Risk Assessment & Risk Management of LMOs – significant Biodiversity conservation tool

Turkmenistan has been a Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety since 2008. In order to fulfill international obligations under the Protocol a network of scientific laboratories were created, equipped with modern technologies for the identification and analysis of GMOs. In addition, named after Oguz Khan (2016) the Turkmen Engineering and Technology University was established with biotechnology faculty for training specialists. Over the years, the country has developed a number of state-regulated laws to control and ensure safety of human health and environment in the context of GMOs. In the coming years, there are a number of biosafety activities that need to be implemented, including the creation of Coordinating Centre for Biosafety with the involvement of competent experts, capacity development and international cooperation, as well as development of a special law on GMOs.

Turkmenistan has a rich and unique, evolutionary drought-adapted biodiversity and this gene pool is important material in the condition of global climate change. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety responds to conservation of biodiversity and from this point of view it is an integral in the framework of this wide objective. Biosafety strategies has been developed and implemented for minimizing unintended transboundary LMO movements. So, human capacity development in areas of Risk Assessment and Risk Management (RARM) is one of the important issues of biodiversity conservation strategies. Consideration the practical topics in the area of regulation of new breeding technologies, modeling RA and RM of LMOs has great significance on the field of development human capacity and allow to further enhance capacities for biosafety activities.

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