



Plenary sitting

B9-0139/2024

19.2.2024

PROPOSAL FOR A UNION ACT

submitted under Rule 47(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the repeal of legislation derived from the European Green Deal

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Proposal for a Union act on the repeal of legislation derived from the European Green Deal

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union,
 - having regard to Articles 4, 11, 38, 43, 114, 191 and 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the Commission Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled 'The European Green Deal',
 - having regard to the 'Fit for 55' package of measures,
 - having regard to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals,
 - having regard to the Paris Agreement,
 - having regard to Rule 47(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas for years there has been a consensus among the European institutions which has legislated against the interests of the nations that form the European Union and the various economic sectors and the prosperity of Europeans, the primary sector being without doubt one of the most adversely affected by the green agenda imposed by the Brussels institutions;
- B. whereas the European Green Deal is the set of legal, political, economic and financial measures by which the European Union institutions are imposing an agenda for the transformation of the economies of the Member States in order to adapt them to a number of climate objectives, the most important of which constituting the cornerstone of the whole Green Deal, that is the attainment of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, regardless of and despite the fatal consequences that these measures have for the survival and profitability of agricultural, livestock, fisheries and, in general, small and medium-sized enterprises;
- C. whereas the European Green Deal goes far beyond its strictly environmental objectives, encroaching on and determining policies affecting sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, transport, industry, infrastructure and even urban planning and housing, among others, and exercising direct regulatory power, motivated by an ideology that applies its dogmas even when doing so is detrimental to these sectors, despite the fact that the measures adopted have a derisory impact on the 'climate objectives';
- D. whereas all the provisions adopted during this parliamentary term as a result of and in implementation of the European Green Deal seriously jeopardise the food sovereignty of the Member States, the profitability of their enterprises, the prosperity of their citizens and families and the survival of the rural way of life, seriously accelerating

depopulation in large parts of the territory; whereas unachievable objectives have been imposed, the only consequence of which is to put domestic products at a competitive disadvantage in the face of unfair competition from third countries;

- E. whereas new legislative proposals are leading to restrictions on the use of traditional agricultural inputs, fertilisers, antimicrobials and pesticides across the European Union, which are leading to an alarming reduction in our agricultural production and competitiveness on export markets, resulting in higher prices for households;
- F. whereas aid as important for EU farmers as the CAP, which has served to support agricultural activities and boost competitiveness, is gradually being displaced by the direct and exclusive linking of aid to ideological conditionalities without any scientific basis, as in the case of the most recent update of the CAP, which sets burdensome objectives for EU farmers and livestock farmers, with 40 % of its budget earmarked for environmental objectives;
- G. whereas these measures are not the most conducive to supporting the sector in a context of economic emergency such as the current one, and in any event run counter to a principle that has been forgotten and that Europeans want their institutions to espouse again, that is the principle of Community preference;
- H. whereas this substantial reduction in financial support for the primary sector has been combined with the progressive imposition of new taxes, legal obstacles and bureaucratic labyrinths that have led to agricultural, livestock and fishing activities on the brink of disappearance due to increased costs and institutional abandonment; whereas similarly, the resolution on the European Green Deal adopted in 2020 pushed for the tightening of animal welfare standards, which also apply to the agri-food industry, damaging our competitiveness and often condemning livestock farms, especially smaller ones, to closure;
- I. whereas, in addition, legislation on the use of plant protection products in the European Union and on the import of products with maximum residue limits (MRLs) should be reformed in order to avoid permitting uncontrolled imports of products from third countries that do not comply with the regulations to which our producers are subject, be it in environmental or quality terms;
- J. whereas ensuring generational renewal in the ownership and operation of agricultural and livestock holdings, in conditions of profitability and survival, must be the cornerstone of any economic and environmental policy, because only human beings as a community, with their capacity for adaptation, imagination and innovation, are capable of maintaining, conserving and enriching any terrestrial or maritime ecosystem, and that human beings are the principal element of any ecosystem;
- K. whereas Article 191(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states that, in formulating its policy on the environment, the Union shall take into account, inter alia, the potential benefits and costs of action or lack of action, as well as the economic and social development of the Union as a whole and the balanced development of its regions; whereas, in the light of the points set out above and the recent protests by farmers in all EU Member States, this is being openly violated by all regulations adopted in implementation of the European Green Deal;

- L. whereas, in view of the above, it is necessary to promote policies that favour the profitability and economic viability of production units and industries linked to the primary sector, to ensure the survival of rural areas and to put an end to all the ideological requirements that seek to end our food sovereignty and make us dependent on third countries;
- M. whereas the effects of the European Green Deal policies have been felt during this parliamentary term, but the legal, political, economic and financial measures affecting sectors such as land, sea or air transport or industry will start generating effects in the coming years, leading to massive redundancies across Europe;
1. Calls on the Commission to immediately suspend or propose to the co-legislators, in each case, the immediate suspension of all legislation adopted as a result of the communication on the European Green Deal, specifically: the European Climate Law, the Effort Sharing Regulation, the Regulation on land, land use change and forestry, the CAP reform package, the Farm to Fork Strategy, the Biodiversity Strategy, the Nature Restoration Regulation and the Regulation on the sustainable use of plant protection products;
 2. Calls on the Commission immediately to draw up comprehensive and all-encompassing impact assessment reports on the effects that the joint implementation of the provisions laid down as a result of the communication on the European Green Deal has on the number and survival of farms, the average profitability of farms, employment, European exports and imports and the competitiveness of businesses, and to suspend or propose to the co-legislators, in each case, the immediate suspension of all legislation adopted;
 3. Calls on the Commission to launch all necessary legislative measures for the repeal of all policies inspired by the European Green Deal and the 2030 Agenda, especially those legislative proposals linked to the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies that are being so harmful to EU agriculture, livestock farming and fisheries;
 4. Regrets the serious consequences that the policies adopted as a result of the European Green Deal have had on the EU economy, especially in the primary but also the industrial sector, and for families and workers;
 5. Calls on the European Commission to draw up a new communication proposing measures to promote the real conservation of the natural environment alongside support for and respect for the activity of our primary sector;
 6. Calls for the necessary measures to be taken to safeguard our food sovereignty within the remit of the European Union, the elimination of unfair competition and the strengthening of the principle of Community preference;
 7. Favours the immediate revision of trade agreements with third countries in order to establish clauses allowing each Member State immediately to suspend clauses allowing imports of products that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements imposed on our producers, posing a serious risk to food health;
 8. Expresses support and respect for the legitimate protests and popular demands from rural areas that call for an immediate end to environmental policies that seriously

threaten their viability;

9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The European Green Pact is driving a series of ideologically based initiatives that require sacrificing our primary sector in order for them to be imposed. In an attempt to implement this agenda, inspired by the UN's Agenda 2030, at whatever cost, measures have been adopted that often run counter to the economic interests of the EU Member States, and the primary sector in particular.

These environment-focused measures, such as, for example, the Biodiversity Strategy or the Farm to Fork Strategy, to name but a few examples among many others, are stifling our primary sector and creating unfair competition vis-à-vis third countries that will end up destroying the whole sector if the EU does not act soon.

To do so, the primary sector needs the European Union to retract all the self-destructive elements of the European Green Deal. This means allowing our farmers to use the same plant protection products that are banned from use in Europe but allowed in imported products. It involves cutting red tape and not making aid to the countryside conditional on compliance with an ideological, environmentalist criterion. It means implementing policies that favour freedom and economic viability in the sector. In short, it is necessary to safeguard European food sovereignty and the survival of a sector that underpins our entire socio-economic structure.

This proposal for a Union act aims at a review of the measures of the European Green Deal to repeal all those that are putting Europe's rural environment at risk. It also aims to ensure that in legislating and implementing its policies the European Union take account of the necessary coexistence between the protection of the natural environment and respect for those who live and work in it.