

Experiences of the Philippines: Implementation of Cartagena Protocol and Good Practices on Biosafety Information Sharing

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National Focal Point - BCH



Outline

- * Philippines Biosafety Regulatory Structure
- * Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- * Article 20: Biosafety Clearing House
- * Article 23: Elements of Public Awareness and Participation
- * Philippines Experiences in implementing Article 23
- * Updates on other Provisions of the Protocol



In the Philippines

- 1987 - Concerns on safety of researches in modern biotech took center stage when DNA technology was used to improve plants, animals and microorganisms
- Creation of a Joint Committee
- Formulation of guidelines for R&D of UPLB and IRRI
- Initiative was adopted nationally by issuance of E.O. 430



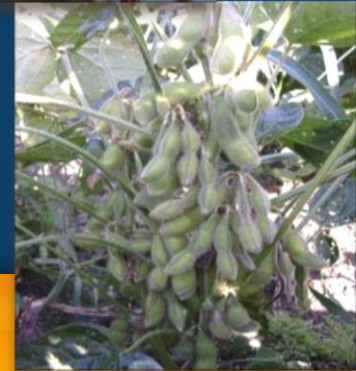
Biosafety regulation of GMOs

- 1991 – Establishment of the National Biosafety Committee (NCBP)
- Oversee compliance with biosafety policies and guidelines being implemented by the regulatory agencies of the government
- Multi-agency scientific/technical body (regulatory agencies, 4 scientists, 2 community representatives)



The need for Biosafety regulation of GMOs

- We need a Framework within which we can assess the safety of the products of modern biotechnology
- Based on the safety assessment, the government can approve or refuse entry of GMOs into the country
- Since GMOs are Living Modified Organisms in the form of plants, animals or microorganisms they can impact on the environment and human health



Biosafety REGULATIONS are in place prior to the Philippines' signing of CARTAGENA Protocol on Biosafety in 2000

October 16, 1990 : Biosafety Regulatory system was established (the 1st in Asia)

Operational Guidelines :

Philippine Biosafety Guidelines ,s 1991

Planned Release Guidelines for GMOs and PHES

April 2, 2002 DA A.O. 8 : Field testing, Propagation and Use of LMOs for food, feed and processing



Stages in the development of GMOs requiring regulatory approvals

Experimental

- Contained use (*laboratory, greenhouse, screenhouse*)
- **Confined test**
(NCBP: 1990 to 2003)
(DOST Biosafety Committee: 2008 to present)

- Large Scale release
(Single/multi sites testing)
- Commercialization)
- Use for Food, Feed and Processing
(NCBP: 1990 to 2003)

DA-BPI Biotech Core team: 2002 to present)

Risk Mitigation

Risk Assess.

March 16, 2006: National Biosafety Framework

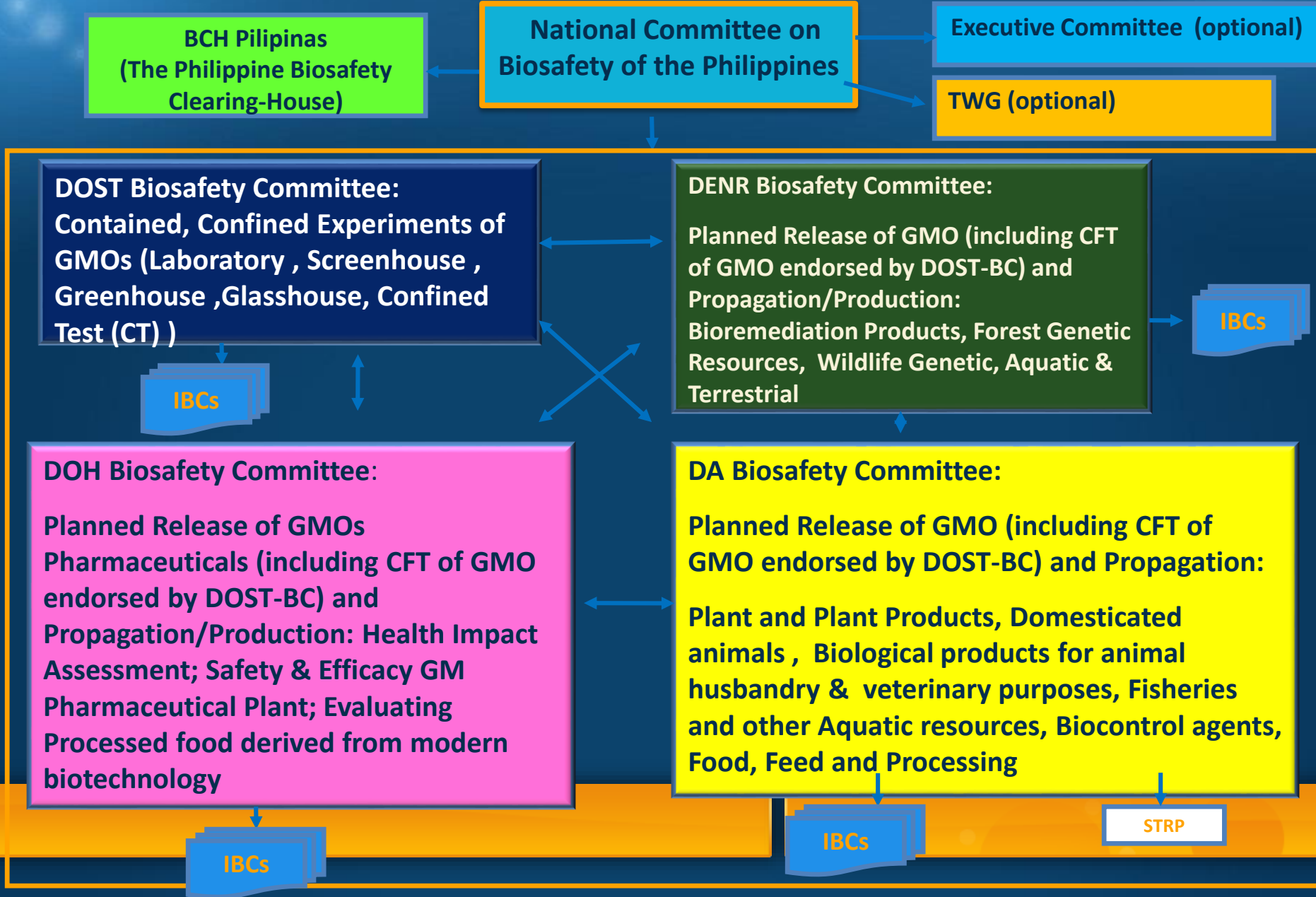
- * Expands the scope of E.O. 430 to include other government agencies, scientists and non-government groups

Preparatory to extended genetic engineering activities to include **not only crop plants** but also livestock, microorganisms and other species; not only for food and feed but for pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, bioremediation agents and other types of GMOs

- * Delineates the responsibilities of the regulatory agencies
- * Strengthen the existing science-based determination of biosafety
- * Guidelines in implementing the Cartagena Protocol



PHILIPPINE BIOSAFETY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



All Applications for Contained experiments / Confined field tests shall be submitted to DOST-BC which will then refer it to appropriate Department BC.

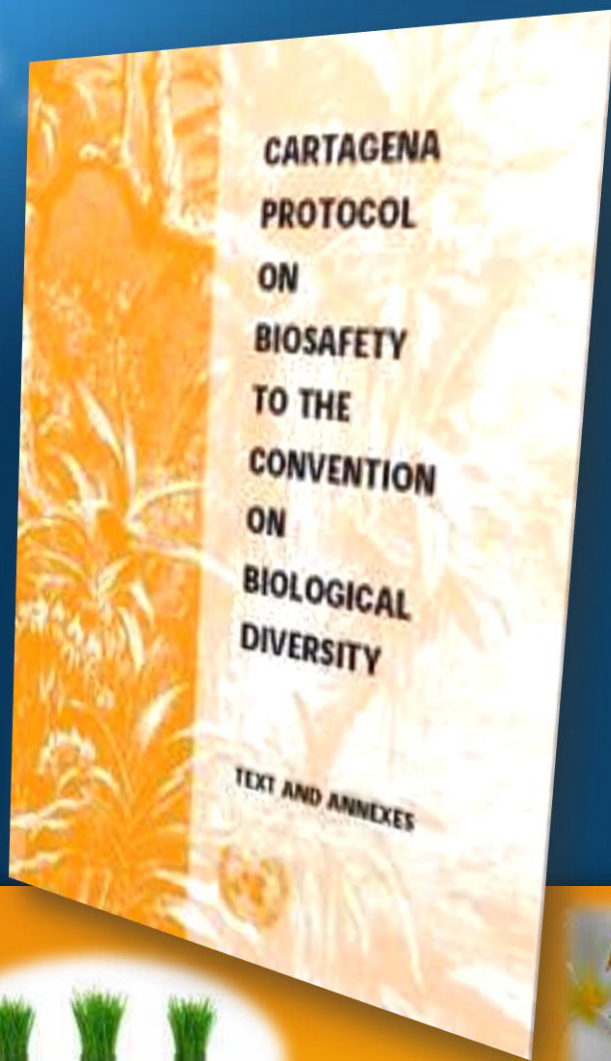


APPROVALS

Contained experiments and Confined Tests: 215

Commercialization/Direct Use : 58





Philippines Membership to the Protocol

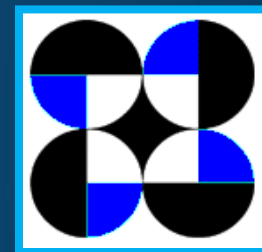
- Instrument of ratification signed in **November 2000**
- Concurred by the Philippine Senate on **August 14, 2006**
- Entered into force on January 8, 2007



Philippine obligations as Party to the Protocol

Becoming a Party to the Protocol also confers a number of obligations, among which is:

- ❑ Information-sharing and reporting requirements.
- ❑ Cooperation with other states and international bodies to promote and facilitate **Public Awareness and education, including access to information, regarding the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs.**
- ❑ Consult the public in the decision making process, make public the final decision taken and inform the public about the means of access **to the BCH**



Public Awareness, Education and Participation: Article 23

Executive Order No. 514

Section 1: Constitutional Policies

1.9: Right to participation: The right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political and economic decision-making shall not be abridged. The state shall, by law facilitate the establishment of adequate constitutional mechanism (Article XIII, Section 16)

Public Awareness and Participation

The country has established strategies and guidelines for the conduct of meaningful, responsible and accountable public awareness, education and public participation to promote the NBF. The programme includes:

capacity building, public awareness and education, public access to information, and public participation



Public Awareness and Participation

NBF: Section 6: Access to information

- **Disclosure of information**, subject to reasonable limitations to protect Confidential information, in a prompt and timely manner
- **Access to biosafety decisions** (summary of applications, result of risk assessment and other relevant information)
- **Access to information** related to risk management, product monitoring and product identification

Public Awareness and Participation



- **CONFINED TEST**
- The applicant, through its IBC, shall notify and invite comments on the field testing proposal from the barangay and city/municipal governments with jurisdiction over the field test sites
- Posting of DOST-BC approved PIS for two consecutive weeks
- Proof of Posting: Certification from local Barangay official

Public Awareness and Participation

Requirements for Field Testing, Propagation and for Direct Use as Food, feed and processing

- Publication of PIS in two newspapers of general circulation
- 30 days comment period
- Written comments
- Proof of publication within 15 days from date of publication

Public Awareness and Participation

Department of Agriculture Administrative Order No. 008
(DA A.O. 008).

Section H: **Public hearing**

“If based on the report of the STRP, the proposed release may pose significant risks to human health and the environment, the Director of the BPI shall cause the IBC to conduct public hearings within the vicinity of the proposed filed test sites within 30 days from the date the application was furnished the BPI a copy of the report.”



Public Awareness and Participation

Department of Agriculture Administrative Order No. 008 (DA A.O. 008). Section 10: Requirements for Release for Propagation

Other requirements:

- Identification of Imported regulated article: importation document should state that the importation may contain GMOs;
- Approval registry for propagation – BPI established and maintain registry of approved regulated articles for propagation





Public Access to Information: Biosafety Clearing House (Article 20 of the Protocol)

- UNEP-GEF Project entitled “Effective Participation on the Biosafety Clearing House of the BCH” (BCH I Project) for the setting up of the Philippine BCH (2008-2009).
- Creation of a BCH Task Force
 - Development and establishment of a BCH Website
 - Development of coordination mechanism for uploading data into the BCH



BCH Launching,
PAWB, Quezon City
Aug. 7, 2008
CEBU, August 19, 2008
Davao, August 21, 2008

In support of transparency and public participation, BCH was established in 2007” Maintained/admistered by NCBP/DOST Biosafety COmmittee


BCH Philippines - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Yahoo! Tools Help


http://bch.dost.gov.ph/system/index.php?task=com_help&comp=faq

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Biosafety Clearing-House PHILIPPINES



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- Decisions & Declarations
- Risk Assessments
- LMOs
- Capacity-building
- Roster of Experts
- Information Sharing
- National Reports

Resources

- Search Feature
- Site map

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

(Adapted from the Convention on Biological Diversity website, <http://www.cbd.int>)

What is Biosafety Clearing-House Mechanism?

The Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) is an information-exchange mechanism that provides open and easy access to key information about Living Modified Organisms (LMOs).

What is the Role of the BCH?

- (a) To facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical, environmental and legal information on, and experience with living modified organisms; and,
- (b) To assist Parties to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

What is the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?

BCH II

Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the BCH

Project Duration: June 2011 to April 2012)

- Workshops
- **Promote capacity-building activities** at the global, regional and sub-regional levels, **increase levels of understanding and exchange of experiences among different countries;**
- **Produce further guidance on the BCH** for various target stakeholders

UNEP-DELG-GEF Project for Continued Enhancement of Building Capacity for Effective Participation in the BCH (BCH-II Global Project)



The Philippine Biosafety Clearing-House National Workshop

3-5 November 2011

Computational Science Research Center (CSRC) Building
University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines



BCH II

(June 2011 to April 2012)

➤ Workshops:

- for the CNAs: filling up of common formats, registering records, publishing information
- for custom officers, phyto sanitary regulators & inspectors, media, civil society & other stakeholders: Familiarization with handling and transport procedures, documentation of shipments and use of barcode in shipments,
- for Media, educators, civil society, industry reps - how information in the BCH can be accessed and utilized. Media, educators, civil society reps Training materials were introduced for use of the participants in their IECs activities.

BIOSAFETY CLEARING-HOUSE OF THE PHILIPPINES



<http://bch.dost.gov.ph>

To intensify the efforts of ensuring public awareness on biosafety of GMOs and fostering of international linkages, the Philippines signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and became a Party on 24 May 2000. In compliance with Article 20 of the Protocol, the country set up the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) in 2008 which was later popularized with the brand "BCH Pilipinas".



The BCH Pilipinas is an online portal that serves as a 'one-stop shop' where users can easily search and retrieve biosafety-related information. It forges collaboration among regulatory agencies and their partners in extending information services for the benefit of public and private research institutions, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders involved in biosafety.



Information available in the BCH Pilipinas includes pertinent policies and regulations governing GMOs; risk assessments and country decisions on GMOs, especially those intended for food, feed and processing; and, links to existing biosafety related websites and databases of agencies and institutions engaged in modern biotechnology and biosafety regulation.







**Training Workshops on the Use
of the Biosafety Clearing-
House
5-9 March and 24-25 April
2012;**



Preparatory and testing activities: BCH staff and Regional Advisors



The Philippines thru the BCH Project was able to:

- Provide greater awareness on the obligations of a Party to the Protocol, implementation of its provision and in ensuring the safe movement of the products of GMOs across countries.
- Introduce the features and functionality of the BCH Central portal and how the various information regarding GMOs can be used by various sectors of society for whatever purpose it will serve.





Finding Information

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Welcome to the BCH Pilipinas!

Written by Administrator
Tuesday, 19 June 2012 02:28

[Read this article](#)

With the global effort to sustainably conserve and use the Earth's genetic resources, the Convention on Biological Diversity formulated the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to set guidelines for responsible handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology.

The Protocol's need for information sharing as stated in Article 20 has set grounds for establishing the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH). The BCH, as a part of the clearing-house mechanism, is a knowledge and information exchange tool that facilitates the implementation of the Protocol.

Related Links



Number of Records
155
Country decisions :57
Risk Assessment : 54
CNAs: 5
National Report: 2

Capacity Building: Article 22

- Parties shall cooperate in the development/strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety, including biotechnology..... Through global, regional, sub-regional and national institutions and organizations, and through facilitation of private sector involvement
- Scientific and technical training in biotechnology management, risk assessment and managements and enhancement of technological and institutional capacities.



Capacity Building: Article 22

- ❑ Workshops in Environmental Risk Assessment
- ❑ Principles, Methods and Information Resources for Environmental Risk Assessment of Transgenic Crops
- ❑ Communicating biosafety
- ❑ Send regulators to MSU Courses, Training of Trainers, Certificate Program in Biosafety and Applied Plant Biotechnology in the US





*Training for CNAs' Regional Staff and IBCs on Biosafety Assessment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) May 27-29, 2010 (1st Batch); June 9-11, 2010 (2nd Batch); Dec. 4-6, 2010 (3rd Batch)
Food Safety Assessment, May 2012
Risk Assessment, September 2012*



Public Awareness and Participation: Article 23

Has been going on since 1987: consultations on the technology and biosafety guidelines, prior to the first field trial (MON810) in 1999 up to the present



Public Awareness, Education and Participation

1. Outreach Program (Seminars/Fora)

- Public, Consumers, Students
- Officials and Employees of National and Local Government Units
- Legislators (Congress, Senate)
- Members of the Judiciary
- Farmers and rural communities
- Religious Orders
- Science community
- Regional Offices Employees and Officials of the Competent National Authorities
- Mass Media



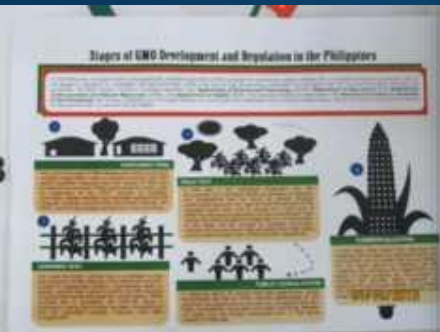
Public Awareness, Education and Participation



BCH *biotechnology*
PILIPINAS

The activities are focused on the following:

- ❑ Basic concepts of agricultural biotechnology, global status of biotechnology, R&D activities adoption of commercialized GMOs in the country
- ❑ Biosafety Regulatory system
- ❑ Assessment of the potential risk of GMOs to health and the environment
- ❑ Food Safety Assessment
- ❑ Risk Management and Risk Communications
- ❑ Biosafety Clearing-House and its features
- ❑ Exhibits, Round table discussions, Print and broadcast, Annual celebration of National Biotechnology Week



Public Awareness, Education and Participation

PROVINCES THAT ISSUED ORDINANCES BANNING gmoS

BOHOL Three resolutions and One Ordinance: 2003 and 2010

Mindoro Oriental MC and Ordinance: 2004 and 2005

Negros Occidental Ordinance: 2007

Negros Oriental Ordinance: 2010

Municipal of Sta Barbara Iloilo: Resolution: 2010

LOBBYING FOR ANTI GMO POLICY issuances



ANTI GMO Campaign

A well-funded, well organized campaign that started in Europe in mid-1990's, and has since spread to all countries;
Stemmed from insufficient information about GM crops

STRATEGIES:

Multi media mis-information campaign based upon myths and false representation, use of scary tales and Sows fear of GM products, relentless misinformation – internet and press releases

Use of poor or bad science

Destruction of field trials

Lobbying Policy Makers

Filing of Court cases



The Anti-GMO Campaign: Saturnina Halos, Ph.D.

National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines

ANTI GMO Campaign

Bt Corn Trial Anti-GM Uprooting in Tampakan, South Cotabato (August 29, 2001)



ANTI GMO Campaign

Bt Corn Trial Site Failed Uprooting Attempt in Kibawe, Bukidnon (Sept 4, 2001)



Filing of Court Case late April 2012: Bt Eggplant

Legal remedy VS GMO invasion sought

Greenpeace files a Writ of Kalikasan asking Supreme Court to stop the Bt Eggplant field trials

Greenpeace wins landmark GE eggplant court case

Report by **Dani Pelegina** - Mar 14, 2012 at 10:18

In a landmark decision the Philippine Supreme Court has ruled in favour of Greenpeace Philippines and other petitioners who launched a court case against on-going field trials of genetically engineered (GE) Bt-eggplant.

The Supreme Court decision on Friday sets an important precedent in that it establishes that GE, and in particular GE Bt eggplant, violates the constitutional rights of individuals to a healthy environment. No other court in the world has upheld such a stance against genetically engineered organisms (GEOs). This landmark decision will become subject to national and international legal discourse in years to come.

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously that GE Bt eggplant violates the public's constitutional rights to a healthy environment and therefore recognized the scientific uncertainties of the health and environmental safety of GE Bt eggplant. It ordered the respondents, including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, to justify the field testing of GE Bt eggplant in the country within the next 10 days.

The petitioners had filed a writ of Kalikasan, which is a unique Philippine legal remedy for people whose constitutional right to a balanced and healthy ecology is violated or threatened by an unlawful act or omission of a public official, involving environmental damage of such magnitude as to prejudice the life, health or property of inhabitants in two or more cities or provinces.

In seeking the writ, the petitioners highlighted the need to first ensure the safety of GE Bt-eggplant on health and environmental grounds before it is released into the open through field trials.

The petitioners also asked the court to halt all GE Bt-eggplant field trials in the country on the basis of scientific uncertainties of the GE technology and the questionable regulatory process. Currently, regulators are approving almost 100% of all GE applications, which brings into question whether the applications are properly scrutinized before approval.

We share our planet

Help us remind those who forget

Follow us on...

Things you can do now

- Be an ocean defender
- Save the Arctic
- Stop GMO field trials in the Philippines
- Tarexit for sustainable agriculture
- Fundraise for Greenpeace
- Get involved with the Water Patrol
- Become an online activist
- Donate 1 tweet a day
- Support our work

Issues we work on

- Climate Change
- Toxics
- Sustainable agriculture
- Oceans

Yahoo! NEWS

Filipino Ruling on Bt Eggplant

NEWSPHOTOS.COM/DAVID ROPEK June 2, 2012 10:48 AM

A recent decision by an appeals court in the Philippines about genetically modified food was a striking victory for environmentalists who oppose many modern technologies that are 'destroying nature', and an ominous defeat for science and reason and the thoughtful search for solutions to some of humanity's biggest problems. In a very real way, the decision also threatens the lives and health of hundreds of millions of people around the world.

The court ordered a halt to field trials of eggplant bioengineered to increase productivity and reduce the use of industrial pesticides. This genetic modification, inserting a gene from a common soil bacterium (*Bacillus thuringiensis* or Bt) that produces a naturally occurring pesticide, has been in use globally for more than a decade and is used in a quarter of the corn and half the cotton grown worldwide. It has been extensively researched, and the overwhelming scientific consensus is that it poses no threat to human health, and no more of a threat to the environment than any method of hybridization to create new traits in plants, which humans have been doing since the dawn of agriculture.

The court heard plenty of testimony about that research. Gail it also heard from Greenpeace and other opponents of this modern form of hybridization who, short on evidence of any actual danger from GMO foods, relied more on well-established emotional arguments to make their case. They warned that scientists still don't know for sure whether there might be a risk, that human or environmental safety can't be absolutely guaranteed. And they appealed to the universal moral cause of protecting nature, arguing that the Bt eggplant field trials were nothing less than a threat to Filipino's constitutional rights to a balanced and healthy ecology. The court bought the whole emotional case, using logic and language that could bring modern society to a screeching halt.

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www.sci-dev.net/asia-pacific/agriculture/news/philippine-court-calls-a-halt-to-gm-eggplant-trials.html

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07/06/13
Paul Icamina

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Analysis blog: 27/04/12
Asia-Pacific Analysis: Plan for growth in biotech crops
South-East Asian nations should follow the Philippines down the path to biotech crops for food security, argues ...

Speed read

- A court has upheld a petition by Greenpeace to halt field trials
- GM advocates in the Philippines are concerned it could create a precedent
- The environmental harm and cost of insecticides is said to be high.

(MANILA) A court in the Philippines has ruled that a genetically modified (GM) crop, Bt eggplant, could pose risks to human health and the environment, and has called a halt to field trials — much to the

News: 25/05/12
Philippines await Supreme Court decision on GM eggplant tests
Philippine Supreme Court to judge on 'cease and desist' request from opponents of field testing of GM eggplant ...

Biodiversity Farming Pollution

- A court in the Philippines has ruled that a genetically modified (GM) crop, Bt eggplant, could pose risks to human health and the environment, and has called a halt to field trials — much to the disappointment of researchers.

The Philippine Court of Appeals said **there is a lack of "full scientific certainty" and has ordered that scientists "permanently cease and desist" from further conducting Bt talong field trials the trials**".

- Respondents appealed the decision with the higher court.

Development at PhilRice and
Introgression of one event into
two local varieties: 1999-2008
Confined test: 2010 – June 2011
Destruction of field test site in
Bicol – August 2013



Issues raised by ANTI GMO

Technological Issues:

- Super weeds
- Superbugs
- Effects on Non-target organisms
- Genetic Contamination (Gene flow from GM corn to Ordinary corn = we eat the gene in the contaminated corn)
- Horizontal Gene Flow
- Contamination of organic crops (Co-existence is impossible)



Issues raised by ANTI GMO

Ethical Issues

- Tinkering with nature
- Playing God
- Biotechnology causes commodification

Socio-economic Issues:

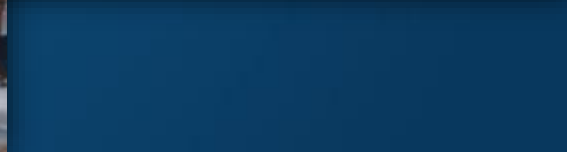
- Access to Intellectual Property Rights
- Multi national Corporations will control the production of GM crops
- Access to technology: higher cost



Taken from : The Anti-GMO Campaign: by Saturnina Halos, Ph.D.

**Seminar-Workshop on
GMO Regulation for
Institutional Biosafety
Committees (IBCs)**
26 April 2007 JOIT Executive Lounge

INSTITUTIONAL BIOSAFETY COMMITTEE
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LOS BAÑOS
SEMINAR - WORKSHOP
**UPLB-IBC BIOSAFETY REGULATION:
EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTATION"**
October 23-24, 2008
Operations Room, Abelardo Somonte Hall,
UPLB Administration Building
Sponsors: • UPLB Office of the Vice Chancellor
for Research and Extension (OVCRE)
• Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS)





**Roundtable Discussion on Biosafety Regulations in the Philippines
A Review of the First 15 Years, Preparing for the Next 15 Years
(2 Series: Sept. & Dec. 2006)**



Consultation on various agenda and
issues on COPMOP IV
BSWM-Quezon City; April 14, 2008





Public Consultations on the Manual on Biosafety Decision–Making Process under E.O. 514

16 January 2012 (Taguig City); 31 January 2012 (Quezon City); 16 February 2012 (Davao City); and 15 March 2012 (Cebu City)



National Consultation: 2nd National Report to the CBD July-August 2011



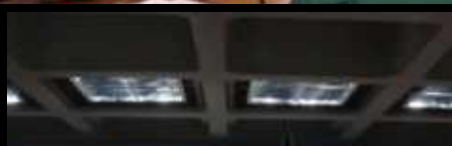


Dialogue with RESIST Group re GM rice
2011 Nov. 28

National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines



*Briefing cum presentation of the Philippine Regulatory System and DOST Biotechnology Agenda to Nigerian and Kenyan delegations: **2009; 2011***



Study Group Tour for the “*Water Efficient Maize For Africa (WEMA)*” **DOST Conference Rm., Bicutan, Taguig City, 18 September 2009**



Visit of
Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory
Authority (BAFRA) **2012-December 3-5**
Focus is on biosafety regulation and BCH



National Committee on Biosafety of the Philippines

Communication Plan for 2014

In addition to the IEC activities undertaken in the last decade, the following shall be conducted:

ACTIVITY	TOPIC	PARTICIPANTS
<i>Exhibit Cum Forum</i>	Biosafety Regulations Cartagena Protocol	Members of the Judiciary, (Greening the bench), Legislators Employees and Officials of the Local Government Units
<i>Seminars with Exhibits</i>	Biosafety Regulation Cartagena Protocol	national government executives, association leaders, scientists, educators and advocacy leaders
<i>Orientation Seminars</i>	Biosafety Regulation Cartagena Protocol	producers, consumers, media and the general public

Article 27

Liability and Redress

- ❑ Deferred the accession to the Protocol
- ❑ Harmonize the existing domestic laws to address damage
- ❑ CNAs to review their existing response measures on liability and redress.

Article 26

Socio-economic Considerations

- ❑ Socio-economic considerations **should not be a requirement in conducting risk assessment**, which should remain scientific and technical in nature.
- ❑ SEC could be taken into account in crafting risk management strategies to appropriately address the concerns of indigenous and local communities.
- ❑ Supports the drafting of international standards that will be used in determining the socio-economic impact of GMOs, but **does not support prescriptive guidelines** that will impede the development of crops that are important to the country.

Articles 15 and 16

Risk Assessment and Risk Management

- ❑ the country acknowledges the draft “*Guidance Document on the Risk Assessment of Living Modified Organisms*” in the risk assessment paradigm
- ❑ Recommends the development of a general document, instead of crafting several sub-documents for each type of LMO that will be developed in the future.
- ❑ During COP/MOP 6, the country withheld its endorsement on the adoption of the guidance document with the contention that it still needs further refinements and actual testing by the countries and independent experts with actual experience in risk assessments.
- ❑ supports the continued existence of the AHTEG with an expanded membership to include Parties with experience in risk assessment

Challenges:

- Have yet to upload decisions on field testing (1999 to present)
- Modify records of biosafety experts due to change in format
- Work on the yearly budget and permanent staff
- Continuous improvement of BCH Pilipinas making it more user-friendly in response to the comments and inputs of participants during the BCH Training Workshops



CHALLENGES IN THE BIOSAFETY REGULATORY SYSTEM

- > Harmonization of the existing guidelines of the agencies involved in biosafety regulation
- > Creation of a permanent office that will coordinate with the Competent National Authorities on matters pertaining to biosafety
- > Strengthening of IEC initiatives (Insufficient information/briefing materials, Busy schedule of NCBP/DOST-BC and CNAs' personnel hinders them from adequately addressing IEC needs on biosafety)

○ CHALLENGES IN THE BIOSAFETY REGULATORY SYSTEM

- > Increase of budgetary allocation to adequately carry out the mandates of the respective agencies to implement E.O 514
- > Further capacity building especially of the regional monitors
- > Insufficient government support, i.e. financial and administrative, for modern biotech researches

In closing.....

□ The public will accept biotechnology only when individuals decide for themselves that GM crops and food products will contribute to their personal well-being. To make such a decision, ordinary people will need **greater awareness and understanding of how biotechnology will affect the environment, human health, local and national economies, and the well-being of society.**

□ Also key to public acceptance is the establishment of a **functional regulatory system** having legitimate authority to control use of the technology, and public awareness that **such a system operates** to protect the environment and human and animal health.

Reference: TRAYNOR, Patricia L.; ADONIS, Marta and GIL, Lionel. Strategic approaches to informing the public about biotechnology in Latin America. *Electronic Journal of Biotechnology* [online]. 15 April 2007, vol. 10, no. 2 [cited date].

Available from:

<http://www.ejbiotechnology.info/content/vol10/issue2/full/12/index.html>

ISSN 0717-3458. DOI: 10.2225/vol10-issue2-fulltext-12



NCBP:

<http://www.ncbp.dost.gov.ph>

Files from 1991 to 2009

Contained use and field tests (1999-2002)

DOST Biosafety Committee :

dost-bc.dost.gov.ph

Proposals for contained use from 2009 to present

Department of Agriculture

<http://www.da.gov.ph>

BCH Pilipinas:

<http://bch.dost.gov.ph>



Thank You

