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Report Highlights:

In September 2021, the Hong Kong government decided not to launch a scheme requiring pre-market safety assessments for biotech events initially proposed in 2013. Hong Kong did not have any policy changes on regulating genetically engineered (GE) products in the past year. There are no specific regulations for GE food products (including processed products), which are subject to the same food regulations as conventional foods. However, Hong Kong does maintain production and import controls on living modified organisms (LMO). Hong Kong does not impose barriers on microbial biotech ingredients/foods. In 2021, Hong Kong launched its first vegan lab-developed ice cream, containing Perfect Day's GE non-dairy protein, in response to Hong Kong consumers' growing interest in plant-based foods.

Executive Summary:

Hong Kong has been a major market for U.S. agricultural and related products for decades, ranking 13th in 2020, with an export value of \$2.2 billion. High-value, consumer-ready food products constitute the majority of U.S. agricultural exports to Hong Kong amounting to \$1.9 billion. Hong Kong is the sixth largest U.S. export destination for these products. In 2020, the United States exported \$8 million worth of corn, \$2 million worth of soybeans and \$8 million in cotton to Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong government (HKG) does not pose any trade barriers to genetically engineered (GE) products. It also has not imposed any regulatory barriers on microbial biotechnology and derived products used as food or food ingredients. Impossible Burger with its GE ingredient “leghemoglobin” and Perfect Day’s GE non-dairy protein are allowed in Hong Kong.

The HKG has previously indicated an intention to launch a public consultation on a mandatory pre-market safety assessment scheme (PMSAS) for biotech events, but no action has emerged in the past years. However, recently, the Hong Kong government submitted a paper to the Legislative Council concluding that Hong Kong does not need to launch PMSAS because biotech events of GE products commercially produced and sold internationally have generally passed safety assessments in other countries and regions with a PMSAS in place for years.

Occasional calls by consumer groups and certain Legislative Council members for mandatory labeling of GE foods have not moved the government to further action. Instead, importers are encouraged to comply with voluntary [guidelines](#) introduced in 2006. Post does not expect any new developments for labeling requirements with respect to GE food products in the upcoming year.

HKG officials reiterated that they are closely monitoring the international development and regulation of GE food products.

The United States does not export living modified organisms (LMO) to Hong Kong. Hong Kong has implemented a Genetically Modified Organisms (Control of Release) Ordinance and a Genetically Modified Organisms (Documentation for Import and Export) Regulation in compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Any product containing LMOs intended for release into the environment must obtain approval prior to import into Hong Kong. Since the implementation of this regulation, there have not been any applications for release of LMO into the environment.

Regarding domestic production, Hong Kong has minimal GE crop production, which consists primarily of GE papayas grown for domestic consumption. There is no animal cloning in Hong Kong. Biotechnology in Hong Kong is limited to research carried out by academic institutions. There are no field trials in Hong Kong because of the lack of space.

Post does not anticipate any changes in Hong Kong’s policy on biotechnology and GE foods in the near term.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY	2
Part A: Production and Trade	2
Part B: Policy	5
Part C: Marketing	10
CHAPTER 2: ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY	11
Part D: Production and Trade	11
Part E: Policy	11
Part F: Marketing	13
CHAPTER 3: MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY	13
Part G: Production and Trade	13
Part H: Policy	14
Part I: Marketing	15

CHAPTER 1: PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

Part A: Production and Trade

A) PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

For all GE product development projects, work in Hong Kong is limited to laboratory research with field trials conducted in China. There is only one university in Hong Kong that has successfully partnered with Chinese academic institutions to conduct field trials in China. Hong Kong does not maintain any regulatory barriers discouraging development of GE products.

The Chinese University of Hong Kong houses a Partner State Key Laboratory of Agrobiotechnology research center approved by the Chinese government, that partners with research institutions in China for the development of plant biotechnology. In 2018, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of China approved renaming it as the [State Key Laboratory of Agrobiotechnology \(SKL\)](#). The [Centre for Soybean Research](#) is established under the Chinese University of Hong Kong. It partners with soybean breeders and researchers in China to develop stress-tolerant soybeans. The Centre successfully identified a novel salt tolerance gene in wild soybeans through whole-genome sequencing (see [Nature Communications 5:4340](#)). A few soybean cultivars have been field tested with satisfactory results. In 2017, two types of soybean seeds with salt and drought tolerant properties were approved by the Chinese government for cultivation by farmers in the Gansu Province.

Currently, there are three types of soybean seeds adopted for commercial cultivation in Gansu. The accumulated sowing acres increased steadily, reaching 12,000 hectares in 2019 and 30,000 in 2020. The [Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences](#) (link in Chinese) is the key partner with the Centre for

this soybean project. It is understood that the Centre for Soybean Research has not applied for patents and has allowed Gansu Academy to have free use of the research results.

The research Centre is reportedly planning to work with a Hong Kong food company which will buy the soybean grown in Gansu and turn the research product into manufactured food products. However, according to the Centre, the soybean seeds in question are not GE. Instead these are the end products which have been subjected to a marker-assisted selection processes.

It is understood that the Centre continues its research on stress tolerance of soybeans. They are also looking for anti-lodging and high biomass characters for new soybean development.

B) COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

Hong Kong has no commercial production of GE crops nor does it conduct field trials. Although Hong Kong does not ban the production of GE crops, prior approval from the Agriculture, Fisheries, and Conservation Department (AFCD) is required before any GE crops may be planted. However, the AFCD has not received any applications for the planting of GE crops. Therefore, the AFCD's online public register for the production of GE crops reflects no production of GE crops in Hong Kong. (The planting of GE papayas is exempted from obtaining prior approval from the AFCD. For details, please refer to Part B: Policy –Exemptions to Genetically Modified Ordinance.)

C) EXPORTS

As Hong Kong has no production of GE crops (except some GE papayas for personal consumption), Hong Kong does not have any domestic GE crop exports. For processed products, Hong Kong's food import and export regulations do not distinguish between conventional and GE food products. Therefore, it is possible that Hong Kong may export some food products that contain imported GE ingredients, such as soy sauce and soymilk beverages.

D) IMPORTS

The few major soybean users in Hong Kong generally require non-GE soybeans because of market-driven factors. For example, their processed products are exported to overseas markets demanding GE-free ingredients. Canadian Special Quality White Hilum (SQWH) grade soybeans are reportedly popular among Hong Kong buyers. In 2020, imports of Canadian soybean held 85 percent of the market (\$12 million). China held 12 percent of the market (\$1.7 million), followed by the United States with four percent (\$182,440).

Survey Reflecting Importation and Production of GE Crops

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts annual surveys for the presence of GE products by drawing samples of various imported and locally-grown crops from local markets and farms in Hong Kong. The collected samples, however, only include foods that are under the regulatory portfolio of AFCD. Processed products are not covered by the survey as they are not under the oversight of AFCD.

In 2021, AFCD tested 664 samples from a variety of imported and local produce, animal feed, soybean, seeds, flowers, and fish for the presence of GE ingredients. Of the 664 samples tested, 197 samples (30 percent) reflected GE ingredients, with papayas (including imported and locally grown papayas and seeds) accounting for 99 percent of all GE samples. The GE papayas were reportedly sourced from China, the United States (Hawaii), and Hong Kong. The survey results showed that papayas imported from Taiwan and the Philippines were not of GE variety.

Apart from papayas, other GE samples included zebra fish. Survey results are summarized in Table 1.

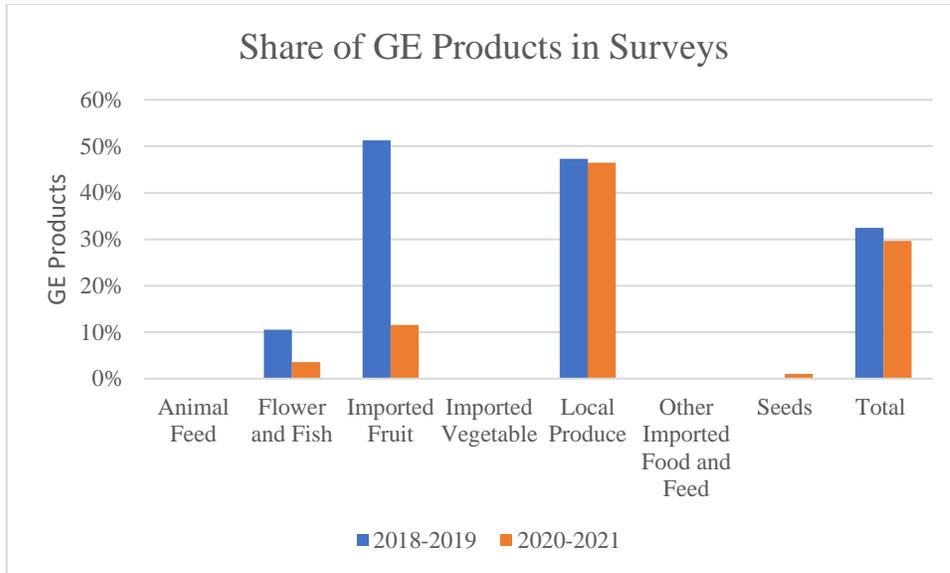
Table 1: Survey for GE Products (2020 -2021)

	No. of Tested Samples	No. of GE Positive Samples	Species of Samples with Positive Result
Animal Feed	8	0	
Flower and Fish	28	1	Zebra fish
Imported Fruit	78	9	Papaya
Imported Vegetable	58	0	
Local Produce	400	186	Papaya
Other Imported Food and Feed	23	0	
Seeds	98	1	Papaya
Total	664	197	Papaya, Zebra Fish,

Source: Hong Kong Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department -GMO Survey Result 2020-2021.

The survey results are very similar to the results from the 2019-2020 survey in the sense that papayas were the majority of GE products found in the market, accounting for 98 percent. However, among all imported fruit, the share of GE papayas in the most recent survey was only 12 percent compared to 51 percent in the 2019-2020 survey. If only papaya figures are analyzed, 67 percent of imported papayas were GE variety in 2018-2019 and the share dropped drastically to 29 percent in 2020-2021.

Figure 1: Comparison of GE Product Share of Different Crop Categories



Source: Hong Kong Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department - GMO Survey Result 2018-2019 and 2020-2021

As Hong Kong food laws do not distinguish between conventional and GE food products, no action was taken by AFCD relative to sampled products identified as containing GE ingredients.

E) FOOD AID

Hong Kong neither provides nor receives food aid.

F) TRADE BARRIERS

Presently, Hong Kong does not have any biotechnology-related trade barriers adversely affecting U.S. exports. Post is closely monitoring for initiatives to launch mandatory labeling on GE products, which would impact U.S. agricultural and food exports to Hong Kong.

Part B: Policy

A) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Food and Health Bureau (FHB) determines the policy direction of GE food regulation. The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) is the Bureau's department for food safety, which administers programs through its Centre for Food Safety (CFS). The administration of policies relating to agricultural production and import and export of animals and plants falls under the portfolio of AFCD within FHB.

Pre-Market Safety Assessment Scheme

The HKG first indicated in 2013 that it would launch a public consultation on a mandatory pre-market safety assessment scheme (PMSAS) for GE events. According to the proposed regulatory framework, a GE developer would be required to register a GE event prior to the importation of a food product containing that GE event. Food manufacturers and importers would be responsible for ensuring that imported products contain only approved GE ingredients. If a GE event has previously been evaluated under a foreign regulatory scheme, then the applicant could provide approval certificates and safety evaluations for review by the CFS. A suitable transitional arrangement for GE food that is already on the market would be established should the pre-market safety assessment scheme become effective. However, this project has not been a priority for the government, and no further activity has taken place until recently. In September 2021, the HKG notified its latest position on PMSAS to the Legislative Council stating that Hong Kong does not need to launch the PMSAS because biotech events of GE products available in international trade have been approved by countries and regions using their own regulatory mechanisms. Thus, Hong Kong does not need to duplicate efforts in evaluating such GE events.

Ordinance and Regulation Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Hong Kong implemented the Genetically Modified Organisms (Control of Release) Ordinance and the Genetically Modified Organisms (Documentation for Import and Export) Regulation in March 2011 to implement measures pursuant to China's status as a party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Ordinance stipulates that the production and importation of LMOs to Hong Kong (except for exemptions provided by the Exemption Notice, discussed further below) that are intended to be released into the environment requires prior approval from AFCD. (Note: "GMO" in the Ordinance refers to living modified organisms.) AFCD maintains an LMO online register which keeps non-confidential information received pertaining to the LMO approval applications. As of September 2021, the AFCD online register webpage does not show any application entries.

Under the law, documentation requirements are prescribed for all shipments containing LMOs. The HKG emphasized that the documentation requirements adhere strictly to the requirements stipulated by the Cartagena Protocol. According to the subsidiary regulation, documentation is required for the following categories of LMOs:

- a) LMOs intended for direct consumption as food, feed, or for processing; (LMOs-FFP)
- b) LMOs intended for contained use; and
- c) LMOs intended for release into the environment.

The HKG does not maintain any specific requirement regarding the type of documentation accompanying LMO shipments. The use of a commercial invoice, other documents required or utilized by existing documentation systems, documentation as required by other local legislation, and/or administrative frameworks is acceptable as documentation to accompany LMO shipments. In addition to commercial invoices, other forms of documentation that are acceptable include import/export manifests; and licenses or certificates issued or required under other legislation (e.g. phytosanitary certificates). AFCD provides [guidelines on documentation requirements and documentation samples](#).

No adverse impact from these regulations has been reported by U.S. food and agricultural exporters to Hong Kong.

Exemptions to GM Ordinance

The Genetically Modified Organisms (Control of Release) (Exemption) Notice made under the Genetically Modified Organisms (Control of Release) Ordinance took effect June 23, 2012.

The Notice exempts all varieties of GE papaya and any LMO that is contained in a veterinary vaccine (live recombinant veterinary vaccines) from the application of the Ordinance's provision that a person must not knowingly cause an LMO to be released or maintain the life of an LMO in the environment.

The Notice also exempts two commercialized varieties of GE papaya (GE papaya with the unique identifier code of CUH-CP551-8 and GE papaya with the transformation event code of Huanong 1) and live recombinant veterinary vaccines from the application of the Ordinance's provision that a person must not knowingly import an LMO that is intended for release into the environment.

With the Exemption Notice, the HKG exempted local papaya growers from applying for approval to release GE crops into the environment. Most locally produced papayas are backyard crops for personal consumption with little commercial value. The HKG position is that the exempted LMO poses a low risk to the local biodiversity. According to a risk assessment conducted by the HKG, papaya is an exotic species with no close relatives in Hong Kong. The release of GE papaya to the environment is unlikely to pose a risk to local biodiversity. The inserted genes of GE papaya cannot pass on to local wild plants. The HKG conducted a second risk assessment in 2015 and the study yielded a similar result.

The exemption also caters to the need of the use of live recombinant veterinary vaccines in emergency situations such as an outbreak of a pandemic disease.

B) APPROVALS

Prior approval is required for the production and importation of LMOs that are intended to be released into the environment (except for the exemptions mentioned above). All applications are provided at the [AFCD link](#) (empty as of September 2021).

C) STACKED OR PYRAMIDED EVENT APPROVALS

No regulations pertain to stacked or pyramided event approvals.

D) FIELD TESTING

No field tests are currently conducted in Hong Kong.

E) INNOVATIVE BIOTECHNOLOGIES

No related regulations or deliberations on regulating innovative biotechnologies exist.

F) COEXISTENCE

No rules in place or proposed on coexistence.

G) LABELING AND TRACABILITY

Labeling of GE Food Products - Voluntary Labeling Approach

Mandatory labeling for GE foods or feeds is not required. In 2006, the Centre for Food Safety (CFS) released guidelines for voluntary labeling of GE foods in response to public calls for consumer information. In 2008, the HKG announced there was no need for a mandatory labeling law in Hong Kong based on an evaluation of the voluntary labeling scheme and that there currently is no international consensus on mandatory labeling. The HKG reiterated its position not to adopt mandatory labeling in a paper submitted to the Legislative Council in 2021. The HKG chose to closely monitor international developments on this issue and promote the voluntary guidelines to the trade for more widespread adoption.

The guidelines were formulated by a working group established under CFS, with membership from various sectors including manufacturing, wholesale, retail, consumer groups, and government departments. The guidelines are only applied to prepackaged foods and are advisory in nature; they do not have legal effect. Adoption is voluntary and not binding. The guidelines are based on the following four principles:

- The labeling of GE food will comply with existing food legislation.
- The threshold level applied in the guidelines for labeling purposes is five percent, with respect to individual food ingredients.
- Additional declaration on the food label is recommended when significant modifications of the food, e.g. composition, nutrition value, level of anti-nutritional factors, natural toxicant, presence of allergen, intended use, introduction of an animal gene, etc., have taken place.
- Negative labeling, e.g. “GMO-free,” is not recommended and not encouraged where no GE counterpart of the respective product exists.

For products with negative labeling, the HKG may take the initiative to test the products for GE ingredients, and a zero tolerance will be adopted for testing purposes. If products are found to have misleading labeling, a retailer may be subject to prosecution under [Section 61 – False Labeling and Advertisement of Food or Drugs](#) of Chapter 132 Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance.

If the retailer chooses to apply negative labeling, the government advises to use less definite terms such as “sourced from non-GM sources” (which contains less than five percent of GM content) and to have documentation to substantiate such declaration. For more details, please refer to [GAIN Report HK#6026](#).

H) MONITORING AND TESTING

AFCD conducts an annual survey for the presence of GE ingredients in various imported and locally-grown crops available in local markets and farms in Hong Kong. The randomly collected samples, which totaled around 700 in 2020-2021, do not include any processed food products outside the regulatory scope of AFCD. The results of the 2020-2021 survey are provided in Table 1 above. As Hong Kong food laws do not distinguish between conventional and GE food products, no action was taken by AFCD relative to sampled products identified as containing GE ingredients.

While the AFCD has oversight on agricultural production and the import and export of animals and plants, the Hong Kong Centre for Food Safety (CSF) is the food safety regulatory authority. The CFS has in place a regular food surveillance program taking about 65,000 food samples annually for microbiological, chemical, and radiation level testing. The CFS surveillance program does not cover the identification of GE ingredients in foods.

I) LOW LEVEL PRESENCE (LLP) POLICY

According to the voluntary labeling guidelines of GE food products, the threshold level applied for labeling purposes is five percent with respect to individual food ingredients. Details of the labeling guidelines may be found under Chapter 1, Part B, (G) Labeling.

In relation to the Genetically Modified Organisms (Control of Release) Ordinance and the Genetically Modified Organisms (Documentation for Import and Export) Regulation, the documentation requirements do not apply if:

- a) The LMOs are imported or exported in a lot together with other living organisms;
- b) The LMOs are unintentionally mixed with those other living organisms; and
- c) The percentage of the amount of the LMOs to the total amount of living organisms in the lot does not exceed the prescribed percentage.

The prescribed percentages are set as follows

1. 5 percent for LMOs-FFP;
2. 0 percent for LMOs intended for contained use; and
3. 0 percent for LMOs intended for release into the environment.

J) ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

None

K) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

While Hong Kong currently has no commercial plantings of GE crops, Hong Kong has intellectual property legislation covering patents, designs, copyright, trade descriptions; layout-design (topography) of integrated circuits and plant varieties protection.

L) CARTAGENA PROTOCOL RATIFICATION

China ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2005, and its provisions were extended to Hong Kong on May 9, 2011 upon the implementation of the Genetically Modified Organisms (Control of Release) Ordinance and the Genetically Modified Organisms (Documentation for Import and Export) Regulation. Details of the Ordinance and Regulation may be found under Chapter 1, Part B, A) Regulatory Framework. This development has not impacted trade.

Hong Kong does not send any delegates to the CPB bi-annual Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (COP-MOP). Representatives from AFCD have attended previous COP-MOPs as members of the Chinese delegation.

M) INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND FORUMS

Hong Kong does not actively participate in discussions related to GE plants within international organizations. Hong Kong is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC). In addition, Hong Kong has observer status on the Trade Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Hong Kong's participation in CODEX Alimentarius, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and the Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission is not as an individual member, but as part of the Chinese delegation.

Hong Kong, as a Special Administrative Region of China, is not necessarily subject to all international agreements under China's membership. Under Article 153 of the Basic Law, Hong Kong will be consulted prior to international agreements being extended to Hong Kong.

N) RELATED ISSUES

None

Part C: Marketing

A) PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS

Some Hong Kong consumer and green organizations continue to advocate for mandatory labeling of GE foods based on consumers' "right to know," not food safety necessarily, most recently during a July 2017 Legislative Council Panel meeting. Anti-technology groups also express doubts about whether voluntary labeling is effectively implemented by retailers.

The food industry generally opposes mandatory labeling of GE foods on the grounds that it would limit consumer choice, reduce the variety of food supplies to Hong Kong, and add a burden to both consumers and the industry. Additionally, multiple Hong Kong retailers have indicated they would not import any products that carry a GE label.

The HKG's response to the call for mandatory labeling has been to stress that there has been no international consensus on labeling of GE food products. Government officials have indicated that the

safety of foods including GE foods is monitored by the prevailing food surveillance program. In short, in recent years, there have been relatively few voices asking for mandatory labeling of GE food products in Hong Kong.

B) MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES

Market analysts report that many Hong Kong consumers are generally not concerned about the existence of GE ingredients in local foods and are more focused on prices, food safety, and nutritional values. Organic food products are growing in popularity, but consumers do not necessarily understand that organic products may not contain GE ingredients.

CHAPTER 2: ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

Part D: Production and Trade

A) PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

There is no genetic engineering or cloning in Hong Kong's limited livestock production.

B) COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

None

C) EXPORTS

None

D) IMPORTS

Importation of transgenic animals is limited to insignificant levels of two types of aquarium fish: zebra fish and rice fish. The rice fish samples taken in AFCD's recent survey did not show any GE variety.

E) TRADE BARRIERS

None

Part E: Policy

A) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Food and Health Bureau (FHB) determines the policy direction of GE animals and products derived from these animals or their offspring. The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) is the Bureau's department for food safety that administers its programs through its Centre for Food Safety (CFS). Administration of policies relating to GE animals and/or livestock clones falls under the portfolio of the AFCD within FHB.

With the implementation of Genetically Modified Organisms (Control of Release) Ordinance, the importation of live transgenic animals that are to be released into the environment, must obtain prior approval from the AFCD. If imported for contained use, prior approval is not required, though a declaration must be made on import documents.

The HKG maintains a Genetically Modified Organisms Registry which lists all imports of LMOs that are to be released into the environment. As of September 2021, the Registry remained empty.

The HKG does not have any specific regulation on food products derived from cloned animals. With regard to cloning animal technology, the HKG has no plans underway to conduct a risk assessment.

B) APPROVALS

Prior approval is required for the production and importation of LMOs that are intended to be released into the environment (except for the exemption mentioned above). All applications are provided at the [AFCD link](#) (empty as of September 2021).

C) INNOVATIVE BIOTECHNOLOGIES

None

D) LABELLING AND TRACEABILITY

None

E) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

The HKG has not shown any signs that it is considering legislation to address intellectual property rights for animal biotechnologies.

F) INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND FORUMS

Hong Kong participates in the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as part of the Chinese delegation. Hong Kong does not actively participate in discussions related to animal biotechnology within international organizations.

Hong Kong was chosen to be the venue for the Second International Summit on Human Genome Editing which was held in November 2018. The three-day summit was co-hosted by the Academy of Sciences Hong Kong, the Royal Society of London, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and the U.S. National Academy of Medicine. The Summit aimed to continue the global dialogue on human genome editing in relation to questions and concerns pertaining to science, application, ethics, and governance of human genome editing.

G) RELATED ISSUES

None

Part F: Marketing

A) PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS

Few discussions of GE animals and cloned animals or products from cloned animals take place in Hong Kong. The HKG may be sensitive to political pressure on this issue. Post anticipates that any new requirement would likely target labeling the food products as cloned or GE, as opposed to a ban.

B) MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES

There is no apparent urgency or calls to develop policy/legislation on the importation of cloned animals because the public assumes that this is not an immediate issue.

CHAPTER 3: MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

Part G: Production and Trade

A) COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

While no commercial production exists in Hong Kong, there is a venture capital firm based in Hong Kong, Horizons Ventures Ltd, identifying technology-focused start-up opportunities which lead to a Hong Kong tycoon's investment in Impossible Foods. The company was also engaged in the funding of Perfect Day, an animal-free dairy protein company based in the United States.

B) EXPORTS

None

C) IMPORTS

Impossible Burgers with GE leghemoglobin as an ingredient are allowed in Hong Kong. In January 2021, a local company successfully partnered with Perfect Day and launched a range of ice creams that uses Perfect Day's GE whey protein. According to Perfect Day, the non-animal protein is produced by microbial fermentation of a fungal strain containing the gene sequence of bovine whey protein. The GE whey protein is identical to the protein found in cow's milk on a molecular level.

More information can be found on ATO's [report](#): Microbial Food Ingredients Encounter No Regulatory Barriers in Hong Kong.

D) TRADE BARRIERS

None

Part H: Policy

A) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Currently, Hong Kong does not have specific food regulations for microbial food ingredients. Microbial food ingredients that are not LMOs are subject to the same food regulations as conventional food. LMOs are subject to the regulatory framework as described in Part B above. Post is not aware of any HKG plans to stipulate new regulations targeting microbial food ingredients.

B) APPROVALS:

Not applicable, as long as the product in question is not an LMO.

C) LABELING AND TRACEABILITY

There are no signs that the HKG is mapping out policies to regulate the traceability and labeling of microbial biotech-derived food ingredients. If food ingredients are not LMOs, they are subject to the same regulations as conventional food items.

D) MONITORING AND TESTING

In connection with plants and animals, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department conducts an annual survey for the presence of GE produce in the market (please refer above to Part B, Section H). The Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, which is the food safety regulatory agency, releases any food-related monitoring results. Post is not aware of any monitoring or testing of microbial-derived foods by the Hong Kong government.

E) ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable

F) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Please refer above to Part B, Section K.

G) RELATED ISSUES

None

Part I: Marketing

A) PUBLIC/PRIVATE OPINIONS

Post has not seen widespread discussion of microbial biotechnology in the media, though plant-based foods are slowly gaining popularity in the market. There is not much association of plant-based protein with biotechnology.

B) MARKET ACCEPTANCE/STUDIES

While the public may not be familiar with the concept of microbial biotechnology, Hong Kong is picking up the trend of healthy lifestyle with the growing popularity of organic, vegetarian, and vegan foods. This healthy eating trend was further fueled by the COVID-19 pandemic. In recent years, Hong Kong has witnessed the emergence of meatless meats. Hong Kong was the first overseas market where Impossible Foods launched its plant-based beef alternative, in April 2018. In general, the public likely does not associate such products with biotechnology

Attachments:

No Attachments