1 Biosafety Regulation and GMOs detection and Identification In Thailand

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Topics of Presentation

I. The status of Agricultural Biotechnology
 II. Regulation and Legislation
 III. GMO approval /disapproval and Monitoring
 IV. GMOs : Analytical Capacities

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The status of Agricultural Biotechnology in Thailand

- **Do not permit to grow GM crops commercially in the country** ullet(under Plant Quarantine Act.)
- Importation of GM seeds only allow for research purpose under Plant Quarantine Act. regulate by Department of Agriculture.
- GM soybean and corn grains are permitted to be imported for foods feeds and industrial purpose.
- The FDA notified a labelling regulation for food containing ingredients derived from GM soy and corn. (Threshold 5%)

Regulation and Legislation

1. Existing biosafety related laws

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- Plant Quarantine Act B.E. 2507 (1964) amend ed B.E. 2542 (1999);
 B.E. 2551 (2008) : to prohibit 33 species 51 genus and 1 family to be imported into the Kingdom except for R&D.
- Plant Variety Protection B.E. 2542 (1999) : to register and assess for potential risk of living modified plants.
- Food Act B.E. 2522 (1979) : to label food containing ingredients (e.g. soybean & corn starch) derived from GMOs.
- Biosafety Guidelines : Guidelines for R&D, Food biosafety guidelines, guidelines for contained use of GM microorganisms at pilot and industrial scale



GMO approval and Monitoring

GM events approval only for Food safety (Voluntary)

FDA; MOPH

- : Ministerial Notification on prohibited maize (StarLink)
- Food Safety Assessment is process under FDA-NSTDA MOU
 25 projects have been approved of gm soy and corn including
 6 single events of GM soybean
 13 single events and 6 stacked events of GM corn

More than 10 projects is in the process of risk assessment.

Cultivation approval: No GM crops have been approved.

MOAC :Environmental safety assessment : only greenhouse, no field trial since 2007

:Feed safety assessment (no policy)

Environmental monitoring: Dept. of Agriculture Importation monitoring for raw material and surveillance detection in farmer field such as papaya rice cotton soybean and corn.

GMOs : Analytical Capacities



GMOs : Analytical Capacities

Matrix approach: for testing raw material, seed, processed food Screening : 35S-promoter, NOS-terminator, npt II, CTP2-cp4-EPSPS, bar, PAT

Event specific for:

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Soybean : RRs, A2704, A5547, DP305043, DP356023, MON89788, 68416 Maize : 59122,Bt11, Bt176, Event3272, GA21, MIR162, MIR604,MON810, MON88017, MON89034, MON863, NK603, Starlink, T25, TC1507, DAS-402789 Potato : EH92-527-127 Papaya : 55-1, unknown events PRSV-SC Rice : Bt63, LLrice62, LL601

Wheat, sugar beet, rapeseed, cotton



GMOs Analysis Laboratories

 Regulatory Lab

 Biotechnology R&D Office (DOA)

Bureau of Quality and Safety of Food (DMSC)

Service Lab

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O DNA Technology Lab (Kasetsart University)

O CLT, ALS, OMIC, SGS, Intertek



Capacities development: Laboratories

Increasing ISO17025 accreditation of GM events specific detection.

Notice the setting methods for other types: matrix approach

ℵ Apply new technology i.e. ddPCR, Strip test

Encourage private lab: Bangkok & regional center



