New Genomic techniques

European Commission

WHAT ARE NEW GENOMIC TECHNIQUES?

NGTs
are techniques
of genetic modification
that can help breed new plant
varieties faster, and with higher
precision than conventional breeding
techniques.
NGTs can produce a wide diversity
of plant products. These plants may
have only small changes that might
also occur in nature or through
conventional breeding or they
may have more complex
modifications.

Objectives of the proposal

- High level of protection of health and environment
- Developments to contribute to sustainability and climate adaptation in a wide range of plant species, especially for the agri-food system
- Opportunities for research and innovation, including for SMEs

European Commission

Examples of NGT plants

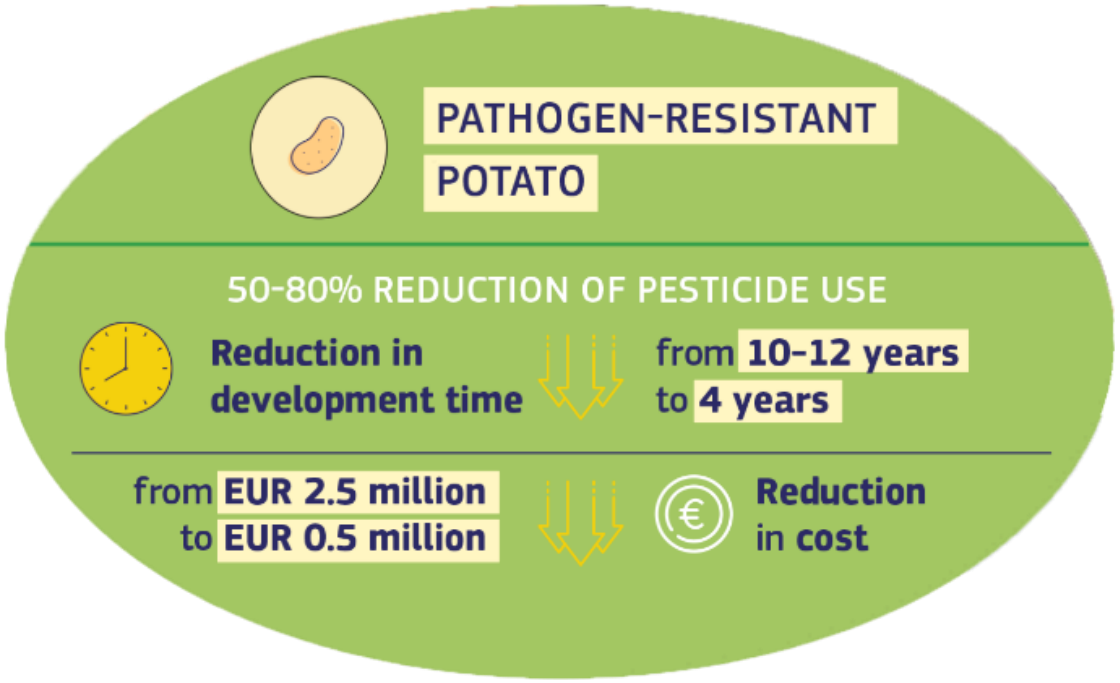
Bruise-resistant bananas

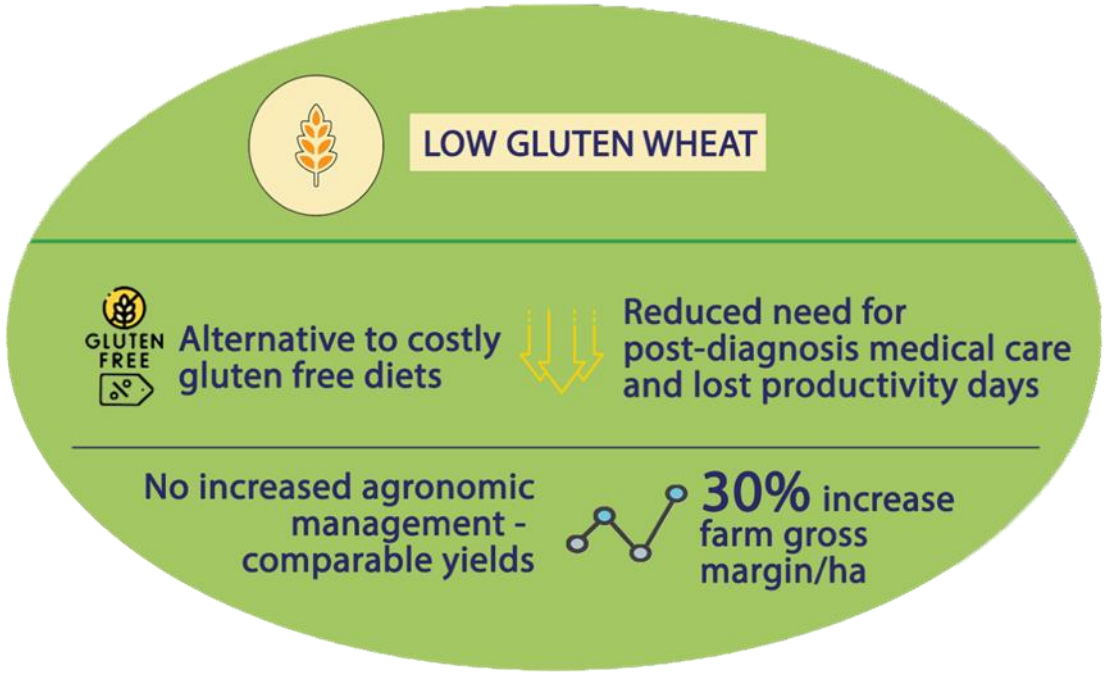
Drought-tolerant maize varieties

Mustard greens with reduced bitter flavours

Poplar with favourable wood properties

Pathogen-resistant potato





Category 1 – NGT plants equivalent to conventional

- Verification procedure based on objective criteria
- Subject to the rules applicable to conventionally bred plants
- Seeds labelled as NGT
- Information available in a public database and variety catalogues

Category 2 – NGT plants not equivalent to conventional

- Authorisation procedure with adapted risk assessment and detection method requirements
- Traceability and labelling as GMO.
  Voluntary statement on purpose of modification
- Regulatory incentives for NGT plants with desirable traits
- Mandatory coexistence measures

Monitoring and reporting

Prohibition in organic production

European Commission