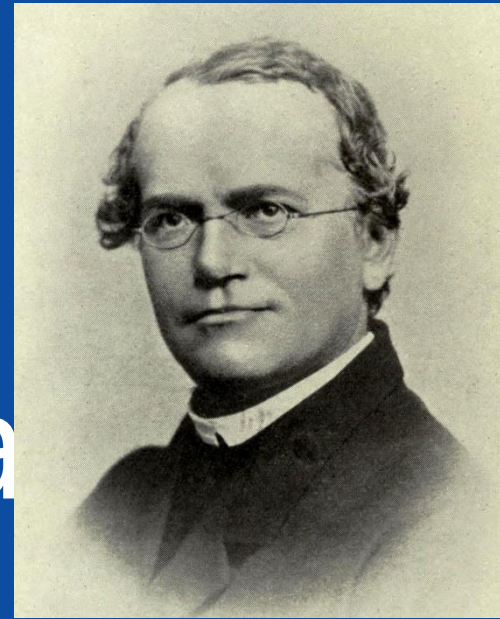


Status of the NGT-proposals

From the perspective of the European Parliament



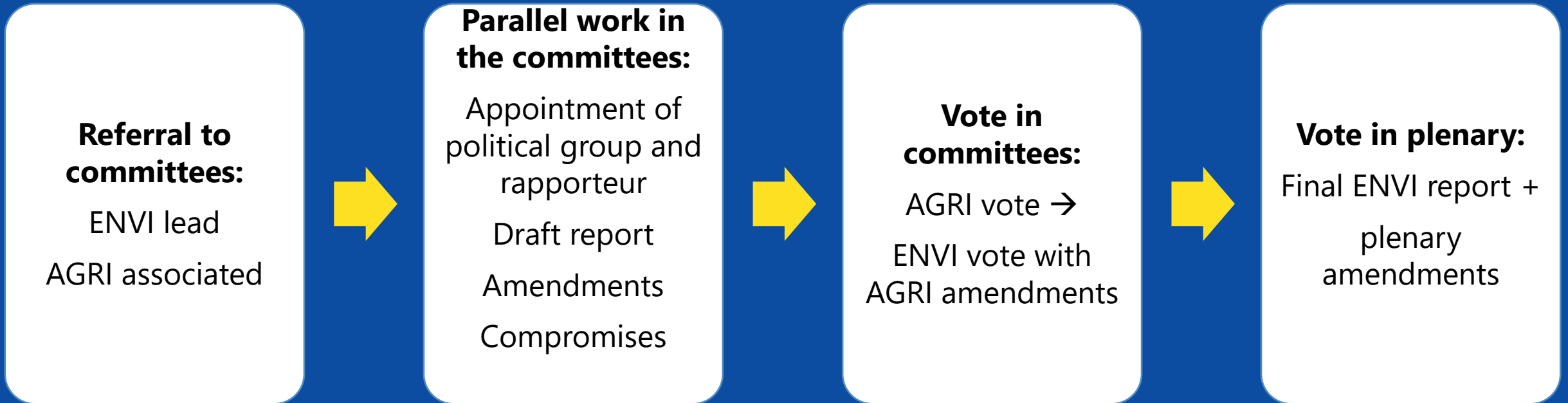
On behalf of AGRI rapporteur, Veronika Vrecionová MEP:

Dr. Jarka Chloupková, ECR Policy Advisor

5 July 2023: Proposal from the Commission

- Two categories ("Category 1 NGT" & "Category 2 NGT")
- Category 1 NGT \approx "equivalent to conventional bred plants"
 - Simple verification procedure, no risk assessment
 - Only labelling of seeds, not final products
- Category 2 NGT \approx "GMO-like regulation"
 - Authorization and risk assessment
 - Monitoring, co-existence measures etc.
- Annex I is key: Establishes the equivalence criteria
 - Types, number and conditions for changes
- Common features
 - Not allowed in organic production
 - No opt-out possibility for Member States

The EP process



→ Mandate to enter inter-institutional negotiations

Key changes in the EP mandate

- NGT plants are **not patentable***
- **Labelling** is required for all products
- **A monitoring plan** should be in place also for category 1
- **Traceability** requirements for both categories
- **Annex I** on equivalence criteria
- The **equivalence criteria** in annex I can be updated

*Patent law involves several EU acts as well as the European Patent Convention. The exact implications are therefore uncertain.

What's next?

This proposal follows the Ordinary Legislative Procedure, where the co-legislators (Council & Parliament) needs to reach a common agreement before adoption

Scenario I: Agreement before the elections



Scenario II: Continuation after the elections



Scenario III: The process stops in the Council





Thank you all for your attention

Thank you also to AGRI committee secretariat, especially Vasilis and Arendse for support.

A NGT plant is considered equivalent to conventional plants ***if the following conditions*** referred to in points 1 ***and 1a are met***:

(1) The number of the following genetic modifications, which can be combined with each other, does not exceed 3 per any protein-coding sequence taking into account that mutations in introns and regulatory sequences are excluded from this limit:

(a) substitution or insertion of no more than 20 nucleotides;

(b) deletion of any number of nucleotides;

(1a) The following genetic modifications, which can be combined with each other, do not create a chimeric protein that is not present in species from the gene pool for breeding purposes or does not interrupt an endogenous gene;

(a) insertion of continuous DNA sequences existing in the gene pool for breeding purposes;

(b) substitution of endogenous DNA sequences with continuous DNA sequences existing in the gene pool for breeding purposes;

(c) inversion or translocation of continuous endogenous DNA sequences existing in the gene pool for breeding purposes.