



TEXTS ADOPTED

Provisional edition

P8_TA-PROV(2015)0456

Products containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified maize NK603 × T25

European Parliament resolution of 16 December 2015 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2279 of 4 December 2015 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified maize NK603 × T25 (MON-ØØ6Ø3-6 × ACS-ZMØØ3-2) pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2015/3006(RSP))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2279 of 4 December 2015 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified maize NK603 × T25 (MON-ØØ6Ø3-6 × ACS-ZMØØ3-2) pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹,
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed², and in particular Articles 7(3) and 19(3) thereof,
- having regard to Articles 11 and 13 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers³,
- having regard to the opinion delivered by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) on 15 July 2015⁴,

¹ OJ L 322, 8.12.2015, p. 58.

² OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 1.

³ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.

⁴ EFSA GMO Panel (EFSA Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms), 2015. Scientific Opinion on application (EFSA-GMO-NL-2010-80) for the placing on the market of herbicide tolerant genetically modified maize NK603 x T25 for food and feed uses, import and processing under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Monsanto. EFSA Journal: 2015; 13(7):4165, 23 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4165.

- having regard to the motion for a resolution of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety,
 - having regard to Rule 106(2) and (3) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas on 17 May 2010 Monsanto Europe S.A. submitted to the competent authority of the Netherlands an application in accordance with Articles 5 and 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 for the placing on the market of foods, food ingredients, and feed containing, consisting of, or produced from NK603 × T25 maize;
 - B. whereas the genetically modified MON-ØØ6Ø3-6 × ACS-ZMØØ3-2 maize, as described in the application, expresses the CP4 EPSPS protein which confers tolerance to glyphosate herbicides and PAT protein which confers tolerance to glufosinate ammonium herbicides, and whereas the International Agency for Research on Cancer – the specialised cancer agency of the World Health Organisation – classified glyphosate as probably carcinogenic to humans on 20 March 2015¹;
 - C. whereas the Commission, despite the adoption on 1 December 2015 of a motion for a resolution by Parliament’s Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety in which it objected to the draft implementing decision authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified maize NK603 × T25 (MON-ØØ6Ø3-6 × ACS-ZMØØ3-2), decided to disrespect the principle of sincere cooperation between EU institutions by adopting the implementing decision on 4 December 2015, which was 10 days before the opening of the first plenary sitting of Parliament where Parliament could vote on the motion for a resolution following its adoption in committee;
 - D. whereas on 22 April 2015 the Commission deplored, in the explanatory memorandum of its legislative proposal amending Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, the fact that since the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 the authorisation decisions have been adopted by the Commission, in accordance with applicable legislation, without the support of the Member States’ committee opinion and that the return of the dossier to the Commission for final decision, very much the exception for the procedure as a whole, has become the norm for decision-making on genetically modified (GM) food and feed authorisations;
 - E. whereas the Commission was appointed on the basis of a set of political guidelines presented to Parliament and whereas, in those guidelines, a commitment was made to review the legislation applicable to the authorisation of genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
 - F. whereas the legislative proposal of 22 April 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 was rejected by Parliament on 28 October 2015² because, while cultivation necessarily takes place on a Member State’s territory, GMO trade crosses borders, which means that a national ‘sales and use’ ban proposed by the Commission could be impossible to enforce without reintroducing border checks on imports;

¹ IARC Monographs Volume 112: evaluation of five organophosphate insecticides and herbicides 20 March 2015 <http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/MonographVolume112.pdf>

² Texts adopted, P8_TA(2015)0379.

- G. whereas the current approval system for GM food and feed is not functioning well given that, as was revealed by the French newspaper *Le Monde* on 14 October 2015¹, six genetically modified maize varieties have been authorised for import into the EU carrying genetic modifications that were not included in the assessment when the crops were authorised and the additional GM traits were only notified to the European Food Safety Authority and the Commission by Syngenta in July 2015 despite the varieties having been approved for import between 2008 and 2011;
- H. whereas, while rejecting the legislative proposal amending Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, Parliament called on the Commission to withdraw its proposal and to submit a new one;
1. Considers that Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2279 exceeds the implementing powers provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003;
 2. Considers that the Commission's decision to proceed with the adoption of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2279, despite its draft having been rejected by the committee responsible before the relevant vote in plenary, is in breach of Article 13(2) of the Treaty on European Union as regards the mutual sincere cooperation between the institutions;
 3. Considers that any implementing decision authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified organisms in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 in its current non-functioning version, should be suspended until a new regulation is adopted on the basis of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;
 4. Considers that the Commission implementing decision is not consistent with Union law, in that it is not compatible with the aim of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 396/2005², which is, in accordance with the general principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002³, to provide the basis for ensuring a high level of protection of human life and health, animal health and welfare, environment and consumer interests in relation to genetically modified food and feed, whilst ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market;
 5. Calls on the Commission to repeal Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/2279;
 6. Calls on the Commission to submit a new legislative proposal on the basis of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, amending Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and taking into account often expressed national concerns which do not relate only to issues associated with the safety of GMOs for health or the environment;

¹ http://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2015/10/14/failles-dans-l-homologation-de-six-mais-ogm-en-europe_4788853_3244.html

² Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1).

³ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).

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