PP1 A21

Political Platform

Proposer: DWARS, GroenLinkse Jongeren

Title: **PP1 A21: Political Platform**

Political Platform text

Insert from line 821 to 823:

assessments for and by public institutions, concerning all risks to consumers, farmers, and the environment, prior to authorisation. FYEG believes that the EU should stimulate the creation of publicly funded and researched open-source GMO seeds, and facilitate research collaboration with academia and research abroad and eventually the sharing of breakthroughs and seeds with the rest of the world, with emphasis of the rights of farmers and peasants to seeds. The EU should regulate and evaluate these seeds prior to mass breeding and cultivation for adverse effects on consumers, the environment, and the ecosystem, via the relevant agencies such as the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). FYEG believes that heirloom seeds and the development of agroecology represent a better solution to

Reason

Amendment of PP1 A4

DWARS fully supports Protests' amendment for the regulation and stimulation of open-source GMO seeds.
Our counter-amendment:

1. Further emphasises that the priority should go to publicly funded and researched open-source GMO seeds.
2. Adds facilitation of collaboration with research abroad and the sharing of outputs with the rest of the world.

3. Further specifies and emphasises the procedure in which these seeds are assessed prior to mass cultivation to ensure its safety for the environment and consumers.

Why:

1. To ensure that non-profit independent or state organisations pioneer these open-source GMO seeds instead of corporations. This is also to further ensure that individual corporations would not be able to claim exclusive breeder rights under international law, which we believe to be directly in contradiction with the right of farmers and peasants to seeds.
2. To ensure that research is done collectively and that these outputs are collectively shared, in order to ensure the right of farmers and peasants to seeds as determined under international law (including art. 19 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and art. 9 of the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Agriculture (ITPGRFA)).
3. Prior to mass breeding and cultivation, said seeds and the produce of said seeds must be assessed to be safe for the environment, the ecosystems they're cultivated in, and the health of consumers.