



Convention on Biological Diversity

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COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE UNDER THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

Eleventh meeting
Montreal, 28–30 May 2014
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF CONSISTENCY BETWEEN INFORMATION IN NATIONAL REPORTS AND THE BIOSAFETY CLEARING-HOUSE

Tables with the details of the review

INTRODUCTION

1. This document is an addendum to document UNEP/CBD/BS/CC/11/3. It provides the details of the review of information reported through second national reports and information that has been made available to the Biosafety Clearing-House with a view to ascertain consistency. The details also include the results of communication that the Secretariat had with the focal points of some of the Parties as regards their response to some of the questions from the second national reporting format and the records that they have entered in the Biosafety Clearing-House. This detailed information is presented in the form of tables (Tables 1-5) covering the following sets of information:

- (a) *Relevant laws, regulations and guidelines;*
- (b) *Decisions with respect to import or approval of living modified organisms;*
- (c) *Risk assessments;*
- (d) *Bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangements;*
- (e) *Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements.*

2. The Secretariat encourages members of the Compliance Committee and others who may be interested in this document to use the online version of the document and avoid printing because of its large size and also to benefit from the different colours used to highlight its different parts or elements.

* UNEP/CBD/BS/CC/11/1

Table 1: Information on relevant laws, regulations and guidelines

Party	Q 20: Framework, laws, regulations, guidelines submitted to the BCH?	Existing laws mentioned in the free text of second national reports (Documents that are currently available on the BCH are highlighted)	Additional records on laws/regulations/guidelines currently available in the BCH.	Result: Are all laws/regulation s/guidelines mentioned in the second national report on the BCH? ++= more laws available on the BCH than are mentioned in the report.	Explanation/reply to e-mail sent in Feb-March 2014.
Albania	Partially	➤ The Law "On Food" no.9863, dated 28.01.2008 includes legal provisions on a separate chapter dedicated to GMOs on LMOs-FFP issues in cases of lack or scientific certainty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Environmental Impact Assessment • Law on Environment Protection • Draft Law on Biosafety • Law on BIO products • Law on Consumer Protection • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES ++	
Algeria	Yes	➤ Ministerial order no. 910 of 24 December 2000 forbids the importation, production, distribution, marketing, and use of genetically modified plant materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Cadre National de Biosécurité 	YES ++	
Angola	No			N/A	
Antigua and Barbuda	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	
Armenia	Yes	➤ Law on Standardization (1999), law on Flora (1999), Law on Fauna (2000), Law on Environmental Supervision (2005), Law on Food Safety (2006), Law on Specialty Protected Natural Areas (2006), Law on Animal Feed (2008).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of regulatory system • RA Criminal Code 	NO Only the	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There are no legal acts that determine special import procedures envisaged for LMOs for use as food or feed. ➤ According to RA law on animal feed one of the marking requirements of the market of feed, materials in contact with feed and feed additives in the Republic of Armenia is to mark " genetically modified feed or food additives" in Armenian, if its composition in the feed or feed additives is more than 0.9 %. ➤ In addition to the above mentioned the marketing order on market of genetically modified milk and dairy products, meat and meat products, egg and egg products in the Republic of Armenia is determined by a range of regulations, if the food product is GM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept on RA Law on “Living Modified Organisms” • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	document on the draft framework is available.	
Austria	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Austrian Gene Technology Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinance on Public Hearings for GMO notifications (Anhörungsverordnung BGBl.Nr. 61/1997; i.d.F. BGBl. II Nr. 164/1998) • Ordinance on Arable Land for the Production of Seed (Saatgut-Anbaugebiete-Verordnung BGBl. II Nr. 128/2005) • Co-existence Act; Salzburg (Salzburger Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; LGBl. Nr. 75/2004) • Ordinance on Work with GMOs in Contained Use (Systemverordnung 2002; BGBl. Nr. 431/2002) • Ordinance on GMO-Registers (Gentechnik-Registerverordnung; BGBl. II Nr. 141/2006) • Ordinance on Genetically Modified Seed (Saatgut-Gentechnik-Verordnung; BGBl. II Nr. 478/2001) • Ordinance on labelling of products that contain GMOs (Gentechnik-Kennzeichnungsverordnung; BGBl. II Nr. 5/2006) • Ordinance on the Protection of Employees against Hazards caused by Biological Agents (Verordnung biologische Arbeitsstoffe -VbA BGBl. II Nr. 237/1998) • Ordinance on sewage emissions from GMO-facilities (AEV Gentechnik; BGBl. II Nr. 350/1997) • Ordinance on Deliberate Release of GMOs into the Environment (Freisetzungsverordnung 2005; BGBl. II Nr. 260/2005) • Nature Conservation and Landscape Development Act; Vorarlberg (Vorarlberger Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftsentwicklung; LGBl. Nr 22/1997 i.d.F. LGBl. 	YES ++	

			<p>Nr. 1/2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyrolean Co-existence Act (Tiroler Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; LGBl. Nr. 36/2005) • Viennese Co-existence Act (Wiener Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; LGBl. Nr. 53/2005) • Lower Austrian Co-existence Act (NÖ Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; 6180-0 Stammgesetz 81/05 2005-08-31) • Upper Austrian Co-existence Act (OÖ Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; LGBl. Nr. 79/2006) • Co-existence act; Burgenland (Burgenländisches Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; LBGL. Nr. 64/2005) • Styrian Co-existence Act (Steiermärkisches Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; LGBl. Nr. 97/2006) • Carinthian Co-existence Act (Kärntner Gentechnik-Vorsorgegesetz; LGBl. Nr. 5/2005) • Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety by the Austrian Parliament 		
Azerbaijan	Yes	<p>➤ Regulations for the importation of seeds of plants developed using genetic engineering into the Republic of Azerbaijan in extraordinary circumstances," ratified by decision number 53 of 18 February 2006 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan</p> <p>➤ "Regulations for the issue and format of the certificate to be given to entities participating in ecologically clean agriculture"</p> <p>➤ "Regulations for the trade of ecologically clean agricultural and food products"</p> <p>➤ "Regulations for the marking of ecologically clean agricultural and food products"</p> <p>All ratified by Cabinet Decision 5 of 8 January 2009.</p>	<p>Unofficial translation (from Russian):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan Republic Law of 4 March 2005, under the number 841 - IIQ " On accession to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity " • Presidential Decree under number 698 of March 23 of 2005 "On ensuring the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity " • Law of the Azerbaijan Republic under the number 996 -IIQD September 20 of 2005, making some changes and additions to the Law of the Azerbaijan Republic under the number 257 -IQ of 11 March of 1997 " On Seeds " • The Law of the Azerbaijan Republic under the number 257 -IQ of 11 March of 1997 " On Seeds " • Government accounting rules and keeping the registry of drugs approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic under number 108 of 13 July 2007 • Rules for a special permit for goods falling under the export control approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic under 	YES ++	

			<p>number 230 of 15 December 2005, on the approval of certain Rules relating to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on export control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules for inspection before and after the issuance of special permits for goods falling under the export control " approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic under number 230 of 15 December 2005, on the approval of certain Rules relating to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on export control Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic dated 9 February 2006, number 42 on the approval of the "List of goods falling under export control (nomenclature codes) , as well as services and results of mental activity " 		
Bangladesh	Yes	<p>➤ The Guidelines for the Assessment of Foods Derived from GE Plants has also been approved by the National Committee of Biosafety (NCB) and awaiting for Gazette notification by the MOEF.</p> <p>➤ Biosafety Rules of Bangladesh has been drafted under the purview of the Environment Conservation Act 1995 and is under review by the Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	
Belarus	Partially	<p>➤ Law on Safety of Gene Engineering Activity, No.96, January 9, 2006.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resolution of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus "On Establishment of the National Co-ordination Biosafety Centre" The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity" The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus "On Measures for Implementation of the Provisions of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity" The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus "On Approval of the Provision on Order and Condition of Providing Information from Information Data Bank of Genetically Engineered Organisms" On the Procedure of Registration of Nonpathogenic; Genetically Engineered Organisms Developed; Imported into the Republic of Belarus; Exported from 	YES ++	

			<p>the Republic of Belarus and Conveyed as Transit Goods through its Territory by Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the Procedure of Information Submission to the State Scientific Institution "Institute of Genetics and Cytology at the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus" • On Providing Information to the Databank of Genetically Engineered Organisms • On Some Issues of Providing Information for Consumers about Food Raw Materials and Foodstuffs • On Quality and Safety of the Food Raw Materials and Foodstuffs for Human Life and Health • On Safety Requirements for Trial Fields and Other Objects Provided for Testing Nonpathogenic Genetically Engineered Organisms under their First Release into the Environment • On Approval of Instruction on Procedures of Testing Non-pathogenic Genetically Engineered Organisms under their Release into the Environment • On the Order of Notification of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus by the Carrier when Transit Through the Territory of the Republic of Belarus of Nonpathogenic; Genetically Engineered Organisms • On Safety Requirements for Contained Use Systems During Performing Works of the First Risk Level of Genetic Engineering Activities • On Approval of Instructions on the Pprocedure of Risk Assessment of Possible Adverse Effects of Genetically Engineered Organisms on the Environment • On Approval of Instructions on the Procedure of Issuing Permits to Seed Import to the Republic of Belarus and Seed Export from It • Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Protection of Customers Rights" • On approval of Regulations on the procedure for State Safety Examination of genetically engineered organisms and of approximate terms of contracts concluded for its carrying out; and issuing permits to release of non-pathogenic; genetically engineered 		
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			<p>organisms into the environment for testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Approval of the Statute of the Expert Council for Safety of Genetically Engineered Organisms at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus • On Approval of Application Forms • On Approval of Regulations for State Registration Order of Genetically Engineered Plant Cultivars; Genetically Engineered Agricultural Breeds and Non-Pathogenic Genetically Engineered Microorganisms • On Some Problems of Certain Commodity Transfer Across the Customs Border of the Republic of Belarus • On Some Issues of State Control Over Seed-Growing and Variety-Testing 		
Belgium	Yes	<p>Directives of the EU have been transposed respectively in federal and regional decrees, since different uses of GMOs are under different competences in Belgium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decree of the Brussels Region of 8 november 2001, of the Flemish Region of 6 February 2004, of Walloon Region of 4 July 2002, amended by decrees of 5 June 2008 on contained use is under regional competence ➤ Royal Decree of 21 February 2005 on Deliberate release ➤ Placing on the market for direct food, feed or transformation are under federal competence (shared with regional competence for field trials for other purposes than placing on the market - part B of directive 2001/18/CE). ➤ Guidance for coexistence have been established by the regional governments (decree of the Walloon Region of 27 March 2009, and of the Flemish Region of 3 April 2009), since agriculture is mainly under regional competence in Belgium 		NO	
Benin	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avant-projet de loi relative à la sécurité de la biotechnologie moderne ➤ REGLEMENT N°007/2007/CM/UEMOA RELATIF A LA SECURITE SANITAIRE DES VEGETAUX, DES ANIMAUX ET DES ALIMENTS DANS L'UEMOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Relevé des décisions administratives n°10/SGG/REL du 06 mars 2002 portant texte du Moratoire sur les OGM • Décret n°2004-293 du 20 mai 2004 portant création; attributions et fonctionnement du comité national de biosécurité (CNBS) • Relevé des décisions administratives adoptées par le Conseil des Ministres en sa séance du mercredi 12 	YES ++ All documents uploaded except 2010 Decree and the draft law.	

			<p>mars 2008; tenue sous la présidence de Monsieur Pascal I KOUPAKI; Ministre d'Etat Chargé de la Prospective; du Développement et de l'Evaluation de l'Action Publique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrêté Année 2009 N°0037/MEPN/DC/SGM/SA du 08 juin 2009 portant nomination du Point Focal National du Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques et du Centre d'échange pour la prévention des risques biotechnologiques • Arrêté Année 2009 N° 0038/MEPN/DC/SGM/SA du 08 juin 2009 portant nomination du Coordonnateur National du Programme Régional de Biosécurité de l'UEMOA (PRB-UEMOA) • Décret n° 2010-639 du 31 décembre 2010 portant création; attributions; organisation et fonctionnement du Centre d'Etudes; de Recherches et de Formation Forestières (CERF) • TITRES D'AFFECTATION DES PERSONNELS DES EAUX-FORETS ET CHASSE DU BENIN 2013 • Avant-projet de loi relative à la sécurité de la biotechnologie moderne 		
Bhutan	Yes	➤ Notification issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests on 5th April 2011, all GMOs/LMOs that are capable of reproducing is banned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Sales Tax; Customs and Excise Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2000 • RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES • Rules on Sales Tax; Customs and Excise Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2000 • Fourth National Report on the UN Convention on Biological Diversity • Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan 1995 • Bio Diversity Act of Bhutan • National Biosafety Framework for Bhutan 2006 • THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT OF BHUTAN; 1993 • THE FOOD ACT OF BHUTAN; 2005 • Environmental Assessment Act; 2000 • THE SEEDS ACT OF BHUTAN; 2000 • THE LIVESTOCK ACT OF BHUTAN; 2000 	YES++	
Bolivia	Partially	➤ Regulation of Decision 391 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission and that of Biosafety), approved by Supreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESOLUCIÓN ADMINISTRATIVA N° 044/2005 • Resolucion Multiministerial No 1 	NO	

		<p>Decree No. 24676 dated 21st June 1997.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Republic Law No. 2274 dated 22nd November 2001. ➤ Law No. 144 for Community Productive Agricultural Revolution, which was recently approved (June 2011), forbids the introduction of LMOs where Bolivia is the center of origin or of genetic diversity, among other bans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolucion Administrativa VRNMA No 135/05 • Resolucion administrativa No 016/2005 		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law on food partially addresses GMOs and is reported to the BCH. Adopted Law on GMO is still not reported (appropriate regulations are still in preparation) 		YES	
Botswana	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drafting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	
Brazil	Yes	<p>The most relevant regulations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Federal Constitution of 1988 - Articles 196 and 225; ➤ Law No 6,938 (08/31/1981), which establishes the National Environment Policy; ➤ Resolutions of the National Environment Council (CONAMA) No 001/86 (01/23/1986), 237/97 (12/19/1997), and 305/02 (07/04/2002); ➤ Law No 7,802/89 regulates research, experiments, production, packaging, labeling, transport, storage, commercialization, marketing, use, import and export, registration, final destination of waste packaging of pesticides and their components, in the cases where LMOs are used as raw material for a pesticide; ➤ Decree No 4,074/02 implements Law No 7,802/89; ➤ Law No 11,105/05 implements Article 225 of the Federal Constitution and defines safety rules and oversight mechanisms for the construction, cultivation, manipulation, transport, transfer, import and export, storage, research, release into the environment of GMOs and their derivatives. ➤ Decree No 5.591/05: implements Law Nr 11.105/05 (above). ➤ Decree No 5.705 (02/16/2006): promulgates the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. ➤ Decree No 6.925 (08-06/2009) regulates de implementation of art. 19 of the Cartagena Protocol and establishes other provisions. <p>According to art. 3, "i", of the Presidential Decree No. 6.925/09, the import of LMO must occur in accordance with the domestic law. This provision is in line with the objectives of the Protocol and is based on the second paragraph "c" 7 of that treaty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Portaria No 2.355 (17/08/2010) establishes the Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normative Resolution No. 01 - National Technical Biosafety Commission • Normative Resolution No. 02 - National Technical Biosafety Commission • Normative Resolution No. 03 - National Technical Biosafety Commission • Normative Resolution No. 04 - National Technical Biosafety Commission • Communication No. 01 - National Technical Biosafety Commission • Communication No. 02 - National Technical Biosafety Commission • Normative Resolution no. 05 - Commercial release of GMOs and their derivatives (including risk assessment) • Normative Resolution No. 06 - planned release to the environment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) of plant origin and their derivatives • Communication No. 03 - approval procedure for research in contained use of GMOs containing herbicide tolerance and insect resistance • Communication no. 7 - conditions of isolation and disposal to grant planned authorisation release into the environment of genetically modified sugar cane • Communication no. 6 - ISOLATION OF PLANNED RELEASES IN THE ENVIRONMENT FOR GENETICALLY MODIFIED SOYBEAN • Communication no. 5 - authorize activities of import; export and transportation of class 1 risk GMO derivatives for the sole use in research under a regime of 	NO (main law and regulation are available, but not all resolutions and communications have been uploaded)	

		for the articulation of the action of the Ministry of Health as one of the National Authority for the Cartagena Protocol.	restraint; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication no. 4 - isolation conditions to enable authorization of planned release to the environment of genetically modified cotton plant Normative Resolution no. 8 - simplified rules of Planned Release into the environment mentioned in this Ruling Resolution are applicable to the Risk Class I Genetically Modified Organisms and their derivatives that have previously being passed by CTNBio for the purpose of experimental assessment Normative Resolution no. 07 - release into the environment of Risk Class I Genetically Modified Microorganisms and Genetically Modified Animals and their derivatives. Normative Resolution no. 9 - Makes provisions on rules for genetically modified organisms postcommercial release monitoring		
Bulgaria	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgarian Genetically Modified Organisms Act. Regulation on the contained use of GMOs and Regulation on the deliberate release and placing on the market of GMOs. At national level the placing on the market, the import, export and transit of GMOs, intended for use in or as feed, genetically modified feed, feed containing ingredients produced from GMOs and the development, handling, transport, transfer and release of LMOs, intended for direct use as food or for processing is covered by the Bulgarian Law of Foodstuffs, which entered into effect since 01.01.2005., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of regulatory system Ordinance for the requirements for the labeling and the presenting of the foods Medicinal Products in Human Medicine Act Veterinary Practice Act 	YES ++	As now available the English translations of the Bulgarian Medicinal Products in Human Medicine Act and Veterinary Practices Act will be uploaded on the country's profile in BCH. (already uploaded)
Burkina Faso	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biotechnology Safety Rules in 2004. Act no005-2006/AN on the Biotechnology Safety system <p>Unlike the Cartagena Protocol, the Advance Informed Agreement Procedure in Burkina law also applies to transit and to the contained setting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Regulation- Règles Nationales en Matière de Sécurité en Biotechnologie au Burkina LOI DU BURKINA Ministerial order- Arrêté Experimentation coton transgenique tolerant au glyphosate Ministerial order- Arrêté Expérimentation Niébé Bt Ministerial order- Arrêté Expérimentation Sorgho transgenique Ministerial order- Arrêté Importation semence coton transgenique tolerant au glyphosate Ministerial order- Arrêté Importation semence Niébé 	YES ++	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bt Ministerial order- Arrêté Importation semence Sorgho transgénique 		
Burundi	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Loi n°1/010 portant Code de l'Environnement de la République du Burundi 	YES	
Cambodia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Law on Biosafety (2008) Sub-decree on Mechanism and Procedures for Implementing the Law on Biosafety aproved on 21 June 2010. The objective of this sub-decree are to implement the national law on biosafety and to provide a transparent process for review and decision-making on LMOs and related activities. 		YES	
Cameroon	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act n°2003/006 of April 21, 2003; Order n°2007/0737/PM of May 31, 2007 Art 36-40 		YES	
Cape Verde	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	N/A	
Central African Republic	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 08.003 of the 1 Jan 2008 		NO	
Chad	Yes		Cadre national de biosécurité au Tchad 2008	YES	
China	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 7 March 2007, MOA issued Notice No 822-Requirements for Application for Safety Assessment of Agricultural GM Crops for testing in Hai'nan Province, South China. On 4 June 2007, SFA promulgated Technical Guidelines for the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Forest Plants and Their Products. On 13 September 2007, MOA promulgated Notice on the Matters Related to Application for the Safety Assessment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of regulatory system Regulations on Safety of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms Implementation Regulations on Safety Assessment of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms Implementation Regulations on the Safety of Import of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms Implementation Regulations on Labeling of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms Regulation on Inspection and Quarantine of Import and Export Genetically Modified Commodities (Article 1: for transit of genetically modified products, the owner or its agent(s) shall submit an application in advance to AQSIQ with relevant accompanying 	<p>NO</p> <p>Several other records have been uploaded, but none after March 2008.</p>	

		<p>Genetically Modified Organisms.</p> <p>➤ On 26 February 2008, MOA issued Notice No 989. Simplified Procedures for Applications for Transgenic Pest-Resistant Cotton with the Safety Production Certificate.</p> <p>➤ In addition, Chinese government has issued a series of technical standards on the labeling, risk assessment, and detection methods of GMOs (See Supplementary Table 1 in Annex I).</p> <p>➤ Regulation on Biosafety Management of Agricultural GMOs</p>	<p>documents to get a permission for transit.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations on Approval of Agricultural LMOs for Processing • Regulations on Examination and Approval of Forest Genetic Engineering Activities • NY/T672-2003 Detection of Genetically Modified Plant Organisms and Derived Products: General Requirements • NY/T673-2003 Detection of Genetically Modified Plant Organisms and Derived Products: Sampling • NY/T674-2003 Detection of Genetically Modified Plant Organisms and Derived Products: DNA Extraction and Purification • Agri. Bul. 869-1-2007 Labeling of agricultural genetically modified organisms with label • Agri. Bul. 869-2-2007 Food safety detection of genetically modified organisms and derived products: Method of target protein digestive stability in simulative gastric and intestinal fluid • Agri. Bul. 869-3-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant maize Bt11 and its derivatives • Agri. Bul. 869-4-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant rapeseed MS1; RF1 and their derivatives • Agri. 869-5-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant rapeseed MS8; RF3 and their derivatives • Agri. Bul. 869-6-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant rapeseed MS1; RF2 and their derivatives • Agri. Bul. 869-7-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant maize TC1507 and its derivatives • Agri. Bul. 869-8-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method 		
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			<p>for insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant maize Bt176 and its derivatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri.Bul.869-9-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for insect-resistant maize MON810 and its derivatives • Agri.Bul. 869-10-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for insect-resistant maize MON863 and its derivatives • Agri.Bul. 869-11-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant canola GT73 and its derivatives • Agri.Bul.869-12-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant maize GA21 and its derivatives • Agri.Bul.869-13-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant maize NK603 and its derivatives • Agri.Bul.869-14-2007 Detection of Genetically Modified Plant and Derived Products: Qualitative PCR Method for Herbicide-tolerant Maize T25 and Its Derivates • NY/T1101-2006 Guideline for safety assessment of food from Genetically Modified Plant and derived Products • NY/T 1102-2006 Safety assessment of genetically modified plant and derived products-90-day feeding test in rats • NY/T 1103.1-2006Safety assessment of genetically modified plant and derived products Part 1: assay of anti-nutrients phytate; gossypol and erucic acids • NY/T 1103.2-2006Safety assessment of genetically modified plant and derived products Part 2: assay of anti-nutrients pancreatic trypsin inhibitor • NY/T 1103.3-2006 Safety assessment of genetically modified plant and derived products • Agri. Bul. 953-1-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR 		
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			<p>method for insect-resistant maize Bt10 and its derivatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri.Bul.953-2-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for insect-resistant maize CBH351 and its derivatives • Agri.Bul.953-3-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant canola T45 and its derivatives • Agri.Bul.953-4-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for herbicide-tolerant canola Oxy-235 and its derivatives • Agri.953-5-2007 Detection of genetically modified animals and derived products: Qualitative PCR method for growth promoting ScGH transgenic common carp • Agri.Bul.953-6-2007 Detection of genetically modified plants and their derived products: Qualitative PCR methods for Bt rice to control insect pests • Agri.Bul.953-7-2007 Evaluation of environmental impact of genetically modified plants and its derived products: Fertility-altered rapeseed • Agri.Bul.953-8-2007 Evaluation of environmental impact of genetically modified plants and its derived products: Insect-resistant rice • Agri.Bul.953-9-2007 Evaluation of environmental impact of genetically modified plants and its derived products: Disease-resistant rice • Agri.Bul.953-10-2007 Evaluation of environmental impact of genetically modified plants and its derived products: Insect-resistant maize • Agri.Bul.953-11-2007 Evaluation of environmental impact of genetically modified plants and its derived products: Herbicide-tolerant maize • Agri.Bul.953-12-2007 Evaluation of environmental impact of genetically modified plants and its derived products: Insect-resistant cotton • Agri.Sci.Letter[2006]55 Guideline for safety administration on field test of genetically modified plants 		
Colombia	Partially	➤ Regulation of Law 740 of 2002, through Decree 4525 of 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution 03492 • Accord 00013 [courtesy translation] • Resolution 2935 [courtesy translation] 	YES++	

		<p>➤ Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA acronym in Spanish) Resolution 0946 of 2006, which sets out the procedure for processing applications before the ICA of Living Modified Organisms, LMO.</p> <p>➤ Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, Resolution 957 of 2010, which sets out the procedure to authorize activities with Living Modified Organisms - LMO - solely for environmental purposes, and adopting other findings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accord No. 00002 [courtesy translation] • Accord No. 00004 [courtesy translation] • DECRETO 3075 DE 1997 Por el cual se reglamenta parcialmente la Ley 09 de 1979 y se dictan otras disposiciones. • Por la cual se regula el funcionamiento del Comité Técnico Nacional de Bioseguridad para Organismos Vivos Modificados –OVM con fines exclusivamente ambientales que puedan tener efectos sobre el medio ambiente y la biodiversidad • Por la cual se establece el procedimiento para la autorización de actividades con Organismos Vivos Modificados –OVM– con fines exclusivamente ambientales; y se adoptan otras determinaciones • Disposiciones sobre la convocatoria; funciones y sesiones del Comité Técnico Nacional de Bioseguridad • Plan de manejo; bioseguridad y seguimiento para siembras comerciales en el país • Por la cual se expiden normas para el registro de personas que realicen actividades de importación; comercialización; investigación; desarrollo biológico y control de calidad de Organismos Modificados Genéticamente (OMG) de interés en salud y producción pecuaria; sus derivados y productos que los contengan • DECRETO 1840 DE 1994 (agosto 3) Diario Oficial No 41.473; del 4 de agosto de 1994 • Diario Oficial 44.816; de 29 de mayo de 2002 Por medio de la cual se aprueba el "Protocolo de Cartagena sobre Seguridad de la Biotecnología del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica"; hecho en Montreal; el veintinueve (29) de enero de dos mil (2000). • Resolucion 4254 de 2011 Por la cual se expide el reglamento tecnico que establece las disposiciones relacionadas con el rotulado o etiquetado de alimentos derivados de OGM para el consumo humano y con la identificacion de materias primas para consumo humano que los contengan • RESOLUCION 4254 DE 2011 		
Comoros	Partially		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the	YES	

			UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)		
Congo	Yes	La République du Congo dispose d'un cadre national de biosécurité et un projet de loi sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques. ces deux documents ne sont pas encore applicables pour la simple raison que le cadre national attend d'être adopté par le Gouvernement et le projet de loi, son adoption par le parlement et sa promulgation par le Chef de l'Etat.		YES	
Costa Rica	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles 117 and 118 of the Phytosanitary Protection Law No. 26921 National Law No. 8537 Phytosanitary Protection Law No. 7664 and its regulation No. 26921-MAG, Biodiversity Law No. 7788, SENASA Law No. 8495. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normas Generales para el Acceso a los Elementos y Recursos Genéticos y Bioquímicos de la Biodiversidad Ley General de Salud; Cap.III. Secc.III De los Alimentos Reglamento para el Acceso a los Elementos y Recursos Genéticos y Bioquímicos de la Biodiversidad en condiciones ex situ Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Decreto Ejecutivo Nº 35242-MAG-H-MEIC Reglamento para el Desarrollo; Promoción y Fomentode la Actividad Agropecuaria Orgánica (document not uploaded) 	YES++	
Croatia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 65 of the Act on Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette No. 70/2005 and No. 137/2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Food Act (Official Gazette No. 46/2007 and No. 55/2011) Regulation on the Minimum Threshold for Genetically Modified Organisms in Products below which the Products placed on the Market do not have to be labelled as Products containing Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette No. 92/2008; 36/2009; 33/2010; 88/2011) Ordinance on the Conditions of Monitoring the Impact of Genetically Modified Organisms or Products containing and/or consisting of or originating from Genetically Modified Organisms and their Use (Official Gazette No. 110/2008 and No. 41/2010) Ordinance on the Content and Method of Implementing the Plan of Measures for Removing the Uncontrolled Spread of Genetically Modified Organisms into the Environment (Official Gazette No. 5/2007) Ordinance on the Content and the Method for 	YES++	

			<p>submitting the Notification for Deliberate Release of Genetically Modified Organisms into the Environment (Official Gazette No. 64/2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinance on the Risk Assessment of the Deliberate Release of Genetically Modified Organisms into the Environment (Official Gazette No. 136/2006) • Regulation on Transboundary Movements of Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette No. 89/2010) • Ordinance on the Form and Manner of Keeping the Unique Register of Genetically Modified Organisms and the Manner of Establishing Printout Costs (Official Gazette No. 125/2007) • Ordinance on the content and scope of risk assessment in relation to placing on the market of genetically modified organisms or products which contain and/or consist of or derive from genetically modified organisms; methodology for the preparation of assessment and requirements that have to be fulfilled by a legal person for the preparation of risk assessment (Official Gazette No. 39/2008) • Ordinance on the Content of the Notification and Technical Dossier for the Placing on the Market of Genetically Modified Organisms or Products containing and/or consisting of or deriving from GMOs and on the Requirements for Labelling and Packaging of GMOs or Products containing and/or consisting of or deriving from GMOs (Official Gazette No. 106/2008) • Ordinance on the Conditions and the Procedure for Obtaining the Authorisation for the First Placement of Genetically Modified Food and Genetically Modified Feed on the Market of the Republic of Croatia and the Requirements relating to the Traceability; and Specific Labelling of Genetically Modified Food and Genetically Modified Feed (Official Gazette No. 110/2008) • Ordinance on the Scope and Content of the Assessment Report on the Adequacy of Placing on the Market GMOs or Products containing and/or consisting of or originating from GMOs (Official Gazette No. 93/2008) • Decision on the Establishment of the Council for 		
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			<p>Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette No. 156/2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinance on the Content of the Notification for the Closed System (Official Gazette No. 84/2006) • Ordinance on the Safety Measures and Standards for Facilities in Closed System for Contained Use of Genetically Modified Organism (Official Gazette No. 84/2006) • Ordinance on the Content of the Notification for Contained Use of Genetically Modified Organisms classified within the second; third or fourth level of hazard (Official Gazette No. 84/2006) • Ordinance on the Content; Scope and Methodology for the Preparation of Risk Assessment in relation to the Contained Use of Genetically Modified Organisms (Official Gazette No. 84/2006) • Ordinance on conditions to be complied with by laboratories for testing; control and monitoring of GMOs and products containing and/or consisting of or originating from GMOs (Official Gazette No. 26/2010) • List of legal entities that are authorized to perform technical tasks of risk assessment for the purpose of introducing genetically modified organisms into the environment (Official Gazette No. 133/2010) • Law on Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Official Gazette No. 7/2002) 		
Cuba	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolución No.103 Reglamento para el Establecimiento de los Requisitos y Procedimientos de Seguridad Biológica para las Instalaciones en las que se hace uso de agentes biológicos; organismos y fragmentos de éstos con información genética • Resolución No.8 Reglamento General de Seguridad Biológica para las Instalaciones en las que se manipulan agentes biológicos; organismos y fragmentos de éstos con información genética • Resolución No.112 Resolución para el establecimiento de los requisitos y procedimientos de Seguridad Biológica en las instalaciones en las que se hace uso de animales y plantas con riesgo biológico • Decreto-Ley No.190 De la Seguridad Biológica 	YES	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolución No.67 Creación del Centro Nacional de Seguridad Biológica • Resolución No.2 Reglamento para la Contabilidad y el Control de materiales biológicos; equipos y tecnología aplicada a éstos • Summary of regulatory system • Resolución No. 180/2007 Reglamento para el otorgamiento de la Autorización de Seguridad Biológica • Resolución No. 38/2006 Lista oficial de agentes biológicos que afectan al hombre; los animales y las plantas • Resolución No. 103/2008 Reglamento de la Inspección Estatal de la Actividad reguladora Ambiental • Decreto Ley No. 153 de la Sanidad Vegetal 		
Cyprus	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on the Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife (153(I)) • Law on the Protection and Management of Game and Wild Birds (152(I)) 	NO (documents are not available)	
Czech Rep.	Yes	<p>➤ Act No. 78/2004 Coll., on the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms and Genetic Products, as amended, with an implementing Decree No. 209/2004. The Act transposes EU Directives 2001/18/EC and 2009/41/EC, therefore it covers the contained use, deliberate release of GMOs into the environment (i.e. field trials) and placing on the market of GMOs as or in products. It has been in force since February 2004.</p> <p>➤ General rules on the co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming are set by the Act 252/1997 Coll., on Agriculture, as amended and specified by the Decree 89/2006, as amended by its implementing Decree 58/2010, on detailed conditions for growing of genetically modified variety.</p>		NO	
DPR of Korea	Partially	<p>➤ Cabinet Decision No. 64 regarding the Biosafety Management Regulation on October 21, 2003.</p> <p>➤ DPRK Biosafety Law adopted as Cabinet Decision No. 867 on December 22, 2004</p> <p>➤ Adopted the Implementing Regulations of the Biosafety Law in May 2005.</p> <p>➤ The Biosafety Law stipulates provisions for the domestic use</p>	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	

		of LMOs-FFP including for the purposes of their commercial use.			
DR of Congo	Yes	➤ Act of July 9 on the fundamental principles of environmental protection (LOI N° 11/009 DU 09 JUILLET 2011 PORTANT PRINCIPES FONDAMENTAUX RELATIFS A LA PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT), in its Articles 62 and 63, are now laying the foundations for legislation on biotechnology risk management and the use of biotechnology.	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Denmark	Partially	➤ Directive 2001/18/EC is implemented in Danish legislation by Act No 869 of June 26 2010 on Environment and Genetic Engineering and; ➤ Statutory Order No. 1319 of November 20, 2006 on deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory Order No. 369 of May 17; 2000 on Approval of Production with Genetically Modified Plants and Animals Statutory Order No. 379 of May 17; 2000 on Approval of Production With Genetically Modified Micro-organisms Act No. 356 of June 6; 1991; on Environment and Genetic Engineering Consolidated Environment and Genetic Engineering Act No 981 of December 2002 Statutory Order No. 370 of May 17; 2000 on Approval of Exhibition and Information Provision 	NO	
Djibouti	Partially		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Dominica	Yes		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Dominican Republic	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROYECTO DE LEY SOBRE LA SEGURIDAD DE LA BIOTECNOLOGIA MARCO NACIONAL DE BIOSEGURIDAD (Desarrollado bajo el Proyecto PNUMA-FMAM de Bioseguridad) LEY GENERAL DE PROTECCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS AL CONSUMIDOR (385-05) LEY 6400 	N/A	Draft Law on Biosafety has not been approved by Congress, so that has not changed this situation and we cannot register regulations, or guidelines.
Ecuador	Yes	Ecuadorian Constitution approved in 2008 contains specific stipulations on living modified organisms (genetically modified organisms) in Articles 15, 73, 281 and 401, that establish a more restrictive regime than that of the CPB. ➤ The Environment Management Act Art. 9.1 (Ley de Gestión Ambiental); ➤ the Organic Consumer Protection Act Arts. 13 and 14 (Ley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norma INEN 1334 Texto Unificado de Legislación Ambiental Secundaria Norma Técnica para el Etiquetado de OVM ROTULADO DE PRODUCTOS ALIMENTICIOS PARA CONSUMO HUMANO Reglamento Sanitario de Etiquetado de Alimentos Procesados para el Consumo Humano 	YES ++	The documents are being revised by the Presidency, therefore they cannot be uploaded on the BCH yet.

		<p>➤ Orgánica de Defensa al Consumidor;</p> <p>➤ Organic Health Law Articles. 146, 149-152 (Ley Orgánica de Salud);</p> <p>➤ Ley Orgánica del Régimen de Soberanía Alimentaria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modificatoria a la Reglamentación Técnica del Rotulado de Alimentos Genéticamente Modificados 		
Egypt	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosafety Law for Release of Genetically Modified Products 	NO (document not uploaded)	
El Salvador	Partially		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Reglamento Especial para el Manejo Seguro de OMG	YES	
Eritrea	Yes		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Estonia	Partially	<p>➤ Act on the Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms, valid since 01.05.2004, which provides regulations in accordance with Directive 2001/18 of the European Council. The act was amended and provisions about co-existence of GMOs and conventional crops were added in 2011.</p> <p>➤ Act on Contained Use of Genetically Modified Microorganisms (01.08.2002);</p> <p>➤ The Food Act, (last redaction since 20.01.2011);</p> <p>➤ The Act on Seeds and Plant Propagation Material (new version will be adopted in 2011 that has some new provisions about GMOs as well); The Feed Act (11.01.2007).</p> <p>➤ Medicinal Products Act (Pharmaceuticals)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment methods of the conformity of novel foods to requirements and the procedure of application for and issuing of novel food handling permits (not uploaded) • Requirements for the contents of the environment monitoring report associated with marketing of genetically modified organisms and products and the procedure of submitting the report • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	NO (Food and Feed Acts have not been uploaded. Neither has the new Act on Seeds and Plant Propagation Material from 2011) (Documents available in Estonian only)	
Ethiopia	Yes		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
EU	Yes	<p>➤ Commission Regulation 619/2011 of 24 June 2011 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed as regards presence of genetically modified material for which an authorisation procedure is pending or the authorisation of which has expired.</p> <p>➤ 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.</p> <p>➤ Directive 2001/18/EC of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission Decision of 23 February 2004 laying down detailed arrangements for the operation of the registers for recording information on genetic modifications in GMOs; provided for in Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council • Commission Regulation (EC) No 65/2004 of 14 January 2004 establishing a system for the development and assignment of unique identifiers for genetically modified organisms • 2002/811/EC: Council Decision of 3 October 2002 	YES ++	

		<p>covering the field testing of GMOs (mainly Part B) and the placing on the market of GMOs as well as products containing or consisting of GMOs, e.g. for cultivation, import or processing into industrial products (mainly Part C). The Annex to this report lists further implementing measures relating to Part B and Part C of Directive 2001/18/EC.</p> <p>➤ Regulation (EC) No 1946/2003 of 15 July 2003 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms covers exports of GMOs to third countries and unintentional movements of GMOs.</p> <p>➤ Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed, covering the placing on the market of GMOs intended for food or feed and of food or feed products containing, consisting of or produced from GMOs.</p> <p>➤ Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms.</p> <p>➤ Regulation (EC) No 641/2004 of 6 April 2004 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 as regards the application for the authorisation of new genetically modified food and feed, the notification of existing products and adventitious or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material which has benefited from a favourable risk evaluation.</p>	<p>establishing guidance notes supplementing Annex VII to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002/623/EC: Commission Decision of 24 July 2002 establishing guidance notes supplementing Annex II to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (Text with EEA relevance) (notified under document number C(2002) 2715) • 2002/812/EC: Council Decision of 3 October 2002 establishing pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council the summary information format relating to the placing on the market of genetically modified organisms as or in products • 2002/813/EC: Council Decision of 3 October 2002 establishing; pursuant to Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council; the summary notification information format for notifications concerning the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms for purposes other than for placing on the market • Commission Recommendation 2004/787/EC of 4 October 2004 on technical guidance for sampling and detection of genetically modified organisms and material produced from genetically modified organisms as or in products in the context of Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 • Commission Regulation (EC) No 1981/2006 of 22 December 2006 on detailed rules for the implementation of Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the Community reference laboratory for genetically modified organisms • Commission Decision 2009/770/EC establishing standard reporting formats for presenting the monitoring results of the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms 		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law; animal health and animal welfare rules • Council Decision 2002/628/EC of 25 June 2002 concerning the conclusion; on behalf of the European Community; of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety • European Commission Recommendation 2010/C200/01 of 13 July 2010 on guidelines for the development of national co-existence measures to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in conventional and organic crops • Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products • Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Community Code relating to medicinal products for human use 		
Fiji	No			N/A	
Finland	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gene Technology Act (377/1995) ➤ Government Decree on Gene Technology (928/2004) ➤ Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms (110/2005) ➤ Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on the differentiated procedure relating to the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms (90/2005) ➤ Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on principles of risk assessment of the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms, on classification of the contained use, and on containment and other protective measures (1053/2005) ➤ Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on notifications and applications relating to the contained use of genetically modified organisms, on keeping a record of the contained use and on an emergency plan (272/2006) ➤ Decree of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on Inspection Procedures under the Gene Technology Act (198/2007) ➤ Government Decree on Chargeable Performances under the Gene Technology Act (1158/2009) 		NO	

France	Partially	<p>➤ Lääkelaki (395/1987) - Pharmaceuticals</p> <p>➤ Environmental Code (Code de l'Environnement L511-1 à L517-2 and Code de l'environnement art L531-1 à L537-1) and cover both the contained use and the intentional introduction of these organisms.</p> <p>➤ Provisions regarding the terms for establishing cultures, public information and the inspection and monitoring of LMOs are also set out in the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code (Books II and VI). The most recent changes to these sections of the Environmental Code [and the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code] were engendered by the adoption of Act 2008-595 of June 25, 2008 on Living Modified Organisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Décret 77-1133 modifié par le décret 94-484 • Décret 93-773 • Décret 93-774 modifié par les décrets 94-527; 98-18 et 2007-357 • Décret 93-1177 • Décret 94-46 • Décret 94-359 • Décret 95-487 • Décret 95-1172 • Décret 95-1173 • Décret 96-850 • Décret 97-685 • Décret 98-318 • Arrêté du 27 juillet 1994 portant autorisation et à des fins de mise sur le marché de semences de la variété de tabac ITB 1000 OX résistant aux herbicides • Arrêté du 21 septembre 1994 relatif au dossier de demande de dissémination volontaire dans l'environnement à toute autre fin que la mise sur le marché et au dossier de mise sur le marché de plants; semences ou plantes génétiquement modifiés • Arrêté du 27 décembre 1994 relatif au dossier de demande d'agrément prévu au titre Ier du décret no 93-773 du 27 mars 1993 • Arrêté du 18 juillet 1995 fixant le contenu des dossiers de demande d'autorisation de dissémination volontaire; à des fins de mise sur le marché ou non; des organismes génétiquement modifiés destinés à l'alimentation humaine autres que les plantes; les semences; les plants et les animaux; ou entrant dans la composition des produits de nettoyage des matériaux et objets destinés à entrer en contact avec des denrées; produits ou boissons destinés à l'alimentation de l'homme ou des animaux • Arrêté du 28 août 1996 relatif à la composition du dossier d'agrément prévu à l'article 43-1 du décret no 77-1133 du 21 septembre 1977 modifié • Arrêté du 4 février 1997 portant autorisation de mise sur le marché de lignées de maïs (Zea mays L.) génétiquement modifiées protégées contre la pyrale 	<p>NO</p> <p>(Rural and Maritime fishing code is not available on the BCH)</p> <p>(Several other documents are available, but none after March 2007)</p>	
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			<p>et présentant une tolérance accrue aux herbicides de la famille du glufosinate-ammonium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrêté du 5 février 1998 portant modification du Catalogue officiel des espèces et variétés de plantes cultivées en France (semences de maïs) • Arrêté du 2 juin 1998 relatif aux prescriptions générales applicables aux installations classées pour la protection de l'environnement soumises à déclaration sous la rubrique no 2680-1 Organismes génétiquement modifiés (installations où sont mis en oeuvre dans un processus de production industrielle ou commerciale des) • Arrêté du 2 juin 1998 relatif aux règles techniques auxquelles doivent satisfaire les installations soumises à autorisation au titre de la rubrique 2680-2 de la Nomenclature des installations classées pour la protection de l'environnement • Arrêté du 3 juin 1998 portant habilitation des agents à rechercher et constater les infractions aux dispositions relatives à la dissémination volontaire dans l'environnement de produits phytopharmaceutiques; de plantes; semences et plants composés en tout ou partie d'organismes génétiquement modifiés • Arrêté du 3 août 1998 portant consentement écrit; au titre de l'article 13; paragraphe 4; de la directive 90/220/CEE du 23 avril 1990; des décisions 98/293/CE et 98/294/CE du 22 avril 1998 concernant la mise sur le marché de maïs génétiquement modifiés (Zea mays L. T 25 et MON 810) • Arrêté du 3 août 1998 portant modification du Catalogue officiel des espèces et variétés de plantes cultivées en France (semences de maïs) • Arrêté du 23 décembre 1999 fixant le contenu du dossier technique accompagnant la demande d'autorisation de dissémination volontaire d'organismes génétiquement modifiés dans le cadre d'expérimentations portant sur des médicaments vétérinaires • Arrêté du 18 octobre 2000 fixant le contenu du dossier technique accompagnant la demande d'autorisation de dissémination volontaire d'organismes génétiquement modifiés dans le cadre 		
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			<p>de recherches biomédicales portant sur des médicaments à usage humain ou des produits mentionnés aux 8o; 9o et 10o de l'article L. 5121-1 du code de la santé publique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Décret n°2007-358 du 19 mars 2007 relatif à la dissémination volontaire à toute autre fin que la mise sur le marché de produits composés en tout ou partie d'organismes génétiquement modifiés • Décret 2007-359 du 19 mars 2007 relatif à la procédure d'autorisation de mise sur le marché de produits non destinés à l'alimentation composés en tout ou partie d'organismes génétiquement modifiés • Arrêté du 19 mars 2007 relatif à la dissémination volontaire dans l'environnement et à la mise sur le marché de certains produits composés en tout ou partie d'organismes génétiquement modifiés • Arrêté du 19 mars 2007 relatif à la collecte d'informations sur la mise en culture de végétaux génétiquement modifiés 		
Gabon	Partially		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Gambia	No		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	N/A	Yes ,the Gambia has submitted the National Biosafety Framework but it has not been approved by cabinet and National Assembly. Alpha Jallow, the former NFP has acknowledged that . Presently we are working with the Minister for her to submit the Framework at the cabinet upon approval to the National Assembly for enactment as a law.

Georgia	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of regulatory system • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	N/A	
Germany	Partially	<p>➤ German Gentechnikgesetz [Gene Technology Act] and,</p> <p>➤ EG-Gentechnikdurchführungs- gesetz [German law regulating the implementation of the European provisions in the field of GMO].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Regulation on costs for notification procedures of GMO for deliberate releases and placing on the market • German Regulation on safety classification and safety measurements regarding contained use of GMO • German Regulation on documents required for applications and notifications and on procedures of application and notification with respect of the German Gene Technology Act • German Regulation on records regarding the contained use and the deliberate release of GMO • German Regulation on public awareness and participation regarding decision making processes for contained use and for deliberate releases of GMO • German Regulation on the involvement of EU Council; EU Commission and Competent Authorities of the EU Member States and of Countries of the European Economic Area regarding notification procedures of deliberate releases; placing on the market of GMO and in case of retroactive measures according to the German Gene Technology Act • German Regulation on external emergency plans and on the necessity of information • German Regulation on the Central Commission of Biological Safety • Harmonized experimental monitoring of the GMO content in seeds • Concept for seed analysis for genetically modified plant content • General Position statement of the ZKBS on frequently carried out genetic engineering operations based on the criteria of comparability: Gene transfer using Adenovirus type 5 • Regulation on good agricultural practice of the production of genetically modified plants • Position statement of the ZKBS on criteria for assessing and categorizing plant viruses; phytopathogenic fungi and phytopathogenic bacteria 	YES ++	

			<p>as donor and recipient organisms in genetic engineering operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position statement of the Central Biosafety Commission (ZKBS) on the risk assessment of laboratory strains of the lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus as donor or recipient organisms in genetic engineering operations according to § 5 paragraph 1 of the Genetic Engineering Safety Regulations • General position statement of the ZKBS on frequently carried out genetic engineering operations based on the criteria of comparability: Gene transfer using retroviral vectors • Position statement of the Central Biosafety Commission on the risk assessment of influenza viruses • Position statement of the Central Biosafety Commission (ZKBS) on the risk assessment of simian immunodeficiency viruses as donor or recipient organisms in genetic engineering operations according to § 5 paragraph 1 of the Genetic Engineering Safety Regulations • Opinion of the Central Committee on Biosafety (ZKBS) on the safety assessment of antibiotic resistance genes in the genome of genetically modified plants • General position statement of the ZKBS on frequently carried out genetic engineering operations based on the criteria of comparability: Genetic engineering operations with Sindbis virus and Semliki Forest virus expression systems • Position statement of the ZKBS on classifying genetic engineering operations with primary cells from vertebrates • General position statement of the ZKBS on the risk assessment of E. coli K12 containing the cDNA of a complete retrovirus genome • Position statement of Central Biosafety Commission (ZKBS) on the risk assessment of human hepatitis D virus (HDV) as a donor or recipient organism in genetic engineering operations according to § 5 paragraph 1 of the Genetic Engineering Safety Regulations (GenTSV) • Position statement of the Central Biosafety 		
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			<p>Commission (ZKBS) on the risk assessment of human hepatitis B virus (HBV) as a donor or recipient organism in genetic engineering operations according to § 5 paragraph 1 of the Genetic Engineering Safety Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position statement of the Central Biosafety Commission (ZKBS) on the risk assessment of GB virus C / hepatitis G virus (GBV-C/HGV) as a donor or recipient organism in genetic engineering operations according to § 5 paragraph 1 of the Genetic Engineering Safety Regulations • General position statement of the ZKBS on the classification of genetic engineering operations with highly pathogenic avian influenza A viruses (HPAIV) which possess the potential for efficient airborne transmission between mammals • Position statement of the ZKBS on new plant breeding techniques 		
Ghana	Partially	<p>➤ Biosafety Law (Ghana Biosafety Act 831 31 Dec 2011) includes regulation for intentional introduction of LMOs into the environment. However, the Law has not yet been promulgated because it has not received Presidential assent.</p> <p>➤ A Legislative Instrument (L. I. 1887) has been developed to regulate transit and contained use of LMOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Risk Assessment of Genetically Modified Organisms in Ghana • National Biosafety Framework for Ghana - Administrative Guidelines • Public Participation Guidelines <p>BIOSAFETY (MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY) REGULATIONS; 2007:</p>	YES++	
Grenada	Yes		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Guatemala	Partially	<p>➤ The Ministerial Agreement 386-2006 (of the amended AM 393-98) of The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Nutrition is considered to be the existing legal framework which sets out requirements for import, transportation, handling within the country, the setting up of field trials and the production of LMOs for agricultural purposes (only seeds) for export, not for human consumption, which therefore does not permit the internal commercialization of LMOs. This is a general national compliance agreement, applicable to individuals and/or legal entities interested in carrying out experimental trials, producing and exporting LMO seeds.</p> <p>➤ Modern Biotechnology Safety Law for Guatemala which was drafted in 2004 and is before Congress for its second</p>	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	

		reading.			
Guinea	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Act L/95/ 046/ CTRN of August 29, 1995 on the Livestock Breeding and Animal Products Code (Article 2); ➤ Act L96/007/AN of July 22, 1996 (Article 27) on the organization of inland fishery, and ➤ Act L97/021/AN of June 19, 1997 on the Public Health Code partially cover the use within the national territory of LMOs intended for use as food or feed, or for processing. 	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	N/A	
Guinea-Bissau	No			N/A	
Guyana	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental Protection Act No. 11 of 1996; ➤ Biosafety Bill [to be drafted]; ➤ Biotechnology Research, Innovation and Enterprise Development Bill [to be drafted]; ➤ Food and Drugs Act CAP 34:01 of 1971; ➤ Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act No. 13 of 2000; ➤ Customs Act CAP 82:01 of 1952 Amendment No. 1 of 2005; ➤ Plant Protection and Seeds Act of 2011; ➤ Crops and Livestock Registration Act CAP 68:04 of 1917; ➤ Plant Protection Act CAP 68:03 of 1942; ➤ Fisheries Act No. 12 of 2002; ➤ Guyana National Bureau of Standards Act CAP 90:16 of 1984; ➤ Animal Movement and Diseases Act No.14 of 2003; ➤ Animals (Control of Experiments) Act CAP 71:03 of 1957; ➤ Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 32 of 1997; ➤ National Agricultural Research Institute Act CAP 68:02 of 1984; ➤ University of Guyana Ordinance of 1963; and ➤ Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development No. 6 of 1988. 	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	
Honduras	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is biosafety regulation (Reglamento de Bioseguridad con énfasis en plantas transgénicas) in place with an emphasis on genetically modified plants; ➤ Agreements 1570-98 which stem from the Phytozoosanitary 		YES	

		Law (decrees 157-94 and 344-2005).			
Hungary	Partially	➤ Hungarian Act on gene technological activities (Act No. XXVII of 1998)		YES	
India	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/ Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells through Notification No. 621 in Official Gazette of Govt. of India on December 5, 1989 under the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 (EPA) ➤ Recombinant DNA Safety Guidelines, 1990 & 1994 ➤ Guidelines for Toxicity and Allergenicity Evaluation, 1998 ➤ Guidelines and SOPs for the conduct of Confined Field Trials of Transgenic Plant, 2008 ➤ Guidelines for the Safety Assessment of GM Foods, 2008 ➤ Protocols for Safety Assessment of Genetically Engineered Plants / crops, 2008. ➤ Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001 ➤ Biological Diversity Act, 2002 ➤ Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Imports into India) – Order, 2003 ➤ Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 ➤ Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006 ➤ DGFT Notification No. 2(RE-2006) / 2004-2009; relating to Inclusion of GM Policy in the Foreign Trade Policy (2006-09) ➤ National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 ➤ Recombinant DNA Safety Guidelines, 1990 ➤ Revised guidelines for research in transgenic plants, 1998 ➤ Guidelines for generating preclinical and clinical data for rDNA vaccines, diagnostics and other biologicals, 1999 ➤ Guidelines & SOPs for conduct of confined field trials of regulated, GE Plants, 2008 ➤ Guidelines & Protocols for the safety assessment of foods derived from GE Plants, 2008 ➤ Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms/ Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 issued under EPA, 1986. ➤ Drugs and Cosmetics Rules (8th Amendment), 1988 ➤ Gazette Notification No. GSR 616(E) dated 4th October, 2006 exempting certain categories of recombinant pharma from the purview of Rules, 1989. 		NO	
Indonesia	Partially		• Regulation of The Government of Republic Indonesia	YES	

			<p>No 21 year 2005 on Biosafety of Genetically Engineered Product</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Number 31 year 2004 concerning Fishery • Government Regulation Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 28/2004 Concerning Safety; Quality And Nutrition Of Food 		
Iran	Yes	<p>➤ Iran Biosafety Law (Islamic Republic of Iran Biosafety Act) has been approved in July 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Executive Regulation of I.R. Iran Biosafety Law • The act of accession of Islamic Republic of Iran to Cartagena protocol on Biosafety 	YES++	<p>The other questions are related to the "Executive regulation of Iran Biosafety Law" which has been approved at that time but did not came into force. After being notified on 10th of July 2013, it has been registered on BCH. This regulation contain required guidelines applicable to the import of LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing (Article 11, paragraph 5), for release and so on. Its different regulations have to be tested for real cases in near future.</p>
Ireland	Yes	<p>➤ Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2001)</p> <p>➤ Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Regulations 2003)</p> <p>➤ Genetically Modified Organisms (Transboundary Movement) Regulations 2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 111 of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992; as amended by section 17 of the Protection of the Environment Act 2003 • European Communities (Feedingstuffs) (Genetically Modified Feed) Regulations 2004. S.I. No. 424 of 2004. 	YES ++	
Italy	Yes	<p>➤ The Decree Dlvo 224/2003 to implement Dir 2001/18/CE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Law No. 27 of January 15 2004 - Ratification 	YES++	

		<p>(on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Decree Dlvo 206/2001 to implement Dir 90/210/CE as amended by Directive 98/81/EC on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms; ➤ The Decree Dlvo 70/2005 on sanctions for violations to EC Regulations N. 1829/2003 and n. 1830/2003 	<p>and Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modules for notifications • Ministerial Decree of 25 September 2001: procedural notes for risk assessment as reported in EU Directive 90/219/CE; annex III; regarding the confined use of genetically modified micro-organisms. 		
Japan	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms (Law No. 97 of 2003) • Regulations related to the Enforcement of the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms 	YES	Documents not available on the BCH, but link to Japanese BCH site available.
Jordan	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Article 4. para. d of the law on the Environment (No52/2006) was sent to the BCH ➤ Food and Drugs Association established a draft guidelines on biosafety. ➤ Several laws that touch on the issue of Biosafety these include the Law on Environment (N 52/2006), temporary Law on Agriculture (No44/2002), law for the protection of plant species (No24/2000), law on Public Health (law No21/1971), Bylaw on Hygiene and Food Safety (law No8/1994). 	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	
Kazakhstan	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compulsory registration of genetically modified products, imported into the territory of Kazakhstan, was provided by the Law of RK «On Food Safety and Quality» (2004). ➤ new Law of RK «On safety of food products» that came into force on January1, 2008, ➤ Code of RK «On public health and the health care system of RK» that came into force onSeptember18, 2009, regulate the state control of food safety, labeling and registration of GMOs. ➤ The Ecological Code (2009) regulates the ecological requirements for production and use of potentially hazardous chemical and biological agents, GM products and organisms. ➤ The Law of RK «On Protection of Consumers' Rights»,which came into force on May 4, 2010,requires manufacturers to labelproducts containing 0.9 or more percent of GMOs. 	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	N/A	

		➤ The Law of RK«On state regulation of genetic engineering» has been drafted (currently, the draft is pending in the Parliament).			
Kenya	Yes	Regulations are now in place for approval of imports and for introduction into environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Biosafety Act No.2 of 2009 • The Biosafety (Contained Use) Regulations; 2011 • The Biosafety (Import; Export and Transit) Regulations; 2011 • The Biosafety (Environmental Release) Regulations; 2011 • The Biosafety (Labelling) Regulations; 2012 	YES	
Kiribati	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Act 1999 - as ammended • DRAFT BIOSAFETY (LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS) REGULATIONS 2005 • National Biosafety Framework 	YES	
Kyrgyzstan	Partially	Government Resolution (1994) the Statutes of the International Center of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology have been adopted	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	
Lao	Partially	National Consumer Protection Law has been implemented in 2010 by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce that food importers must be gone through all processes requested by the concerned stakeholders to ensure consumer and environmental safety. Moreover, it requires also labelling of commodities which will be placed into markets nationwide. This clearly appears in part II, Article 13-20. However, the law does not specifically cover genetically modified commodities.	Lao National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	
Latvia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law on Circulation of Genetically Modified Organisms (15 November 2007); ➤ Cabinet Regulation No 30 of 15 January 2008 "Regulations regarding the Requirements for Co-existence of Genetically Modified Crops, as well as the Procedures for Supervision and Control"; ➤ Cabinet Regulation No 783 of 22 September 2008 "By-law of the Monitoring Council of Genetically Modified Organisms"; ➤ Cabinet Regulation No 784 of 22 September 2008 "Procedures for the Contained Use of Genetically Modified Organisms and Issuance of a Permit"; ➤ Environment Protection Law (15 November 2006); ➤ Cabinet Regulation No 453 of 19 May 2009 "Regulation regarding the State Fee for Preparation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • The composition of the Supervisory Council's personnel for Genetically Modified Organisms 	NO	

		<p>the Risk Assessment's Opinion of Genetically Modified Organisms";</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cabinet Regulation No. 457 of 26 May 2009 "Regulation regarding the Procedures by which Genetically Modified Organisms Shall be Released into the Environment or Placed on the Market, the Procedures for Monitoring and Issuance of Permits, as well as the Procedures for the Provision of Information Regarding the Circulation of Genetically Modified Organisms and Public Involvement in the Decision Taking Process"; ➤ Cabinet Regulation No. 1078 of 22 December 2008 "Methodology for the Risk Assessment of Genetically Modified Organisms"; ➤ Plant Protection Law (17 December 1998); ➤ Law On the Supervision of the Handling of Food (19 February 1998); ➤ Cabinet Regulation No 189 of 21 May 2002 "Labour Protection Requirements when Coming into Contact with Biological Substances". 			
Lesotho	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biosafety Policy • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	
Liberia	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Guidelines on Biosafety 	YES	
Libya	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No.15/2003 on Protection and Improvement of Environment 	YES	
Lithuania	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Law on Genetically Modified Organisms regulates the state management of GMOs. ➤ The Order on Coexistence of Genetically Modified Crops with Conventional and Organic Farmin was approved in 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order on Genetically Modified Organisms Deliberate Release into Environment and Placing on the Market • Order on Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro-organisms • Establishment of Genetically Modified Organisms Experts Committee. • Establishment of Genetically Modified Organisms Steering Committee • Order on Regulation of Genetically Modified Microorganisms Classification 	YES ++	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on Arrangement of Monitoring Plan of Genetically Modified Organisms or their Products after the Placing on the Market • Order on Genetically Modified Organisms Information System • Order on Risk Assessment on Genetically Modified Organisms to Human Health and Environment • Order on Regulation on Public Information and <i>Participation</i> in Issuing of Permits for the Use of GMOs • Code on Administrative Right's Violation • Order on Approval of the Regulations for Inspection of Genetically Modified Plants and Plant Products not Intended for Human Consumption and Animal Feed and their Propagating Material Imported to Lithuania and European Community and Carried as Transit • Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania • Law on Environmental Protection • Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity • Ratification of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 		
Madagascar	Partially	Excerpt from Law No. 2011-02 of July 15, 2011 on the Public Health Code, "Article 48 .- Food products of plant origin, having been cultured using methods specific to Genetically Modified Organisms, called GMOs, are the subject of a declaration classifying them as dangerous for human consumption because of the genome modification risks that are posed to consumers. Their placement for sale as foodstuffs is banned throughout the National Territory."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projet de loi relative au régime de la biosécurité • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • DECRET N° 99-954 DU 15 DECEMBRE 1999 modifié par le décret n° 2004-167 du 03 février 2004 relatif à la mise en compatibilité des investissements avec l'environnement (MECIE) • PROJET DE LOI N°028/2008 du 29 Octobre 2008 portant refonte du Code de Gestion des Aires protégées. • Décret n°2012- 833 portant attributions des organes de la biosécurité à Madagascar 	YES ++	
Malawi	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biosafety Act No. 13 of 2002 ➤ Biosafety Regulations of 2007 (Management of Genetically Modified Organisms) 		N/A	
Malaysia	Yes	➤ Malaysian Biosafety Act (Act 678) was passed in 2007 and entered into force on 1 December 2009. This Act covers only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) Guidelines • Guidelines for Contained Use Activity of Living 	YES ++	

		<p>modern biotechnology activities;</p> <p>➤ The Biosafety (Approval and Notification) Regulations 2010 were established and became effective on 1 November 2010.</p>	<p>Modified Organism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption under S68 of Biosafety Act User's Guide to the Malaysian Biosafety Act and Regulations Biosafety Guidelines: Confined Field Trial of Living Modified Plants in Malaysia Biosafety Guidelines: Environmental Risk Assessment of Genetically Modified Plants in Malaysia Biosafety Guidelines: Risk Assessment of Genetically Modified Microorganisms Control of Drugs and Cosmetics Regulations 1984 (Amendment 2009) Animals Act 1953 		
Maldives	Partially		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Mali	No	➤ Loi n°08-042 sur la sécurité en biotechnologie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Cadre National de Biosecurite du Mali- Rapport Final Le décret portant sur la composition; les attributions et les modalités de fonctionnement du Comité National de Biosécurité Le décret fixant les modalités d'expérimentation des OGM par le recherche au Mali 	YES ++	
Malta	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms Regulations; 2010 (L.N. 485 of 2010 repealing L.N. 170 of 2002) Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro-Organisms Regulations; 2008 (L.N. 127 of 2008 as amended by L.N. 265 of 2010 and repealing L.N. 169 of 2002)) Biosafety Co-ordinating Committee Regulations; 2002 (L.N. 290 of 2002) Maltese Environment and Development Planning Act; 2010 Guidance Document - Contained Use Genetically Modified Organisms Guidance Document - Release in the Environment Genetically Modified Organisms The Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro- 	YES	

			organisms Regulations; 2010; (L.N. 265 of 2010) amending L.N. 127 of 2008		
Mauritania	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loi N°2000-042 relative à la protection des végétaux Document-Cadre du Sous-Programme Biosécurité de la Mauritanie 	N/A	
Mauritius	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Genetically Modified Organisms Act 2004 - Mauritius The Plant Protection Bill 2006 	N/A	
Mexico	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biosafety Law for Genetically Modified Organisms (Ley de Bioseguridad de Organismos Genéticamente Modificados) ➤ Special Scheme for Corn Protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Health Law Regulation on Publicity General Health Law Regulation on Health Research Regulation of the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environment Protection on Environmental Impact Assessment Products and Services Health Control Regulation Official Mexican Standard 002-SCT2/1994; list of the hazardous substances and materials frequently transported. Seed Production; Certification and Trade Law General Health Law General Health Law Regulation on Health Raw Materials Criminal Code Sustainable Forestry Development General Law Sustainable Rural Development Law Ley Federal de Sanidad Vegetal General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and modificados. Ley Federal de Sanidad Animal Acuerdo por el que se determinan Centros de Origen y Centros de Diversidad Genética del Maíz Environment Protection Reglamento de la Ley de Bioseguridad de Organismos Genéticamente Modificados Acuerdo por el que se determina la información y documentación que debe presentarse en caso de realizar actividades de utilización confinada y se da a conocer el formato único de avisos de utilización confinada de organismos genéticamente 	YES ++	
Mongolia	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on LMOs 		
Morocco	No	<p>➤ August 11, 1999 circular from the Department of Agriculture prohibiting the introduction of products derived from LMOs. (In this context, importing seeds containing LMOs is prohibited except for livestock feeding. Experimental cultures in the field and cultures whose products are intended for the market or for LMO research or trials in contained settings are not yet authorized). There is no legislative text on LMOs in Morocco.</p> <p>➤ There are many regulatory texts indirectly affecting modern biotechnology, specifically those that regulate health inspection, protection and reclamation, and the one on environmental impact studies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadre National de Biosécurité (Développé sous le projet PNUE/FEM; 2009) 	N/A	
Mozambique	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Council Decree no 6/2007, of April the 25th, on Biosafety Regulation Related to Management of Genetically Modified Organism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	
Myanmar	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	N/A	
Namibia	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosafety Act 	YES	
Nauru	No			N/A	
Netherlands	Yes	<p>➤ Genetically Modified Organisms Act (GMO Act) This Act contains rules for contained use, introduction into the environment of LMOs and introduction into the environment of LMO-FFP's. A courtesy translation of this Act is available through the BCH.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Regulation (courtesy English translation) 	YES ++	
New Zealand	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Low-risk genetic modification) Regulations 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Methodology) Order 1998 • Interpretations and Explanations of Key Concepts • Import and Exports (living modified organisms) Prohibition Regulations 2005 • MAF/ERMA Containment Standards • Biosecurity Act • Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 	YES ++	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (organisms not genetically modified) regulations 1998 • Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 • Medicines Act • Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 		
Niger	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loi n° 2004-040 du 8 juin 2000; portant régime forestier au Niger • Loi 98-07 du 29 avril 1998 et son decret d'application fixant le régime de la Faune et de la Protection de la Faune sauvage • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • cadre réglementaire de biosécurité • Cadre National de Biosécurité • National Biosafety law Project of Niger Republic • Law project related to vegetal seeds • INITIATIVE <3N> FOR FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT • Niger Access to Public Information Law • ANALYSE DU CADRE JURIDIQUE ET INSTITUTIONNEL DU NIGER SUR L' APA. 	YES	
Nigeria	Partially	Nigeria Biosafety Act was passed by Parliament on the 21st June 2011 awaiting presidential assent as at September 26th 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nigeria Biosafety Guidelines • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Nigeria National Biosafety Containment Facility Guidelines • NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR BIOSAFETY ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA 	YES	Still in draft form. Once approved, they will be uploaded.
Niue	Yes		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Norway	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act relating to the production and use of genetically modified organisms; etc (Gene Technology Act) / Lov om framstilling og bruk av genmodifiserte organismer m.m. (genteknologiloven). • Regulations relating to the labelling; transport; import and export of genetically modified organisms / Forskrift om merking; transport; import og eksport av genmodifiserte organismer • Regulations relating to impact assessment pursuant to 	YES	

			<p>the Gene Technology Act / Forskrift om konsekvensutredning etter genteknologiloven</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation on contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms / Forskrift om innesluttet bruk av genmodifiserte mikroorganismer. • Regulation on contained use of genetically modified animals / Forskrift om innesluttet bruk av genmodifiserte dyr • Regulation on contained use of genetically modified plants/Forskrift om innesluttet bruk av genmodifiserte planter 		
Oman	No			N/A	
Palau	No		Republic of Palau National Biosafety Framework	N/A	
Panama	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 72 from the 26th December 2001 and Law 48 from the 8th August 2002 • Law 48 [courtesy translation] • Law 72 [courtesy translation] • Law Decree No. 11 of February 22; 2006. Creates the Panamanian Food Safety Authority; as the Autonomy Authority of the Panamanian Government who authorizes the imports and transit of food; animal feed and food for processing • Ley 47 (de 9 de julio de 1996) "Por la cual se dictan medidas de protección fitosanitaria y se adoptan otras disposiciones" • Resolución 046 Comité Sectorial de Bioseguridad de Salud para Organismos Genéticamente Modificados 	YES	
Papua New Guinea	No		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	N/A	
Paraguay	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ratification of Protocol in Ley N°2309. ➤ Decreto N° 18.481/97 modified by Decreto 12.706, 13 August 2008 	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	
Peru	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Environment Policy: Passed on 23rd May 2009, by Supreme Decree N° 012-2009- MINAM. At the center of policy N°1 on the responsible use of modern biotechnology, the biosafety guidelines are stated. Guideline C of the National Environment Policy for Genetic Resources ➤ Law N° 27104: The Law of Risk Prevention associated with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • LEY N°29811; LEY QUE ESTABLECE LA MORATORIA AL INGRESO Y PRODUCCIÓN DE ORGANISMOS VIVOS 	NO	

		<p>the use of Biotechnology, which came into force on 12th May 1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supreme Decree N°0108-2002-PCM. Amendment to the Law preventing the risks associated with the use of Biotechnology, Published on 28th October 2002 ➤ Supreme Decree N°003-2011-AG. Sectoral Regulation on Biotechnology Safety in the Development of Activities with Agricultural or Forest LMOs and/or derived products, which came into force on 15th April 2011 ➤ The Supreme Decree N°034-2011-PCM, published on the 15th April 2011, modifies the make up of the Sectoral Working Groups (SWG) for the competent authorities of the agriculture sector, incorporating the Ministry of the Environment and in place of the Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon the SWG of the agriculture sector. ➤ Law N°29571 Consumer Protection Act It needs to be amended to require the labeling of LMOs or products containing them. ➤ Law N°27104 and its regulation (D.S. N°108-2002-PCM) doesn't stipulate differential treatment for the first and subsequent transboundary movements of LMOs. Although this law has been in place since 1999, the sector-specific regulations (from CSOs) have still not all been implemented. To date, only the agriculture sector has approved the sector-specific legislation. N°003-2011-AG, pending the introduction of technical guidelines and regulation of the Sectoral Technical Groups, so that the rest of the legislation in this sector can be implemented. 	<p>MODIFICADOS AL TERRITORIO NACIONAL POR UN PERÍODO DE 10 AÑOS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reglamento de la Ley N°29811; Ley que establece la Moratoria al Ingreso y Producción de Organismos Vivos Modificados al Territorio Nacional por un período de 10 años DECRETO SUPREMO N° 008-2012-MINAM 		
Philippines	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DA Administrative Order No. 8s. 2002 (Section 11); Policy on Importation for Direct Use as Food or Feed, or for Processing ➤ DA Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 8; Guidelines for the Phytosanitary Inspection of Regulated Articles for Food, Feed and Processing, Pursuant to AO No. 8 (Series of 2003), "Rules and Regulations on the Importation and Release into the Environment of Plants and Plant Products Derived from the Use of Modern Biotechnology" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 8 series of 2005: Strengthening the DA's Science-Based Insect Resistance Management for Bt Corn and Amending Section III. a.(ii) of Memorandum Circular No. 17; Series of 2003 • Executive Order 430: Philippine Biosafety Guidelines; series 1990 • Executive Order 514: Establishing the National Biosafety Framework • Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 11 s2003: Additional Signatories to the declaration of GMO content pursuant to DA Memorandum Circular No. 8 s. 2003 • Department of Agriculture Administrative Order 	YES ++	

		<p>➤ DA AO No. 22 s.2007; Amending Specific Sections of Part V of D.A. Administrative Order No. 8, s. 2002, "Approval Process for the Importation of Regulated Articles for Direct Use as Food or Feed, or for Processing"</p> <p>➤ DA AO No.31s. 2008. (Oct. 13, 2008); Adoption of codex principles for the risk analysis of foods derived from modern biotechnology and the codex guideline for the conduct of food safety assessment of foods derived from recombinant –DNA plants</p>	<p>No. 01; series of 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 6 series of 2007 : Guidelines for the Renewal of Permit of Regulated Articles for Direct Use as Food and Feed; or for Processing; Pursuant to A.O No. 8; s. 2002; "Rules and Regulations for Importation and Release into the Environment of Plants and Plant Products Derived from the Use of Modern Biotechnology" as Amended by A.O No. 8; s. 2002; "Approval Process for the Importation of Regulated Articles For Direct Use as Food or Feed; or for Processing" Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 6 series of 2007 : Guidelines for the Safety Evaluation of Plants Derived from Modern Biotechnology Prior to Propagation Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 2 series of 2007 :Guidelines for the Renewal of Permit of Regulated Articles for Propagation; Pursuant to A.O. No. 8; s. 2002; "Rules and Regulations for the Importation and Release into the Environment of Plants and Plant Products Derived from the Use of Modern Biotechnology" Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 8 series of 2004 : Risk Assessment for Stacked Gene Products Imported for Direct Use as Food and Feed or Processing Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 2 series of 2006 : Guidelines for the Conduct of Field Test for Plants Derived from Modern Biotechnology Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 6 series of 2004 : Risk Assessment of Plants Carrying Stacked Genes For Release Into the Environment <p>Department of Agriculture Memorandum Circular No. 12 series of 2003:Annexes I; II and III Pursuant to Memorandum Circular No. 8 s.2003 and DA AO No. 8; s. 2002</p>		
Poland	Yes	<p>➤ Act of 22 June 2001 on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) (Official Journal No. 36, Item 233; 2007) contains provisions on placing GMOs on the market for processing purposes. These provisions are based on part C Directive</p>		YES	

		2001/18/EC.			
Portugal	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decree-law no. 72/2003, of 10th April, transposes the European Directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release into the environment of GMO, covering the field trials of GMOs as the placing on the market of GMOs as well as products containing or consisting of GMOs, e.g. for cultivation, import or processing into industrial products. ➤ Decree-law no. 2/2001, of 4th January, concerning the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms transposing into internal jurisprudence the Directive 98/81/EC of 26 October 1998 amending Directive 90/219/EEC. ➤ Decree-law no. 7/2004, of 17th April, that approves the Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity. ➤ Decree-law no. 164/2004, of 3th July, that modifies the Decree-law no. 72/2003, of 10th April in accordance with Regulation no. 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed and Regulation no. 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC. ➤ Decree-law no. 168/2004, of 7th July, that executes Regulation no. 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC 		YES	

		<p>➤ Notice no. 205/2004, of 21st December, where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes public that the Government of the Portuguese Republic has deposited, in 30 of September of 2004, its instrument of relative adhesion to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>➤ Decree-law no. 36/2006, of 20th February, It assures the execution and it guarantees the fulfilment, in the national jurisprudence, of the decurrent obligations for the Portuguese State of the Regulation No 1946/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 15 July 2003, on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms</p>			
Qatar	No	➤ Food Safety Law		N/A	
Republic of Korea	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act on Transboundary Movements of Living Modified Organisms (Law No. 6448) • The Enforcement Ordinance of the Act on Transboundary Movements of Living Modified Organisms • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • The Enforcement Guideline of the Act on Transboundary Movements of Living Modified Organisms • Pharmaceutical Affairs Act 	YES Note: The enforcement ordinance and guidelines are not available on the BCH although records have been created for both.	
Republic of Moldova	Yes	The Law on Biosafety (Chapter V - Placing to the market of LMOs) stipulates the authorisation for use of all types of GMOs products including LMOs-FFP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Decision of the Government Nr. 603 from 20.05.2003 regarding the National Committee for Biosafety. • The Decision of the Government Nr. 1153 from 25.09.2003 on approvment of Regulation concerning the authorization of activities dealing with the acquirement; testing; usage and marketing of GMOs. • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Biosafety Action Plan for the period 2009-2015 	YES ++	

Romania	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The EGO No 43/2007 on the deliberate release of the genetically modified organisms, approved by the Law No 247/2009 (transposing 2001/18/EC Directive) ➤ The EGO No 44/2007 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms, approved by the Law No 3/2008 (transposing 90/219/EEC Directive, modified through 98/81/EC Directive) ➤ -Governmental Decision No 497/2007 on establishing the measures for the implementation of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1946/2003 on transboundary movements of LMOs ➤ Romania also created the institutional framework to ensure the enforcement of the EU Regulations: ➤ 1829/2003 on genetically modified food and feed, covering the placing on the market of GMOs intended for food or feed and of food or feed products containing, consisting of or produced from GMOs. ➤ -1830/2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms. ➤ 641/2004 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 as regards the application for the authorisation of new genetically modified food and feed, the notification of existing products and adventitious or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material which has benefited from a favourable risk evaluation. ➤ Also general provisions have been introduced in the frame law for environmental protection of Romania : Law No 265/2006 on the approval of the EGO no. 195/2005 on the environmental protection, with its modifications and completions. ➤ Related legislation:- Order No 237/2006 on the authorization of the genetically modified plant growers. ➤ Order No 471/2006 amending and supplementing Order no.237/2006 on the authorization of the genetically modified plant growers. ➤ Order No 34/2011 approving the Regulation on organization and plant quality control on the import and export of seeds and planting material. ➤ Order No 232/2010 amending and supplementing the Order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law no. 59/11.03.2003 for the ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (<i>link not valid</i>) • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	NO	
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		<p>of Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and rural Development no.631/2006 on the seed quality control and certification by testing non GM varieties and that may be contaminated with GM varieties.</p> <p>➤ Common Order No 1160/2902/2010 regarding the approval of the control procedure regarding the import, export and transit of the GMOs</p>			
Rwanda	No	<p>➤ Organic Law N° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda, especially the Article 54, 78 and 94, has provisions for implementation of this Article.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft GMO Regulatory Framework • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	N/A	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Biosafety Act; 2012 	YES	
Saint Lucia	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES	
Samoa	No	Quarantine (Biosecurity) Act 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	N/A	
Saudi Arabia	No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of regulatory system 	N/A	
Senegal	Yes	Loi sur la Biosécurité au Sénégal - n° 2009-27, du 8 juillet 2009 portant sur la Biosécurité	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Décret n° 2009-1409 du 23 décembre 2009 portant missions; organisation et fonctionnement de l'Autorité Nationale de Biosécurité (ANB). • Décret n° 2009-1408 du 23 décembre 2009 portant missions; organisation et fonctionnement du Comité National de Biosécurité (CNB). 	YES ++	
Serbia	No	Article 2 of Law on GMO ("Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia", No. 41/2009) we have general ban on placing on the market of GMO and product of GMO (this including also GM food and feed) as well as on commercial growing of GMOs.	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	N/A	
Seychelles	Partially	The Consumer Protection Act 2010 Biosafety has been address under 22 (10) requires all products containing genetically modified ingredients to be labelled appropriately. There are proposed laws being developed to address both transit and Contained use LMOs in the proposed Plant and Animal Biosecurity Bill 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of regulatory system • Environment Protection Act • Wild Animals Birds Protection Act; 1961 	NO	

Slovakia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ April 1st 2002 - the Act on use of genetic technologies and genetically modified organisms No. 151/2002 Coll., as amended. Decree No. 399/2005 Coll. of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic implements the Act. ➤ Act No. 184/2006 Coll. on the cultivation of genetically modified plants in agricultural production, as amended and by the implementing Decree No. 69/2007 Coll. (coexistence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Regulation No. 399/2005 Coll. as amended by the Regulation No. 312/2008 Coll. and Regulation No. 86/2013 Coll. implementing the Act on use of genetic technologies and GMOs • NATIONAL BIOSAFETY POLICY FOR SLOVAKIA 	YES ++	
Slovenia	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Management of Genetically Modified Organisms Act (MGMO) July 2002. The Act regulates the handling of GMOs and determines measures for prevention and decrease of possible harmful effects on the environment, especially with regard to the preservation of biodiversity, and people's health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Hygiene Safety of Foods; and of Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Foods Act • Medicinal Products and Medical Devices Act • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	YES ++	
Solomon Islands	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solomon Islands National Bio-safety Framework 	YES	
Somalia	No			N/A	
South Africa	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To fully align the SA legislation to Cartagena Protocol, an Amendment of the principle legislation was approved and implemented in February 2010. ➤ In addition to the Genetically Modified Organisms Act; 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997), South Africa also has other pieces of legislation that considers biosafety issues. These include: ➤ National Environmental Management Act of 1998 (provides for environmental impact assessment of selected categories of LMOs) ➤ National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (provides for long term monitoring of potential impacts of LMOs) ➤ Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972 (deals with safety standards as well as labeling of certain class of foodstuffs derived from LMOs. ➤ Decisions regarding contained use or transit has not been communicated to the BCH. SA's communication has been limited to decisions on the general release or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Conservation Act; 1989; Regulations: The Identification under Section 21 of activities which may have a substantial detrimental effect on the environment (<i>Note: the record for the Environment Conservation Act of 1989 does not provide the document</i>) • Regulations: Genetically Modified Organisms Act;1997 	NO	

Spain	Yes	<p>commercialization decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law 9/2003 of 25 April which establishes the legal status of confined use, intentional introduction and commercialization of genetically modified organisms and of Royal Decree 178/2004, of 30th January, which approves the general Regulation for the development and execution of law 9/2003, of 25th April. ➤ Royal Decree 367/2010, of 26 March, which modified several regulations in the environmental area to adapt to Law 17/2009, of 23rd November, on free access to service activities and their rights, and to Law 25/2009, of 22nd December, which modified several laws to adapt to the Law on free access to service activities and their rights. (Chapter V partially modifies Royal Decree 178/2004). ➤ Law 26/2007, of 23rd October, for Environmental Responsibility. ➤ Law 27/2006, of 18th July, which governs the rights to access of information, public participation and access to justice in environmental issues. ➤ Order ARM/1783/2011, of 22nd June, which establishes the order of priority and the calendar to approve ministerial orders from which it will be necessary to set up a compulsory financial guarantee, set out in the fourth provision of Law 26/2007, of 23rd October, on Environmental Responsibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ INSTRUMENTO de Ratificación del Protocolo de Cartagena ➤ Orden ARM/2616/2010 por la que se establece la composición y funcionamiento del Comité de Participación ➤ Corrección de errores del Real Decreto 367/2010 	YES ++	
Sri Lanka	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Act of 1980, • Food Regulations 2006 which has come into effect from January 2007 (Control of Import, Labelling and Sale of Genetically Modified Foods). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance; No. 2 of 1937 • Fisheries and Aquatic Resources; Act No. 2 of 1996 • Animals Act; No. 29 of 1958 • Animal Diseases Act; No. 59 of 1992 • Animal Feed Act • Plant Protection Act; No 35 of 1999 • Water Hyacinth Ordinance; No. 09 of 1909 • Control of Pesticides Act; No. 33 of 1980 • Consumer Affairs Authority Act • Intellectual Property Act; No. 36 of 2003 • National Guidelines for Import and Planned release of Genetically Modified Organisms and Products thereof (Draft); Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources 	NO Note: None of the records in the BCH (except for the Draft NBF) provide the document or a link to the document.	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the Safe Use of Recombinant DNA Technology in the Laboratory; National Science Foundation Laboratory Manual on Detection of Genetically Modified Organisms; Food; Feed and Processed Products; 2005; Agricultural Biotechnology Center; University of Peradeniya Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 		
	Yes	National Biosafety Law June 2011 (record in the BCH does not provide the document)	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	NO	
Suriname	No		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Swaziland	Yes		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Sweden	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swedish Environmental Code (SFS 1998:808) The Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Ordinance (SFS 2002:1086) The Swedish Board of Agriculture's Regulations on the Deliberate Release of Genetically Modified Plants The Swedish Board of Agriculture's Regulations on the Use of Genetically Modified Animals The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management's Regulations on Genetically Modified Aquatic Organisms The National Board of Forestry's Regulations on the Deliberate Release and Placing on the Market of Genetically Modified Forest Trees. 	YES	
Switzerland	Yes	<p>➤ Ordinance on Transboundary Movements of Genetically Modified Organisms), also referred to as the CartO (Cartagena Ordinance). CartO went into effect on 1 January 2005.</p> <p>➤ Ordinance on the contained use of organisms</p> <p>➤ In 2005, Swiss voters accepted a five-year moratorium on the commercial use of GM plants, which lasted until 2010 and has been prolonged by the Federal Council until 2013.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordinance on the GM Livestock Feed Catalogue Ordinance on the circulation of phytosanitary products Ordinance on the Production and Placing on the Market of Feedstuffs (Animal Feed Ordinance) Ordinance on Production and Marketing of Plant Propagation Material Ordinance on Foodstuffs and Utility Articles Ordinance on the Handling of Organisms in the Environment (Release Ordinance; RO) Federal Law relating to Non-human Gene Technology 	NO Moratorium has not been submitted to the BCH.	

		The moratorium does not concern the deliberate release of LMOs for research purposes, which is allowed after approval of the application from the competent authorities (FOEN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Law on Epizootic Diseases • Federal Act on the Protection of the Environment (Environmental Protection Act; EPA) • Federal Act on fight to diseases transmissible of humans (Federal Act on Epidemics) • Ordinance on the Placing on the Market of Phytosanitary Products • Ordinance on genetically modified food • Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation; Art. 120: Gene Technology in the Non-Human Field • Federal Act on animal protection 		
Syria	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Guidelines & Principles of Laboratory Biosafety" since 2001 based on the risk levels in biological Labs - Biosafety Regulations Year/2001/ by Atomic Energy Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syrian Agricultural Quarantine Law number /273/ Year/1960/. • Food Syrian Code (in draft) by Ministry of Economy and Trade • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 	NO Note: None of the records in the BCH provide the document or a link to the document	
Tajikistan	Partially	➤ Decree of the Majlisi Milli of the Majlisi Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan on the adoption of the law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On biological safety," No.602 of 11 February 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biosafety Framework • Law on Biological Safety 	YES++	
Thailand	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 Amended by Plant Quarantine Act (No.2) B.E. 2542 and Plant Quarantine Act (No.3) B.E. 2551 • Manual for GM plant import and confined experiment permission request • Biosafety guideline for work related to modern biotechnology and genetic engineering • Importation of Aquatic Animals into Thailand • Biosafety guidelines for contained use of genetically modified microorganisms at pilot and industrial scales • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No.215); B.E.2544 (2001) entitled "Prescribed prohibited foods to be produced; imported or sold Cry9C Corn" and additional amendments (Notification of the Ministry of Public Health No.217; B.E. 2544 (2001) and No.246; B.E. 2544 (2001) • Notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No. 251); B.E. 2545 (2002) entitled "Labelling of Food Obtained 	YES	

			Through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification/ Genetic Engineering"		
The former Yug. of Macedonia	Partially YES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Law on GMO (Official Gazette of RM 35/08) • Amendment of Law on safety of foodstuffs and products and materials coming into contact with foodstuffs (Official Gazette 84/2007) • LAW ON SAFETY OF FOODSTUFFS AND PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS COMING INTO CONTACT WITH FOODSTUFFS (Official Gazette 54/2002) 	YES	I would be grateful if the Secretariat make the changes /correction of information contained in Second National Report II for Republic of Macedonia regarding: Question 20 - correct answer YES; Question 27 correct answer YES; Question 124 correct answer information available in the BCH.
Togo	Yes	National Law on the Prevention of Biotechnological Risks	Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Tonga	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • Biosafety Act 2009 	YES	
Trinidad and Tobago	No			N/A	
Tunisia	No			N/A	
Turkey	Partially	Biosafety Law (Law no 5977, OJ 27533 dated 26 March 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of regulatory system • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • The Regulation on Genetically Modified Organisms and Products • The Regulation Connected with Working Procedure and Principles of Biosafety Board and Committees 	YES ++	
Uganda	Partially	➤ A national biotechnology and biosafety policy was passed in 2008. The biosafety law is still in draft form		NO	

Ukraine	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law № 1103-V of May 31, 2007 "On the State Biosafety System in Creating, Testing, Transporting, and Using Genetically Modified Organisms" and the acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. ➤ Act of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 18, 2009 № 114 regulating the procedure for state registration of GMOs as sources for food, as well as food, cosmetics that contain, derived from GMOs or obtained from their use. ➤ Act of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 23, 2009 № 808 regulating the procedure for state registration of GMOs - varieties of agricultural plants ➤ Act of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 12, 2010 № 919. regulating the procedure for state registration of GMOs as sources for feed, feed additives and veterinary drugs containing, derived from GMOs or obtained from their use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine On Approval of the Permit Issuance Order for State Field Trial (Testing) of Genetically Modified Organisms in an Open System of April 2; 2009 №308 • Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine of February 7; 2011 № 36 "On Approval of Criteria for Risk Assessment of the Potential Impact of Genetically Modified Organisms on the Natural Environment" • Act of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine On Approval of the Permit Issuance Order for Transit of Unregistered in Ukraine Genetically Modified Organisms 	YES ++	
United Kingdom	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Part VI of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) is the primary legislation that gives the general powers and responsibilities to control the deliberate release of GMOs in England, Scotland and Wales and implements Directive 2001/18. ➤ The Genetically Modified (Deliberate Release) Regulations 2002 supplement the EPA by setting out detailed rules for the implementation of Directive 2001/18, including specific requirements for applications to release GMOs. ➤ In addition to part VI EPA, Council Directive 2001/18 and EU Regulations 1829/2003 and 1830/2003 are implemented in the UK by way of: ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Regulations 2002 (SI 2443/2002, as amended by SI 2411/2002). ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) (Scotland) Regulations 2002 (SSI 541/2002, as amended by SSI 439/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) (Wales) Regulations 2002 (SI 3188/2002, as amended by SI 1913/2005) ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (SI 167/2003, as amended by SI 206/2003 and SI 272/2005) ➤ The Genetically Modified Animal Feed (England) Regulations 2004 (SI 2334/2004) 		NO	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Genetically Modified Animal Feed (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (SSI 433/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Animal Feed (Wales) Regulations 2004 (SI 3221/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Animal Feed Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 (SI 386/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Food (England) Regulations 2004 (SI 2335/2004). ➤ The Genetically Modified Food (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (SSI 432/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Food (Wales) Regulations 2004 (SI 3220/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Food Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 (SI 385/2004) ➤ EU Regulation 1946/2003 on the transboundary movement of GMOs has been implemented in the UK by: ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Transboundary Movement) (England) Regulations 2004 (SI 2692/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Transboundary Movements) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (SSI 316/2005) ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Transboundary Movement) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (SI 1912/2005) ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Transboundary Movements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (SI 209/2005) ➤ EU Regulation 1830/2003 on the labelling and traceability of GMOs has been implemented in the UK by: ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Traceability and Labelling) (England) Regulations 2004 (SI 2412/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Traceability and Labelling) (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (SSI 438/2004) ➤ The Genetically Modified Organisms (Traceability and Labelling) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (SI 1914/2005) ➤ - The Genetically Modified Organisms (Traceability and Labelling) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (SI 271/2005) 			
United Rep. of Tanzania	No		Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project)	YES	
Venezuela	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2010-2020 ➤ Management Law on Biological Diversity sets out a specific chapter for biosafety, but we need a Partial Regulation that allows us to regulate and control LMO activities, so as to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NORMAS PARA REGULAR LA INTRODUCCIÓN Y PROPAGACIÓN DE ESPECIES EXOTICAS DE LA FLORA Y FAUNA SILVESTRES Y ACUATICAS • NORMAS SOBRE EVALUACION AMBIENTAL DE ACTIVIDADES SUSCEPTIBLES DE DEGRADAR EL 	NO	

		<p>then implement the Law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A Decree on the Organization and running of the National Biosafety Commission (G.O 39.293 of 08/10/2009), ➤ Law for Seeds ➤ Materials for Animal Reproduction and Biological Supplies (2002), ➤ Law for Integral Agricultural Health (2000), ➤ Law for Environmental Health (2011) 	<p>AMBIENTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) 		
Viet Nam	Yes	<p>Laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Environment Protection Law 2005: Article 87. ➤ The Biodiversity Law 2008: Article 65 to 69. ➤ The law on Food safety 2010. ➤ The Decree No. 69/2010/NĐ-CP 21/06/2010 of Government on Biosafety of GMOs, Genetic specimen and Products Derived from GMOs which regulate biosafety management of GMOs from research and development to fieldtrial, environmental release and food and feed use <p>* The Circulars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Circular 69/2009/TT-BNNPTNT - 27/10/2009: Ministry of Agricultural and Rural development promulgate the circular on Risk Assessment of GMO to Biodiversity and environment. ➤ - Circular 72/2009/TT-BNNPTNT - 17/11/2009: Ministry of Agricultural and Rural development promulgate the circular on the “List of permitted GM species for conducting risk assessment for intended using as variety in Vietnam”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision 102/2007/QĐ-TTg July 10th 2007 of Prime Minister on the approval of the “Master Scheme of strengthening capacities on biosafety management over genetically modified organisms and products and goods originating from genetically modified organisms until 2010 in order to implement Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety” • Draft National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • No. 108/2011/ND-CP • Circular stipulated the order and procedure for granting and provoking biosafety certificate for GM crops • Circular 02/2014/TT-BNNPTNT 	NO	
Yemen	Partially		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biosafety Framework (Developed under the UNEP-GEF Biosafety Project) • National Biosafety Framework 	YES	
Zambia	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biosafety Act No. 10 of 2007 ➤ Regulations for Food, Feed and for Processing through the Statutory Instrument No. 42 of 2010. ➤ Pharmaceutical Act No. 14 of 2004 provides for the regulation of importation, exportation, distribution and use of pharmaceutical products including LMOs 	National Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy	NO	
Zimbabwe	Yes	National Biotechnology Authority Act of 2006 and guidelines.		YES	

Table 2: Information on decisions with respect to import or approval of living modified organisms

Party	Q 38: Article 10 decision taken (intentional introduction)	Q 39: How many LMOs for intentional introduction approved for import?	Number of records currently in the BCH (Article 10 decisions)? (14 April 2014)	Q 55: Declaration that in the absence of a regulatory framework, a decision will be taken according to Article 11.6 ?	Q 60 Decisions on domestic use, including placing on the market, of LMOs-FFP in current reporting period?	Number of records currently in the BCH (Article 11 decisions on domestic use, including placing on the market of LMOs-FFP)? (14 April 2014)	Other relevant text from free text Relevant text from replies and comments received to the e-mail sent in Feb-March 2014
Albania	n/a	n/a		No			
Algeria	No			No			
Angola	n/a	n/a		No			
Antigua and Barbuda	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			As explained earlier, there has been informal applications and even illegal importation of LMOs into the Country. It is felt that LMOs are being brought illegally into the Country but the agencies are not aware of the extent of this.
Armenia	No			No			
Austria	No			No	More than 10	0 EU	Austria itself has taken national decisions to introduce safeguard measures for some LMOs to prohibit the cultivation and in some cases the import and placing on the market of LMOs according to Directive 2001/18/EC and the respective provisions of the Austrian Gene Technology Act. These measures are based on concerns about the conclusions of the risk assessments conducted at the EU-level for these applications. For an overview on these decisions see: http://www.biosafety.at/index.php?id=3848&L=1 (http://www.biosafety.at/en/decisions/safeguard-measures)
Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a		No			
Bangladesh	No			No			
Belarus	No			No			
Belgium	Yes	Less than 5	3	No	More than 10	1 EU	
Benin	No			No			
Bhutan	No			No			
Bolivia	Yes	Less than 5		No	Less than 5		During the reporting period field trials have been authorized for Bt cotton tolerant to lepidoptera (MON 531), Bollgard cotton/CryX tolerant to the herbicide glyphosate and lepidoptera (MON 15893 x MON 351) and RR soybean tolerant to the herbicide glyphosate (Event 40-3-2). The last trials granted for research in cotton fields were in 2002. Only RR soybean has been approved for its introduction into the environment with no restrictions in 2005.

							As for bans, applications for field trials, seed and commercial production of corn tolerant to armyworm and the herbicide herbicide glufosinate ammonium (Event TC 1507) and other applications for genetically modified potatoes were rejected due to their high probability of genetic contamination in national and native varieties. This was done taking into account that Bolivia is an important center of genetic diversity for corn and is the center of origin of the potato. The only LMO-FFP approved for domestic use is RR soybean Event 40-3-2 according to i) Administrative Resolution No. 16/2005 of the then Ministry of Sustainable Development and ii) Administrative Resolution No. 44/2005 of the then Ministry of Rural and Agricultural Affairs by means of the National Service of Agricultural Health and Food Safety (SENASAG). Other LMO-FFP are introduced into the country through donated food, for which no control mechanism has as yet been set up.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No			No			
Botswana	Yes	None		No	Less than 5		Applications for importation of GM-maize for food for processing were received hence an interim decision was applied. However the bill provides for risk assessment and management requirements prior to approval of importation of LMOs for food and feed for processing.
Brazil	n/a	n/a	41	No	More than 10	38	
Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	EU	No		EU	
Burkina Faso	Yes	Less than 5		No			For Question 46 and Question 49, we have always informed the applicant, but not the Biosafety Clearing-House.
Burundi	No			No			
Cambodia	n/a	n/a		No			
Cameroon	Yes	None		Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			If there is a regulatory vacuum, declaration by Cameroon that it will comply with Article 11.6 when making decisions in this area: applicable protocol available immediately with ratification instrument of 2/20/2003
Cape Verde	No			No			
Central African Republic	No			No			
Chad	No			No			
China	Yes	More than 10	2	No	More than 10	2	Up to 2011, main imports of GMOs to China as raw material for processing are GM-soybeans, GM-corn, GM-cotton, GM-canola, GM-sugar beet, including herbicide-tolerant transgenic soybean MON89788, herbicide-tolerant

							<p>transgenic cotton GHB614, insect-resistant transgenic cotton 15985, insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant transgenic maize MON88017, Roundup-tolerant transgenic canola GT73, Roundup-tolerant transgenic sugar beet H7-1, insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant transgenic maize 59122, herbicide-tolerant transgenic cotton 1445 and insect-resistant transgenic corn MON810 etc.</p> <p>Up to July 2011, main non-imported LMOs intended for environmental release in China include transgenic cotton (Cry1AB/Cry1AC, Cry1AC, Cry1AB, Cry1AC+CPTI, Cry1AC/AP1), papaya, corn, rice, pimienta, chili, tomato, petunias, poplar, micro-organism, and micro-organism feed additive etc.</p>
Colombia	Yes	More than 10	47	Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)	More than 10	90	
Comoros	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
Congo	n/a	n/a		No			
Costa Rica	Yes	More than 10	23	No			
Croatia	No			No			
Cuba	No			No	Less than 5		<p>With regards to LMOs imported for direct use as human, animal or processed food, the Sanitary Registry of the Republic of Cuba to date has evaluated the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soya Beans S/M Producer: Noble Brasil s.a. Country: Brazil Event: MON-04032-6(GTS 40-3-2) Certificate Issue No. Lic. 31710/10 Date: 9/6/10 2. Soya Beans S/M Producer: Bunge grain País EUA events: ACS-GMO5-3, GTS-40-32, MON-89788 Lic. R24048 Date 9/6/10 Rejection by ACS-GMO5-3 <p>With regards to LMOs manufactured locally: The Sanitary Registry to date has only approved LMOs-FFP 2009</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genetically-modified Corn FR-bt1 Producer: Center of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Country: Cuba Event TC1507 Certificate Issue No. Lic.011/08 Volume LVIII Sheet O11. <p>For its part, the National Center of Biological Security, belonging to the Office of Environmental Regulation and Nuclear Security (ORASEN) approved, during the reporting period, the release into the environment (non-commercial)</p>

							of genetically-modified corn FR-bt 1 with the event TC1507 produced by the Center of Genetic Engineering and Biosafety of Cuba, via the Resolution No. 37 of 2009 granted by the Director-General of ORASEN.
Cyprus	No		EU	No		EU	
Czech Rep.	Yes	None	EU	No	More than 10	0 EU	
DPR of Korea	No			No			
DR of Congo	No			No			
Denmark	Yes	More than 10	EU	No	More than 10	0 EU	It should be noted that Denmark has only taken decisions on applications for the deliberate release of LMO's concerning field trials, since there is no cultivation of LMO's in Denmark
Djibouti	No			No			
Dominica	No			No			
Dominican Republic	Yes	None		No			
Ecuador	n/a	n/a		No			
Egypt	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
El Salvador	No			No			
Eritrea	No			No			
Estonia	No		EU	No		EU	
Ethiopia	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
EU	Yes	Less than 5	6	No	More than 10	52	
Fiji	Yes	None		No	Less than 5		
Finland	Yes	Less than 5	EU	No	More than 10	0 EU	
France	No			No			France only makes its own decisions in the context of authorization requests for field trials in its territory. During the period covered in this report, only one authorization was issued by France in 2010, for the extension of a field trial. This dossier concerned the rootstock of transgenic vines produced in one unit of the Institut national de recherche agronomique [National Institute of Agronomic Research] and so did not require any transboundary movement of these LMOs. The approval of this dossier was retranscribed in the answer to question 40 on non-imported LMOs, although the answer to question 38 was no, since France has not received any application producing any transboundary movement of LMOs. As a reminder, the authorization process is still the same whether for imported or non-imported LMOs.

Gabon	No			No			
Gambia	No			No			
Georgia	No			No			
Germany	No		27 EU	No		1 EU	At the national level, applications regarding the intentional introduction into the environment of LMO used for field trials generally do not originate from a transboundary movement.
Ghana	No			No			
Grenada	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
Guatemala	n/a	n/a		No			
Guinea	No			No			
Guinea-Bissau	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
Guyana	Yes	Less than 5		No			
Honduras	Yes	Less than 5	3	No	None		Detailed evaluations have been carried out with regards to the possible adverse effects of LMOs on non-target or beneficial insects. The BCH was not notified as we were not yet part of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. This procedure (simplified procedure) only applies to LMOs that have been authorized or previously released. It has been carried out in the past
Hungary	No		EU	No		EU	Hungary has prohibited cultivation through safeguard measures on individual authorized GMOs, such as MON810 and genetically modified Amflora potato.
India	n/a	n/a	5	No			India has not imported any LMOs for the purpose of intentional release into the environment during the reporting period. Therefore, experience in implementing Article 7-10 is limited. 2.Direct import of seeds for the purpose of field trials or intentional introduction into the environment is not permitted as per the policy decisions taken by the regulatory authorities. 3.Decisions on the intentional introduction of LMOs (irrespective of whether it is imported or domestically developed) are taken as per the provisions under Rules, 1989 and Biosafety Guidelines
Indonesia	Yes	Less than 10	1	No	None		

Iran	No			No	Less than 5		In response to National Report Question 61 (import) on Article 11 – Secretary of National Biosafety Council explained that there were a few request for importing LMO-FFPs but because at that time we had not have required regulations, the applications were returned and no decision were made. That is why no information has been submitted to BCH.
Ireland	No			No			
Italy	No		1 EU	No		EU	Decisions on releases in the form of field trials are made at the national level. Decisions on field trials are always based on an application corresponding to the provisions of Articles 7-10. Consent must be given by the competent authority before release into the environment and there is no difference if the LMO is nationally produced or imported.
Japan	Yes	Less than 5	64	No	More than 10	91	biological diversity risk assessments had been carried out regarding use of two LMOs (pharmaceutical to be used solely for animals, cotton). Approvals for these two were given without condition during the current period by the Japanese government. Accordingly, BCH was notified to the effect that two LMOs were approved.
Jordan	No						
Kazakhstan	No			No			
Kenya	n/a	n/a		No	None		
Kiribati	No			No			
Kyrgyzstan	No			No			
Lao	n/a			No			
Latvia	No	EU		No		EU	
Lesotho	No			No			
Liberia	n/a	n/a		No			
Libya	No			No	None		
Lithuania	No	EU		No		EU	
Madagascar	Yes	Less than 5		No			The only case of an application for authorization for intentional transboundary movement of LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment is the case involving the company MERISTEM. <i>See explanation at the end of table.</i>
Malawi	No			No			
Malaysia	No		3	No	Less than 5	11	All decisions made after the enforcement of the Act have been uploaded to the BCH. There is no application procedure (for the simplified procedure) . It is a direct exemption by a Ministerial order made under the Malaysian Biosafety Act 2007. Any LMO event that has been approved for FFP, may be used for subsequent processing without seeking an approval again.

							<p>An export of an LMO to the same country, with the same LMO for the same purpose and by the same approved person only requires a Notification once.</p> <p>When the Second National Report was submitted on 30 September 2011, there were four (4) decisions on LMOs-FFP which were made on 19 September 2008 i.e. prior to coming into force of the Biosafety Act 2007 (1 December 2009) and was not made available to the BCH due for some reasons. However, information on these 4 decisions had been registered into the BCH on 6 March 2012 (i.e. after the submission of Second National Report).</p>
Maldives	n/a	n/a		No			
Mali	No			No			
Malta	No	EU		No	More than 10	EU	
Mauritania	No			No			
Mauritius	No			No			
Mexico	Yes	More than 10	11	No	More than 10	110	<p>In accordance to the Biosafety Law for Genetically Modified Organisms, concerning a simplified procedure, once the competent authority has granted an authorization for LMOs to be used for human and animal consumption and for processing, then import of these can proceed without any additional requirements. But for intentional introduction of LMOs into the environment, there is no simplified procedure. Affirmative response corresponds to authorizations from FFP granted by the Ministry of Health</p>

Mongolia	Yes	Less than 5		Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
Morocco	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
Mozambique	Yes	None		No	None		There was an application for GMO field trial (Bt cotton) in 2009. A process intended to check the capacity of the applicant to comply with requirements of GMO maize trials in future (Maize Mock Trial) has been initiated in 2010. The material that was actually planted at the Chokwe Research Station was not actually GMO maize.
Myanmar	n/a			No			
Namibia	No			No			
Nauru	Yes	None		No			
Netherlands	Yes	More than 10	EU	Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)	More than 10	2 EU	Requests for authorisation for field trials under the GMO Act are considered notifications in the context of the Protocol. No differentiation is made between field trials with imported GMOs or locally developed GMOs
New Zealand	Yes	Less than 5		No		21	New Zealand has received only one application for the release of a GMO into the environment and this came from a New Zealand importer. This application was for the use of an animal vaccine for equine influenza in an emergency situation. The release was approved with controls. The vaccine has not yet been used as it is intended for use in an outbreak of this exotic disease. See http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/applications-details.aspx?appID=GMR07001
Niger	No			No			
Nigeria	No		1	No			
Niue	No			No			
Norway	Yes	Less than 10	1	No	None	1	EEA Agreement. Norway takes part in decision process with EU. In contrast to applications for marketing of LMOs, applications for experimental release into the environment is subject to a national procedure. Pursuant to Section 35 of the Act of 10 February 1967 relating to procedure in cases concerning the public administration, an authorisation to release a GMO into the environment, including marketing of the GMO to be used as food, feed or for processing, could be revoked if it is found to be based upon incorrect information from the applicant. Norway has not applied the simplified procedure to LMOs

							for intentional introduction to the environment. Norway has implemented article 13a through national regulations relating to the labelling, transport, import and export of genetically modified organisms of 2 September 2005. The transport and import of genetically modified organisms may take place without special approval when the requirements in these regulations regarding labelling and packaging are fulfilled. Transport of genetically modified organisms which is covered by and fulfils the requirements in or is approved pursuant to rules applying to the transport of dangerous goods may take place without special approval. However, approval is required for the transport and import of certain GMOs. These imports are not subject to reporting, and the number of LMOs the simplified procedure has been applied to is not known, but is assumed to be higher than five.
Oman	No			No			
Palau	n/a	n/a		No			
Panama	No			No			
Papua New Guinea	No			No			
Paraguay	Yes	Less than 5		No	Less than 5		el resultado de la evaluacion se eleva al Ministro de Salud y al MAG.
Peru	No			No			Neither Law N°27104, nor its regulations permit exceptions or simplified procedures for LMOs-FFP. Also, it doesn't specify that they will only be subject to evaluations in their first transboundary movement. To date, shipments of LMOs-FFP (corn, soya etc.) do not indicate whether they contain LMOs or not, because labeling and travel documentation specifications have not been established.
Philippines	Yes	Less than 10		No	Less than 5		
Poland	No			No			
Portugal	n/a	None		No	More than 10	EU	
Qatar	No			No			
Republic of Korea	No			No	More than 10	110	
Republic of Moldova	No			No			
Romania	Yes	More than 10	2 EU	No			For the first transboundary movement, the importer is obliged to obtain import consent from the competent authority. The subsequent imports, during the field trials period, have to be notified to the National Environmental Protection Agency, on a yearly base.
Rwanda	n/a	n/a		No			

Saint Kitts and Nevis	n/a			No			
Saint Lucia	No			Yes			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No			No			
Samoa	No			No			
Saudi Arabia	No			No			
Senegal	No			No			
Serbia	Yes	Less than 5					
Seychelles	No			Yes (no such declaration in the BCH)			
Slovakia	Yes	More than 10	1 EU	No	More than 10	EU	
Slovenia	No			No			
Solomon Islands	No			No			
Somalia	n/a			No			
South Africa	Yes	More than 10	3	No	Less than 10		
Spain	Yes	More than 10	152	No	More than 10	1EU	
Sri Lanka	No			No	None		A request was made to import three GM maize varieties for making animal feed for poultry. Risk Assessments were done by three Competent Authorities; Department of Animal Production and Health, Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Health. It was decided not to give permission for import considering the risk assessment reports and global maize market. This decision was given in 2009.
Sudan	No			No			
Suriname	No			No	Less than 5		
Swaziland	Yes	None		No	Less than 5		Three applications were received for the introduction of cotton, maize and soya beans to the environment. The applications could not be processed due to the fact that the legislation is not yet in force. Additionally, the applications were not in conformity with Annex 1 of the protocol, which details information required in notifications and the applicants were requested to furnish additional information, which was never forthcoming.
Sweden	Yes	None	EU	No	More than 10	EU	
Switzerland	No			Yes (no such	None		Furthermore, no import of LMO derived products for feed,

				declaration in the BCH)			food or processing (LMO-FFP) have been conducted during the period of the report, although four LMO are authorized for import as LMO-FFP
Syria	No			No			
Tajikistan	No			No			
Thailand	No			No	None		
The former Yug. of Macedonia	n/a			No			
Togo	No			No			
Tonga	No			No			
Trinidad and Tobago	No			No			
Tunisia	No			No			
Turkey	No				Less than 5		Intentional introduction of LMO's into the environment is prohibited in Turkey . Therefore Turkey is solely importer of LMOs-FFP.
Uganda	Yes	Less than 10		No			All applications so far received have been for confined field trials and contained use. This is for generation of preliminary information for informed decision making in future in case we receive applications for large scale / market releases which will await the national law to be passed. Information on all applications received and processed so far is being compiled for submission to the BCH.
Ukraine	No			No			
United Kingdom	No			No			
United Rep. of Tanzania	Yes	None		No			
Venezuela	n/a	n/a		No			
Viet Nam	Yes	Less than 5	5	No	None		The only Permit for a trial of GMOs are corn of insect resistant, glyphosate (roundup) tolerant, insect resistant and glyphosate (roundup) tolerant with events: GA21, Bt11, NK603, MON89034, TC1507, Bt11xGA21, MON89034xNK603, TC1507xNK603.Vietnam has approved 2 events of genetically modified corn to temporarily use as feed which include MON89034, NK603, GA21 and Bt11. The permits are only for several tons of GM maize harvested from large-scale field trial.
Yemen	No			No			
Zambia	n/a	n/a		No	None		The Zambian Government did not accept the Food Aid that contained GE maize because the regulatory system and

						appropriate infrastructure to cope with the scientific assessment that came with the introduction of LMOs and products thereof were not in place. In addition, there was uncertainty about the safety of GE foods, not only for human and animal consumption but also for the environment. This necessitated the Zambian Government to evoke the Precautionary Principle. In addition, the GE food aid was brought into Zambia without the "Advance Informed Consent" by the Zambian authorities, contrary to international practice.
Zimbabwe	No			No	More than 10	

Additional information provided by Madagascar in the *free text* box of the second national report:

MERISTEM Therapeutics is a biotechnology company based in Clermont-Ferrand, France, working on the production of plants (corn or tobacco) with recombinant proteins for therapeutic use in the pharmaceutical industry. On November 29, 2007, it applied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) for authorization to test a transgenic crop for therapeutic purposes in Amboasarianala, in the commune of Anjozorobe, District of Anjozorobe. The latter gave its given authorization on January 22, 2008 under certain conditions by specifying the characteristics of the GMO, the purpose of the introduction and the culture, the duration of the authorization, general information on the importers, the location and the area concerned, the preventive measures, the test monitoring procedures, the measures in the event of the onset of effects or adverse events, the return of surplus production and seeds and the commitment by the holder of the authorization. Given that the MECIE Decree cited in question 21 above specifies that any introduction of new species, animal or plant, or genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in the national territory is subject to an environmental impact study, the National Office for the Environment (ONE) was seized of the matter and informed the Ministry of the Environment and Forests. It consulted with the BCH Task Force, consisting of national focal points from the Cartagena Protocol, representatives of the APRM, a representative of the Directorate General for Customs, the BCH Managers, the Environmental Assessment Directorate of the NEO as well as the Environmental Unit of the APRM. The Task Force submitted its comments and recommendations in a letter addressed to the Secretary General of the Ministry responsible for the Environment on March 20, 2008. After examination of the file and consultation with the sponsor, The Task Force proposed to the Ministry of the Environment and Forests to order the outright destruction of the plants (for example by mowing) and the disposal of all GMO remnants not planted on site, stored or planted elsewhere. The main motivations behind this proposal were: 1) The sponsor had knowingly circumvented the procedures by contacting the Ministry responsible for Agriculture instead of the national competent authority; 2) Similarly, it quite simply ignored the national law concerning MECIE; 3) No serious argument was provided concerning the decision of the sponsor not to do the testing at its locations and to do it in Madagascar; 4) The risk assessment presented was very basic and was not nearly sufficient; 5) the GMO subject of the application was completely unknown, no information was available on either the BCH or the web; 6) No credible assessment was provided on the expected socio-economic benefits; 7) No information was provided on the effective transport of the GMO (date, packaging precautions, other safety measures ...); 8) A discrepancy was observed between the weight of seed that was subject of the import application (150kg) and the seeds actually planted (approximately 130 kg). The Task Force also noted that it was urgent to fill the critical gaps in the country in terms of biosafety legislation and framework that facilitated this breach.

Table 3: Information on risk assessments

Party	Q 88: Risk assessment conducted?	Q 89: Risk assessment submitted to the BCH?	Number of RA records in the BCH (April 14 2014)	Number of decisions missing accompanying risk assessments. (April 2014)	Notes/Comments on availability and submissions of risk assessments to the BCH found in the free text in the 2 nd national report Additional replies/comments received to e-mail sent by the Secretariat in Feb-March 2014
Albania	n/a	n/a	0		
Algeria	No	No	0		
Angola	No	No	0		
Antigua and Barbuda	n/a	n/a	0		
Armenia	No	No	0		
Austria	Yes, always	Yes, always	1		EU
Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	0		
Bangladesh	No	No	0		
Belarus	No	No	1		
Belgium	Yes, always	Yes, always	5		
Benin	No	n/a	0		
Bhutan	n/a	n/a	0		
Bolivia	In some cases only	No	0		Only in the case of RR soybean Event 40-3-2 was there a risk assessment that included- to a certain extent- the directions given by Annex III of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. This was due to the fact it was the only LMO which applied for introduction into the environment and as a LMO-FPP. Even though its approval includes FFP, respective studies regarding food or feed were not carried out.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	n/a	0		
Botswana	n/a	n/a	0		
Brazil	Yes, always	Yes, always	41		According to Brazilian legislation, the risk assessment of LMOS is made on a case by case analysis and is based on the precautionary principle. All reports for risk assessments are available on CTNBio website.
Bulgaria	n/a	Yes, always	0		
Burkina Faso	Yes, always	In some cases only	0		
Burundi	n/a	No	0		
Cambodia	n/a	n/a	0		
Cameroon	n/a	No	0		
Cabo Verde	n/a	No	0		
Central African	No	No	0		

Republic					
Chad	No	No	0		
China	Yes, always	No	0	2	
Colombia	Yes, always	In some cases only	92		
Comoros	No	No	0		
Congo	n/a	n/a	0		
Costa Rica	No	Yes, always	19		
Croatia	n/a	n/a	0		
Cuba	Yes, always	No	0		
Cyprus	n/a	n/a	0		EU
Czech Rep.	Yes, always	Yes, always	23		EU
DPR of Korea	n/a	n/a	0		
DR of Congo	n/a	n/a	0		
Denmark	Yes, always	No	3		EU
Djibouti	No	No	0		
Dominica	n/a	n/a	0		
Dominican Republic	n/a	No	0		
Ecuador	n/a	n/a	0		
Egypt	n/a	n/a	0		
El Salvador	Yes, always	No	1		
Eritrea	No	No	0		
Estonia	n/a	n/a	0		EU
Ethiopia	n/a	n/a	0		
EU	Yes, always	Yes, always	50		
Fiji	n/a	No	0		
Finland	Yes, always	In some cases only	5		EU
France	Yes, always	In some cases only	0		EU.
Gabon	n/a	n/a	0		
Gambia	No	No	0		
Georgia	No	No	0		
Germany	Yes, always	In some cases only	29		EU
Ghana	n/a	n/a	0		
Grenada	n/a	n/a	0		
Guatemala	No	n/a	0		
Guinea	No	No	0		

Guinea-Bissau	No	No	0		
Guyana	No	n/a	0		
Honduras	In some cases only	No	4		The summary of the risk assessments was not submitted to the BCH, because we were not part of the protocol, but it is duly documented
Hungary	n/a	No	0		EU
India	Yes, always	In some cases only	5		
Indonesia	Yes, always	Yes, always	1		
Iran	No	No	0		
Ireland	n/a	n/a	0		EU
Italy	Yes, always	Yes, always	1		EU
Japan	Yes, always	In some cases only	101		
Jordan	n/a	n/a	0		
Kazakhstan	n/a	n/a	0		
Kenya	No	No	1		
Kiribati	n/a	n/a	0		
Kyrgyzstan	No	No	0		
Lao	n/a	n/a	0		
Latvia	n/a	n/a	0		EU
Lesotho	n/a	n/a	0		
Liberia	n/a	n/a	0		
Libya	No	n/a	0		
Lithuania	n/a	n/a	0		
Madagascar	n/a	n/a	0		
Malawi	n/a	No	0		
Malaysia	Yes, always	In some cases only	14		The information has been submitted to the BCH on 6 March 2012.
Maldives	n/a	n/a	0		
Mali	n/a	n/a	0		
Malta	Yes, always	n/a	0		EU
Mauritania	No	n/a	0		
Mauritius	n/a	n/a	0		
Mexico	Yes, always	In some cases only	82	41	
Mongolia	In some cases only	No	0		
Morocco	n/a	No	0		
Mozambique	No	n/a	0		
Myanmar	No	No	0		

Namibia	n/a	n/a	0		
Nauru	No	No	0		
Netherlands	Yes, always	Yes, always	14		EU
New Zealand	Yes, always	Yes, always	0	20	
Niger	n/a	No	1		
Nigeria	n/a	n/a	0		
Niue	No	No	0		
Norway	Yes, always	In some cases only	1		No decisions regarding LMOs have been taken in Norway in the current reporting period.
Oman	n/a	No	0		
Palau	n/a	n/a	0		
Panama	n/a	No	0		
Papua New Guinea	No	No	0		
Paraguay	In some cases only	No	0		
Peru	n/a	n/a	0		At the moment, the CSO responsible for agriculture and forestry has made an official statement about the approval of a LMO request, in containment and for research purposes, using a BAC potato gene, carried out at a private university in Peru. The analysis and risk management document has not been made available to the BCH, nor the respective resolution. It is further noted that the approval took place in the absence of standards or nationally approved technical guidelines for the use of LMOs in containment as required by the Protocol. The dispatch of the official information is pending.
Philippines	Yes, always	In some cases only	55		Not all the Risk Assessment reports are submitted to the BCH. Risk Assessment for Field Trials of LMOs has yet to be submitted pending clarification on the appropriate information vis a vis the prescribed format in the BCH, which for sometime kept on changing.
Poland	Yes, always	No	0		
Portugal	Yes, always	No	0		EU
Qatar	No	No	0		
Republic of Korea	Yes, always	In some cases only	110		
Republic of Moldova	No	No	0		
Romania	Yes, always	No	1	8	EU
Rwanda	n/a	n/a	0		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n/a	n/a	0		
Saint Lucia	n/a	n/a	0		
Saint Vincent and	n/a	No	0		

the Grenadines					
Samoa	n/a	n/a	0		
Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a			
Senegal	n/a	n/a	0		
Serbia	Yes, always	No	0		
Seychelles	n/a	n/a	0		
Slovakia	Yes, always	No	1		EU
Slovenia	n/a	n/a	0		EU
Solomon Islands	No	No	0		
Somalia	n/a	No	0		
South Africa	Yes, always	In some cases only	0	3	
Spain	Yes, always	In some cases only	155		
Sri Lanka	Yes, always	No	0		A Risk assessment was done once regarding a decision on importation of GM Maize as animal feed. A request was made to import three GM maize varieties for making animal feed for poultry. Risk Assessments were done by three Competent Authorities; Department of Animal Production and Health, Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Health.
Sudan	n/a	n/a	0		
Suriname	n/a	No	0		
Swaziland	No	n/a	0		
Sweden	Yes, always	In some cases only	3		EU
Switzerland	n/a	Yes, always	0		
Syria	n/a	No	0		
Tajikistan	n/a	n/a	0		
Thailand	No	No	0		
The former Yug. of Macedonia	n/a	n/a	0		
Togo	No	No	0		
Tonga		No	0		
Trinidad and Tobago	n/a	n/a	0		
Tunisia	n/a	No	0		
Turkey	Yes, always	No	0		
Uganda	Yes, always	No	0		

Ukraine	n/a	n/a	0		
United Kingdom	Yes, always	No	0		EU
United Rep. of Tanzania	n/a	No	0		
Venezuela	n/a	n/a	0		
Viet Nam	Yes, always	No	5		
Yemen	No	No	0		
Zambia	n/a	n/a	0		
Zimbabwe	Yes, always	No	0		Risk assessment was done in 2003 but was overtaken by events.

Table 4: Information on bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangements

Party/ Question	Q 77: Bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangement s?	Q 78 Questions Submitted to the BCH?	Is the information in the BCH? Document available in the BCH. Explanation provided in free text (Questions 79 and 80) in the second national report
Albania	No		--
Algeria	No		--
Antigua and Barbuda	No		--
Armenia	No		--
Austria	No		--
Azerbaijan	No		--
Bangladesh	No		--
Belarus	No		--
Belgium	No		--
Benin	Yes		YES Reglement N°007/2007/cm/UEMOA relatif à la sécurité sanitaire des végétaux; des animaux et des aliments dans l'UEMOA
Bhutan	No		--
Bolivia	Yes	Yes, always	NO El acuerdo regional del que Bolivia es Parte y tiene provisiones relevantes en bioseguridad y biosiversidad es de la Decisión 391 de la Comisión del Acuerdo de Cartagena de la Comunidad Andina de Naciones (CAN).
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No		--
Botswana	No		--
Brazil	No		--
Bulgaria	No		--
Burkina Faso	No		--
Burundi	No		--
Cambodia	Yes		NO Cambodia is a member state of ASEAN and is subject to comply with ASEAN Regional binding agreement and decisions
Cameroon	No		--
Cape Verde	No		--
Central African Republic	Yes		NO La RCA est membre de la Commission du Codex Alimentarius qui traite des problèmes de

			sécurité alimentaire et de la santé du consommateur; traité international sur les ressources phytogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
Chad	No		--
China	No		--
Colombia	No		--
Comoros	Yes		NO mon pays fait parti du comesa et travaille avec en matière de reglementation régionale
Congo	No		--
Costa Rica	No		--
Croatia	Yes		YES Announcement on the Entry into Force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette No. 13/2003)
Cuba	No		--
Cyprus	No		--
Czech Rep.	No		--
DPR of Korea	No		--
DR of Congo	No		--
Denmark	No		--
Djibouti	No		--
Dominica	No		--
Dominican Republic	No		--
Ecuador	No		--
Egypt	No		--
El Salvador	No		--
Eritrea	No		--
Estonia	No		--
Ethiopia	No		--
EU	No		--
Fiji	No		--
Finland	No		--
France	No		--
Gabon	No		--
Gambia	Yes		NO The Gambia is a member of the WTO and also a signatory to the ECOWAS protocol in which the regulation of LMOs and GMOs is already taken on board.
Georgia	No		--
Germany	No		--
Ghana	No		---
Grenada	No		--
Guatemala	No		--

Guinea	No		--
Guinea-Bissau	Yes		NO Guinea-Bissau is a member of the WAEMU and CILSS and benefits from the scientific support in the context of the Common Biosafety Regulations La Guinée Bissau fonde sa mesures de protection sanitaires et environnementales sur les normes, directives et autres recommandations internationales notamment celles du Codex Alimentarius, de l'OMC, de la CIPV, et de l'OIE.
Guyana	Yes		NO NAREI has signed an agreement with MS Technologies and Stine Seed Company to collect data and may develop corn and/or soybean seed that may be applicable to commercial production in Guyana. They will train local researchers in various aspects of plant breeding and germplasm development, enhance laboratory capabilities for biotechnological research and expand operation in the intermediate savannah to include the Ebini station.
Honduras	No		--
Hungary	No		--
India	No		--
Indonesia	Yes		NO There has been a guidelines on risk assessment of GMO in ASEAN Region and GM Food Testing Network ASEAN
Iran	No		--
Ireland	No		--
Italy	No		--
Japan	No		--
Jordan	No		--
Kazakhstan	No		--
Kenya	No		--
Kiribati	No		--
Kyrgyzstan	No		--
Lao	No		--
Latvia	No		--
Lesotho	No		--
Liberia	No		--
Libya	No		--
Lithuania	No		--
Madagascar	No		--
Malawi	No		--
Malaysia	No		--
Maldives	No		--
Mali	Yes	Yes, always	NO Les initiatives sous régionales sur l'élaboration de Cadre Juridique Communautaire de Biosécurité en cours entre le CILSS, la CEDEAO et l'UEMOA dont le Programme Régional de

			<p>Biosécurité de l'UEMOA (PRB-UEMOA), rentrent dans ce cadre.</p> <p>Les accords et arrangements bilatéraux, régionaux et multilatéraux sont consignés dans le Chapitre XIV : des dispositions finales de la loi n°08-042 sur la sécurité en biotechnologie, ci-dessous.</p> <p>CHAPITRE XIV : DES DISPOSITIONS FINALES</p> <p>Article 76: Concernant les mouvements transfrontières, le Gouvernement du Mali peut conclure des accords et arrangements bilatéraux avec d'autres Etats, Parties ou non en ce qu'ils n'ont rien de contraire avec l'objectif de la présente loi.</p>
Malta	Yes	Yes, always	<p>YES</p> <p>EC Accession</p>
Mauritania	No		--
Mauritius	No		--
Mexico	Yes	Yes, always	<p>YES</p> <p>Document of Understanding (Mexico/Canada/US) Regarding Documentation Requirements for Living Modified Organisms for Food or Feed, or for Processing (LMO/FFPs)</p> <p>El 29 de octubre de 2003, la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA), firmó un Arreglo Trilateral interinstitucional con Canadá y Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, denominado "Requisitos de Documentación para Organismos Vivos Modificados para Alimentación, Forraje o para Procesamiento OVM/AFP", que tiene como propósito articular un entendimiento entre los países signantes, respecto a los requisitos de documentación del Protocolo de Cartagena sobre Seguridad de la Biotecnología, respecto a los OVMs destinados al uso directo como alimento humano, forraje animal o procesamiento. El objetivo del Arreglo Trilateral es definir los requisitos de documentación para dar cumplimiento a los objetivos del Protocolo de Cartagena sin interferir innecesariamente en el comercio de la mercancía. Este documento contaba con dos años de vigencia, sin embargo el 31 de octubre de 2005, México junto con los otros dos países ya mencionados, firman una "Adenda" al Arreglo Trilateral, en el que se amplía la vigencia del mismo, por tiempo indefinido</p>
Mongolia	No		--
Morocco	No		--
Mozambique	No		--
Myanmar	No		--
Namibia	No		--
Nauru	No		--
Netherlands	No		--
New Zealand	No		--
Niger	Yes		<p>YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UEMOA Guideline • Regulation Project Relating To Biosafety In West Africa • ECOWAS Regulation C/Reg.4/06/2008 On Harmonisation Of The Rules Governing Quality Control, Certification And Marketing Of Seeds

			Accords conclus dans le cadre des régléments et directives de l'espace commun de l'UEMOA
Nigeria	No		--
Niue	No		--
Norway	Yes		<p>YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Access to Information; Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) European Economic Area agreement, Annex XX, Part IV, para 24-25 <p>The Agreement on the European Economic Area, which entered into force on 1 January 1994, brings together the 27 EU Member States and the three EEA EFTA States — Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway — in a single market, referred to as the "Internal Market". The EEA Agreement provides for the inclusion of EU legislation covering the four freedoms — the free movement of goods, services, persons and capital — throughout the 30 EEA States. In addition, the Agreement covers cooperation in other important areas such as research and development, education, social policy, the environment, consumer protection, tourism and culture, collectively known as “flanking and horizontal” policies.</p> <p>As a consequence of the EEA Agreement, Norway takes part in the approval procedure for LMOs in the EC on the same basis as the EU Member States, with the exception of voting procedures. A LMO which has been approved for placing on the market for direct use for food, feed or for processing in the EU by Directive 2001/18/EC is also approved for those purposes in Norway, unless the competent authority in Norway considers it to constitute a risk to human health or the environment or otherwise contravene the Gene Technology Act and therefore has decided to restrict or prohibit its placing on the market in Norway.</p>
Oman	No		--
Palau	No		--
Panama	No		--
Papua New Guinea	No		--
Paraguay	No		--
Peru	No		--
Philippines	No		--
Poland	No		--
Portugal	No		--
Qatar	No		--
Republic of Korea	No		--
Republic of Moldova	No		--
Romania	No		--
Rwanda	Yes		<p>NO</p> <p>Rwanda belongs to different organizations: CEPGL, EAC, COMESA. Members States of the EAC have an Environment Protocol which covers all aspects related to the environment in general and Biosafety. The COMESA treaty calls for member states to among others: establish a customs union; and simplify and harmonize their trade documents and procedures. Key</p>

			priorities for COMESA in consolidating its strategic objectives include implementing major programs in infrastructure, trade and agriculture. The importance of regional cooperation in harnessing the technology safely and responsibly and handling of other GMO related issues is evident from the experience of other global regional blocs. In cognizance of this reality, COMESA endorsed in 2003 the implementation of the RABESA initiative (Regional Approach to Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy in Eastern and Southern Africa) which has the objective of supporting harmonization of biosafety policies among its member states.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No		--
Saint Lucia	No		--
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No		--
Samoa	No		--
Saudi Arabia	No		--
Senegal	No		--
Serbia	No		--
Seychelles	No		--
Slovakia	No		--
Slovenia	Yes	<i>Yes, always</i>	YES EC Treaty Slovenia is an EU Member State since 1st of May 2004 and as such all the EU Acquis communautaire is applicable to Slovenia. Consolidated versions of the treaty on European Union and of the treaty establishing the European community from 29.12.2006 Official Journal of the European Union C321 E/1
Solomon Islands	No		--
Somalia	No		--
South Africa	No		--
Spain	No		--
Sri Lanka	No		--
Sudan	No		--
Suriname	No		--
Swaziland	Yes		NO SADC Ministers of Agriculture Agreement The country has no bi-lateral agreement at the moment. However it has endorsed the Southern African Development Guidelines on GMOs, Biotechnology and Biosafety. The scope of the guidelines covers handling of LMO food aid, policy and regulations, public awareness and participation and capacity building.
Sweden	Yes	<i>Yes, always</i>	NO Sweden is a Member State of the European Union. In the European Union the main part of issues covered by the Cartagena Protocol is totally harmonised legislation
Switzerland	No		--
Syria	Yes	<i>Yes, always</i>	NO Syria signed an agreements which are all of them for capacity building with(Iran,India,Turkey)

Tajikistan	No		--
Thailand	No		--
The former Yug. of Macedonia	No		--
Togo	No		--
Tonga	Yes		NO
Trinidad and Tobago	No		
Tunisia	No		
Turkey	No		
Uganda	No		
Ukraine	No		
United Kingdom	No		
United Rep. of Tanzania	Yes		<p>NO</p> <p>Tanzania is a party to East African Community (EAC) and signatory to the Protocol on Environment and Natural management that governs the Partner States in their cooperation in management of environment and natural resources. Together with other areas, the Protocol applies to Biosafety and Biotechnology.</p> <p>Tanzania is also a member to SADC and is participating in the development of Regional Guidelines for Food Safety Management that provide a framework to assist member state in development and operation of regional and national food safety management system.</p>
Venezuela	Yes		<p>NO</p> <p>Alcance: Establecer las normas de funcionamiento del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas (INIA) del Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Agricultura y Tierras y cuyo objetivo es establecer el reglamento de funcionamiento en bioseguridad del INIA.</p>
Viet Nam	Yes		<p>NO</p> <p>In implementation of the WTO, Vietnam has been established the focal point, including: Office of Vietnam Technical Barriers to Trade Notification Authority and Enquiry Point (TBT Vietnam) and Office of Vietnam Sanitary and Phytosanitary Notification Authority and Enquiry Point (Vietnam SPS). Details of these two offices are found on the websites.</p> <p>Viet Nam became the World Trade Organization's (WTO) 150th member on 11 January 2007. The WTO is the international organization whose primary purpose is to open trade for the benefit of all.</p>
Yemen	No		
Zambia	No		
Zimbabwe	No		

Table 5: Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements

Party	Q 103: how many times was information about unintentional transboundary movements received?	Q 104/105: Has your Party notified affected or potentially affected States and the BCH of the above release? who did your country notify?	Is the information in the BCH? Relevant text in the second national report (From question 107 – free text)	Q 170: how many times was information about illegal transboundary movements received?	Q 171: Has your country informed the BCH and the other Party(ies) involved?	Is the information in the BCH? Relevant text in the second national report (From question 175 – free text)
Albania	Never			Never		
Algeria	Never			Never		
Angola	--	--	At the time of the civil war, an unintentional transboundary entry of LMO in a form of food aid	--	--	
Antigua and Barbuda	Less than 5	No	NO	Less than 5	Only the other party (ies) involved	NO The LMO in question was able to bypass the measures that are in place to prevent the illegal transboundary movement since the agency responsible for issuing permits after the conduct of risk assessment was not consulted and hence the item was imported in the absence of official permission to do so.
Armenia	Never			Never		
Austria	Never			Never		
Azerbaijan	Never			Never		
Bangladesh	Never			Never		
Belarus	Never			Never		
Belgium	Never			Less than 5	n/a	NO
Benin	Never			Never		
Bhutan	Never			Never		
Bolivia	Never			Less than 5	No	NO
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Never			Never		
Botswana	Never			Never		
Brazil	Never			Never		
Bulgaria	Never			Never		
Burkina Faso	Never			Never		

Burundi	Never			Never		
Cambodia	Never			Never		
Cameroon	Never			Never		
Cape Verde	Never			Never		
Central African Republic	Never			Never		
Chad	Never			Never		
China	Never			Never		
Colombia	Never			Never		
Comoros	Never			Never		
Congo	Never			Never		
Costa Rica	Never			Never		
Croatia	Never			Never		
Cuba	Never			Never		
Cyprus	Never			Never		
Czech Rep.	Never		Conventional maize seeds, which was later proved to contain traces of unauthorized GM maize, was transported to the Czech Republic from other European country in 2009 and 2010. However, this transfer within the European Union cannot be considered as a transboundary movement according the relevant EU legislation - Regulation (EC)1946/2003 states that "transboundary movement" means the intentional or unintentional movement of a GMO between one Party or non-Party and another Party on non-Party, excluding intentional movements between Parties within the Community.	Never		The Czech Environmental Inspectorate monitored possible occurrence of non-approved transgenic fish Danio rerio (so called Glow fish) that was found in the Czech Republic in 2006 and first half of 2007. However, no more above mentioned transgenic fish occurrence was recorded.
DPR of Korea	Never			Never		
DR of Congo	Never			Never		
Denmark	Never			Never		
Djibouti	Never			Never		
Dominica	Never			Never		
Dominican Republic	Never			Never		
Ecuador	Never			Never		
Egypt	Never			Never		
El Salvador	Never			Never		
Eritrea	Never			Never		
Estonia	Never			Never		
Ethiopia	Never			Never		

EU	Never			Less than 5	Only the other party(ies) involved	<p>NO</p> <p>Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 laying down general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety provides for the possibility to adopt appropriate Community emergency measures for food and feed imported from a third country in order to protect human health, animal health and the environment, where the risk, cannot be contained satisfactorily by means of measures taken by the Member States concerned.</p> <p>On this legal basis the Commission adopted on 18 April 2005 emergency measures regarding imports of the non-authorised genetically modified organism Bt10 in maize products and adopted on 5 September 2007 emergency measures regarding the non-authorised genetically modified organism 'LL RICE 601' in rice products. On the basis of satisfactory information regarding the absence of these GMOs in imports to the EU, the measures regarding Bt10 maize were repealed on 7 March 2007 and regarding LLRice601 rice were repealed on 8 June 2010. Emergency measures regarding the non-authorised genetically modified organism 'Bt63' in rice products originating from China had to be adopted on 3 April 2008. These measures are still in place. It must be underlined that these are control measures to stop the import of food/feed because the products are illegal, not because of identification of adverse effects.</p>
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Fiji	Never			Never		
Finland	Never			Less than 5	<i>Only the other party(ies) involved</i>	NO See the EU CION report. In addition, illegal import of ornamental GM-zebrafish (Glofish) for aquariums took place in 2007. The fish were consequently withdrawn from pet shops and importers
France	More than 10	<i>Yes, for every occurrence/ The affected or potentially affected State</i>	NO France has not been the subject of any alerts about transboundary movements of LMOs that could have an impact on biodiversity. The alerts referred to here are alerts concerning the presence of LMOs unauthorized in Europe in foodstuffs. Therefore, these alerts are tied to a potential risk to human health, which case is covered by Article 17 of the Protocol. Regulation 178/2002 has created a rapid alert system by which Member States who have obtained information on a potential risk can inform the other States as quickly as possible, in particular those that are likely to have imported the incriminated product.	More than 10	<i>Only the other party(ies) involved</i>	NO Same as for Unintentional transboundary movements.
Gabon	Never			Never		
Gambia	Never			Never		
Georgia	Never			Never		
Germany	More than 10		NO	Less than 5	<i>Only the other party (ies) involved – see report of the EU</i>	NO
Ghana	Never			Never		
Grenada	Never			Never		
Guatemala	Never			Never		
Guinea	Never			Never		
Guinea-Bissau	Never			Never		
Guyana	Never			Never		
Honduras	Never			Never		
Hungary	Never			Never		
India	Never			Never		
Indonesia	Never			Never		
Iran	Never			Never		

Ireland	Never			Never		
Italy	Less than 5	No	<p>NO</p> <p><u>Reply to e-mail from the Secretariat:</u></p> <p>In 2009 an unauthorized placing on the market of the genetically modified Zebra danio fish (<i>Danio rerio</i>), imported from Thailand, occurred in some Member States of European Union.</p> <p>In EU there is no authorisation for placing on the market of genetically modified fishes, zebra fish included.</p> <p>According to article 4, paragraph 5 of directive 2001/18/EC, European Commission and Member States were properly informed during a National Competent Authorities (NACs) meeting.</p> <p>In this regard, it was decided to take the same actions of other Member States to end the unauthorized placing on the market, but no further action has been taken in the context of Article 17 of the Protocol.</p> <p>So no country decision or other communication may be registered on line through BCH.</p>	Less than 5	Only in some cases	<p>NO</p> <p><u>Reply to e-mail from the Secretariat:</u></p> <p>The illegal transboundary movement referred to in this answer of the Italian Second National Report is the same one referred to in the questions on article 17. The correct answer to the question “Has your country informed the BCH and the other Parties involved?” was surely “Only the other Parties involved” with reference to the other European Union Member States that were properly informed according to article 4, paragraph 5 of directive 2001/18/EC during the NACs meeting.</p> <p>So, also in this case, it is impossible to update the BCH because there isn’t any Country decision or communication about this illegal transboundary movement.</p>
Japan	Never			Less than 10	Only in some cases	<p>YES</p> <p>Two records in the BCH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bt-10 Maize (2005) Papaya transformed with a viral coat protein that confers resistance to PRSV (2010) <p>In the current reporting period, Japanese government received information about five cases of illegal import of LMOs (killifish, zebra danios, corn, papaya, pharmaceuticals for human). those cases about killifish, zebra danios and corn happened because the importer had not recognized that those LMOs were genetically modified. To prevent adverse effect on biological diversity, Japanese</p>

						government took measures such as recall or disposal of the LMOs and required importers to take preventive steps. The cases about papaya and pharmaceuticals for human are currently under factual investigation of the illegal transboundary movement.
Jordan	Never			Never		
Kazakhstan	Never			Never		
Kenya	Never			Never		
Kiribati	Never			Never		
Kyrgyzstan	Never			Never		
Lao	Never			Never		
Latvia	Never			Never		
Lesotho	Never			Never		
Liberia	Never			Never		
Libya	Never			Never		
Lithuania	Never			Never		
Madagascar	Never			Less than 5	No	NO
Malawi	Never			Never		
Malaysia	Never			Never		
Maldives	Never			Never		
Mali	Never			Never		
Malta	Never			Never		
Mauritania	Never			Never		
Mauritius	Never			Never		
Mexico	Never		We have had accidental LMO introductions in our country, which have been dealt with the proper measures by the Competent Authorities. Due to the aforementioned, we considered that they would not result in a subsequent transboundary movement and due to this it was not necessary to inform other Party countries. The options of the responses included in question 103, are not applicable to situations that have presented themselves in our country, however the Competent Authorities have the experience they have gained in every situation they have faced, they have coordinated between the authorities involved and it is considered that the care given to each particular situation meant	Less than 5	No	NO Same as for Unintentional transboundary movements

			that there were no transboundary implications to third parties. One of the most relevant cases was reported in January 2009 before the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, to date the case mentioned has the status of concluded and closed, and the document can be consulted in full on the following link: http://www.cec.org/Page.asp?PageID=2001&ContentID=2411&SiteNodeID=547			
Mongolia	Never			Less than 5	No	NO
Morocco	Never			Never		
Mozambique	Never			Never		
Myanmar	Never			Never		
Namibia	Never			Never		
Nauru	Never			Never		
Netherlands	Less than 5	No	NO In the reporting period, an unintended introduction into the environment of an LMO was reported. However, it was not considered likely that the incident would have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account human health. Therefore, action was undertaken to remedy the unintentional introduction, but no further action was undertaken in the context of article 17 of the Protocol.	Less than 5	Only the other party(ies) involved	NO The incident referred to here is the same as the incident referred to in the questions on article 17, since the introduction to the environment of the LMOs was both unintended and illegal.
New Zealand	Never			Never		YES One record in the BCH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal importation of LMO/GMO zebra fish (<i>Danio rerio</i>) for the pet trade (2007) New Zealand investigated the importation of GM zebra danios (<i>danio rerio</i>), an aquarium fish, however the trans-boundary movement occurred outside the reporting period. Current information available at http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/gmfish
Niger	Never			Never		

Nigeria	Never			Never		
Niue	Never			Never		
Norway	Less than 5	No	NO Questions 104 and 106 are not applicable, as there are no incidents that have led, or may have led, to unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs from Norway in the current reporting period.	Less than 5	Only the other party(ies) involved	YES One record in the BCH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GloFish® (genetically modified Zebra fish): detection of RFP-gene in Pink danios (2012) <p>So far the sampling and testing have in most cases revealed low levels (between 0,1 and 1 %, mostly below 0,1 %) of unintentional or technically unavoidable GMO presence in conventional soy beans, maize and rape seeds. Due to the low levels of presence, documentation provided by the responsible persons/companies on the measures taken to avoid such GMO presence, the fact that the GMO present have been authorized in the European Union and an assessments of environmental and health risks related to the presence, it has been concluded that the presence did not contravene the Gene Technology Act.</p>
Oman	Never			Never		
Palau	Never			Never		
Panama	Never			Never		
Papua New Guinea	Never			Never		
Paraguay	Never			Less than 5	No	NO
Peru	Never			Less than 5	Only the BCH	NO In the BCH are reports on the presence of LMOs in the country, which have not been authorized by national authorities.
Philippines	Less than 5	No	NO	Less than 5	Only the other party(ies) involved	NO The first one was an allegation on the presence of LL601 in rice to be imported from the US. While the alleged presence of LL601 in shipments of imported rice may have been a case of low level

						<p>presence or unintentional transboundary movement, the Department of Agriculture did not have the policy and guidelines in place during that time to ascertain such allegation. The policy in place was DA AO8 No. 8s. 2002, "Rules and Regulations on the Importation of Plant and Plant Products Derived from the Use of Modern Biotechnology", which is a zero-tolerance regime for unapproved events. The DA formally adopted Annex 3 on Food Safety Assessment in Situations of Low Level Presence of Recombinant DNA Plant Material in Food, on January 2009 and is at the moment, working on comments received on the proposed draft "Rules and Regulations on the Application of Codex Annex 3" after having conducted sectoral and regional consultations from August to October 2011. The BPI ensured that shipments of rice during the relevant period i.e 2006-2008 did not contain LL601.</p> <p>The second involved a declaration of unapproved event of corn (TC1507) for propagation as per the required declaration of GM content from the importer/technology developer (DA MC No. 8 Series 2003). The BPI quarantined the shipment and the shipment was disposed of accordingly.</p>
Poland	Never			Never		
Portugal	Never			Never		
Qatar	Never			Never		
Republic of Korea	Never			Never		
Republic of Moldova	Never			Never		
Romania	Never			Never		
Rwanda	Never			Never		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Never			Never		
Saint Lucia	Never			Never		
Saint Vincent and the	Never			Never		

Grenadines						
Samoa	Never			Never		
Saudi Arabia	Never			Never		
Senegal	Never			Never		
Serbia	Never			Never		
Seychelles	Never			Never		
Slovakia	Never			Never		
Slovenia	Never			Never		
Solomon Islands	Never			Never		
Somalia	Never			Never		
South Africa	Never			Never		
Spain	Never			Never		
Sri Lanka	Never			Never		
Sudan	Never			Never		
Suriname	Never			Less than 5	No	NO
Swaziland	Never			Never		
Sweden	Less than 5	Yes, for every occurrence/ the affected or potentially affected State	NO In 2010 there was an incident in Sweden where a GM-potato authorised only for field trials was discovered in plantings with a GM-potato that was authorised for commercial cultivation. This co-mingling was not considered as an environmental risk. The Member States that also cultivated this potato were immediately notified. Since there was no risk for transboundary movement, the BCH or others outside of the European Community were not informed.	Never		
Switzerland	Never			Never		
Syria	Never			Never		
Tajikistan	Never			Never		
Thailand	Never			Never		
The former Yug. of Macedonia	Never			Never		
Togo	Never			Never		
Tonga	Never			Never		
Trinidad and Tobago	Never			Never		
Tunisia	Never			Never		
Turkey	Never			Never		
Uganda	Never			Never		
Ukraine	Never			Never		
United Kingdom	Never			Less than 5	Only the other	NO

					<i>party(ies) involved</i>	The UK has experienced a limited number of cases where GM fish have been exported to the UK which are not authorised for marketing or release in the EU. These cases have been dealt with in conformity with EU regulations. These cases have not posed any harm to human health or the environment.
United Rep. of Tanzania	Never			Never		
Venezuela	Never			Never		
Viet Nam	Never			Never		
Yemen	Never			Never		
Zambia	Less than 10	No	NO In some occurrences, only the exporter(s) were informed of the unintentional transboundary movements but this information was not posted on the BCH nor relevant states or international organisations notified.	Less than 10	No	NO The illegal transboundary movements were due to trade and relief food.
Zimbabwe	Never			Never		
