

29.6.2011

A7-0170/46

**Amendment 46**

**Kartika Tamara Liotard, Sabine Wils, Takis Hadjigeorgiou, Nikolaos Chountis,  
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on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

**Report**

**A7-0170/2011**

**Corinne Lepage**

Possibility for Member States to restrict or prohibit the cultivation of GMOs in their territory  
COM(2010)0375 – C7-0178/2010 – 2010/0208(COD)

**Proposal for a regulation – amending act**

**Recital 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(2a) There is a need for the precautionary principle to be taken into account in the framework of this Regulation and when implementing it.*

Or. en

29.6.2011

A7-0170/47

**Amendment 47**

**Bart Staes, Margrete Auken**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Report**

**A7-0170/2011**

**Corinne Lepage**

Possibility for Member States to restrict or prohibit the cultivation of GMOs in their territory  
COM(2010)0375 – C7-0178/2010 – 2010/0208(COD)

**Proposal for a regulation – amending act**

**Recital 8 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(8a) Member States should be allowed to base the measures referred to in Article 26b on duly justified grounds relating to local or regional environmental impacts which might arise from the deliberate release or the placing on the market of GMOs and which are complementary to the environmental impacts examined during the scientific assessment of the impacts on the environment conducted under Part C of this Directive, or grounds relating to risk management. Those grounds may include:*

*- the prevention of the development of pesticide resistance amongst weeds and pests;*

*- the invasiveness or persistence of a GM variety, or the possibility of interbreeding with domestic cultivated or wild plants;*

*- the prevention of negative impacts on the local environment caused by changes in agricultural practices linked to the cultivation of GMOs;*

*- the maintenance and development of agricultural practices which offer a better potential to reconcile production with ecosystem sustainability;*

*- the maintenance of local biodiversity, including certain habitats and ecosystems,*

*or certain types of natural and landscape features;*

*- the absence or lack of adequate data concerning the potential negative impacts of the release of GMOs on the local or regional environment of a Member State , including on biodiversity.*

*The measures may also be based on grounds relating to socio-economic impacts. Those grounds may include:*

*- the impracticability or the high costs of coexistence measures or the impossibility of implementing coexistence measures due to specific geographical conditions such as small islands or mountain zones;*

*- the need to protect the diversity of agricultural production;*

*- the need to ensure seed purity.*

*The measures may also be based on other grounds that may include land use, town and country planning, or other legitimate factors.*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*In order to ease the interpretation of the legislation, it is useful to repeat the list of grounds which Member States can evoke in a recital.*

29.6.2011

A7-0170/48

**Amendment 48**

**Bart Staes, Margrete Auken**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Kartika Tamara Liotard, Sabine Wils**

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

**Report**

**A7-0170/2011**

**Corinne Lepage**

Possibility for Member States to restrict or prohibit the cultivation of GMOs in their territory  
COM(2010)0375 – C7-0178/2010 – 2010/0208(COD)

**Proposal for a regulation – amending act**

**Article 1 – point 1**

Directive 2001/18/EC

Article 26 b – paragraph 1 - point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) those measures are based on grounds ***other than those related to the assessment of the adverse effect on health and environment*** which might arise from the deliberate release or the placing on the market of GMOs;

(a) those measures are based on:

***i) scientifically justified*** grounds ***relating to environmental impacts*** which might arise from the deliberate release or the placing on the market of GMOs ***and which are complementary to the environmental impacts examined during the scientific assessment of the impacts on the environment conducted under Part C of this Directive, or grounds relating to risk management. Those grounds may include:***

***- the prevention of the development of pesticide resistance amongst weeds and pests;***

***- the invasiveness or persistence of a GM variety, or the possibility of interbreeding with domestic cultivated or wild plants;***

*- the prevention of negative impacts on the local environment caused by changes in agricultural practices linked to the cultivation of GMOs;*

*- the maintenance and development of agricultural practices which offer a better potential to reconcile production with ecosystem sustainability;*

*- the maintenance of local biodiversity, including certain habitats and ecosystems, or certain types of natural and landscape features;*

*- the absence of adequate data or the existence of contradictory data or persisting scientific uncertainty concerning the potential negative impacts of the release of GMOs on the environment of a Member State or region, including on biodiversity;*

*ii) grounds relating to health impacts which might arise from the deliberate release or the placing on the market of GMOs, and which are complementary to the health impacts examined during the risk assessment process conducted under Part C of this Directive or have not been sufficiently dealt with as part of this assessment;*

*iii) grounds relating to health impacts which might arise from the change of agricultural practices due to the cultivation of GMOs, for example the increased use of pesticides such as glyphosate;*

*iv) grounds relating to the public opinion, for example results of referenda at national, regional, or local level;*

*v) grounds relating to socio-economic impacts. Those grounds may include:*

*- the impracticability or the high costs of coexistence measures or the impossibility of implementing coexistence measures due to specific geographical conditions*

*such as small islands or mountain zones;*  
*- the need to protect the diversity of agricultural production;*  
*- the need to ensure seed purity; or*  
*vi) other grounds that may include land use, town and country planning, or other legitimate factors;*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Based on AM 16 in the ENVI RR. Insertion of new points ii)-iv).*

*Member States may be better equipped to judge on health risks relating to their territory.*

*The cultivation of the most common varieties of GMOs is linked to an increased use of glyphosate-containing pesticides. New study results show that the use of glyphosate can be linked to birth defects. It is therefore appropriate to give Member States the right to ban the cultivation of GMOs for the reasons mentioned above.*