The Aarhus Convention and GMOs

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- What is the Aarhus Convention?
- What rights does it currently give for GMOs?
- What new rights will the 2005 GMO Amendment give?
- What is needed for the GMO Amendment to come into force?
- Reminder about 2002 Lucca Guidelines on GMOs

What is the Aarhus Convention?

- Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters
- Has 42 Parties and entered force in October 2001
- Depending on country's constitution, either direct effect or must be implemented through legislation
- Places obligation on public authorities to ensure rights
- Expressly covers information and decisions on GMOs
- Neither for or against GMOs

What rights does the Convention give on GMOs?

Right to information

- Information on GMOs expressly within definition of "environmental information"
- Right to information on GMOs on request
- Public authorities to collect information and make available without request
- Without interest having to be stated, in form requested, as soon as
 possible or at latest within one month, limited grounds for refusal to be
 interpreted in a restrictive way, reasonable charges, refusal in writing

What rights does the Convention give on GMOs?

Public participation in GMO decisions

- Currently, Parties must apply the Convention's public participation requirements on decisions on whether to permit the deliberate release of GMOs into the environment to the extent feasible and appropriate
 - article 6, paragraph 11
- Reasonable timeframes, early public participation when all options are open, opportunity for comments, due account of public participation
 - article 6

What rights does the Convention give on GMOs?

Access to justice regarding GMOs

- For a refused request for information
- For impairment of a right provided under the national law regarding public participation in decisions on deliberate release
- To challenge an act or omission by private persons or public authorities which contravenes national environmental law
- Adequate and effective remedies, fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive, decisions made public

What new rights will the GMO amendment give?

- Applies to decisions on deliberate release and placing on the market
- In accordance with modalities in annex I bis, each Party shall provide for early and effective information and public participation
- A reasonable timeframe in order to give the public an adequate opportunity to express an opinion on proposed decisions
- Some possible exceptions
 - For deliberate release, if another such release in comparable bio-geographical conditions approved by Party and sufficient experience gained
 - For placing on market, if already approved by Party or if intended for research or future culture collection

What new rights will the GMO amendment give?

- Summary of notification to obtain authorization and assessment report, where available, to be made public in an adequate, timely and effective manner
- In no case can following information be confidential:
 - General description of GMO, name and address of applicant, intended use, and if appropriate, location of release
 - Methods and plans for monitoring and emergency response
 - Environmental risk assessment
- Must ensure transparency of decision-making procedures
- Must endeavour to take due account of outcome of public participation
- Text of decision and reasons to be released

What is needed for the GMO amendment to enter force?

 When ratified by "at least three fourths of the Parties who were party to the Convention at the time of the adoption of the amendment"

- 35 Parties to Convention when adopted at MOP2 in 27 May 2005 $(\frac{3}{4} \times 35 = 27)$
- Needs 27 of those Parties to ratify
- Currently 18 of those Parties have ratified 9 more!

2002 Lucca Guidelines on GMOs

Non-binding examples of good practice

 Most far-reaching and detailed instrument on GMOs e.g. covers contained use

Still a valuable guidance tool for the future

Thank you!

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