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Report Highlights:

The European Union's (EU) complex and lengthy policy framework for biotechnology creates a challenging environment for research and limits access to innovative tools for EU farmers. The EU produces very few genetically engineered (GE) crops but it imports large amounts of GE feed. In July 2018, the European Court of Justice issued its judgment that organisms created through innovative biotechnologies should be regulated as GE organisms in the EU. Scientists and professionals in the agriculture and food sectors warned that this judgment could harm research and agriculture in the EU and create trade disruptions. As a result of these strong reactions and upon specific requests of some Member States, the Council of the EU has asked the European Commission to propose options to update the EU policy framework by April 2021.

Executive Summary:

Commercial cultivation of GE crops in the EU is limited to one percent of the EU's total corn area (112 thousand hectares of GE corn in Spain and Portugal). The single variety authorized for cultivation is banned in all or parts of nineteen Member States (MS). The threat of destruction by activists and difficult marketing conditions also discourage the cultivation of GE crops. The EU does not export any GE products, but it imports more than 30 million metric tons (MT) of soybean products, 10 to 20 million MT of corn products, and 2.5 to 5 million MT of rapeseed products per year, mainly for feed. The share of GE products of total imports is estimated at 90 to 95 percent for soybean products, just over 20 percent for corn, and less than 25 percent for rapeseed. The EU's main suppliers are Brazil, Argentina, and the United States. The United States is a major supplier of soybeans and corn processing by-products to the EU and a relatively minor supplier of soybean meal and corn. The status quo of very limited cultivation of GE plants and large imports of GE products for feed is not expected to change significantly in the medium term.

The EU's policy framework for biotechnology, that was developed with the heavy influence of activists close to the antiglobalization movement, creates an unnecessary regulatory burden that does not improve consumer protection and does not take into account recent scientific knowledge. The EU's unfavorable political and regulatory environments restrict public and private research, impede commercial production of biotech plants, and create trade disruptions. The private sector's interest in developing varieties of GE plants suitable for cultivation in the EU has waned. The plant-breeding sector was hopeful that innovative biotechnologies (also called "new breeding techniques") could help revive plant biotechnology in the EU. However, in July 2018, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) judged that organisms created through these techniques should be subject to the EU's outdated and lengthy policy framework. Scientists and professionals in the agriculture and food sectors reacted strongly to the CJEU judgment and warned about its significant negative impact on innovation and agriculture in the EU. As a result of these strong reactions and upon specific requests of the Netherlands and Finland, the Council of the EU has asked the European Commission to propose options to update the EU legislation by April 2021.

The stakeholders that defend agricultural biotechnology at EU level are scientists and professionals in the agricultural sector, including farmers, seed companies, and representatives of the feed supply chain. For more than two decades, European consumers have been exposed to consistent fear-mongering from anti-biotech groups. As a result, consumer attitudes towards GE products are mostly negative. However, the situation varies across countries, for example, in the United Kingdom and Spain there are examples of GE-labeled imported food products that achieve sales success. The EU's food industry and retailers adapt their product offerings to meet consumer perceptions. There are more and more initiatives to differentiate non-GE food products at the retail level by using voluntary GE-free labels. Several major supermarkets promote themselves as carrying only non-GE products.

Regarding animal biotechnology, the EU is primarily active in basic medical research. Some MS also conduct research for agricultural purposes, focusing their efforts on improving livestock breeding. No foods are produced from animal clones or GE animals because consumer acceptance is low.

Acronyms used in this report are the following:

CGFM	Corn Gluten Feed and Meal
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
DG SANTE	Directorate General for Health and Human Safety
DDGS	Distiller's Dried Grains with Solubles
EC	European Commission
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
ENVI	Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee of the European Parliament
EP	European Parliament
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment
EU	European Union
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture
GAIN	Global Agricultural Information Network of the Foreign Agricultural Service
GE	Genetically Engineered (official terminology used by the U.S government)
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism (official terminology used by the EU, and used here when quoting specific regulatory language)
JRC	Joint Research Center of the European Commission
LLP	Low Level Presence
MS	Member States of the European Union
MT	Metric Ton
NBTs	New Breeding Techniques
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
PAFF	European Commission's Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed
UK	United Kingdom

Glossary:

“Genetic Engineering” is the use of transgenesis in plant or animal breeding (transgenesis is the process of introducing an exogenous gene from one organism into another with the intent of enabling the latter to exhibit a new property). In Europe these resulting organisms are known as Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).

“Innovative biotechnologies” is used here as a synonym for the European term “New Breeding Techniques” (NBTs) and is generally referred to as genome editing. It excludes traditional genetic engineering (transgenesis).

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CHAPTER 1 – PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

PART A – PRODUCTION AND TRADE

a) PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

A significant number of the internationally recognized public and private researchers in plant biotechnology are European. However, this research is not likely to lead to the commercialization in the EU of new biotech plants in the short term due to unfavorable political and regulatory environments:

- Several major **private developers** including BASF, Bayer, KWS, and Limagrain are European. However, the private sector's interest in developing varieties of GE plants suitable for cultivation in the European Union (EU) has waned. Repeated vandalism of test plots by activists, together with the uncertainty and delays of the EU approval process, makes genetic engineering an unattractive investment. EU companies have thus concentrated their efforts on non-European markets, and most of their research sites in plant biotechnology are now outside Europe. Several major private European developers have moved their research and development operations to the United States (Bayer in 2004, BASF in 2012, and KWS opened its new research center in the United States in 2015).
- **Public institutions** and universities conduct basic research and limited product development.
 - Public research is unlikely to lead to the commercialization of **GE plants** in the EU within the coming years, because little emphasis is placed on product development, which is the end of the research pipeline, and most public institutions are unable to afford the high costs of the EU regulatory approval system. An international consortium including several EU research institutions and the United States Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service (USDA ARS) developed a GE plum tree called HoneySweet that is resistant to the plum pox virus. While many field trials have been successfully completed already, it is expected to take several years before the EU MS gain final approval for the possible commercialization of this tree.
 - As for **innovative biotechnologies**, several EU countries including Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom are using these techniques to develop new plant varieties. For example, in Belgium, a research consortium is developing cisgenic late blight resistant Bintje potatoes. In the Netherlands, Wageningen University conducts research on cisgenic potatoes and apples. However, these plants are unlikely to be commercialized in the EU in the coming years due to the uncertain regulatory environment, including the July 2018 judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union. For additional information, please see [Part B\) Policy e\) Innovative Biotechnologies](#).
- The EU has several **public-private partnerships (PPPs)** in plant biotechnology. Most of them focus on industrial rather than agricultural applications. For instance, the [Bio-Based Industries PPP](#) that came into

force in 2014 aims to develop new biorefining technologies to transform biomass into bio-based products, materials, and fuels. It is planning to invest €3.7 billion (\$4.2 billion, 25 percent of which is publicly funded) in research and innovation efforts between 2014 and 2020 with the purpose of replacing at least 30 percent of oil-based chemicals and materials with bio-based and biodegradable ones by 2030. Biotechnology is one of the fields of research covered by this PPP.

As for **medical applications of plant biotechnology**, some laboratory research is being conducted in the EU. In the laboratory, GE plants and plant cells are used to develop proteins of pharmaceutical interest. Proteins whose structure is simple, such as insulin and growth hormone, can be produced by GE microorganisms and some of them are commercialized. GE plants and plant cells are used to develop more complex molecules (vaccines, antibodies, enzymes).

Additional examples of plant biotechnology research carried out by EU countries can be found in [Part B\) Policy d\) Field Testing](#) and individual country reports listed in [Annex 2](#)

b) COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

- **Only two MS cultivate Bt corn in 2018.**

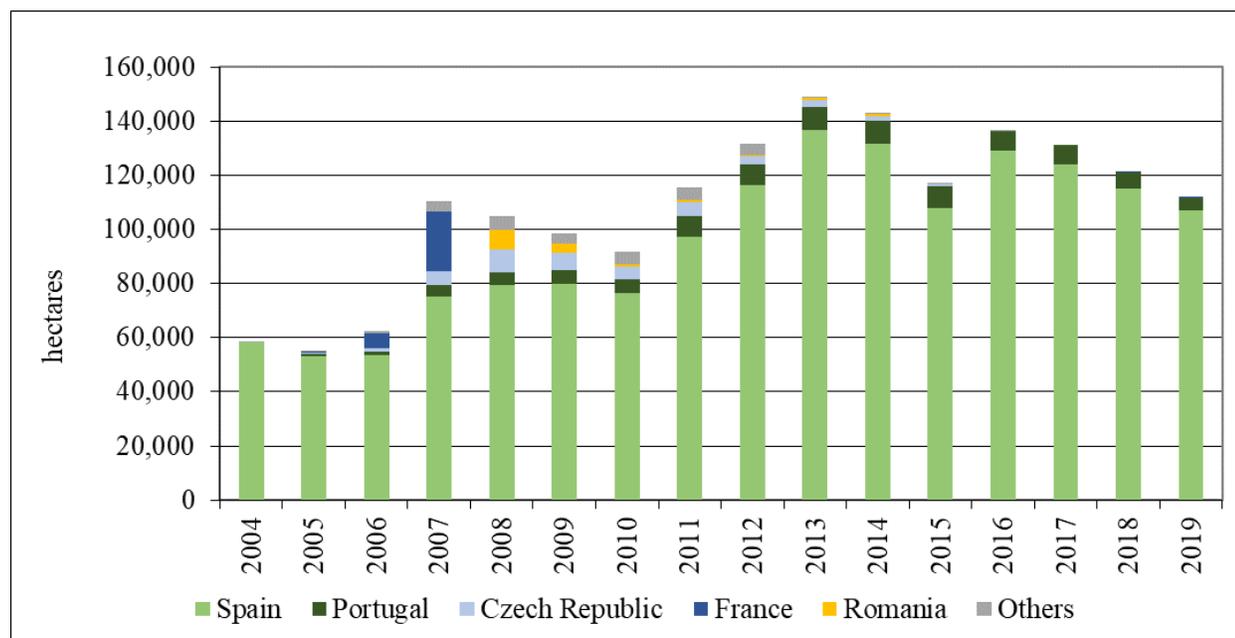
The only GE plant approved for cultivation in the EU is MON810 corn. It is a *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) corn resistant to the European corn borer (a pest).

Graph 1 and Table 1 below show how in 2019, the area planted in Bt corn in the EU decreased by 7.5 percent to 112 thousand hectares. **Spain** represents 96 percent of the total area and **Portugal** the remaining 4 percent. MON810 is grown in areas where the corn borer is present and harmful to production.

Bt corn produced in the EU is used locally as animal feed. Spain and Portugal's feed grain elevators do not keep separate production lines for GE and non-GE corn as practically all marketed feed contains GE soybean as a source of protein, and consequently it is default labeled as "contains GE products." The corn processing industry uses GE-free corn for production that is intended to enter the food chain, in many cases sourced through identity preserved programs. Better prices paid by the food corn processing industry is leading some farmers to opt for conventional corn varieties.

Since 2017, the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia** stopped cultivating Bt corn. Although the Czech government has a science-based approach to biotechnology, farmers stopped growing GE corn due to the difficulties marketing GE products. Domestic production of GE corn in the Czech Republic was used for biogas production and on-farm cattle feeding. In both the Czech Republic and Slovakia, retail buyers push for GE-free products and for products from animals that were not fed GE feed.

Graph 1. Bt Corn Area in the EU



Source: FAS offices in the EU

Table 1. Bt Corn Area in the EU

in hectares	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Spain	131,538	107,749	129,081	124,197	115,246	107,130
Portugal	8,542	8,017	7,069	7,036	5,733	4,718
Czech Republic	1,754	997	75	0	0	0
Romania	771	2.5	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	411	400	122	0	0	0
Total Bt corn area	148,658	143,016	117,166	131,233	120,979	111,848
Total corn area planted in the EU	9,557,000	9,252,000	8,566,000	8,250,000	8,260,000	8,630,000
Share of Bt corn in total corn area	1.50%	1.27%	1.59%	1.59%	1.46%	1.30%

Source: FAS offices in the EU

- **Nineteen MS have “opted out” of GE crops cultivation since 2015.**

Since 2015, nineteen EU countries have “opted out” of GE crops cultivation for all or part of their territories under [Directive \(EU\) 2015/412](#). This regulation, also called the “opt-out” Directive, allows any MS to “opt out” of cultivating an approved GE crop for socio-economic as opposed to scientific reasons. The rationale behind introducing that law was to prevent MS from invoking the safeguard clause by using “spurious science.” The

cultivation opt-out did not lead to a change on farms as none of the countries that opted out in 2015 cultivated GE crops when the regulation was implemented, nor resulted in a change in MS votes on cultivation files during the authorization process.¹

The table and the map below provide an overview of the situation regarding the implementation of the opt-out directive by the MS.

Table 2. Cultivation Bans in the EU

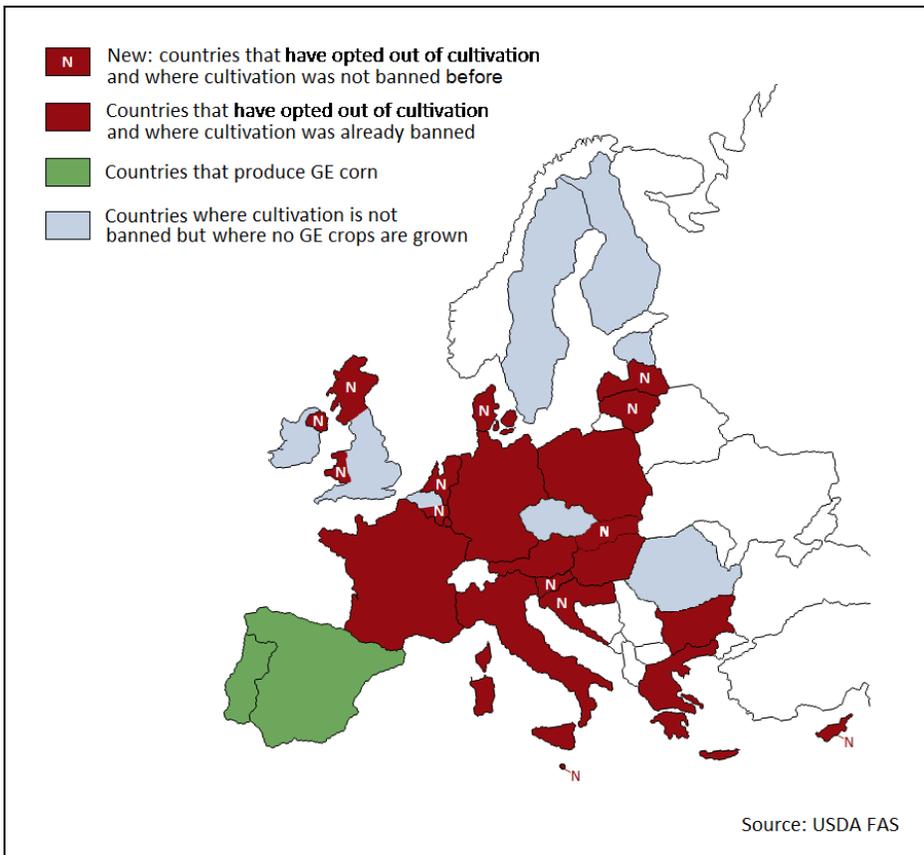
Situation	Countries and regions
 [N = New] Nine countries and four regions where cultivation was not banned before have opted out of GE corn cultivation under the 2015 Directive. This decision did not lead to a change on farms as none of the countries that opted out in 2015 cultivated GE crops for various reasons, including the fact that is not well suited to local growing conditions, the threat of protests, and administrative constraints.	- Nine countries: Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark,* Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia - Four regions in two countries: Wallonia in Belgium; Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales in the United Kingdom
 Nine countries where cultivation was banned under various procedures have opted out of GE corn cultivation under the new directive.	Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany,* Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg,* and Poland
 Two countries grow GE corn in 2019.	Spain, Portugal
 In the other countries and regions, cultivation is still allowed but no GE corn is grown for various reasons, including the fact that is not well suited to local growing conditions, the threat of protests, and administrative burden.	- Six countries: Ireland, Romania, Sweden, Finland, Estonia and the Czech Republic - Two regions: Flanders in Belgium, England in the United Kingdom

* Notes:

- *Denmark and Luxembourg have only opted out of cultivation for MON810 and three from the seven varieties of corn that were in the pipeline at that time*
- *The coalition agreement of the new German government, published in spring 2018, states that the ban on the cultivation of GE plants (opt-out) will be regulated nationwide. The legislation has not yet come into force.*

¹ For more information on this Directive, please see [EU-28 Biotechnology Annual Report 2017](#).

Map 1. EU MS that Opted Out of GE crops cultivation



Some of the MS that have “opted out” of GE crops cultivation have incorporated [Directive \(EU\) 2015/412](#) into their national law; others are still in the process of doing it.

For further explanation on the situation by MS, see USDA’s Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) country reports, listed in [Annex 2](#).

c) EXPORTS

The EU does not export any GE crops or plants. GE corn produced in the EU is used locally as animal feed and for biogas production.

d) IMPORTS

Every year, the EU imports:

- More than 30 million MT of soybeans and soybean meal (including both GE and non-GE products);
- 10 to 20 million MT of corn and corn-processing byproducts (GE and non-GE);
- 2.5 to 5 million MT of rapeseed and rapeseed meal (GE and non-GE).

The share of EU imported GE products is estimated at 90 to 95 percent for soybean products, just over 20 percent for corn, and less than 25 percent for rapeseed.

Trade data do not differentiate between conventional and GE varieties. The graphs presented in this section therefore include both categories. **Table 3** below gives the share of GE crops in total soy, corn, and rapeseed production in the EU’s main supplier countries.

Table 3. Share of GE Crops in Total Production in the EU’s Main Supplier Countries

Soy	
Argentina	100%
Brazil	96%
Canada	95%
Paraguay	99%
Ukraine	estimated at 60 to 70% of exports
United States	94%
Rapeseed / Canola	
Australia	22%
Canada	95%
Russia	0%
Ukraine	estimated at 10 to 25% of exports
Corn	
Brazil	89%
Canada	100%
Russia	0%
Serbia	0%
Ukraine	estimated at 1 to 3% of exports
United States	92%
Vietnam	3%

Source: [ISAAA](#) and [FAS](#) (2018)

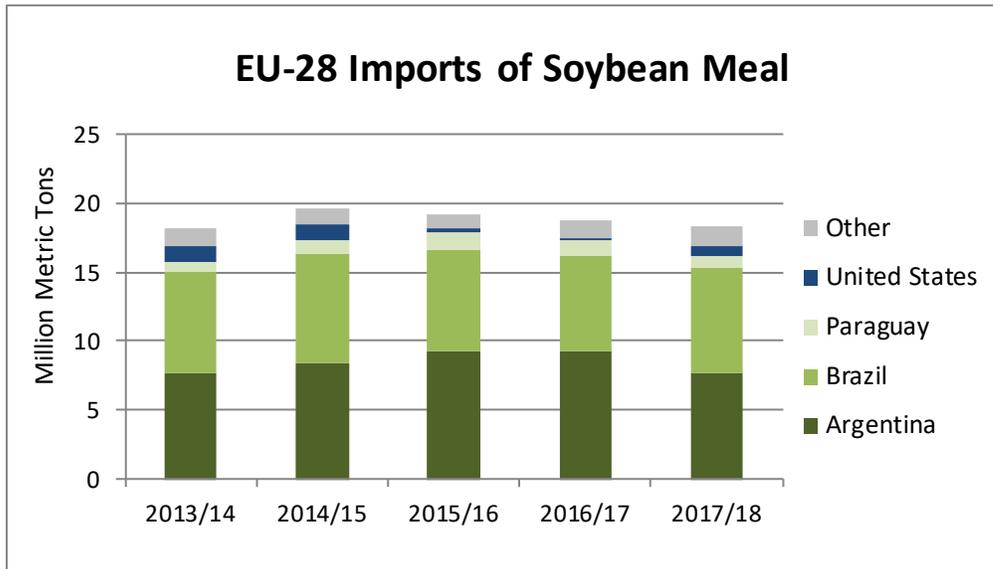
- **The EU imports more than 30 million MT of soybean products every year.**

The EU is protein deficient and does not produce enough to meet animal feed demands. The EU must import more than 30 million MT of soybeans and soybean meal every year, used mainly in animal feed.

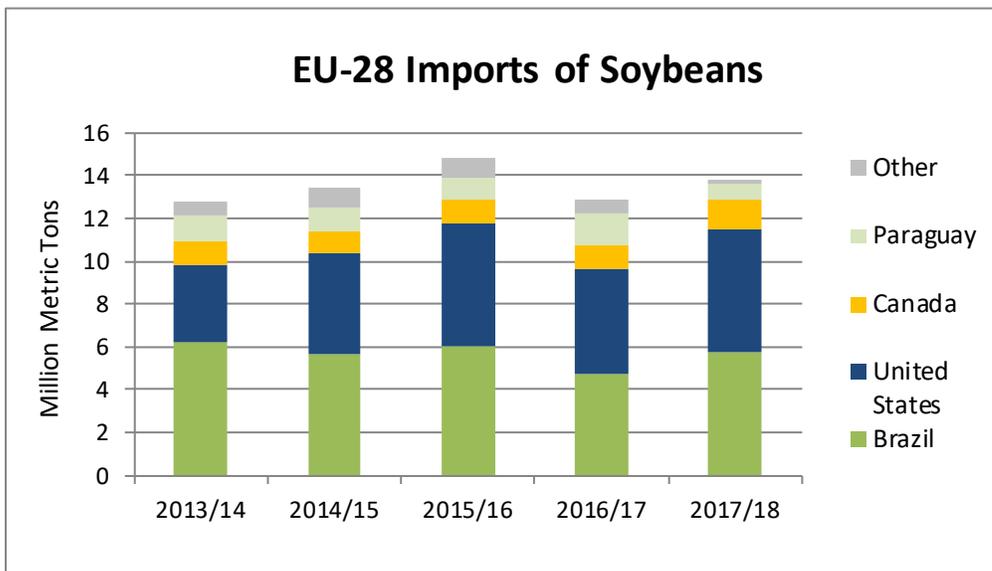
In the past five years, soybean meal imports amounted to 19 million MT and soybean imports to 14 million MT per year on average (see graphs below). The EU imports around 65 percent of the soybean meal it consumes.

The rest is produced by domestic crushing facilities; more than 85 percent of the soybeans crushed in these facilities are imported.

The EU’s leading suppliers by volume are Brazil, Argentina, and the United States. The largest users of soybean meal (Germany, Spain, France, Benelux,² and Italy) are also the main producers of livestock and poultry.



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor

The demand for non-biotech soybean meal in the EU is estimated at 10 to 15 percent of total meal consumption; it includes the organic sector, some of the products sold under Geographical Indications, and

² Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg

various GE-free labeling initiatives. Non-GE soybean meal is mainly supplied by domestically grown soybeans and imports from Brazil and India. European non-GE soybean production is expected to increase in the coming years.

- **Several initiatives aim at reducing the EU's dependence on imported soybean products.**

There has been a long-standing debate in the EU over the dependence on imported soybeans and soybean meal. Overall, the EU's current potential for soy production remains minor relative to total animal feed demand. EU soybean production is estimated at 2.6 million MT in 2019, which is a small percentage of what is needed. In contrast, more than 30 million MT of soybean products are imported every year.

In November 2018, the European Commission released a report on [The Development of Plant Proteins in the European Union](#). However, this report does not discuss how EU restrictions on agricultural biotechnology could adversely affect EU goals such as improved breeding stock and more resilient protein crops adapted to the climatic and environmental conditions of the EU.

Several EU countries subsidize local non-GE protein production:

- Some MS such as France, Germany and Spain have national strategies for protein crops which aim to encourage crop rotation while reducing their dependence on imported protein. These strategies include incentives such as providing coupled supports to farmers or considering protein crops as nitrogen fixing crop (Ecologic Focus Areas) for greening compliance under the 2014-2020 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).
- The [Danube Soya Association](#), a non-governmental association supported by the Austrian government, promotes the production of non-GE soybeans in the Danube region (Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Switzerland). According to the association, the production potential for soybeans in the Danube region would be 4 million MT.
- Since July 2017, fifteen MS have signed the [European Soy Declaration](#), which aims to boost soybean production in the EU. For additional information, please see [Part B\) Policy, n\) Related Issues](#).

For more information, please see the [European Commission's website](#).

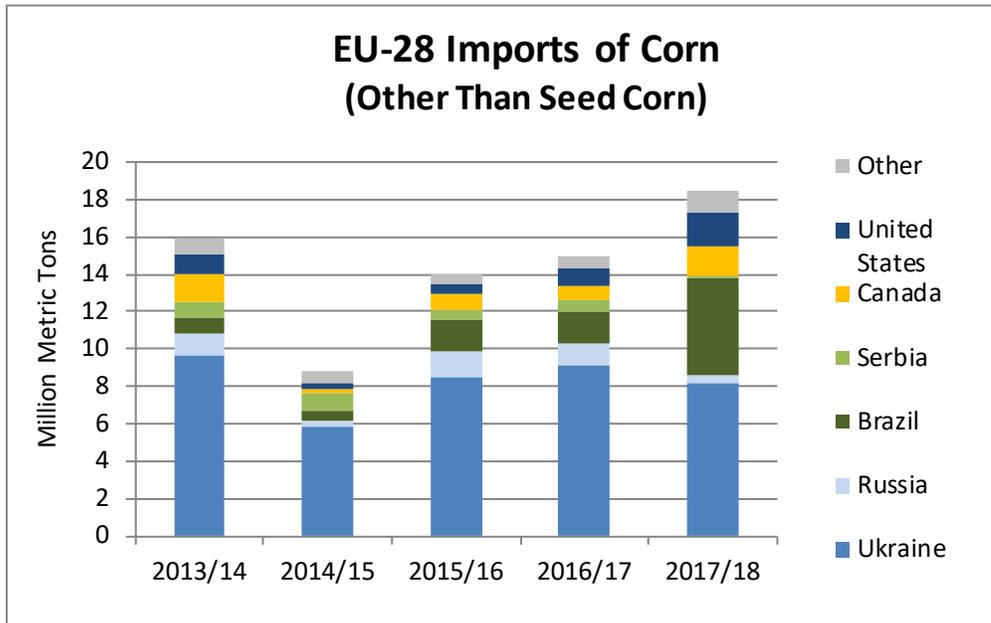
- **The EU imports 10 to 20 million MT of corn per year on average.**

The EU imports about 10 percent of the corn it consumes. The share of GE corn out of total corn imports is estimated to be just over 20 percent. The largest importers of corn (Spain, Benelux,³ Italy and Portugal) have large livestock and poultry sectors but are limited in domestic grain production.⁴

³ Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg

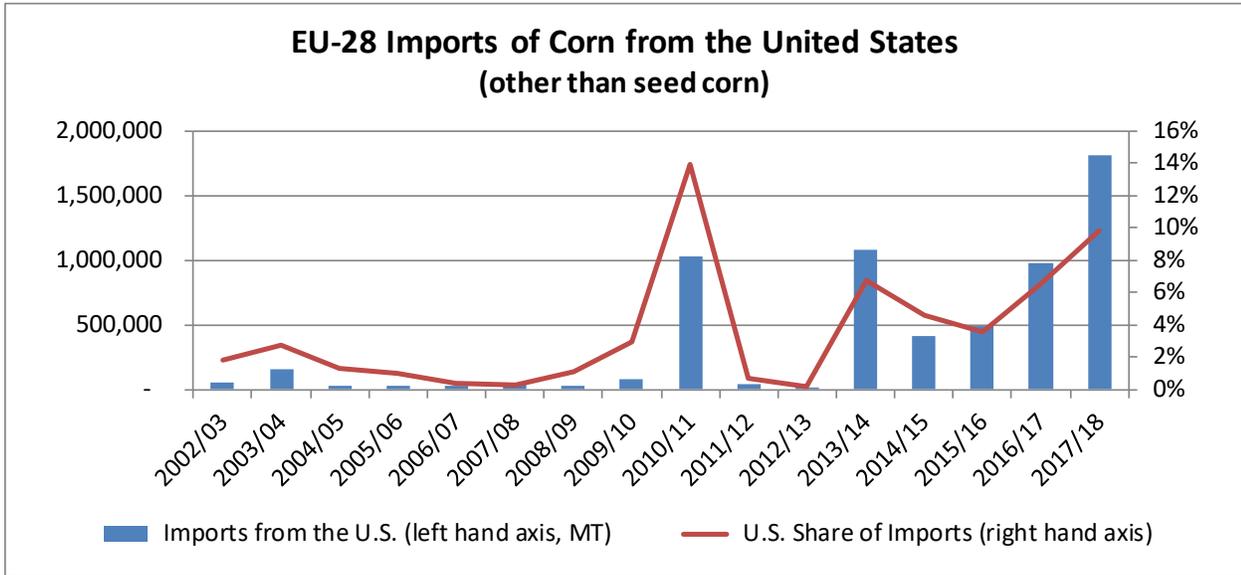
⁴ Additional information on EU's grain market can be found in the [EU-28 Grain and Feed GAIN Annual Report 2018](#).

In the past five years, Ukraine has been the major supplier of corn to the EU; it accounted for 44 percent of the EU’s corn imports in 2017/18. No production of GE crops has been officially allowed in the country, but experts estimate that one to three percent of [Ukraine’s exports of corn](#) are GE.



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor

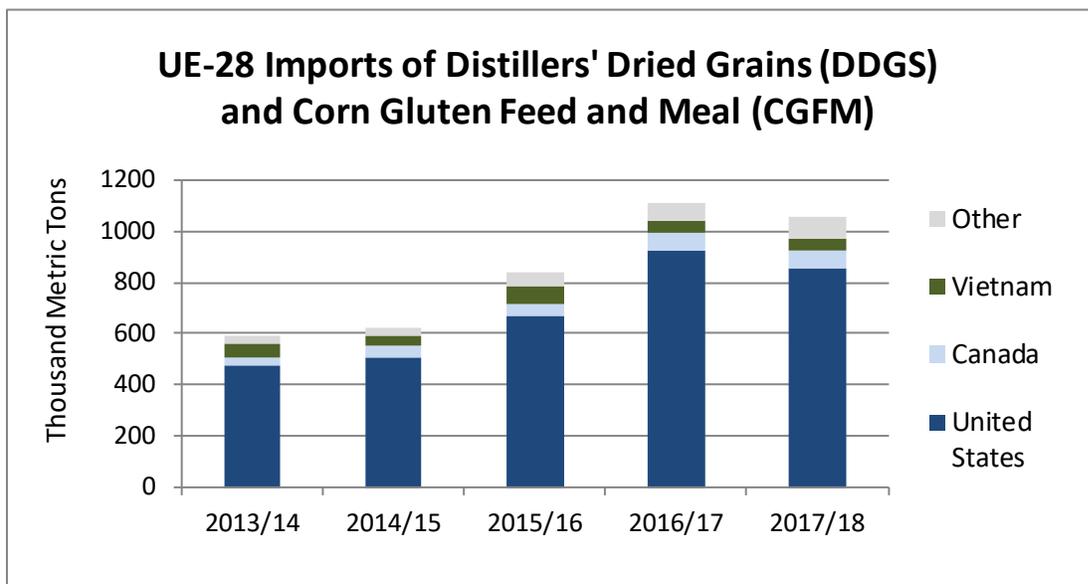
Over the past 15 years, on average the United States represented four percent of total EU imports of corn (see graph below). The beginning of GE corn plantings in the United States in 1998 resulted in a drastic decline in U.S. exports to the EU. This is due to the lag of GE traits approved in the EU compared to approvals in the United States (asynchronous approval) and to the lack of a [low-level presence policy in the EU](#). Moreover, most of the GE corn varieties produced in the United States are [stacks](#). Imported U.S. corn is primarily used for animal feed and bioethanol production: Spain is by far the main importer of U.S. corn in the EU. Imports increased between 2012/13 and 2017/18 but they are expected to return to a very low level in 2018/19 and 2019/20 due to the additional duties imposed by in the EU on U.S. sourced corn in June 2018 in retaliation to the United States’ tariffs on steel and aluminum products.



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor

- **The United States is the main supplier corn processing by-products to the EU.**

In 2017/18, the EU imported one million MT of Distiller’s Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) and Corn Gluten Feed and Meal (CGFM; see graph below).⁵ The share of GE products of total imports is estimated at 80 percent. The United States is the main supplier of DDGS and CGFM to the EU, with an average market share of 81 percent over the past five years. The volume of imports varies from year to year depending on prices and on the pace of EU approvals of new GE corn varieties.



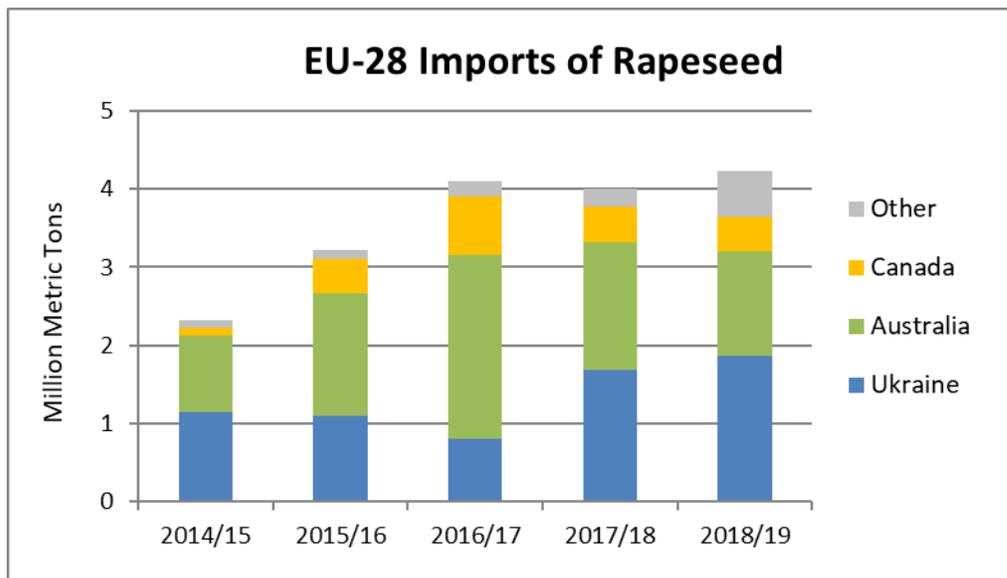
Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor

⁵ DDGS are a corn by-product of the distillation process; CGFM is a corn by-product of wet milling.

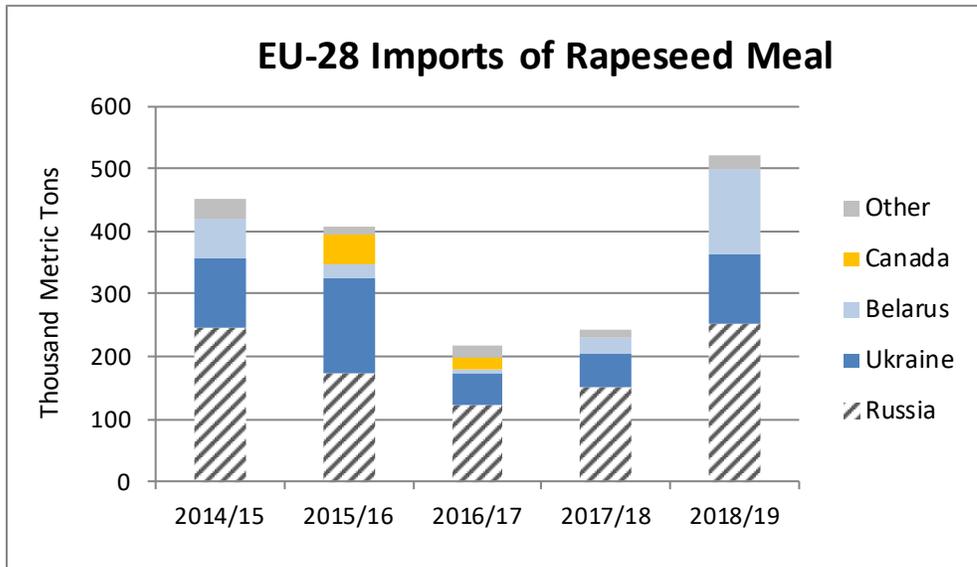
- The EU imports 2.5 to 5 million MT of rapeseed products every year.

In the last five years, the EU imported on average 3.6 million MT of rapeseed and 369 thousand MT of rapeseed meal per year (see graphs below). The share of GE products of total imports is estimated at less than 25 percent. The three major suppliers of rapeseed to the EU (Australia, Ukraine and Canada) grow GE rapeseed (see table 3 above).

Although the EU is the world’s largest producer of rapeseed, local demand exceeds domestic supply and large quantities of rapeseed are imported for crushing. Rapeseed meal is used for feed in the livestock sector. The biodiesel industry is the main driver for rapeseed oil demand, but food and industrial use also contribute to its demand.



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor

e) FOOD AID

The EU provides food aid in the form of food products, money, vouchers, equipment, seeds, or veterinary services. The European Commission's (EC) Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department is responsible for food aid. The aid does not include GE products. More information is available on the [European Commission's website](#).

The EU is not a recipient of external food aid. However, some redistribution within the EU is carried out under the [Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived](#). It does not include GE products either.

f) TRADE BARRIERS

Please see the following sections of this report:

- [Timeline followed for approvals](#);
- [Low-level presence policy](#);
- [Countries that have opted out of cultivation](#).

Moreover, some countries have marketing bans on EU approved GE crops:

- In Austria, since 2007, one variety of GE corn and four varieties of GE rapeseed are banned for import and processing.
- Bulgaria has a ban on sales of foods containing GE products in schools.

For more information, please see individual country reports listed in [Annex 2](#).

PART B – POLICY

a) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

i. Responsible government ministries and their role in the regulation of GE plants

At the EU level, GE plants are subject to an authorization procedure whether for import, distribution, processing, or cultivation for food or feed use. The steps necessary to obtain authorization for import, distribution, or processing are set out in [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003](#). [Directive 2001/18/EC](#) outlines the procedure that must be followed to obtain authorization for cultivation.

In both cases, European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) must conclude during the risk assessment phase of the authorization process that the product in question is as safe as a comparable conventional variety. Once EFSA issues a positive opinion, a political decision is taken by the MS on whether the product should be authorized. The EC's Directorate General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) administers the latter risk management phase of the procedure. During this phase, files of a draft decision are submitted to MS experts at the GE Product Section of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF), or the Committee for the adaption to technical progress and implementation of the Directive on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms (Regulatory Committee).

The responsible government ministries in the Member States include agriculture and food, environment, health, and economy.

ii. Role and membership of the biosafety authority

The core task of EFSA is to assess independently any possible risks of GE plants to human and animal health and the environment. The role of EFSA is limited to giving scientific advice; it does not authorize GE products. The main areas of activity of EFSA's panel on GE organisms are the following:

- **Risk assessment of GE food and feed applications:** EFSA's panel provides independent scientific advice on the safety of GE plants (based on Directive 2001/18/EC) and derived food or feed (on the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003). Its risk assessment work is based on reviewing scientific information and data.
- **Development of guidance documents:** the guidance documents aim to clarify EFSA's approach to risk assessment, to ensure transparency in its work, and to provide the companies with guidance for the preparation and presentation of applications.
- **Scientific advice in response to ad-hoc requests from risk managers:** for instance, EFSA's panel has provided scientific advice relating to the safety of GE plants unauthorized in the EU.
- **Self-tasking activities:** on its own initiative, the panel identifies scientific issues related to GE plants risk assessment that require further attention. For instance, the panel has produced a scientific report on the use of animal feeding trials in GE products risk assessment.

The EFSA panel brings together risk assessment experts from different European nationalities. The member's relevant fields of expertise range from the following: food and feed safety assessment (food and genetic toxicology, immunology, food allergy); environmental risk assessment (insect ecology and population dynamics, plant ecology, molecular ecology, soil science, resistance evolution in target pest organisms, impact of agriculture on biodiversity agronomy); and molecular characterization and plant science (genome structure and evolution, gene regulation, genome stability, biochemistry & metabolism). Their biographies and declarations of interests are available on [EFSA's website](#).

Over time, EFSA's guidance documents have become more rigid as they have been codified into law. This has the effect of:

- reducing the ability of risk assessors, researchers and developers to adopt the most scientifically sound approaches as knowledge and experience expand over time;
- preventing risk assessors from taking a flexible, hypothesis-driven, weight-of-evidence approach;
- adding unnecessary costs and burdens on applicants for data and information that have scant scientific justification or predictive value; and
- contributing directly to ever lengthening and unnecessary delays in the risk assessment process – which now averages six years overall for EFSA's opinion on a biotech product.

iii. Political factors that may influence regulatory decisions related to plant biotechnologies

The EU has had a somewhat conflicted relationship with agricultural biotechnology since it was introduced over 30 years ago. The European Commission (EC) continues to pursue inconsistent and unpredictable approaches regulating the technology. This is due in part to the strong emotional and ideological stance on biotechnology taken by EU consumers and anti-biotech groups. As a result, the process surrounding the approval for cultivation and use of GE crop varieties has suffered. Conversely, the EU's agriculture industry relies on significant imports of GE feed for its large livestock sector. Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and the United States help to fill this need, and do so primarily with GE corn and soybean varieties. For more information on anti-biotech groups in the EU and on their influence on regulatory decisions, see [Part F\) a\) Public/Private Opinions](#).

iv. Distinctions between regulatory treatment of the approval for food, feed, processing and environmental release

EU regulations provide a detailed approval process for GE products. Requirements differ depending on whether the GE products are intended for import, distribution, processing, or cultivation in the EU:

- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003](#) provides the steps necessary to obtain authorization for import, distribution, or processing.
- [Directive 2001/18/EC](#) outlines the procedure that must be followed to obtain authorization for cultivation. [Directive \(EU\) 2015/412](#) allows MS to restrict or ban the cultivation of EU-authorized GE plants in their territories for non-scientific reasons.

- In order to simplify the process for the applicants, the EC defined a unique application procedure under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 which allows a company to file a single application for a product and all its uses. Under this simplified procedure, a single risk assessment is performed, and a single authorization is granted for cultivation, importation and processing into food, feed or industrial products. However, applicants tend to avoid this procedure because cultivation applications are unpredictable and slow the whole process; applicants prefer to apply for food and feed approvals only.

- **Authorization for placing biotech events on the market for food or feed use⁶**

To obtain authorization for import, distribution, or processing biotech events:

- An application⁷ is sent to the appropriate national competent authority of a MS. That competent authority acknowledges receipt of the application in writing to the applicant within 14 days of receipt and transmits the application to EFSA.
- EFSA informs other MS and the EC of the application without delay and makes it available. EFSA also makes the summary of the application dossier available to the public via the internet.
- EFSA is obliged to respect a limit of six months from the time it receives a valid application to when it gives its opinion. This six-month limit is extended whenever EFSA or a national competent authority through EFSA requests supplementary information from the applicant.
- EFSA forwards its opinion on the application to the EC, the MS, and the applicant. The opinion is made available for public comment within 30 days of publication.
- Within three months from receiving the opinion from EFSA, the EC presents the PAFF with a draft decision reflecting EFSA's opinion. PAFF votes on the draft decision.
- Draft decisions that have been put to the PAFF after March 1, 2011, are subject to the procedural rules outlined in the Lisbon Treaty. Under these rules, in the case of no qualified majority in favor of the draft

⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council

⁷ The application must include:

- Name and address of the applicant.
- Designation of the food, and its specification, including the transformation event(s) used.
- A copy of the studies which have been carried out and any other available material to demonstrate no adverse effects on human or animal health or the environment.
- Methods for detection, sampling, and identification of the event.
- Samples of the food.
- Where appropriate, a proposal for post market monitoring.
- A summary of the application in standardized form.

A complete list of accompanying information is provided in Regulation (EC) no 1829/2003, Article 5 (3) for food use, and Article 17 (3) for feed use.

decision, the Commission may either submit an amended draft to the Committee or submit the original draft to the Appeal Committee (comprised of officials from the MS). If the Appeal Committee has neither adopted the draft decision nor opposed it by qualified majority within two months from the date of referral, it *may* be adopted by the EC. The post-Lisbon procedural rules give more discretion to the Commission. Previously, the Commission was obliged to adopt the draft decision. Under the new rules, the Commission has the option to adopt or not.

Authorizations granted are valid throughout the EU for a period of ten years. They are renewable for ten-year periods on application to the EC by the authorization holder and at the latest one year before the expiration date of the authorization. This application for renewal of authorization must include, among other items, any new information which has become available regarding the evaluation of safety and risks to the consumer or the environment since the previous decision. Where no decision is taken on the renewal before the authorization's expiration date, the period of authorization is automatically extended until a decision is taken.

For the list of approved products, see [Part B\) b\) Approvals](#).

- **Authorization for cultivation of biotech events⁸**

The appropriate competent authority of each MS must provide written consent before an event can be commercially released for cultivation. The standard authorization procedure for pre-commercial release is as follows:

- The applicant must submit a notification to the appropriate national competent authority of the MS within whose territory the release is to take place.⁹
- Using the information exchange system that has been set up by the EC, the competent authorities of the MS send to the Commission, within 30 days of receipt, a summary of each notification received.
- The Commission must forward these summaries to the other MS within 30 days following their receipt.
- Those MS may present observations through the Commission or directly within 30 days.
- The national competent authority has 45 days to evaluate the other MS comments. If, as is typically the case, these comments are not in line with the national competent authority's scientific opinion, the case is brought to EFSA which has three months from receipt of the documentation to give its opinion.

⁸ Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

⁹ The notification includes *inter alia*:

- A technical dossier supplying the information necessary for carrying out an environmental risk assessment.
- The environmental risk assessment and the conclusions, together with any bibliographical reference and indications of the methods used.

Complete details are provided in Article 6(2) of Directive 2001/18/EC.

- The Commission then presents a draft decision reflecting EFSA’s opinion to the Regulatory Committee for vote.
- As is the case for placing biotech events on the market for food and feed use, draft decisions that have been put to the Regulatory Committee after March 1, 2011, are subject to the procedural rules outlined in the Lisbon Treaty. Under these rules, in the case of no qualified majority in favor of the draft decision, the Commission may either submit an amended draft to the Committee or submit the original draft to the Appeal Committee (comprised of senior officials from the MS). If the Appeal Committee has neither adopted the draft decision nor opposed it by qualified majority within two months from the date of referral, it *may* be adopted by the EC. Post-Lisbon procedural rules give more discretion to the Commission. Previously, the Commission was obliged to adopt the draft decision. Under the new rules, the Commission has the option to adopt or not.

For the list of approved products, see [Part B\) b\) Approvals](#).

Moreover, [Directive \(EU\) 2015/412](#) allows MS to restrict or ban the cultivation of EU-authorized GE plants in their territories for non-scientific reasons. More information about this Directive is available in [Part A\) b\) Commercial Production](#).

- **European Commission updated annexes on environmental risk assessment of GE plants for import and cultivation**

The [Commission Directive \(EU\) 2018/350](#) amending Directive 2001/18/EC regarding the environmental risk assessment (ERA) of GE plants was published in March 2018. The EC was obliged to update the Annexes of Directive 2001/18/EC with a view to incorporating and building upon EFSA’s 2010 guidance on the ERA of GE plants.

The Commission asserts that this amendment:

- reflects technical guidance that has already been implemented;
- implies no new requirements or fundamental changes;
- maintains a “case-by-case” approach.

- **EC Proposal to Amend Comitology Rules**

On February 14, 2017, the European Commission (EC) proposed to amend the comitology rules as provided by Regulation (EU) 182/2011. The proposal, which is subject to co-decision by Council and Parliament, aims to make MS take responsibility for decision making by:

- making only votes cast in favor or against count in Appeal Committee;
- allowing a second referral to Appeal Committee at Ministerial level;
- making public Member States’ votes cast;
- allowing referral to the Council of Ministers.

Although the proposal would, in theory, apply to all areas of EU law-making, it is clearly aimed primarily at the decisions made in the sensitive biotechnology sector. If adopted, the proposal would add up to six months to the decision-making process.

Post analysis suggests that the adopted proposal on its own would not significantly impact voting patterns, and the College of Commissioners would still decide on authorizations.

To date, there has been no significant movement by the legislature on the proposal. The issue has been discussed at the European Parliament (EP) and there has been discussion by MS at Council. However, MS do not seem enthusiastic to push forward on this issue. Although several EP Committees have delivered their opinions more than two years after the Commission's proposal, the EP's Committee on Legal Affairs that is responsible for this proposal has not yet adopted a position.

Given the limited amount of progress, it is still unclear if the new European Commission, which is expected to start its mandate by the end of 2019 or early 2020, will keep working on this proposal.

Background

Since 2014, Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker has asserted that the Commission is repeatedly "forced" to take a decision when the MS cannot decide amongst themselves. President Juncker is referring to the failure of standing committees composed of MS representatives to find a qualified majority in favor or against proposals for the authorization of several politically sensitive GE events. MS that either vote against or abstain do not base their votes on scientific evidence, but rather to reflect their national socio-economic political concerns. In such cases, it is left to the Commission to take the final decision on adopting the proposal or not. In efforts to change this dynamic, Juncker vowed to change procedures on the Commission's implementing powers to better reflect political positions in the Council. Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) have called the current process for GE events approvals "flawed," and since 2015 have been voting for non-binding political resolutions opposing all GE event approvals until there is reform.

The EU's current comitology or decision-making framework is designed for MS to take decisions on the Commission's proposals for implementing acts, and only if everything else fails does the Commission take a final decision. However, in the case of GE products and glyphosate, some MS have chosen to oppose or abstain from voting not for reasons of adverse impact of GE events or pesticides on human or animal health or the environment, but for political reasons. By offering "no opinion" under the current comitology rules, MS can blame the Commission for making the final decisions on these sensitive issues.

Within this context, the European Commission's 2017 Work Program included an initiative to "modernize" the comitology procedures and to change them to avoid the Commission having to take the final decision when MS fail to reach an agreement or express a "no opinion."

On February 14, 2017, the European Commission published a legislative proposal to amend the EU's comitology rules (EU 182/2011), in a stated effort to make MS more accountable for EU legislation. These proposed changes would apply to all areas of EU law-making, which means that other sectors such as pharmaceutical products, food safety and other important EU policy areas could be affected in the future. However, to date, only approval decisions for GE products and glyphosate have failed to reach a qualified majority for or against ("no opinion"). In these cases, the Commission has been obliged to take unpopular but science-based decisions.

During the plenary session of the European Parliament in Brussels on October 9, 2019, MEPs led by the Greens remarked that every authorization of a GE product since the introduction of the current system had been without the support of a qualified majority of MS. According to EU legislation, when there is no qualified majority, the Commission must take up its risk management role. At that point, the Commission will review EFSA's findings and authorizes or blocks the GE event according to EU law. In [his speech](#) to MEPs, outgoing Health Commissioner Vytenis Andriukaitis expressed his frustrations with this gridlock and drew their attention to the proposal to amend comitology rules as a solution to breaking the impasse, noting that the EP and MS have not taken up the proposal to amend comitology rules in spite of their frustrations.

Most political experts believe that the Member States do not have the political will to adopt the Commission's proposal on comitology. However, if it were to be adopted, Post's analysis suggests that reviews would still fail to reach a qualified majority for or against GE import and cultivation authorizations, and thus the Commission would still have to make the final decision. Even with the anticipated departure of the pro-biotech United Kingdom from the EU, the adoption of the comitology proposal would likely not result in qualified majorities against GE authorizations.

v. Legislations and regulations with the potential to affect U.S. exports

See [Part A\) f\) Trade Barriers](#)

vi. Timeline followed for approvals

New GE crops are entering the global marketplace at an increasingly rapid rate. The EU regulatory procedures for approving biotech plants take significantly longer than those in supplier countries. This has led to a widening gap between GE products deregulated and grown in supplier countries and those approved in the EU, resulting in the partial or complete disruption of trade in affected commodities and processed products.

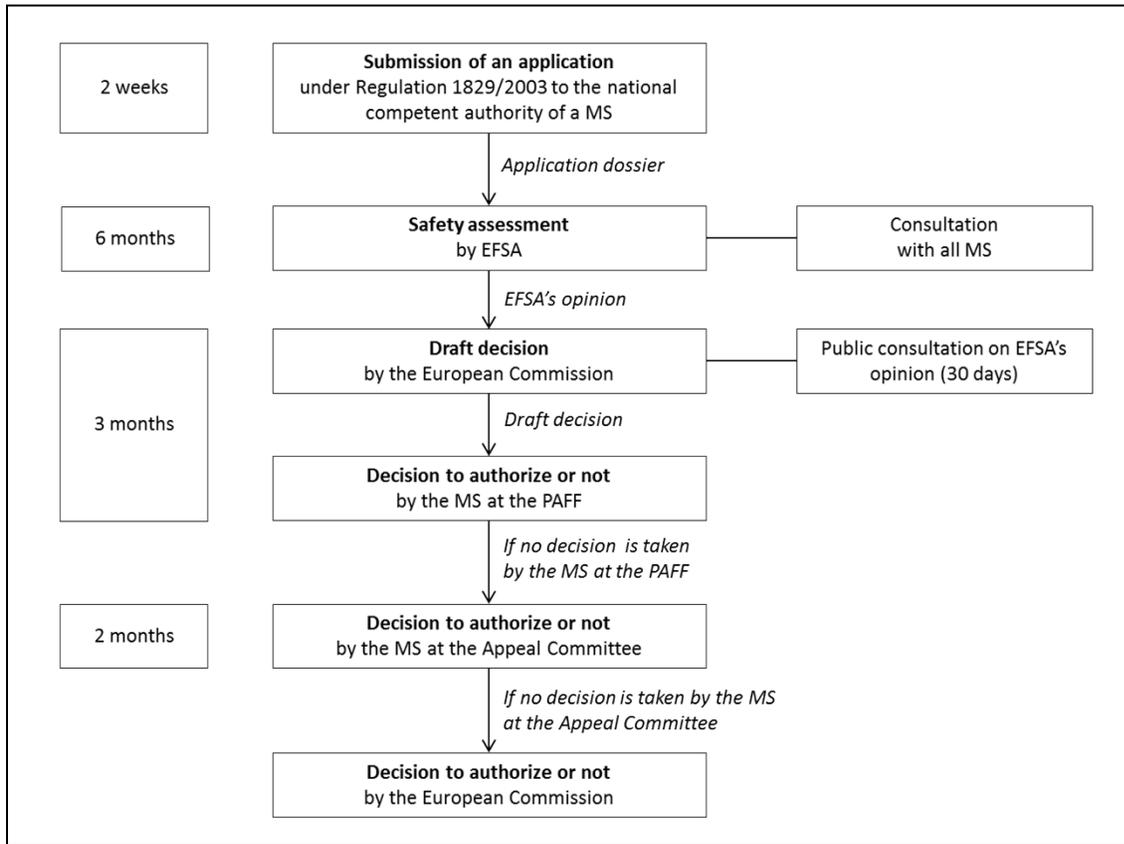
This represents a problem for commodity trading companies, as it limits their sourcing options and increases the risk in their operations with those countries where not-yet approved events are grown. Shipments of agricultural commodities destined for the EU have been rejected when traces of such events have been detected at the point of entry. European feed manufacturers and cereals and feedstuffs traders have repeatedly criticized the length of the EU authorization process, as the delays result in trade disruptions and price increases for protein-rich products, which the EU needs for its animal feed sector.

Farmer's planting decisions are also affected by the EU delays. In major exporting countries asynchronous approvals prevent farmers from choosing cutting-edge seed varieties. It can also prevent farmers in countries outside the EU from planting GE varieties so that they can remain or become an agricultural supplier to the EU.

The timelines that should be followed for approvals according to the EU regulations are given in the charts below. The EU's regulatory review process should legally endeavor to take twelve months: six months to undergo an environmental, human and animal health safety assessment by the regulatory European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and six months for the European Commission to approve. However, in practice GE events approved in the EU in 2018 took an average of six years from application to EFSA to market access granted by the European Commission. For the events approved in July 2019, it took more than six years. In contrast, the average approval process takes about two years in Canada, Brazil and the United States and three years in Korea. The main bottleneck of the EU's lengthy approval process lies with EFSA. Despite 25 years of history of safe use of GE products globally, and EFSA's extensive institutional record of regulating GE products, it took the organization an average of almost five years to deliver its safety assessments for the events approved in 2018, and more than four and a half years for the events approved in July 2019. In comparison to 2017, both EFSA and total approval timelines have somewhat improved in 2018. Provisional data for 2019 however show stagnation for EFSA and even an increase in total approval time.

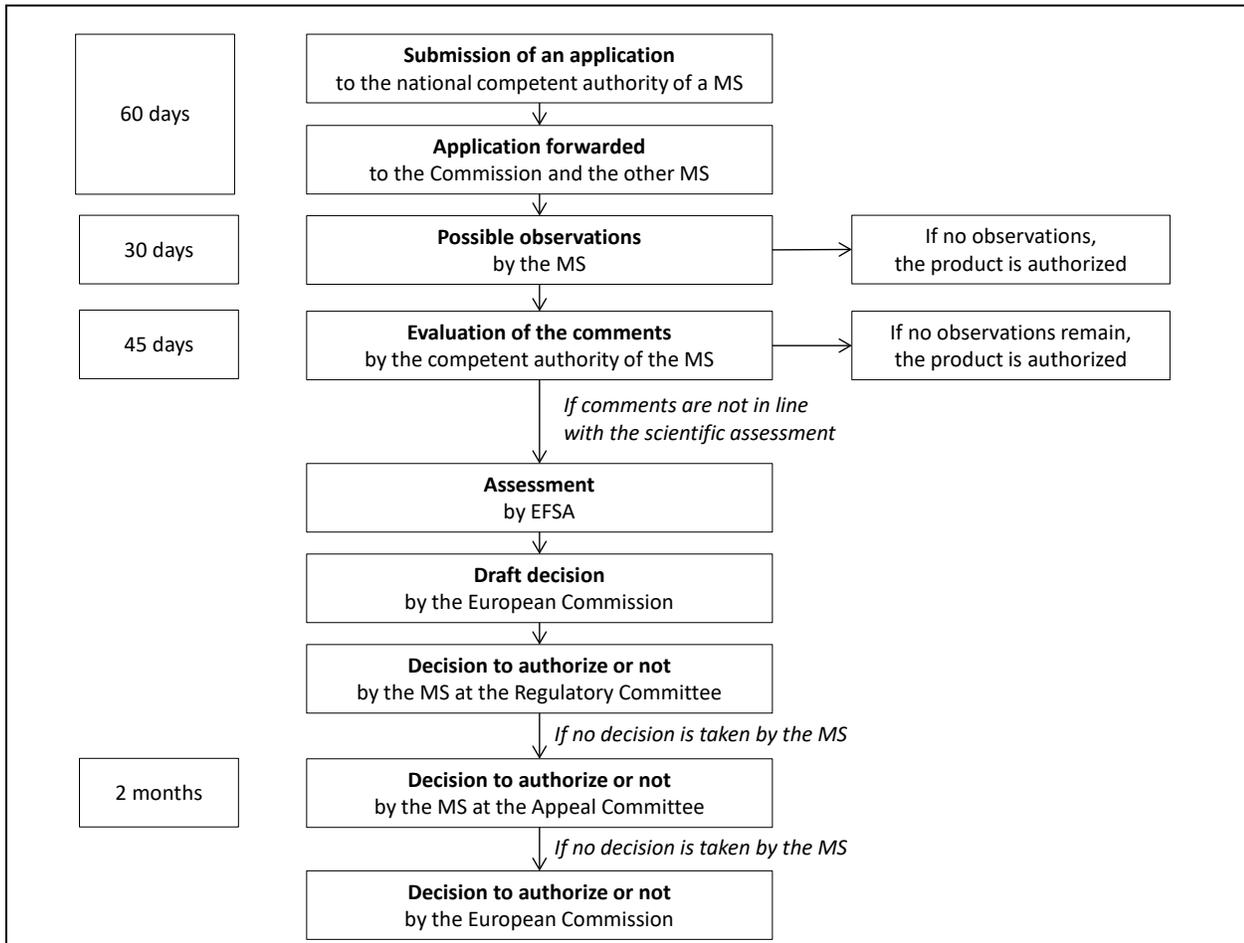
The very first step of applying for GE approval in the EU usually takes longer than six months. Applicants submit their GE dossier to EFSA and then wait a few months – even up to four years – for EFSA to review the application and perform a “completeness check.” Upon successfully passing EFSA's “completeness check,” the six-month clock begins. EFSA working groups then review the dossier to undertake environmental, human and animal-health safety assessments; at any time, the working groups can “stop the clock” to ask the applicant to provide additional information – answers to questions and/or requests for additional studies. The EFSA clock is re-started when the applicant has submitted its responses or completed the studies requested. Thus, EFSA may argue that they can meet the six-month timeframe, but this is because they have unlimited timeouts. There is no public record on the frequency of the timeouts, but the biotechnology advocacy organization EuropaBio estimates that between 2011 and 2013, EFSA stopped the clock around five times per dossier on average. Between 2015 and 2017, EFSA is believed to have stopped the process more than ten times for each dossier on average. Industry reports that the number of pauses for additional information has increased in the last two years.

Chart 1. EU Approval Process for Food and Feed



Source: USDA FAS

Chart 2. EU Approval Process for Cultivation



Source: USDA FAS

Each year, more biotech applications have been submitted than authorization decisions made, creating a growing backlog both in EFSA and at the Commission. Industry groups are putting pressure on the EC and MS to adhere to the legally prescribed approval process. Three EU industry groups (COCERAL, FEFAC, and EuropaBio) filed a case with the EU Ombudsman in September 2014 concerning the significant delays in authorizations. The EU Ombudsman is an entity that investigates complaints about maladministration in the institutions and bodies of the EU. In January 2016, the Ombudsman ruled that maladministration on behalf of the EC had occurred and the delay in the authorizations was unjustifiable.

b) APPROVALS

The full list of approved GE products, as well as products for which an authorization procedure is pending, is available on the European Commission's [website](#). The list of GE products for which an authorization procedure is pending is also available on EFSA's [website](#).

MON810 Bt corn is the only GE plant authorized for cultivation. At the time of this report, GE products authorized for food or feed use in the EU include several varieties of corn, cotton, soybean, rapeseed, sugar beet and microorganisms. An authorization decision is valid for 10 years, and if an application is active with EFSA, the authorization continues until there is a new authorization. For food and feed use, on July 26, 2019, the Commission approved five GE maize varieties, one GE soybean variety and approved renewals for one rapeseed and one maize variety. In November 2019, three GE maize varieties, and renewals for two soybean and one rapeseed varieties were approved for food and feed use.

All these events had been approved by the European Commission after having completed the EU's comprehensive authorization procedure for "GMOs." Products produced from authorized GE events are subject to the EU's strict labelling and traceability rules.

c) STACKED EVENT APPROVALS

The approval process of stacked events is the same as in the case of single events. The risk assessment follows the provisions of [Regulation \(EU\) No 503/2013](#), Annex II. The applicant shall provide a risk assessment of each single event or refer to already submitted applications. The risk assessment of stacked events shall also include an evaluation of (a) stability of the events, (b) expression of the events, and (c) potential interactions between the events.

The EU approves a stacked product separately from the singles it has already reviewed (unlike the approval process for most GE products in the United States); this policy slows the pace of approvals for corn and may become a problem for soybeans as stacked soybeans are becoming common.

d) FIELD TESTING

Field trials are permitted in eleven MS.¹⁰ However, only seven MS conduct open-field testing in 2019: Belgium, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Repeated destruction by activists, a burdensome authorization process or the unattractive investment environment for seed companies are pointed out as the main disincentives in MS that allow field trials but where none was carried out.

The [list of the notifications](#) for deliberate release of GE plants into the environment is available on the website of the European Commission's Joint Research Center (JRC). Spain leads the number of accumulated notifications of open field releases. In the last few years (2014 to 2019), the countries with the largest number of notifications were Spain (21 notifications), Sweden (18 notifications), the United Kingdom (10 notifications), the Czech Republic (4 notifications), and Belgium (4 notifications). France and Germany have historically reported a high number of notifications, but there has not been any since 2012 and 2010 respectively. Some public institutions that conduct laboratory research go into partnership with private companies to carry out field trials

¹⁰ Belgium, Germany, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

in other countries, such as the United States. The number of projects actually conducted may be lower than the number of notifications.

For more information on field testing in selected countries, please see USDA FAS country reports listed in [Annex 2](#).

e) INNOVATIVE BIOTECHNOLOGIES ¹¹

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, several tools have broadened the possibilities for breeding new plant varieties, including mutagenesis and hybrid seed technology. During the last 25 years, additional applications of biotechnology and molecular biology have emerged, and several innovative techniques have been developed. These techniques make crop improvement quicker and more precise. They can complement or substitute for genetic engineering. In addition, most of these techniques have potential to address consumer concerns about GE crops by creating plants that could also have been obtained by conventional breeding. EU scientists, plant breeders, and some Member States urged the European Commission to clarify the legal status of innovative biotechnologies and their application since the current legislative framework, EU [Directive 2001/18/EC](#), does not reflect the progress made in the development of new techniques.

On July 25, 2018, the CJEU judged that organisms created through many newer genome editing techniques are to be regulated as “GMOs” according to the EU legislation. [This judgment](#) subjects such organisms, and food and feed products containing these organisms, to the expensive and lengthy approval process as well as traceability, labelling and monitoring obligations of the EU. That ruling has significant potential negative consequences for EU innovation and EU agriculture. This judgment also has potential to create trade disruptions in the future.

Following the CJEU’s ruling, the EC requested the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission and the European Network of GMO Laboratories (ENGL) to publish a [report](#) on the “detection of food and feed plant products obtained by new mutagenesis techniques.” As expected, the report found that “several issues with regard to the detection, identification and quantification of genome edited products cannot be solved at the present time.” For example, it is impossible to prove that a single nucleotide mutation did not occur naturally or via traditional mutagenesis.

During the EU Agriculture and Fisheries Council meeting of May 14, 2019, **the Netherlands** “invited the new Commission to add a review of the EU's GMO legislation to its working programme.”¹² The request for a common EU approach and a review of the current legislation was supported by twelve Member States. The Commission explained that any initiative would have to be undertaken by the new Commission, which is expected to start its mandate by the end of 2019, or early 2020.

¹¹ “Genetic Engineering” means transgenesis. “Innovative biotechnologies” is a synonym of New Breeding Techniques (NBTs) and excludes transgenesis.

¹² See the [Outcome of the Council Meeting](#)

At CRISPRcon 2019, on June 21, outgoing Health Commissioner Vytenis Andriukaitis [spoke out](#) in favor of gene editing in general and CRISPR in particular, calling it the future. He is convinced that “we need to support investment in innovation and new technologies. If we don’t, we will miss out. We will fall behind our competitors and lose our talented researchers.” He also said that the next Commission would need to take up the challenge of reviewing the EU “GMO” legislation.

On September 6, 2019, building on the May 14, 2019 Council meeting, the Finnish presidency of the Council of the EU asked the European Commission to submit a study and a proposal on the status of mutagenesis and to conduct an impact study of possible decisions on this subject.¹³ On November 8, 2019, the Council adopted without debate a [decision](#) requesting that the European Commission submit, by April 30, 2021, a study on the status of new genomic techniques in the EU, as well as a proposal or other measures required as a follow-up to the study. The proposal must be accompanied by an impact assessment. [Supplementary statements](#) from some Member States have been made public: Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Poland and Slovenia state that the current level of protection should be maintained; the Netherlands and Spain state that the study needs to “address the adequacy, efficiency and consistency” of the current legal framework; the Netherlands underlines the urgency of the steps to be undertaken; Sweden adds that the study should include cost estimates.

For more information on the reactions of EU stakeholders to the CJEU judgment, please see [Part C\) Marketing b\) Market Acceptance/Studies](#).

Background

In 2007, the EU began a process to consider the regulation of emerging techniques in agricultural biotechnology termed “new breeding techniques” (NBTs). Most of the plants produced through these techniques lack foreign DNA or protein in the final plant and result in similar products as those developed through unregulated breeding techniques. Developers requested government clarification as to whether certain classes of products of genome editing techniques would fall outside the scope of biotechnology regulations developed for traditional genetic engineering.

On October 3, 2016, the French Supreme Court (Conseil d’Etat) sent the following four legal questions about innovative biotechnologies and mutagenesis to the CJEU:

- Are the organisms produced through mutagenesis GMOs under Directive 2001/18/EC? Which of these organisms should be regulated as GMOs under Directive 2001/18/EC?
- Are the organisms produced through mutagenesis GMOs under Directive 2002/53/CE?
- If organisms produced through mutagenesis are not regulated as GMOs under Directive 2001/18/EC, does it mean that the Member States are not allowed to set their own regulations for these organisms?
- Is the exclusion of mutagenesis from Directive 2001/18/EC consistent with the precautionary principle?

¹³ See the [Draft Council Decision](#)

On January 18, 2018, the Advocate General of the CJEU released an advisory opinion on whether some gene editing technologies are exempt from EU Directives 2001/18/EC and 2002/53/CE (referred to as the laws on “GMOs”). In the non-binding opinion, the Advocate General advised that:

- organisms derived from classical mutagenesis and innovative techniques considered to be mutagenesis are GMOs;
- the technique of classical mutagenesis is exempt from the GMO legislation, and innovative techniques that are similar to mutagenesis and do not introduce foreign DNA are also exempt;
- EU Member States have discretion legislating in this sphere, as the EU has not developed legislation on mutagenesis;
- the mutagenesis exemption is consistent with the application of the precautionary principle.

Although the Advocate General’s opinions are typically given considerable weight, in the ruling of July 25, the CJEU found that organisms produced with newer mutagenesis methods are subject to the regulatory obligations of EU Directive 2001/18/EC. As such, they would be subject to the EU’s expensive and lengthy risk assessment and review requirements as they are applied to the cultivation and import of GE varieties.

Directive 2001/18/EC exempts certain genetic modification techniques, notably “mutagenesis.” In plant breeding, mutagenesis is a long-established technique that uses chemical, radiation or other physical stimuli to induce mutations. Plant breeders then evaluate whether the genetic alternations have yielded beneficial properties. If so, these plants are selected for use in breeding programs. The Directive’s exemption of mutagenesis implies that plants developed through these common breeding techniques may be used in the EU without additional “GMO”-related regulation. However, the Directive does not legally define “mutagenesis,” and the CJEU found that newer techniques are not covered by the “mutagenesis exemption.”

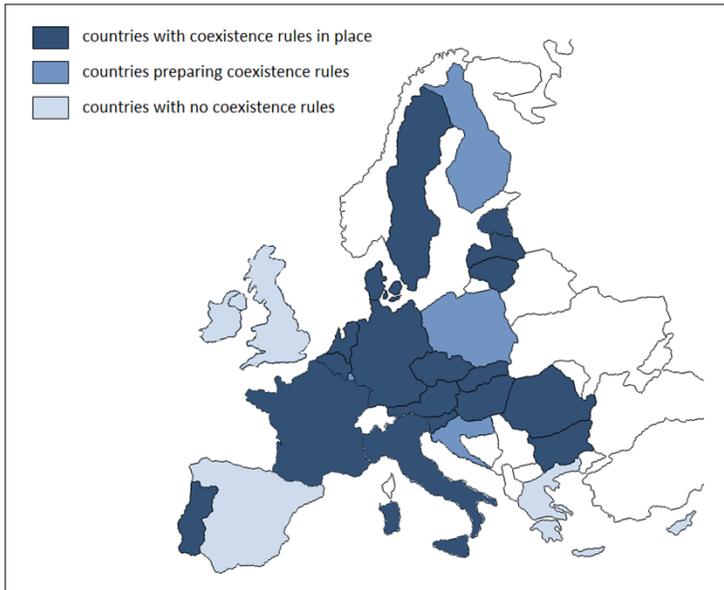
More specifically, the CJEU stressed in its judgment that “the number of applications” (i.e. frequency of use) and a “long safety record” are essential components of the “mutagenesis exemption.” Organisms produced with the newer mutagenesis techniques are therefore not exempt from the obligations of Directive 2001/18/EC. The judgment neither defined the threshold for “the number of applications,” nor what constitutes a “long safety record.”

On September 25, 2018, Pilar Ayuso from the center-right European Peoples’ Party (Spain), a Member of the European Parliament (MEP), sponsored an event at the EP themed innovation in agriculture. Speakers at the event stressed the importance of agricultural innovation and the negative impact on its future resulting from the CJEU’s judgment.

f) COEXISTENCE

Coexistence rules of GE plants with conventional and organic crops are not set by EU authorities but by MS national authorities. At the EU level, the [European Coexistence Bureau](#) organizes the exchange of technical and scientific information on best agricultural management practices for coexistence. On this basis, it develops crop-specific guidelines for coexistence measures.

Map 3. Coexistence Policies in the European Union



Map 3 shows that most MS have adopted internal coexistence rules (source: FAS Offices in the EU).

In Spain, coexistence at the farm level is managed by following the good agricultural practices defined by the National Association of Seed Breeders and in 2017, a decree was enacted to avoid possible cross-border contamination into neighboring Member States not growing GE crops. In some parts of the EU such as Southern Belgium and Hungary, coexistence rules are very restrictive and limit **the cultivation of GE crops.**

For more information on coexistence rules in each country, please see USDA FAS country reports listed in [Annex 2](#).

g) LABELING

- **European Regulation: Mandatory Labeling and Traceability of GE Products**

EU Regulations [\(EC\) No 1829/2003](#) and [\(EC\) No 1830/2003](#) require food and feed produced from or containing **GE ingredients to be labeled as such**. These regulations apply to products originating in the EU and imported from third countries. Bulk shipments and raw materials must be labeled, as well as packaged food and feed.

In practice, consumers rarely find GE labels on food, because many producers have changed the composition of their products to avoid losses in sales. Although products undergo a safety assessment, labels are simply there to inform consumers. However, these labels are often interpreted as warnings, and producers expect such labeled products to fail in the market.

The products **exempt from labeling obligations** are:

- Animal products originating from animals fed with GE feed (meat, dairy products, eggs);
- Products that contain traces of authorized GE ingredients in a proportion no higher than 0.9 percent, provided that this presence is adventitious or technically unavoidable (see the [low-level presence policy](#) section of this report);
- Products that are not legally defined as ingredients according to Article 6.4 of [Directive 2000/13/EC](#), such as processing aids (like food enzymes produced from GE microorganisms).

Labeling regulations **for food products** are presented in [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003](#), articles 12-13:

- Where the food consists of more than one ingredient, the words “genetically modified” or “produced from genetically modified [name of ingredient]” must follow in brackets immediately after the ingredient concerned. A compound ingredient with a GE component should be labeled “contains [name of ingredient] produced from genetically modified [name of organism].” For example, a biscuit containing soy oil derived from GE-soy must be labeled “contains soy oil from genetically modified soy.”
- Where the ingredient is designated by the name of a category (e.g., vegetable oil), the words “contains genetically modified [name of organism]” or “contains [name of ingredient] produced from genetically modified [name of organism]” must be used. For example, for vegetable oils containing rapeseed oil produced from GE rapeseed, the reference “contains rapeseed oil from genetically modified rapeseed” must appear in the list of ingredients.
- The designations may appear in a footnote to the ingredients list, provided they are printed in a font at least the same size as that of the list of ingredients.
- Where there is no list of ingredients, the words “genetically modified” or “produced from genetically modified [name of ingredient]” must appear clearly in the labeling. For example, “genetically modified sweet corn;” or “containing caramel produced from genetically modified corn” for a product with no list of ingredients.
- In the case of products without packaging the labels must be clearly displayed near the product (e.g. a note on the supermarket shelf).

Labeling regulations **for feed** are presented in [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003](#), articles 24-25:

- For feed containing or consisting of GE ingredients, the words “genetically modified” or “produced from genetically modified [name of the organism]” must follow in brackets immediately after the name of the feed.
- For feed produced from genetic engineering, the words “produced from genetically modified [name of organism]” must follow in brackets immediately after the name of the feed.
- Alternatively, these words may appear in a footnote to the list of feed. They shall be printed in a font of at least the same size as the list of feed.

Moreover, the **traceability rules** defined in [Regulation 1829/2003](#) require all business operators involved to transmit and retain information on GE products in order to identify both the supplier and the buyer of the product. Operators must provide their customers with the following information, in writing:

- an indication that the product – or certain ingredients – contains, consists of, or is obtained from GMOs;
- information on the unique identifier(s) for these GMOs;
- in the case of products consisting of or containing mixtures of GMOs to be used only as food or feed or for processing, this information may be replaced by a declaration of use by the operator. It has to be accompanied by a list of the unique identifiers for all those GMOs that have been used to constitute the mixture

For a period of five years after every transaction within the supply chain, every operator must keep a record of this information and be able to identify the operator from whom they bought the products and the one to whom they supplied them.

- **Voluntary GE-free Labeling Systems**

There is no EU-harmonized legislation on GE-free labeling. GE-free labels are allowed on a voluntary basis provided they do not mislead the consumer. Such labels are mainly found on animal products (meat, dairy products, and eggs), canned sweet corn and soybean products.

In 2019, **Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Slovakia** have legislation and/or guidelines in place to facilitate GE-free labeling. **Sweden** has adopted legislation that explicitly prohibits such labeling.

In almost all EU countries, there are several private initiatives for GE-free labeling. In the **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia** retail buyers of meat and milk products require farmers' guarantee that their livestock is not fed with GE crops.

In 2015, the EC published a [study](#) assessing the potential for a harmonized EU-wide approach. The study looks at GE-free labeling and certification schemes in seven MS and several third countries including the United States. For more information, please refer to the EC's [study](#) and to USDA FAS country reports **listed in [Annex 2](#)**.

h) MONITORING AND TESTING

- **Mandatory Monitoring Plans for Environmental Effects and for Use as Food or Feed**

[Directive 2001/18/EC](#) and [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003](#) state that:

1. The first step to obtain authorization to place a GMO¹⁴ on the market is the submission of an application. This application must include a monitoring plan for environmental effects.¹⁵ The duration of the monitoring plan may be different from the proposed period for the consent.
2. Where appropriate, the application must include a proposal for post-market monitoring regarding use as food or feed.¹⁶
3. Following the placing on the market, the notifier shall ensure that monitoring and reporting are carried out according to the conditions specified in the written consent given by the competent authority. The reports of this monitoring shall be submitted to the EC and the competent authorities of the MS. Based on these reports, in accordance with the consent and within the framework for the monitoring plan specified in the consent, the competent authority which received the original notification may adapt the monitoring plan after the first monitoring period.¹⁷

¹⁴ "Organism" means "any biological entity capable of replication." No monitoring plan for environmental effects needs to be included for food and feed that do not contain any entity capable of replication.

¹⁵ Directive 2001/18/EC: Article 5 and Annex III for experimental releases, Article 13 and Annex VII for placing on the market

¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 Articles 5 and 17

¹⁷ Directive 2001/18/EC Article 20

4. The results of the monitoring must be made publicly available.¹⁸
5. Authorizations are renewable for ten-year periods. Applications for renewal of an authorization must include, among other items, a report on the results of the monitoring.¹⁹

- **Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed**

The Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) is used to report possible food safety issues. According to the most recent [RASFF annual report](#) available, in 2018, nine shipments were rejected at the EU border due to adventitious presence of GE food or feed. There was also one “information for attention” and three “information for follow-up.” These notifications do not mean that there was an actual risk but that there was uncertainty due to the presence of GE products that have not been approved in the EU (they may have been approved in another country).

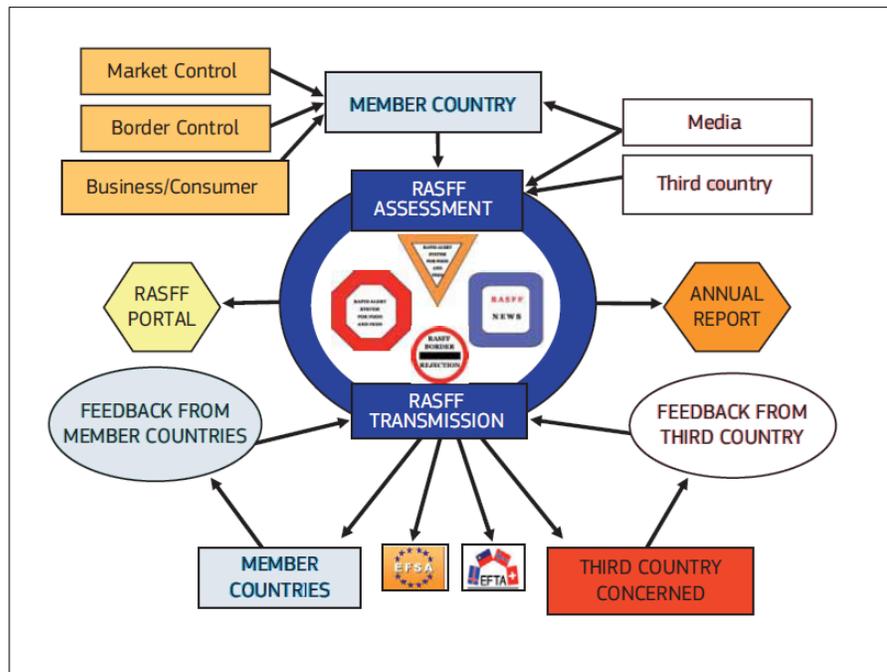
The general functioning of the RASFF is illustrated in the graph below. Whenever a member of the RASFF network (the EC, EFSA, a MS, Norway, Liechtenstein, or Iceland) has any information relating to the existence of a possible risk deriving from food or feed, this information is immediately transmitted to the other members of the network. The MS shall immediately notify the RASFF of any decision aimed at restricting the placing on the market of feed or food, and of any rejection at a border post related to a risk to human health. Most notifications concern controls at the outer borders’ points of entry or border inspection points when consignments are not accepted for import.

A list of recent notifications is available online on [RASFF’s portal](#).

¹⁸ Directive 2001/18/EC Article 20 - Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 Article 9

¹⁹ Directive 2001/18/EC Article 17 - Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 Articles 11 and 23

Chart 3. RASFF Information Flow



Source: RASFF annual report

i) LOW LEVEL PRESENCE (LLP) POLICY

The steady growth of the land area under cultivation with GE crops around the globe over the last two decades has led to a higher number of traces of such crops being adventitiously present in traded food and feed. This has resulted in trade disruptions where importing countries block shipments and destroy or return them to the country of origin.

Two types of incidents can happen:

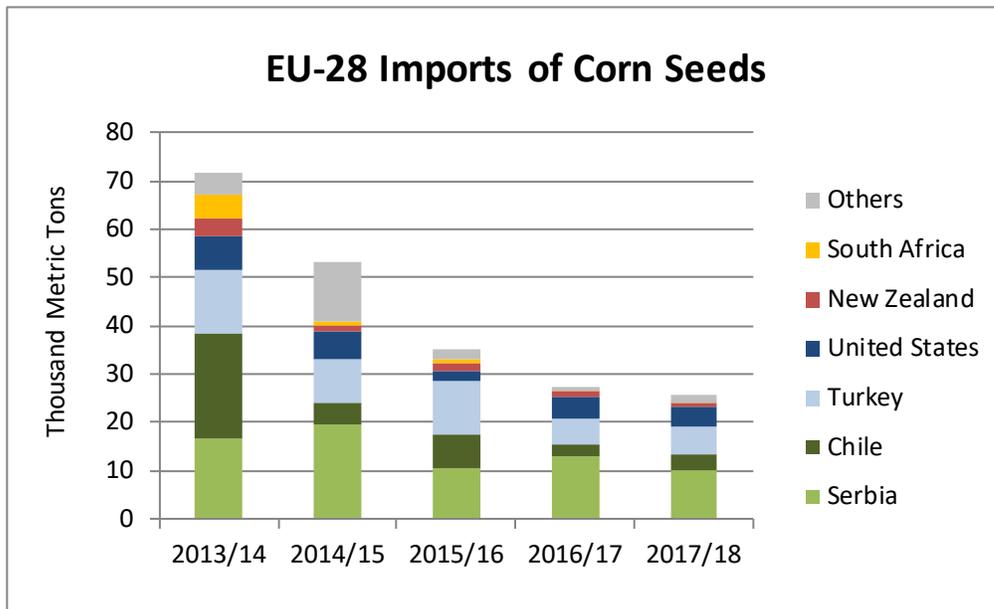
- Low Level Presence (LLP), defined as the detection of low levels of GE crops that have been approved in at least one country, but not in the importing country. Most of these incidents are associated with asynchronous approval systems.
- Adventitious Presence (AP), defined as the unintentional presence of GE crops that have not been approved in any country (in such case, the mixed crops come either from field trials or from illegal plantings).
- **Thresholds for adventitious presence in feed, food and seeds**

In 2011, the EC published a regulation allowing a 0.1 percent limit for yet unapproved biotech events in **feed** shipments (technical solution that defines zero), as long as the application was submitted to EFSA.

In 2016, the PAFF failed to establish a technical solution for an LLP allowance of biotech events in **food**. Thus, an absolute zero tolerance for unapproved biotech events found in shipments of food to the EU continues. This

decision makes it difficult to export many food products to the EU market, since it is nearly impossible to guarantee that these products will not contain minute traces of biotech events. Many food manufactures have subsequently adjusted their ingredients to avoid this situation.

As for **seeds**, a threshold level for adventitious GE material presence has not yet been set. The EU is forced to either produce its seeds domestically or import seeds from a limited number of origins (Serbia, Chile, Turkey, United States, New Zealand and South Africa among others) where seed is produced under restrictive conditions that prevent any presence of not-yet approved events (see chart below about imports of corn seed).



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor

- **New guidance document on the risk assessment of GE plant material at low levels in feed and food not intended for import to the EU**

On November 20, 2017, EFSA published a new [guidance document](#) on the risk assessment of the presence at low level of genetically modified plant material in imported food and feed under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.

j) **ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

In almost all MS, with the notable exception of Spain, farmers that produce GE crops must register their fields with the government.²⁰ In some countries, this obligation tends to discourage farmers from growing GE crops, since it can be used by activists to locate fields.

²⁰ In Spain, total area is calculated based on GE seed sales records, and it is publicly available on the Ministry of Agriculture’s website. Since 2019, when submitting the CAP payment application form, farmers must declare all the agricultural plots on their holding, and for statistical purposes, whether they are growing GE corn varieties.

k) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

• Comparison Between Plant Variety Rights and Patents

Several intellectual property systems apply to inventions relating to plants in the EU. **Table 4** compares plant variety rights (also referred to as plant breeders' rights) and patents.

Table 4. Plant Variety Rights Compared to Patents

	Plant variety rights	Patents
What does the property right cover?	Plant breeders' rights cover a plant variety , defined by its whole genome or by a gene complex.	Patents cover a technical invention . Elements that are patentable include: - plants, if the plant grouping is not a variety, if the invention can be used to make more than a particular plant variety, and as long as no individual plant varieties are mentioned in the claim; - biological material (e.g., a gene sequence) isolated from its natural environment or technically produced, even if it previously occurred in nature; - microbiological processes and their products; - technical processes. Plant varieties and essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals are not patentable.
Conditions to be met	Plant varieties can be granted variety rights if they are clearly distinguishable from any other variety, sufficiently uniform in their relevant characteristics, and stable.	Patents can only be granted for inventions that are new, involve an inventive step, and are susceptible of industrial application. ²¹
Scope of the protection	One single variety and the varieties essentially derived from it are protected within the EU.	All plants with the patented invention are protected within the EU.
Exemptions	- Breeders' exemption allows	At EU level, according to the European Patent

²¹ According to the European Patent Office, a specific legal definition of novelty has developed over the years, with "new" meaning "made available to the public." This means, for example, that a gene, which existed before but was hidden from the public in the sense of having no recognized existence, can be patented when it is isolated from its environment or when it is produced by means of a technical process.

	free use of a protected variety for further breeding and free commercialization of new varieties (except for essentially derived ones). - There is an option for producers to use farm-saved seed under certain conditions.	Office, a plant is protected for all its uses. ²²
Duration	The variety is protected for 25 years from the date of issue (30 years for some plants: trees, vines, potatoes, legumes, etc.).	The invention is protected for 20 years from the application date.
Responsible office	The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) is responsible for the management of the plant variety rights system.	The European Patent Office (EPO) examines European patent applications.
Legal basis	All the legislations in place are available on the CPVO website. They include Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 on plant variety rights. The UPOV website gives the text of the UPOV Convention (International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants) and the legislation of MS that has been notified in accordance with it.	The legal basis for patenting biotechnological inventions in the EU include: - the European Patent Convention (EPC), an international treaty ratified by all MS that provides the legal framework for the granting of patents by the EPO; - the case law of the EPO boards of appeal, that rules on how to interpret the law; - Directive 98/44/EC on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions, that has been implemented into the EPC since 1999 and shall be used as a supplementary means of interpretation; - national laws that implement EPC and Directive 98/44/EC (in place in all MS since 2007, see USDA FAS country reports).

Sources: CPVO, EPO

- **Position of International Organizations on Plant Variety Rights and Patents**

The position of the International Seed Federation ([ISF](#)) is that the most effective intellectual property system should balance protection as an incentive for innovation and access to enable other players to further improve plant varieties. ISF favors plant variety rights.

²² This point has been controversial in some EU countries.

The European Seed Association ([Euroseeds](#)) supports the co-existence of patents and plant variety rights. Euroseeds also supports the exclusion of plant varieties and essentially biological processes from patentability. Besides, Euroseeds thinks that free access to all plant genetic material for further breeding has to be safeguarded, as is the case in the French and German patent laws via an extended research exemption.

In July 2017, the European Patent Office ([EPO](#)) amended the Implementing Regulations to the European Patent Convention, establishing that European patents shall not be granted for plants or animals exclusively obtained by means of “essentially biological processes.” “Essentially biological processes” means naturally occurring processes such as the crossing of whole genomes and the subsequent selection of plants or animals. However, the EPO’s Technical Board of Appeal rejected this decision in December 2018, arguing that the European Patent Convention takes precedence over EPO’s implementing rules. A final decision will be taken by the EPO’s Enlarged Board of Appeal.

On September 19, 2019, the European Parliament adopted a [non-binding resolution](#) on “Patentability of plants and essentially biological processes.” The resolution called on the EU Commission to do its utmost to convince the EPO not to grant patents to products obtained from essentially biological processes. It also urged the EPO to immediately restore legal clarity on the matter, stressing that none of the 38 states that signed the European Patent Convention allow conventionally bred products to be patented.

I) CARTAGENA PROTOCOL RATIFICATION

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a multilateral treaty that was opened for signature in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit. It has three main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

Two supplementary agreements to the CBD have been adopted since then: the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000) and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (2010).

- [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#)

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) aims to ensure the safe handling, transport, and use of living modified organisms (LMOs). The EU signed it in 2000 and ratified it in 2002. Regulations implementing the CPB are in place (see the [CBP website](#) for a complete list of them).

The competent authorities are the EC’s JRC, EFSA’s GMO Panel, the EC Directorate General for the Environment, and DG SANTE.

Regulation [EC 1946/2003](#) regulates trans-boundary movements of GE products and transposes the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety into EU law. Procedures for the trans-boundary movement of LMOs include: notification

to importing parties; information to the Biosafety Clearing House; requirements on identification and accompanying documentation.

For more information, see the EU's [profile](#) on the CBP website.

- **Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources**

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair way, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies. The EU signed it in 2011.

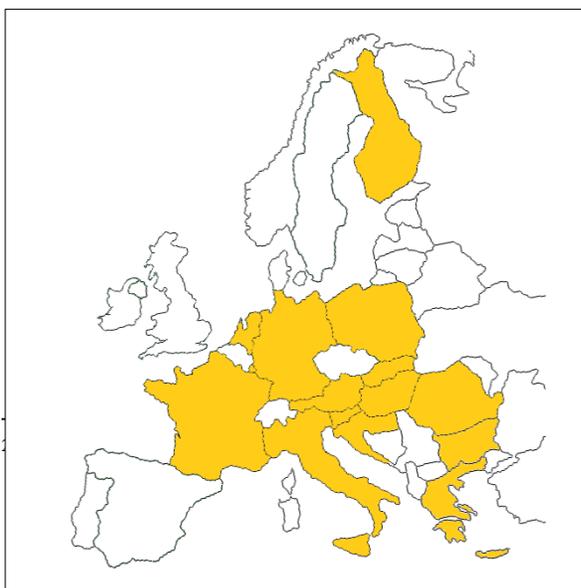
[Regulation \(EU\) No 511/2014](#) implementing the mandatory elements of the Protocol entered into force in October 2014. According to this regulation, users must ascertain that their access to and use of genetic resources is compliant, which requires seeking, keeping, and transferring information on the genetic resources accessed.

The European Seed Association considers that, given the very high number of genetic resources used in the creation of a plant variety, "it will create an enormous administrative burden," and "small companies which form the vast majority of Europe's seed sector will find this impossible to comply with."²³

m) **INTERNATIONAL TREATIES/FORUMS**

The EU is a member of the Codex Alimentarius alongside its 28 MS. The EC represents the EU in the Codex; DG SANTE is the contact point.

All MS have signed the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), an international treaty that works to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control. DG SANTE is the IPPC official contact point in the EU. The EU has not taken any position related to plant biotechnology in the IPPC recently. Individual MS generally express similar position on biotechnology in international forums.



n) **RELATED ISSUES**

- **European Soy Declaration**

Map 4. European Soy Declaration Signatories

Since July 2017, fifteen EU MS and five non-EU European countries (Kosovo, Moldova, Macedonia, Montenegro and Switzerland) have signed the [European Soy Declaration](#),

which aims to boost soy production in the EU. While not an EU binding policy, Ministers of Agriculture of Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia signed the declaration and agreed to voluntarily implement the provision of this declaration. The declaration also includes a provision on GE-free feed, whereby signatories “support the further development of markets for sustainably cultivated non-GE soybeans and soybean products.” It also endorses product-labeling systems similar to [Danube Soya and Europe Soya](#).

- **GE-free Zones**

Aside from the cultivation opt out and cultivation bans in place, some EU municipalities, provinces, regions, or federal states have declared themselves GE-free zones and are members of the “[European Network of GMO-Free Regions](#).” These zones are created by political declarations. Most of them are located in regions where the type of agricultural production cannot benefit from the current GE events available for cultivation in the EU. There is no legal enforcement mechanism connected to these declarations that would prevent a farmer from growing GE plants in these zones unless they are under the umbrella of a cultivation ban or the territory has officially opted out from cultivation.

- **Proposal to Allow MS to “Opt Out” of Use of EU Approved Biotech Crops**

In April 2015, Health and Food Safety Commissioner Andriukaitis announced his review of the EU biotech authorization process, which would allow MS to “opt out” of using EU-authorized GE plants. In October 2015, the European Parliament (EP) rejected this “opt out” for use proposal. Members of the EP both for and against increased use of biotechnology decried the proposal as unworkable and inconsistent with the EU’s single market and WTO obligations. Proponents of the technology were concerned that the proposal would lead to import bans, and Greenpeace considered that it did not go far enough. As a result, the EP requested the European Commission to withdraw the proposal (with 577 votes for, 75 against and 38 abstentions) which the Commission declined to do. This prompted the EP to ask the Commission to make a new proposal. The Commission has asserted however that there is no “Plan B”. After rejection by the EP, the proposal is now formally on the table with the Council, although it remains highly unlikely that MS will vote on the proposal. Essentially, in the absence of an agreed proposal, the Commission has asserted that the unwillingness of the EP and MS to support the proposal in effect is an acceptance of the existing rules. In response, the EP has adopted various non-binding resolutions against GE events. These resolutions have no legal impact and are more an act of political posturing by the EP.

- **EFSA New Transparency Initiative**

[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1381](#) of June 20, 2019 on the transparency and sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain is an amendment to the General Food Law. The regulation’s goal is to ensure more transparency, increase the independence of studies, and strengthen the governance of EFSA as well as developing comprehensive risk communication. The regulation will have an influence on eight sectoral legislative acts across the agri-food industry, including the “GMO” Directive 2001/18/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.

Most stakeholders welcome greater transparency and additional resources for EFSA to conduct their reviews but applicants have shared a few concerns. Most of these surround the timing of disclosure of scientific information and studies from the EFSA review, and the manner that this information will be made accessible, such as through a web portal requiring registration for access or an open access database accessible globally. Although full details are not yet available, the legislation calls for EFSA to pro-actively disclose non-confidential data associated with EFSA applications as soon as EFSA has considered an application valid or admissible. This disclosure will be at a very early stage of the risk assessment process and the industry has concerns that this could lead to false interpretations of scientific data by non-scientists and therefore politicize EFSA's outcome before EFSA's assessment is complete.

The legislation also calls for EFSA to advance a risk communication strategy to better enhance public understanding of risk analysis and management, which may help depoliticize authorizations of GE products. Together with EFSA, the Commission will develop an implementing act with details about its "general plan for risk communication."

PART C – MARKETING

a) PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS

In the EU, different types of **civil society organizations** have protested against agricultural biotechnology since it was first introduced in the 1990s. These groups are generally opposed to economic growth and globalization. They see more risks than opportunities in technical progress and campaign for a broad application of the precautionary principle. Some of them defend an ideal science that would focus solely on understanding phenomena, and not on developing useful and profitable applications; others reject or strongly criticize science and progress, in line with philosophers such as Hans Jonas and Bruno Latour. They are skeptical of new technologies, in general, and for biotechnology specifically they feel it is dangerous, of little public benefit, and developed by companies that seek private profit at the expense of the common good. As part of their political strategy, their actions include lobbying public authorities, acts of sabotage (destruction of research trials and cultivated fields), and communication campaigns to heighten public fears. These groups are a minority. However, they are passionate about their cause and very active in the media. The extent to which they are accepted varies across countries, but they have highly developed communication skills. The effectiveness of their campaigns, amplified by the media, has had a strong effect on public opinion. The fact that most of the GE plants cultivated in the world today are insect- or herbicide-resistant plants that bring direct benefits to farmers rather than consumers has made it easier for anti-biotech groups propaganda to be well-received by the public. These groups have played an important part in the adoption of regulations that have restricted the adoption of biotechnology in the EU, directly through lobbying and indirectly through their impact on public opinion. Their actions have made biotechnology a sensitive political issue; it is now difficult for elected officials to remain neutral on biotechnology, forcing them to take a public position for or against and suffer the political consequences.

Stakeholders that defend the use of GE plants at EU level include **scientists** and **professionals in the agricultural sector** such as farmers, seed companies, and representatives of the feed supply chain including importers. They receive less media attention than opponents to biotechnology.

Scientists underline that the action of biotechnology opponents has resulted in a loss of scientific knowledge in the EU, including for public research and in the field of risk assessment.

Professionals of the agricultural sector are concerned about the negative economic impact of restrictive policies, including a loss of competitiveness for the European seed, livestock and poultry sectors. Most of the EU farmers support the use of GE varieties due to the proven yield gains and lower input use. The main factors that prevent them from doing so currently are the following:

- (a) There is only one GE crop authorized for cultivation in the EU. More farmers would grow GE crops if other traits better adapted to their agronomic conditions were made available.
- (b) Nineteen MS have implemented a ban on the only GE crop authorized for cultivation. However, some farmers in these countries would grow GE crops if it was permitted.
- (c) The threat of protests or destruction by activists frightens many farmers, given that public field registers detailing the location of commercially grown GE crops are compulsory in most MS, with the notable exception of Spain.
- (d) In some MS, retail requirements or public/private initiatives such as the EU Soy Declaration discourage the cultivation and marketing of GE crops.
- (e) In some MS, there is an increased interest in non-GE products and farmers are inclined to supply GE-free market niches at a premium value rather than competing on volume.

The EU is a major importer of GE products, mainly used as feed in the livestock and poultry sectors. Market acceptance of GE products is high in the **animal production** sectors and their feed supply chains, including animal feed compounders, as well as livestock and poultry farmers who depend on imported products to make balanced animal feeds.

European importers and **feed manufacturers** have repeatedly criticized the EU policy (length of the authorization process, absence of commercially viable LLP policy), arguing that it could result in shortages, price increases for feed, and a loss of competitiveness for the breeding sector, which would decline and be replaced by imports of meat from animals raised supposedly with lower production standards. The EU policy on biotechnology represents a challenge for commodity trading companies as it limits their sourcing options and increases the risk in their operations with those countries where not-yet approved events are grown.

The feed industry has also taken actions that aim at using less GE products in some MS, in line with local government's protein strategies and/or to meet consumer demand. This is the case in Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom, especially in the dairy sector, but this is also true for poultry, eggs, beef, and pork production.

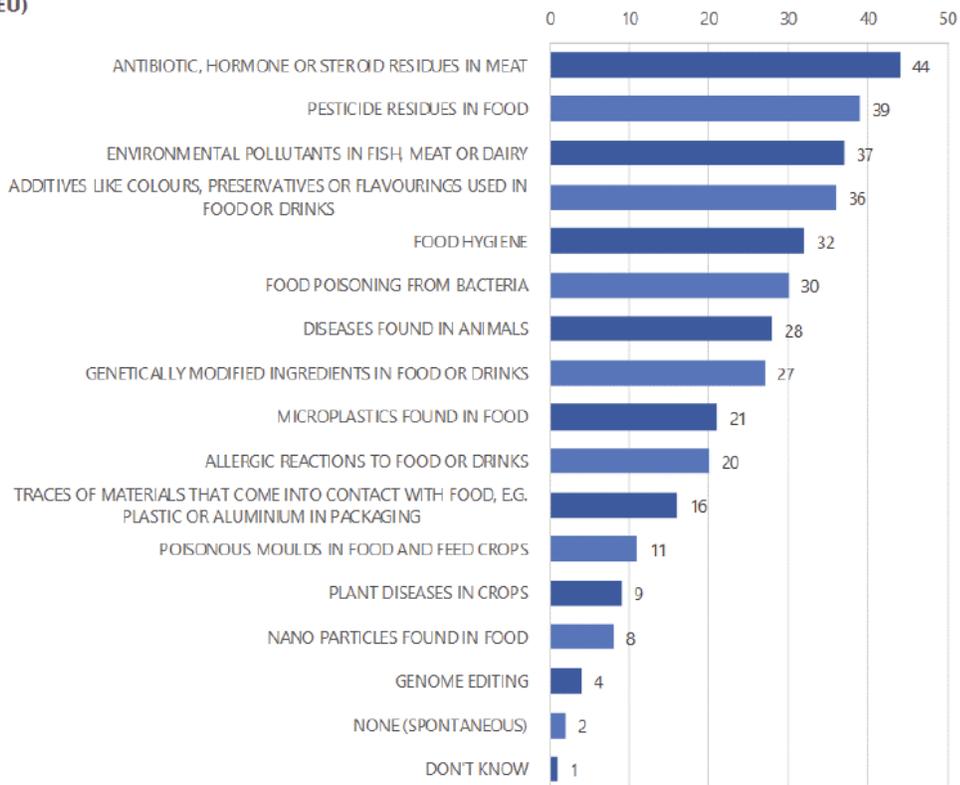
For nearly two decades, European **consumers** have been exposed to consistent negative messaging from anti-biotech groups purporting that GE crops are harmful. As a result, consumer attitudes towards GE products are mostly negative, with concerns about the potential risks of cultivating and consuming them. Hence, their use in food has become a highly contentious and politicized issue. Moreover, public opinion generally expresses distrust of international companies. Public research exists but is less visible, even though it is considered more credible and neutral than information from private companies. In European countries that grow GE crops (Spain and Portugal), consumer perception is less negative. The perception of the public varies:

- (a) with the intended trait, and GE crops which provide consumer and environmental benefits have changed the dynamic of the debate to some extent;
- (b) with the intended use, fiber and energy uses being less controversial than food use. Medical use of GE plants is not controversial.

Several developments have the potential to begin to change consumer perceptions. They are: GE crops that provide nutritional or other benefits to consumers; innovative techniques, such as cisgenesis, that are perceived as more “natural” than transgenesis; and GE crops that provide environmental benefits.

New [Eurobarometer survey](#) on food safety released in 2019 shows that the presence of GE ingredients in food is far from being the main concern of EU consumers (see chart and map 5 below). Only 27 percent of EU consumers rank “GE ingredients in food or drinks” as one of their five main concerns when it comes to food. The chart below reflects media coverage of the different topics; antibiotic and pesticide residues have received much more media attention than other topics in recent years.

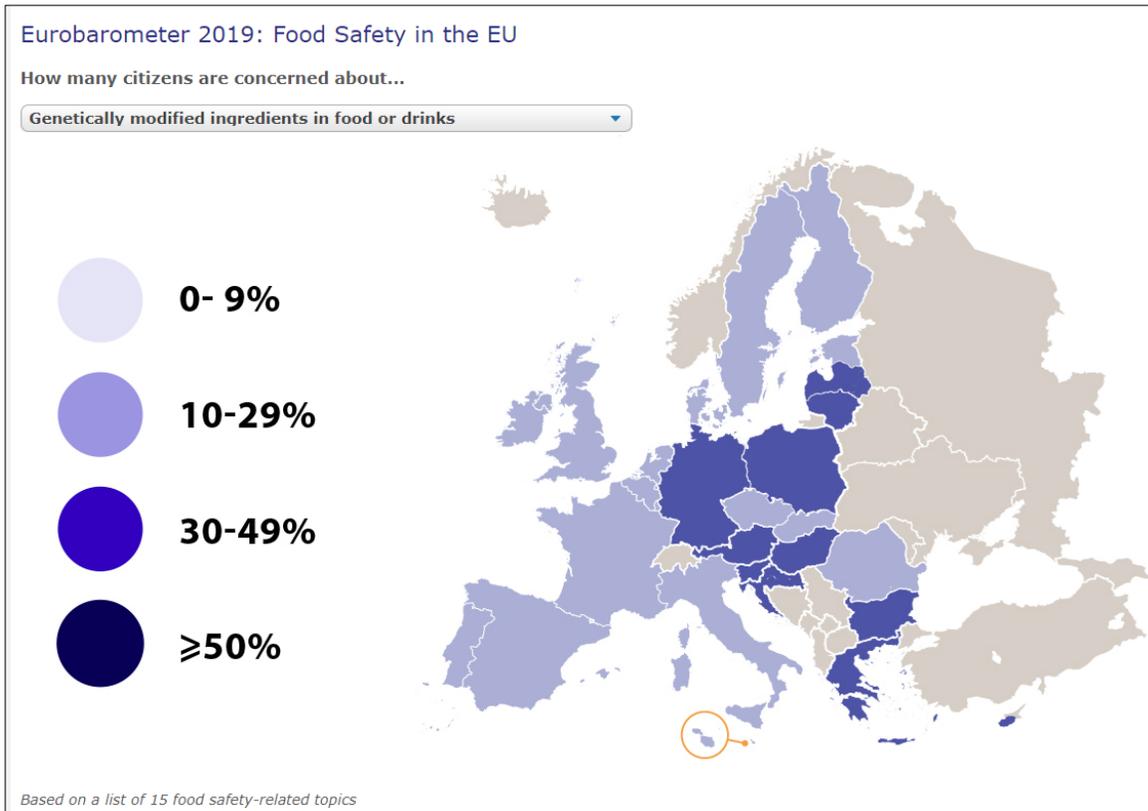
QD4T Please tell me which of these topics you have heard about concern you most when it comes to food? Firstly?
 And then? TOTAL (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)



Base: respondents who have heard about at least one food safety topic (n=26,883)

Source: 2019 Eurobarometer on Food Safety in the EU

Map 5 – Eurobarometer 2019 on Food Safety Concerns: GE Ingredients



Source: 2019 Eurobarometer on Food Safety in the EU

The EU Research Project “[Consumer Choice](#),” which aims at comparing individual purchasing intentions with actual behavior, shows that responses given by consumers when prompted by questionnaires about GE foods are not a reliable guide to what they do when shopping in grocery stores. In reality, most shoppers do not avoid GE labeled products when they are available.

The EU’s **food industry** adapts their product offerings to meet consumer perceptions. The EU has approved over 50 GE plants for food use. However, because of consumer negative perceptions, food manufacturers continue to reformulate in order to avoid the “Contains GMOs” claim. As always, the situation varies across countries, and in the United Kingdom and Spain there are increasing examples of GE-labeled imported food products that achieve sales success.

Most food **retailers**, especially major supermarkets, promote themselves as carrying only non-GE products. There are several initiatives in EU MS to differentiate themselves at the retail level by using voluntary GE-free labels. For instance, in the Czech Republic and Slovakia retail buyers of meat and milk products are requiring farmers’ guarantee that their livestock is not fed with GE crops. Some retailers also fear actions by activist organizations that would likely target any retailer offering GE-labeled products, which means an unacceptable brand risk that hinders the introduction of GE-labeled food.

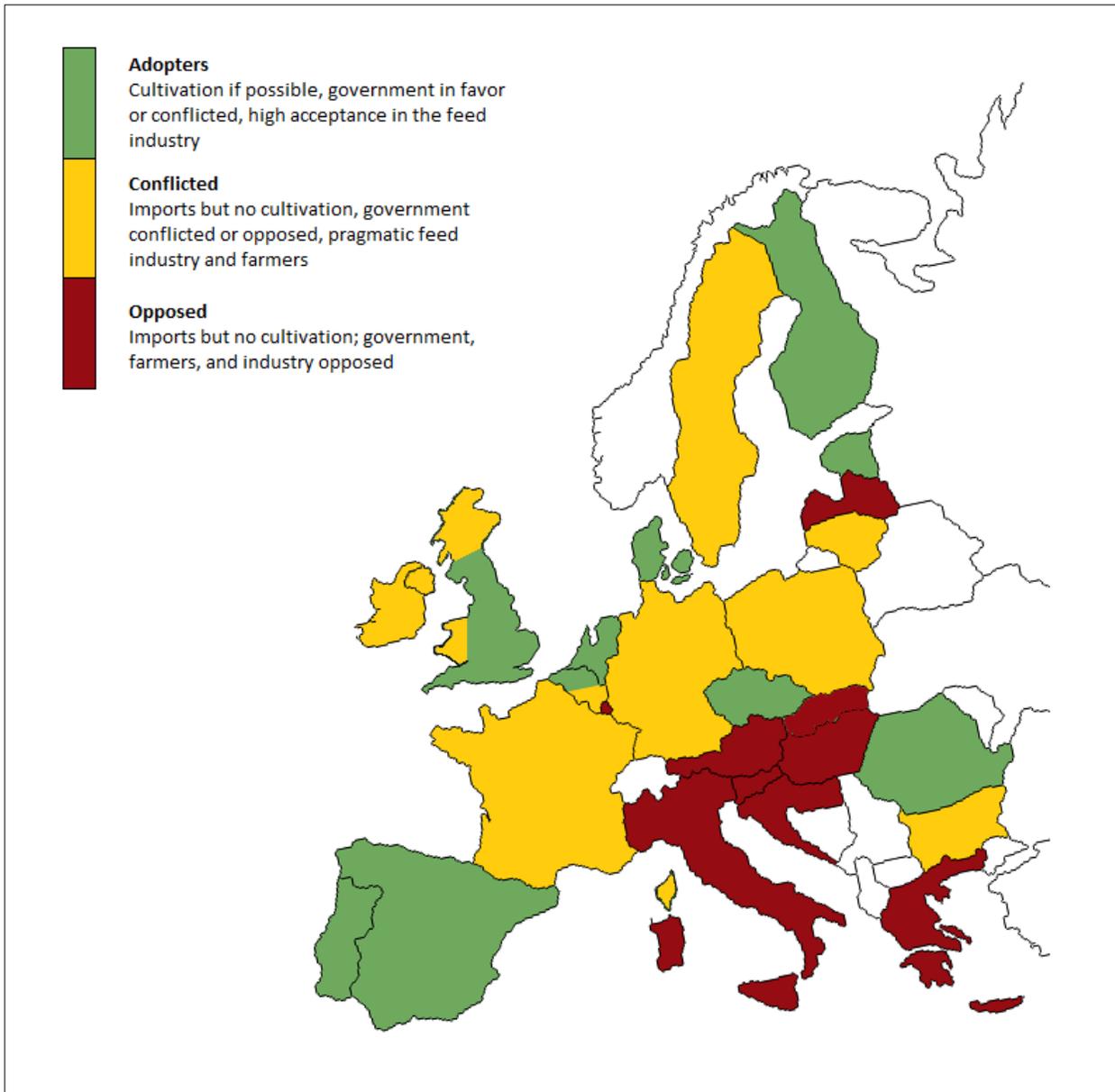
b) MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES

- **Acceptance of genetic engineering varies greatly across EU countries.**

There are three major categories of MS depending on their acceptance of agricultural applications of genetic engineering, as illustrated in Map 6 below.

- The “**adopters**” have pragmatic governments and industries generally open to the technology. This category includes growers of GE corn (**Spain and Portugal**), as well as MS that would possibly produce GE crops if other traits more suitable for their conditions were approved for cultivation in the EU and/or have a significant dependency on imported feedstuffs (**the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands, Flanders in Northern Belgium, Romania, and England in the United Kingdom**). Portugal is one of the two EU countries that grow biotech crops but unlike the Spanish government, the Portuguese government is conflicted. The **United Kingdom’s** departure from the EU (Brexit) will reduce the size of this pro-innovation group of countries.
- In the “**conflicted**” MS, most scientists, farmers, and the feed industry are willing to adopt the technology, but consumers and governments, influenced by anti-biotech groups, reject it. For instance, **France, Germany, and Poland** cultivated Bt corn in the past, but have since implemented national bans. **Southern Belgium (Wallonia), Bulgaria, Ireland and Lithuania** are under the influence of the other countries of this group, especially France and Poland. **Sweden** used to be an adopter, but it has been in the conflicted group since 2015, when the feed industry decided not to use GE ingredients. As for **Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales**, they have been in the conflicted group since 2016 following their decision to opt out of GE crop cultivation. Within this group, Germany has become increasingly vocal against agricultural biotechnology.
- In the “**opposed**” MS, most stakeholders and policy makers reject the technology. Most of these countries are in Central and South Europe (**Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, and Slovenia**). **Latvia and Luxembourg** oppose GE technology. In these countries, the government generally supports organic agriculture and geographical indications. A minority of farmers in these countries are supportive of growing biotech crops. **Slovakia** has been in the “opposed” group since 2017 due to a change in the ruling party.

Map 6 – Acceptance of GE Crops by Member State – 2019



Source: FAS offices in the European Union

- **A debate on innovative biotechnologies is emerging in the EU**

When considering **scientists, professionals in the agriculture and food sectors, the general public, and anti-biotech activists** across Europe, there are some differences between countries, but overall the general trends are as follows:

- **The vast majority of scientists are deeply concerned** about the CJEU judgment. They warn that it could put an end to a promising field of research in the EU. Several groups of leading EU scientists have released position papers:
 - In September 2019, French Association for Plant Biotechnologies (AFBV) and German Scientific Committee on Green Genetic Engineering (WGG) proposed [changes to Directive 2001/18/EC](#) in order to reflect scientific and technical progress made since its implementation. Specifically, AFBV and WGG propose to exclude the following techniques under Part 2 of Annex I A: (1) the removal by sexual crossing or by a molecular mechanism of excision of the recombinant nucleic acid molecules present in a parental GMO line, so that the offspring of such GMO parent does not retain any recombinant nucleic acid molecules; and (2) editing nucleic acid sequences, up to complete allele replacements, in an organism to correspond to sequences known to occur in its natural gene pool. Further, AFBV and WGG propose to add the following new categories of organisms to those already exempted under Annex I B: (1) organisms having nucleic acid sequences that have been edited, up to complete allele replacements, to correspond to sequences known to occur in their Kingdom (beyond their natural gene pool); (2) organisms having nucleic acid sequences that have been edited to correspond to new sequences which could have been obtained through random mutagenesis; and (3) organisms having undergone the insertion of one or more alleles known to occur in their natural gene pool.
 - One year after the CJEU ruling, on July 25, 2019, a Belgian research institute VIB (*Vlaams Instituut voor Biotechnologie*) led the effort of scientists from 126 European research institutes directing an [open letter](#) to European institutions to urge them to undertake legislative action to support innovative biotechnologies, in order to secure food security and sustainable agricultural production in the EU.
 - On the same day, the [European Citizens' Initiative "Grow Scientific Progress"](#) kicked off. Ten students from Wageningen University submitted a legal proposal for an update of Directive 2001/18/EC in the form of a European Citizens' Initiative. They call for a clear distinction between mutagenesis-based techniques and techniques resulting in conventional GE plants. They advocate for a product-based risk assessment because possible risks are associated with the product, not with the technique used. They need one million signatures by July 25, 2020 from European citizens for the Commission to respond to their proposal.
 - On March 5, 2019, Science for Democracy association and plant biotechnology researchers from the University of Ghent organized an initiative dubbed [#GiveCRISPRaChance](#). A small crowd gathered in front of the European Parliament in Brussels to consume rice pudding made from rice that was enhanced using the innovative breeding technique CRISPR/Cas9 to make more efficient use of plant nutrients. A food inspector from the Belgian food safety authorities came along and ended the event, though scientists insisted he could not prove the rice was a product of innovative biotechnology.
 - On November 23, 2018, the Union of European Academies for Sciences applied to Agriculture, Food and Nature (UEAA) unanimously voted for a [position paper](#) on plant genome editing. UEAA states: "The capacity of innovation of European breeders and seed producers as well as their world leadership position is being jeopardized. It is also significantly increasing the risk of

EU dependency upon large agricultural countries that invest heavily in these very promising new technologies. (...) UEAA requests the European Commission to urgently clarify that plants resulting from conventional techniques of mutagenesis are excluded from the GMO legislation, and that in light of cumulative scientific information now available regarding their safety, plants which have undergone small DNA changes obtained through genome editing must also be excluded from the provisions of the GMO legislation. For the long term, the UEAA calls for a new GMO directive adapted to modern breeding techniques and enabling science-based evaluation of new plant varieties. The UEAA supports the joint proposal of WGG (Wissenschaftlerkreis Grüne Gentechnik) and AFBV (Association Française des Biotechnologies Végétales) to set up a validation process allowing a developer to submit to a European competent authority basic information on any plant derived from genome editing to determine its regulatory status: excluded from, or subject to, GMO legislation. Under the WGG-AFBV proposal the following product categories would not be considered as GMOs: (i) null segregants, (ii) deletions regardless of size, (iii) substitution of a single nucleotide pair, and (iv) cisgenes. Countries such as the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Japan have already begun to put in place a very similar specific process that leads to the same type of exclusions.”

- On November 13, 2018, the European Commission’s Chief Scientific Advisors published a [statement](#) providing “a scientific perspective on the regulatory status of products derived from gene editing, and the implications for the GMO Directive.” They state that “when reasons other than scientific evidence inform decision making, such as those based on ethical, legal, social and economic considerations, these should be clearly identified and communicated as such in a transparent way. At the same time, relevant and robust scientific evidence should be provided to inform decision-making and good regulation. This is essential to generate good policy and regulation, to maintain public trust in science, and to reduce the potential reputational risk to the EU, if it appears that the EU is not employing the best scientific evidence to generate good public policy.” They add that the GMO Directive should be revised to reflect current knowledge and scientific evidence and that the features of the final product itself must be examined regardless of the underlying technique used to generate that product. This statement draws in large part on the Advisors’ [Explanatory Note](#) on New Techniques in Agricultural Biotechnology published in April 2017.
- On October 24, 2018, leading scientists representing more than 85 European plant and life sciences research centers and institutes released a [position paper](#).²⁴ They state that “European agricultural innovation based on precision breeding will come to a halt because of the high threshold that this EU GMO legislation presents. This will hinder progress in sustainable agriculture and will give a competitive disadvantage to plant breeding industries in Europe. The impacts on our society and economy will be enormous. From a scientific point of view, the ruling makes no sense. Crops containing small genome edits are at least as safe as crops obtained through classical mutagenesis or conventional breeding. But more importantly, we

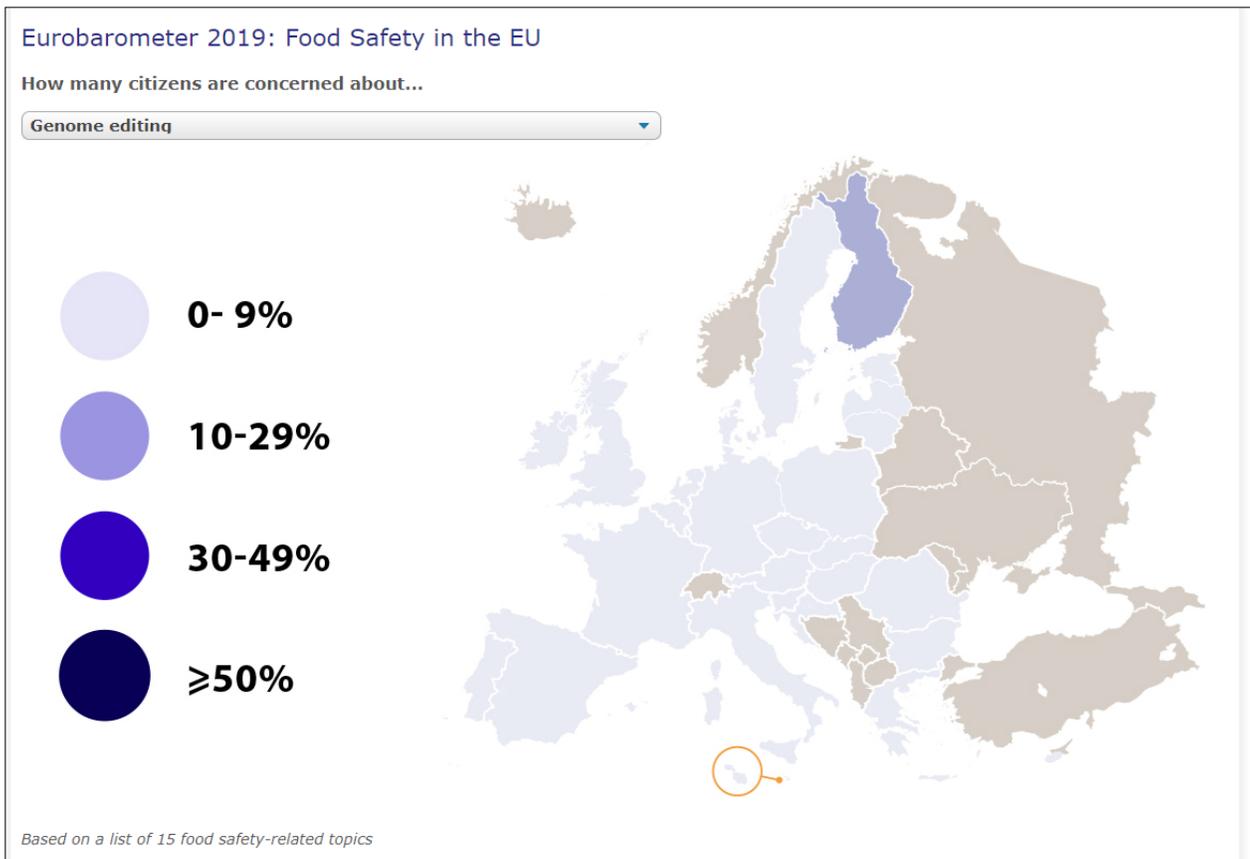
²⁴ The signatories are researchers from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom

find the ruling irresponsible in the face of the world’s current far-reaching agricultural challenges. The ruling proves that current EU GMO legislation is outdated and not in line with recent scientific evidence.”

- On October 17, 2018, two associations of plant scientists²⁵ sent an [open letter](#) to the European Commission. They state that it is “urgent to decide on the regulatory status of plants derived from these technologies, in the interest of research, of all European seed companies, the competitiveness of European agriculture at the global level, and European consumers.”
- **Most professionals in the agricultural sector** (farmers, seed companies, and the feed supply chain including importers) **support the use of innovative biotechnologies** and are concerned about the possible negative economic impact of the CJEU decision. In May 2019, more than twenty industry organizations including the European Food and Feed Cultures Association, the European Vegetable Protein Association, the European Feed Manufacturers' Federation, and the European Landowners Organization sent an [open letter to the Member States](#) calling on them to initiate a legislative change that provides innovation-friendly rules for plant breeding in the EU. Some small farmers’ organizations and food companies are close to anti-biotech groups, but they only represent a small share of the EU agriculture and food sector. As for organic farmers, the political spectrum of their movement ranges from dogmatic individuals or groups who believe that only natural occurrences in nature is beneficial and moral, to the market-oriented groups who use organic farming to maximize economic gains. The dogmatic groups reject everything they perceive as “unnatural;” they reject modern techniques and tend to use varieties created through ancient techniques. For the market-oriented organic farmers, being “GMO free” is a marketing strategy; they may accept to use some seeds produced through innovative biotechnologies if they brought environmental benefits and had a clearly positive image among consumers.
- The priority of **food industry and retailers** is to adapt their product offerings to consumer perceptions. However currently **there is low awareness of agricultural applications of innovative biotechnologies among the general public** (see [2019 Eurobarometer survey](#) in Map 7 below). The FoodDrinkEurope association that represents the food industry at EU level signed the [open letter to the Member States](#) in May 2019, calling on them to provide more innovation-friendly rules in the EU.

²⁵ French *Association Française des Biotechnologies végétales* (AFBV) and German *Wissenschaftlerkreis Grüne Gentechnik* (WGG)

Map 7 – Eurobarometer 2019 on Food Safety Concerns: Genome Editing

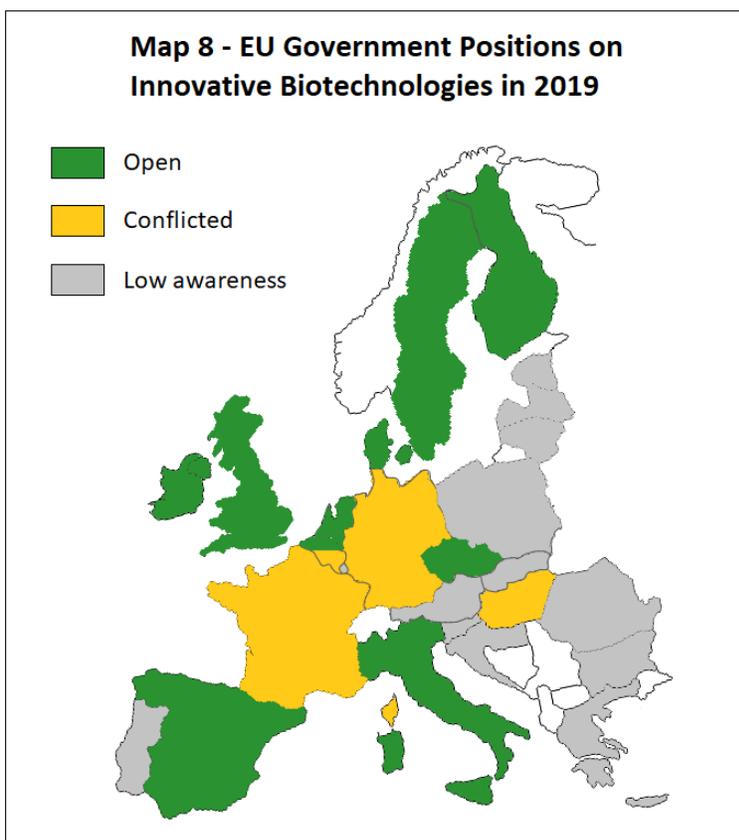


- **Anti-biotech groups are opposed to innovative biotechnologies.** They are actively campaigning against these technologies in France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom.

Looking at the **position of MS governments** on innovative biotechnologies, the situation varies between countries (see Map 8 below):

- The government and most farm representatives are in favor of innovative biotechnologies in **the Czech Republic, Ireland, Italy, Northern Belgium (Flanders), Spain, and the United Kingdom.** In **Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and Sweden,** the government is in favor of using these technologies, but farm representatives are more conflicted.
- In **France, Germany, Hungary, and Southern Belgium (Wallonia),** pro and con forces are active and there is a debate among specialists and decision-makers, but the government position is not yet clear.
- In other EU countries, the government is waiting for the opinion of EU institutions and general awareness is low including **Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,**

Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia. However, a debate is emerging among farm representatives in Austria, Bulgaria, and Poland.



Source: FAS Posts

For further explanation on the situation in each MS, see USDA FAS country reports, listed in [Annex 2](#).

- **Studies**

Table 5 references relevant studies on the perception of GE plants and plant products in the EU.

Table 5. Studies on GE plants and products perception in the EU

Report	Comment
2019 Eurobarometer Survey on Food Safety in the EU	Eurobarometer survey about European’s risk perceptions when it comes to food safety topics commissioned by EFSA (2019)
Comparing Perceptions of Biotechnology in Fresh versus Processed Foods	A cross-cultural study carried out by the Food and Resource Economics Department of the University of Florida (2013)

2010 Eurobarometer Survey on Biotechnology	Eurobarometer survey about biotechnology by the European Commission (2010)
Europeans and Biotechnology in 2010, Winds of Change?	A report to the European Commission's Directorate General for Research (2010)
2010 Eurobarometer Survey on Food-Related Risks	Eurobarometer survey about consumers' perceptions of food-related risks by the European Commission (2010)

CHAPTER 2 – ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY²⁶

PART D – PRODUCTION AND TRADE

a) PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Basic research with GE animals is carried out by most MS, including Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Most of these countries focus their efforts on developing GE animals for **medical and pharmaceutical research purposes**:

- To study diseases. Animal models of human diseases are produced by biotechnologies, such as genome editing and genetic engineering.
- To produce tissues or organs from GE pigs (xenotransplantation).
- To produce proteins of pharmaceutical interest (blood factors, antibodies, vaccines) in the milk of mammals or in egg white produced by hens. Proteins can also be produced by animal cells in a laboratory environment.

Some of these countries (e.g., Germany, Poland, Hungary, Spain, and the United Kingdom) also use animal biotechnology to carry out research for **agricultural purposes**:

- To improve animal breeding (e.g., high yielding sheep, welfare traits, dairy cow and swine genomics, disease resistant poultry);
- To study the immunization of livestock animals;
- To study the molecular processes of reproduction in farm animals; and

²⁶ Animal genetic engineering and genome editing result in the modification of an animal's DNA to introduce new traits and change one or more characteristics of the species. Animal cloning is an assisted reproductive technology and does not modify the animal's DNA. Cloning is therefore different from the genetic engineering of animals (both in the science and often in the regulation of the technology and /or products derived from it). Researchers and industry frequently use cloning when creating animals via other animal biotechnologies. For this reason, cloning is included in this report.

- For biological control of agricultural pests.

GE animals used in research in the EU include flies, nematodes, moths, tropical frogs, tropical fish, mice, rats, hens, cats, rabbits, pigs, goats, sheep, cows and horses.

Below are some **examples** of research projects in animal biotechnology carried out in the EU:

- In **Poland**, the Department of Animal Reproduction and Biotechnology, ascribed to the National Institute of Animal Breeding, conducts scientific and experimental studies in embryo cloning and somatic cell cloning (pigs, rabbits, goats, cattle, cats, horses) as well as animal transgenesis.
- In **Hungary**, the Agricultural Biotechnology Institute of the [NAIK](#) has three research groups working on applied embryology and stem cell research, ruminant genome and rabbit genome biology.
- In the **United Kingdom**, the [Oxitec](#) company is developing GE insects to address human health issues and agricultural issues (e.g., GE olive flies developed as a biological control to protect olive trees from insect infestation, GE medfly to protect fruit, nuts and vegetables from infestation, GE pink bollworm to improve cotton pest control, GE mosquitoes to reduce the populations of mosquitoes that are vectors for diseases like dengue and Zika, and GE diamondback moths).
- Researchers at the [Roslin Institute](#) in Edinburgh (**United Kingdom**), where Dolly the cloned sheep was developed in 1996, have produced piglets designed to be resistant to the African Swine Fever virus. Researchers have used genome editing techniques, which can mimic a natural genetic mutation so closely that the piglets are indistinguishable from animals produced by conventional means with natural genetic variation. Genome editing also does not involve the use of antibiotic-resistance genes. Scientists hope this breakthrough could make genetic engineering more acceptable to the public. Professor Whitelaw, head of developmental biology at the Roslin Institute, believes that disease resistant animals could be commercially available within five to ten years. The Roslin Institute is focused on using genome editing to enhance resistance to infectious disease in livestock and on producing a chicken that cannot transmit avian flu.
- In **Spain**, in 2018, the [Center for Swine Studies](#) reported research activities on GE hogs. In 2017, the Public Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) notified the National Biosafety Commission (CNB) to study the molecular processes of reproduction on GE rabbits, goats and sheep. Basic [research with CRISPR-Cas9](#) in mice has been carried out since 2013; research on animal genome editing is carried out by public institutions such as the National Center for Biotechnology (CNB).
- In **Belgium**, the Flemish Institute for Biotechnology (VIB) is very active on innovative biotechnologies and was involved in [improving the efficacy of the CRISPR techniques](#). VIB's extensive biomedical research programs use both plant and animal-based models in the development of new diagnostic tools and disease treatment solutions in both human and veterinary medicine.

For further information on research by MS, see USDA FAS country reports, listed in [Annex 2](#).

b) COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

No **GE animal for food use** is commercialized in the EU and to date no application has been submitted to EFSA for the release into the environment or placing on the market of GE animals.

In 2019, the Oxitec company (based in the United Kingdom) has launched several new initiatives to produce **biotech mosquitoes** in order to combat disease-spreading mosquitoes. For additional details, please see [Oxitec's Press Releases](#).

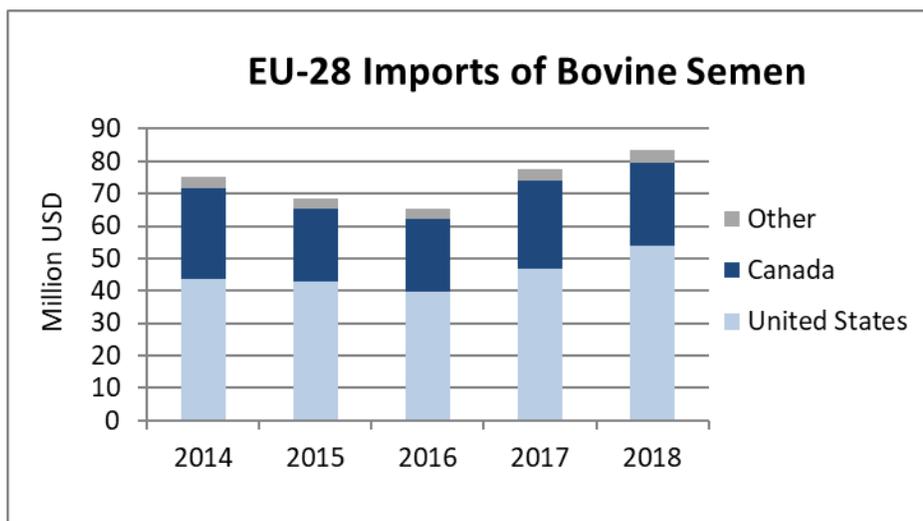
A French company called Cryozootech used to produce some cloned horses but the company has ceased its operations.

c) EXPORTS

The United Kingdom (UK) exports GE mosquito eggs for development and subsequent release in non-EU countries such as Brazil. For additional details, please see [Oxitec's Press Releases](#).

d) IMPORTS

The EU has imported semen and embryos from cloned animals. The specific quantity of these imports is not available. The United States is the largest supplier of bovine semen to the EU with an average market share of over 60 percent, followed by Canada (over 30 percent).



Source: FAS based on Trade Data Monitor

e) TRADE BARRIERS

The main barriers to using animal biotechnology to improve animal breeding are the public and political opposition to it.

PART E – POLICY

a) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

i. Responsible Government Authorities

The three European entities regulating animal biotechnology are the following:

- The EC's Directorate General for Health and Food Safety ([DGSANTE](#));
- The Council of the EU;
- The European Parliament, especially the following committees: Environment, Public Health and Food Safety ([ENVI](#)), Agriculture and Rural Development ([AGRI](#)), International Trade ([INTA](#))

The EU regulatory framework for GE animals is the same as for GE plants (see [Part B iv](#)).

Moreover, EFSA published a [guidance on the environmental risk assessment of GE animals](#) in 2013 and a [guidance on the risk assessment of food and feed from GE animals and on animal health and welfare aspects](#) in 2012. Additional information on GE animals, relevant documents and reports can be found on [EFSA's website](#).

ii. Political factors influencing regulatory decisions

The stakeholders that influence regulatory decisions on animal biotechnology include animal welfare activists, local food groups, biodiversity activists and consumer associations.

iii. Legislations and regulations with the potential to affect U.S. trade

The current EU Regulation on Novel Foods ([Regulation \(EU\) 2015/2283](#)) was published in December 2015. Most of its provisions apply from January 1, 2018. It repealed Regulations (EC) 258/97 and (EC) 1852/2001. While no foods are produced from animal clones in the EU currently, theoretically such foods would be covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 until specific regulations on animal cloning are passed.

The European Parliament tried for years to use the novel foods legislation to leverage an EU ban on animal cloning, as well as on the marketing of all products from animal clones and their offspring. Ultimately, the novel foods regulation was adopted with the inclusion of a statement that products from animal cloning remain subject to the novel foods regulation until specific regulations on animal cloning have been passed.

The EC released legislative proposals on animal cloning in December 2013, in order to ban cloning for farming purposes as long as animal welfare concerns persist. In June 2015, the European Parliament's Agriculture (AGRI) and Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committees adopted their [joint report](#) on the EC's proposals. The report called for an amendment of the original proposal to include a total ban on animal cloning, imports of animal clones, germinal products, and the marketing and imports of food derived from animal clones

and offspring. The joint report also calls for the two proposed Commission cloning directives to be combined into a single proposal for a regulation to be adopted under the co-decision procedure.

Following its approval at the plenary session in September 2015, the joint AGRI/ENVI report went to the Council for its first reading. In the first reading phase of the co-decision procedure, there are no deadlines or timetables for the Council's action. The Council may either accept the EP's amendments or, if they do not accept the EP's position, adopt a common position. However, discussion of the proposals in the Council has not yet gone beyond the technical level. Given the political sensitivity of the issue, the Council is reportedly unwilling to take up full discussions of the proposals.

b) INNOVATIVE BIOTECHNOLOGIES ²⁷

Recent policy developments on animals produced through innovative biotechnologies (also called "new breeding techniques") are reported under [Part B\) e\) Innovative Biotechnologies](#).

The Union of European Academies for Applied Sciences of Agriculture, Food and Nature (UEAA) reports that in June 2019 the Veterinary Academy of France (a member of UEAA) unanimously voted for a [position paper](#) on Genome Editing in domestic animals. The Academy recommends that:

- Research projects making use of modern genome engineering technologies be encouraged at all levels and adequately funded, otherwise it will lead to detrimental delay.
- EU legislation adapted to the case of genetically modified domestic animals should rapidly be introduced in order to establish a regulatory framework which is a function of the type of genetic modification and takes account of the rapid evolution of the technology in this field, so as to foster innovation. This legislation should take into account that most research aimed at producing animals whose genomes have undergone targeted modifications is of interest only to the extent that they actually confer appreciable economic, health, animal welfare or environmental benefits.
- Projects relating to the production or importation of domestic animals whose genomes have been modified by editing certain segments of DNA should be examined on a case-by-case basis by the competent authorities and subject to a scientifically sound basis, also taking into account an analysis of the degree of acceptability by society.

c) LABELING AND TRACEABILITY

EU regulations [\(EC\) No 1829/2003](#) and [\(EC\) No 1830/2003](#) require food and feed produced from GE animals to be labeled as such (see [Part B\) g\) Labeling](#)).

As for animal clones, Article 9 of [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/2283](#) on novel foods states that "the entry for a novel food in the Union list (...) shall include the specification of the novel food and, where appropriate (...) specific labelling requirements to inform the final consumer of any specific characteristic or food property, such as the

²⁷ "Innovative biotechnologies" is a synonym of New Breeding Techniques (NBTs). It excludes transgenesis.

composition, nutritional value or nutritional effects and intended use of the food, which renders a novel food no longer equivalent to an existing food or of implications for the health of specific groups of the population.”

d) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The legislative framework on patents for animals produced through biotechnology is the same as for GE plants (see [Part B\) k\) Intellectual Property](#)).

No European patent can be granted for any of the following:

- animal varieties;
- methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy, and diagnostic methods practiced on the animal body;
- processes for modifying the genetic identity of animals which are likely to cause them suffering without any substantial medical benefit to man or animal, and animals resulting from such processes.²⁸

e) INTERNATIONAL TREATIES/FORUMS

The EU is member of the Codex Alimentarius along with its 28 MS. The Codex has working groups and develops guidelines on biotech animals. For example, it has developed guidelines for the conduct of food safety assessment of foods derived from GE animals. The EU and its MS draw up EU position papers on the issues discussed in the Codex.

The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) has no specific guidelines on GE animals, but it has guidelines on the production of animal clones. The EC is actively involved in the work of the OIE and organizes the input from the MS.

Twenty-two²⁹ out of the current 28 MS of the EU are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ([OECD](#)), which has working groups and develops guidelines on biotechnology policies.

The EU is a party to the [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#), which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport, and use of living modified organisms (see [Part B\) l\) Cartagena Protocol](#)).

PART F – MARKETING

a) PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS

The EU’s livestock industry does not favor the commercialization of clones or GE animals for agricultural purposes. However, in some EU MS, the livestock industry is interested in animal genomics and marker-assisted selection for animal breeding. There is limited interest in animal biotechnology among the general public

²⁸ Source: [European Patent Office](#)

²⁹ Non-OECD EU MS include Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, and Romania

although, if asked, people are generally more hostile to it than to plant biotechnology. Media coverage is low; it occasionally includes reports on regulatory decisions taken at the EU level or on the marketing of such products in extra-EU countries. Opinions vary with the intended use. If the awareness level on positive animal welfare traits were higher, it may increase the acceptance of the technologies. However, a significant share of the population would still reject it as being “unnatural.” Several organizations are actively campaigning against the technologies in the EU, including animal welfare activists, local food groups, and biodiversity activists.

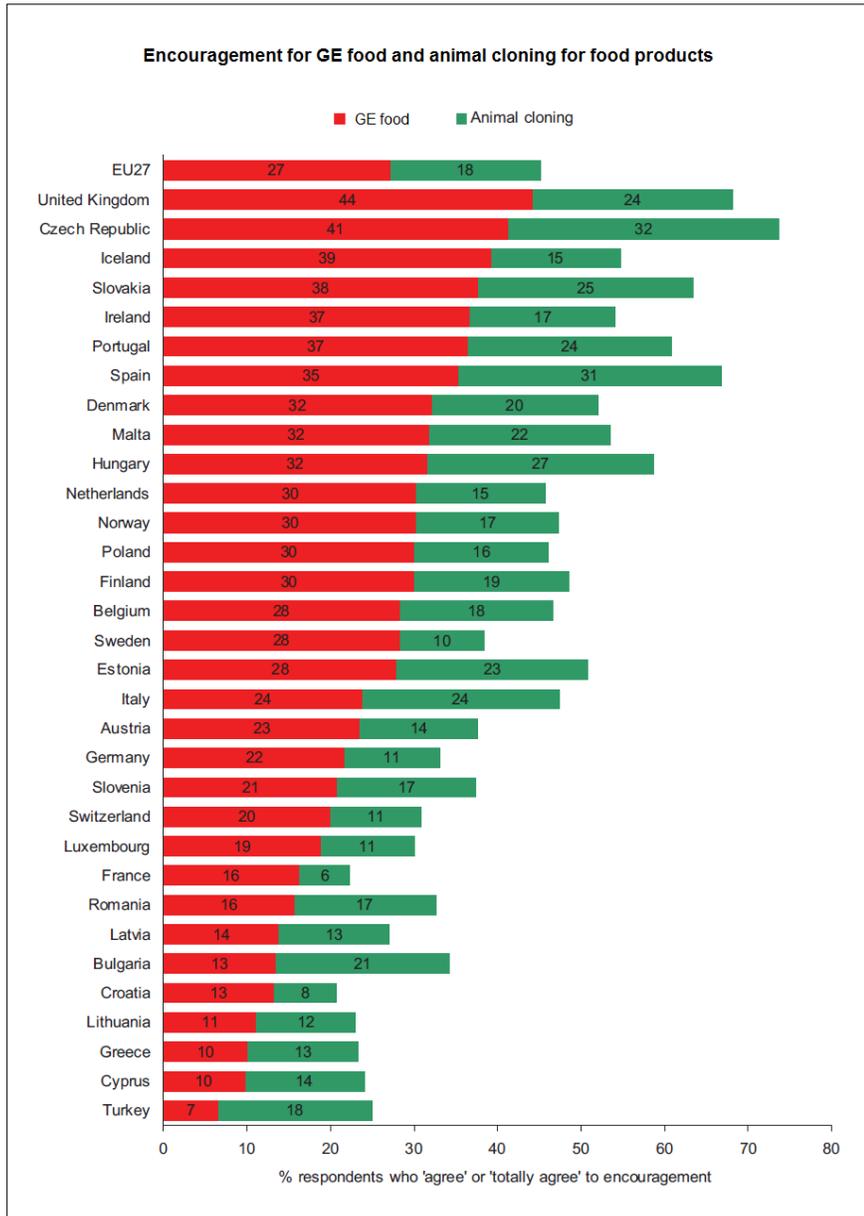
Medical applications are the most accepted use for animal biotechnology. The use of animals for medical research aimed at finding cures for diseases or the recovery of endangered species is generally regarded favorably. Public awareness of biotech insects is low.

b) MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES

There is little public awareness of animal biotechnology in the EU, but overall, market acceptance is low among policy makers, industry, and consumers. Animal biotechnology is a controversial issue that is not widely discussed.

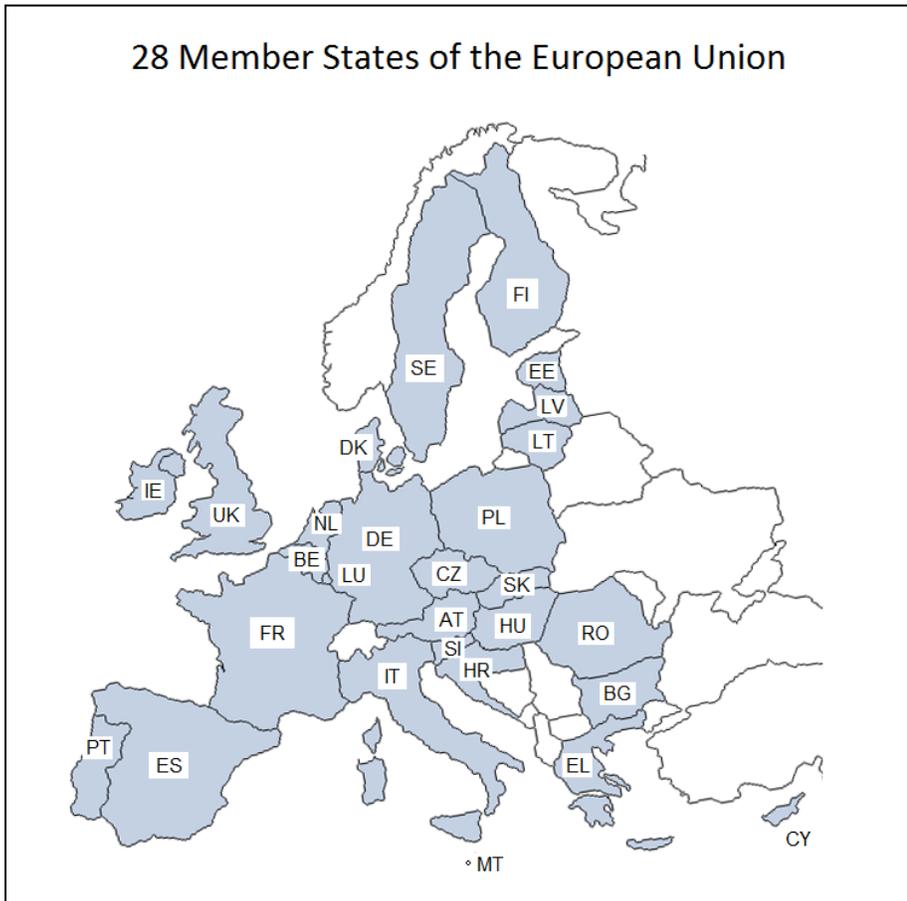
The latest European [survey](#) on biotechnology that includes cloning dates back to 2010. It states that “cloning animals for food products is even less popular than GM food with 18 percent of Europeans in support.” **Graph 12** below reflects the combination of consumer acceptance of food derived from GE plants and animal cloning in each MS.

Graph 12. Consumer acceptance of food derived from GE plants and animal cloning by MS



Source: European Commission 2010 [survey](#) on biotechnology

ANNEX 1 – 28 MS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



AT	Austria	IE	Ireland
BE	Belgium	IT	Italy
BG	Bulgaria	LT	Lithuania
CY	Cyprus	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia
DE	Germany	MT	Malta
DK	Denmark	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	PL	Poland
EL	Greece	PT	Portugal
ES	Spain	RO	Romania
FI	Finland	SE	Sweden
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
HR	Croatia	SK	Slovakia
HU	Hungary	UK	United Kingdom ³⁰

³⁰ The UK's departure from the EU is scheduled for March 2019 (Brexit).

ANNEX 2 – RELATED REPORTS

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service writes comprehensive reports about individual EU MS. The latest versions of the Agricultural Biotechnology Annual report are available for those countries listed below:

[Austria](#)

[Belgium](#)

[Bulgaria](#)

[Croatia](#)

[Czech Republic](#)

[France](#)

[Germany](#)

[Greece](#)

[Hungary](#)

[Italy](#)

[Netherlands](#)

[Poland](#)

[Portugal](#)

[Romania](#)

[Spain](#)

[United Kingdom](#)

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service also writes a variety of reports about recent developments in biotechnology. These are available on the [Foreign Agricultural Service website](#).

Attachments:

No Attachments