



2020/2085(INI)

13.10.2021

COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS 1 - 30

A - V

Draft report

Implementation report on on-farm animal welfare

(2020/2085(INI))

Para 1

Compromise Amendment **1** **Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 167 S&D, 169 Greens

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 1**

Motion for a resolution

1. Acknowledges the great strides made by livestock farmers on their farms, particularly in improving animal welfare, and their drive and commitment to forward thinking and progress;

Amendment

1. Acknowledges the **(169 Greens)** strides made by **many (169 Greens)** livestock farmers on their farms, particularly in improving animal welfare, and **the (167 S&D)** drive and commitment **of some of them (167 S&D)** to forward thinking and progress;

Or. en

Para 3

Compromise Amendment **3** **Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 200 EPP, 201 ECR, 202 EPP, 203 S&D, 205 S&D,(mentioned) 206 The Left, 357 S&D

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 2**

Motion for a resolution

3. Calls for any future legislative initiative (whether the establishment of new legislation or a review of existing texts) entailing an amendment or change to the livestock-raising system (including accommodation) to be based on sound, recent scientific data derived from research grounded in a systemic approach and not focused on any single aspect of sustainability; advocates for balance to be maintained and for scientific advice on how the desired changes will affect the animals, the environment and the farmers

Amendment

3. Calls for any future legislative initiative (whether the establishment of new legislation or a review of existing texts) entailing an amendment or change to the livestock-raising system (including accommodation) **and livestock welfare criteria (202 EPP)** to be based on sound, recent scientific data **or studies (203 S&D)** derived from research grounded in a systemic approach and **to take all aspects into account in order to achieve (203 S&D)** sustainability **and animal welfare(203 S&D)**; advocates for balance

to be followed;

to be maintained, for scientific advice on how the changes *that are to be introduced* (203 S&D) will affect the animals, the environment and the farmers, *especially small farmers*, (202 EPP) to be followed, *and for the competent bodies of the Member States to be consulted as early as possible in the legislative process* (201 ECR); *emphasises the need to carry out impact assessments before taking any decisions and the need to develop a species by species approach in order to lay down requirements that are specific to different types of livestock farm* (200 EPP); *Calls for improved management of veterinary prevention and promotion of high animal health and welfare standards, notably on vaccination and preventing the unnecessary use of antimicrobials, to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases;*(357 S&D)

Or. en

Para 4

Compromise Amendment 4 Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 211 S&D, 213 S&D, 214 EPP, 218 EPP EPP (second part)

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

4. Calls on the Commission to update animal welfare rules in the light of scientific progress in this field;

Amendment

4. Calls on the Commission to *ensure that the existing animal welfare legislation is complied with and to* (211 S&D) update rules, *if necessary, to require a better match with society's current demands,*(211 S&D) in the light of scientific progress *and research findings* (214 EPP) in this field, *broadening its scope and flexibility to adapt to the latest scientific and technological developments*

and to the Green Deal objectives;(218 EPP second part, 213 SD)

Or. en

Para 5

Compromise Amendment 5 Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 223 EPP, 224 EPP, 226 EPP, 227 S&D, 228 Greens, 230 S&D (covered), 229 ECR

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

5. Recalls that changes must be made after scientific evaluation and with a view to meeting citizens' needs, with due account for consumers' choices and purchasing power;

Amendment

5. Recalls that ***output-oriented quantifiable*** changes must be made after ***appropriate (227 S&D)*** scientific evaluation and ***in consultation with competent bodies and stakeholders in EU Member States, as well as (229 ECR)*** with a view to meeting, ***on the one hand, the challenges facing stockbreeders and, on the other,(226 EPP)*** citizens' needs ***and expectations,(228 Greens)*** and ***the health and welfare of animals(227 S&D)***, with due account for ***the best(227 S&D)*** choices ***for consumers(227 S&D)*** and ***their(227 S&D)*** purchasing power; ***recalls that our European food system should provide access to affordable, high-quality food; producers should be guaranteed the fair share of the price of food products complying with EU animal welfare ;(223 EPP)*** ***calls for shorter supply chains in nutrition, relying on locally or regionally produced food to provide consumers with better direct access to local food and to support small farmers;(224 EPP)***

Or. en

Para 7 ok

Compromise Amendment 7 **Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 240 EPP, 242 EPP, 243 EPP, 244 Greens, 246 S&D, 174 EPP

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 2**

Motion for a resolution

7. Stresses that any change must be considered in the light of the time needed for livestock farmers to implement it and the inertia it may entail;

Amendment

7. Stresses that any change must be considered in the light of the time, ***support and financing(243 EPP)*** needed for livestock farmers to implement it, ***the economic and bureaucratic implications thereof(242 EPP)*** and the inertia it may entail; ***stresses the need to take particular account of investment costs, given the risk that low profit margins result in a long loan repayment (240 EPP); notes that changes to improve on-farm animal welfare need an appropriate transition period;(244 Greens, 246 S&D) acknowledges that livestock farmers are engaged in an ongoing investment cycle owing to recent animal welfare initiatives and long pay-off periods;(174 EPP)***

Or. en

Para 8

Compromise Amendment 8 **Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 252 S&D, 253 Greens, 248 EPP, 249 The Left, 250 EPP, 251 ECR, 254 S&D, 188 The Left, 247 ECR

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 2**

Motion for a resolution

8. Warns that any potential changes to

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Amendment

8. ***Welcomes the European***

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cages will need to be accompanied by precise and unambiguous definitions of what constitutes a cage;

Citizens' Initiative "End the Cage Age" (249 The Left, 252 S&D, 253 Greens); Points out(248 EPP) that any changes to cage farming(251 ECR) will need to be accompanied by precise and unambiguous definitions of what constitutes a cage and its characteristics for different species(254 S&D) in order to provide for an effective transition to alternative housing systems that are already commercially viable and in use such as barn, free range and organic systems for hens, park systems, floor pens, outdoor free-range and organic systems for rabbits, free-farrowing and group housing systems for sows, barn and aviary systems for quail or pair and group housing systems for calves(250 EPP); urges the Commission, as part of the implementation of the new legislation, to precisely and clearly define the condition and facilities for the breeding of individual species of animals, which will be based on examples of good practices in alternative housing systems(248 EPP); recommends that the EC focus its activities also on enhancing food security and making the EU agricultural market more robust(247 partially); Urges the revision of Council Directive 1999/74/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens in order to rapidly phase-out and prohibit battery cages and introduce cage-free systems for all laying hens, to create a level-playing field and at the same time improve the welfare of animals kept in the EU(188 The Left partially);

Or. en

Para 9

Compromise Amendment 9
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 257 ECR, 258 EPP, 259 EPP, 260 S&D,

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

9. Recalls that investments in improved animal welfare incur higher production costs, no matter the type of livestock farming concerned; notes that, unless covered by financial aid or a return on investment from the market, the rise in production costs means that farmers will not be able to invest in animal welfare;

Amendment

9. Recalls that investments in improved animal welfare incur higher production costs, no matter the type of livestock farming concerned; notes that ***additional public(260 S&D) aid, or a clear(260 S&D) return on investment from the market, must be set out, otherwise(260 S&D) the rise in production costs will make it difficult or prevent(260 S&D) farmers from investing(260 S&D) in animal welfare, which would be an undesirable situation(260 S&D); for this reason it also advocates that any raising of animal welfare standards take place gradually and in a responsible manner, based on a system of financial incentives, including using funds outside the CAP budget(257 ECR); urges the European Commission to decide on appropriate financial support for livestock farmers so as to encourage them to invest in improved animal welfare(258 EPP); urges the Commission to address these shortcomings as a matter of urgency and to encourage and implement sustainable improvements in the remuneration of efforts made by farmers(259 EPP); Calls for further special financial support for breeders linked to the transition to alternative housing system for animals in connection with the implementation of new legislation banning cage farming, to which the European Commission committed by 2027 on the basis of a call from the European parliament's resolution of 10 June 2021 resulting from the European Citizens' Initiative 'End the cage age'(264 EPP); acknowledges that this is dependent on measures to ensure the necessary additional resources coupled with fair market prices(196 EPP); notes that continued continued raising of animal welfare standards and other areas***

of regulation while always welcome places extra burden on compliant farmers. Primary consideration should always be given to ensuring compliance and consistency with existing standards as a first step to ensure that the least compliant farmers are brought up to, and are compliant with the existing standards in advance of additional burdens being placed on progressive farmers(216 EPP); when enhancing animal welfare legislation in the EU, farmers' income and competitiveness of European livestock producers in the global agricultural market needs to be taken into account), on a reciprocity basis; (265 Renew, 367 S&D);

Or. en

Para 10

Compromise Amendment 10 Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 267 S&D, 268 The Left, 269 Greens, 270 EPP, 271 EPP, 274 EPP, 275 S&D

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

10. Calls for financial support to be provided to livestock farmers who must effect a transition on their farms, whether by means of public policies (a coherent combination of different tools, including the CAP) or the market, and for consumers to be provided with clear and transparent information by ensuring clear and reliable labelling of animal products on welfare-related aspects of their production; calls, further, for a positive and non-stigmatising communications strategy to be implemented;

Amendment

10. *Is aware of the limited overall coherence between the European Animal Welfare legislation and the 2014-2020 CAP as well as of the poor integration of the specific legislation into the National Plans for Rural Developments and insufficient funds allocation to the objective of animal welfare, with wide differences from one Member State to another; encourages the Member States to draw up animal welfare eco-schemes in their National Strategic Plans and calls on the Commission to ensure that Member States' strategic plans provide*

support and direction to farmers in improving animal welfare standards (269 Greens, 275 S&D); Urgently (274 EPP)
Calls for financial support to be provided to livestock farmers who will effect a transition on their farms, *including through better housing conditions which meet the physical and behavioural needs of animals (267 S&D, 268 The Left)*, whether by means of public policies (a coherent combination of different tools, including the CAP *and the EMFAF (267 S&D, 268 The Left)*) or the market, and for consumers to be provided with clear and transparent information by ensuring clear and reliable labelling of animal products on welfare-related aspects of their *entire production cycle, including the method of production (267 S&D, 268 The Left, 269 Greens)*; calls, further, for a positive and non-stigmatising communications strategy to be implemented *that is transparent and applied across all animal products (267 S&D, 268 The Left)*, *taking into account the specificities of certain traditional regional products (271 EPP)*, that raises *awareness, expertise, importance and quality of work of farmers and animal breeders and the positive effects of the new animal welfare legislation (270 EPP, 271 EPP)*

Or. en

Para 12

Compromise Amendment **12**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 282 EPP, 283 S&D

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

12. Proposes enhancing training for farmers and operators in the sector handling animals by adding a specific module for initial and ongoing training with a view to honing skills;

Amendment

12. Proposes enhancing ***affordable (283 S&D)*** training for farmers and operators in the sector handling animals by adding a specific module for initial and ongoing training with a view to honing skills; ***calls on the Commission to carry out regular reviews of the efforts of the Member States and farmers to improve the quality of education and training and to reward special commitment accordingly; supports the continuation of the collation of examples of best practice in the field of education and training and the sharing of these with the Member States by means of annual reports; (282 EPP); takes note that many of the identified animal welfare hazards originated from actions and behaviours of animal handlers and owners; encourages the Commission to check that trainings for farmers and handlers are included in the National Strategic Plans (283 S&D);***

Or. en

Para 13

Compromise Amendment 13
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 285 S&D, 286 The Left, 287 EPP, 288 Renew

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

13. Points out that practices intended to improve animal well-being usually incur higher production costs and increase farmers' workload, and that this must be offset by corresponding remuneration; stresses, by way of example, that phasing

Amendment

13. Points out that practices ***intended (287 EPP)*** to improve animal well-being ***can (285 S&D, 286 The Left)*** incur higher production costs and increase farmers' workload, and that this must be offset by corresponding remuneration; stresses, by

in loose housing for pregnant sows would require a 30-year transition period to ensure that the additional costs incurred are recouped from the market, and that the least onerous way of introducing this is to construct new buildings, something that can only be done with the cooperation of the authorities in issuing building permits;

way of example, that phasing in loose housing *in farrowing units* (285 S&D, 286 *The Left*, 288 *Renew*) would require a lengthy transition period to ensure that the additional costs incurred are recovered from the markets, and that *it would require the construction of* new buildings ; *demand*s the cooperation of *relevant* (285 S&D, 286 *The Left*) authorities in issuing building permits *and to reduce the administrative burden* (287 EPP);

Or. en

Para 14

Compromise Amendment 14 **Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 292 S&D, 293 *Renew*, 294 *Greens*, 296 EPP, 297 EPP, 298 EPP, 299 EPP, 251 ECR

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 2**

Motion for a resolution

14. Stresses that some measures believed to improve animal welfare are in fact counterproductive and may undermine other aspects of sustainability, namely welfare and health safety-related issues, as well as efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; cites, by way of example, that keeping rabbits in the open air increases stress and mortality levels, and that installing collective cages in rabbitries leads to aggressive behaviour among does, causing stress, injury and reduced performance;

Amendment

14. Stresses that some measures believed to improve animal welfare *may* in fact *be* (294 *Greens*) counterproductive and may undermine other aspects of sustainability, namely the welfare and health safety-related issues, the *fight against antimicrobial resistance* (297 EPP), as well as efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions *if they are not developed holistically* (294 *Greens*); cites, by way of example, that keeping rabbits in the open air can increase stress and mortality levels, and that installing collective cages in rabbitries may lead to aggressive behaviour among does, causing stress, injury and reduced performance¹;

¹ Fortun-Lamothe L., Savietto D., Gidenne T., Combes S, Le Cren, D., Davoust C., Warin, 2019, Démarche participative pour la conception d'un système d'élevage cunicole socialement accepté, Colloque Bien-être animal : des valeurs à partager 1 & 2 juillet 2019, Strasbourg <https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02891011/document>

points out that outdoor rearing may also lead to a reduced control over droppings and emissions as well as to greater amounts of feed needed, thereby potentially having a greater carbon impact (292 S&D); notes that there is a linear relation between increasing pen dimensions and ammonia emissions², leaving farmers facing contradictory legislations on animal welfare and environmental issues (293 Renew); notes that totally 'free farrowing' housing systems or sudden phasing out of cage rearing could create additional sources of infection among farm animals and increase the stress caused by territorial dominance and rivalry; points out that accommodation in adequate pens at certain times of their life cycle can help curb the spread of animal diseases and pathogenic infections and prevent debilitation and avoidable mortality among young calves or piglets³ (251 ECR, 299 EPP); recalls, in this regard, that a species by species approach is therefore needed (296 EPP); calls on the Commission to assess thoroughly any potentially harmful effect of each proposal on animal health and welfare (298 EPP);

Or. en

Para 15

Compromise Amendment 15
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 300 EPP, 301 Greens, 302 The Left, 303

² Nadine GUINGAND, 2007. Réduire la densité animale en engraissement : quelles conséquences sur l'émission d'odeurs et d'ammoniac, Journées Recherche Porcine, 39, 43-48. <https://ifip.asso.fr/sites/default/files/pdf-documentations/jrp2007env06guingand.pdf>

³ : Kollenda, E., Baldock, D., Hiller, N. and Lorant A. (2020) Transitioning towards cage-free farming in the EU: Assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts of increased animal welfare standards. Policy report by the Institute for European Environmental Policy, Brussels & London.

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

15. Notes the multifaceted complexity of the central, thorny welfare problem in pig farming, namely tail biting; observes that the technical difficulty encountered in the extensive research into and analysis of risk factors throughout the EU has meant that no reliable solutions whatsoever have been found;

Amendment

15. ***Emphasises*** the multifaceted complexity of the ***serious*** welfare problem of tail biting in pig farming.; observes that technical ***difficulties have been*** encountered ***throughout the EU during*** extensive research into, and analysis of, ***the*** risk factors ***that trigger this*** ***behaviour. This*** has meant that no reliable solutions whatsoever have been found ***thus far (300 EPP) and the consequent*** ***widespread practice of tail-docking (301 Greens) in spite of the substantial efforts of the European Commission and of the European Parliament to disseminate information and best practises on keeping pigs with intact tails (303 EPP, 301 Greens, 302 The Left, 304 S&D); regrets that so far only two Member States have prohibited the practice of tail-docking (301 Greens, 302 The Left, 303 EPP); stresses that providing appropriate environmental enrichment, particularly materials that can be manipulated and good space and feeding-related practices as well as providing a solid floor, can significantly reduce the problem of tail-biting; suggests more scientific research be funded and carried out with the objective of mapping an economically sustainable pathway that will guarantee that pigs can be reared commercially, indoors with long tails; believes that solutions are needed within the scope of the current legislation, in the interest of pig welfare and to reduce the use of antimicrobials to treat injured pigs(300 EPP). Urges the Commission to make sure that all Member States comply with the ban on routine tail-docking in pigs (305 The Left, 307 Greens);)considers, furthermore, that clarity is needed regarding penalties in cases of tail-docking where pigs have been raised in***

*one Member State and are exported to another for fattening.*⁴

Or. en

Para 16

Compromise Amendment 16 Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 310 ECR, 311 Greens, 312 The Left, 313 S&D

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

16. Stresses the need for amendments to the veterinary rules covering pig farms to take account of progress in the field of piglet castration;

Amendment

16. ***Recognises the efforts made by the European pig farming sector to seek alternatives to piglet castration (310 ECR) and stresses the need for amendments to the veterinary rules covering pig farms to take account of progress in the field of alternatives to (311 Greens, 312 The Left, 313 S&D) piglet castration;***

Or. en

Para 18

Compromise Amendment 18 Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 325 S&D, 326 S&D, 327 Greens, 328 The Left

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

⁴ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12505-2021-INIT/en/pdf>
<https://www.ft.dk/samling/20171/almindel/mof/spm/343/svar/1465053/1855597.pdf>

Motion for a resolution

18. Applauds the Commission for publishing, on 12 May 2021, strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture, which pay particular attention to animal welfare, and welcomes the fact that Parliament's Committee on Fisheries is drafting an own-initiative report on these guidelines;

Amendment

18. Applauds the Commission for publishing, on 12 May 2021, strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture, ***emphasises the importance of promoting development of the EU aquaculture sector towards more sustainable methods*** (326 S&D) which pay particular attention to fish welfare, ***to address the current overdependence on imports***, and welcomes the fact that Parliament's Committee on Fisheries is drafting an own-initiative report on these guidelines; ***calls on the European Commission to put forward specific scientifically-sound provisions for farmed fish welfare*** (325 S&D, 327 Greens, 328 The Left)

Or. en

Para 19

**Compromise Amendment - 19
Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 329 Greens, 330 EPP, 331 The Left, 332

**Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2**

Motion for a resolution

19. Invites the Commission to improve the internal market by devising a harmonised, shared strategy on animal welfare in European countries;

Amendment

19. Invites the Commission to improve the internal market by ***including changes resulting from updated European animal welfare legislation*** (330 EPP), devising a harmonised, ***comprehensive and*** shared strategy on animal welfare in European countries ***with a harmonised implementation of relevant legislation*** (331 The Left) ***and avoiding any lowering***

of ambitions and standards to improve animal welfare (332), while monitoring the proper implementation of and compliance with existing legislation throughout Member States (329 Greens);

Or. en

Para 20

Compromise Amendment **20**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 335 EPP, 338 EPP, 410 EPP

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

20. Urges the Commission to inform consumers and raise their awareness of the reality of livestock farming and the diversity and origin of production methods by showing, without dogmatism, the care and attention that farmers pay to their animals;

20. Urges the Commission to inform consumers and raise their awareness of the reality of livestock farming *and its real impact on environment, biodiversity and climate (334, the Left)* and the diversity and origin of production methods by showing, without dogmatism *or stigmatisation (338 EPP)*, the care and attention that farmers pay to their animals; *Calls on the Commission and Member States to significantly improve public awareness and understanding of the reality of livestock farming and animal welfare including through education in schools (335 EPP, 410 EPP);*

Or. en

Para 21

Compromise Amendment **21**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments 210 Greens, 220 S&D, 222 EPP, 350 Renew, 342 EPP, 343 ECR, 344 S&D, 345 Greens, 346 The Left, 351 S&D

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

21. Calls on the Commission to reword its regulatory framework to make it clearer, with a view not to tightening rules up but rather to making the objectives and indicators more easily comprehensible and, thereby, to leaving less room for interpretation and enabling uniform national transposition among Member States; suggests updating the general directive to include the Commission's objectives and expectations regarding the welfare of farm animals and working on species-specific directives, with due account for the nature of livestock farming, the various stages of the animals' lives, on-farm practices unrelated to livestock farming, and the diversity of soil and weather conditions;

Amendment

21. Calls on the Commission to reword its regulatory framework to ***improve the welfare of animals in the EU (344 S&D, 346 The Left) by making it clearer, more comprehensive (344 S&D, 346 The Left), more predictable and more accessible (342 EPP)*** with a view ***first*** to making the objectives and indicators more easily comprehensible and, thereby, to leaving less room for interpretation and enabling ***and facilitating (342 EPP)*** uniform national transposition among Member States before any tightening rules up ***or adding to them (342 EPP)***, but; suggests updating the general directive ***in accordance with the latest scientific knowledge (344 S&D, 345 Greens, 346 The Left)*** to include the Commission's objectives and citizen expectations regarding the welfare of farm animals, ***systemic research findings (342 EPP)*** and working on species-specific directives, with due account taken of the nature of livestock farming, the various stages of the animals' lives, on-farm practices unrelated to livestock farming, ***traditions and regional conditions (343 ECR)***, and the diversity of soil and weather conditions; ***Notes that the current EU legislation on animal welfare is not comprehensive and invites the European Commission to assess the need and impact for specific animal welfare legislation, in light of the latest scientific knowledge, for food-producing species that are presently not covered by species-specific legislation (220 S&D 210 Greens, 222 EPP, 350 Renew,;***
Takes note of the lack of animal-based

welfare indicators for the Council Directive 98/58/EC (general directive), as well as for the Council Directive 2008/120/EC (pigs), the Council Directive 2007/43/EC (broilers) and the Council Directive 1999/74/EC (laying hens); acknowledges as well the lack of quantifiable requirements for the implementation and monitoring of environmental conditions such as air quality (nitrogen, CO2, dust), lighting (duration, brightness) and minimal noise, which not only affects the animal welfare, but also distorts competition because of the margins of interpretations; calls for the European Commission to set up enforceable and quantifiable such indicators, which should be species-specific and up to date from a scientific point of view; (351 S&D)

Or. en

Para 22

Compromise Amendment **22**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 162 The Left, 347 S&D, 352 S&D, 353 The Left, 354 Greens, 355 S&D, 356 The Left, 411 The Left

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

22. Invites the Commission to clarify its framework for monitoring Member States and punishing them for any non-compliance;

22. *Urges (352 S&D, 353 The Left, 354 Greens) the Commission to clarify its framework for monitoring Member States and to ensure that detrimental practices are tackled and to begin infringement proceedings for non-compliances (352 S&D, 353 The Left, 354 Greens, 356 The Left, 162 The Left); emphasises the importance of precision livestock farming technologies, including the potential of*

on-farm animal health and welfare monitoring tools, which help to prevent and better control disease outbreaks on farms (355 S&D); underlines that the rate of non-compliance with the animal welfare legislation has many factors, amongst which unenforceable and unquantifiable animal-based indicators; notes that the frequency of inspections across Member States ranges from a minimum of 1% to a maximum of 30%; is concerned that this high variation of the frequency of inspections leads to either non-compliance with the Control Regulation, or to high pressure on farmers; calls therefore on the European Commission and on the Member States to harmonise the implementation of the Control Regulation align the frequency of inspections between Member States and livestock sectors (347 S&D); calls on the Commission to annually report to the Parliament on their actions and actions from the Member States to improve the welfare of animals kept on farms in the EU (411 The Left);

Or. en

Para 23

Compromise Amendment **23**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 248 EPP, 359 S&D, 360 The Left, 361 EPP

Motion for a resolution **Paragraph 2**

Motion for a resolution

23. Asks the Commission to accompany any decision with a scientific and economic impact assessment (including a market study) taking into account the diversity of farming methods

Amendment

23. Asks the Commission to accompany any decision with a scientific and impact assessment (including *environmental, economic and social impact*) (359 S&D, 360 The Left, 361

in each sector in the European Union and analysing the situation from both the animal's (species by species and at different stages of production) and the farmer's perspective;

EPP taking into account the diversity of farming methods in each sector in the European Union and analysing the situation from both the animal's (species by species and at different stages of production) and the farmer's perspective, ***with a view to considering citizen's expectations and creating a system of effective breeding, where animals live in favourable conditions, where animal welfare is respected and where farmers are economically profitable 359 S&D, 248 EPP***);

Or. en

Para 24

Compromise Amendment Supported by 24

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 209 S&D, 215 S&D, 363 ECR, 364 The Left, 365 S&D, 366 Greens

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

24. Calls on the Commission to improve cooperation between all the stakeholders concerned and to facilitate dialogue between the various stakeholders in the Member States so as to enable joint consideration of developments in livestock-farming systems; encourages the sharing of 'good' practices between livestock-farming sectors and countries; wishes to see the development of tools to encourage pioneering livestock farmers to participate in development projects; asks for livestock farmers to be involved at all stages of the studies carried out in Europe's various regions; wishes to see the study documents and documents for

Amendment

24. Calls on the Commission to improve cooperation between all the stakeholders concerned and to facilitate dialogue between the various stakeholders in the Member States so as to enable joint consideration of developments in livestock-farming systems; encourages the sharing of 'good' practices between livestock-farming sectors and countries; wishes to see the development of tools to encourage pioneering livestock farmers to participate in development projects; asks for livestock farmers ***and animal welfare scientists (364 The Left, 365 S&D, 366 Greens)*** to be involved at all stages of the studies carried out in Europe's various

disseminating good practice translated into all the languages of the European Union;

regions; wishes to see the study documents and documents for disseminating good practice translated into all the languages of the European Union; *recognises the potential of the Horizon Europe programme for research and innovation, and expects an appropriate balance across Member States in terms of projects (363 ECR) ; encourages the Commission to promote an output-oriented approach, as a proper environment to gather Member States' representatives, scientific bodies, stakeholders, farmers and NGOs and exchange views and best practices in view of a more uniformed implementation of the future animal welfare legislation across Member States, in line with the Green Deal objectives (209 S&D); Welcomes the setting up of EU reference centres dedicated to the welfare of different species and categories of animals (EURCAWs), as part of the EU Strategy for the Protection and Welfare of Animals 2012-2015; encourages the Commission to further develop the network of EURCAWs, especially for species not covered by the specific legislation, as an effective platform of coherent and uniform dissemination across Member States of technical information on the way the EU legislation should be implemented (215 S&D);*

Or. en

Para 25

Compromise Amendment **25**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 218 EPP, 367 S&D, 369 EPP, 370 EPP, 372 ECR, 373 The Left, 375 EPP, 376 EPP, 377 The Left, 392 EPP

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

25. Urges the Commission to link its various strategies by implementing rules drawn up in a manner consistent with the European Green Deal, the ‘Farm to Fork’ strategy and agricultural, trade and promotion policies;

Amendment

25 Urges the Commission to link its various strategies by implementing rules drawn up in a manner consistent with the European Green Deal, the ‘Farm to Fork’ strategy, *the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (370 EPP)* and agricultural *policies relating to trade, commercial practices and promotion; stresses that coherence between these strategies is a, precondition for a viable agricultural sector (369 EPP); calls for the revised animal welfare legislation to be fully aligned with the priorities of the EU Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy, broadening its scope and flexibility to adapt to the latest scientific and technological developments (373 The Left, 218 EPP); calls on the Commission to bring trade policy into line with European Union standards of animal protection and welfare, by re-evaluating trade agreements with third countries and bringing reciprocity in new bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, in order to create a level playing field and avoid undermining the economic profitability of its own producers and to ensure that they meet EU animal welfare and product quality standards;* (367 S&D, 372 ECR, 375 EPP, 376 EPP, 377 The Left, 392 EPP);

Or. en

Para 27

Compromise Amendment **27**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 387 S&D, 388 EPP, 389 ECR, 406 EPP

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

27 Deplores the *limited (389 ECR)* return on investment for farmers who take part in voluntary animal welfare recognition schemes; notes, further, that animal welfare labelling will only prove successful if a return on investment is forthcoming from the higher price point ***and if costs and benefits are fairly distributed throughout the entire agri-food chain, allowing farmers a fair share of the higher price paid by the consumer for the purchase of food products complying with EU animal welfare labelling requirements (387 S&D, 388 EPP, 406 EPP);***

Or. en

Para 28

Compromise Amendment 28 Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 393 S&D, 394 S&D, 395 S&D, 396 The Left, 397 Greens, 405 The Left, 408 ECR

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

28. Stresses that the introduction of animal welfare labelling requires, at an early stage, harmonised rules drawn up in collaboration with farmers and based on clear scientific indicators; calls for consideration to be given to an EU framework for voluntary labelling covering all livestock farms, so as to limit the risks of distorting competition in the internal market while leaving sufficient room for

Amendment

28. Stresses that the introduction of ***any*** animal welfare labelling requires, at an early stage, harmonised ***mandatory*** rules drawn up in collaboration with ***all stakeholders (395 S&D, 396 The Left, 397 Greens)*** and based on clear scientific indicators ***along with large scale promotion campaigns, and education actions providing information to European consumers (393 S&D); calls on the***

private initiatives;

Commission to begin work on a comprehensive EU animal labelling system with a view of developing a mandatory EU framework for voluntary labelling covering all livestock farms, but including and recognising specific features for each species (394 S&D, 405 The Left), so as to limit the risks of distorting competition in the internal market while leaving sufficient room for private initiatives that invest in product diversity and observe higher animal welfare standards as market leverage (408 ECR);

Or. en

Para 29

Compromise Amendment 29 Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 399 Greens, 402 S&D, 403 Greens

Motion for a resolution Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

29. Asks the Commission to propose an EU framework for voluntary animal welfare labelling which is linked to EU rules – which must be its basis – and which invites the Member States to record the various approaches used; calls for its specifications to be drawn up according to a technically realistic approach and for this EU framework to ensure that value is redistributed towards livestock farmers;

Amendment

29. Asks the Commission to propose an **harmonised (399 Greens) mandatory** EU framework **with common requirements** for voluntary animal welfare labelling which is based on EU rules — and which invites the Member States to record the various approaches being used; calls for its specifications to be drawn up according to a technically realistic **and scientifically-sound (402 S&D)** approach **and reflecting the methods of production throughout the entire cycle** and for this EU framework to ensure that value is redistributed towards livestock farmers, **to enable market-driven progress in animal welfare; insists that**

the labelling scheme must be based on a clear set of technical references, with a well-defined use of the terms and claims which can be made in marketing, to prevent misleading consumers and animal welfare-washing; recalls that, for consistency, processed products and ingredients of animal origin may also be able to benefit from such labelling (399 Greens); recommends that the proposed animal welfare labelling scheme take into account the increased informational demands of consumers and the concurrent objectives of Farm to Fork as concerns sustainability, health and dietary concerns, alongside animal welfare (403 Greens);

Or. en

Para 30

Compromise Amendment **30**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 404 S&D, 407 EPP,

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

30. Invites the Commission to conduct an in-depth examination of the possible implications of introducing mandatory labelling requirements at EU level, drawing in particular on experience gained in recent public labelling schemes in some Member States;

Amendment

30. Invites the Commission to conduct an in-depth examination of the possible implications, *especially for livestock farmers (407 EPP)*, of introducing *at EU level a mandatory framework with common requirements for labels, thoroughly assessing the impact on all the actors involved in the food supply chain, from farmers to consumers (404 S&D)* drawing in particular on experience gained in recent public labelling schemes in some Member States; *calls on the Commission*

to avoid conflicts between possible future schemes and existing labelling systems, especially in relation to mandatory requirements in the animal welfare specific directives; is concerned about the results of a previous impact assessment conducted by the Commission, in 2012, indicating that labelling would increase industry costs without necessarily increasing the benefits as well(404 S&D);

Or. en

Recital A ok

Compromise Amendment A Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 26 EPP, 27 EPP (covered), 28 S&D, 29 The Left, 30 Greens, 35 S&D, 74 The Left, 135 S&D

Motion for a resolution Recital

Motion for a resolution

A. whereas animal welfare is a sensitive and increasingly important issue in our society;

Amendment

A. whereas animal welfare, ***an important consideration for our farmers,(26 EPP) is an ethical and(28 S&D, 29 The Left, 30 Greens) increasingly important issue for consumers and(26 EPP) in our society in general(26 EPP); whereas consumer interest in the quality of food purchased and animal welfare is higher than ever(135 S&D), and European citizens want to be able to make more informed choices as consumers(74 The Left), and whereas food quality in relation to animal welfare (27 EPP covered) and animal health has an important part to play in achieving the goals of the Farm-to-Fork Strategy(135 S&D);***

Or. en

Recital A(New)

Compromise Amendment **Aa**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 31 Greens, 32 S&D, 33 The Left (covered), 37 EPP

Motion for a resolution
Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Aa. *whereas Article 13 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union recognises that animals are sentient beings and stipulates that the Union and Member States shall pay full regard to their welfare requirements in formulating and implementing the Union's agriculture and fisheries policies(31 Greens, 32 S&D, 33 The Left, 37 EPP), while respecting customs relating to religious rituals, cultural traditions and regional heritage in the Member States(37 EPP);*

Or. en

Recital B OK

Compromise Amendment **B**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 39 The Left, 40 S&D, 41 Greens

Motion for a resolution
Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

B. *whereas European food-production standards, including animal welfare criteria, are the highest and most rigorous in the world;*

B. *whereas European food-production standards, including animal welfare criteria, are **among(40 S&D, 41)** the highest in the world, **yet still need improvement(41 Greens, 39 The Left covered)** and notices that several countries and regions took further steps, for instance by banning certain forms of caged farming (39 The Left);*

Recital C ok**Compromise Amendment C
Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 44 The Left, 45 Greens, 46 ECR, 47 S&D, 57 (covered)

**Motion for a resolution
Recital***Motion for a resolution*

C. whereas more uniform application of existing animal welfare legislation is a prerequisite to raising these standards;

Amendment

C. whereas uniform **wording(46 ECR) and** application of animal welfare legislation **and updating (44 The Left, 45 Greens, 47S&D) according to latest scientific knowledge(45 Greens, 47 S&D covered)** is a prerequisite to raising these standards **and full compliance with these standards(46 ECR)**;

Or. en

Recital D ok**Compromise Amendment D
Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 49 EPP, 51 EPP, 52 Greens, 53 S&D, 146 S&D

**Motion for a resolution
Recital***Motion for a resolution*

D. whereas European farmers have made steady progress in recent decades by looking critically at their practices and making improvements and adjustments in their work; whereas they rely on the support of advisory and research bodies and a number of non-governmental organisations to improve their practices; whereas, what is more, European farmers want to continue to move forward in this area but face technical and economic

Amendment

D. whereas **some(52 Greens)** European farmers have made **some(53 S&D)** progress in recent decades by looking critically at their practices and making improvements and adjustments in their work; whereas they rely on the support of advisory and research bodies and a number of non-governmental organisations to improve their practices; **whereas the uptake of smart farming technologies to monitor animal health**

obstacles;

and welfare has the potential to further improve disease prevention and implementation of AW standards (S&D 146) moreover, European farmers want to continue to move forward in this area but face technical, legislative(51 EPP) and economic obstacles; whereas the improvement of animal welfare must take into account the health-related aspects particular to each species, and whereas the cost should not be borne by producers alone(49 EPP);

Or. en

Recital E

**Compromise Amendment E
Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 59 EPP, 60 Greens, 61 S&D

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

E. whereas animal welfare goes hand in hand with farmers' welfare and both should be given appropriate resources;

E. whereas animal welfare goes hand in hand with farmers' *and farm operators'(60 Greens) well-being(61 S&D)* and both should be given appropriate resources *and greater practical support at European level(59 EPP);*

Or. en

Recital J

**Compromise Amendment J
Supported by**

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 68 S&D, 83 The Left, 84 Greens, 85 The Left, 86 The Left, 88 The Left

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

J. whereas animal welfare legislation

J. whereas *EU(84 Greens)* animal

does not cover all species farmed for food;

welfare legislation *establishes species-specific minimum welfare standards only for pigs, laying hens, broilers and calves, while there is no species-specific legislation for all other*(84 Greens) species farmed for *the production of food, as there is still no species-specific legislation for dairy and beef cattle beyond six months old, sheep and goats, the parent birds of broiler chickens and laying hens, pullets, turkeys, ducks and geese, quail, fish and rabbits*(83 The Left, 88 The Left); *whereas currently animal welfare legislation lacks species-and age-specific provisions that cover all production cycle stages*(68 S&D,85 The Left); *whereas numerous terrestrial farmed animals and farmed fish belonging to different species are currently only protected by the general provisions of Directive 98/58/EC*(86 The Left);

Or. en

Recital L

Compromise Amendment L Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 93 Greens, 77 ECR

Motion for a resolution Recital

Motion for a resolution

L. whereas the Member States have been given considerable discretion over how to set requirements and assess compliance with them; whereas the Member States have taken different approaches to the allocation of resources and prioritisation of official checks;

Amendment

L. whereas the Member States have been given considerable discretion over how to set requirements and assess compliance with them; whereas the Member States have taken different approaches to the allocation of resources and prioritisation of official checks; *whereas implementation of the legislation is highly inconsistent across Member States*(77 ECR); *whereas this has led to different levels of compliance and risks disadvantaging compliant farmers*(93

Greens);

Or. en

Recital M (New)

Compromise Amendment **Ma**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 95 Greens(third part), 87 The Left

Motion for a resolution
Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Ma. whereas it has been found that the General Directive has generally been less impactful than the species-specific Directives, and have had modest effect in terms of improving animal welfare(95 Greens), due to the vague nature of the requirements and the large margins of interpretation it has allowed and the absence of species-specific protections for dairy cows, broiler and hen breeders, rabbits, sheep and turkeys(87 The Left);

Or. en

Recital M (New)

Compromise Amendment **Mb**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 97 EPP, 106 Renew

Motion for a resolution
Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Mb. whereas main issues meant to be addressed by the legislation remain widespread including mutilations, cramped and stressful conditions, due to production pressure(97 EPP); whereas targets for sow housing were not attained, leaving the premises too cramped and stressful, without sufficient enrichment

material(106 Renew), as well as uneven legislation implementation overall (97 EPP);

Or. en

Recital N

Compromise Amendment **N**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 98 Greens, 99 S&D, 100 EPP

Motion for a resolution
Recital

Motion for a resolution

N. whereas the laying hens directive has been a success; whereas this success is limited, however, given the broad range of approaches applied by the Member States to its implementation, which has distorted competition in the single market;

Amendment

N. whereas the laying hens directive has been a success ***in providing good definitions for the different production systems(98 Greens, 99 S&D)***; whereas this success is limited, however, given the broad range of approaches applied by the Member States to its implementation, ***and the Directive's lack of clear, mandatory and comprehensive provisions,(98 Greens, 99 S&D) which have enabled(98 Greens) distorted competition to persist(98 Greens) in the single market, and given this directive has shown insufficient progress and did not meet the real needs of laying hens and gradually brought pressure for change, which is why alternatives to a cage housing system^{1a} began to be used more in individual(100 EPP) Member States;***

^{1a} European Union; End the cage age: Looking for alternatives, 2020; [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2020/658539/IPOL_STU\(2020\)658539_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2020/658539/IPOL_STU(2020)658539_EN.pdf)

Or. en

Recital O (new)

Compromise Amendment **Oa**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 199 EPP

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

Oa. *whereas the Commission's has decided to complete the impact assessment of the ban on cage farming prepared by EFSA in 2022 and the revision of animal welfare legislation, including Directive 98/58/EC, by 2023;*

Or. en

Recital R

Compromise Amendment **R**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 119 EPP, 120 EPP, 121 S&D, 38 ECR (covered)

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

R. *whereas our agricultural, environmental and commercial strategies should be coherent;*

R. *whereas **the European Union's (121 S&D)** agricultural, environmental and **international trade** strategies **and measures to ensure a level playing field within the single market (119 EPP, 38 ECR covered)** should be coherent, **complementary and appropriate (120 EPP);***

Or. en

Recital S

Compromise Amendment **S**
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 123 The Left, 124 EPP, 125 Renew, 126

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

S. whereas the common agricultural policy (CAP) is one of the regulatory tools that can be used to improve the welfare of farm animals;

Amendment

S. whereas the common agricultural policy (CAP) is one of the *stimulus (127 EPP) regulatory and financial (124 EPP)* tools that can be used to improve the *health and (126 S&D)* welfare of farm animals, *notably through eco-schemes as well as by means of supporting investments (125 Renew), although other financing, in addition to the CAP, is also required in order to make progress in this direction (124 EPP), however, as noted in the Commission's evaluation of the latest Animal Welfare Strategy, Member States have neglected to take full advantage of the funds for animal welfare purposes, and millions of euros in EU rural development funds available for improving animal welfare are currently unused or poorly used (123 The Left); whereas livestock farming is the main beneficiary of second pillar aid to farms in areas with natural constraints, which make up 50% of the European UAA, and of Agro-Environmental Measures, which compensate for the additional costs linked to unfavourable location or the obligations of having to respect specific legislation^{2a}; (128 S&D)*

^{2a} <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/04af47b0-0c38-11eb-bc07-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>

Or. en

Recital T

Compromise Amendment T
Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 130 S&D, 131 EPP, 133 S&D

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

T. whereas particular attention should be paid to ensuring that our political decisions do not weaken the European livestock-production sector, which would lead to the relocation of production to other parts of the world where livestock conditions and standards are lower than in Europe, and to other, connected problems;

Amendment

T. whereas particular attention should be paid to ensuring ***better animal welfare through the entire production cycle and to the promotion of higher animal welfare standards on both the domestic and international markets (133 S&D), and*** that our political decisions do not weaken the European livestock-production sector ***or result in a reduction in production(131 EPP)*** which would lead to the relocation of production to other parts of the world where livestock conditions and standards are lower than in Europe, and to other, connected problems, ***detrimental not only to the animal welfare standards, but also to the European environmental objectives (130 S&D);***

Or. en

Recital U

Compromise Amendment U Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 138 EPP, 139 The Left (partially covered), 140 ECR, 141 EPP, 142 EPP, 143 Greens, 144 S&D, 145 EPP, 391 S&D

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

U. whereas labelling can only be effective if it is easy for consumers to understand, designed for an integrated single market and underpinned by a coherent EU trade policy;

Amendment

U. whereas labelling can only be effective if it is ***science based, (139 The Left)*** easy for consumers to understand ***and to make an informed choice (139 The Left)***, designed for an integrated single market ***applied to all animal products (144 S&D)*** and underpinned by a coherent EU trade policy ***to prevent the entering of products on the market produced by lower standards(139 The Left), does not have additional economic implications for food sector operators, especially farmers (141***

EPP), and is truly feasible for our producers without overly onerous implementation costs or constraints(138 EPP); whereas such labelling must also help create market openings for producers(142 EPP); whereas research and public consultation findings show that certain stakeholders, especially business ones are not fully behind the proposal for mandatory labelling (140 ECR); whereas voluntary labelling will earn rewards on the market in the absence of differentiation by the latter based on production characteristics (145EPP); whereas[there is little understanding of the impact of the labelling systems studied on food businesses as well as on consumers' confidence and understanding of animal welfare practices (391 S&D);

Or. en

Recital V

Compromise Amendment V Supported by

Compromise amendment replacing amendments: 148 S&D, 149 The Left, 150 EPP (covered), 255 The Left

Motion for a resolution

Recital

Motion for a resolution

V. whereas information tools for consumers should be designed in such a way as to maintain a level playing field, which is currently hampered by the welter of private initiatives;

Amendment

V. whereas information tools for consumers should be designed in such a way as to maintain a level playing field, **and a harmonised approach (149 The Left, 149 The Left, 150 EPP covered)** which is currently made impossible by the welter of private initiatives **using unprotected animal welfare terms and claims for varying standards (148 S&D, 149 The Left); [whereas] the market for animal products from cage-free, free range and organic systems, as well as the market for plant-based alternatives, is**

Citations -

Compromise amendments replacing amendments: 1 The Left, 2 S&D, 22 Renew, 9 The Left, 10 S&D, 11 Greens.

Amendment Citation 1 Supported by

Motion for a resolution Citations

Motion for a resolution

— having regard to having regard to its resolution of 10 June 2021 on the European Citizens' Initiative 'End the Cage Age' (2021/2633 (RSP)),

Amendment

— ***having regard to the Article 13 of the TFEU(1 The Left, 2 S&D, 22 Renew) 'the Union and the Member States shall, since animals are sentient beings, pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals, while respecting the legislative or administrative provisions and customs of the Member States relating in particular to religious rites, cultural traditions and regional heritage',(22 Renew)***

— having regard to ***the study requested by European Parliament's PETI Committee 'End the cage age: Looking for alternatives' (November 2020),(9 The Left, 10 S&D)*** its resolution of 10 June 2021 on the European Citizens' Initiative 'End the Cage Age' (2021/2633 (RSP)), ***and to Commission Communication - C(2021)4747 of 30 June 2021,(9 The Left, 10 S&D, 11 Greens)***