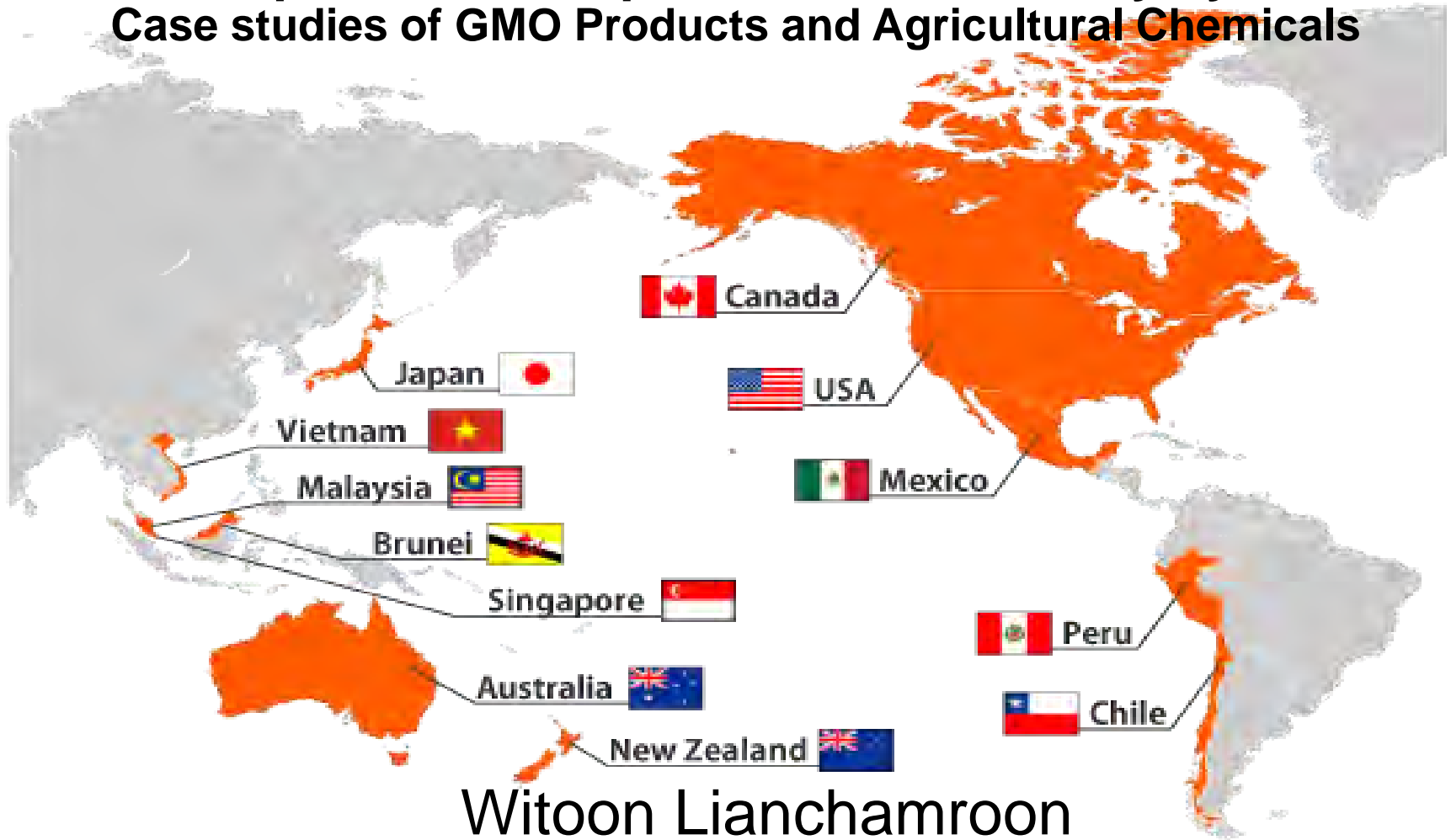


TPP and Food Safety

TPP help Thailand improve its food safety system ?
Case studies of GMO Products and Agricultural Chemicals



Witoon Lianchamroon

BIOTHAI



the **TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP**

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) levels the playing field for American workers and American businesses, leading to more Made-in-America exports and more higher-paying American jobs here at home. By cutting over 18,000 taxes various countries put on Made-in-America products, TPP makes sure our farmers, ranchers, manufacturers and small businesses can compete—and win—in some of the fastest growing markets in the world. With more than 95 percent of the world’s consumers living outside our borders, TPP will significantly expand the export of Made-in-America goods and services and support American jobs.



Ensuring Food Safety

TPP is an opportunity to set better standards for food safety. TPP promotes the use of transparent and science-based rules, and allows the United States to help TPP countries improve their food safety systems. At the same time, TPP does not require any changes to U.S. food safety laws or regulations.




No imports
of poisoned
pork !

Taiwan local pig farmers passing the effigy of a swine over the gates into the Parliament in Taipei as they demonstrate against the government plans to import US pigs into Taiwan.

**The deal weakens
environmental
protection and food
safety.**



Thousands of people have marched in the German city of Hannover against a proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) deal. They say the deal would drive down wages, and weaken environmental protection and labour rights.



**Biosafety law
should follow
Cartagena Biosafety
Protocol**

Opponents to genetically modified organisms (GMOs) turned up in full force at key sites in 47 provinces on december last year to demand that Prime Minister General Prayut Chan-ocha suspend the GMO Bill until it is properly amended.

CHAPTER 2
NATIONAL TREATMENT AND MARKET ACCESS FOR GOODS
Section C: Agriculture

Article 2.27: Trade of Products of Modern Biotechnology

1. The Parties confirm the importance of transparency, cooperation and exchanging information related to the trade of products of modern biotechnology.
2. Nothing in this Article shall prevent a Party from adopting measures in accordance with its rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement or other provisions of this Agreement.
3. Nothing in this Article shall require a Party to adopt or modify its laws, regulations and policies for the control of products of modern biotechnology within its territory.
4. Each Party shall, when available and subject to its laws, regulations and policies, make available publicly:...
- 5. Each Party shall designate and notify a contact point or contact points for the sharing of information on issues related to low level presence (LLP) occurrences, in accordance with Article 27.5 (Contact Points).**
- 6. In order to address an LLP occurrence, and with a view to preventing a future LLP occurrence, on request of an importing Party, an exporting Party shall, when available and subject to its laws, regulations and policies:**

(a) provide a summary of the risk or safety assessment or assessments, if any, that the exporting Party conducted in connection with an authorisation of a specific plant product of modern biotechnology;

(b) provide, if known to the exporting Party, contact information for any entity within its territory that received authorisation for the plant product of modern biotechnology and which the Party believes is likely to possess:

(i) any validated methods that exist for the detection of the plant product of modern biotechnology found at a low level in a shipment;

(ii) any reference samples necessary for the detection of the LLP occurrence; and

(iii) relevant information that can be used by the importing Party to conduct a risk or safety assessment or, if a food safety assessment is appropriate, relevant information for a food safety assessment in accordance with Annex 3 of the *Codex Guideline for the Conduct of Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant-DNA Plants* (CAC/GL 45-2003); and

(c) encourage an entity referred to in subparagraph (b) to share the information referred to in subparagraphs (b)(i), (b)(ii) and (b)(iii) with the importing Party.

7. In the event of an LLP occurrence, the importing Party shall, subject to its laws, regulations and policies:

(a) inform the importer or the importer's agent of the LLP occurrence and of any additional information that the importer will be required to submit to allow the importing Party to make a decision on the disposition of the shipment in which the LLP occurrence has been found;

(b) if available, provide to the exporting Party a summary of any risk or safety assessment that the importing Party has conducted in connection with the LLP occurrence; and

(c) ensure that the measures¹⁵ applied to address the LLP occurrence are appropriate to achieve compliance with its laws, regulations and policies.

8. To reduce the likelihood of trade disruptions from LLP occurrences:

(a) each exporting Party shall, consistent with its laws, regulations and policies, endeavour to encourage technology developers to submit applications to Parties for authorisation of plants and plant products of modern biotechnology; and

(b) a Party authorising plant and plant products derived from modern biotechnology shall endeavour to:

(i) allow year-round submission and review of applications for authorisation of plants and plant products of modern biotechnology; and

(ii) increase communications between the Parties regarding new authorisations of plants and plant products of modern biotechnology so as to improve global information exchange.

GMO contaminations are lower international standard

- The TPPA provides for illegal GMO contamination of our food, shows that the intention of Article 2.29 on 'Trade of Products of Modern Biotechnology' is to ensure market access and uninterrupted trade for GMOs. The TPP is the first trade agreement to specifically identify agricultural GMO products and policies as subject to new trade rule.
- The GMO contaminations management are base on the exporting countries law not following Thailand's laws, regulations and policies.
- The procedural actions set out within, particularly when 'low level presence' (LLP) occurs, are of lower standard than international norms, including the legally-binding Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
- The importing country's right to reject GMOs that they have not approved, and to subject those GMOs to a prior risk assessment, could be thus effectively undermined by the TPPA.



FAO
F A O

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

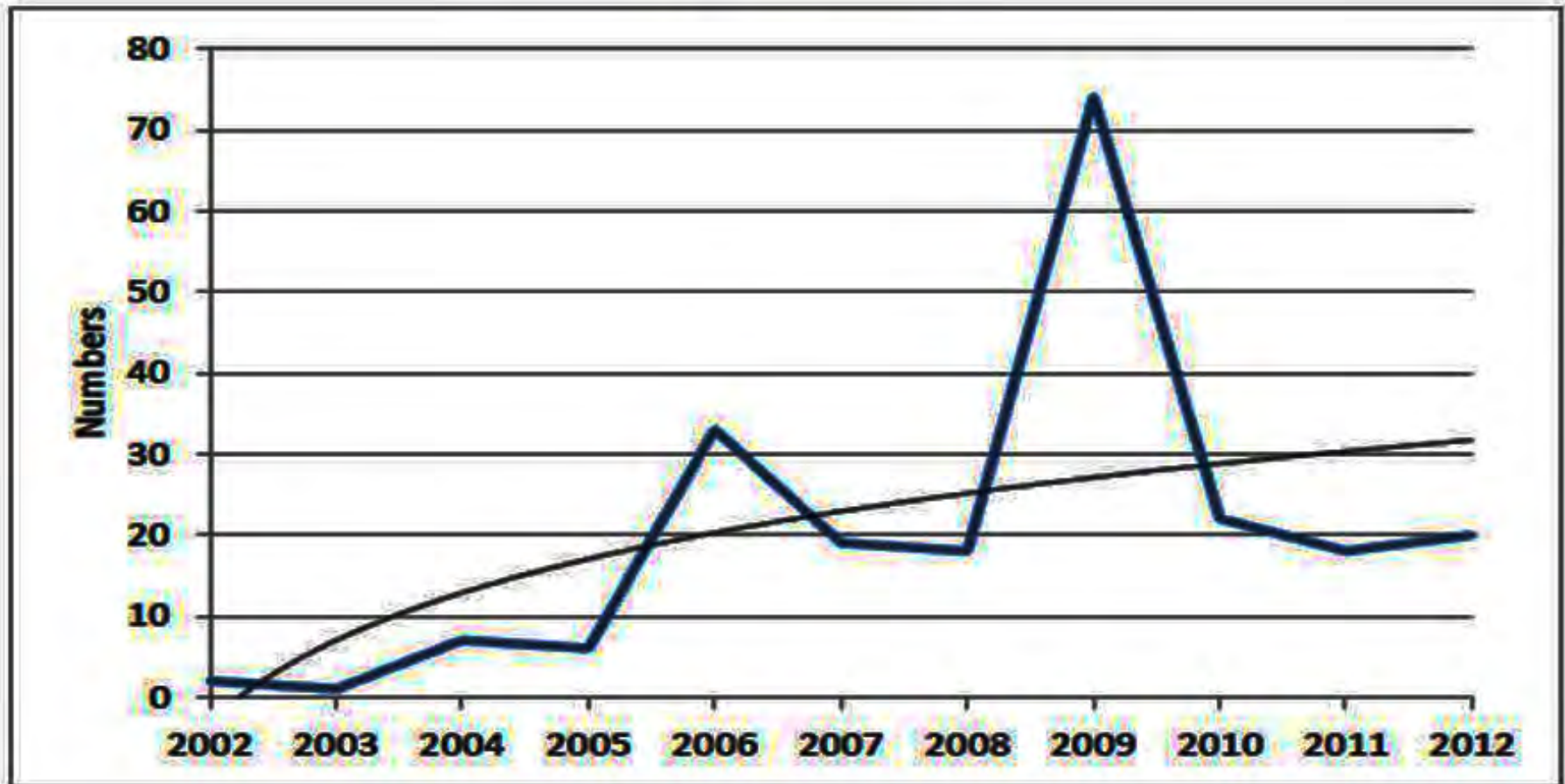
Organisation des Nations
Unies pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

Organización de las Naciones
Unidas para la Alimentación
y Agricultura

Organizația de la Națiunile
Unite pentru Alimentație și Agricultură

أمانة
المنظمة العالمية
للغذاء والزراعة

TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON LOW LEVELS OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED (GM) CROPS IN INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND FEED TRADE



Pesticide and Feed Additives

- Ractopamine use as a feed additive is authorized in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. As of 2013 Ractopamine use in food animals has been banned in over 160 countries including Thailand.
- TPP would affect 190,000 Thai swine families which 95% are small scale farmers if the country join TPP.
- Monsanto, US base GMO and pesticide corporation have huge benefit from Glyphosate weed killer. In March 2015, the WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer, issued a statement that re-classified *glyphosate* as "probably carcinogenic to humans" while US EPA has published its official classification of glyphosate as "Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans."
- TPP language on risk assessment will be held to a standard established by Codex, World Organisation for Animal Health and the International Plant Protection Convention. Agribusinesses, companies have effectively used this bodies to lower the pro consumer food safety standard.
- The TTP, TTIP will affect the precaution principle policy to ban or restricted use of Glyphosate in EU and Thailand in the future.