



Capacity Building Needs and Priorities

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General Information

Country

- Poland

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Areas of capacity building

Broad areas in which capacity is needed

- Risk management
- Scientific, technical and institutional collaboration at subregional, regional and international levels
- Socio-economic considerations
- Scientific biosafety research relating to LMOs

Needs and priorities

Specific needs and priorities

Biosafety research

Extent of implementation

- Adequately addressed

Preferred means

- Exchange programmes, internships, study tours, etc.
- Scholarships / fellowships
- Membership with professional bodies / networks

Major target groups

- Technical personnel / Scientists
- Graduate and undergraduate students

Guidance on different risk management measures

Extent of implementation

- Partially addressed

Preferred means

- Guidance / training materials
- Education and training

Major target groups

- Enforcement officials (e.g. field inspectors)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange programmes, internships, study tours, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest groups (consumer groups, farmers, NGOs, etc.) • Government regulators / administrators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for cooperation in risk management 		
<i>Extent of implementation</i>	<i>Preferred means</i>	<i>Major target groups</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance / training materials • Conferences and other fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government regulators / administrators • Enforcement officials (e.g. field inspectors)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for regional cooperation 		
<i>Extent of implementation</i>	<i>Preferred means</i>	<i>Major target groups</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimally addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision / policy-makers (e.g. Ministers) • Government regulators / administrators • Enforcement officials (e.g. field inspectors)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on taking into account socio-economic considerations in decision-making concerning LMOs 		
<i>Extent of implementation</i>	<i>Preferred means</i>	<i>Major target groups</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance / training materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision / policy-makers (e.g. Ministers) • Government regulators / administrators • Interest groups (consumer groups, farmers, NGOs, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for cooperation on research on socio-economic impacts of LMOs 		
<i>Extent of implementation</i>	<i>Preferred means</i>	<i>Major target groups</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimally addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conferences and other fora • Exchange programmes, internships, study tours, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical personnel / Scientists • Other professionals (e.g. lawyers, economists, etc.) • Government regulators / administrators

Additional Information

Any other relevant information

It is the need to take full account of the specific regional and local characteristic, particularly ecosystems, environments and specific geographical areas with the wealth of biodiversity. Very important is also the possibility of taking specific management or restriction measures, including prohibition measures, in order to ensure biodiversity protection in fragile ecosystems (on the basis of scientific information).

We can observe that collection and exchange relevant information on socio-economic implications connected with marketing of LMO's, including socio-economic benefits and risks, is still relatively low and therefore needs strengthening.

Regular and in-depth monitoring performed by authorisation holders and specialized inspections seems to be essential for the detection of any potentially adverse effects. Very helpful would be a standard monitoring report form in which all relevant information concerning post-market monitoring could be collected in a harmonized way. The monitoring activities should be taken at national and regional level and the results of such monitoring have to be made available to the public. The last important thing in this regard is appropriate follow up of all the information provided by the monitoring activities. Such a follow up of monitoring activities should consolidate the main outcomes in order to address interactive or cumulative effects. If new information becomes available with regard to the risk of the LMOs to human health or the environment, an assessment report indicating how to proceed further shall be prepared.