**Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques**

# (1) Policy scenarios for 2030-2035

**Risk assessment and detection** - page 8 of the pdf

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| **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

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| **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

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| **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