Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques

(1) Policy scenarios for 2030-2035

Risk assessment and detection - page 8 of the pdf

Scenario	Risk assessment	Detection
0 No policy change	As today, full risk assessment	As today, detection method required with differentiation*
A1 Authorisation with proportionate risk assessment and detection method	Proportionate to risk profile	Detection method required but differentiation from conventional product not required
A2 Pre-notification of products that could also be obtained naturally or by conventional breeding	Not needed for products that could also be obtained naturally or by conventional breeding	Not needed for products that could also be obtained naturally or by conventional breeding

***Note that this is NOT a requirement today, the Commission have made it up.*

Labelling and traceability - page 24 of the pdf

Scenario	Labelling	Traceability
0 No policy change	As today, labelling of GMO content required	As today, traceability always required
B1 Additional sustainability label	As today, with additional label indicating the sustainability contribution of the introduced trait	As today, but with additional traceability for sustainability claims
B2 No labelling if sustainable	No specific labelling, only inclusion in public registry if NGT product contributes to sustainability	As today
B3 No labelling or traceability for products that could also be obtained naturally or by conventional breeding	Not needed for products that could also be obtained naturally or by conventional breeding	Not needed for products that could also be obtained naturally or by conventional breeding

Authorisation - page 31-32 of the pdf

Scenario	Authorisation
0 No policy change	As today, no sustainability incentive or requirement for authorisation
C1 Sustainability incentives for authorisation	Positive incentives for authorisations (e.g. approval advice, waiving of fees, faster approval, sustainability label on the product)
C2 Sustainability requirement: no authorisation if detrimental to sustainability	No authorisation

An overview of all scenarios is given on pages 41, 47, 48-49, 49-50 and 50-51 of the pdf.

(2) Criteria for ‘nature-identical’ and ‘sustainable’ GM plants

Nature-identical GMOs - page 9 of the pdf

A GMO is "obtainable naturally or by conventional breeding" if it meets all these criteria:

- The modification (substitution, deletion, insertion) is shorter than a defined size (number of base pairs)
- The modification is present in other plants of the same species or of a crossable species
- The modification is not intended to change (increases or decreases) the expression of an existing gene beyond the natural variation
- The modification result from cellular repair of a targeted DNA break in the absence of an externally provided repair template
- The resulting genetic composition remains within that which is accessible through crossing sexually compatible species
- The trait introduced does not result in the synthesis of a substance that is not present in existing conventional food
- The food produced from the plant does not contain modified proteins significantly similar to known toxins or allergens
- The endogenous allergen content of the food has not been modified.

Sustainable GMOs - page 32 of the pdf

A GMO is "sustainable" if it has one of these "desirable sustainability impacts":

- Reduction in use of plant protection products
- Reduction in use of fertilisers
- Reduction in use of natural resources
- Tolerance/resistance to environmental conditions (abiotic stresses), including climate change effects
- Tolerance/resistance to plant diseases (biotic stresses), e.g. due to nematodes, fungi, bacteria, viruses or pests
- Better composition or healthier nutrient profile, e.g. on fats, proteins, vitamins, fibres, sugar content, lower content of toxic substances or allergens
- Better agronomical characteristics, e.g., increased or more stable yields, more or larger seeds or fruits, improved flowering time, improved breeding characteristics
- Reduced food waste through better harvest, post-harvest, transport or storage performance
- (Re-)Introduction of niche/orphan plants that are important from a local ecological or agri-food perspective