Public participation in **GMO** regulation

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Awareness (CEPA) in the risk analysis process, 9 December 2022



### Biosafety regulations are in place prior to the Philippines' signing of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2000

**October 16, 1990:** Biosafety regulatory system was established

Regular Session

Operational Guidelines: Philippine Biosafety Guidelines, s1991 Planned Release Guidelines for GMOs and PHES, 1998

April 2, 2002: DA AO#8- Rules and Regulations for Field Testing,

### **Convention on Biological Diversity**

Party since: 1994-01-06

By: Ratification



### Cartagena Protocol or Biosafety

Party since: 2007-01-03

By: Ratification



Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing



### **RISK COMMUNICATION**



Direct Use as Food, Feed or for Processing

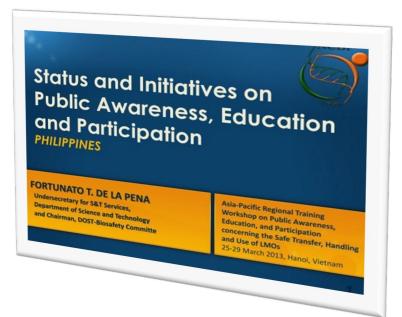
Activities that need regulatory approval

## Public Awareness, Education and Participation: Article 23, Section 16

 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.







### **Public Participation**

Applies to all stages in the decision-making process.



IBC members:
Elected Local
government
officials/community
representatives



30-days Public comment period



Posting of PIS in bulletin boards of LGUs (field trial); publication in two newspapers of general circulation (propagation/direct use)



Public hearing/s prior to field trial of LMOs



Consideration of public concerns in the decision-making process

### **ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

The right of the public and the relevant stakeholders to information related to biosafety decisions is recognized and shall always be respected. It shall include the following:



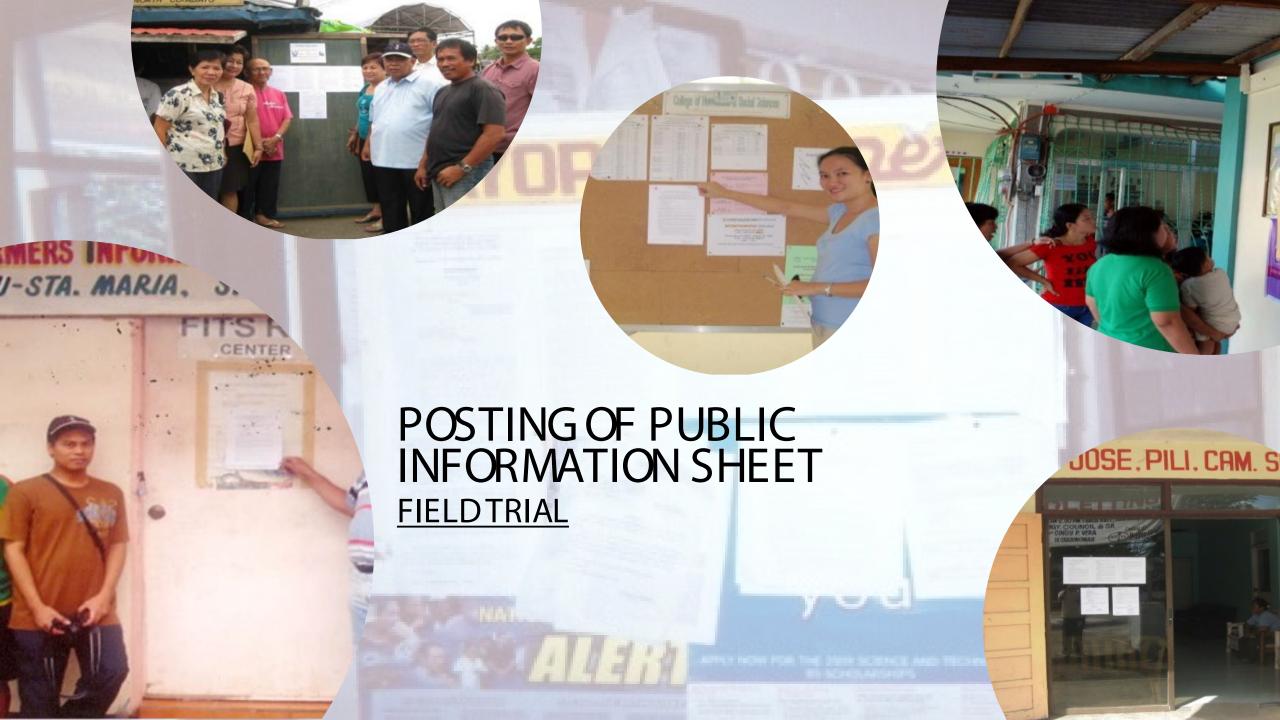
Posting of applications in in Agency websites



Protection of Confidential Information



Uploading of Decisions and summary of risk assessment in the BCH Central Portal and BCH Pilipinas





## PUBLIC CONSULTATION FIELDTRIAL



# Commercial Propagation & Direct Use



Public Information Sheet

 (PIS) was published in two (2)
 newspapers of wide
 circulation











### Regulators Share

- Assures the public that policies are in place to ensure that any product of genetic engineering passes through rigorous safety assessment before it is allowed to be planted in farmers' field or be made available in the market;
- Participated in debates and dialogues related to issues and concerns on biotechnology to provide the details of the assessment and to invoke transparency;
- Creation of Biosafety Clearing House and other government websites

### Multi-sectoral Coalition of Biotech Advocates

- Developed the national capacity building program in biotechnology (e.g., training workshop on National Biosafety Framework and Implementation series of risk assessment workshops for biotech regulators)
- Organized information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns;
- Country-wide consultations with regard framing the policy that will govern the release of GM crops in the country







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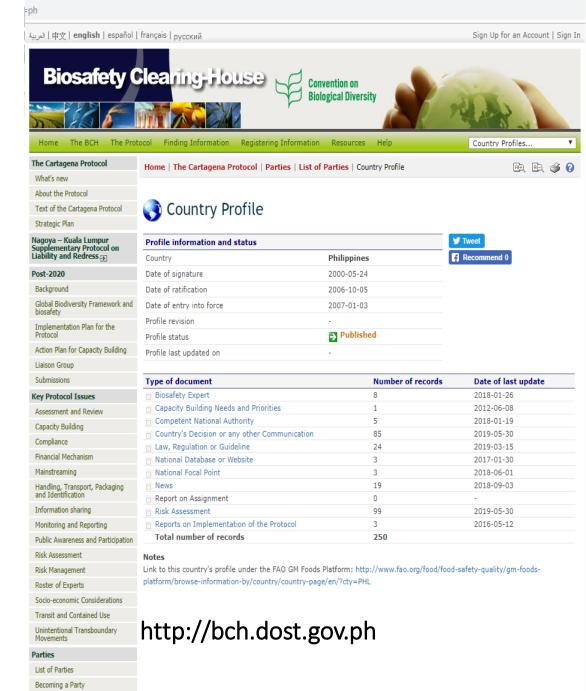
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Read more



National Contacts





#### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION = BIOSAFETY COMMUNICATION:**

- Continuous process;
- People-centered;
- Involves all stakeholders;
- Mix of different media; and
- Clear, understandable, complete, honest, reliable & punctual, should build trust and mutual respect and influence final decision



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Functional science-based and transparent regulatory system prior to commercialization;

Identification/recognition of key stakeholders and their specific roles and expectations;

Inter-institutional involvement in all stages of the evaluation process

Continuous monitoring of public understanding and knowledge and opinion;

Proactive communication activities to lead to informed debate;

Strengthened capacities of stakeholders in communicating biotechnology so that they can convey messages effectively;

Key messages anchored on the technical soundness of the technology, and the health, environmental, social and economic benefits;

Multi-delivery channels and multi-communication approaches to reach various stakeholders effectively;

Continuing support and funding for biotech communication outreach activities and research from government , NGOs, and other institutions involved in agricultural development;

Strategic partnerships as the way forward in expanding reach and maximizing use of limited resources;

Integration of communication activities as part of the technology/product development framework