

31.1.2024

A9-0014/141

Amendment 141

Anja Hazekamp

on behalf of The Left Group

Report

A9-0014/2024

Jessica Polfjärd

Plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques and their food and feed
(COM(2023)0411 – C9-0238/2023 – 2023/0226(COD))

Proposal for a regulation

Title 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Proposal for a **REGULATION** OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on plants obtained by certain **new** genomic techniques and their **food and feed, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/625**
(Text with EEA relevance)

Proposal for a **DIRECTIVE** OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on plants obtained by certain **newer** genomic **manipulation** techniques and their **products**
(Text with EEA relevance)

Or. nl

31.1.2024

A9-0014/142

Amendment 142

Anja Hazekamp

on behalf of The Left Group

Report

A9-0014/2024

Jessica Polfjärd

Plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques and their food and feed
(COM(2023)0411 – C9-0238/2023 – 2023/0226(COD))

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Living organisms, whether released into the environment in large or small amounts for experimental purposes or as commercial products, may reproduce in the environment and cross national frontiers, thereby affecting other Member States. The effects of such releases on the environment may be irreversible^{1a}.

^{1a} Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1).

Or. nl

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A9-0014/143

Amendment 143

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) The protection of public health and the environment requires that due attention be given to controlling risks from the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)^{1a}.

^{1a} Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1).

Or. nl

31.1.2024

A9-0014/144

Amendment 144

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1c) Under the Treaty, action by the Union relating to the environment should be based on the principle that preventive action should be taken^{1a}.

^{1a} Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1).

Or. nl

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A9-0014/145

Amendment 145

Anja Hazekamp

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A9-0014/2024

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1d) The precautionary principle is a general principle of Union law requiring the authorities in question, in the particular context of the exercise of the powers conferred on them by the relevant rules, to take appropriate measures to prevent specific potential risks to public health, safety and the environment, by giving precedence to the requirements related to the protection of those interests over economic interests.

Or. nl

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Amendment 146

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1e) Respect for ethical principles recognised in a Member State is particularly important. Member States may take into consideration ethical aspects when GMOs are deliberately released or placed on the market as or in products.^{1a}

^{1a} Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1).

Or. nl

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Amendment 147

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) However, the processes used in cisgenesis and intragenesis are the same as in transgenesis, namely the insertion of additional gene sequences. In addition, the gene pool used by conventional breeders under practical conditions may have limitations that are absent in a gene pool that can be exploited by direct (and possibly repeated) gene transfer across a variety of genetic backgrounds and therefore produce plants that are unlikely to be obtained by conventional breeding methods.

Or. nl

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A9-0014/148

Amendment 148

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) There is ongoing public and private research using NGTs on a wider variety of crops and traits compared to those obtained through transgenic techniques authorised in the Union or globally³³. This ***includes*** plants with improved tolerance or resistance to plant diseases and pests, plants with improved tolerance or resistance to climate change effects and environmental stresses, improved nutrient and water-use efficiency, plants with higher yields and resilience and improved quality characteristics. ***These types of new plants, coupled with the fairly easy and speedy applicability of those new techniques, could deliver benefits to farmers, consumers and to the environment. Thus, NGTs have the potential to contribute to the innovation and sustainability goals of the European Green Deal³⁴ and of the ‘Farm to Fork’³⁵, Biodiversity³⁶ and Adaptation to Climate Change³⁷ Strategies, to global food security³⁸, the Bioeconomy Strategy³⁹ and to the Union’s strategic autonomy⁴⁰.***

(3) There is ongoing public and private research using NGTs on a wider variety of crops and traits compared to those obtained through transgenic techniques authorised in the Union or globally³³. This ***leads to promises about the development of*** plants with improved tolerance or resistance to plant diseases and pests, plants with improved tolerance or resistance to climate change effects and environmental stresses, improved nutrient and water-use efficiency, plants with higher yields and resilience and improved quality characteristics.

³³ Insights and solutions stemming from ***EU-funded*** research and innovation projects on plant breeding strategies may contribute to address detection challenges, ensure traceability and authenticity, and

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promote innovation in the area of new genomic techniques. More than 1,000 projects were funded under the Seventh Framework Programme and successor Horizon 2020 programme with an investment of over 3 billion Euros. Horizon Europe support to new collaborative research projects on plant breeding strategies is also ongoing, SWD(2021) 92.

³⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European Green Deal, COM/2019/640 final.

³⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system, COM/2020/381 final.

³⁶ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives, COM/2020/380 final.

³⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions forging a Climate-Resilient Europe - The New EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, COM(2021) 82 final

³⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems, COM (2022) 133 final; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), 2022, Gene editing and

promote innovation in the area of new genomic techniques. More than 1,000 projects were funded under the Seventh Framework Programme and successor Horizon 2020 programme with an investment of over 3 billion Euros. Horizon Europe support to new collaborative research projects on plant breeding strategies is also ongoing, SWD(2021) 92.

agrifood systems, Rome, ISBN 978-92-5-137417-7.

³⁹ *European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, A sustainable bioeconomy for Europe – Strengthening the connection between economy, society and the environment: updated bioeconomy strategy, Publications Office, 2018, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/792130>*

⁴⁰ *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Trade Policy Review - An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy, COM(2021)66 final.*

Or. nl

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A9-0014/149

Amendment 149

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) A case-by-case environmental risk assessment should always be carried out prior to a release. It should also take due account of potential cumulative long-term effects associated with the interaction with other GMOs and the environment.^{1a}

^{1a} Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (OJ L 106, 17.4.2001, p. 1).

Or. nl

31.1.2024

A9-0014/150

Amendment 150

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A9-0014/2024

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(COM(2023)0411 – C9-0238/2023 – 2023/0226(COD))

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) The legal framework for NGT plants should share the objectives of the Union GMO legislation to ensure a high level of protection of human and animal health and of the environment ***and the good functioning of the internal market for the concerned plants and products, while addressing the specificity of NGT plants. This legal framework should enable the development and placing on the market of plants, food and feed containing, consisting of or produced from NGT plants and other products containing or consisting of NGT plants ('NGT products')*** so as to contribute to the ***innovation and*** sustainability objectives of the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork, Biodiversity and Climate Adaptation strategies and ***to enhance the competitiveness of the Union agri-food sector at Union and world level.***

(10) The legal framework for NGT plants should share the objectives of the Union GMO legislation to ensure a high level of protection of human and animal health and of the environment, ***in line with the precautionary principle and the One Health principle, for the concerned plants and products, so as to contribute to the sustainability objectives of the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork, Biodiversity, Zero Pollution and Climate Adaptation strategies and the Organic Action Plan.***

Or. nl