

**Amendment 162**

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**  
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***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(1) Since 2001, when Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>32</sup> on the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) into the environment was adopted, ***significant progress in biotechnology has led to the development of*** new genomic techniques (NGTs), most prominently genome editing techniques that enable changes to be made to the genome at targeted locations.

(1) Since 2001, when Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (), on the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) into the environment was adopted, new genomic techniques (NGTs) ***have been developed***, most prominently genome editing techniques that enable changes to be made to the genome at precise locations.

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<sup>32</sup> 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).

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<sup>32</sup> 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. fr

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A9-0014/163

**Amendment 163**

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**Report**

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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1a) The use of plants modified by new genomic techniques is presented as a solution to help the European agricultural sector adapt to current challenges, despite the fact that it may pose unprecedented risks to health and biodiversity. This regulation is at odds with the precautionary principle and promotes an intensive and predatory agricultural model for European farmers.***

Or. fr

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A9-0014/164

**Amendment 164**

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Report**

**A9-0014/2024**

**Jessica Polfjärd**

Plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques and their food and feed  
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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 1 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1b) To allow all farmers to make a decent living from their work, there is a pressing need to limit large retailers' margins and carry out a thorough reform of the Common Agricultural Policy so as to support those wishing to move towards an alternative production model free from industrial farming interests and products that are dangerous to farmers' and consumers' health and the environment. In this regard, an immediate end also needs to be put to free trade agreements that push farmers to the lowest social and environmental standard to keep up with unfair international competition.***

Or. fr

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A9-0014/165

**Amendment 165**

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Report**

**A9-0014/2024**

**Jessica Polfjärd**

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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 1 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1c) Directive 2001/18/EC established a legislative framework for genetically modified organisms, including plants obtained by new genomic techniques, as upheld by a judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union in 2018. It provides for a crucial risk assessment mechanism which, since its adoption, has ensured the effectiveness of the precautionary principle laid down in Article 191 TFEU. By stepping away from that directive, this Regulation therefore compromises the precautionary principle which has prevailed until now.***

Or. fr

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A9-0014/166

**Amendment 166**

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**  
on behalf of The Left Group

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**A9-0014/2024**

**Jessica Polfjärd**

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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 1 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1d) Under Article 290 TFEU, a legislative act may delegate to the European Commission the power to adopt non-legislative acts of general application to supplement or modify certain non-essential elements of the legislative act. It should therefore not be possible to amend, by means of a delegated act, certain essential parts of this Regulation, such as Annex I, which determines the equivalence criteria for classifying a plant obtained by category 1 new genomic techniques.***

Or. fr

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A9-0014/167

**Amendment 167**

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Report**

**A9-0014/2024**

**Jessica Polfjärd**

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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 1 e (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1e) Allowing for new genomic techniques and their results to be patented risks giving multinational seed companies even more power over farmers' access to seeds. In a context where large companies already have a monopoly on seeds and increasingly control natural resources, this would deprive farmers of all freedom of action by making them dependent on private companies. For this reason, patents on these products must be banned.***

Or. fr

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A9-0014/168

**Amendment 168**

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Report**

**A9-0014/2024**

**Jessica Polfjärd**

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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 1 f (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1f) Plants obtained by new genomic techniques are genetically modified organisms, as affirmed by many scientists. These plants should therefore be governed by all EU rules on genetically modified organisms, in particular Directive 2001/18/EC.***

Or. fr

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A9-0014/169

**Amendment 169**

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**A9-0014/2024**

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**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2) NGTs constitute a diverse group of genomic techniques, and each of them can be used in various ways to achieve different results and products. They can result in organisms with modifications equivalent to what can be obtained by conventional breeding methods or in organisms with more complex modifications. Among NGTs, targeted mutagenesis and cisgenesis (including intragenesis) introduce genetic modifications without inserting genetic material from non-crossable species (transgenesis). They rely only on the breeders' gene pool, i.e. the total genetic information that is available for conventional breeding including from distantly related plant species that can be crossed by advanced breeding techniques. Targeted mutagenesis techniques result in modification(s) of the DNA sequence at precise locations in the genome of an organism. Cisgenesis techniques result in the insertion, in the genome of an organism, of genetic material already present in the breeders' gene pool. Intragenesis is a subset of cisgenesis resulting in the insertion in the genome of a rearranged copy of genetic material composed of two or more DNA sequences already present in the breeders' gene pool.** *deleted*

Or. fr

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A9-0014/170

## Amendment 170

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**

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 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 globally<sup>33</sup>. ***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 Deal<sup>34</sup> and of the ‘Farm to Fork’<sup>35</sup>, Biodiversity<sup>36</sup> and Adaptation to Climate Change<sup>37</sup> Strategies, to global food security<sup>38</sup>, the Bioeconomy Strategy<sup>39</sup> and to the Union’s strategic autonomy<sup>40</sup>.***

(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 globally<sup>33</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> 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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<sup>33</sup> 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

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.

***<sup>34</sup> 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.***

***<sup>35</sup> 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.***

***<sup>36</sup> 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.***

***<sup>37</sup> 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.***

***<sup>38</sup> 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.*

<sup>39</sup> *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>*

<sup>40</sup> *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.*

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A9-0014/171

**Amendment 171**

**Marina Mesure, Manon Aubry, Leila Chaibi**  
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 3 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3a) The use of NGTs is presented by an increasing number of interest groups as a solution to help the European agricultural sector adapt to climate issues and international competition, despite the fact that it may pose unprecedented risks to health and biodiversity. Moreover, recent advances in biotechnology cannot resolve structural economic issues, such as the growing impoverishment of farmers, the collapse of biodiversity, global warming, famines or the development of zoonoses.***

Or. fr