



2022/0196(COD)

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COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

1 - 6

Draft opinion

Michèle Rivasi

(PE745.174v01-00)

The sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU)
2021/2115

Proposal for a regulation

(COM(2022)0305 – C9-0207/2022 – 2022/0196(COD))

Amendment 1
Michèle Rivasi

Compromise Amendment replacing Amendment(s): 2, 19

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The European Parliament resolution of 12 February 2019 on the implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides⁴¹ noted that the Union must act without delay to transition to a more sustainable use of pesticides and called on the Commission to propose an ambitious Union-wide binding target for the reduction of pesticide use. The European Parliament re-affirmed its call for binding reduction targets in its resolution of 20 October 2021 on a Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system⁴².

⁴¹ P8_TA(2019)0082, 12 February 2019.

⁴² P9_TA(2021)0425, 20 October 2021.

Amendment

(3) The European Parliament resolution of 12 February 2019 on the implementation of Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides⁴¹ noted that the Union must act without delay to transition to a more sustainable use of pesticides, ***including addressing imported agricultural products treated with banned or restricted pesticides in the European Union***, and called on the Commission to propose an ambitious Union-wide binding target for the reduction of pesticide use. The European Parliament re-affirmed its call for binding reduction targets in its resolution of 20 October 2021 on a Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system⁴², ***which entails to promote an agricultural model that does not depend on chemical pesticides and does not put at risk our health and that of our environment.***

⁴¹ P8_TA(2019)0082, 12 February 2019.

⁴² P9_TA(2021)0425, 20 October 2021.

Or. en

Amendment 2
Michèle Rivasi

Compromise Amendment replacing Amendment(s): 6, 23

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Third countries receiving

pesticides often have less stringent protective regulations and limited technical capacity to handle hazardous substances, resulting in toxic exposure affecting their populations, in particular in local communities, and their environment, with severe impacts on human health, ecosystems, biodiversity, and the economy. These circumstances are especially relevant in low- and middle-income countries, which have been at the receiving end of hazardous chemicals and pesticides from high-income countries for decades.

Or. en

Amendment 3
Michèle Rivasi

Compromise Amendment replacing Amendment(s): 9, 20, 22, 24, 26, 35

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) This Regulation should comply with the principle of policy coherence for development, as enshrined in Article 208 of the TFUE, which holds that the "Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries". On this line, the Commission and the Member States, must ensure that pesticides banned from the European market are not exported to third countries, in particular developing countries, given its harmful environmental and public health impact. In the absence of an EU-wide ban, multinational pesticide companies can avert national bans by continuing their export trade through subsidiaries companies located in other Member States. This ban must be coupled with partnerships and cooperation mechanisms, which include support

measures to assist developing countries in the necessary transition to agroecology and sustainable practices, in particular by investing in research to find alternative solutions to hazardous pesticides and to reduce the use and risk of pesticides. Such a shift would meet the objective of reducing the risks posed by the use of pesticides and would help combat soil degradation, drought and desertification.

Or. en

Amendment 4
Michèle Rivasi

Compromise Amendment replacing Amendment(s): 10, 25

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4b) Pesticides are widely used throughout developing countries, and the demand for them is increasing due to the shift in agricultural policies, from traditional food production for local consumption to export-oriented production. The EU has a major role to play in supporting low and middle-income countries in the transition from intensive agriculture to more sustainable, agroecological practices, through the provision of technical and financial assistance, strengthened research and capacity building programmes, notably in the framework of the Rotterdam Convention, with the view to reduce the use and risk of pesticides and find alternatives to hazardous pesticides, as well as support collaboration among developing countries to reinforce pesticide risk regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 5
Michèle Rivasi

Compromise Amendment replacing Amendment(s): 31, 38, 39

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Relations between the European Union and developing countries, most notably in Africa, cover partnerships on green transition. As noted in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the protection of biodiversity is an indispensable part of the fight against environmental degradation, habitat fragmentation and loss of natural environments and, as consequence, of prevention of environmental hazards, contributing amongst others to health threats, such as zoonoses. The One Health approach, that reinforces the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, includes the nexus between biodiversity and health. In addition, pesticides, frequently detected in concentrations exceeding legal or environmental standards, are a source of diffuse pollution, contaminating water, harming aquatic organisms, marine and coastal ecosystems. As the pollution of surface and underground waters and the depletion of water resources, more generally, are major concerns for our international partners, the EU should give a special attention to the consequences of pesticides on the aquatic environment in developing countries, as provided within the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 "Guarantee access to water and sanitation for all and ensure sustainable management of water resources".

While chemical pesticides can have a serious impact on biodiversity, habitats, ecosystems and the food-chain and therefore on public health, biological control agents are also an effective alternative without destructive effects. It is therefore appropriate to support partner

countries in integrated pest management innovations and in the availability, accessibility and affordability of integrated pest management solutions, focusing in particular on smallholder farmers. The Commission and the Member States should support research programmes targeting integrated pest management innovations and provide technical and financial support for the implementation of integrated pest control in developing countries.

Or. en

Amendment 6
Michèle Rivasi

Compromise Amendment replacing Amendment(s): 12,46

Proposal for a regulation

Article 12 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The Commission shall support the implementation of integrated pest management in developing countries, notably through provision of technical and financial assistance and strengthen research in the fields of agro-ecology, organic farming and integrated pest management as an alternative to hazardous pesticides, in particular with a view to protecting biodiversity and human health, and implementing the One Health approach.

Or. en