The recently agreed CMO changes on meat denominations represent an important first step in this direction. However, we consider that the protection should go beyond animal names and cuts to also cover processed meat products and comparable traditional culinary terms. These terms form part of Europe's gastronomic heritage and have been developed through decades of quality work by the livestock and meat sector. Their misuse by non-meat alternatives unfairly capitalises on this heritage to market imitation products.

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		The list of protected names should remain flexible and adaptable, allowing Member States to update it regularly at national level in order to protect country-specific traditional products. We also encourage the Commission to ensure that linguistic and cultural specificities across EU languages are duly respected when aligning definitions. Moreover, rabbit meat is currently not covered by the Commission's proposal. We thus call for the inclusion of rabbit meat to be added to the list of protected terms.
(33) Member States should therefore be required to adopt baseline preparedness measures that should include the establishment of national and/or regional preparedness and response plans concerning agricultural products, regular sharing of information on stocks of agricultural products, the designation of competent authorities and participation in Union-level stress testing exercises.	(33) Member States should therefore be required to adopt baseline preparedness measures that should include the establishment of national and/or regional preparedness and response plans concerning agricultural products, ***agricultural inputs,*** regular sharing of information on stocks of agricultural products ***and agricultural inputs***, the	The strategic stocks established by Member States should include all sorts of long-lasting agricultural products, but also stocks of essential inputs necessary for food production, such as fertilisers, PPPs, seeds,

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
Where Member States establish and manage reserves of agricultural products, they should be implemented as part of their national and/or regional preparedness and response plans and should be designed in a manner that minimises market distortions. Those preparedness efforts should be complemented by enhanced obligations during crises or high-risk situations, including mandatory reporting.	designation of competent authorities and participation in Union-level stress testing exercises. Where Member States establish and manage reserves of agricultural products ***and agricultural inputs***, they should be implemented as part of their national and/or regional preparedness and response plans and should be designed in a manner that minimises market distortions. Those preparedness efforts should be complemented by enhanced obligations during crises or high-risk situations, including mandatory reporting.	energy, packaging, machine parts, emergency generators, CO2, or essential feed additives.
Article 1 of the Commission's proposal for the future CMO		
(5) Article 7 is deleted;	**Article 7 of the current CMO is replaced by:** **Article 7 (new)** ***By 31st December 2027, the Commission is to publish a proposal to amend Council Regulation 1370/2013 establishing the obligation to revise the threshold and intervention prices on a yearly basis to ensure they are up to date and take into account inflation.***	The CMO has always provided a set of tools to allow the EU agricultural sector to face these severe market disturbances. At a time when high geopolitical instability is compounding normal and periodical market disturbances, aggravated by the multiplication of climatic events, pests, crops and animal disease outbreaks, it is becoming even more important to maintain and improve the CMO market measures. However, these

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		measures should remain the last resort and be structurally designed in such a way that they sustainably strengthen the resilience of individual farms. In this context, we call for the inclusion of an article in the CMO calling on the Commission to present a proposal to amend Council Regulation 1370/2013 by 31st December 2027 establishing the obligation to revise the threshold and intervention prices every year to ensure they are up to date and take into account inflation
	Article 11 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 11 Products eligible for public intervention Public intervention shall apply in respect of the following products in accordance with the conditions laid down in this Section and any ad ditional requirements and conditions that may be determined by the Commission, by means of	Article 11 of the CMO should also be revised to ensure the inclusion of new agricultural products in the list of those for which threshold and intervention prices are established, as those products are also subject to serious market disturbance, for example, sugar, industrial hemp, sheep and goat meat, honey, and sheep and goat butter.

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	delegated acts pursuant to Article 19 and implementing acts pursuant to Article 20: (a) common wheat, durum wheat, barley and maize; (b) paddy rice; (c) fresh or chilled meat of the beef and veal sector falling within CN codes 0201 10 00 and 0201 20 20 to 0201 20 50; (d) butter produced directly and exclusively from pasteurised cream obtained directly and exclusively from cow's milk in an approved undertaking in the Union of a minimum butterfat content, by weight, of 82 % and of a maximum water content, by weight, of 16 %; (e) skimmed milk powder of top quality made from cow's milk in an approved undertaking in the Union by the spray process, with a minimum protein content of 34,0 % by weight of the fat free dry matter***;*** ***(f) sugar;*** ***(g) sheep meat;*** ***(h) goat meat;*** ***(i) butter from sheep milk;*** ***(k) butter from goat milk;*** ***(l) industrial hemp.***	
	Article 12 of the current CMO is amended as follow:	Public intervention for butter and skimmed milk powder should be

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	Article 12 Public intervention periods Public intervention shall be available for: (a) common wheat, from 1 October to 31 May; (b) durum wheat, barley and maize, throughout the year; (c) paddy rice, throughout the year; (d) beef and veal, throughout the year; (e) butter and skimmed milk powder, ***throughout the year*** ***(f) sugar***, ***throughout the year;*** ***(g) sheep meat***, ***throughout the year;*** ***(h) goat meat***, ***throughout the year;*** ***(i) butter from sheep milk***, ***throughout the year;*** ***(k) butter from goat milk***, ***throughout the year;*** ***(l) industrial hemp***, ***throughout the year.***	opened throughout the whole year as market disturbances are not limited to a specific period of the year.
	Article 13 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 13 Opening and closing of public intervention 1. During the periods referred to in Article 12, public intervention: (a) shall be open for common wheat, butter and skimmed milk powder ***from cow milk, sugar, sheep***	See justification for article 11.

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	meat, goat meat, butter from sheep milk, butter from goat milk, industrial hemp; (b) may be opened by the Commission, by means of implementing acts, for durum wheat, barley, maize and paddy rice (including specific varieties or types of paddy rice), if the market situation so requires. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2); (c) may be opened for the beef and veal sector by the Commission, by means of implementing acts adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 229(2) or (3), if, over a representative period determined pursuant to point (c) of the first paragraph of Article 20 the average market price in a Member State or in a region of a Member State, recorded on the basis of the Union scale for the classification of carcasses of bovine animals referred to in point A of Annex IV, is below 85 % of the reference threshold laid down in point (d) of Article 7(1). 2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts closing public intervention for the beef and veal sector where, over a representative period determined pursuant to point (c) of the first paragraph of Article 20, the conditions provided for	

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	in point (c) of paragraph 1 of this Article are no longer fulfilled. Those implementing acts shall be adopted without applying the procedure referred to in Article 229(2) or (3).	
	Article 16 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 16 General principles on disposal from public intervention 1. Disposal of products bought in under public intervention shall take place in such a way as to: (a) avoid any disturbance of the market, (b) ensure equal access to goods and equal treatment of purchasers, and (c) be in compliance with the commitments resulting from international agreements concluded in accordance with the TFEU. ***(d) is completely separated from strategic stocks*** 2. Products bought in under public intervention may be disposed of by making them available for the scheme for food distribution to the most deprived in the Union as set out in the relevant Union legal acts. C2 In such cases, the accounting value of such products shall be at the level of the relevant fixed	It is important to underline that public intervention needs to be strictly separated from the strategic stocks. The sole objective of the preparedness plans and the strategic stocks established by Member States should be to ensure the continuity of the food supply chain in times of crisis. These plans and reserves should under no circumstances be used as a tool for market management.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	public intervention price referred to in Article 15(2) of this Regulation. 2a. Member States shall notify to the Commission all the information needed to allow for the monitoring of compliance with the principles laid down in paragraph 1. 3. Each year the Commission shall publish details of the conditions under which products bought in under public intervention were bought or sold in the previous year. Those details shall include the relevant volumes and the buying and selling prices.	
	Article 17 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 17 Eligible products Aid for private storage may be granted in respect of the following products in accordance with the conditions set out in this Section and any further requirements and conditions to be adopted by the Commission, by means of delegated acts pursuant to Article 18(1) or Article 19 and implementing acts pursuant to Article 18(2) or Article 20: (a) white sugar;	With regard to private storage, it is important that any cheese and curd, not only those covered by a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, be included as those products are also subject to serious market disturbances for which private storage can eventually help.

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	(b) olive oil and table olives; (c) flax fibre; (d) fresh or chilled meat of bovine animals aged eight months or more; (e) butter produced from cream obtained directly and exclusively from cow's milk; (f) cheese; (g) skimmed milk powder made from cow's milk; (h) pigmeat; (i) sheepmeat and goatmeat. ***~~Point (f) of the first paragraph is restricted to cheese benefiting from a protected designation of origin or from a protected geographical indi cation under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 that is stored beyond the period of maturation laid down in the product specification for the product referred to in Article 7 of that Regulation and/or a period of maturation that contributes to increasing the value of the cheese.~~***	
	Article 18 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 18 Conditions for granting aid	These changes regarding private storage are necessary as they provide some clarity and predictability regarding the activation of market measures, while also ensuring their faster implementation. This possibility

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	1. In order to provide for market transparency, the Commission shall, where necessary, be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 laying down the conditions under which it may decide to grant private storage aid for the products listed in Article 17, taking into account: (a) average recorded Union market prices and the reference thresholds and production costs for the products concerned; and/or (b) the need to respond in a timely way to a particularly difficult market situation or economic developments having a significant negative impact on the margins in the sector. 2. The Commission may adopt implementing acts (a) granting private storage aid for the products listed in Article 17, taking into account the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article; (b) restricting the granting of private storage aid. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).	not only provides more clarity to operators, but also ensures that measures are implemented timely to improve their efficiency and provides a certain level of predictability. Furthermore, the possibility of pre-emptive activation of selected measures could help avoid crises before they develop.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	3. Measures on fixing the amount of aid for private storage provided for in Article 17 shall be taken by the Council in accordance with Article 43(3) TFEU. ***4. When at least two Member States request to assess the potential need for private storage, the Commission has the obligation within a limited period of time following the official request to assess the situation and organize a discussion with Member States. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 granting private storage aid for the products impacted.*** ***5. Should signs of forthcoming serious market disturbance emerge, taking into account market indicators, including the revised price thresholds, Member States shall have the right to request a discussion between Commission and Member States that must take place within a limited period of time following the official request. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should pre-emptively adopt delegated acts in accordance***	

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	with Article 227 granting private storage aid for the products impacted, even if no market disturbance is seen at the time.	
(11) in Article 23a, the following paragraph is inserted: '1a. In school year 2027/2028, the aid under the school scheme allocated for the distribution of products, the accompanying educational measures and the related costs referred to in Article 23(1) shall not exceed EUR 90 001 722,9.';	**That amendment is deleted.**	We believe that the school scheme should remain properly funded by the EU to ensure its implementation in all Member States.
(12) in Part II, Title I, the following Chapter is inserted: 'CHAPTER IIa ***Types of interventions referred to in Regulation (EU) .../... [NRPF Regulation]***	(12) in Part II, Title I, the following Chapter is inserted: 'CHAPTER IIa ***~~Types of interventions referred to in Regulation (EU) .../... [NRPF Regulation]~~*** ***Aid for the supply of fruit and vegetables and of milk and milk products in educational establishments***	With the EU school schemes being an intrinsically agricultural policy that has always been established within the CMO, it is imperative that it remains as such for both coherence and efficiency. We thus call for article 35 §6 and 7 of the National and Regional Partnership Plans Regulation to be moved back to the CMO Regulation.
Article 26 Scope	**Article 26 is deleted.**	With the EU school schemes being an intrinsically agricultural policy that has always been

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This Chapter lays down rules on types of interventions provided for in Regulation (EU) …/… [NRPF Regulation] related to the EU school scheme and certain sectors referred to in Article 1 of this Regulation. ***This Chapter applies to Union support financed by the National and Regional Partnership Fund (the 'Fund') for interventions specified in the National and Regional Partnership Plans (the 'NRP Plans') drawn up by a Member State and approved by the Commission, covering the period from 1 January 2028 to 31 December 2034.*** ***Unless otherwise provided for in this Chapter, Regulations (EU) …/… [NRPF Regulation] and (EU) …/… [Performance Regulation] and the provisions adopted pursuant to them apply to the types of interventions referred to in this Chapter.***		established within the CMO, it is imperative that it remains as such for both coherence and efficiency. We thus call for article 35 §6 and 7 of the National and Regional Partnership Plans Regulation to be moved back to the CMO Regulation.
Article 27 Scope and general rules 1. This Section lays down rules concerning the ***types of interventions in the NRP Plans*** to support the distribution of agricultural products to children in educational establishments in order to increase the consumption of selected agricultural products and to improve children's eating habits ('EU school scheme').	Article 27 Scope and general rules 1. This Section lays down rules concerning ***the Union aid, from the envelope of 1 757 million euros of the Fund dedicated to school schemes, that shall be granted*** to support the distribution of agricultural products to children in educational	The EU school schemes are currently exclusively funded through a dedicated envelope inside the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budget. This exclusive EU funding has ensured a fair level playing field between Member States, safeguarding the integrity of the single market.

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2. The participants in the EU school scheme shall be children attending educational establishments which are administered or recognised by the Member States' competent authorities. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans the eligibility criteria for participants in the EU school scheme. In cases where Member States consider it necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the school scheme, they may focus on certain age group or prioritise certain groups of children according to socio-economic considerations. 3. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans the categories of beneficiaries of the interventions in the EU school scheme which shall be selected among educational establishments or authorities, organisations acting on their behalf, suppliers, or any other public or private bodies involved in the management or provision of	establishments in order to increase the consumption of selected agricultural products and to improve children's eating habits ('EU school scheme'). 2. The participants in the EU school scheme shall be children attending educational establishments which are administered or recognised by the Member States' competent authorities. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans the eligibility criteria for participants in the EU school scheme. In cases where Member States consider it necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the school scheme, they may focus on certain age group or prioritise certain groups of children according to socio-economic considerations. 3. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans the categories of beneficiaries of the interventions in the EU school scheme which shall be selected among educational establishments or authorities, organisations acting on their behalf, suppliers, or any other public or private bodies involved in the management or provision of any of the types of interventions referred to in paragraph 4.	Consequently, we believe that the Commission's proposal to fund this policy from non-ringfenced NRPP amounts, with a minimum national contribution of 30%, would only create uncertainty regarding the level of funding, potentially impacting the future implementation of these schemes. We call for the establishment of an exclusive ringfenced EU budget inside the Single Fund, separated from the amount already ringfenced for agriculture, and fully dedicated to this policy. This budget line would amount to the EU school schemes budget in the current CAP at minimum and be adjusted to inflation (estimation: EUR 1 757 million).

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any of the types of interventions referred to in paragraph 4. 4. ***Member States shall establish and provide*** support for interventions based on the following types of interventions under the conditions laid down in this Section ***and as further specified in their NRP Plans***: (a)supply and distribution of agricultural products; (b)awareness-raising measures. 5. Member States shall ensure that educational establishments participating in the EU school scheme publicise, at school premises and other relevant places, their involvement in the EU school scheme and the fact that it is subsidised by the Union. Member States shall provide for the use of any suitable publicity tools, which may include posters, dedicated websites, informative graphic material, and information and awareness-raising campaigns. The Union emblem and funding statement shall be used in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) …/… [Performance Regulation].	4. ***Union aid should be provided*** for interventions based on the following types of interventions under the conditions laid down in this Section: (a)supply and distribution of agricultural products; (b)awareness-raising measures. 5. Member States shall ensure that educational establishments participating in the EU school scheme publicise, at school premises and other relevant places, their involvement in the EU school scheme and the fact that it is subsidised by the Union. Member States shall provide for the use of any suitable publicity tools, which may include posters, dedicated websites, informative graphic material, and information and awareness-raising campaigns. The Union emblem and funding statement shall be used in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) …/… [Performance Regulation]. 6. Member States shall report under the data set related to the operation referred to in Article 63(1) [Data collection and recording], point (e), of Regulation (EU) …/… [NRPF] about the funds used	

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6. Member States shall report under the data set related to the operation referred to in Article 63(1) [Data collection and recording], point (e), of Regulation (EU) .../... [NRPF] about the funds used for the supply and distribution of each of the product groups listed in Article 28(1) of this Regulation and for the awareness raising interventions referred to in Article 29 of this Regulation, the number of educational establishments and of children participating in the EU school scheme, the average portion size and the number of delivered portions, the quantities of products supplied broken down by product groups and by organic products, and if applicable, of products referred to in Article 29(2) of this Regulation, and the awareness-raising interventions implemented.	for the supply and distribution of each of the product groups listed in Article 28(1) of this Regulation and for the awareness raising interventions referred to in Article 29 of this Regulation, the number of educational establishments and of children participating in the EU school scheme, the average portion size and the number of delivered portions, the quantities of products supplied broken down by product groups and by organic products, and if applicable, of products referred to in Article 29(2) of this Regulation, and the awareness-raising interventions implemented.	
Article 28 Supply and distribution of agricultural products 1. Only the following products shall be eligible for supply and distribution under the EU school scheme: (a)fruit and vegetables listed in Part IX of Annex I; (b)processed fruit and vegetable products listed in Part X;	Article 28 Supply and distribution of agricultural products 1. Only the following products shall be eligible for supply and distribution under the EU school scheme ***dedicated budget of EUR 1 757 000 000***: (a)fruit and vegetables listed in Part IX of Annex I ***and originating from the EU***;	We call for the establishment of an exclusive ringfenced EU budget inside the Single Fund, separated from the amount already ringfenced for agriculture, and fully dedicated to this policy. This budget line would amount to the EU school schemes budget in

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(c)fresh bananas, excluding plantains, within CN code 0803 90; (d)drinking milk, cheese, curd, yoghurt and other fermented or acidified milk products without added flavouring, fruit, nuts or cocoa listed in Part XVI of Annex I.	(b)processed fruit and vegetable products listed in Part X ***and originating from the EU***; (c)fresh bananas, excluding plantains, within CN code 0803 90 ***and originating from the EU***; (d)drinking milk, cheese, curd, yoghurt and other fermented or acidified milk products without added flavouring, fruit, nuts or cocoa listed in Part XVI of Annex I ***and originating from the EU***. ***1a. Other food agricultural products originating from the EU shall be eligible for supply and distribution under the EU school scheme, but they cannot be financed by the dedicated budget of EUR 1 757 000 000. The supply and distribution of these products must be financed by non-ringfenced funds from the Fund that Members States may decide to attribute to this intervention. Member States may in addition to that Union financial assistance from to Fund grant national financing to the intervention for these products.***	the current CAP at minimum and be adjusted to inflation (estimation: EUR 1 757 million). Products of the school scheme should originate from the EU as the scheme is there to improve children eating habit, but also promote EU products. The possibility to raise awareness about EU agricultural products other than dairy products and fruits and vegetables through this scheme should be provided based on individual Member State decisions to dedicate extra Single Fund money outside both the ringfenced fund for the school schemes and the amount already ringfenced for agriculture. Among these other products, we call for the inclusion of vegetable oil (such as olive oil, rapeseed oil and linseed oil) and honey, or

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2. Products distributed under the EU school scheme shall not contain more than 10 % of free sugars or more than 30 % fats. 3. Products distributed under the EU school scheme shall not contain any of the following: (a)added sugars; (b)added salt; (c)added fat; (d)added sweeteners; (e)added artificial flavour enhancers E 620 to E 650 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council*. Notwithstanding the first subparagraph of this paragraph, Member States may, after obtaining the appropriate authorisation from their authorities responsible for health and nutrition in accordance with their national procedures, decide that eligible products referred to in paragraph 1, points (b) and (d), may contain limited quantities of added sugar, added salt and/or added fat, which are necessary to process products and define the maximum daily intakes.	3. Products distributed under the EU school scheme shall not contain any of the following: (a)added sugars; (b)added salt; (c)added fat; (d)added sweeteners; (e)added artificial flavour enhancers E 620 to E 650 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council*. Notwithstanding the first subparagraph of this paragraph, Member States may, after obtaining the appropriate authorisation from their authorities responsible for health and nutrition in accordance with their national procedures, decide that eligible products referred to in paragraph 1, points (b) and (d), may contain limited quantities of added sugar, added salt and/or added fat, which are necessary to process products and define the maximum daily intakes. 4. Member States shall prioritise the distribution of products of either or both of the following groups:	meat. The inclusion of single portions of vegetable oil in school meals would promote healthier dietary habits among children. For olive oil, it would also reinforce public understanding of extra virgin olive oil nutritional value. Within these programmes, in the case of olive oil, a specific reference to the cultural and environmental value of traditional production should be included, ensuring that such models are not marginalised in consumer awareness. Paragraph 2 is deleted because we believe that the Commission's proposal introduces new and very restrictive rules when it comes to nutritional criteria for the products promoted under the school schemes policy. While we certainly welcome nutritional criteria which are essential for guiding children towards healthy eating habits, we do not deem the Commission's proposal of

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4. Member States shall prioritise the distribution of products of either or both of the following groups: (a)seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables; (b)***skimmed or semi-skimmed*** unsweetened drinking milk and lactose-free versions thereof. 5. Member States shall, taking into account national circumstances, prioritise the distribution of products originating in the Union and one or more of the following: (a)products with low climate footprint; (b)products which are certified according to organic production standards; (c)products which are contained in sustainable packaging; (d)products which have been produced in compliance with animal welfare standards or practices which are higher than those provided for in Union legislation;	(a)seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables; (b) unsweetened drinking milk and lactose-free versions thereof. 5. Member States shall ***only distribute products originating in the Union***, ***and shall,*** taking into account national circumstances, prioritise the distribution of products ~~***originating in the Union and***~~ ***with*** one or more of the following: (a)products with low climate footprint; (b)products which are certified according to organic production standards; (c)products which are contained in sustainable packaging; (d)products which have been produced in compliance with animal welfare standards or practices which are higher than those provided for in Union legislation; (e)products which are locally produced and marketed through short supply chains; (f)products which originate from small farms as determined by Member States;	establishing a limit to the exclusion of products with more than 10% free sugar or more than 30% fat to be appropriate. These elements would exclude several products from the schemes that are an integral part of a healthy and balanced diet in many Member States, such as many cheeses and even many fruits such as grapes or cherries. We thus call for these criteria to be removed or, at least, for the possibility of a limited flexibility margin for all Members States to adapt these criteria to their nutritional habits. Regarding the prioritisation criteria introduced by the Commission's proposal for the selection of the products by Member States, some level of flexibility should be introduced. While we generally welcome the criteria, especially the one promoting short supply chains, which must in any case include

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(e)products which are locally produced and marketed through short supply chains; (f)products which originate from small farms as determined by Member States; (g)products which comply with fair-trade production standards. 6. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans the list of products that may be supplied and distributed and the prioritisation criteria. 7. Products distributed under the EU school scheme: (a)shall not be used in the preparation of the regular school meals; (b)shall not replace products that are part of the regular school meals through the financial contribution from	(g)products which comply with fair-trade production standards~~.~~***;*** ***(h)products which comply with any quality scheme;*** ***(i)products with other specificities as determined by Member States.*** 6. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans the list of products that may be supplied and distributed and the prioritisation criteria. 7. Products distributed under the EU school scheme: (a)shall not be used in the preparation of the regular school meals; (b)shall not replace products that are part of the regular school meals through the financial contribution from public and/or private entities, except where educational establishments distribute regular school meals free of charge; (c)should remain at all times clearly recognisable as part of the EU school scheme, through suitable communication and publicity measures.	cooperatives, they should not become a barrier preventing quality agricultural products from reaching schools. We thus call for the inclusion of more criteria that can be taken into account by Member States for the prioritisation of the selection, such as various agricultural quality schemes. We also underline that the fulfilment of only one of these criteria should be enough for a product to be prioritised, and that these criteria should be used solely for the purpose of prioritisation and, under no circumstances, as exclusion criteria. Finally, it should be specified that all these products should originate from the EU. In addition, as proposed by the Commission, we believe that it is essential for these programmes to be accompanied by educational activities aiming at raising children awareness regarding how these products are

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public and/or private entities, except where educational establishments distribute regular school meals free of charge; (c)should remain at all times clearly recognisable as part of the EU school scheme, through suitable communication and publicity measures. Member States shall ensure the added value of the EU school scheme in relation to the provision of other meals in educational establishments.	**These criteria referred from (a) to (c) should only serve as a prioritisation instrument, but it should not be used as exclusion criteria under any circumstances.** Member States shall ensure the added value of the EU school scheme in relation to the provision of other meals in educational establishments.	produced and about EU agriculture.
	Article 28a is inserted and article 35(6) and (7) are deleted in the NRPP: ***The EU school scheme shall be without prejudice to any separate national school schemes which are compatible with Union legislation. Union funding may be used to extend the scope or effectiveness of any existing national school schemes or school distribution schemes providing fruit, vegetables and milk in educational establishments but shall not replace***	The EU school schemes are currently exclusively funded through a dedicated envelope inside the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budget. This exclusive EU funding has ensured a fair level playing field between Member States, safeguarding the integrity of the single market. Consequently, we believe that the Commission's proposal to

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	funding for those existing national schemes, except for free distribution of meals to children in educational establishments.	fund this policy from non-ringfenced NRPP amounts, with a minimum national contribution of 30%, would only create uncertainty regarding the level of funding, potentially impacting the future implementation of these schemes. We call for the establishment of an exclusive ringfenced EU budget inside the Single Fund, separated from the 293.7 billion already ringfenced for agriculture, and fully dedicated to this policy. This budget line would amount to the EU school schemes budget in the current CAP at minimum and be adjusted to inflation (estimation: EUR 1 757 million).
Article 29 Awareness-raising interventions 1. The awareness-raising interventions shall be directly linked to the objectives of the EU school scheme of increasing the consumption of selected agricultural products and improving children's eating habits.	Article 29 Awareness-raising interventions 1. The awareness-raising interventions shall be directly linked to the objectives of the EU school scheme of increasing the consumption of selected agricultural products and improving children's eating habits. ***It shall also increase children***	It is important for the school scheme to rause children awareness not only about the products and how they are produced, but also about the realities of EU farming, so they build a better connection and understanding of the EU farmers

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	awareness about how these products are produced and about the realities of EU farming.	and agri-cooperatives producing the food they eat.
They shall be aimed at reconnecting children with agriculture and the variety of Union agricultural products, particularly those produced in their region, and raising awareness about related issues, such as healthy eating habits, local food chains, organic farming, sustainable food production and consumption and combating food waste.	They shall be aimed at reconnecting children with agriculture and the variety of Union agricultural products, particularly those produced in their region, and raising awareness about related issues, such as healthy eating habits, local food chains, organic farming ***and other quality schemes***, sustainable food production and consumption and combating food waste.	
2. In addition to the products supplied and distributed as provided for in Article 28, Member States may provide for the tasting of other agricultural products listed in Annex I.	2. In addition to the products supplied and distributed as provided for in Article 28, Member States may provide for the tasting of other agricultural products listed in Annex I ***as long as this is not financed by the dedicated budget of EUR 1 757 000 000.***.	
3. Member States shall ensure that all the children participating in the EU school scheme can take part in awareness-raising interventions.	3. Member States shall ensure that all the children participating in the EU school scheme can take part in awareness-raising interventions.	
Member States may decide to take the regular school curriculum or other policies or programmes into account for the purpose of complying with the obligation laid	Member States may decide to take the regular school curriculum or other policies or programmes into account for the purpose of complying with the obligation laid down in the first subparagraph.	

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down in the first subparagraph. ***However, no Union support shall be provided for those activities.***		
	Article 29a is inserted: ***The aid under the school scheme allocated for the distribution of products, the accompanying educational measures and the related costs shall not exceed:*** ***(a) for school fruit and vegetables: EUR 148 371 208 per school year;*** ***(b) for school milk: EUR 102 462 284 per school year.*** ***2. The aid referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated to each Member State taking into account the following:*** ***(a)the number of six- to ten-year-old children in the Member State concerned;*** ***(b)the degree of development of the regions within the Member State concerned so as to ensure that higher aid is allocated to less developed regions and to the smaller Aegean Islands within the meaning of Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) No 229/2013; and***	This amendment is there to ensure coherence with the rest of our amendments that ensure that the the EU school schemes remain exclusively funded through a dedicated envelope inside the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budget that is equivalent to current one adding inflation.

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	(c) for school milk, in addition to the criteria referred to in points (a) and (b), the historical use of the Union aid for the supply of milk and milk products to children. ***The allocations for the Member States concerned shall ensure that higher aid is allocated to the outermost regions listed in Article 349 TFEU in order to take into account the specific situation of those regions in the sourcing of products and to promote such sourcing between outermost regions that are in geographical proximity to each other. The allocations for school milk resulting from the application of the criteria laid down in this paragraph shall ensure that all Member States are entitled to receive at least a minimum amount of Union aid per child in the age group referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph.*** ***Measures on the fixing of indicative and definitive allocations and on reallocation of Union aid for school fruit and vegetables and for school milk shall be taken by the Council in accordance with Article 43(3) TFEU.***	

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	3. Member States wishing to participate in the school scheme shall submit every year their request for Union aid, specifying the amount requested for the school fruit and vegetables and the amount requested for the school milk that they wish to distribute. ***4. Any Member State may transfer once per school year up to 20 % of either one or the other of its indicative allocations. That percentage may be increased up to 25 % for the Member States with outermost regions listed in Article 349 TFEU and in other duly justified cases, such as where a Member State needs to address a specific market situation in the sector covered by the school scheme, its particular concerns regarding low consumption of either one of the groups of products, or other societal changes.*** ***Transfers may be made either:*** ***(a) prior to the fixing of definitive allocations for the following school year, between the Member State's indicative allocations; or*** ***(b) after the start of school year, between the Member State's definitive allocations, where***	

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	such allocations have been set for the Member State in question. ***The transfers referred to in point (a) of the third subparagraph may not be made from the indicative allocation for the group of products for which the Member State concerned requests an amount exceeding its indicative allocation. Member States shall notify to the Commission the amount of any transfers between indicative allocations.***	
Section 3 Support for interventions in certain sectors Article 30 Scope 1. This Section lays down rules concerning types of interventions in the sectors listed in Article 1(2), points (a) to (i), (k), (l) and (m), (o) to (t), (v) and (w), and products listed in Annex Ia. 2. Interventions in the sectors referred to in Article 1(2), points (d), ***(f), (g)*** and (i), shall be mandatory for Member States with producer organisations or associations of producer organisations in those sectors recognised under this Regulation.	Section 3 Support for interventions in certain sectors Article 30 Scope 1. This Section lays down rules concerning types of interventions in the sectors listed in Article 1(2), points (a) to (i), (k), (l) to (t), (v) and (w), and products listed in Annex Ia. 2. Interventions in the sectors referred to in Article 1(2), points (d), and (i), shall be mandatory for Member States with producer organisations or associations of producer organisations in those sectors recognised under this Regulation.	As regards the obligation for Member States to include operational programmes in their NRPP plans for certain sectors, this requirement should apply to sectors that have traditionally benefited from dedicated measures and budgets, namely fruit and vegetables, hops, and olive oil (with the obligation for olive oil limited to Italy, France, and Greece, and the obligation for hops limited to Germany) and for which recognised producer organisations exist. For the wine and apiculture sectors, Member

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3. Intervention in the apiculture sector referred to in Article 1(2), point (v), shall be mandatory for all Member States.	***2a. For the sector referred to in Article 1(2) (g), interventions shall be mandatory only for France, Greece and Italy if they have producer organisations or associations of producer organisations in those sectors recognised under this Regulation.*** ***2b For the sector referred to in Article 1(2) (f) interventions shall be mandatory only for Germany if they have producer organisations or associations of producer organisations in those sectors recognised under this Regulation.*** 3.Intervention in the apiculture sector referred to in Article 1(2), point (v), shall be mandatory for all Member States. ***4. Interventions in the sector referred to in Article 1(2) point (l) shall be mandatory for all the following Member States: Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia.***	States should have the obligation to continue the current sectoral interventions without altering the sectorial organisation. In addition, the protein crops sector should be included among the sectors for which Member States are required to establish operational programmes as suggested in the Commission's proposal.
	The following article 30a is inserted:	The CMO Regulation must clearly establish what the objectives of the operational programmes are

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	The objectives for the sectoral interventions in the fruit and vegetables sector, the hops sector, the olive oil and table olives sector, and in the sectors set out in Article 1(2) points (a) to (f), (h), (k), (m) to (t), (w) of this Regulation and sectors covering products listed in Annex Ia to this Regulation, shall be the following: ***(a) planning and organisation of production, adjusting production to demand, in particular with regard to quality and quantity, optimisation of production costs and returns on investments, and stabilising producer prices;*** ***(b) concentration of supply and placing on the market of the products, including through direct marketing;*** ***(c) improvement of medium- and long-term competitiveness, in particular through modernisation;*** ***(d) research into, and development of, sustainable production methods, including pest resilience, animal disease resistance and climate change mitigation and adaptation, innovative practices and production techniques***	for all Member States and all sectors, indicating that any operational programme must, at least, pursue the objective of marketing and concentration of supply, boost value, etc. (as currently established in Regulation 2115/2021).

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	boosting economic competitiveness and bolstering market developments; ***(e) promoting, developing and implementing:*** ***(i) production methods and techniques that are respectful of the environment;*** ***(ii)pest and disease resilient production practices;*** ***(iii) animal health and welfare standards going beyond minimum requirements established under Union and national law;*** ***(iv) reduction of waste and environmentally sound use and management of by-products, including their reuse and valorisation;*** ***(v) protection and enhancement of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources, in particular protection of water, soil and air.*** ***(f) contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation*** ***(g) boosting products' commercial value and quality, including improving product quality and developing products with a protected***	

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	designation of origin or with a protected geographical indication or covered by Union or national quality schemes recognised by Member States; ***(h) promotion and marketing of the products;*** ***(i) increasing consumption of the products of the fruit and vegetables sector, whether in a fresh or processed form;*** ***(j); crisis prevention and risk management, aimed at avoiding and dealing with disturbances in the markets of the relevant sector including risk management tools laid down in article 12 [Risk management tools] of Regulation (EU) …/… of the European Parliament and of the Council [CAP Regulation] and market withdrawal for free distribution or other destinations, non-harvesting, green harvesting and collective storage laid down in Article 31.*** ***(k) improving the conditions of employment and enforcing employer obligations as well as occupational health and safety requirements in***	

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	accordance with Directives 89/391/EEC, 2009/104/EC and (EU) 2019/1152. ***In the case of fruit and vegetables, these objectives apply to products whether in a fresh or processed form.***	
Article 31 ***Types of intervention in certain sectors*** ***Member States may establish and provide support in the sectors for any of the types of interventions laid down in Article 12 [Risk management tools] and in Article 13 [Investments for farmers] of Regulation (EU) …/… of the European Parliament and of the Council [CAP Regulation]**, and any of the following types of interventions under the conditions laid down in this Section and as further specified in their NRP Plans:*** ***(a)investments in tangible and intangible assets other than those referred to in Article 13 [Investments for farmers] of Regulation (EU) …/… [CAP Regulation];*** ***(b)training, information, including coaching and exchange of best practices;*** ***(c)advisory services;***	**Article 31 is replaced by the following:** ***Article 31*** ***Types of intervention in certain sectors*** ***Member States may establish and provide support in the sectors for any of the types of interventions laid down in Article 12 [Risk management tools] and in Article 13 [Investments for farmers] of Regulation (EU) …/… of the European Parliament and of the Council [CAP Regulation]**, and any of the following types of interventions under the conditions laid down in this Section and as further specified in their NRP Plans:*** (***a) investments in tangible and intangible assets, research and experimental and innovative production methods, including the development of innovative products, innovative processes and technologies, and other actions, in areas such as:***	It is important to be able to maintain all the intervention that are currently available for the different sectors to ensure continuity and as they have proved to be appropriate to reinforce these sectors.

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(d)promotion and marketing; ***(e)research, innovation and experimental production methods;*** ***(f)actions to mitigate and/or to adapt to climate change;*** ***(g)actions to protect and/or improve the environment;*** ***(h)laboratory tests and to laboratories for analysis;*** ***(i)implementation of traceability and certification systems;*** ***(j)collective storage of products;*** ***(k)green harvesting, consisting of the total harvesting on a given area of unripe non-marketable products, which have not been damaged prior to the green harvesting, and thereby reducing the yield of the relevant area to zero;*** ***(l)non-harvesting, consisting of the termination of the current production cycle on the area concerned where the product is well developed and is of sound, fair and marketable quality, excluding destruction of products due to a climatic event or disease;*** ***(m)implementation and management of third-country sanitary and phytosanitary requirements in the***	***(i) soil conservation, including the enhancement of soil carbon and soil structure, and the reduction of contaminants;*** ***(ii) improvement of the use of and sound management of water, including water saving, water conservation and drainage;*** ***(iii) preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the development and use of varieties, breeds and management practices adapted to changing climate conditions;*** ***(iv) increasing energy saving, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy;*** ***(v) ecological packaging, only in the field of research and experimental production;*** ***(vi)biosecurity, animal health and welfare;*** ***(vii) reducing emissions and waste, improving the use of by-products, including their reuse and valorisation, and the management of waste;*** ***(viii) improving resilience against pests and reducing risks and impacts of pesticide use, including implementing Integrated Pest Management techniques;***	

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territory of the Union to facilitate access to third-country markets; ***(n)sustainable restructuring and conversion of vineyards through varietal conversions, relocation of vineyards, and improvements to vineyard management techniques;*** ***(o)distillation of by-products of wine making;*** ***(p)market withdrawal for free distribution or other destinations, including where necessary processing to facilitate such withdrawal;*** ***(q)actions in the apiculture sector to preserve or increase the existing number of beehives in the Union and actions to enhance product quality.***	***(ix) improving resilience against animal disease and reducing the use of veterinary medicines, including antibiotics;*** ***(x) creating and maintaining habitats favourable to biodiversity or maintaining landscape, including the conservation of historical features;*** ***(xi) improving product quality;*** ***(xii) improving genetic resources;*** ***(xiii) improving the conditions of employment and enforcing employer obligations as well as occupational health and safety requirements in accordance with Directives 89/391/EEC, 2009/104/EC and (EU) 2019/1152;*** ***(xiv) converting to organic production;*** ***(xv) introducing integrated production techniques;*** ***(xvi)purchasing equipment for precision or digitised production methods;*** ***(xvii) enhancement of soil carbon sequestration.*** ***(b) advisory services and technical assistance, in particular concerning sustainable pest and disease control techniques, sustainable use of plant protection and animal health products,***	

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	climate change adaptation and mitigation, the conditions of employment, employer obligations and occupational health and safety, direct sales, environmental sustainability as well as diversification; ***(c) training, including coaching and exchange of best practices, in particular concerning sustainable pest and disease control techniques, sustainable use of plant protection and animal health products, climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the use of organised trading platforms and commodity exchanges on the spot and futures market;*** ***(d) organic or integrated production;*** ***(e) actions to increase the sustainability and efficiency of transport and of storage of products;*** ***(f) promotion, communication and marketing including actions and activities aimed in particular at raising consumer awareness about the Union quality schemes and the importance of healthy diets, and at diversification and consolidation of markets.***	

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	(fa) Specifically for the wine sector, each beneficiary of information, promotion communication may receive support for different operations carried out in the same market for a duration of up to 18 consecutive years. Member States may consider these operations carried out in a third country to be those, that cover the entire territory of the third country, an administrative part of that territory, or a type of market, as defined by Member States, in the third country. Interventions carried out in third countries, may consist of one or more of the following actions and activities: ***(i) public relations, promotion or advertisement actions, in particular highlighting the high standards of the Union products, especially in terms of quality, food safety or the environment; (ii) participation in events, fairs or exhibitions of international importance;*** ***(iii) information campaigns, in particular on the Union quality schemes concerning designations of origin, geographical indications and organic production;*** ***(iv) studies of new or existing markets which are necessary for the expansion and consolidation of market outlets;***	

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	(v) studies to evaluate the results of the information and promotion operations; For the wine sector, these interventions shall cover wines with a protected designation of origin or a protected geographical indication. Information actions concerning Union wines carried out in Member States shall encourage responsible consumption of wine or promote Union quality schemes covering designations of origin and geographical indications. ***(g) implementation of Union and national quality schemes;*** ***(h) implementation of traceability and certification systems, in particular the monitoring of the quality of products sold to final consumers;*** ***(i) actions to mitigate, and to adapt to, climate change.*** ***(j) setting-up, filling and replenishing of mutual funds by producer organisations and by associations of producer organisations recognised under this Regulation***	

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	(k) investments in tangible and intangible assets making the management of the volumes placed on the market more efficient including for collective storage; ***(l) collective storage of products produced by the producer organisation or by its members, including where necessary collective processing to facilitate such storage;*** ***(m) replanting of orchards or olive groves where that is necessary following mandatory grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons on the instruction of the Member State competent authority or to adapt to climate change;*** ***(n) restructuring and conversion of fruit orchards or olive groves through varietal conversions, relocation of orchards, and improvements of fruit and olive orchards management techniques;*** ***(o) restocking with livestock after compulsory slaughter for health reasons or because of losses resulting from natural disasters;***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(p) market withdrawal for free distribution or other destinations, including where necessary processing to facilitate such withdrawal; ***(q) green harvesting, consisting of the total harvesting on a given area of unripe grapes;*** ***(r) non-harvesting, consisting of the termination of the current production cycle on the area concerned where the product is well developed and is of sound, fair and marketable quality, excluding destruction of products due to a climatic event or disease;*** ***(s) harvest and production insurance that contributes to safeguarding producers' incomes where there are losses as a consequence of natural disasters, adverse climatic events, diseases or pest infestations while ensuring that beneficiaries take necessary risk prevention measures; coaching to other producer organisations and associations of producer organisations recognised under this Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(t) negotiation, implementation and management of third-country sanitary and phytosanitary requirements in the territory of the Union to facilitate access to third-country markets; ***(u) communication actions aiming at raising awareness and informing consumers.*** ***(v) Other type of interventions oriented to the objectives set out in Article 30a that are specifically needed to support a certain sector and defined though delegated acts referred in Article 35.*** ***(w) restructuring and conversion of vineyards through varietal conversions, also by means of grafting-on, including for improving the quality or environmental sustainability, for reasons of adaptation to climate change or for the enhancement of genetic diversity, relocation of vineyards, replanting of vineyards where that is necessary following mandatory grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons on the instruction of the Member State competent authority and improvements to vineyard management techniques. Member States may lay down in their NRP Plan as per Regulation (EU)***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	[NRPP] specific agronomic, viticultural or any other kind of conditions which ensure that varietal conversion, relocation of the vineyard, replanting of the vineyard or improvement of the vineyard management techniques undertaken under this type of interventions does not generate an increase in yield in the vineyard be replanted. ***(x) distillation of by-products of wine making;*** ***(y) market withdrawal for free distribution or other destinations, including where necessary processing to facilitate such withdrawal;*** ***(z) actions in the apiculture sector to preserve or increase the existing number of beehives in the Union and actions to enhance product quality, such as:*** ***(i) promotion, communication, and marketing measures for apiculture products, including market monitoring actions and campaign to raise consumer awareness of the quality of EU apiculture products;***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(ii) programmes aimed at enhancing digitalisation and innovation, such as sensor technologies; ***(iii) preserving and restocking of beehives in the Union, including breeding programmes;*** ***(iv) supporting laboratories for the analysis of apiculture products, including the combat of fraud regarding honeybee products, bee losses or productivity drops;*** ***(v) combating hive invaders, predators, and diseases, in particular Vespa velutina, vespa orientalis and varroosis, but also pests and predators that may have been newly introduced into the EU. Resources should be made available for monitoring, tracking, containment, control, and management of predatory wasps; investment in equipment and technology for individual beekeepers and associations; and training of specialised teams to destroy nests in the field;*** ***(vi) selection and breeding programmes aimed at reducing the use of drugs in beekeeping by encouraging biomechanical control practices should be promoted and supported.***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(vii) promoting management practices adapted to climate change, including working methods in beekeeping and ensuring the quality of bee products through specific tools, for example by controlling temperature and humidity in storage warehouses and honey extraction laboratories. ***(viii) advisory services, technical assistance, training, information and exchange of best practices, including through networking, for beekeepers and beekeepers' organisations;*** ***(ix) rationalising transhumance;*** ***(x) reducing the bureaucratic burden of moving bee colonies through the introduction of smart digital systems to simplify the control of movements by veterinary authorities and the prevention of epidemics;*** ***(xi) strengthening cooperation with specialised research bodies and fostering partnerships between research entities and stakeholders such as beekeeping associations aimed at achieving tangible results that are in line with the needs of beekeepers.***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(za) harvest insurance against income losses resulting from adverse climatic events assimilated to natural disasters, adverse climatic events, damages caused by animals, plant diseases or pest infestations; ***(zb) actions aiming at enhancing the reputation of Union vineyards by promoting wine tourism of production regions;*** ***(zc) permanent grubbing up of productive vineyards, meaning the complete elimination of vine stocks on a relevant area. Producers who have grubbed up productive vineyards under this Article shall not be entitled to apply for new planting authorisations under Articles 63 and 64 during the 10 marketing years, following the one in which the grubbing up took place. In case such producers hold any valid authorisation for new plantings, such authorisations shall be annulled by the Member State when the application for support of grubbing up is approved. Member States may exclude from the scope of this intervention areas where vineyards play an important role for environmental, landscape preservation or socio economic reasons.***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(zd) monitoring, diagnostic, training, communication and research to prevent the spread of relevant pests referred to in Part B of Annex II and Part C of Annex IV of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072; ***(ze) temporary and degressive assistance to cover administrative costs of setting up mutual funds;*** ***(zf) actions aimed at improving market knowledge.*** ***(zg) support to the temporary withdrawal of vineyard parcels from production and preservation in good agricultural and environmental condition through grubbing-up for a maximum period of eight years, during which the land shall be subject to biodiversity measures. Beneficiaries shall be obliged to implement those measures throughout the period and to replant vines at its expiry;*** ***(zh) laboratory tests and to laboratories for analysis.***	
Article 32 Beneficiaries	Article 32 Beneficiaries	To ensure a certain level of harmonisation and coherence

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
1. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans which operators may benefit from interventions in the sectors referred to in Article 30(1).	1. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans which operators may benefit from interventions in the sectors referred to in Article 30(1). ***Support under Article 31, in the sector referred to in Article 1(2) point (l), shall be granted to farmers, professional organisations, wine producer organisations, associations of wine producer organisations, temporary or permanent associations of two or more producers, inter-branch organisations, producer groups managing protected designation of origin and protected geographical indicators in accordance with Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1143. or, where a Member State decides so, bodies governed by public law within the meaning of Article 1(9) of Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Members states shall ensure that small producers have access to funding for intervention measures referred to in point (g) of Article 31 by establishing simplified procedures or setting objective and non discriminatory priority criteria on new beneficiaries, new markets, and new products. Private companies may be beneficiaries of the measure referred to in point (g) of Article 31. Member States shall not make a body governed by public law the sole beneficiary of the support.***	between sectors, while also allowing for some flexibility to adapt to sectorial specificities, we call for Producer organisations and their associations recognised under the CMO Regulation should be the sole beneficiaries of operational programs for the olive oil, and fruit and vegetable sectors. For other sectors, including hop in this case, recognised producer organisations and their associations should remain the usual beneficiaries. However, for these sectors, if they do not have recognised producer organisations, it should be possible to have other beneficiaries for a transitional period of up to 4 years until they become recognised producer organisations, taking into account that they are constituted at the initiative of producers and controlled by them and identified

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
2. In their NRP Plans, Member States shall establish that producer organisations and association of producer organisations recognised under this Regulation ***and producer groups as referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article*** are the sole beneficiaries of the interventions referred to in ***Article 30(2)***.	2. In their NRP Plans, Member States shall establish that producer organisations and association of producer organisations recognised under this Regulation are the sole beneficiaries of the interventions for the sectors referred to in ***Article 1(2) points (g) and (i).*** ***2a. In their NRP Plans, Member States shall establish that producer organisations and association of producer organisations recognised under this Regulation and producer groups as referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article are the sole beneficiaries of the interventions for the sectors referred to in Article 1(2) points (a) to (f), (h), (k), (m) to (t), (w), and products listed in Annex Ia.***	by Members States as producer organisations. If these beneficiaries cannot be recognised by the end of the transitional period, then the aid under the operational programme will have to be repaid.
3. Member States may decide that producer groups and entities representing other form of cooperation between producers that are constituted at the initiative of producers and controlled by them, may be beneficiaries of the interventions in the sectors referred to in **Article 30(1)**. Such forms of cooperation shall be identified by the competent authority of a Member State as producer groups for the duration of their first operational programme. An operational programme and a recognition plan with a view to be recognised as producer	3. Member States may decide that producer groups and entities representing other form of cooperation between producers that are constituted at the initiative of producers and controlled by them, may be beneficiaries of the interventions in the sectors referred to in ***Article 1(2) points (a) to (f), (h), (k), (m) to (t), (w), and products listed in Annex Ia***. Such forms of cooperation shall be identified by the competent authority of a Member State as producer groups for the duration of their first operational	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
organisations in accordance with the requirements laid down in Articles 152, 153, 154, 156 or 161 prepared by those producer groups shall be submitted to the competent authorities simultaneously. The producer groups shall implement that recognition plan.	programme. An operational programme and a recognition plan with a view to be recognised as producer organisations in accordance with the requirements laid down in Articles 152, 153, 154, 156 or 161 prepared by those producer groups shall be submitted to the competent authorities simultaneously. The producer groups shall implement that recognition plan. ***If these producer groups cannot be recognised by the end of a transitional period of up to 4 years, then the aid under the operational programme will have to be repaid.***	
Article 33 Operational programmes and operational funds 1. Interventions of producer organisations, associations of producer organisations or producer groups as referred to in Article 32(2) carried out in the sectors referred to in ***Article 30(1)*** shall be implemented through operational programmes approved by the Member State.	Article 33 Operational programmes and operational funds 1. Interventions of producer organisations, associations of producer organisations or producer groups as referred to in Article 32(2) ***and Article 32 paragraph 2a*** carried out in the sectors referred to in ***Article 1(2) points (a) to (k), (m) to (t), (w), and products listed in Annex Ia*** shall be implemented through operational programmes approved by the Member State.	To remain coherent with the amendments made to Article 30.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
2. Operational programmes shall have a minimum duration of three years and a maximum duration of seven years. 3. Operational programmes shall be financed through operational funds consisting of: (a)financial contributions from: (i) members of the producer organisation or the producer organisation itself or both; or (ii) members of the association of producer organisations or the association of producer organisations itself or both; or (iii) members of the producer group or the producer group itself or both; (b)Union financial assistance; (c)national contribution.	2. Operational programmes shall have a minimum duration of three years and a maximum duration of seven years. 3. Operational programmes shall be financed through operational funds consisting of: (a)financial contributions from: (i) members of the producer organisation or the producer organisation itself or both; or (ii) members of the association of producer organisations or the association of producer organisations itself or both; or (iii) members of the producer group or the producer group itself or both; (b)Union financial assistance; ***where in the case of the fruit and vegetable sector operational programmes should be directly financed from an EU budget not subdivided into national allocations.*** (c)national contribution ***at a fixed rate for all Member States and the same for all sectors***.	It is important to underline that the fruit and vegetable sector has so far been financed by an EU budget that was not subdivided into national allocations. This structure made it possible to incentivise producers to work together in producer organisations and associations of producer organisations, regardless of which Member State they were located in. This resulted in many producer organisations operating across borders and led to the creation of trans-national producer organisations and associations of producer organisations. The Commission's proposal to now finance the fruit and vegetable operational programmes from national CAP-allocations is thus highly problematic as it would not allow the sector to operate normally. We thus call for the

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
4. Member States shall set out in their NRP Plans the maximum percentages of the operational fund which may be spent on any individual type of intervention in order to ensure a balance between the different types of interventions.	4. Member States shall set out in their NRP Plans the maximum percentages of the operational fund which may be spent on any individual type of intervention in order to ensure a balance between the different types of interventions.	current system of funding for the operational programmes of the fruit and vegetable sector to be preserved, meaning an EU budget not subdivided in national allocations. Regarding national co-financing for operational programmes, there is a risk that insufficient harmonisation could undermine the integrity of the single market and create distortions of competition between Member States. Therefore, should there be national co-financing, there should be the same fixed, mandatory rate for all sectors and Member States.
	Article 35(8) of the NRPP is amended as below and moved to the CMO and inserted as Article 33a: ***Article 33a***	Regarding national co-financing for operational programmes, there is a risk that insufficient harmonisation could undermine the integrity of the single market and create distortions of

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	Subject to compliance with Article 20(4) [national contribution to the estimated costs], the ***mandatory*** national contribution to the eligible public expenditure of the interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title I, Part II, Chapter IIa, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be ***X*** % of the eligible public expenditure of each intervention. The maximum ***public*** support rate applicable to those interventions in the ***in the fruit and vegetables sector, the hops sector, the olive oil and table olives sector*** shall be 75 % of the total eligible costs of each intervention. ***The maximum public support rate applicable to those interventions in the sectors set out in Article 1(2), points (a) to (h), (k), (m) to (t) and (w), of this Regulation and sectors covering products listed in Annex Ia to this Regulation shall be 60 % of the total eligible costs of each intervention. This maximum public support rate should only be applicable for producer organisations or associations of producer organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 or under Article 67(7) of this Regulation for the first five years after the year of recognition.***	competition between Member States. Therefore, should there be national co-financing, there should be the same fixed, mandatory rate for all sectors and Member States. The Commission's proposal aimed at harmonizing of total public co-financing for interventions in operational programmes for all sectors is not appropriate as it would threaten the continuity and stability of sectors currently operating in a different manner. Consequently, the level of total public co-financing for operational programmes for the olive oil, hops, and fruit and vegetable sectors should, at a minimum, remain the same as they currently are in their respective systems and should not exceed 75%, as already set out in the proposal, except in some specific cases for hops in Germany. For other

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	The minimum public support rate applicable to interventions implemented under operational programs in all sectors shall be 50 % of the total eligible costs. ***By way of derogation from the first and second subparagraph, the maximum public support rate applicable in the hops sector in Germany shall be 100% of the total eligible costs of:*** ***a. For types of interventions linked to one or more of the objectives referred to in Article 30a points (d), (e), (f), and (h)*** ***b. For the interventions of collective storage, advisory services, technical assistance, training and exchange of best practices linked to either or both of the objectives referred to in Article 30a points (a) and (j).*** By way of derogation from the first and second subparagraph, the minimum national contribution to the eligible public expenditure of interventions in the apiculture sector implemented by beneficiaries other than producer organisations, associations of producer organisations or identified producer groups shall be at least equal to the Union financial assistance granted for these interventions.	sectors, the level of public EU co-financing for operational programmes should be 50% with the possibility of 60% in some cases as currently defined in article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, Member States may decide to increase the maximum support rate to up to 95 % of the total eligible costs of each intervention for interventions linked to generational renewal, research and innovation, risk management or environment and climate, for producer organisations ***and association of producer organisations*** implementing operational programmes for the first time, ***and for the operational programmes that is for the first time implemented by a recognised producer organisation which is the result of a merger or integration between two or more recognised producer organisations.*** By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, Member States may also decide to compensate producers for loss of revenue due to the implementation of the interventions referred to in Article 31, point ***(w)***, of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, by covering up to 100 % of the relevant loss for a maximum period of three years. By way of derogation from second subparagraph, Member States may decide to increase the maximum support rate for interventions concerning	It is quite difficult to merge two recognised producer organisations as it is to set a new one, it thus requires an additional support.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	market withdrawals for free distribution to 100 % for market withdrawals which do not exceed 5 % of the volume of the production marketed by a producer organisation. The volume of the production shall be calculated as the average of the overall volumes of products for which the producer organisation is recognised and which are marketed by the producer organisation during the three previous years. Member States shall ensure that the compensation granted for market withdrawals does not exceed the market price of the withdrawn products. ***By way of derogation from the first and second sub-paragraph, Member States shall cover up to 50% of the eligible costs for interventions in Article 31 points (a), (b), (c), (zg), (h), (l), (p), (q), (s), (w), (z), (zb), (zd) and (ze) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 in the wine sector. The financial assistance for actions referred to in Article 31 point (zc) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 may cover up to 100% of the eligible costs. The financial assistance for actions referred to in Article 31 points (fa), (zb) and (zh) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 may cover up to 80% of eligible expenditure and 90% for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises within the meaning of Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC***	To stay coherent with our amendments proposed for Article 31 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	active in the wine sector, for cooperatives composed of the same micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and for producers organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013. The financial assistance for investments referred to in Article 31 point (a) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 may be increased to up to 80% of eligible costs for actions linked to the objective of contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the improvement of the sustainability of production systems and the reduction of the environmental impact of the Union wine sector. The financial assistance for actions referred to in Article 31 points (i) and (a) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 may cover 80% of the eligible costs in the wine sector. The financial assistance for permanent grubbing up referred to in Article 31 point (zc) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 shall not exceed 70% of the sum of the direct costs of operating the grubbing up and the estimated loss of revenue incurred during the calendar of one year for the grubbed-up area following the grubbing up. In addition, Member States may provide a national contribution to the intervention of up to 30 % of the sum of the direct costs of operating the grubbing up and the estimated loss of revenue	We call for the proposal to be amended to ensure that the structure of the sectoral intervention for the wine sector remains the same as in the current framework and in line with the “wine package” Regulation.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	incurred during the calendar of one year for the area grubbed up following the grubbing up. The financial assistance for temporary withdrawal referred to in Article 31 points (zg) of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013 may cover up to 80% of the eligible costs for actions linked to the vineyard parcels itself and maintenance of vineyard parcels and their preservation in good agricultural and environmental condition as well as biodiversity measures. Member States may provide a national contribution to this intervention of up to 20 % of the sum of the eligible costs.	
	Article 35(9) of the NRPP is amended as below and moved to the CMO and inserted as Article 33b: ***Article 33b*** Subject to compliance with Article 20(4), the Union financial assistance to be granted ***for the fruits and vegetable sector*** to recognised producer organisations, associations of producer organisations implementing ***interventions*** referred to-in Article 31 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 shall be limited to:	The Commission's proposal aimed at harmonising the calculation of the maximum amount of operational funds on the basis of 4.1%, 4.5%, and 5% of the Value of Marketed Production (VMP) for all sectors is not appropriate as it would threaten the continuity and stability of sectors currently operating in a different manner. We thus call for the calculation of the current maximum operational

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(a) 4.1% of the value of the marketed production of each producer organisation; (b) 4.5% of the value of marketed production of each association of producer organisations; (c) 5% of the value of marketed production of each transnational producer organisation or transnational association of producer organisations. Those limits may be increased by 0,5 percentage points, where the operational programme comprises one or more interventions linked to generational renewal, research and innovation, risk management or environment and climate, provided the amount in excess of the relevant percentage set out in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) or (c), is used solely to finance expenditure related to the implementation of these interventions. The Union financial assistance and national contribution to each intervention in ***the fruits and vegetables sector*** shall together not exceed 100 % of actual costs of the intervention. ***9a. Subject to compliance with Article 20(4), the Union financial assistance to be granted for the olive oil and table olives sector to recognised***	funds for the olive oil, hops, and fruit and vegetables sectors to remain sector-specific and consistent with the current EU regulation, based on the assumption that the EU financing of the operational plans will remain the same as in the current period. For other sectors, we call for the calculation of operational funds to be based on a maximum of 6% of their VMP as currently established by article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, taking into account that the value of marketed production of the producer organisation itself and its producer members only includes the production of those products for which the producer organisation is recognised and shall be invoiced at the 'ex-producer organisation' stage.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	producer organisations, associations of producer organisations implementing shall be limited to: ***(a) 15% of the value of the marketed production of each producer organisation;*** ***(b) 15% of the value of marketed production of each association of producer organisations;*** ***(c) 15% of the value of marketed production of each transnational producer organisation or transnational association of producer organisations.*** ***Those limits may be increased by 0,5 percentage points, where the operational programme comprises one or more interventions linked to generational renewal, research and innovation, risk management or environment and climate, provided the amount in excess of the relevant percentage set out in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) or (c), is used solely to finance expenditure related to the implementation of these interventions.*** ***The Union financial assistance and national contribution to each intervention in the olive oil and table olives sector shall together not exceed 100 % of actual costs of the intervention.***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	9b. Subject to compliance with Article 20(4), the Union financial assistance to be granted for the sectors set out in Article 1(2), points (a) to (h), (k), (m) to (t) and (w), of this Regulation and sectors covering products listed in Annex Ia to this Regulation to recognised producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, or producer groups implementing shall be limited to: ***(a) 6% of the value of the marketed production of each producer organisation;*** ***(b) 6% of the value of marketed production of each association of producer organisations;*** ***(c) 6% of the value of marketed production of each transnational producer organisation or transnational association of producer organisations.*** ***Those limits may be increased by 0,5 percentage points, where the operational programme comprises one or more interventions linked to generational renewal, research and innovation, risk management or environment and climate, provided the amount in excess of the relevant percentage set out in the first subparagraph,***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	points (a), (b) or (c), is used solely to finance expenditure related to the implementation of these interventions. ***If Member States establish in their NRP Plans that the entities referred to in Article 32(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 may be beneficiaries of the interventions in certain sectors referred to in Article 31 of that Regulation, Member States shall also provide support for the setting-up of producer organisations in accordance with Article74 [cooperation] in addition to the support provided for the implementation of the intervention.*** ***The Union financial assistance and national contribution to each intervention in the sectors set out in Article 1(2), points (a) to (h), (k), (m) to (t) and (w), of this Regulation and sectors covering products listed in Annex Ia to this Regulation shall together not exceed 100 % of actual costs of the intervention.*** ***9c. Member States shall establish in their NRP Plans rules relating to the calculation of the support for distillation of by-products of wine,***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	ensuring a fair compensation to both distillers and wine producers.	
	Article 35(10) of the NRPP is moved to the CMO and inserted as Article 33c in the CMO: ***Article 33c*** Support for the interventions referred to in paragraph 1 may only be provided under the conditions laid down in this Title. Any amount relative to claim year 2027 set out in Annex V of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 as well as claims related to types of interventions referred to in Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2021/215, claims related to Regulations (EU) 228/2013 and 229/2013 shall be counted as part of -budgetary commitments- for the financial year 2028 as laid down in Article 14(1), point(a). By derogation from Article 23(7) of this Regulation, the financing decision within the meaning of Article 110 of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 may be adopted for the amount referred to in the first sub-paragraph and the amount may be committed and paid before the adoption of the implementing decision referred to in Article 23(6) of this regulation.	Sectoral interventions are intrinsically linked to EU agricultural policy and have historically been embedded within the CMO. For reasons of coherence and clarity within the CMO, it is essential that they revert to falling back within the CMO. We therefore call for Article 35(8) to (10) of the National and Regional Partnership Plans Regulation to be integrated into the CMO Regulation.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
Article 34 Value of marketed production 1. Member States shall indicate in their NRP Plans how the value of marketed production is calculated for each sector.	*Article 34* Value of marketed production 1. Member States shall indicate in their NRP Plans how the value of marketed production is calculated for each sector ***taking into account the provisions of this Article and the delegated act that will complement it in accordance with the provisions of Article 35.***	
2. The value of the marketed production for a producer organisation, association of producer organisations or producer group shall be calculated on the basis of the production of the producer organisation or producer group or association of producer organisations and its producer members that has been ***put on the market*** by this organisation, association or producer group and shall only include the production of those products for which the producer organisation, association or producer group is recognised or identified.	2. The value of the marketed production for a producer organisation, association of producer organisations or producer group shall be calculated on the basis of the production of the producer organisation or producer group or association of producer organisations and its producer members that has been ***marketed*** by this organisation, association or producer group and shall only include the production of those products for which the producer organisation, association or producer group is recognised or identified.	
In addition, the value of marketed production shall be calculated at fresh stage or at the first processing stage on which the product is normally marketed, in bulk,	In addition, the value of marketed production shall be calculated at fresh stage or at the first processing stage on which the product is normally marketed, in bulk, where products are allowed to be marketed in	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
where products are allowed to be marketed in bulk. It shall be further ***calculated*** at the 'ex-organisation, association or producer group' stage or at 'ex-subsidiary' stage, provided that at least 90 % of the shares or capital of the subsidiary is owned by the producer organisation, association or producer group. The value of marketed production shall include the value of the by-products, of market withdrawals for free distribution, of outsourced activities or of the insurance indemnification received in respect of harvest and production insurance actions. Cost of processing in case of processed products, VAT and costs of transport internal to the organisation or producer group for distance exceeding 300 km shall not be included in the calculation of the value of marketed production. Doubled counting of the values of marketed production shall be prohibited. In order to avoid double counting of values of marketed production, the production of the members of a producer organisation, association of producer organisations or producer group which is marketed by another such organisation shall only be counted in the value of the marketed production of the latter organisation.	bulk. It shall be further ***invoiced*** at the 'ex-organisation, association or producer group' stage or at 'ex-subsidiary' stage, provided that at least 90 % of the shares or capital of the subsidiary is owned by the producer organisation ***or its members*, *the*** association or ***the*** producer group. The value of marketed production shall include the value of the by-products, of market withdrawals for free distribution, of outsourced activities or of the insurance indemnification received in respect of harvest and production insurance actions. Cost of processing in case of processed products, VAT and costs of transport internal to the organisation or producer group for distance exceeding 300 km shall not be included in the calculation of the value of marketed production. Doubled counting of the values of marketed production shall be prohibited. In order to avoid double counting of values of marketed production, the production of the members of a producer organisation, association of producer organisations or producer group which is marketed by another such organisation shall only be counted in the value of the marketed production of the latter organisation.	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
3. Member States shall determine a 12-month calendar reference period during the three years prior to the year for which the aid is requested. Where historical data on marketed production for newly recognised producer organisations, association or producer group is insufficient for the purposes of the first subparagraph, Member States shall accept the value of marketed production communicated by the producer organisation, association or group for the purpose of its recognition.	3. Member States shall determine a 12-month calendar reference period during the three years prior to the year for which the aid is requested. Where historical data on marketed production for newly recognised producer organisations, association or producer group is insufficient for the purposes of the first subparagraph, Member States shall accept the value of marketed production communicated by the producer organisation, association or group for the purpose of its recognition.	
4. Where for a product a reduction of at least 35 % in the value of marketed production for a given year in relation to the average of the three previous 12-month reference periods has occurred due to natural disasters, climatic events, plant diseases or pest infestations or any other reasons falling outside the responsibility and control of the organisation, association or group, the value of marketed production of that product shall be deemed to represent 85 % of the average value in the three previous 12-month reference periods. If preventive measures were undertaken, the value of marketed production of that product shall be deemed to represent 100 % of the	4. Where for a product a reduction of at least 35 % in the value of marketed production for a given year in relation to the average of the three previous 12-month reference periods has occurred due to natural disasters, climatic events, plant diseases or pest infestations or any other reasons falling outside the responsibility and control of the organisation, association or group, the value of marketed production of that product shall be deemed to represent 85 % of the average value in the three previous 12-month reference periods. If preventive measures were undertaken, the value of marketed production of that product shall be deemed to	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
average value in the three previous 12-month reference periods.	represent 100 % of the average value in the three previous 12-month reference periods.	
Article 35 Delegated powers for additional requirements for types of intervention 1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 in order to supplement this Regulation with requirements additional to those laid down in this Section as regards: (a) ensuring the proper functioning of types of intervention laid down in this Section, in particular by avoiding distortion of competition in the internal market and to ensure sustainability; (b) the rules under which producers are to withdraw the by-products of winemaking, rules on exceptions to that obligation in order to avoid additional administrative burden and rules for the voluntary certification of distillers.	Article 35 Delegated powers for additional requirements for types of intervention 1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 in order to supplement this Regulation with requirements additional to those laid down in this Section as regards: (a) ensuring the proper functioning of types of intervention laid down in this Section, in particular by avoiding distortion of competition in the internal market and to ensure sustainability; (b) the rules under which producers are to withdraw the by-products of winemaking, rules on exceptions to that obligation in order to avoid additional administrative burden and rules for the voluntary certification of distillers. ***(c) the type of expenditure and investments covered by the interventions included in article 31 of this regulation including the eligibility of administrative and personnel costs of producer organisations, advisory services and technical***	(c) the type of expenditure and investments covered by the interventions included in article 31 of this regulation including the eligibility of administrative and personnel costs of producer organisations, advisory services and technical assistance, in particular concerning sustainability, environment, climate and promotion, communication and marketing. (d) the basis for the calculation of Union financial assistance referred to in 34 of this regulation, including the reference periods and the calculation of the value of marketed production, in the case of FV sector, included the calculation of the value of the marketed production of fruit and vegetables intended for processing, which have been transformed into one of the

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	assistance, in particular concerning sustainability, environment, climate and promotion, communication and marketing. ***(d) the basis for the calculation of Union financial assistance referred to in Article 34 of this Regulation, including the reference periods and the calculation of the value of marketed production, in the case of the fruit and vegetables sector, including the calculation of the value of the marketed production of fruit and vegetables intended for processing, which have been transformed into one of the processed product of Annex I, Part X of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.*** ***(e) the maximum level of Union financial assistance for the types of intervention referred to in Article 31, points (p), (q) and (r) including packaging and transport rates for products withdrawn for free distribution and processing costs prior to delivery for that purpose;*** ***(f) the rules for the fixing of a ceiling for expenditure and for measuring of the eligible area for the purpose of the types of intervention referred to in Article 31 point(n).***	processed product of Annex I, Part X of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013. (e) the maximum level of Union financial assistance for the types of intervention referred to in Article 31, points (k), (l) and (p) including packaging and transport rates for products withdrawn for free distribution and processing costs prior to delivery for that purpose; (f) the rules for the fixing of a ceiling for expenditure and for measuring of the eligible area for the purpose of the types of intervention referred to in Article 31(n)

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___________ * Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/1333/oj). ** Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council [CAP] (OJ L ..., ELI:...).';	___________ * Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives (OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 16, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/1333/oj). ** Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council [CAP] (OJ L ..., ELI:...).';	
(13) Article 75 is amended as follows: (a)in paragraph 1, the following points are added: '(j) protein crops; (k) ***beef;*** (l) ***pigmeat;*** (m) sheepmeat; (n) goatmeat; (o) cheese**.**';	(13) Article 75 is amended as follows: (a)in paragraph 1, the following points are added: '(j) protein crops; (k) ***Rice;*** (l) ***Apiculture products other than honey;*** (m) sheepmeat; (n) goatmeat; (o) cheese'; ***(p) rabbit meat.';*** ***(q) industrial hemp ;***	Marketing standards are a useful tool for operators in order to create a level playing field and ease transactions while ensuring a return based on quality. We thus broadly welcome this tool, however, some sectors already have well-established ones, and creating new standards at EU level for these sectors would only create confusion. Consequently, we call for preserving existing EU marketing standards and introducing new ones only for the following sectors which currently do not benefit from well-defined

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b)in paragraph 3, point (j) is replaced by the following: ‘(j) the place of farming and/or origin’;	***(r) hemp for extraction ;*** (b)in paragraph 3, point (j) is replaced by the following: ‘(j) the place of farming and/or origin, ***including for processed products containing products referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and for products referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that are sold through restaurants and catering’***;	marketing standards largely recognised by operators: • Table olives (the possibility already exists in the current CMO text, so need to add it to the text) • Sheepmeat • Goatmeat • Rice • Protein crops • Apiculture products other than honey • Rabbit meat When Marketing Standards are used with the aim of reinforcing origin labelling requirements, they must ensure that sectors seeking greater transparency on origin have the possibility to cover processed foods or fresh food offered through restaurants and catering.

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		Furthermore, marketing standards established in the CMO should be designed to accommodate innovation and the particular specificities of Member States.
(13) in Article 78(1), the following points are added: '(h) ***pigmeat***; (i) sheepmeat; (j) goatmeat***.'***;	(14) in Article 78(1), the following points are added: '(h) pigmeat; (i) sheepmeat; (j) goatmeat; ***(k) rabbit meat.';***	Rabbit meat should also benefit from the protection of meat-related terms.
(1) in Article 145(3), the first sentence is replaced by the following: 'Member States which provide in their NRP Plans for restructuring and conversion of vineyards in accordance with Article 31, point ***(n)***, shall on the basis of the vineyard register submit to the Commission by 1 March each year an updated inventory of their production potential.';	(18) in Article 145(3), the first sentence is replaced by the following: 'Member States which provide in their NRP Plans for restructuring and conversion of vineyards in accordance with Article 31, point ***(w)***, shall on the basis of the vineyard register submit to the Commission by 1 March each year an updated inventory of their production potential.'	To remain coherent with the amendments made to Article 31 of this Regulation.
	A paragraph 5a is added to Article 78 of the current CMO:	We welcome the Commission's proposal to protect meat-related terms so as to avoid consumers

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	5a. In order to take into account the great number of traditional designations commonly used to designate meat products and processed meat products as referred to in paragraph 2 points a and b of Part Ia of Annex VII of this Regulation, as well as to take into account the country specific processed meat products, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 to add names to the list of names reserved for meat products and the list of names set as example for the processed meat products of Part Ia of Annex VII of this Regulation.	being misled into believing that imitation products provide the same nutritional value as the products they are mimicking. The recently agreed CMO changes on meat denominations represent an important first step in this direction. However, we consider that the protection should go beyond animal names and cuts to also cover processed meat products and comparable traditional culinary terms. These terms form part of Europe's gastronomic heritage and have been developed through decades of quality work by the livestock and meat sector. Their misuse by non-meat alternatives unfairly capitalises on this heritage to market imitation products. The list of protected names should remain flexible and adaptable, allowing Member States to update it regularly at

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		national level in order to protect country-specific traditional products. We also encourage the Commission to ensure that linguistic and cultural specificities across EU languages are duly respected when aligning definitions.
Article 147b Production of hemp 1. The following products may be produced in the Union if they are grown from a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 % and they meet the following conditions: (a)raw true hemp falling within CN code 5302 grown from seeds certified in accordance with Council Directive 2002/57/EC* or in accordance with Article 10 of Commission Directive 2008/62/EC** in the case of conservation varieties;	Article 147b Production of ***industrial*** hemp 1. The following products may be produced in the Union ***under the name "industrial hemp"*** if they are grown from a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 % and they meet the following conditions: (a)raw true hemp falling within CN code 5302 grown from seeds certified in accordance with Council Directive 2002/57/EC* or in accordance with Article	Article 147b is amendedd in order to create two categories of hemp. In this article the category "industrial hemp" is outlined. This category is in line with the Commission's proposal.

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	10 of Commission Directive 2008/62/EC** in the case of conservation varieties;	
(b)hemp seeds for sowing falling within CN code ex 1207 99 20 produced in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;	(b)hemp seeds for sowing falling within CN code ex 1207 99 20 produced in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;	
(c)hemp seeds other than for sowing, falling within CN code 1207 99 91 grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;	(c)hemp seeds other than for sowing, falling within CN code 1207 99 91 grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;	
(d)all other parts of the hemp plant falling withing CN code 1211 90 86 grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties.	(d)all other parts of the hemp plant falling withing CN code 1211 90 86 grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties.	
2. Products referred to in paragraph 1 not meeting the conditions laid down therein may be produced on the	2. Products referred to in paragraph 1 not meeting the conditions laid down therein may be produced	

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territory of Member States that allow so for their territory and under the conditions they lay down in accordance with Union, international and national law.	on the territory of Member States that allow so for their territory and under the conditions they lay down in accordance with Union, international and national law.	
	Article 147ba is inserted ***Article 147ba*** ***Production of hemp for extraction*** ***1. The following products may be produced in the Union if they are grown from a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,5 % and they meet the following conditions:*** ***(a) hemp flowering tops produced from a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,5 % and grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;***	Article 147ba is inserted in order to create two categories of hemp. In this article the category "hemp for extraction" is outlined. This new category will offer growers larger possibilities for cultivation and marketing. The THC threshold remains at a moderate level of 0.5% but renders the categoty not eligible for support under still Regulation.

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	2. Products referred to in paragraph 1 not meeting the conditions laid down therein may be produced on the territory of Member States that allow so for their territory and under the conditions they lay down in accordance with Union, international and national law.	
Article 147c Marketing of hemp 1. The following products may only be marketed in the Union if the following conditions are met: (a)raw true hemp falling within CN code 5302, produced from a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 % and grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties; (b)hemp seeds for sowing falling within CN code ex 1207 99 20 of a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the	Article 147c Marketing of ***industrial*** hemp 1. The following products may only be marketed in the Union if the following conditions are met: (a)raw true hemp falling within CN code 5302, produced from a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 % and grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;	Article 147c is inserted in order to create two categories of hemp. In this article marketing rules for “industrial hemp” are outlined. <u>This category is in line with the Commission’s proposal.</u>

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Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 %, marketed in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;	(b)hemp seeds for sowing falling within CN code ex 1207 99 20 of a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 %, marketed in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties;	
(c)all other parts of the hemp plant falling withing CN code 1211 90 86, of a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 % and grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties.	(c)all other parts of the hemp plant falling withing CN code 1211 90 86, of a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,3 % and grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties.	
Hemp seeds other than for sowing, falling within CN code 1207 99 91 may be marketed in the Union.	Hemp seeds other than for sowing, falling within CN code 1207 99 91 may be marketed in the Union.	
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, products listed in that paragraph not complying with the conditions laid down therein may be marketed for use for medical and	2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, products listed in that paragraph not complying with the conditions laid down therein may be marketed for use for medical and scientific purposes in	

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scientific purposes in accordance with Union, international and national law. 3. Hemp products referred to in paragraph 1 derived from hemp plants sown before [1 January of the year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] may continue to be marketed in accordance with the rules in force prior to that date until [31 December of the year after the entry into force of the amending Regulation].	accordance with Union, international and national law. 3. Hemp products referred to in paragraph 1 derived from hemp plants sown before [1 January of the year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] may continue to be marketed in accordance with the rules in force prior to that date until [31 December of the year after the entry into force of the amending Regulation].	
	Article 147ca is inserted ***Article 147ca*** ***Marketing of hemp for extraction*** ***1. The following products may only be marketed in the Union if the following conditions is met:*** ***(a) hemp flowering tops produced from a variety of Cannabis Sativa L. registered in the Common Catalogue of Varieties of Agricultural Plant Species containing a maximum Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol content not exceeding 0,5 % and grown from seeds certified in accordance with Directive 2002/57/EC or in accordance with***	Article 147ca is inserted in order to create two categories of hemp. In this article marketing rules for "hemp for extraction" are outlined. This new category will offer growers larger possibilities for cultivation and marketing. The THC threshold remains at a moderate level of 0.5% but renders the categoty not eligible for support under still Regulation.

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	Article 10 of Directive 2008/62/EC in the case of conservation varieties; ***2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, products listed in that paragraph not complying with the conditions laid down therein may be marketed for use for medical and scientific purposes in accordance with Union, international and national law.***	
	Article 157(1) of the current CMO is amended as follow: 1. Member States may, on request, recognise interbranch organisations at national and regional levels and at the level of the economic areas referred to in Article 164(2) in a specific sector listed in Article 1(2) ***and in the cotton sector*** which: (a) are constituted of representatives of economic activities linked to the production and to at least one of the following stages of the supply chain: the processing of or trade in, including distribution of, products in one or more sectors;	In order to build more sustainable food systems and enhance biodiversity in rural areas the cotton sector will need to adopt innovative strategies, continuously adapting its production to increasingly demanding quality and sustainability standards within a liberalised market framework. In order to apply “extension of norm” rule to the cotton sector the recognition of interbranch organisations is needed. Article 164 of Regulation 1308/2013 allows for member States, at the request of recognized interbranch

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	(b) are formed on the initiative of all or some of the organisations or associations which constitute them; (c) pursue a specific aim taking account of the interests of their members and of consumers, which may include, in particular, one of the following objectives: (i) improving knowledge and the transparency of production and the market, including by publication of aggregated statistical data on production costs, prices, including, where appropriate, price indices, volumes and duration of contracts which have been previously concluded, and by providing analyses of potential future market developments at regional, national or international level; (ii) forecasting of production potential, and recording public market prices; (iii) helping to coordinate better the way the products are placed on the market, in particular by means of research and market studies; (iv) exploring potential export markets;	organizations to “make binding for a limited period of time some of the agreements, decisions or concerned practices agreed within that organisation on other operators acting in the economic area or areas in question, whether individual or groups, who do not belong to the organisation or association”. However, the cotton sector is not included in Article 1(2) of the CMO Regulation; as a result, it cannot formally establish recognised interbranch organisations under Article 157. Consequently, these organisations, to allow “extension of norm” rule to the cotton the sector needs to be included in Article 157(1).

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	(v) without prejudice to Articles 148 and 168, drawing up standard forms of contract, compatible with Union rules, for the sale of agricultural products to purchasers and/or the supply of processed products to distributors and retailers, taking into account the need to achieve fair competitive conditions and to avoid market distortions; (vi) exploiting to a fuller extent the potential of the products, including at the level of market outlets, and developing initiatives to strengthen economic competitiveness and innovation; (vii) providing the information and carrying out the research necessary to innovate, rationalise, improve and adjust production and, where applicable, the processing and marketing, towards products more suited to market requirements and consumer tastes and expectations, in particular with regard to product quality, including the specific characteristics of products with a protected designation of origin or protected geographical indication, and protection of the environment, climate action, animal health and animal welfare;	

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	(viii) seeking ways of restricting the use of animal-health or plant protection products, better managing other inputs, ensuring product quality and soil and water conservation, promoting food safety, in particular through traceability of products, and improving animal health and welfare; (ix) developing methods and instruments for improving product quality at all stages of production and, where applicable, of processing and marketing; (x) taking all possible actions to uphold, protect and promote organic farming and designations of origin, quality labels and geographical indications; (xi) promoting and carrying out research into integrated, sustainable production or other environmentally sound production methods; (xii) encouraging healthy and responsible consumption of the products on the internal market and/or informing about the harm linked to hazardous consumption patterns;	

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	(xiii) promoting consumption of, and/or furnishing information concerning, products on the internal market and external markets; (xiv) contributing to the management and developing initiatives for the valorisation of by-products and the reduction and management of waste; (xv) establishing standard value sharing clauses within the meaning of Article 172a, including market bonuses and losses, determining how any evolution of relevant market prices of the products concerned or other commodity markets is to be allocated between them;	
	Article 194 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 194 Safeguard measures	Considering the geopolitical context, it is important to strengthen the effectiveness of Article 194 on 'Safeguard Measures' against imports by introducing a temporary

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	1. Safeguard measures against imports into the Union shall be taken by the Commission, subject to paragraph 3 of this Article, in accordance with Council Regulations (EC) No 260/2009 (1) and (EC) No 625/2009 (2). 2. Save as otherwise provided for in any other act of the European Parliament and the Council and any other act of the Council, safeguard measures against imports into the Union provided for in international agreements concluded in accordance with the TFEU shall be taken by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. 3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts establishing the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2). Where the Commission receives a request from a Member State, it shall, by means of implementing acts, take a decision thereon within five working days following the receipt of the request. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).	suspension of tariff rate quotas or preferential tariffs for sensitive products, including under preferential trade agreements, when prices fall below the revised price thresholds.

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	On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 229(3). The measures adopted shall be communicated to the Members States and shall take effect immediately. ***Where the average Union price for sensitive products, including cereals, rice, sugar, olive oil and table olives, fruit and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetables, wine, beef and veal, milk and milk products, pigmeat, sheepmeat and goatmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, as reported under the Union price reporting scheme, fall below the revised intervention/threshold prices, the Commission should automatically adopt implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2) that would temporarily suspend the tariff rate quotas or preferential tariffs of the sensitive agricultural product impacted.*** 4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts revoking or amending Union safeguard measures adopted pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2). On duly justified	

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	imperative grounds of urgency, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 229(3).	
(30) Article 217 is deleted;	**This amendment is deleted.**	Article 217 should not be deleted as to be able to preserve the current system of school scheme.
	Article 219 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 219 Measures against market disturbance 1. In order to react efficiently and effectively against threats of market disturbance caused by significant price rises or falls on internal or external markets or other events and circumstances significantly disturbing or threatening to disturb the market concerned, where that situation, or its effects on the market, is likely to continue or deteriorate, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 to take the measures necessary to address that market situation, while respecting any obligations resulting from international agreements concluded in accordance with the TFEU and provided that any	These changes regarding measures against market disturbance of Article 219 are necessary as they provide some clarity and predictability regarding the activation of market measures, while also ensuring their faster implementation. This possibility not only provides more clarity to operators, but also ensures that measures are implemented timely to improve their efficiency and provides a certain level of predictability. Furthermore, the possibility of pre-emptive activation of selected measures could help avoid crises before they develop.

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	other measures available under this Regulation appear to be insufficient or not suitable. Where, in the cases of threats of market disturbances referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph, imperative grounds of urgency so require, the procedure provided for in Article 228 shall apply to delegated acts adopted pursuant to the first subparagraph of this paragraph. Those imperative grounds of urgency may include the need to take immediate action to address or prevent market disturbance, where threats of market disturbance occur so swiftly or unexpectedly that immediate action is necessary to efficiently and effectively address the situation, or where action would prevent such threats of market disturbance from materialising, continuing or turning into a more severe or prolonged disturbance, or where delaying immediate action would threaten to cause or aggravate the disturbance or would increase the extent of the measures which would later be necessary to address the threat or disturbance or would be detrimental to production or market conditions. Such measures may to the extent and for the time necessary to address the market disturbance or threat thereof extend or modify the scope, duration or other aspects of other measures provided for	

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	under this Regulation, adjust or suspend import duties in whole or in part including for certain quantities or periods as necessary, or take the form of a temporary voluntary production reduction scheme, in particular in cases of oversupply. ***1.a When at least two Member States request to assess the potential need for measures under article 219, the Commission has the obligation within a limited period of time following the official request to assess the situation and organize a discussion with Member States. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 granting the exceptional measures under Article 219 for the products impacted.*** ***1.b Should signs of forthcoming serious market disturbance emerge, taking into account market indicators, including the revised price thresholds, Member States shall have the right to request a discussion between Commission and Member States that must take place within a limited period of time following the official request. Within a limited period of time following***	

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	that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should pre-emptively adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 granting the exceptional measures under Article 219 for the products impacted, even if no market disturbance is seen at the time. 2. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply to products listed in Section 2 of Part XXIV of Annex I. However, the Commission may, by means of delegated acts adopted in accordance with the urgency procedure referred to in Article 228, decide that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to one or more of the products listed in Section 2 of Part XXIV of Annex I. 3. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down necessary procedural rules and technical criteria for the application of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).	
	Article 220 of the current CMO is amended as follow:	These changes regarding measures against market

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	Article 220 Measures concerning animal diseases and plant pests and the loss of consumer confidence due to public, animal or plant health risks 1. The Commission may adopt implementing acts taking exceptional support measures for the affected market in order to take account of: (a) restrictions on intra-Union and third-country trade which may result from the application of measures for combating the spread of diseases in animals or the spread of plant pests; and (b) serious market disturbances directly attributed to a loss in consumer confidence due to public, animal or plant health and disease risks. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2). ***1.a When at least two Member States request to assess the potential need for measures under article 220, the Commission has the obligation within a limited period of time following the official request to assess the situation and***	disturbance of Article 220 are necessary as they provide some clarity and predictability regarding the activation of market measures, while also ensuring their faster implementation. This possibility not only provides more clarity to operators, but also ensures that measures are implemented timely to improve their efficiency and provides a certain level of predictability. Furthermore, the possibility of pre-emptive activation of selected measures could help avoid crises before they develop.

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	organize a discussion with Member States. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should adopt implementing acts in accordance with Article 229(2) granting the exceptional measures under Article 220 for the products impacted. ***1.b Should signs of forthcoming serious market disturbance emerge, taking into account market indicators, including the revised price thresholds, Member States shall have the right to request a discussion between Commission and Member States that must take place within a limited period of time following the official request. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should pre-emptively adopt implementing acts in accordance with Article 229(2) granting the exceptional measures under Article 220 for the products impacted, even if no market disturbance is seen at the time.*** 2. The measures provided for in paragraph 1 shall apply to any of the following sectors: (-a) fruit and vegetables;	

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	(a) beef and veal; (b) milk and milk products; (c) pigmeat; (d) sheepmeat and goatmeat; (e) eggs; (f) poultrymeat. The measures provided for in point (b) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 related to a loss in consumer confidence due to public or plant health risks shall also apply to all other agricultural products except those listed in Section 2 of Part XXIV of Annex I. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the urgency procedure referred to in Article 228, extending the list of products in the first two subparagraphs of this paragraph. 3. The measures provided for in paragraph 1 shall be taken at the request of the Member State concerned.	
	Article 221 is amended as follow: Article 221 Measures to resolve specific problems	These changes regarding measures against market disturbance of Article 221 are necessary as they provide some clarity and predictability

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts taking necessary and justifiable emergency measures to resolve specific problems. Those measures may derogate from the provisions of this Regulation only to an extent that is strictly necessary and for a period that is strictly necessary. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2). 2. To resolve specific problems, and on duly justified imperative grounds of urgency, relating to situations likely to cause a rapid deterioration of production and market conditions which could be difficult to address if the adoption of measures were delayed, the Commission shall adopt immediately applicable implementing acts in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 229(3). ***2.a When at least two Member States request to assess the potential need for measures under article 221, the Commission has the obligation within a limited period of time following the official request to assess the situation and organize a discussion with Member States. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed***	regarding the activation of market measures, while also ensuring their faster implementation. This possibility not only provides more clarity to operators, but also ensures that measures are implemented timely to improve their efficiency and provides a certain level of predictability. Furthermore, the possibility of pre-emptive activation of selected measures could help avoid crises before they develop.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	necessary, the Commission should adopt implementing acts in accordance with Article 229(3) granting the implementation of emergency measures under Article 221 for the products impacted. ***2.b Should signs of forthcoming serious market disturbance emerge, taking into account market indicators, including the revised price thresholds, Member States shall have the right to request a discussion between Commission and Member States that must take place within a limited period of time following the official request. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should pre-emptively adopt implementing acts in accordance with Article 229(3) granting the implementation of emergency measures under Article 221 for the products impacted, even if no market disturbance is seen at the time.*** 3. The Commission shall adopt measures under paragraph 1 or 2 only if it is not possible to adopt the required emergency measures in accordance with Article 219 or 220.	

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	4. Measures adopted under paragraph 1 or 2 shall remain in force for a period not exceeding twelve months. If after this period the specific problems that led to the adoption of those measures persist, the Commission may, in order to establish a permanent solution, adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 227 regarding the matter or present appropriate legislative proposals. 5. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of any measure adopted under paragraph 1 or 2 within two working days of its adoption.	
	Article 222 of the current CMO is amended as follow: Article 222 Application of Article 101(1) TFEU 1. During periods of severe imbalance in markets, ***or where there is a threat of severe imbalance in markets,*** the Commission may adopt implementing acts to the effect that Article 101(1) TFEU is not to apply to agreements and decisions of farmers, ***first stage-processors,*** farmers' associations, or associations of such associations, or recognised producer organisations, associations of recognised	Article 222 of the current CMO concerning the possibility of derogating from Article 101 TFEU should be practical to apply across all agricultural sectors in the event of imminent or existing serious market imbalances, taking into account that the measures taken strengthen and coordinate collective action to rebalance markets, in consultation with producers, cooperatives and their representative organisations in

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	producer organisations and recognised interbranch organisations, ***and associations of first-stage processors*** in any of the sectors referred to in Article 1(2) of this Regulation, provided that such agreements and decisions do not undermine the proper functioning of the internal market, strictly aim to stabilise the sector concerned and fall under one or more of the following categories: (a) market withdrawal or free distribution of their products; (b) transformation and processing; (c) storage by private operators; (d) joint promotion measures; (e) agreements on quality requirements; (f) joint purchasing of inputs necessary to combat the spread of pests and diseases in animals and plants in the Union or of inputs necessary to address the effects of natural disasters in the Union; (g) temporary planning of production taking into account the specific nature of the production cycle.	order to avoid unilateral and disorderly actions.

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	The Commission shall specify in implementing acts the substantive and geographic scope of this derogation and, subject to paragraph 3, the period for which the derogation applies. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2). ***2.a When at least two Member States request to assess the potential need for measures under article 222, the Commission has the obligation within a limited period of time following the official request to assess the situation and organize a discussion with Member States. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should adopt implementing acts in accordance with Article 229(2) to the effect that Article 101(1) TFEU is not to apply to agreements and decisions as described in Article 222 for the products impacted.*** ***2.b Should signs of forthcoming serious market disturbance emerge, taking into account market indicators, including the revised price thresholds,***	These changes regarding measures against market disturbance of Article 222 are necessary as they provide some clarity and predictability regarding the activation of market measures, while also ensuring their faster implementation. This possibility not only provides more clarity to operators, but also ensures that measures are implemented timely to improve their efficiency and provides a certain level of predictability.

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	Member States shall have the right to request a discussion between Commission and Member States that must take place within a limited period of time following the official request. Within a limited period of time following that discussion and assessment, if deemed necessary, the Commission should pre-emptively adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 229(2) to the effect that Article 101(1) TFEU is not to apply to agreements and decisions as described in Article 222 for the products impacted, even if no market disturbance is seen at the time. 3. The agreements and decisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall only be valid for a period of up to six months. However, the Commission may adopt implementing acts authorising such agreements and decisions for a further period of up to six-months. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).	Furthermore, the possibility of pre-emptive activation of selected measures could help avoid crises before they develop.
(31) in Part V, the following Chapter is inserted: 'CHAPTER Ib Availability of supplies in time of emergencies and severe crises Article 222c	(31) in Part V, the following Chapter is inserted: 'CHAPTER Ib Availability of supplies in time of emergencies and severe crises Article 222c	The strategic stocks established by Member States to include all sorts of long-lasting agricultural products, but also stocks of essential inputs necessary for

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
Plans for availability of supplies of agricultural products in time of emergencies and severe crises 1. The Commission and the Member States shall cooperate to identify and address structural vulnerabilities the supply chain of agricultural and enhance the coherence of crisis preparedness in the agri-food sector. 2. Member States shall establish, taking into account their specific risk profiles and institutional arrangements, national food security preparedness and response plans to:	Plans for availability of supplies of agricultural products in time of emergencies and severe crises 1. The Commission and the Member States shall cooperate to identify and address structural vulnerabilities the supply chain of agricultural and enhance the coherence of crisis preparedness in the agri-food sector. ***1.a The Commission should conduct a study by 31st January 2027 assessing the list of products that would be encouraged to have included in stocks to ensure the proper functioning of the food supply chain in the event of a crisis. This assessment should include an impact assessment of the potential impacts of storage arrangements on access to the included products.*** 2. Member States shall establish, taking into account their specific risk profiles and institutional arrangements, national food security preparedness and response plans to: (a)maintain the availability, access and security of supply of agricultural products, ***but also agricultural inputs which could include products such as fertilisers, PPPs, seeds, energy,***	food production, such as fertilisers, PPPs, seeds, energy, packaging, machine parts, emergency generators, CO2, enhancing ICT system security, developing backup systems or essential feed additives. However, the exact list of products to be included should remain a Member State decision. To this end, the Commission should conduct a study by 2028 assessing the list of products that would be encouraged to have included in stocks to ensure the proper functioning of the food supply chain in the event of a crisis. This assessment should include an impact assessment of the potential impacts of storage arrangements on access to the included products.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
(a)maintain the availability, access and security of supply of agricultural products during emergencies or severe crises at all territorial levels; (b)prevent or mitigate supply chain disruptions during emergencies or severe crises at all territorial levels. 3. The food security preparedness and response plans shall include at least: (a)monitoring and early warning mechanisms, including assessments of structural supply chain vulnerabilities and risk scenarios for major disruptions; (b)arrangements to aggregate data on stocks of key agricultural products; (c)allocation of roles and coordination mechanisms among competent authorities at all territorial levels as	***packaging, machine parts, emergency generators, CO2, or essential feed additives*** during emergencies or severe crises at all territorial levels. ***The decision of which products to include should remain at the discretion of Member States;*** ***(aa) enhancing the ICT system security and developing backup systems;*** (b)prevent or mitigate supply chain disruptions during emergencies or severe crises at all territorial levels. 3. The food security preparedness and response plans shall include at least: (a)monitoring and early warning mechanisms, including assessments of structural supply chain vulnerabilities and risk scenarios for major disruptions; (b)arrangements to aggregate data on stocks of key agricultural products; (c)allocation of roles and coordination mechanisms among competent authorities at all territorial levels	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
well as procedures for cooperation with relevant private sector actors;	as well as procedures for cooperation with relevant private sector actors;	
(d)emergency communication protocols to ensure rapid dissemination of information to stakeholders and the general public.	(d)emergency communication protocols to ensure rapid dissemination of information to stakeholders and the general public.	
4. Member States shall review their food security preparedness and response plans regularly.	4. Member States shall review their food security preparedness and response plans regularly.	
5. Member States shall designate a national competent authority or contact point responsible for food security preparedness and response coordination with other Member States and the Commission.	5. Member States shall designate a national competent authority or contact point responsible for food security preparedness and response coordination with other Member States and the Commission.	
6. Member States shall notify summaries of the latest version of their national food security preparedness and response plans referred to in paragraph 2 to the Commission every three years.	6. Member States shall notify summaries of the latest version of their national food security preparedness and response plans referred to in paragraph 2 to the Commission every three years.	
7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts:	7. The Commission may adopt implementing acts:	
	(a)specifying the format, reporting requirements, dissemination of the non-confidential parts, and	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
(a)specifying the format, reporting requirements, dissemination of the non-confidential parts, and timelines for the submission of the summaries of the food security preparedness and response plans; (b)laying down rules for cross-border cooperation between Member States in the framework of development and application of the food security preparedness and response plans to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).	timelines for the submission of the summaries of the food security preparedness and response plans; (b)laying down rules for cross-border cooperation between Member States in the framework of development and application of the food security preparedness and response plans to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).	
Article 222d Reserves of agricultural products 1. For the purposes of this Article, "reserves" means stocks held by public or private operators designated for military or civil protection use in emergencies or crises, including humanitarian interventions or stocks kept available to ensure food security during major supply disruptions. 2. Where Member States establish and manage reserves of agricultural products, they shall ensure that such	Article 222d Reserves of agricultural products 1. For the purposes of this Article, "reserves" means stocks held by public or private operators designated for military or civil protection use in emergencies or crises, including humanitarian interventions or stocks kept available to ensure food security during major supply disruptions. 2. Where Member States establish and manage reserves of agricultural products ***and agricultural inputs***, they shall ensure that such measures are	To ensure the preservation of the quality of products and a cost-effective implementation, we believe that reserves should be managed on a rotating basis and primarily by private-sector entities, subject to appropriate compensation by Member States. However, the exact functioning of the system should remain a Member State decision.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
measures are designed in a manner that minimises market distortions, including the following: (a)the volume of agricultural products held in reserve shall be determined on the basis of predefined targets; (b)reserve levels shall be reviewed regularly and, where necessary, adjusted on the basis of identified supply chain vulnerabilities and risk assessments; (c)the purchase of agricultural products for the reserves shall be conducted at market prices, through tendering procedures. The release of agricultural products from	designed in a manner that minimises market distortions ***and maximise efficiency***, including the following: (a)the volume of agricultural products held in reserve shall be determined on the basis of predefined targets; ***(aa) To ensure the preservation of the quality of products, Member States are encouraged to manage their reserves on a rotating basis.*** ***(ab) Member States are encouraged to closely collaborate with private actors for the management of these reserves to ensure a cost-effective implementation, potentially including them in the storage effort, subject to appropriate compensation.*** (b)reserve levels shall be reviewed regularly and, where necessary, adjusted on the basis of identified supply chain vulnerabilities and risk assessments; (c)the purchase of agricultural products for the reserves shall be conducted at market prices, through tendering procedures. The ***purchase and*** release of agricultural products from reserves onto the market shall be carried out in a transparent	The sole objective of the preparedness plans and the stocks established by Member States should be to ensure the continuity of the food supply chain in times of crisis. These plans and reserves should under no circumstances be used as a tool for market management, and the management of these stocks should be conducted in a manner that avoids any market disruption and speculation. To this end, we call for the management of these stocks, whether through their purchase or sale, to be coordinated by the European Commission, but with Member States retaining final decision-making powers. Furthermore, this coordination should be accompanied by a regular exchange of information between Member States organised by the European Commission. With the same objective, we call for purchases and sales for the

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
reserves onto the market shall be carried out in a transparent manner, at market prices; (d)operations related to the establishment, maintenance and release of reserves shall be subject to regular monitoring by the competent authorities of the Member States. 3. Where Member States establish and manage reserves of agricultural products, the reserves shall be implemented as part of a national food security preparedness and response plan, as referred to in Article 222c(2). The predefined targets referred to in paragraph 2, point (a), shall be set out in the national food security preparedness and response plan referred to in Article 222c(2). Information concerning the establishment, maintenance and release of reserves shall be included in the summary of the national food security preparedness and response plan referred to in Article 222c(6).	manner, at market prices ***but not below the revised threshold prices referred to in Article 7 of this Regulation****;* (d)operations related to the establishment, maintenance and release of reserves shall be subject to regular monitoring by the competent authorities of the Member States. 3. Where Member States establish and manage reserves of agricultural products, the reserves shall be implemented as part of a national food security preparedness and response plan, as referred to in Article 222c(2). The predefined targets referred to in paragraph 2, point (a), shall be set out in the national food security preparedness and response plan referred to in Article 222c(2). Information concerning the establishment, maintenance and release of reserves shall be included in the summary of the national food security preparedness and response plan referred to in Article 222c(6).	reserves to be conducted at market prices, but not below threshold prices.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	3a. The Commission shall coordinate the management of these reserves and ensure an efficient exchange of information. However, Member Sates would retain the final decision-making power regarding the management of these reserves.	
4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules: (a)for coordinated actions for the establishment and management of the reserves referred to in paragraph 1, such as the identification of categories of products for the establishment of the reserves and the development of joint risk assessments and early warning mechanisms to mitigate cross-border supply risks and ensure continuity of supply during disruptions; (b)on the implementation of voluntary solidarity and mutual assistance mechanisms by which Member States make parts of their reserves available to another Member State facing severe shortages.	4. The Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down rules: (a)for coordinated actions for the establishment and management of the reserves referred to in paragraph 1, such as the identification of categories of products for the establishment of the reserves and the development of joint risk assessments and early warning mechanisms to mitigate cross-border supply risks and ensure continuity of supply during disruptions; (b)on the implementation of voluntary solidarity and mutual assistance mechanisms by which Member States make parts of their reserves available to another Member State facing severe shortages. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).	

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Commission Proposal	**COPA COGECA amendments**	**Justification**
Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 229(2).		
(37) Annex V is deleted.	**This amendment is deleted.**	The current system of school scheme should be preserved.

Annexes

Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA reaction	Observations
(3) in Annex IV, Part B, Section IV, point 1 is replaced by the following: ‘1. The lean-meat content shall be assessed by means of grading methods authorised by Member States. Only statistically proven assessment methods based on the physical measurement of one or more anatomical parts of the pig carcass may be authorised. Authorisation of grading methods shall be subject to compliance with a maximum tolerance for statistical error in assessment.’;	**This amendment is deleted.**	There could be concerns about possible lack of transparency of this proposal (availability of access of information from the Commission). Possible differences may also occur within the internal market without approval from the Commission (risk of different interpretations on member state levels). We shall keep the current rule.
(4) in Annex VII, the following Part is inserted: ‘PART Ia	(4) in Annex VII, the following Part is inserted: ‘PART Ia	We welcome the Commission’s proposal to protect meat-related

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
Meat and meat products designations 1. "Meat" means exclusively the edible parts of an animal. 2. For the purposes of this Part, "meat products" means products derived exclusively from meat, on the understanding that substances necessary for their manufacture may be added provided that those substances are not used for the purpose of replacing, in whole or in part, any meat constituent. 3. The following names shall be reserved for products derived exclusively from meat at all stages of marketing: (a)Beef; (b)Veal;	Meat and meat products designations 1. "Meat" means exclusively the edible parts of an animal. 2. For the purposes of this Part***:*** ***a.*** "meat products" means products derived exclusively from meat, on the understanding that substances necessary for their manufacture may be added provided that those substances are not used for the purpose of replacing, in whole or in part, any meat constituent. ***b. "processed meat products" means processed products resulting from the processing of meat or from the further processing of such processed products, so that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat.*** 3. The following names shall be reserved for products derived exclusively from meat at all stages of marketing: (a)Beef;	terms so as to avoid consumers being misled into believing that imitation products provide the same nutritional value as the products they are mimicking. The recently agreed CMO changes on meat denominations represent an important first step in this direction. However, we consider that the protection should go beyond animal names and cuts to also cover processed meat products and comparable traditional culinary terms. These terms form part of Europe's gastronomic heritage and have been developed through decades of quality work by the livestock and meat sector. Their misuse by non-meat alternatives unfairly capitalises on this heritage to market imitation products. The list of protected names should remain flexible and adaptable, allowing Member States to update it regularly at national level in order to protect country-specific traditional

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
(c)Pork; (d)Poultry; (e)Chicken; (f)Turkey; (g)Duck; (h)Goose; (i)Lamb; (j)Mutton; (k)Ovine; (l)Goat; (m)Drumstick; (n)Tenderloin; (o)Sirloin; (p)Flank; (q)Loin; (r)Ribs; (s)Shoulder;	(b)Veal; (c)Pork; (d)Poultry; (e)Chicken; (f)Turkey; (g)Duck; (h)Goose; (i)Lamb; (j)Mutton; (k)Ovine; (l)Goat; (m)Drumstick; (n)Tenderloin; (o)Sirloin; (p)Flank; (q)Loin; (r)Ribs;	products. We also encourage the Commission to ensure that linguistic and cultural specificities across EU languages are duly respected when aligning definitions. Moreover, rabbit meat is currently not covered by the Commission's proposal. We thus call for the inclusion of rabbit meat to be added to the list of protected terms.

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
(t)Shank; (u)Chop; (v)Wing; (w)Breast; (x)Thigh; (y)Brisket; (` `)Ribeye; (aa)T-bone; (bb)Rump; (cc)Bacon.	(s)Shoulder; (t)Shank; (u)Chop; (v)Wing; (w)Breast; (x)Thigh; (y)Brisket; (` `)Ribeye; (aa)T-bone; (bb)Rump; (cc)Bacon; ***(dd) Steak;*** ***(cc) Rabbit.*** ***3a. The following names, inter-allia, as well as all the traditional designations commonly used for processed meat products shall be reserved for meat processed products at all stages of marketing:***	

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Commission Proposal	COPA COGECA amendments	Justification
	(a) Burger; ***(b) Sausage;*** ***(c) Ham;*** ***(d) Salami;*** ***(f) Meatball.***	
4. The term 'meat' and the designations listed in point 3 may also be used in association with a word or words to designate composite products of which no part takes or is intended to take the place of any meat constituent and of which meat is an essential part either in terms of quantity or for characterisation of the product.';	4. The term 'meat' and the designations listed in point 3 may also be used in association with a word or words to designate composite products of which no part takes or is intended to take the place of any meat constituent and of which meat is an essential part either in terms of quantity or for characterisation of the product.';	