



Global interactive Map on Genome Editing Policies
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The Problem

'If you want to be informed about regulations of genome editing, don't turn to scientific academic literature!'

[Peter Thygesen, RIE Conference, 24th May 2023]

The Problem

- At best, scientific academic papers about genome editing policies are outdated by the time they are published ...
- ... at worst, they are incorrect (from the start).

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MEETING REPORT

Meeting report of the OECD conference: Applications in Agriculture—Implications for Health, Environment and Regulation

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Abstract The “OECD Conference on Genome Editing: Applications in Agriculture—Implications for Health, Environment and Regulation” was held on the 28–29 June 2018 at the OECD headquarters and conference centre in Paris, France. It brought together policy makers, academia, innovators and other stakeholders involved in the topic, in order to take stock of the current technical developments and implementation of genome editing, as well as their applications in various areas of agriculture and the implications they give rise to. More information on the “OECD Conference on Genome Editing: Applications in Agriculture—Implications for Health, Environment and Regulation” can be found on the OECD Genome Editing hub: <http://www.oecd.org/environment/genome-editing-agriculture/>. The hub also contains the detailed conference programme, the biographies of all conference speakers, the detailed conference

The opinions expressed and arguments employed in this paper are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the OECD or of the governments of its member countries.

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Table 1 Simplified overview of the currently approved products in different countries and regions (OECD regulatory arrangements are discussed in the section “Policy considerations regarding genome editing below (OECD – 2018 abstract available)

Country/Region	GMOs allowed?					Gene Statement by referred South American Countries ¹ (Sept. 2018)	Statement by 14 Countries and Regions ² (Nov. 2018)
	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No/No	Yes/No/No/No	Yes/No/No/No/No		
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Eastern, Community of West Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Canada ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	X
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
European Union	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Israel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
South Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	X	X

(TABLE NOTE) Blank fields denote a lack of available information.)

¹ Genetic Editing Techniques, *Bioethics Agricultural Council (CAJ) Policy Report: Meeting, 28th September 2018*, presented 2nd March 2018

² WTO, *SCCP/TRA/2018/Nov_17*, November 2018, Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, *International Harmonization of Regulatory Approaches of Genetic Editing*, presented 2nd March 2018

³ *Is no foreign DNA / foreign company in the product*

⁴ Canada requires a pre-market safety assessment for agricultural biotechnology products, including products produced through genome editing, only if they were novel (i.e. express a new characteristic) and could therefore pose a new risk. Cultivation and import are not prohibited, obtaining permission is technically possible, but very difficult to achieve. (WTO, 28th September 2018, *International Harmonization of Regulatory Approaches of Genetic Editing*, presented 2nd March 2018)

⁵ China strictly limits the import of GMOs. To date, no 2.4 billion, China has long on genome editing of crops. (WTO, 28th September 2018, *International Harmonization of Regulatory Approaches of Genetic Editing*, presented 2nd March 2018)

⁶ For January 2019, India published a draft document on Genome Edited Organisms. Regulatory framework and Guidelines for genome edited plants, animals, micro-organisms and products, and which is publicly available to be seen. (WTO, 28th September 2018, *International Harmonization of Regulatory Approaches of Genetic Editing*, presented 2nd March 2018)

⁷ Russia announced a large funding programme, under which 10 new varieties of genome edited crops and animals would be created, but very little is known about the underlying policies.

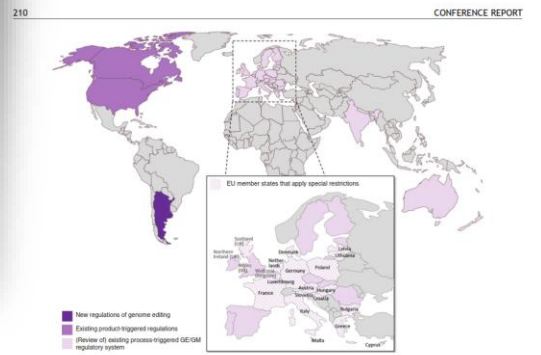
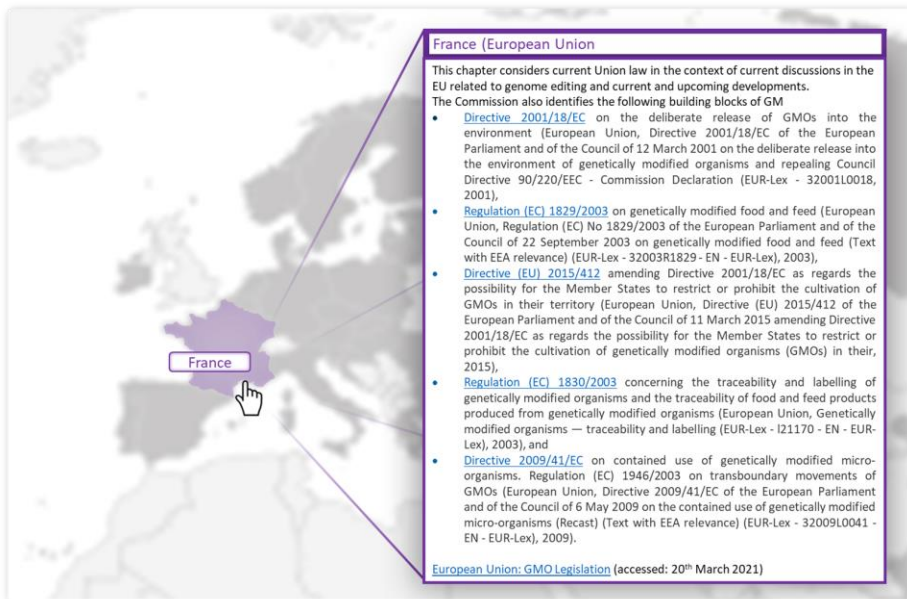


Figure 1 Selected countries and regions that presented and discussed their regulatory frameworks for genome editing at the OECD Conference (28–29 June 2018); the inset illustrates the 19 EU Member States that have filed “demands for restriction of the geographical scope of a GMD application or authorisation” (see Table 2).

The Idea



France (European Union)

This chapter considers current Union law in the context of current discussions in the EU related to genome editing and current and upcoming developments. The Commission also identifies the following building blocks of GM

- [Directive 2001/18/EC](#) on the deliberate release of GMOs into the environment (European Union, Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC - Commission Declaration (EUR-Lex - 32001L0018, 2001),
- [Regulation \(EC\) 1829/2003](#) on genetically modified food and feed (European Union, Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed (Text with EEA relevance) (EUR-Lex - 32003R1829 - EN - EUR-Lex), 2003),
- [Directive \(EU\) 2015/412](#) amending Directive 2001/18/EC as regards the possibility for the Member States to restrict or prohibit the cultivation of GMOs in their territory (European Union, Directive (EU) 2015/412 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 amending Directive 2001/18/EC as regards the possibility for the Member States to restrict or prohibit the cultivation of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in their, 2015),
- [Regulation \(EC\) 1830/2003](#) concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms (European Union, Genetically modified organisms — traceability and labelling (EUR-Lex - I21170 - EN - EUR-Lex), 2003), and
- [Directive 2009/41/EC](#) on contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms. Regulation (EC) 1946/2003 on transboundary movements of GMOs (European Union, Directive 2009/41/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms (Recast) (Text with EEA relevance) (EUR-Lex - 32009L0041 - EN - EUR-Lex), 2009).

[European Union: GMO Legislation](#) (accessed: 20th March 2021)

The Solution



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.. Sign up to be updated or involved



The image shows a digital sign-up form for 'REIMAGINE EUROPA'. The form is centered on a dark grey world map. At the top of the form area, there is a yellow header with the text 'REIMAGINE EUROPA'. Below the header, the text reads: 'Sign up to receive news about the REI global Interactive Map on Concrete Editing Policies'. The form includes three input fields: 'First' (with a white background and a light blue border), 'Surname' (with a white background and a light blue border), and 'Email' (with a white background, a light blue border, and a red 'x' icon on the right). Below these fields is a purple button with the text 'Sign up'. At the bottom of the form area, there is a yellow footer with the text 'REIMAGINE EUROPA' and a small logo on the right that says 'REI REIMAGINE EUROPA'.

Thank you



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