

Post GMO era: EU faces defining moment in regulating gene editing

The GLP aggregated and excerpted this blog/article to reflect the diversity of news, opinion and analysis.

Last month, a non-browning button mushroom became the first CRISPR-edited organism to get a green light from the U.S. government – and several crops developed with two older, less efficient editing tools have already been waved through.

But whether such products will ever arrive on European farms is another matter, since the European Commission has so far not made a decision on how they will be regulated, leaving the new science in limbo.

Greenpeace wants the EU's GMO law to be fully applied to "new breeding techniques" (NBT) like gene editing, because of potential environmental and health impacts, and it fears Brussels is dithering under pressure from Washington.

Biotechnology companies, meanwhile, argue their gene-edited products are "non-GMO", since they do not contain foreign DNA from a different species.

Read full, original post: [From hardy pigs to super-crops, gene editing poses new EU dilemma](#)