



Aarhus Convention/ Convention on Biological Diversity Global Round Table on Public Awareness, Access to Information and Public Participation regarding Living Modified Organisms/Genetically Modified Organisms

AARHUS CONVENTION/ CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY GLOBAL ROUND TABLE
ON PUBLIC AWARENESS, ACCESS TO
INFORMATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
REGARDING LIVING MODIFIED
ORGANISMS/ GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

Good example of implementation in the area of access to Justice related to LMOs/GMOs

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TODAY'S TOPICS

01

KEY SYSTEMATIC CHALLENGES

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS

02

POSITIVE TRENDS

ENHANCED REGULATION

INCREASED PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

CAPACITY BUILDING

03

NEGATIVE TRENDS

LACK OF TRANSPARENCY

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

CROSS-BORDER ISSUES





KEY SYSTEMATIC
CHALLENGES

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES IN THE REGION?

People not acknowledged to the topic; not a regular topic in the daily lives

1



Inadequate or ambiguous regulatory frameworks related to LMOs/GMOs can lead to legal uncertainties and challenges in ensuring proper oversight and control.

2



Weak enforcement mechanisms and lack of capacity in monitoring and enforcing regulations can contribute to violations and challenges in ensuring compliance with GMO-related laws.

3





POSITIVE TRENDS



N°1

Efforts to strengthen regulatory frameworks and policies around LMOs/GMOs, aligning them with international standards, can contribute positively to ensuring better access to justice.

**ENHANCED
REGULATION**

N°2

Growing awareness campaigns and initiatives encouraging public participation in discussions and decision-making processes related to GMOs can lead to more informed and just outcomes.

**INCREASED
PUBLIC
ENGAGEMENT**

N°3

Investments in building institutional capacity for monitoring, assessment, and enforcement of GMO regulations can improve access to justice by ensuring fair and consistent application of the law.

**CAPACITY
BUILDING**

NEGATIVE TRENDS

01

Investments in building institutional capacity for monitoring, assessment, and enforcement of GMO regulations can improve access to justice by ensuring fair and consistent application of the law.

02

Conflicts of interest among stakeholders, including corporations, governmental bodies, and advocacy groups, may lead to biases and hinder fair and impartial justice in GMO-related matters.

03

Differences in regulatory frameworks and lack of harmonization, for example, among countries in South Eastern Europe regarding LMOs/GMOs can create legal complexities and challenges in ensuring uniform access to justice across the subregion.

GOOD EXAMPLE

Compliance with the Aarhus
Convention regarding Living
Modified Organisms/
Genetically Modified
Organisms



Article 11

Access to information

The bodies of the state administration that possess information about GMOs and GMO products are obliged to provide insight to the public, as well as to inform them about their impact on human health and the environment, the damage caused and the actions taken to remove the harmful consequences in accordance with the provisions of this law and the Law on the Environment.

