



**Institute of Genetics and Cytology,
National Academy of Sciences, Belarus**

THE PROCEDURE OF STATE SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

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Global status of commercialized GM crops in 2019



GM-Animals



fast-growing Atlantic salmon. Approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), making it the first genetically modified animal for human consumption



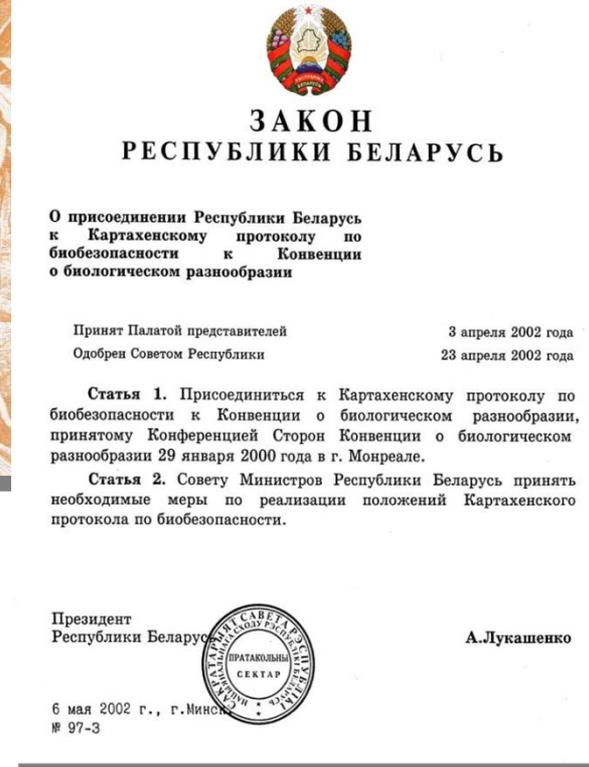
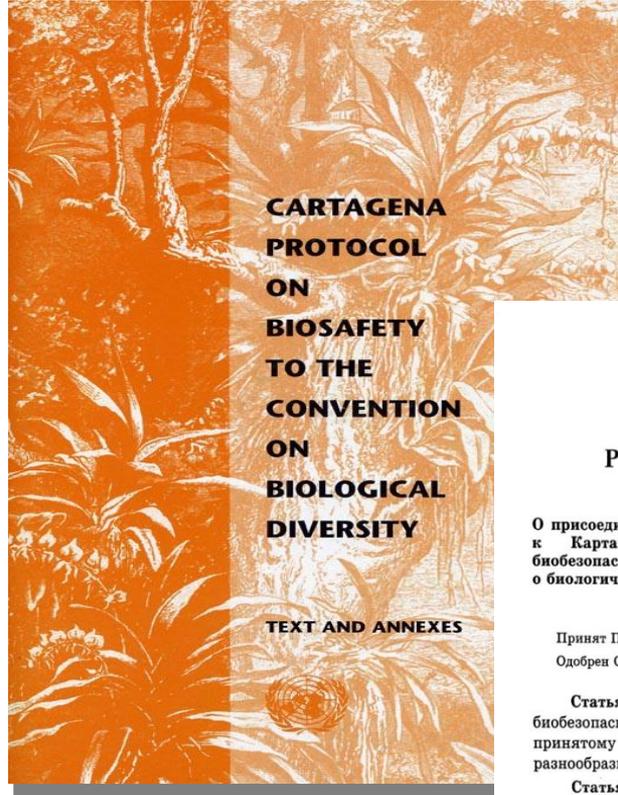
disease resistant, American Catfish and Grass Carp

cold-resistant silver carp



disease-resistant oysters and crustaceans with altered productivity

170 countries are Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. **The objective of the Protocol** is to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.



The Republic of Belarus acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus of May 6, 2002

“On Accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity”



**ЗАКОН
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

О присоединении Республики Беларусь
к Картахенскому протоколу по
биобезопасности к Конвенции
о биологическом разнообразии

Принят Палатой представителей
Одобен Советом Республики

3 апреля 2002 года
23 апреля 2002 года

Статья 1. Присоединиться к Картахенскому протоколу по биобезопасности к Конвенции о биологическом разнообразии, принятому Конференцией Сторон Конвенции о биологическом разнообразии 29 января 2000 года в г. Монреале.

Статья 2. Совету Министров Республики Беларусь принять необходимые меры по реализации положений Картахенского протокола по биобезопасности.

Президент
Республики Беларусь



А.Лукашенко

6 мая 2002 г., г. Минск
№ 97-3

The rules of law contained in international treaties of the Republic of Belarus are part of the legislation in force in the Republic of Belarus and are directly applicable.

By 2006, the National Biosafety System was established. System is based on the Law “On the Safety of Genetic Engineering Activities”, No. 96-3 of January 9, 2006, regulatory legal acts and guidelines for the regulation of safety in genetic engineering activities.

DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE ON THE NCBC WEBSITE biosafety.by
ON THE BCH WEBSITE bch.cbd.int

РЕСПУБЛИКА БЕЛАРУСЬ



РЕСПУБЛИКА БЕЛАРУСЬ

ЗАКОН

9 января 2006 г. № 96

г. Минск
г. Минск

О БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ГЕННО-ИНЖЕНЕРНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Принят Палатой представителей 8 декабря 2005 года
Одобрен Советом Республики 21 декабря 2005 года

Настоящий Закон устанавливает правовые и организационные основы обеспечения безопасности генно-инженерной деятельности и направлен на охрану здоровья человека и окружающей среды, выполнение Республикой Беларусь международных обязательств в области безопасности генно-инженерной деятельности.

**ГЛАВА 1
ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ**

Статья 1. Основные понятия и их определения

Для целей настоящего Закона используются следующие основные понятия и их определения:

безопасность генно-инженерной деятельности – состояние защищенности, достигаемое посредством выполнения мер, направленных на предотвращение или снижение до безопасного уровня возможных вредных воздействий генно-инженерных организмов на здоровье человека и окружающую среду при осуществлении генно-инженерной деятельности;

высвобождение генно-инженерных организмов в окружающую среду для проведения испытаний – внесение генно-инженерных организмов в окружающую среду;

генетическая инженерия – технология получения новых комбинаций генетического материала путем проводимых вне клетки манипуляций с молекулами нуклеиновых кислот и переноса созданных конструкций генов в живой организм, в результате которого достигается включение и активность их в этом организме и у его потомства;

генно-инженерная деятельность – деятельность, связанная с созданием генно-инженерных организмов, высвобождением их в окружающую среду для проведения испытаний, использованием в хозяйственных целях, ввозом в Республику Беларусь, вывозом из Республики Беларусь и транзитом через ее территорию генно-инженерных организмов, их хранением и обезвреживанием;

генно-инженерный организм (генетически измененный (модифицированный, трансгенный) организм) – живой организм, содержащий новую комбинацию генетического материала, полученного с помощью генетической инженерии;

генотип – совокупность всех наследственных признаков организма, информация о которых закодирована в генах;

живой организм – любая биологическая система, которая способна к передаче и репликации (воспроизведению) генетического материала, включая стерильные организмы, вирусы и вироиды;

замкнутая система – система, в которой осуществляются операции, связанные с генно-инженерными организмами, оснащенная необходимым специальным оборудованием и устройствами, исключающими контакт генно-инженерных организмов с окружающей средой и воздействию на нее;

использование генно-инженерных организмов в хозяйственных целях – выращивание (культивирование) и (или) разведение сортов генно-инженерных растений, пород генно-инженерных животных и штаммов непатогенных генно-

The Law establishes the legal and organizational principles to ensure safety in genetic engineering activity and is aimed at protecting human health and environment and to implement international commitments of the Republic of Belarus in this field.

Chapter 4, Article 20.

“Risk assessment of possible negative effects of genetically engineered organisms on human health and the environment”

RA shall be carried out to determine the permissibility of GEO release into the environment for testing or use for economic purposes based on the detection of GEO and examination of materials on risk assessment of possible adverse effects of GEO on human health and the environment.

Non-pathogenic GEO are subject to the State Safety Expertise under their first release into the environment for testing and under the State registration of genetically engineered plant cultivars, genetically engineered animal breeds and strains of non-pathogenic genetically engineered microorganisms intended for use for economic purposes

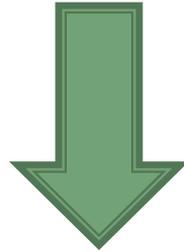
Article 13. Risk Levels of Genetic Engineering Activities

- **The first level** of risk is work with non-pathogenic genetically engineered organisms (GEOs);
- **The second level** of risk is work with conditionally pathogenic GEOs;
- **Third level of risk** is work with pathogenic GEOs capable of cause dangerous infectious diseases and spread the infection for which there are effective preventive and treatment measures;
- **The fourth level of risk** is working with pathogenic GEOs that are causative agents of especially dangerous infectious diseases with the ability spread rapidly, and for which effective preventive and treatment measures are unknown.

Individual entrepreneurs have the right to carry out genetic engineering activities with organisms related only to the first level of risk.

Genetic engineering activities of the second, third and fourth risk levels carried out exclusively by State Legal Entities.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS No. 382 (JUNE 12, 2019)
“ON THE ASSESSMENT OF RISKS IN GENETIC-ENGINEERING
ACTIVITIES AND THE ISSUE OF A PERMITTING DOCUMENT”

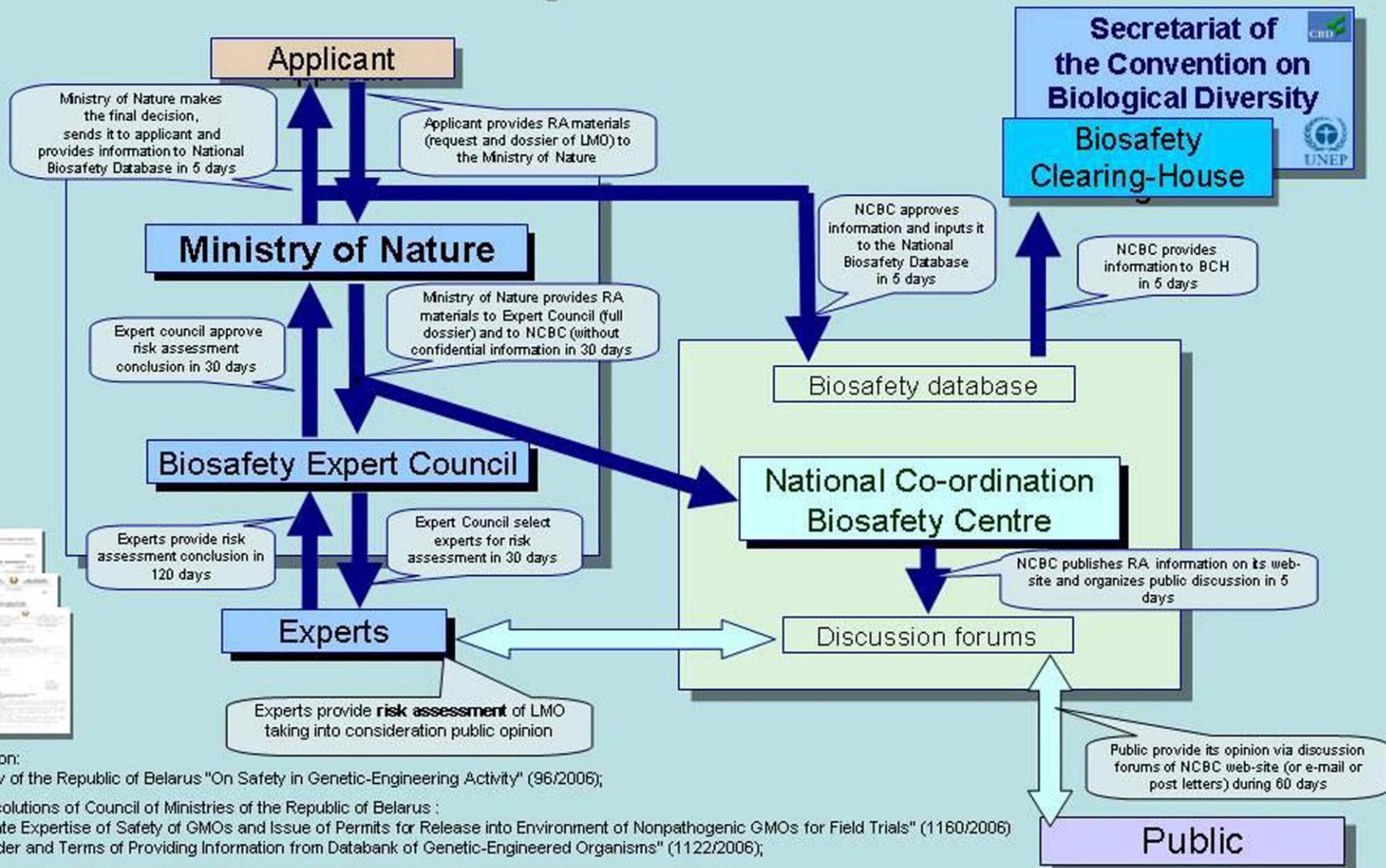


**Annex to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of
Belarus 12.06.2019 No. 382**

**“LIST of organizations authorized to assess the risks of possible
harmful effects of genetically engineered organisms on human health
and the environment”**

The application defines 9 organizations belonging National Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture

National Biosafety Risk Assessment System of the Republic of Belarus



Based on:
the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Safety in Genetic-Engineering Activity" (96/2006);

the Resolutions of Council of Ministries of the Republic of Belarus :

"On State Expertise of Safety of GMOs and Issue of Permits for Release into Environment of Nonpathogenic GMOs for Field Trials" (1160/2006)

"On Order and Terms of Providing Information from Databank of Genetic-Engineered Organisms" (1122/2006);

the Resolutions of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus :

"On Expert Council of Safety of Genetic-Engineered Organisms under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection" (52/2006)

"On Risk Assessment of Adverse Effects of Genetic-Engineered Organisms on Environment" (55/2006)

**Appendix 1, Appendix 2
of the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of
Belarus No. 382 (JUNE 12, 2019)**

“LIST of information on assessing the risk of possible harmful effects of GEO on human health and the environment, as well as on measures to prevent such a risk”

1. Information on the biological characteristics of the donor and recipient organisms;
 2. Biological characteristics of the vector;
 3. Description of the GEO;
 4. Information about the potential receiving environment;
 5. Information on the interaction of GEOs with the environment.
 6. Information on the release, monitoring, control, environmental clean-up and actions in unforeseen circumstances.
- 

Key Risk Assessment Principles



Risk assessment (RA) is carried out on an individual basis. The required information **may differ in nature and level of detail in each case** and depending on

1

- species

2

- **Intended Use:**

- laboratory conditions
- field trials
- large-scale cultivation in the environment
- placing on the market with no growing

3

- potential receiving environment (for example, the presence of wild relative species, non-target species, endangered species, etc.)

The main issues addressed in RA are:

new characteristics of GMOs compared with control organisms (e.g. parent organism or organisms)

Increased Fitness, Hardiness, Invasiveness

Ability to displace species, including wild relatives in centers of origin

Ability to reduce biodiversity and species extinction

The ability to lead to a change in habitat, to change bio / geochemical cycles

GMO toxicity to non-target organisms

Increased levels of anti-nutrients, toxicity and allergenicity for humans

Article 26

Socio-Economic Considerations

1.

The Parties, in reaching a decision on import under this Protocol or under its domestic measures implementing the Protocol, may take into account, consistent with their international obligations, socio-economic considerations arising from the impact of living modified organisms on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, especially with regard to the value of biological diversity to indigenous and local communities.

2.

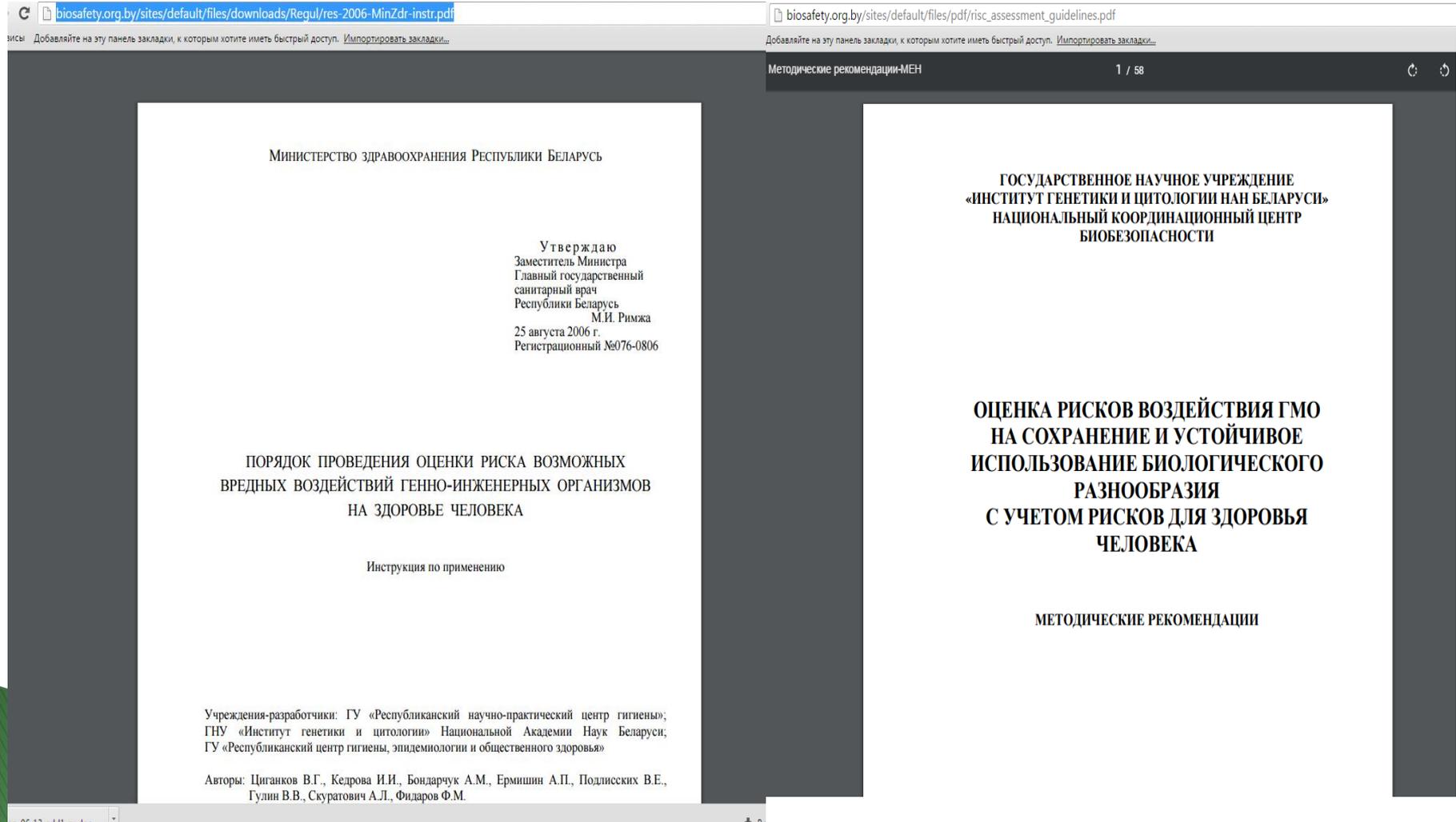
The Parties are encouraged to cooperate on research and information exchange on any socio-economic impacts of living modified organisms, especially on indigenous and local communities.



Risk assessment and Management. Guidelines. Republic of Belarus

biosafety.by / Legislation
**Decisions of the Ministry of Health of
the Republic of Belarus**

biosafety.by / Documents
**Publications on different biosafety
aspects**



Biosafety Clearing-House

bch.cbd.int

bch.cbd.int

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Welcome to the BCH Central Portal

The Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) is a mechanism set up by the [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#) to facilitate the exchange of information on Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and assist the Parties to better comply with their obligations under the Protocol. Global access to a variety of scientific, technical, environmental, legal and capacity building information is provided in the six official languages of the UN.

BCH account holders can create and manage records in the BCH by signing in through the [Management Centre](#) ([Registering Information](#)) section.

Latest news

- 2018-01-31 Kenya - Kenyan National Biosafety Clearing House Training workshop...
- 2017-12-06 Belarus - Belarus. Webinar and Training Module...
- 2017-12-06 Belarus - Belarus. National Biosafety Database and Website biosafety.by...
- 2017-11-24 Central and Eastern Europe Training Workshop from 20 to 24 November 2017 in Belgrade, Serbia...
- 2017-11-02 Saint Lucia - Saint Lucia endorses National Biosafety Policy...
- 2017-10-18 Senegal - Atelier sur les applications de la technologie <<Gene-Drive>> dans les systèmes de santé publique...
- 2017-10-16 UN Environment - Global Environment Facility Regional Training Workshop for Caribbean BCH National FPs in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago...
- 2017-07-04 Mexico - CONVOCATORIA; Cuarto Curso Regional para el Fortalecimiento de Capacidades en bioseguridad de organismos genéticamente modificados....

[More news...](#)

Latest Additions [\[More additions...\]](#)

- 2018-02-15 Biosafety Expert
- 2018-02-15 Costa Rica - Country's Decision or any other Communication
- 2018-02-15 Costa Rica - Risk Assessment
- 2018-02-14 Germany - Law, Regulation or Guideline
- 2018-02-14 Germany - Law, Regulation or Guideline

Latest updates

- 2018-02-15 Germany - Biosafety Expert
- 2018-02-14 Germany - Law, Regulation or Guideline

Open-ended Online Expert Forum on Risk Assessment and Risk Management

COP13-COPMOP8-COPMOP2
CANCUN, MEXICO 2016

MAINTREINING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

COP-MOP 8
4 Dec - 17 Dec 2016
[Webpage](#) | [Documents](#)

NBSAP FORUM  **BIO SAFETY**
Support for Action on NBSAPs

 **Third National Report NFPs & NAUs**

Online Portal
Socio-economic Considerations 

Risk assessment and management. Guideliness. Teaching aids. Biosafety Clearing-House

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/bs/mop-06/official/mop-06-13-add1-ru.pdf>

Добавляйте на эту панель закладки, к которым хотите иметь быстрый доступ. [Импортировать закладки...](#)

-add1-ru.pdf

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CBD



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/6/13/Add.1
30 July 2012

RUSSIAN
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ СТОРОН КОНВЕНЦИИ О
БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ РАЗНООБРАЗИИ,
ВЫСТУПАЮЩАЯ В КАЧЕСТВЕ СОВЕЩАНИЯ
СТОРОН КАРТАХЕНСКОГО ПРОТОКОЛА ПО
БИОБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Шестое совещание
Хайдарабад, Индия, 1-5 октября 2012 года
Пункт 14 предварительной повестки дня*

РУКОВОДСТВО ПО ОЦЕНКЕ РИСКОВ В ОТНОШЕНИИ ЖИВЫХ ИЗМЕНЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗМОВ

I. ВВЕДЕНИЕ

1. На своем пятом совещании¹ Стороны приветствовали документ «Руководство по оценке рисков в отношении живых измененных организмов» (именуемый далее как «Руководство»), разработанный благодаря совместным усилиям онлайн-форума открытого состава и Специальной группы технических экспертов по оценке рисков (СТЭ), и постановили продлить работу этих двух групп с целью разработки и достижения следующих итогов: а) подготовка пересмотренной версии «Руководства по оценке рисков в отношении живых измененных организмов»; б) создание механизма, включая критерии, обновления в будущем списков исходных материалов; и с) разработка дополнительных руководств по новым конкретным аспектам оценки рисков, намеченным Сторонами на основе приоритетов и потребностей и с учетом аспектов, которые были определены в предыдущий межсессионный период.

2. Прилагаемый ниже документ является итогом работы онлайн-форума открытого состава и Специальной группы технических экспертов по оценке рисков (СТЭ), проведенной во исполнение подпунктов 1 а) и 1 с) выше для рассмотрения Сторонами Картахенского протокола по биобезопасности.

https://www.cbd.int/forum/ahteg/training_manual/ra%20training%20manual%202014_ru.pdf

Сервисы: Добавляйте на эту панель закладки, к которым хотите иметь быстрый доступ. [Импортировать закладки...](#)

Учебное пособие по оценке рисков в
отношении живых измененных организмов в
контексте Картахенского протокола по
биобезопасности

Thirteenth Conference of the Parties to the
Convention on Biological Diversity
Cancun, Mexico, December 4-17, 2016
Agenda Item 17. XIII / 17. Synthetic biology

There may be a need to optimize risk assessment methodologies for present and future developments in the field of “synthetic biology”

Fourteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, November 17-29, 2018
DECISION 14/19. Synthetic biology

11. Calls upon Parties and other Governments, taking into account the current uncertainties **regarding engineered gene drives, to apply a precautionary approach**, in accordance with the objectives of the Convention, and also calls upon Parties and other Governments to only consider introducing organisms containing engineered gene drives into the environment, including for experimental releases and research and development purposes, when:

- (a) **Scientifically sound case-by-case** RA have been carried out;
- (b) **Risk management measures are in place** to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects, as appropriate;
- (c) Where appropriate, the “prior and informed consent”, the “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement” of potentially affected indigenous peoples and local communities is sought or obtained, where applicable in accordance with national circumstances and legislation;

12. Calls upon Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue to develop or implement, as appropriate, measures to prevent or minimize potential adverse effects arising from exposing the environment to organisms, components and products of synthetic biology in contained use, **including measures for detection, identification and monitoring**, in accordance with domestic circumstances or internationally agreed guidelines, as appropriate, with special consideration to the centres of origin and genetic diversity

POTENTIAL RISKS OF NEW LMOs (LMOs developed by synthetic biology techniques)

- For CRISPR, side modifications of the genome. CRISPR-nickases showed inappropriate activity in two recent studies (“Science”)
<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2019/02/27/science.aav9973>;
<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2019/02/27/science.aaw7166>
- An advantage caused by a sequence change can lead to invasiveness;
- Increased gene flow leading to loss of biodiversity;
- **Developments aimed at changing and replacing natural populations (for example, gene drive systems) can adversely affect at the ecosystem level.**
- Increased pathogenic potential;
- An increase in the level of toxic substances, which can lead to destructive effects on soil, food chains and pollinators;
- Negative consequences for non-target organisms such as pollinators;
- **Changes in the organism at the level of the main metabolic pathways, such as altered pathways of photosynthesis, carbohydrate metabolism or nitrogen fixation, which, among other effects, can lead to changes in agricultural practice and land use;**
- **Difficulties in detection, monitoring and therefore risk assessment;**
- **The absence of parent organisms in comparison with which a risk assessment will be carried out.**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

