

Current Status of Environmental Regulation on GM Animals



AGAPITA J. SALCES, PhD

Assoc. Prof. Animal Breeding Division, Institute of Animal Science
College of Agriculture and Food Science
University of the Philippines Los Baños



National Policies

Republic Act 8435 / Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) (1997)

- Provided significant funding to the agriculture sector
- any development in the agriculture and fisheries sectors should be in accordance with the principles of poverty alleviation and social equity; food security; rational use of resources; global competitiveness; sustainable devt.;
- people empowerment; and protection from unfair competition

National Policies

Philippine Agriculture and Forestry Biotechnology Agenda PAFBA I (1995-200) and PAFBA I (2002 -2010)

- Traditional biotechnology and several GM crops

National Policies

Republic Act 9147 / Wildlife Resource and Conservation Act (2001)

importation, introduction, field release and breeding of organisms that are potentially harmful to man and the environment shall be reviewed in accordance with the biosafety guidelines ensuring public welfare and the protection and conservation of wildlife and their habitats

Biotechnology Policy Statement 2001

- “We shall promote the safe and responsible use of modern biotechnology and its products as one of several means to achieve and sustain food security, equitable access to health services, sustainable and safe environment, and industry development.”

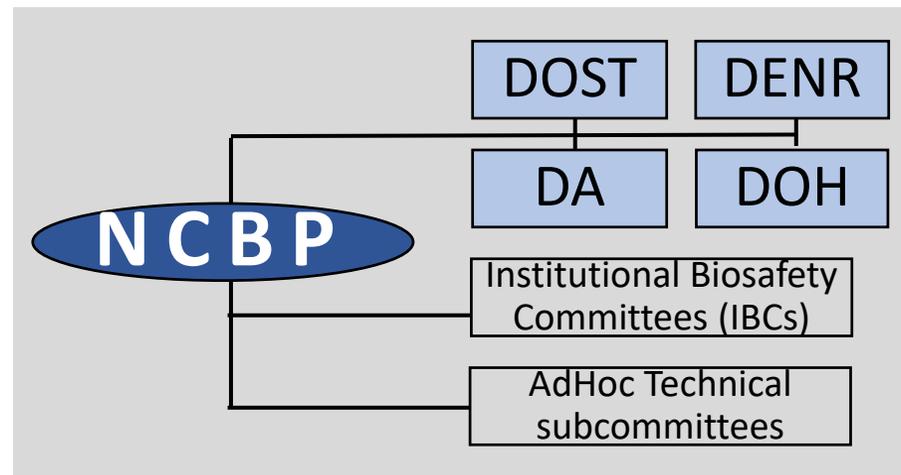
Executive Order No. 430 (1990)

- Philippines to have national policies on biological measures that are potentially hazardous to crops, livestock, poultry and humans, including aquatic flora and fauna
- established the National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines (NCBP)

National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines (NCBP) and structure

National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines (NCBP) (1990)

- the highest regulatory body in the Philippines with respect to the introduction, use and transfer of GMOs and PHES
- a multi-disciplinary, inter-agency, scientific and technical advisory committee tasked with undertaking the study and evaluation of existing laws, policies and guidelines on biotechnology
- Framework:



revised Philippine Biosafety Guideline (pBG) (1998)

- established the criteria for evaluating the planned release into the environment, or field testing, of GMOs and PHES



Philippines signed the Cartagena Protocol on May 24, 2000

- protects and secures the exclusive rights of breeders with respect to their new plant varieties by granting them a Certificate of Plant Variety Protection if a variety is deemed new, distinct, uniform, and stable.

DA's Administrative Order No.8 Series of 2002 (AO 8)

- mandatory risk assessment for the importation and release into the environment of plants and plant products derived from the use of modern biotechnology.

Effectiveness of Policy

Philippines allocated significant funds for biotechnology R and D

Well established regulatory system have resulted in the widespread planting and adaption of GM corn

Effectiveness of Policy

Capacity development

- Build up expertise in livestock and marine biotechnology

Partnerships

- PPP , commercialization, collaborations

Scoping of new partnerships

Effectiveness of Policy

Funding Mechanism

- Harmonized National R & D Agenda (DOST)

Infrastructure Development

Use of GMO in the Philippine livestock industry

90% of yellow corn used in feeds are GM corn

Imported feed ingredients like soybean meal and alfalfa are GM crops