### Annex

# QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE TESTING OF THE GUIDANCE ON RISK ASSESSMENT OF LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE TESTING				
Q1. These results are being submitted on	<ul> <li>Party. Please specify: South Africa</li> <li>Other Government. Please specify: <country's name=""></country's></li> </ul>			
behalf of a:	Organization: Please specify: <organization's name=""></organization's>			
Q2. When was the testing of the Guidance conducted?	Please enter date: 10-28 October 2011			
Q3. Type of event where the testing of the Guidance was conducted?	Group event (e.g., workshop, training course, meeting). Please provide the title of the event and name of organizer: Testing & evaluating the CPB guidance document on the RA of LMOs, coordinated by Biosafety South Africa on behalf of the Department of Environmental Affairs.			
	Type of meeting:  Face-to-face			
	⊠ Online			
	Individual exercise. Please provide your name, occupation and affiliation: <type here<="" td=""></type>			
	Other: Please specify: <type here=""></type>			
	Part I: The Roadmap for Risk assessment of LMOs			
Q4. Which sections of the Guidance were tested?	Part II: Specific types of LMOs or Traits:			
	Risk assessment of LMOs with stacked genes or traits			
	Risk assessment of LM crops with tolerance to abiotic stress			
	Risk assessment of LM mosquitoes			

OVERALL EVALUATION					
	Very poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very good
Please indicate the level of agreement you attribute to each of the questions in the left column.					
Q5. How do you evaluate the level of consistency of the Guidance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, particularly with its Article 15 and Annex III?				$\boxtimes$	
Q6. How do you evaluate the usefulness of the Guidance as a tool to assist countries in conducting and reviewing risk assessments of LMOs in <u>a scientifically sound and case-by-case manner</u> ?					
Q7. How do you evaluate the usefulness of the Guidance as a tool to assist countries in conducting and reviewing risk assessments of LMOs introduced into various receiving				$\boxtimes$	

# PART I: ROADMAP FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OF LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS

# Please answer each of the questions in the left column with "yes" or "no" and add comments if needed.

		Comments:
Q8. Does the Roadmap provide useful guidance for conducting risk assessments of LMOs in accordance with the Protocol?	⊠ Yes □ No	* The scope of the guidance given under the term "risk assessment" in this document is generally referred to as "risk analysis" (one of which components is risk assessment) so there is some ambiguity.
		Comments:
Q9. Is the Roadmap useful to risk assessors who have limited experience with LMO risk assessment?	⊠ Yes □ No	* The approach has not been explained, e.g. risk hypothesis, problem formulation (there are different approaches to PF etc). Without that knowledge and experiece in applying this approach in Risk Asessment, some risk assessors may have difficulties.
Q10. Is the Roadmap organized in a logic and structured manner?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q11. Is the Roadmap user-friendly taking into account that risk assessment is a complex scientific and multidisciplinary activity?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
		Comments:
Q12. Is the Roadmap applicable to all types of LMOs (e.g. plants, animals, microorganisms)?	⊠ Yes □ No	* Reference is made to annex III of the protocol stating, "Risks associated with living modified organisms or products thereof should be considered in the context of the risks posed by the non-modified recipients or parental organisms in the likely potential receiving environment" this may not be true for all LMOs. This is recognised in the section "choice of comparators" with regards to LM plants tolerant to abiotic stress, stacked LMOs and certain LM mosquitoes. I would point this out when using the above quote to avoid confusion. In addition I would include pharmaceutical producing plants in addition to the examples mentioned above.
		Comments:
Q13. Is the Roadmap applicable to all types of introductions into the environment (e.g. small- and large-scale releases, placing on the market/commercialisation)?	⊠ Yes □ No	* Yes, but more focus can be placed on decreasing/ addressing risk with the use of risk mitigating measures (particularly containment) during small scale releases such as field trials or applications where large scale release is unlikely e.g. pharmaceutical producing plants and animals.
Q14. Is there any other issue or concept that you	🛛 Yes	Comments:
would like to see included in the Roadmap?	🗌 No	* Introducing the concept of using pathways to harm

		would recommend fleshing out this section slightly more as it is such an important concept and including a figure to demonstrate the process.
		* A specific example for risk assessment of GM microorganisms.
		* Explain /define terminology, e.g. null hypothesis and risk hypothesis, conceptualization, harm, etc.
		Comments:
Q15. Does the flowchart provide a useful graphic representation of the risk assessment process as described in the Roadmap?	⊠ Yes □ No	* The flowchart is very useful as a graphic representation of the Risk Assessment process (again this is actually risk analysis). I would include the text "(including monitoring)" in the sentence "Consideration of risk management strategies, and decision making" so that it reads "Consideration of risk management strategies (including monitoring), and decision making" because monitoring is an important risk management strategy and often a legal requirement, but it is not always clear to regulators how this fits in the process of risk analysis. Including it in the flowchart will make it easier for regulators to see how it fits into the process.
		* It describes the process but I suggest that the diagram of the EFSA environmental consensus document (2010) be considered, that is much clearer as to what ERA entails.

# PART II: SPECIFIC TYPES OF LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS OR TRAITS

### Risk assessment of living modified organisms with stacked genes or traits

Please answer each of the questions in the left column with "yes" or "no" and add comments if needed.

Q16. Does this section provide useful guidance when conducting risk assessments of LMOs with stacked genes or traits in accordance with the Protocol?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: * A diagram would be helpfulype here.
Q17. Is this section of the Guidance useful to risk assessors who have limited experience with risk assessments of LMOs with stacked genes of traits?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q18. Is this section of the Guidance organized in a logic and structured manner?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q19. Is this section of the Guidance user-friendly taking into account that risk assessment is a complex scientific and multidisciplinary activity?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q20. Is there any other issue or concept that you would like to see included in this section of the Guidance?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: * This section is curious in that it only deals with 'breeding' stacks and not stacks due to multiple gene cassettes.

Risk assessment of living modified crops with tolerance to abiotic stress

Please answer each of the questions in the left column with "yes" or "no" and add comments if needed.

Q21. Does this section provide useful guidance when conducting risk assessments of LM crops with tolerance to abiotic stress(es) in accordance with the Protocol?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q22. Is this section of the Guidance useful to risk assessors who have limited experience with risk assessments of LM crops with tolerance to abiotic stress(es)?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: * Include a diagram.
Q23. Is this section of the Guidance organized in a logic and structured manner?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q24. Is this section of the Guidance user-friendly taking into account that risk assessment is a complex scientific and multidisciplinary activity?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: * More headings.
Q25. Is there any other issue or concept that you would like to see included in this section of the Guidance?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: * If the tolerance trait does increase the persistance of the plant such as in agricultural areas (when the non modified comparator did not) there needs to be discussion on what consitutes a harm and what negative effects will be acceptable. The choice of

comparator becomes important in this example, e.g. other commonly accepted agricultural practices and plants may be used for baseline information.

\* The paragraphs from lines 1031-1042 introduce concepts that may be outside the scope of a environmental risk assessment for GM crops and may be better dealt with at a national level, i.e. through national legislation and policies.

#### Risk assessment of living modified mosquitoes

Please answer each of the questions in the left column with "yes" or "no" and add comments if needed.

Q26. Does this section provide useful guidance when conducting risk assessments of LM mosquitoes in accordance with the Protocol?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q27. Is this section of the Guidance useful to risk assessors who have limited experience with risk assessments of LM mosquitoes?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q28. Is this section of the Guidance organized in a logic and structured manner?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q29. Is this section of the Guidance user-friendly taking into account that risk assessment is a complex scientific and multidisciplinary activity?	⊠ Yes □ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>
Q30. Is there any other issue or concept that you would like to see included in this section of the Guidance?	☐ Yes ⊠ No	Comments: <type here=""></type>

#### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Please add any additional comment you may have regarding the "Guidance on Risk Assessment of Living Modified Organisms" below.

Q31.

\* How is this guidance document positioned relative to the other documents? Does this document become the key guidance document of the Protocol and its signatories? Will adherence to this be enough to protect countries from liability and redress issues?

\* The Document is well written and thought out but difficult to apply because of the subjective nature of the assessments. I would suggest that no two people could come up with anything like a similar assessment for an application. An improvement in this direction would be a semi-quantitative approach as described by Morris, 2011. Transgenic Research DOI 10.1007/s11248-010-9480-8.

\* The 'approach' taken by this roadmap should be more clearly explained. The leap is too big from the framework/strategy that we are accustomed to.