

BERLIN EURO PARLIAMENT



1st PLENARY SESSION

8th MAY 2024

AGENDA

COM. 1 - DROI

Forum : BEP May 2024

Parliamentary Committees : DROI

Submitter : Lefteris Nikalaou-Alavanos (Greece, S&D)

REGULATION (EU) OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 6 May 2024

ON CREATION OF A STATUS FOR CLIMATE REFUGEES

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

- *Having regard to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol,*
- *Having regard to the Global Compact on Refugees, extending its domain to that of climate refugees,*
- *Having regard to Resolution 47/24 of July 2021, adopted by the Human Rights Council, on the rights of individuals affected by the adverse effects of climate change.*
- *Having regard to the 21st Conference of Parties held in Paris in 2015,*
- *Having regard to Article 78 from the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union among others,*

Whereas:

(1) The EU has to uphold fundamental human rights, including the right to asylum and protection from danger, in accordance with its values and international obligations,

(2) Climate refugees can be approximated closely but not completely correlated to the current status of “refugee”,

(3) The status of a “climate refugee” has not yet been clearly established despite the occurrence of so-said refugees of climate change having increased dramatically in the last decade.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Definition of the legal status “climate refugee”

The EU:

A. Recognizes officially the definition of climate refugees proposed by the European Parliamentary Research Service: “Those people who have been forced to leave their traditional habitat, temporarily or permanently, because of marked environmental disruption (natural and/or triggered by people) that jeopardized their existence and/or seriously affected the quality of their life and who are unable to seek protection from their home countries”. This definition applies only to individuals whose lives are endangered by the effects of climate change and do not have access to safety.

Environmental disruptions refer to environmental conditions and events influenced by climate change, including but not limited to:

- Extreme weather hazards such as hurricanes, cyclones, floods, droughts and wildfires;
- Long-term environmental degradation including soil erosion, desertification, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, resulting from changes in temperature, precipitation patterns and sea-level rise;
- Disruption of agricultural systems, fisheries and livelihoods due to a shift in climatic patterns leading to food insecurity, economic instability and displacement;
- Rising sea levels and coastal erosion which contribute to the loss of habitable land and infrastructures;
- Changes in water availability and quality, exacerbating conflicts over scarce resources and undermining human health, sanitation and hygiene;
- Secondary impacts of climate change, such as population displacement, conflicts and social disruptions, resulting from the complex interactions between environmental, economic, political and cultural factors;

This definition applies only to individuals whose lives are endangered by the effects of climate change and do not have access to safety or cannot continue economic development in their country of origin.

B. Grants climate refugees rights and protections including but not limited to those stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees (Chapters 2 through 5), and declares that this status shall not apply to those who :

- Have voluntarily re-established themselves in the country which they left or outside;
- Have been recognized by an EU specialist as not being endangered by climate change in their home country;
- Have been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 2

Financing

The EU:

A. Provides Member States with necessary financial support to aid the accommodation, protection, and integration of climate refugees through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund,

B. Declares plans to further the funding of the AMI Fund in order to better accommodate the new demands of the refugee crisis and support host countries,

C. Underlines the importance of cooperating with nations most affected by climate change, to make them more resilient to its negative effects and to reduce the flux of climate migration.

Article 3

Regulation

The EU:

A. Authorizes the establishment of restrictions on the influx of climate refugees into its Member States' territories by implementing a monthly quota system. This quota should be determined based on factors such as the size of the population and the level of human development index. However, such limitations can only be enforced if the integration of refugees does not negatively impact the local population and their overall well-being,

B. Calls for the establishment of a sub-administration in the already existing refugee administration (Common European Asylum System) across all member states to facilitate working between countries in order to discern climate refugees from political refugees under different criteria, as both seek a refuge from danger. Every country will have its own subsection and administrative leader,

C. Wishes to enforce the identification of every migrant coming into the member state in order to ensure security and keep track of flux entering the EU. Furthermore, calls for a better fortification and a security reinforcement, especially at external EU borders,

D. Recognizes the importance of preparing countries who are not yet affected by climate change to prevent climate change induced effects and consequences and to limit the possibility of a migration crisis.

COM. 2 – FISC

Session: Mai 2024

Commission: FISC

Rapporteur: Lina GALVEZ MUÑOZ

Proposition de directive du Parlement européen et du Conseil à la politique fiscale pour réduire la pauvreté en Europe

Le Parlement Européen et le Conseil de l'union Européenne,

- *Vu la directive 2003/88/CE du Conseil du 29 novembre 2003 relative à certains aspects de l'aménagement du temps de travail.*
- *Vu la directive 2008/104/CE du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 19 novembre 2008 relative au travail intérimaire.*
- *Vu la directive 2011/75/UE du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 20 septembre 2011 relative à la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains et à l'exploitation de la prostitution d'autrui.*
- *Vu la recommandation du Conseil du 27 novembre 2013 relative à l'inclusion active des personnes exclues du marché du travail.*
- *Vu la proposition de directive du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 28 novembre 2018 relative à l'instauration d'un salaire minimum européen.*
- *Vu les objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies, notamment l'objectif de réduction de la pauvreté.*
- *Vu Les traités européens qui soulignent l'importance de la solidarité sociale dans l'Union Européenne.*
- *Vu les recommandations au passé de la Commission Européenne en lutte contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale.*

A. Considérant que la pauvreté reste un défi majeur en Europe, affectant pas moins de 95,3 millions de citoyens européens en 2022 malgré les progrès sociaux et économiques.

B. Considérant qu'une politique fiscale efficace peut jouer un rôle important dans la réduction de la pauvreté tout en favorisant la transition vers des activités économiques respectueuses de l'environnement et du bien-être social.

C. Considérant qu'il est essentiel d'adopter des mesures fiscales précises pour soutenir les populations les plus pauvres et améliorer l'inclusion sociale.

Article 1 :

Économies Fiscales de Soutien aux Personnes en Situation de Pauvreté

1. Les États membres s'engagent à mettre en place des moyens fiscaux qui ont comme but de réduire les poids fiscaux de la population à faible revenu tout en garantissant l'accès aux services publics essentiels.
 - L'augmentation du montant minimum de revenu que vous pouvez gagner avant de payer des impôts.
 - La création de crédits d'impôt pour les familles à faibles revenus, pour les personnes âgées de 60 ans ou plus, les familles monoparentales, les personnes vivant des allocations, les personnes en situation de handicap... etc,

qui reçoivent le salaire minimal ou la retraite minimale de leur pays

- La réduction des taux de TVA sur les produits de première nécessité
- Mise en place d'un statut spécial pour les personnes en situation de difficultés financières afin qu'ils puissent bénéficier d'une réduction du taux de TVA sur les produits de première nécessité. Cette réduction sera déterminée par chaque pays en fonction de leur situation sociale

2. favoriser l'inclusion professionnelle.

- Des réductions de coûts sociaux pour les employeurs qui embauchent des personnes en situation de pauvreté. On demande à ce que les États européens accordent des avantages économiques aux employeurs embauchant des personnes en situation de difficultés financières afin de réduire les aides et allocations accordées à ces mêmes personnes par les États afin de réduire les coûts sociaux.
- Des subventions pour la formation professionnelle des personnes en situation de pauvreté

Article 2

Renforcement du progrès de l'Impôt

1. Revoir les systèmes fiscaux pour garantir une progressivité de l'impôt, en particulier en taxant de manière plus élevée les revenus les plus élevés.

- L'augmentation des taux de taxes pour la population avec des revenus supérieurs
- La mise en place d'une politique de taxation basée sur la proportionnalité des revenus. De plus, les entreprises européennes devraient être principalement soutenues par des subventions européennes, ce qui encouragerait l'investissement et l'entrepreneuriat au sein de l'UE.

2. Lutter contre l'évasion fiscale et garantir une contribution équitable de tous les citoyens au financement de la société.

- Le renforcement des contrôles fiscaux
- L'échange automatique d'informations fiscales entre les États membres
- La mise en place d'une taxe sur les transactions financières
- La mise en place d'un système informatique automatisé entre tous les États européens où les données et les crimes fiscaux seraient publics pour que tous les États puissent les voir

Article 3

Amélioration de la Justice Fiscale

Il est essentiel de créer la transparence fiscale et de renforcer la lutte contre la fraude en Europe.

- La publication des informations sur les majeurs entreprises sur le sol européen
- Une directive européenne sur la lutte contre l'évasion fiscale
- la mise en place d'une équipe de procureurs indépendants pour enquêter et poursuivre les crimes fiscaux
- Des mécanismes de coopération renforcée entre les États, pour une meilleure poursuite.
- l'indépendance des équipes de procureurs en matière de ressources. Les équipes de procureurs doivent disposer de ressources indépendantes des autres institutions de l'Union européenne. Nous prenons en compte le rôle déjà assumé par Interpol et visons à garantir une coordination efficace entre les différentes institutions.
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Article 4

Suivi et Évaluation

1. La Commission Européenne est chargée de surveiller la mise en œuvre des mesures fiscales adoptées dans le cadre de ce projet d'acte législatif.
2. Le Parlement Européen et le Conseil reçoivent un rapport régulier pour mesurer l'efficacité des politiques fiscales dans la lutte contre la pauvreté en Europe

Article 5

Définitions

1. Pauvreté:

État d'une personne ou d'un ménage qui n'a pas les ressources nécessaires pour satisfaire ses besoins fondamentaux (nourriture, logement, l'accès aux services de santé, à l'éducation et à la protection sociale).

2. Taux d'imposition progressif:

Systeme fiscal où le taux d'imposition augmente avec le revenu.

3. Évasion fiscale:

Soustraire, par des moyens illégaux, des revenus ou des biens à l'impôt.

4. Justice fiscale:

Systeme fiscal équitable et juste pour tous.

5. Paradis fiscaux:

Pays ou territoires avec des taux d'imposition très bas ou inexistantes et qui n'échangent pas d'informations fiscales.

COM. 3 – TRAN

Forum : BEP May 2024

Parliamentary Committees : 3. TRAN

Submitter : Billy KELLEHER, RE

Air traffic reduction and sustainability in the European Union

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the principle of integration of environmental considerations into the formulation and implementation of policies and activities,

Having regards to Article 100 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which allows for the harmonization of Member States' legislation in the fields of air transport and environmental protection,

Having regards to the "Fit for 55" deal: reducing emissions by 55 percent by 2030 compared to 1990.

Preamble:

Whereas there is an urgent need to reduce the impact of aviation on the environment and to put EU aviation policy on a sustainable footing

Article 1: Objective

The objective of this draft law is to develop and implement measures to reduce aviation emissions in the European Union in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, the Green Deal, other international agreements in the field of climate protection, in particular the "Fit for 55" deal.

Article 2: Measures to reduce aviation

1. The European Parliament calls on the EU Member States to take measures to promote alternative modes of transport:
 - a. at national level, such as rail and road, in particular to reduce short-haul flights within the EU.
 - b. at transnational level: the funding of transnational rail transport (TEN V). Examples include the promotion of projects such as high-speed trains and low-emission buses.
2. EU Member States are encouraged to take measures to reduce aircraft emissions on the ground (Art. 3 & 4), including the use of electric ground vehicles and alternative energy sources for airport operations.

Article 3: Capacity limitation, and reduction of private flights

1. The EU Commission is requested to take measures from 2027:

- a. to limit the number of private flights within the EU (e.g. minimum flow time, against short-haul flights)
- b. to regulate the allocation of take-off and landing slots at airports in order to avoid overcapacity and reduce the environmental impact.

Article 4: Tax incentives for environmentally friendly aircraft and fuels

1. The European Parliament proposes to introduce tax incentives for airlines and transport companies that use environmentally friendly aircraft or alternative fuels in order to support the transition to more sustainable aviation and transport practices.
2. The EU should create incentives for the development and use of environmentally friendly aircraft and alternative fuels (e.g. SAF) in order to put the aviation industry on a sustainable footing.

Article 5: Monitoring and reporting

The EU Commission is instructed to report regularly on the progress made in implementing this draft law and to assess the success of the measures taken to reduce aviation in the EU.

COM. 4 – SANT

Forum : BEP May 2024

Parliamentary Committees : SANT

Submitter : Andrea BOCSKOR, PPE

TOWARDS A COMPREHENSIVE EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

- *Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 168(1) on public health,*

- *Having regard to the following:*

- *Council Directive 2000/43/EC of 26 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin [Directive 2000/43/EC]*
- *Council Directive 2006/54/EC of 5 April 2006 on gender equality in employment and occupation [Directive 2006/54/EC]*
- *Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Structural and Investment Funds [EU Regulation 1303/2013]*
- *The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular Articles 35 (health protection) and 21 (non-discrimination)*

A. whereas youth mental health has emerged as a critical public health concern across Europe. According to the World Health Organization, one in six young people aged 10-19 experience a mental health disorder [WHO data on Youth Mental Health].

B. whereas The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly exacerbated youth mental health issues, leading to a rise in depression, anxiety, and loneliness [Source on COVID-19 impact on Youth Mental Health].

C. whereas A complex interplay of factors contributes to youth mental health problems, including academic pressure, cyberbullying, family difficulties, financial strain, social media influences, substance use, and traumatic experiences.

D. whereas Mental health disorders can have a profound and lasting impact on young people's emotional well being, academic performance, social development, future employment prospects, and overall health.

E. whereas While the European Union has undertaken various initiatives to address youth mental health, a more comprehensive and coordinated approach is necessary to effectively tackle this growing challenge.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

A dedicated Youth Mental Health Fund shall be established at the EU level.

The fund will finance mental healthcare services for young people in need.

Member states shall contribute to the fund based on their GDP.

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- Youth refers to individuals between the ages of 10 and 25. Infancy refers to individuals between the ages 1 to 10.
- Mental health is a state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community [WHO definition of mental health].
- Mental health disorder is a clinically diagnosable condition that is characterized by emotional, behavioral, and/or cognitive disturbances that significantly interfere with a person's functioning and well-being [NIMH definition of mental health disorder].
- Early intervention refers to the prompt identification and treatment of mental health problems in their early stages.
- Mental health literacy refers to the knowledge and understanding of mental health conditions and how to maintain positive mental well-being.

Article 2

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes a comprehensive European Strategy for improving youth mental health and well-being, recognizing the diverse cultural, social, and economic contexts in which mental health issues arise across Europe and acting upon the

Article 3

Objectives

The objectives of this Strategy are to:

- (a) Raise awareness about youth mental health issues and challenge stigma and discrimination
- (b) Promote early identification and intervention for youth mental health problems
- (c) Improve access to quality mental health care services for young people by putting in place training in Member States on how to recognise and assist young people with mental health issues to educators, youth workers, and other professionals who work with youth. As well as making it more accessible for people through insurance policies, which can be adapted to the preferences of each member state, that will cover parts of the costs in link with **severe** cases of mental illnesses
- (d) Strengthen the resilience of young people to mental health challenges
- (e) Create a supportive environment for young people's mental well-being, by not dismissing them and acknowledging that they are a serious problem which have to be treated as such.
- (f) Tackle the root causes of mental health issues in children and prevent these issues from developing in the first place, by combating verbal and physical child abuse, educational stress and other problems that negatively impact children's psyches.

Article 4

Action areas

The Strategy shall focus on the following action areas:

1. Prevention:

- (a) Implement evidence-based programs to promote emotional well-being and mental health literacy among young people
- (b) Address and focus on preventing the root causes of mental health issues, such as bullying, cyberbullying, social pressures, educational stress, child abuse and psychological violence.
- (c) Enact legislations on criminalizing psychological violence, in order to set a benchmark for what the European Union considers to be acceptable behaviour in relation to verbally impacting young people. This legislation could take on the form of fines or other, in order to avoid damaging the mental wellbeing of children and prevent them from developing mental health issues.
- (d) Promote positive mental health practices in schools and other youth-focused settings.

2. Early identification and intervention:

- (a) Train educators, healthcare professionals, and youth workers to identify early signs of mental health problems
- (b) Develop accessible and effective early intervention services for young people
- (c) Ensure seamless transitions between child and adult mental health services.

3. Access to care:

- (a) Increase the availability of qualified mental health professionals specializing in youth
- (b) Reduce waiting times for mental health care services
- (c) Ensure equitable access to mental health care for all young people, regardless of background or socioeconomic status.

4. Resilience building:

- (a) Promote life skills training and resilience building programs for young people
- (b) Encourage peer support initiatives and youth-led mental health advocacy, by offering the students a certain amount of free mental health days so that they can leave if they don't feel mentally capable to perform at their best in school on that specific day.
- (c) Foster a supportive environment that promotes mental well-being, by promoting peer mediation and social workshops (once, twice a year) in order to develop and enforce social skills, create peer support and limit isolation feelings
- (d) Provide support fit to families or caretakers of this youth with mental disorders, enhancing their capacity and well being. This would be in the form of benefits and or support fit to the problems the family is facing with the child in question.

This proposal mandates annual transparency reports from social media companies on their algorithmic practices, with a focus on user well-being, and introduces annual compliance audits by an independent EU agency. Ensuring standards that prioritize user well-being over engagement metrics, aiming to protect young users from the harmful effects of manipulative algorithms, ensuring a safer online environment.

5. Research and innovation:

- (a) Invest in research to better understand the causes and effective treatments for youth mental health disorders
- (b) Develop and implement innovative approaches to mental health care delivery
- (c)

Share best practices and knowledge across Member States.

Article 5

Implementation

Member States shall develop national strategies for improving youth mental health in line with the objectives and action areas set out in this Regulation.

The Commission shall support Member States in developing and implementing their national strategies, respecting subsidiarity and proportionality principles, while also emphasizing the importance of cross-border collaboration, sharing best practices, and funding research into effective interventions.

The Commission shall establish an expert group on youth mental health to provide guidance and expertise on the implementation of the Strategy.

Article 6

Monitoring and evaluation

The Commission shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy and report on progress to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union every year.

Article 7

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force in the next 10 months following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Article 8

Suicide hotlines

The commission shall implement more information about hotlines available for the youth in distress and work on desaturate them.

Make formations (2 week) for people who are working at these specific hotlines. These hotlines are the last resort for people who are having major struggles with their mental health; therefore we need to be able to be there for them, whilst being as supportive as we can.

Article 9

Social Security for Mental Health Services

For the young people who come from families with financial struggles and who are supported under the social security of their parents, we suggest a social security option that will be funded by the European budget. This option will contain private sessions with well-trained experts on psychology and especially on youth mental health well-being.

Article 10

1. A dedicated Youth Mental Health Fund shall be established at the EU level.
2. The fund will finance mental healthcare services for young people in need.
3. Member states shall contribute to the fund based on their GDP.

COM. 5 – ENVI

Session : BEP mai 2024
Commission : ENVI
Thème : gestion durable des ressources en eau dans l'agriculture
Rapporteur : Dino GIARRUSSO, NI

**Directive du Parlement européen et du Conseil
du 8 avril 2024
concernant la gestion durable des ressources en eau dans l'agriculture**

LE PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN ET LE CONSEIL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE,

Vu le traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne, et notamment ses articles 191 et 192,

Vu la proposition de la Commission européenne,

Après consultation du Comité économique et social européen,

Après consultation du Comité des régions,

- A. Considérant les défis posés par la pression croissante sur les ressources en eau dans le secteur agricole et l'importance de garantir une gestion durable de ces ressources pour assurer la sécurité alimentaire, la préservation de l'environnement et la santé publique ;
- B. Considérant les principes de l'économie circulaire et de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau dans l'agriculture, visant à promouvoir une utilisation efficace et équilibrée de l'eau, tout en réduisant les impacts négatifs sur les écosystèmes aquatiques ;
- C. Considérant la nécessité de soutenir les agriculteurs dans l'adoption de pratiques agricoles durables et respectueuses de l'eau, tout en garantissant leur viabilité économique et sociale ;
- D. Considérant la diversité des situations et des besoins dans les différentes régions de l'Union européenne, nécessitant une approche flexible et adaptée aux spécificités locales ;

ONT ARRÊTÉ LA PRÉSENTE DIRECTIVE :

CHAPITRE 1

CHAMP D'APPLICATION - DÉFINITIONS

Article premier :

Objet

La présente directive vise à promouvoir la gestion durable des ressources en eau dans l'agriculture au sein de l'Union européenne, en établissant des principes et des mesures pour une utilisation efficace et équilibrée de l'eau dans ce secteur.

Article 2

Définitions

Aux fins de la présente directive, on entend par :

1. "Agriculture durable" : une agriculture qui répond aux besoins présents sans compromettre la capacité des générations futures à répondre aux leurs, en intégrant les aspects économiques, environnementaux et sociaux.

2. "Gestion intégrée des ressources en eau" : une approche qui promeut une utilisation coordonnée et durable de l'eau, en tenant compte des besoins des différents secteurs et des écosystèmes aquatiques.

CHAPITRE 2

Article 3

Principes

Les États membres veillent à ce que la gestion des ressources en eau dans l'agriculture soit fondée sur les principes suivants :

1. L'efficacité : promouvoir des pratiques agricoles et des technologies permettant une utilisation efficace de l'eau, notamment l'irrigation de précision et la réutilisation des eaux usées traitées.
2. L'équité : garantir un accès équitable à l'eau pour tous les agriculteurs, en tenant compte des besoins spécifiques des petites exploitations et des zones arides ou vulnérables.
3. La durabilité : favoriser des pratiques agricoles durables qui préservent la qualité et la disponibilité de l'eau pour les générations futures, en réduisant les pollutions et les prélèvements excessifs.
4. La participation : impliquer les agriculteurs, les acteurs locaux et la société civile dans la prise de décision et la mise en œuvre de politiques liées à la gestion de l'eau en agriculture.
- 5.

Article 4

Mesures

Les États membres prennent les mesures suivantes pour promouvoir une gestion durable des ressources en eau dans l'agriculture :

1. Élaborer des plans de gestion de l'eau agricole, en identifiant les zones à risque, les besoins en irrigation et les pratiques recommandées pour une utilisation efficace de l'eau.
2. Encourager l'adoption de technologies et de pratiques agricoles respectueuses de l'eau, en fournissant un soutien financier et technique aux agriculteurs et la Mise en place d'un programme de subventions pour les petites exploitations agricoles.
3. Renforcer la surveillance de la qualité de l'eau et des prélèvements agricoles, en mettant en place des programmes de suivi et de contrôle réguliers.
4. Promouvoir la recherche et l'innovation dans le domaine de l'agriculture durable, en finançant des projets de recherche et en encourageant la coopération entre les institutions académiques et les acteurs du secteur par exemple en encourageant des partenariats entre le secteur public et privé
- 5.

Article 5

Suivi et rapportage

Une institution européenne responsable du développement durable de l'agriculture et de la préservation de l'eau au sein de l'Union Européenne assure le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la présente directive et le bon fonctionnement de celle-ci. Elle soumet un rapport régulier à la Commission Européenne.

Article 6

Entrée en vigueur et abrogation

La présente directive entre en vigueur le vingtième jour suivant celui de sa publication au Journal officiel de l'Union européenne. Elle abroge [texte législatif antérieur, le cas échéant].