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**Report Highlights:**

The biotechnology regulatory system in Ukraine is still not fully developed, but the country is gradually adjusting its domestic policies to align with the European Union's regulations. Agricultural biotechnology is a disputed item in Ukraine. Currently, no GE events are officially approved for agricultural and food production. Therefore, no GE products can be legally imported into Ukraine, which restricts trade in some agricultural and food commodities from the United States. The Government of Ukraine does not permit the cultivation of GE crops, however, there are reports of unregistered GE production for certain crops.

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### **Executive Summary:**

The current biosafety laws and regulations in Ukraine ban the cultivation of unregistered GE crops and require the registration of any GE events in products that are imported into Ukraine. However, the Government of Ukraine (GOU) has yet to develop a comprehensive regulatory framework establishing the procedures for approving and registering GE events. Therefore, there are currently no GE products registered/approved in Ukraine, and no GE products can legally be cultivated or imported to Ukraine.

Ukrainian opinions toward biotechnology remain divided. The general public's opinion toward GE products is generally negative and is influenced by anti-GE messaging from within the EU that is reposted by local media. On the flip side, many farmers understand that GE crops are more cost-effective and provide a better financial outcome. Both opinions are usually reflected in legislation the Rada (the Ukrainian Parliament) considers. Currently, the Rada is considering two draft laws: one is intended to clamp down on illegal GE production, while the other would establish an EU-compliant system for registering GE events.

In 2014, Ukraine and the EU signed the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area Agreement (DCFTA), under which Ukraine committed to approximate its food and agricultural regulations to the EU's regulations. This commitment applies also to Ukrainian laws/regulations for biotechnology. The DCFTA contains specific approximation milestones that Ukraine is committed to meeting. On June 23, 2022, the European Council granted candidate status to Ukraine, which is setting up the nation's move toward the EU-compliant regulatory base on biotechnology.

Regardless of the statutory restrictions on the cultivation and/or importation of GE products, industry sources have indicated to Post that some small farmers probably cultivate certain GE crops (mainly soybeans and some rapeseed) to reduce production costs. Based on these assumptions, FAS Kyiv estimates imports of GE events (predominantly planting seeds) were valued at US\$580,000 for Calendar Year (CY) 2021 (please refer to Imports Section for more details).

Post does not have consistent information about microbial biotechnology production in Ukraine.

## **List of Abbreviations:**

CY – Calendar Year

DCFTA – Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area Agreement

EU – European Union

GE – Genetically Engineered

GOU – Government of Ukraine

MY – Marketing Year

R&D – Research and Development

SSFSCP – State Service for Food Safety and Consumer Protection of Ukraine

IPR – Intellectual Property Rights

MENR – Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

MES - Ministry of Education and Science

MOH - Ministry of Health

ME – Ministry of Economy

MEDTA - Ministry of Economic Development and Trade

MAPF - Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food

Please see our FAIRS Annual Country Report ([UP2022-0045](#)) discussing indications of GE content for food products as well as planting seeds.

## **Chapter 1: Plant Biotechnology**

### **Part A: Production and Trade:**

#### **a. Research and Product Development:**

Currently, Post is not aware of any GE crop development for commercial purposes in Ukraine. Given that cultivation is not legal, Post believes that it is unlikely that there is any commercial development. Post has been informed that scientific institutions in Ukraine are conducting GE laboratory research, but this research is mainly done to confirm scientific information that is already widely available. One of the institutions working on GE research is the [Institute of Food Biotechnology and Genomics](#).

Post believes that further R&D in this field will likely be stalled until the GOU establishes clear and complete regulatory standards for the cultivation and importation of GE products. Without a clear understanding that a final GE product could or could not be commercialized in Ukraine (please refer to Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a, for more details) there is no motivation to proceed with such research. Moreover, the Ukrainian scientific institute system does not generally provide linkages to the commercialization of scientific advancements. Until those linkages are better established, it is unlikely that Ukraine will make any scientific-to-commercial advances.

#### **b. Commercial Production:**

There is no legitimate commercial production of GE crops in Ukraine. However, positive test results for corn, rapeseed, and soybeans at export facilities indicate that there is GE crop production in Ukraine. Industry sources in Ukraine reported that 50-65 percent of soybeans, 10-12 percent of rapeseed, and less

than one percent of corn produced for export test positive for GE events. In 2018, [a report by a Romanian NGO](#) confirmed the presence of GE soybean plantings in the Ukrainian regions of Poltava, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Kirovograd, Zhytomyr, and Vinnytsya.

Over the last few years, the share of production of GE soybeans is believed to have remained stable. However, it is difficult to accurately estimate the volume of GE production in Ukraine. Usually, GE soy (as well as other GE crops) estimates are based on tests completed at port silos to ensure a shipment's compliance with the importing country's requirements. Thus, these likely do not fully reflect GE crop production for the whole Ukrainian market.

The existence of GE crop production could be verified against the fact that local media ([in Ukrainian](#)) are quoting two separate prices offered by traders: one for a GE and one for the conventional crop (usually these are published for soybeans and rapeseed).

For soybeans, seed produced on-farm is used by small and medium-sized producers as part of cost-cutting strategies. Some farmers indicate that GE soybeans are less costly, in terms of inputs, and provide a better financial outcome compared with conventional production. The same rationale applies to growing GE rapeseed. Industry sources suggest that the economy of GE varieties could be around \$70 per hectare due to fewer herbicide sprayings compared to herbicide requirements with conventional seeds. Sources suggest that this rapeseed variety may be a Roundup Ready Canola variety. However, some soy and rapeseed shipments may test false-positive for GE due to inadequate cleaning of vehicles used for the transport of other crops. Industry sources indicate that the actual volume of GE rapeseed production may be close to three to five percent.

Unlike small farming operations, large soybean producers can safeguard against inadvertent commingling of unapproved GE products with their conventional soy products (oilseed, oil, and meal) at all stages - including production, storage, in-land shipment, processing, and export. Under these circumstances, they prefer to specialize in non-GE varieties. This strategy enables such producers to obtain better prices for their exported crops as importers are willing to pay a premium for a non-GE product. According to some industry estimates, non-GE soy accounts for 35-50 percent of Ukraine's total soy production, by volume.

Illicit production of GE corn is believed to be minimal, primarily due to limited access to smuggled seed that needs to be refreshed annually. Additionally, significant productivity improvements in conventional hybrids, supplied by both multinational companies and local seed producers, have lessened the demand for GE corn seed.

Russia's large-scale military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 is ongoing at the time of the report writing. The war could incentive wider illicit production of GE oilseed crops in CY 2023. National farmers had significant financial losses in CY 2022 because of both damages by military activities to their infrastructure and equipment and a drop in domestic prices caused by the breakdown of maritime logistics on the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. Under these circumstances, they will be likely to bet on increased production areas for oilseeds, which offer higher profit margins compared to grains. GE crops would allow them to cut their spending on inputs, including mineral fertilizers and agrochemicals. Post believes that GE soybean production might increase in CY 2023.

### **c. Exports:**

At the time of this report, Ukraine does not officially export any GE products since no GE events are currently legally registered or allowed for production and/or commercial sale in the country. However, there have been documented cases of exported commodities from Ukraine testing GE-positive upon arrival at the buyer's port location. In August 2016, the Russian Federation filed a WTO Notification [G/SPS/N/RUS/128](#) of temporary restrictions on the importation of unregistered feed produced by Ukrainian enterprises due to repeated detection of GE components. This complaint may have been stimulated by Russian legislative amendments prohibiting the cultivation of GE plants and breeding of GE animals on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Despite the isolated case mentioned above, most grains and oilseeds exported from Ukraine are delivered to destinations that have established agricultural biotechnology regulations that authorize specific GE crops to be used for food and/or feed purposes (such as China and the EU) or to destinations that do not require strict biotech monitoring. Moreover, Ukraine's grain and oilseed exports are tested before exportation to ensure compliance with restrictions in the importing country.

Post does not have information about the intentional crush of GE oilseeds (soybean and rapeseeds) into exportable oils and meals by domestic processors. However, we cannot completely rule out the possibility of the inadvertent commingling of unapproved GE products with conventional ones.

Since Ukraine has no GE events in official production, FAS Kyiv cannot estimate the volume of GE exports.

### **d. Imports:**

According to the "Registry of Feed and Veterinary Drugs that Were Produced with or Derived from Genetically Modified Organisms" ([in Ukrainian](#)) published on the official website of SSFSCP, there are no officially registered GE events in Ukraine. The two items included in the GE import estimate (see Table "Major Imports to Ukraine Subject to Biotechnology Regulation" for more details) are soybeans and rapeseed, which are not intended for planting (HS Codes 120190 and 120590 respectively).

In most cases, these oilseeds are imported for crushing purposes. Sources have indicated to FAS Kyiv that these commodity items most likely capture imports of GE crops planted as unregistered seeds. On the contrary, soybeans, and rapeseed intended for planting are subject to rigorous verification/testing by Ukrainian state authorities, so they would not likely contain GE events.

The hike of both soybean and rapeseed imports for CY 2020, which are reflected in the Major Imports to Ukraine Subject to Biotechnology Regulation Table below, is mostly associated with low production numbers for MY2020/21 that forced domestic crushers to resort to large-scale oilseed imports to keep their facilities up and running. For a more comprehensive outlook on the Ukrainian oilseeds market, please refer to our [Annual Oilseeds Report](#).

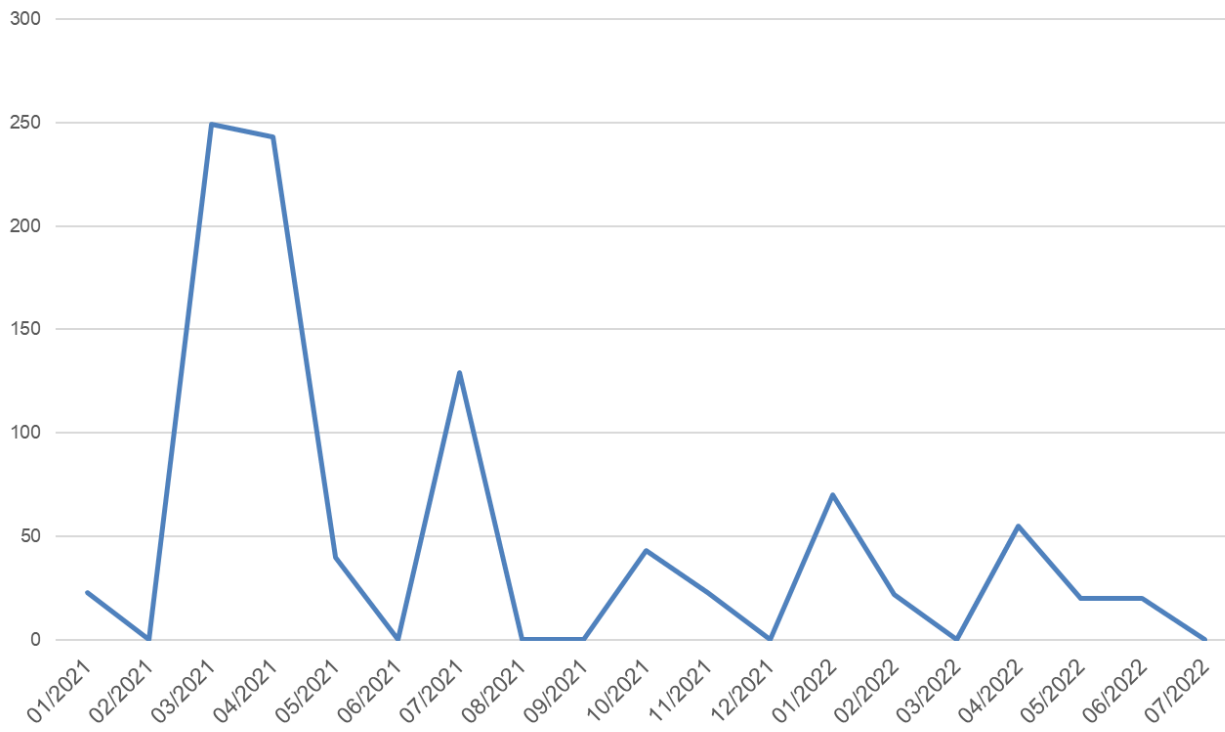
**Major Imports to Ukraine Subject to Biotechnology Regulation**

Product HS Code	Product Description	2019		2020		2021		January-July 2022	
		Value (\$)	Volume (MT)	Value (\$)	Volume (MT)	Value (\$)	Volume (MT)	Value (\$)	Volume (MT)
120190	Soybeans (non-seed)	943,130	2,545	9,126,268	22,918	569,369	750	193,084	187
120590	Rape Or Colza Seed (non-seed)	20,269	2	326,617	576	9,553	1	19,407	1

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

It should be noted that the spike in soybean imports at the beginning of CY 2021 is attributed predominantly to domestic crushers' efforts to accumulate large enough stocks to ensure the efficient operation of their facilities through the period with the lack of oilseeds. Based on the dynamics of soybean seed imports for CY 2022 (see the relevant graph below), Post assumes that the actual GE seed imports are happening at the beginning of the year (March-April), while fluctuations during summer and autumn are more associated with crushers' activities.

**Soybean Imports (HS Code 120190) to Ukraine, MT**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

According to Ukrainian Customs Service info reposted by local media outlets, at least one batch of imported soybeans was tested GE-positive and denied entry to Ukrainian territory in June 2021. Attempts to import GE soybeans into Ukraine might also indicate that they are more economically viable to domestic crushers than conventional beans.

#### **e. Food Aid:**

Ukraine is not a food aid recipient country. However, [United Nations World Food Program USA](#) as well as [American Red Cross](#) are providing food aid to areas of Ukraine that have suffered from a full-scale war launched by the Russian Federation in February 2022. Ukraine will likely remain a recipient of food aid until the armed conflict is over. The provided food aid does not contain GE events as it undergoes the same standard testing procedures as commercial shipments before entering Ukrainian territory (see Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph h).

#### **f. Trade Barriers:**

The main trade barrier is that no GE events are allowed into Ukraine. Registration for Roundup-Ready Soybeans [MON 40-3-2], in the form of a meal for animal feed use, expired in 2018. Despite establishing a legal registry, the underlying regulatory framework for establishing an approval process for the release of GE crops in the open system (cultivation for commercialization) is not complete and has not moved forward (please refer to Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a, for more details).

In 2018, the Ukrainian governmental agencies enabled procedures for the state registration of GE events in feed, feed additives, and veterinary medicines. These procedures should potentially allow for a wider variety of products to be registered in Ukraine (please refer to Order #17 in Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a, for more details). However, no products have been registered at the time of the report writing.

The incomplete regulatory framework serves as a trade barrier for some U.S. food and agricultural products containing GE events (predominantly seeds) to access the Ukrainian market.

### **Part B: Policy**

#### **a. Regulatory Framework:**

The GE regulatory framework in Ukraine operates as a three-tier system: laws (tier I), GOU's regulations (tier II), and regulations by individual governmental agencies (tier III). Please refer to Annex I at the end of this report, which depicts the structure of the regulatory framework governing GE product circulation in Ukraine. When the new oversight is formally established, FAS Kyiv updates the names of the newly established governmental agencies. We provide this information for reference only and cannot guarantee its total correspondence with the regulatory norms currently in force in Ukraine.

The principal law that governs GE events in Ukraine is the Law of Ukraine #1103-V “On the State System of Biosafety in Creating, Testing, Transporting and Using Genetically Modified Organisms (“GMOs”)” (Biosafety Law) ([in Ukrainian](#)) effective since June 21, 2007. The main purpose of the law is the distribution of responsibilities between the various government agencies, including:

- Cabinet of Ministers: oversight and control over various Governmental agencies implementing the Biosafety Law, as well as the approval of regulations for GE turnover (cultivation, processing, and marketing);

- MES: support of GE product R&D; development and enforcement of safety criteria for GE product R&D in a closed system (field trials);
- State Agency for IPR: protection of national and international patents safeguarding IPR for GE product R&D;
- State Environmental Inspection: state examination of genetically engineered products intended to be released into the open system; state registration of plant protection products made using genetic engineering; issuance of permits for GE product release into the open system; biosafety and genetic control for biological objects in the environment during the development, testing, and commercial use of GE products in the open system;
- MENR: development of the criteria for the evaluation of the potential risks for GE product impact on the environment;
- MOH: development of the criteria for the evaluation of the potential risks from GE and GE-derived products to human health, taking into consideration scientific information and international experience;
- State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service: ensure supervision and control over GE product safety for human health during development, testing, and use in open systems; conducting state examination of GE product safety for human health;
- ME: development of regulations for ensuring biosafety of GE products during development, testing, and use in open systems; conduct state testing and registration of GE plants, animals, and microbes used in agriculture. *Post note: on August 29, 2019, the Ukrainian Parliament defined the new GOU structure that merged the MAPF into MEDTA. Despite of re-establishment of MAPF in February 2021 and changing MEDTA's name to ME, biosafety functions remain in ME's custody;*
- SSFSCP (under the Cabinet of Ministers): serve as the state registration of GE traits used in foodstuffs, feed, feed additives, and veterinary medicines; approve methods for GE event identification and detection; monitors GE-derived feed, feed additives, and veterinary medicines to verify the presence of GE events; and ensure biosafety of GE plants during development, testing, and use of GE plants in an open system.

Resolution #919 ([in Ukrainian](#)) incorporates procedures for state registration of GE events in foodstuffs, feed, feed additives, and veterinary medicines. The SSFSCP is tasked with conducting the registration of GE products. Applicants submit a dossier containing information about the developer; information about the GE event(s); and conclusions of GE testing. The SSFSCP then decides regarding registration within 10 working days from the submission of the dossier. State registration is free of charge and is valid for 5 years after the GE event is included in the relevant state registry. State registration could be denied based on scientifically proven information that the GE product harms human or animal health or has adverse impacts on the environment. A new round of testing could be initiated if new facts about the potential adverse impacts of an already registered GE product become available after it is placed on the



market. If new negative information is confirmed, the state registration would be revoked. For more information on the process for Renewals of registration, please see the "Additional Requirements" section.

Resolution #761 ([in Ukrainian](#)) authorizes the State Institution "[Institute of Food Biotechnology and Genomics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine](#)" to perform the functions of a scientific and methodological center for the determination of genetically modified organisms. The purpose of the Centre's activity is to carry out referent functions, ensuring the implementation of modern methods of detection of GE organisms, and the implementation of scientific and methodological coordination of testing laboratories to determine the content of GE organisms in products.

Resolution #808 ([in Ukrainian](#)) incorporates procedures for state testing and approval of GE plant material for use in open systems (meaning commercial cultivation). The owner of a GE plant variety must submit a dossier to ME. The dossier should contain:

- information about the owner (individual or legal entity);
- a detailed technical description of the GE plant variety;
- conclusions indicating compliance of the GE plant variety with bio- and genetic safety requirements by MOH;
- data confirming that GE plant variety is safe to use; and
- a report by the accredited institution that conducted the testing.

Field testing is part of the official approval process per the Biosafety Law, managed by MES. The detailed field-testing procedures are included in Resolution #308 "On Approval of Procedures for Issuing Permits for State Testing (Approval) of 'GMOs' in Open System" ([in Ukrainian](#)). A permit for every field test of every single GE event must be issued by MENR.

ME has 120 days to consider a dossier and can grant state registration of a GE plant variety for five years. MOH and MENR are tasked with routine monitoring of previously unknown factors of a GE event that might be harmful to human health and the environment. If these are identified, the GE event will be subject to reevaluation. If the reevaluation results are negative, state registration of the GE event will be revoked.

The Ukrainian approval system for GE agricultural products remains underdeveloped and is not functional at this time. In the Biosafety Law (please refer to Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a for more details), the law defines the roles and functions of the various government agencies that monitor or test for GE presence. So far, no registration criteria that could lead to approval or rejection of a GE plant variety intended for cultivation have been identified and/or written into law.

On September 20, 2015, the Law of Ukraine #1602-VII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Foodstuffs" (Law #1602) ([in Ukrainian](#)) was enacted. This law introduced several amendments to the Biosafety Law. These amendments were mainly intended to eliminate duplicative control functions of various governmental authorities.

ME published Order #17 ([in Ukrainian](#)) establishing the requirements for state veterinary and sanitary examination of feed, feed additives, and veterinary medicines containing GE organisms. These

requirements are the necessary key component (non-existent before Order #17) that will allow for the transparent requisites and procedures for state registration of GE events in feed, feed additives, and veterinary medicines.

According to the guidelines, the applicant must submit a dossier to SSFSCP containing:

- general information about the GE event and the product containing this GE event, including names, intended use, producer, and safety certificates;
- specific information about the GE event including its specifications, permits from country of origin, methods of identification, safety testing and trial results, risk assessments, etc.; and
- information about the applicant and the producer of the GE product, including packaging, commercial name, etc.

Upon receipt of a dossier, SSFSCP will forward it to the [State Scientific and Research Control Institute of Veterinary Medicinal Products and Feed Additives](#) and the [State Scientific Control Institute of Biotechnology and Strains \(in Ukrainian\)](#). Within 90 days, these institutions should provide a recommendation to the applicant on whether the specific GE product can be registered in Ukraine. The applicant must then submit the recommendations from those institutions back to SSFSCP for registration of the GE product.

The remainder of the dossier for feed, feed additives, and veterinary medicines should contain:

- information about the applicant (name and contact data);
- the common name of the GE organism;
- commercial name of the GE product;
- intended use of the GE product;
- packaging type of the GE product;
- methods of detection and identification; and
- information about the producer of the GE product (name and contact data).

The SSFSCP has ten working days to either register or decline the application for the GE product.

Interim safety criteria for the use of a GE and bioengineered activity in a confined environment were approved by Resolution #922 ([in Ukrainian](#)) and, despite its name suggesting it is temporary, it remains valid at the time of this report. It differentiates bioengineering activities between four different categories depending on risk factors:

1. no harmful impact on human health and the environment;
2. insignificant and reversible impact on human health and the environment;
3. reversible negative impact on human health and environment; and
4. reversible negative impact on human health and environment or working with GE event with yet unknown impact for human health and environment.

The provision states that two low-risk categories do not require specific protective measures in place.

In March 2019, Ukraine adopted criteria for risk assessment for R&D and planting of GE plants as approved by Resolution #198 ([in Ukrainian](#)). Post contends that this regulation does not foster a system that would enable the practical use of GE events in Ukrainian agriculture. Every activity that falls under government control/supervision requires the establishment of a risk profile; and as such this regulation should be considered a by-product of an effort to introduce broader risk-based principles for governmental control over the business.

On August 4, 2021, the GOU approved two GE-governing Draft Laws that have been subsequently submitted to the Ukrainian Parliament (Rada) for consideration:

1. “Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses to Strengthen Responsibility in the Field of Circulation of Genetically Modified Organisms” ([in Ukrainian](#)) – herein Draft Law #1;
2. “State Regulation of Genetic Engineering Activities and State Control over the Circulation of Genetically Modified Organisms and Genetically Modified Products to Ensure Food Security” ([in Ukrainian](#)) – herein Draft Law #2.

Draft Law #1 empowers the GOU to place administrative fines on individuals and legal entities involved in illegal GE production, as well as increase current fines:

- individuals –\$125-\$190 (currently \$3-\$5);
- legal entities –\$125-\$629 (currently \$4-\$6).

*Post Comment: under the current Ukrainian legal framework, it is almost impossible to put a fine on an illegal GE plant producer in Ukraine since the current laws do not explicitly identify the specific governmental agency responsible for bringing cases against offenders in a court of law.*

Draft Law #2 improves procedures of state control over GE circulation and ensures compliance with national laws in line with Ukraine’s obligations taken per Article 64 of the EU-Ukraine Association agreement, including:

- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed;
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1830/2003](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labeling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms;
- [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 641/2004](#) of 6 April 2004 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the application for the authorization of new genetically modified food and feed, the notification of existing products and adventitious or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material which has benefited from a favorable risk evaluation;
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1946/2003](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2003 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms;
- [Directive 2001/18/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms;

- [Directive 2009/41/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms;
- [2009/770/EC](#): Commission Decision of 13 October 2009 establishing standard reporting formats for presenting the monitoring results of the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms, as or in products, to place on the market;
- [Commission Recommendation of 13 July 2010](#) on guidelines for the development of national co-existence measures to avoid the unintended presence of GEs in conventional and organic crops.

<b>Legal term (in official language)</b>	<b>Legal Term (in English)</b>	<b>Laws and Regulations where the term is used</b>	<b>Legal Definition (in English)</b>
Генетично модифікований організм, живий змінений організм (ГМО)	Genetically modified organism, living modified organism (GMO)	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	Any organism in which the genetic material has been changed using artificial methods of gene transfer that do not occur under natural conditions
Продукція, отримана з використанням ГМО	Products obtained with the use of GMO	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	Products, including food products and feed, developed with a production technology that involves the use of GMOs at any stage
Генетично-інженерна діяльність	Genetic engineering activity	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	The activity aimed at the creation, testing, and introduction of GMOs into circulation
Вивільнення ГМО у навколишнє середовище	Release of GMOs into the environment	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	Action or inaction that resulted in the introduction of GMOs into the environment
Система замкнена	Closed system	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	A system of carrying out genetic engineering activities in which genetic modifications are introduced into an organism or GMO, cultivated, processed, stored, used, subject to transportation, destruction, or burial under the condition that protection systems are in place that prevents contact with the population and the environment
Система відкрита	Open system	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	A system of carrying out genetic engineering activities, which involves the contact of GMOs with the population and

<b>Legal term (in official language)</b>	<b>Legal Term (in English)</b>	<b>Laws and Regulations where the term is used</b>	<b>Legal Definition (in English)</b>
			the environment in the event of planned GMO release into the environment, use in farming, industry, medicine, and for environmental protection purposes, technology transfer to other spheres of GMO circulation
Ризик	Risk	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	The possibility of occurrence and probable scale of consequences from the negative impact on human health and the environment during the implementation of genetic engineering activities and usage of GMOs during a certain period
Аналіз ризику	Risk analysis	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	A process consisting of three interrelated components: risk assessment for a GMO, risk management, and notification about a risk
Оцінка ризику	Risk assessment	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	Scientific-based process including GMO hazard identification, hazard characterization, impact assessment, risk characteristics
Управління ризиком	Risk management	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	The process of choosing alternative solutions based on the results of GMO risk assessment and, if necessary, choosing and implementing appropriate management (control) tools, including regulatory measures
Повідомлення про ризик	Risk notification	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	The mutual exchange of GMO risk information between specialists in risk assessment, risk managers, trading partners, and other parties of interest
Державна реєстрація	State registration	Law of Ukraine	Entry of GMOs into the

Legal term (in official language)	Legal Term (in English)	Laws and Regulations where the term is used	Legal Definition (in English)
ГМО	of GMO	#1103-V	register taking into account their risk assessment regarding the impact on human health and the state of the environment with the further purpose to obtain permission for the practical use of GMOs in Ukraine according to their intended purpose
Державний реєстр ГМО	State Register of GMO	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	The dedicated list of GMOs that have been registered, with the identification of their further intended purpose
Державний реєстр ГМО джерел харчових продуктів та кормів	The State Register of GMO Events in Food Products and Feeds	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	The dedicated list of GMOs, which have been concluded as fit for use as food products and/or feeds, and/or their events based on international rules and criteria for assessing safety for human and animal health
Арбітражні випробування ГМО	Arbitration tests of GMO	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	Laboratory tests conducted as per a request of a person who disputes the results of a previous laboratory test
Референтні зразки ГМО	GMO reference samples	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	A reference GMO material featuring sufficiently uniform properties and is suitable to evaluate the measurement method or establish certain properties of the material;
Трансформаційна подія	Transformational event	Law of Ukraine #1103-V	A change in the genetic material of an organism using artificial methods of gene transfer that do not occur under natural conditions

#### **b. Approvals/Authorizations:**

No GE plants are registered in Ukraine (see Chapter 1, Part A, sub-paragraph d, for more details).

### **c. Stacked or Pyramided Events Approvals/Authorizations:**

No specific approval process for stacked events has been defined. According to Post's knowledge, there has been no consideration of the regulatory treatment of multi-trait "stacked" or "pyramided" events in Ukraine.

### **d. Field Testing:**

There are currently no field tests being conducted in Ukraine.

The Law of Ukraine #2059-VIII "On Environment Impact Assessment" ([in Ukrainian](#)) sets the mandatory environmental impact assessment for any R&D activities, introduction into circulation, and any use of GE organisms and products derived from them in an open system.

According to the regulations (please see Chapter 1, Part A, sub-paragraph a, for more details), field testing is possible only when an applicant provides scientific research proving the GE event's safety for human health and the environment. This research should be based on a GE Risk Assessment included in Order of the MENR # 36 "On Approval of Criteria for Risk Assessment of the Potential Impact of Genetically Modified Organisms on the Natural Environment" ([in Ukrainian](#)), which lists the following criteria:

- GE safety and stability: factors that influence the event, probabilities of the emergence of unforeseen effects and features;
- GE safety for the environment, including impact on the decomposition of organic matter in the soil;
- GE safety for animals;
- GE impact on environmental populations and biodiversity;
- GE's impact on ecosystems;
- Detection methods for GE, including ones for GE identification in the environment;
- Presence of GE handling instructions; and
- Containment and termination protocols in case of unintentional release of GE into the environment.

### **e. Innovative Biotechnologies:**

Ukraine has not determined a regulatory status for innovative biotechnologies (such as genome editing technologies) and Post has no information about any research on innovative biotechnologies in Ukraine.

### **f. Coexistence:**

Since Ukrainian regulations for GE product cultivation are not fully developed, Ukraine has not yet established a coexistence policy.



## g. Labeling and Traceability:

Food product labeling laws require an indication of the presence of GE content in food products sold to Ukrainian consumers. Per the provisions of the Law of Ukraine #2639-VIII “On Information for Consumers Regarding Foodstuffs” ([in Ukrainian](#)), if a product contains GE material, and that ingredient exceeds 0.9 percent of the food product, the seller must label it as “Containing GMO.” Please see Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph h, for information on Ukrainian testing procedures.

The GOU discontinued the “GMO-free” compulsory labeling for products that do not contain GE traits. However, producers/importers may choose to use a “GMO-free” label. In this case, the absence of GE material must be confirmed as stipulated by existing laws and regulations. The lack of information about the presence of GE traits from ingredient suppliers may serve as a sufficient reason for such labeling.



The retail packaging of various commodities: chocolate, chicken eggs, cookies, and cereals (from left, down to right) bearing various designs and placement of “GMO-free” labels, indicated by red arrows.

## h. Monitoring and Testing:

The presence of GE material is monitored in food products produced in Ukraine as well as in imports of agricultural products such as food products and seeds for planting. Per the provisions of the Biosafety Law (see Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a), Ukraine established a network of accredited laboratories for GE testing; however, FAS Kyiv has no information about its operational capacities. The requirements for existing, accredited GE testing laboratories are included in Resolution #700 ([in Ukrainian](#)).



Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers # 701 ([in Ukrainian](#)) has established the Scientific and methodological center for the determination of genetically modified organisms. It regulates operational procedures for the identification of GE organisms. The purpose of the center's activities is to carry out referent functions, ensuring the implementation of modern methods of detection of genetically modified organisms and the implementation of scientific and methodological coordination of testing laboratories to determine the content of genetically modified organisms in products. The Post does not have information about the actual functionality of the abovementioned institution at the time of the report writing.

For monitoring for the presence of unregistered GE content in food products derived from genetic engineering, MOH approved Order #971 ([in Ukrainian](#)). This Order contains a list of GE crops and/or products that are subject to testing:

- Soybeans;
- Corn;
- Tomatoes;
- Squash;
- Melons;
- Papaya;
- Chicory;
- Sugar beets;
- Rapeseed;
- Flax oil;
- Cotton oil;
- Wheat;
- Rice;
- Infant formula and specialty food products that contain the abovementioned plants and products of processing thereof; and
- Yeast and leaven, including products containing these ingredients.

The GOU inspects all imported food products upon arrival at the border. All products are required to have the appropriate certificates showing GE product test results, and the seller must label the product for GE presence by the Food Labeling Law (referenced in Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a).

Imports may be tested for GE presence upon arrival at the Ukrainian border by SSFSCP. Samples are taken from shipments that arrive at the border by an inspector from SSFSCP. If a discrepancy is found with the accompanying paperwork, samples are sent to the testing lab while the cargo remains at the customs warehouse awaiting the results.

GE tests are done by accredited laboratories. There is a State Research Institute on Laboratory Diagnostics and Veterinary and Sanitary Examination ([in Ukrainian](#)) that serves as the reference laboratory and is capable of conducting complex genetic testing. It works under the auspices of the SSFSCP. Under the laws and regulations in force, products containing GE events that are not registered in Ukraine are subject to destruction. For unregistered GE products, there is a zero-tolerance policy. If a

product contains an event that was registered, then it should be properly labeled (see Labeling section above).

Since Ukraine abolished the “Grain Quality Certificate for Grain and Grain Products” (GOU Resolution #848 ([in Ukrainian](#))) in 2014, there is no longer a formal mechanism to check for the presence of GE events in exported grains and oilseeds. However, according to industry sources, commercial commodity batches are routinely express tested for the presence of GE events at both inland silos and port transshipment terminals to ensure compliance with contractual requirements. This is primarily done to avoid the detection of the low-level presence of a GE event in the GE-free shipments that are usually bought and sold at a premium. Another rationale is compliance with the Biosafety Law’s requirement to exercise control over GE events. Documentation accompanying the shipment must indicate the presence of any GE material.

#### **i. Low-Level Presence (LLP) Policy:**

Ukraine does not have a defined LLP policy. However, currently, agricultural products testing positive for GE are prohibited from entering the Ukrainian market because there is a zero-tolerance policy for unregistered GE products and currently there are no registered GE events. However, as noted above, some GE products enter Ukraine through informal channels.

#### **j. Additional Regulatory Requirements:**

After the expiration of the five years of registration, renewals can be attained by completing the full registration procedure once again (please refer to Resolution #919 in the “Approvals” section for more details). An event registration could be revised and/or subsequently revoked in cases when there are identifiable factors that the event endangers human health or the environment.

Ukrainian regulations require the issuance of a Permit for the transit of unregistered GE in Ukraine, per the GOU Resolution #423 ([in Ukrainian](#)). Under this procedure, an applicant submits a dossier indicating the GE’s safety to MENR. MENR has 45 days to either issue a permit or reject the application.

#### **k. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):**

Ukraine has not yet adopted any legislation and/or policies for IPR protection for GE events. Ukrainian legislation, at its current level of development, does not accommodate a registration process for GE events, but it does provide some protection for registered plant varieties and breeds. If a GE plant variety or animal breed is properly registered in Ukraine, the owner of that plant variety would need to initiate complex legal procedures with all in-country partners to secure the owner’s rights. In most cases, the owner of the plant variety would depend on the Ukrainian civil court system (which is not familiar with complicated IPR cases) to litigate any subsequent disputes. The burden of proof would be entirely on the petitioner, and overall legal and enforcement costs would likely be prohibitively high. Proceedings could take years, in different courts, resulting in very weak protection. Due to the lack of a GE registration system and/or import procedures, this IPR discussion is largely academic in nature, as there is very limited legal precedence or experience.

## **I. Cartagena Protocol Ratification:**

Ukraine ratified the [Cartagena Biosafety Protocol](#) (CBP), which entered into force in Ukraine in 2003. Ukraine implemented national biosafety regulations that incorporated some of CBP's norms.

The complete list of Ukraine's laws and regulations governing GE, which has been reported in compliance with the Cartagena Protocol, is [available here](#).

## **m. International Treaties and Forums:**

Ukraine is a member of [Codex Alimentarius](#), as well as the [World Organization for Animal Health](#) and the [International Plant Protection Convention](#). Post is unaware of Ukraine's active participation in GE discussions in these organizations. Please note that the previous government administration removed Ukrainian representation to Codex from an official governmental organization and established it within the Ukrainian scientific sector. The new governmental organization has indicated that it does not intend to change the status quo.

To promote the country's image as a non-GE soybean supplier, MEDTA [signed the Donau Soja Declaration \(in Ukrainian\)](#) in June 2015.

As explained previously, under the DCFTA with the EU, Ukraine committed to the "approximation" of Ukrainian regulations to EU regulations. This includes any Ukrainian regulations adopted on GE events. Post believes that the pace of Ukraine's completion of the approximation process will depend on the GOU's administrative capacity, the specific priorities of various governmental authorities involved in the process, as well as the general political and economic climate in Ukraine. On June 23, 2022, the European Council granted candidate status to Ukraine, which would even further solidify the nation's course toward the EU-compliant regulatory base (including the EU norms governing biotechnology).

As part of the approximation process, the GOU adopted Resolution #1106 ([in Ukrainian](#)) outlining the implementation strategy. It also contains the action plan for the harmonization of Ukrainian laws with the EU, featuring specific deadlines:

Intended to be completed by **December 31, 2018**, as per the action plan in force:

1. [Directive 2009/41/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms;](#)
2. [2009/770/EC Commission Decision of 13 October 2009 establishing standard reporting formats for presenting the monitoring results of the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms, as or in products, to place on the market;](#)
3. [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products;](#) and
4. [Regulation \(EC\) No 1946/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2003 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms](#) (establishment of transboundary movement procedure).

To be completed by **December 31, 2019**:

1. [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 641/2004 of 6 April 2004 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the application for the authorization of new genetically modified food and feed, the notification of existing products and adventitious or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material which has benefited from a favorable risk evaluation;](#)
2. [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed;](#) and
3. [Commission Recommendation of 13 July 2010 on guidelines for the development of national co-existence measures to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in conventional and organic crops \(2010/C 200/01\).](#)

To be completed by **March 20, 2020**:

1. [Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms \(establishing mechanism of public consultations\);](#) and
2. [Regulation \(EC\) No 1946/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2003 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms \(establishing mechanism of public consultations\).](#)

To be completed by **December 31, 2020**:

1. [Council Directive 66/402/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed \(obligation to mark GE presence\);](#)
2. [Council Directive 2002/53/EC of 13 June 2002 on the common catalog of varieties of agricultural plant species \(obligation to mark GE presence\);](#)
3. [Council Directive 2002/55/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of vegetable seed \(obligation to mark GE presence\);](#)
4. [Council Directive 2002/56/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of seed potatoes \(obligation to mark GE presence\);](#) and
5. [Council Directive 2002/57/EC of 13 June 2002 on the marketing of seed of oil and fiber plants \(obligation to mark GE presence\).](#)

To be completed by **December 31, 2021**:

1. [Council Directive 1999/105/EC of 22 December 1999 on the marketing of forest reproductive material;](#)
2. [Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms;](#) and
3. [Regulation \(EC\) No 1946/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2003 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms.](#)

FAS Kyiv verified these against the publicly available database EU-UA ([in Ukrainian](#)), which is run by the GOU and intended to track down DCFTA's implementation progress. According to this database,

implementation of the item “Development of requirements for genetically modified organisms (gradual approximation of legislation)” went to a halt when GOU submitted Draft Law #2 (see Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a).

#### **n. Related Issues:**

Ukraine has a functional regulatory system that enables access in the domestic market to GE drugs for human use ([in Ukrainian](#)), as well as inclusion in the registry of approved drugs (e.g. insulin produced using recombinant DNA technology). The basic provisions for State registration of cosmetics and human drugs are established in Resolution #114 ([in Ukrainian](#)).

The Registry of cosmetics and medical products ([#23 in the following link available in Ukrainian](#)) contains the following GE drugs available on the market: Somatropin, Interferon, Epoetin, Insulin, Heparin, Filgrastim, and Follitropin.

### **Part C: Marketing**

#### **a. Public/Private Opinions:**

To foster positive regulatory developments, strong interest and support from local producers and potential users of the technology are crucial. In general, large grain and oilseed producers and traders in Ukraine have not vocally supported the development of biotech use or commercialization. The biotechnology topic, in general, was not a priority in Ukraine from CY 2015 to CY 2022, because of the country’s internal reform efforts and the broader, emergent geo-political and economic issues.

The Ukrainian public lacks awareness of science-based facts about biotechnology and GE products. Industry discussions indicate that the Ukrainian public has a negative opinion about biotechnology that is based either on emotional perceptions or on misleading news stories that are not based on sound science. Although the process of changing public perceptions may be slow, it is necessary to have the technology supported by the Ukrainian public to create regulations that allow for GE cultivation and commercialization.

Currently, in Ukraine, there are polarized opinions regarding agricultural biotechnology. Some stakeholder groups intend to legitimize the current status quo with the production of GE crops through legislative amendments. Other groups are trying to tighten controls over their production, or even ban GE production, to promote the image of Ukraine as a GE-free country.

Ukraine’s commitments toward harmonization of national biotechnology laws with the EU’s laws under the framework of the DCFTA might be another driver for streamlining national laws, which will not necessarily result in wider GE acceptance in the domestic market (please refer to Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraphs a and m).

Dr. Blume from the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine published a video ([in Ukrainian](#)) on the official Academy’s YouTube channel in 2021. He was discussing the current situation with GE regulatory base in Ukraine and debunked the most popular myths about GE products.

## **b. Market Acceptance/Studies:**

Ukraine continues to be a challenging market for GE promotion. The major factors contributing to this situation are the generally negative public opinions, the challenge of providing excessive required government paperwork, the gaps in testing regimes for GE products, and the gaps in the approval system.

An economic study on the effects of using GE products on Ukrainian agriculture and the country's economy was published in 2012. This research was a joint effort by Dr. Blume (the Institute of Food Product Biotechnology and Genomics in Ukraine) and Dr. Brooks of the United Kingdom. The two scientists considered the environmental effects as well as direct economic benefits of the production of GE oilseeds including rapeseed, soybeans, sugar beets, and corn for Ukrainian agriculture. They indicated that the commercialization of GE crops leads to increased incomes for farmers.

The study "The U.S. Food and Beverages: Perception, Expectations, and Potential in Ukraine" ordered by FAS Kyiv and conducted by Nielsen Consumer Insights Ukraine in 2020 indicated that younger Ukrainian consumers (under 40 years old) perceive GE events in food products as a negative factor. At the same time, shoppers pay attention to "non-GMO" labels while buying their food.

Post funded the project implemented by Ukrainian company [LOOQME](#), which monitored Ukrainian media, including social media, to identify perceptions of GE products among Ukrainian consumers over three months from July to October 2021. Results of this monitoring have revealed a lack of information about the subject available to the general public as well as the absence of majorly negative sentiments towards GE products and the usage of GE in agriculture.

## **Chapter 2: Animal Biotechnology**

Animal genetic engineering results in the modification of an animal's DNA to introduce new traits and change one or more characteristics of the animal. 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). Developers frequently utilize cloning in conjunction with animal biotechnologies, such as genetic engineering, and is therefore included in this report.

### **Part D: Production and Trade:**

#### **a. Research and Product Development:**

There are no known animal cloning or GE animal products under research or production in Ukraine at the time of publication of this report.

#### **b. Commercial Production:**

There is no known animal cloning or GE animal products in commerce in Ukraine.

### **c. Exports:**

There are no known exports of animal clones or animal GE products from Ukraine.

### **d. Imports:**

It is not known if Ukraine imports animal GE products, cloned animals, or the genetics of cloned animals. Ukraine's ability to identify such products is limited, if not absent completely. These products are not included in the list in MOH's approved Order #971 (please refer to Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph h), so the Post believes that governmental agencies would rely solely on exporters' voluntary statements.

### **e. Trade barriers:**

The lack of a regulatory base governing access to GE products of animal origin prevents them from entering the domestic market.

## **Part E: Policy**

### **a. Regulatory Framework:**

The official definition of GE organisms adopted under Ukrainian laws is very broad. It does not distinguish between the species and covers all live forms capable of self-replication or transfer of inheritable factors (including sterile organisms, viruses, and viroids). In this way, the genetically engineered term covers animals, fish species, and insects. The definition in the Biosafety Law (referenced earlier) states: a "genetically modified" organism is any organism in which the genetic material was changed with the use of gene transfer techniques that are not found in nature, specifically:

- recombinant methods;
- methods that envisage an introduction into the organism of inheritable material prepared outside of the organism including microinjections, macro injections, and micro encapsulations; or
- cell fusion (including protoplasm fusion) or hybridization methods when live cells with a new combination of genetic materials are formed through two or more cells fusing in a way that does not occur in nature.

For more information about the GE regulatory framework and roles of responsible governmental ministries please refer to Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph a.

Ukrainian laws do not currently use the term "cloning" or "cloned organisms" except for the Law of Ukraine #2231-IV "On Prohibition of Human Cloning" ([in Ukrainian](#)). This Law does not apply to the cloning of other living organisms.

Enforcement of these laws is difficult in Ukraine due to the absence of adequate scientific expertise of competent authorities and the lack of legislative/regulatory norms governing cloning/ biotechnology. Voluntary declaration of the importer/exporter is likely the only tool that will allow competent

authorities to monitor export/import operations for cloned or GE animals. Given the ban on the circulation of non-registered GE organisms, Post is unaware of any biotech declarations.

Unlike enacted EU laws, Ukraine has taken no direct action to ban the cloning of farm animals, the sale of cloned livestock and/or their offspring, or the products derived from them. The EU proposed these types of policies in September 2015, after the DCFTA with Ukraine was signed. Ukraine's reaction is yet to be determined, but Post does not expect clarity on this issue soon.

FAS Kyiv is unaware of any Ukrainian position on cloning or GE animals.

**b. Approvals/Authorizations:**

No GE animals are registered in Ukraine.

**c. Innovative Biotechnologies:**

There are no known laws or regulations governing innovative technologies in animals, fish, or insects.

**d. Labeling and Traceability:**

Labeling of animal or fish GE products falls under the same set of regulations as other GE organisms in Ukraine.

**e. Additional Regulatory Requirements:**

There are no related issues.

**f. IPR:**

Similar to the discussion under the Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph k, GE animals fall under the same rules as other GE species. Ukrainian laws do not allow for the registration of GE traits but do provide some protection for registered plant varieties and breeds. Please refer to the discussion in Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph f.

**g. International Treaties and Forums:**

Please refer to the relevant section in Plant Biotechnology.

**h. Related Issues:**

There are no related issues.



## **Part F: Marketing**

### **a. Public/Private Opinions:**

Due to the lack of information on animal biotechnology and the primary focus of the public and private sectors on GE plant materials, it is difficult to gauge public and private opinion on animal biotechnology. However, based on the lack of scientific knowledge and understanding of biotechnology among the Ukrainian public, it is believed that general public opinion would be similar to the one for GE plants (please see Chapter 1, Part C, sub-paragraph b for more details).

### **b. Market Acceptance/Studies:**

There is no known public study or studies related to animal biotechnology acceptance in Ukraine.

## **Chapter 3: Microbial Biotechnology**

## **Part G: Production and Trade**

### **a. Commercial production:**

Post has no information about the usage of microbial biotechnology in the production of food products as there are no officially registered microbial biotech-derived products in Ukraine at the time of the report writing. Please refer to Chapter 1, Part A, sub-section d for the relevant link.

Post knows domestic production of Interferon alfa-2b medicine as well as research conducted on the usage of microbial biotechnology used for the production of biofuels and antibiotics. Also, there is information that local scientific and research institutions are experimenting with GE bacteria. However, this information cannot be verified against publicly available sources.

### **b. Exports:**

Unknown due to the absence of official state registration of GE products.

### **c. Imports:**

Unknown due to the absence of official state registration of GE products. However, microbial biotech-derived food ingredients likely are in Ukrainian imports of alcoholic beverages, dairy products, and processed products from these countries, where microbial biotech-derived ingredients are commonly used in global production.

### **d. Trade Barriers:**

The incomplete regulatory framework serves as a trade barrier to accessing GE products in the Ukrainian market.

## **Part H: Policy**

### **a. Regulatory Framework:**

See the relevant section in Chapter 1, Part B.

### **b. Approvals/Authorizations:**

See the relevant section in Chapter 1, Part B.

### **c. Labelling and Traceability:**

See the relevant section in Chapter 1, Part B.

### **d. Monitoring and Testing:**

See the relevant section in Chapter 1, Part B.

### **e. Additional Regulatory Requirements:**

Unknown.

### **f. IPR:**

See the relevant section in Chapter 1, Part B.

### **g. Related Issues:**

None.

## **Part I: Marketing**

### **a. Public/Private Opinions:**

Unknown.

### **b. Market Acceptance/Studies:**

Unknown.

## Regulatory Framework Governing GE Circulation in Ukraine

**Tier I** – Adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine**Law of Ukraine #1103-V**

Framework legislation

**Law of Ukraine #2639-VIII**

Labeling requirements

**Law of Ukraine #152-IV**

Cartagena Protocol Ratification

**Law of Ukraine #2059-VIII**GE Environment Impact  
Assessment**Tier II** – Adopted by the Government of Ukraine**GOU Resolution #468**

GE labelling in foodstuffs

**GOU Resolution #308**Procedures for issuing permits  
for GE field testing**GOU Resolution #919**Procedures for state registration  
of GE sources for foodstuffs,  
feeds, feed additives and  
veterinary medicines**GOU Resolution #808**Procedures for state testing and  
approval of GE agricultural plants  
for their further use in open system**GOU Resolution #700**Requirements for accredited  
GE testing laboratories**GOU Resolution #922**Interim safety criteria for the use  
of GE and bioengineering  
activity in a closed system**GOU Resolution #423**Permit for Transiting GEs not  
registered in Ukraine**GOU Resolution #198**Risk assessment while R&D  
and farming of GE plants**GOU Resolutions #701 & #761**Scientific and methodological  
center for GE identification**Tier III** – Ministry-level Regulations**SSFSCP Registry**Ukraine's register of sources of  
feed and veterinary drugs that were  
produced with or derived from  
genetically modified organisms**Ministry of Health  
Order #971**List of products subject to  
GE testing**Ministry of Agriculture Order #17**Requirements for state veterinary and  
safety examination for GOU  
Resolution #919**Ministry of Environment Order #36**

Criteria for Risk GE Assessment

**Attachments:**

No Attachments