



# Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques – State of play

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# Context for the initiative



# Farm to Fork Strategy: overall goals



climate  
footprint



global  
transition



new  
opportunities



resilience

Reduce the  
**environmental  
and climate  
footprint** of the  
food system

Lead a  
**global transition**  
towards competitive  
sustainability from  
farm to fork

Tap into  
**new  
opportunities**

Create a **robust  
and resilient** food  
system

# Commission study on new genomic techniques

- ✓ GMO legislation and risk assessment needs adaptation to scientific and technological progress to be suited to certain NGTs and their products.
- ✓ Current regulatory oversight and risk assessment requirements are not tailored to diverse risk profiles.
- ✓ NGTs can contribute to Green Deal and Farm to Fork objectives, as well as to a more competitive economy.
- ✓ Concerns expressed should be addressed in any future action. NGT applications in the agricultural sector should not undermine other aspects of sustainable food production, e.g. as regards organic agriculture.

# Legislation for plants produced by targeted mutagenesis and cisgenesis

# Scope and objectives

## Plants derived from targeted mutagenesis and cisgenesis

A **proportionate regulatory oversight** that:

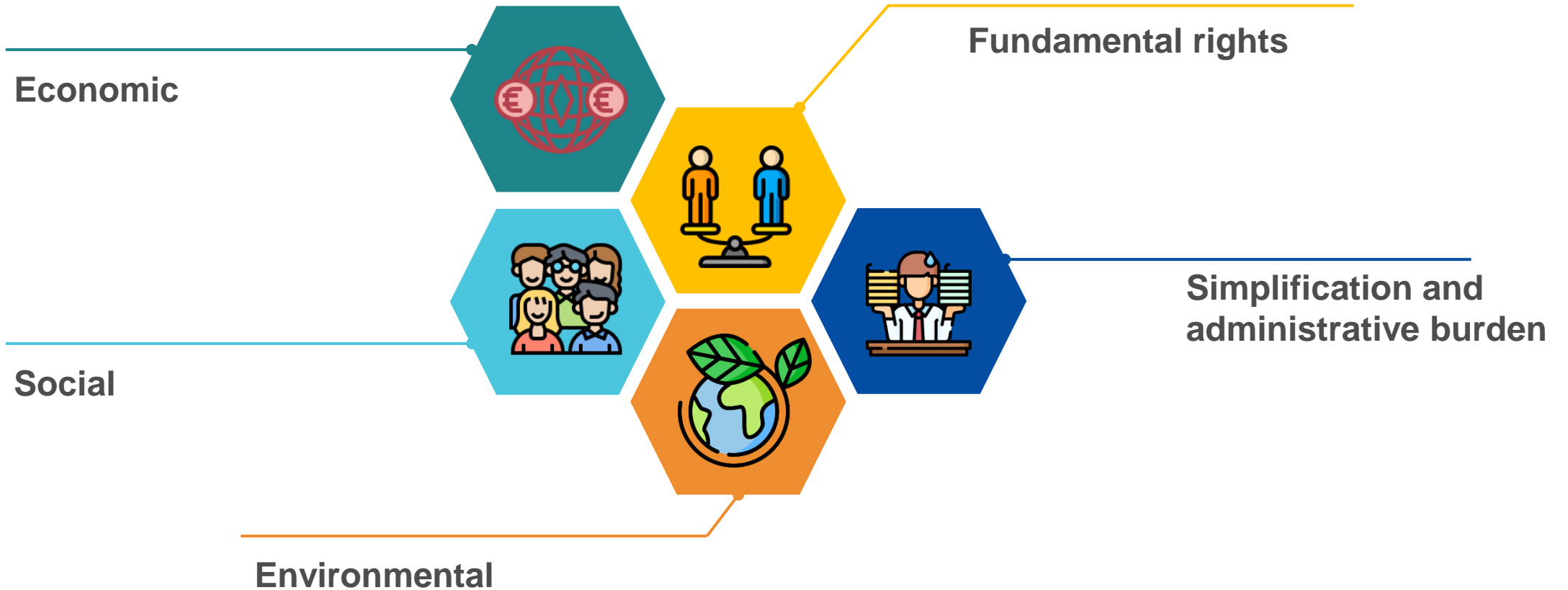
- ✓ Maintains a high level of protection of human and animal health and of the environment.
- ✓ Enables safe plants to provide benefits and contribute to the innovation and sustainability objectives of the European Green Deal and of the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies
- ✓ Enhances the competitiveness of the EU and ensures the effective functioning of the internal market

# Policy elements to be considered

- ✓ **Risk assessment and approval requirements** proportionate to the risk involved in line with risk profiles and on a case-by-case basis
- ✓ A **sustainability analysis** to examine whether, and in which way, these products contribute to sustainability
- ✓ Appropriate **traceability and labelling** provisions
- ✓ Mechanisms to be able to rapidly adjust elements of the legislation and its implementation over time, as warranted by **scientific and technological progress**



# Impacts to be examined



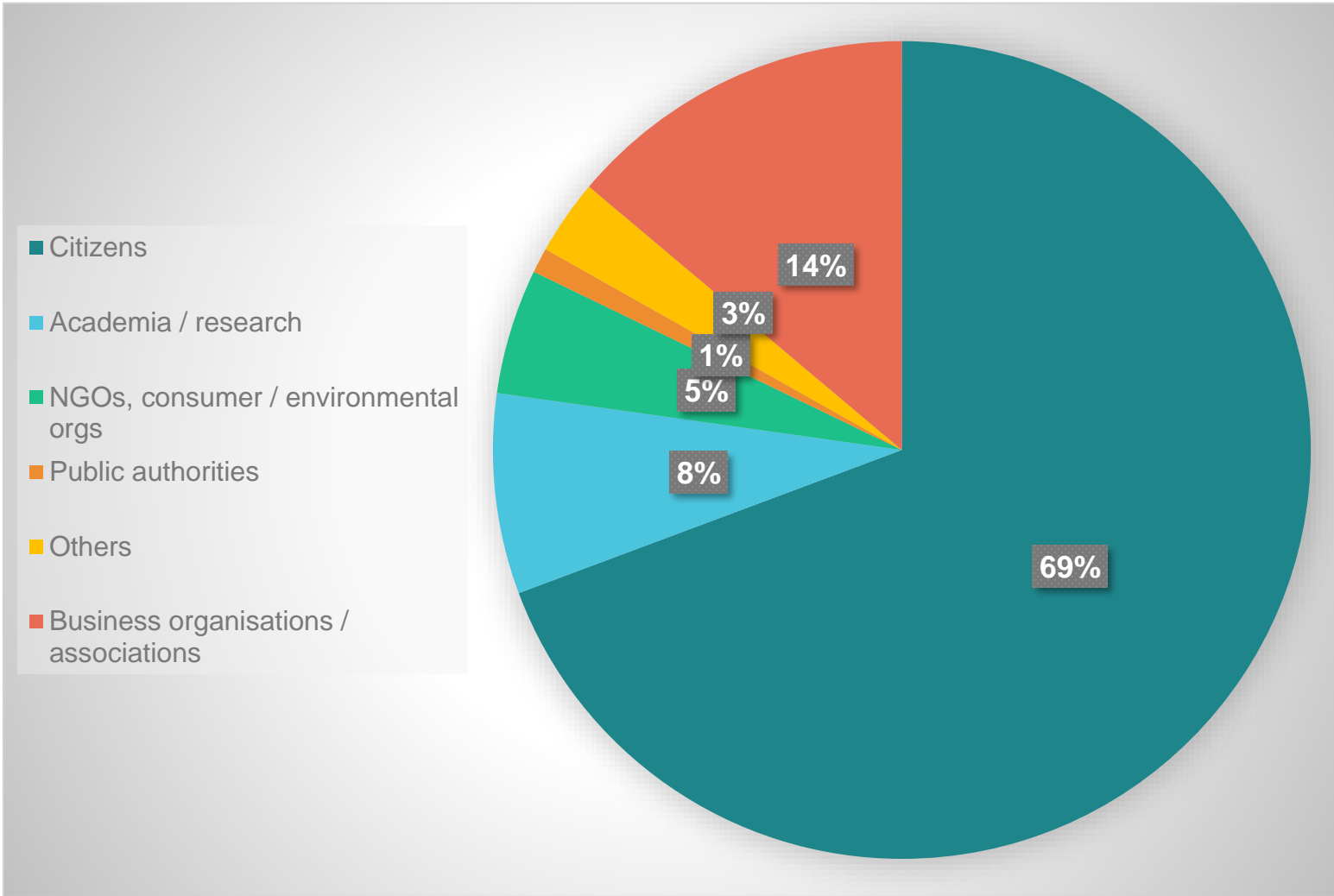
# Consultation and outreach

- ✓ **High-level event “New genomic techniques – way forward for safe and sustainable innovation in the agri-food sector“, 29 November 2021**
- ✓ Discussion involving MEPs, Council Presidency, Member States, EFSA, Commission, researchers and academia, breeders, farmers, organic and GM-free sector, environmental NGOs
- ✓ 855 registered participants from over 50 countries



# Consultation and outreach

- ✓ **Inception impact assessment (roadmap)** (open for feedback for 4 weeks, until 22 October 2021) in the Commission's 'Have Your Say' portal  
[https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13119-Legislation-for-plants-produced-by-certain-new-genomic-techniques\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/13119-Legislation-for-plants-produced-by-certain-new-genomic-techniques_en)
- **70 894 contributions** received from citizens, economic operators along the agri-food chain, academia and research institutions, NGOs and environmental and consumer organisations, public authorities and others
- Contributions originated from **91 countries**, including the 27 Member States and 64 non-EU countries

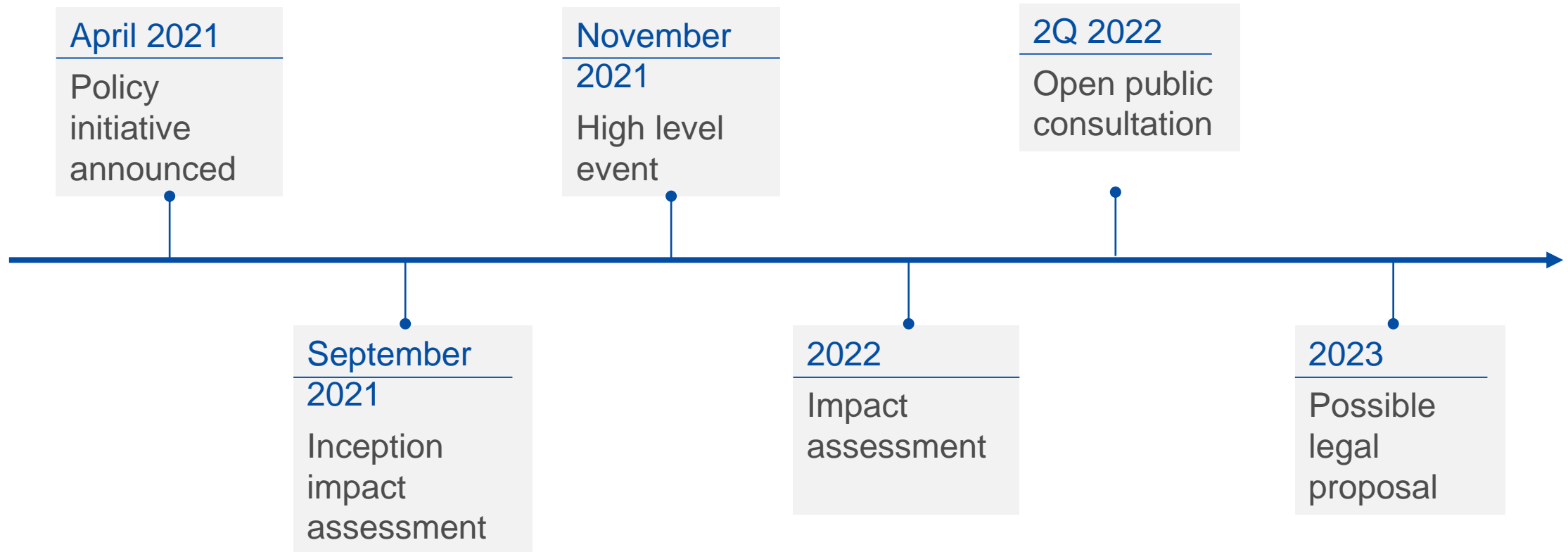


Consultation on inception impact assessment - Breakdown of non-campaign replies

# Consultation on inception impact assessment – Main topics discussed by respondents

- The initiative, its IIA, and the GMO legislation
- Risk assessment
- Sustainability
- Traceability
- Information to consumers/operators
- Liability/cost of contamination
- Intellectual property

# Timeline



# Thank you



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Slides 3, 4 and 9: icons, source: Flaticon.com

