

SCHEDULE 2

Information to be included in applications for consent to release or market organisms other than genetically modified higher plants

PART II

Information relating to the organisms

Characteristics of donor, parental and recipient organisms

3. Scientific name and taxonomy.
4. Usual strain, cultivar or other name.
5. Phenotypic and genetic markers.
6. The degree of relatedness between donor and recipient or between parental organisms.
7. The description of identification and detection techniques.
8. The sensitivity, reliability (in quantitative terms) and specificity of detection and identification techniques.
9. The description of the geographic distribution and of the natural habitat of the organisms including information on natural predators, prey, parasites and competitors, symbionts and hosts.
10. The organisms with which transfer of genetic material is known to occur under natural conditions.
11. Verification of the genetic stability of the organisms and factors affecting that stability.
12. The following pathological, ecological and physiological traits—
 - (a) the classification of hazard according to existing Community rules concerning the protection of human health and the environment;
 - (b) the generation time in natural ecosystems and the sexual and asexual reproductive cycle;
 - (c) information on survivability, including seasonability and the ability to form survival structures, including seeds, spores and sclerotia;
 - (d) pathogenicity, including infectivity, toxigenicity, virulence, allergenicity, ability to act as a carrier (vector) of pathogen, possible vectors, host range including non-target organisms and possible activation of latent viruses (proviruses) and ability to colonise other organisms;
 - (e) antibiotic resistance, and potential use of these antibiotics in humans and domestic organisms for prophylaxis and therapy;
 - (f) involvement in environmental processes, including primary production, nutrient turnover, decomposition of organic matter and respiration.
13. The sequence, frequency of mobilisation and specificity of indigenous vectors, and the presence in those vectors of genes which confer resistance to environmental stresses.
14. The history of previous genetic modifications.