

We give below a list of websites on Biosafety related issues.

<http://bioline.bdt.org.br/info.bioline.about>

Bioline International is an electronic publishing service, founded in 1993. It is operated by bioscientists who believe that scientific information can be distributed more widely, more cheaply and with added scientific value using electronic means. Its initial content consisted of online versions of mainstream, printed bioscience journals from the developed world. However, it has increasingly expanded its scope to include the distribution of peer-reviewed but less well known journals, often from developing countries, and to explore the potential for online-only journals. In addition to peer reviewed journals, Bioline provides a range of other material of interest to bioscientists (reports, books, technical documents, conference proceedings and newsletters). All material relates to such disciplines as biotechnology, biodiversity, environmental and ecological sciences, food/agriculture/veterinary science, medicine, microbiology and taxonomy. Bioline exploits the full potential of the internet by linking terms within papers to establish public domain databases.

<http://www.geneticsaction.org.uk/>

The Genetic Engineering Network is a network of people opposed to the imposition of GM technology. All over the world, people are campaigning against genetically modified food, human and animal genetic engineering, and the bio-tech companies who are increasing their control over our lives and our environment. GEN includes local campaign and action groups NGOs, direct activists, and individuals campaigning against genetic engineering. The movement is diverse, exciting and growing all the time. GEN aims to support, link and publicise all parts of it.

<http://www.gefweb.org/>

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) helps developing countries fund projects and programs that protect the global environment. Established in 1991, GEF is the designated financial mechanism for international agreements on biodiversity, climate change, and persistent organic pollutants. GEF also supports projects that combat desertification and protect international waters and the ozone layer.

<http://biosafety.ihe.be/HomePage.html>

Belgian Biosafety Server.

<http://www.eudra.org/>

European Medicines Evaluation Agency (EMA).

<http://www.ehrs.upenn.edu/>

National Institutes of Health Guidelines (NIH).

<http://www.shef.ac.uk/~doe/>

UK Department of the Environment.

<http://www.epa.gov/>

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

<http://www.fda.gov/>

US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

<http://www.essentialbiosafety.info/>

Essential Biosafety – Essential Biosafety – created by AGBIOS (www.agbios.com), Essential Biosafety represents an offering of the latest scientific and regulatory information for genetically modified and other novel crops and foods.

<http://www.unep.ch/biosafety/>

UNEP-GEF Project on Development of National Biosafety Frameworks.

<http://www.environment.detr.gov.uk/acre/>

Advisory Committee on Releases to the Environment (U.K.): Summary records for experimental releases in the U.K. and for marketing GMOs in Europe; press releases and advice to the Secretary of State and Ministers.

<http://biosafety.ihe.be>

Belgian Biosafety Server: Regulatory information for Belgium, Europe, and other countries; biosafety-related meetings, conferences, and courses.

<http://binas.unido.org/binas>

Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service (BINAS): A service of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Covers global developments in regulatory issues in biotechnology; full text of regulations and guidelines from many countries; library of publications dealing with regulatory policy and issues pertaining to biological risk assessment.

<http://www.bats.ch/>

Biosafety Research and Assessment of Technology Impacts of the Swiss Priority Program: A core project of the Priority Programme Biotechnology of the Swiss National Science Foundation. Scientific reports on safety assessments of recombinant rabies vaccine; foods derived from genetically modified organisms; genetic engineering for plant protection; environmental and agricultural safety considerations of transgenic crops.

<http://www.oecd.org/EN/home/0,,EN-home-528-nodirectorate-no-no-no-27,00.html>

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Biotrack Online: BioTrack Online aims to help OECD member country governments and industries with biotechnology product notifications/assessments, but also to make the information available to non-OECD countries. (if link does not work, try: <http://www.oecd.org/> and search for 'Biotrack')

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/x3387E.htm>

FAO Information note on Biosafety.

<http://www.ogtr.gov.au>

The Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) – a national scheme for the regulation of genetically modified organisms in Australia, in order to protect the health and safety of Australians and the Australian environment.

<http://gophisb.biochem.vt.edu/>

Information Systems for Biotechnology (ISB) provides information resources to support the environmentally responsible use of agricultural biotechnology products. Here you will find documents and searchable databases pertaining to the development, testing and regulatory review of genetically modified plants, animals and microorganisms within the U.S.

<http://www.jrc.it/>

Joint Research Centre – European Commission: Includes summaries of field trials held in European Union member countries.

<http://www.reeusda.gov/crgam/biotechrisk/biotech.htm>

USDA Biotechnology Risk Assessment Research Grants: The purpose of this program is to assist US federal regulatory agencies in making science-based decisions about the safety of introducing into the environment genetically modified organisms, including plants, microorganisms, fungi, bacteria, viruses, arthropods, fish, birds, mammals, and other animals.

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/bbep/bp>

USDA APHIS Biotechnology and Scientific Services: The Biotechnology Evaluation (BE) and Coordination and Technical Assistance (CTA) divisions of United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Biotechnology and Scientific Services regulate the importation, interstate movement, and environmental release of certain genetically engineered plants and microorganisms.