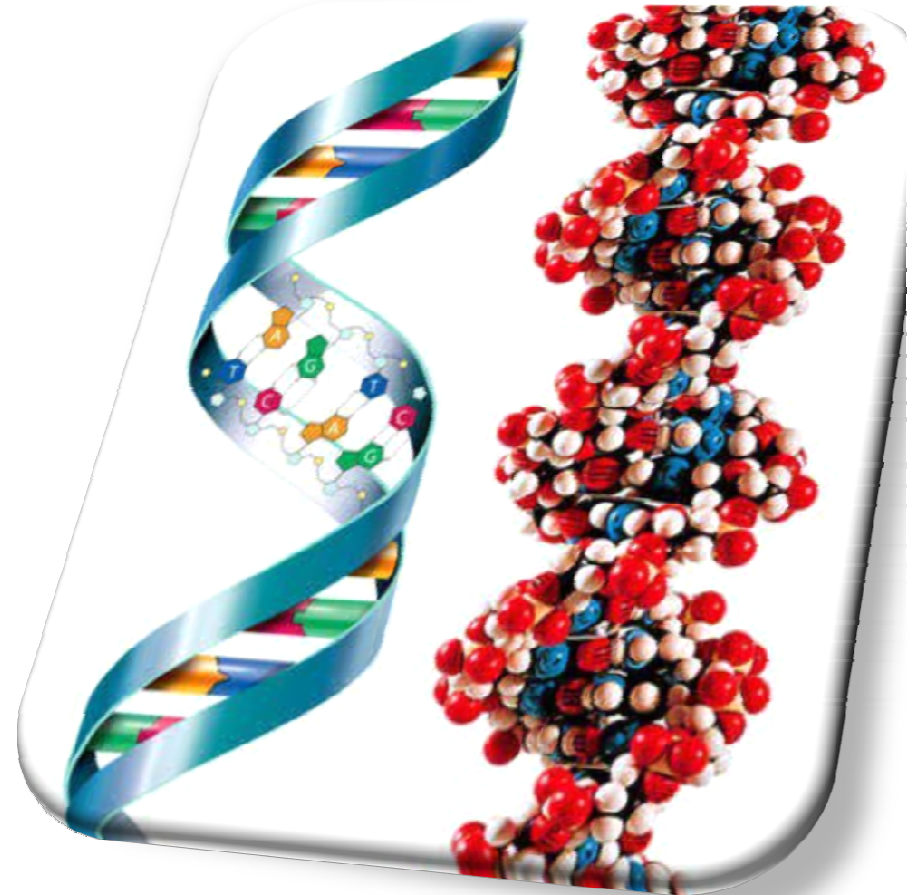


INDONESIA'S POLICY POSITION ON CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

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Hotel Borobudur, 1 Juni 2011





Introduction

Policy & Regulation

Institution

Release & Distribution

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INTRODUCTION



- As a megabiodiversity country Indonesia is very concerned with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- On the other hand, due to the struggle in providing food for its large population, Indonesia is also extremely concerned with food security..
- Indonesia believes in the potential of Genetically Engineered Product for food production, medicine development and human health.
- However, biotechnology application may create some risk on environment, biological diversity, and human health
- Indonesia has been aware of the controversy about the safety aspects of modern biotechnology, and chooses to take the **precautionary approach** to avoid the potential adverse impacts on food and animal safety as well as the environment

Cartagena Protocol



- Indonesia has been ratified UN Convention on Biological Diversity in 1994 by Law of 5, 1994.
- Biosafety is one of the issues addressed by the Convention on Biological Diversity. This concept refers to the need to protect human health and the environment from the possible adverse effects of the products of modern biotechnology.
- In May 2000, Indonesia signed the Cartagena Protocol and on October 19th, 2004, the President of the Republic of Indonesia signed Law No 21, 2004 on Ratification of Cartagena Protocol.

Objective of the Protocol



to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.

Legal & Administratif Implication



Each Party shall take necessary and appropriate **legal, administrative and other measures** to implement its obligations under this Protocol.

- Ratify the Protocol
- Development national regulation on Biotechnology
- Establish an institutional arrangement to implement the protocol and the regulation

Regulation



- Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection & Management
- Law No. 7 of 1996 on Food
- Law No. 18 of 2002 on National System Research, Development and Application of Science and Technology
- Law No. 18 of 2004 on Plantation
- Law No. 23 of 1992 on Health
- Law No. 23 of 1992 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine
- Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry
- Government Regulation No. 21 of 2005 on Biosafety of Genetically Engineered Product
- Presidential Decree No. 39 of 2010 on Biosafety Commission of Genetically Engineered Product

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT



- **Biosafety Commision**

Establish by Presidential Decree No. 39/2010

- **Biosafety Technical Team**

In the establishment process.

- **Biosafety Clearing House**

Regarding Article 20 of the Cartagena Protocol, Indonesia has been establish a Biosafety Clearing House to facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical , environmental and legal information on LMO. BCH is coordinated by Ministry of Environment in cooperation with Indonesia Institute of Science

- **Secretariat of Biosafety Commission**

Law 32/2009

Every activities may create important risk on environment, biodiversity and human health and human safety have to carry out Environmental Risk Analysis

- Risk Assessment
- Risk Management
- Risk Communication



Government Regulation 21/2005



The purpose of this Government Regulation:

- to realize environmental safety, food safety and or animal feed safety of GEP and its use in the area of agriculture, fishery, forestry, industry, environment and **non pharmaceutical health**.
- to improve efficiency and effectiveness of GEP use for people welfare based on principle of health and biological resource management, consumer protection and certainty in operating business

Government Regulation 21/2005



Principle

- Arrangement applied in this government regulation is **a precautionary approach** in realizing environmental safety, food safety and or animal feed safety
- based on an **accurate scientific method** by considering *religious, ethic, socio- cultural and esthetic norms*.

Government Regulation 21/2005

Scope

- Type & requirement of Genetically Engineering Product (GEP);
- Research & Development of GEP;
- Importance of GEP from abroad;
- Assessment, Release and Distribution and use of GEP;
- Supervision & control of GEP;
- Institution;
- Finance.



ASSESSMENT, RELEASE AND DISTRIBUTION, AS WELL AS USE OF GEP



- Assessment of GEP shall be conducted prior to release and distribution
- Biosafety Commission to conduct assessment
- In the event that the assessment relates to technical evaluation, KKH assign TTKH to conduct assessment of technical document and advanced test.
- BKKH to publicize the summary of the result of GEP assessment conducted by TTKH through mass media both printed and electronic in addition to official news
- Based on the result of TTKH's assessment and input from the community, KKH shall propose its recommendation
- Competent Minister or Competent Head of LPNK shall use the certificate and recommendation as basis for consideration for the issuance of Decree on the Release and or Distribution of the said GEP, in accordance with applicable legislations.

Recommendation Process for Environmental Safety



Competent Authority



- Environmental safety: Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- Variety Release, Feed Release: Ministry of Agriculture
- Fish Release: Ministry of Marine and Fisheries
- Trees Release : Ministry of Forestry
- Food release: Food & Drug Control Agency

What Next ???



Next Agenda

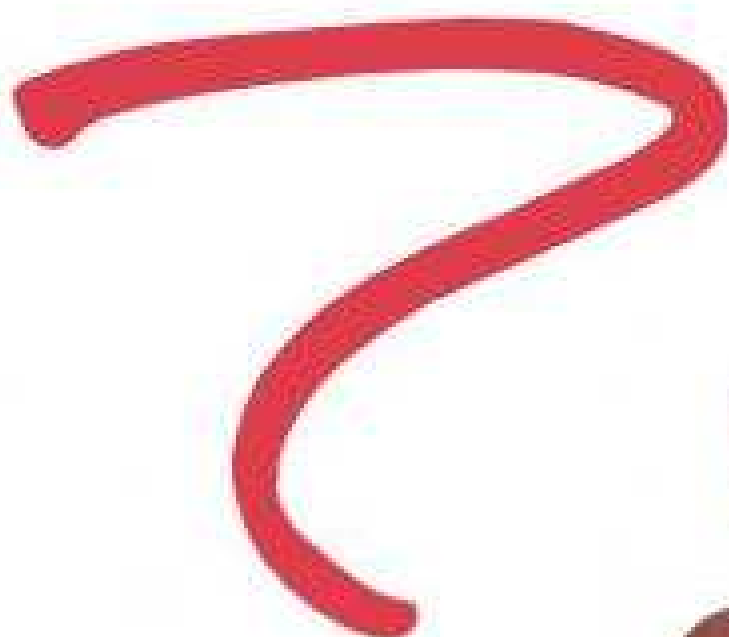


- Development Government Regulation on Risk Assessment of GEP
- Develop Ministerial Environment Decree Environmental Risk Assessment of GEP
- Formulate Procedure for GEP research and development
- Provide biosafety test guide for laboratory and limited test facility
- Establish a Guide to monitoring the impact and risk management of distributed GEP on the environment
- Develop Regulation on withdrawal GEP that create negative impact to the environment

MOP 5 Cartagena Protocol



- Adoption Process to the Nagoya Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress
- Formulate Second National Report on Implementation Cartagena Protocol



Thank You!

