Republic of Korea Korea's Experiences with the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety



Current Republic of Korea have not planted any LMOs, but imports more than 10 million tons annually and the Public perception is quite netative. For this reason, it pays much attention to the procedures necessary for securing biosafety in the stage of import, such as risk assessment and management, quarantine, handling/transport/Packaging/Identification, and post-safety management as well as communication with the Publc and other stakeholders.

Since the adoption of the Biosafety Protocol in 2001, Korea has established the LMO Act in 2001, and a subordinate statute of the LMO law for about seven years thereafter. At the same time as the entry into force of the Protocol on 1 January 2008, the LMO Act was enacted. Through the Biosafety Committee, the policy direction of LMO safety management has been decided and 7 government Ministries have controlled and managed LMOs pur se their use purpose. In order to increase public perception, Korea has held seminars, forum seminars and debate contest, and published magazines and white papers.

Korea has committed to the compliace with the Biosafety Protocol as we showed in the submit of National Reports and information required in COP-MOP meetings. In addition, as host country of COP-MOP 7, Korea offered the Korea Biosafety Capacity Building Initiative to assist the Parties in implementing the Protocol.









Korea Biosafety Clearing-House

Korea Biosafety Capacity Building Initiative

Informal Consultative Committee

Asia BCH Family



Various activities to provide proper LMO information to the Public

Koreans have vague anxiety toward LMOs partly due to misleading information outflowing from outlets. Therefore, KBCH and Ministries are working on conveying objective information to the people, operating homepage and producing publications in order to provide correct information about LMO. In particular, KBCH annually publishes major statistics on LMO in the press, publishes periodicals, white papers, trend reports, and provides objective data on LMO. LMO Forum seminars and debates contest for high school students are taking place to listen to and discuss various stories about LMOs.

Debates contest for high schoold students is a representative communication activity of KBCH, in which students are gaining experience of studying pros and cons comprehensively and persuading the other side logically. "Is it desirable to promote domestic research and development of GM rice?" was the key topic of this year event, titiled the 7th National debate competition on Biosafety and Bioindustry for High school students. A total of 114 teams (228 students, 2 per team) participated, and the main competition was held on August 16. Participants conducted multi dimensional and indepth discussion on the impact LMO usage that has on the various sectors of economy, society and the environment in terms of sustainable development. The students who participated in the contest had difficulty in preparing the debate by investigating the information on GMO that was somewhat unfamiliar with it and drawing the logical development based on it. However, they reported that it was a good opportunity to think and experience in a comprehensive way in various fields of humanities, society and science through the process of preparing the debate. Through a short survey toward participants, it turned out to help alleviate biases and anxieties regarding GMOs, and students revealed that their degree of understanding had been elevated.

由于网络信息的误导,韩国民众曾一度对改性活体生物持有消极印 象。为了改变这个局面,韩国生物安全信息交换机制正努力更正这种 消极印象,建立了官方网站并公开发表相关刊物。 韩国生物安全信息交换机制每年都会发表有关改性活体生物的关键数 据,并阶段性的刊印相关的客观信息。同时,为了多方听取采集不同 意见,韩国多所高校也组织了关于改性活体生物的研讨会、论坛、演 讲和辩论会等。



Domestic Law was enacted in 2008 and Safety management has been implemented according to 5-year safety management

7 Government Ministries have been controlled and managed LMOs according to their purpose for the use

KBCH and Ministries has vavious communication methods including forum and public hearings

Ministries has been Monitoting leaks out into the environment every year



Biosafety Framework on LMO of Republic of Korea

In order to secure the safe use of LMO, Korea has paid much attention to risk assessment, importation and post-safety management. It conducts human and environmental risk assessments. In particular, environmental risks are divided into cultivation, natural ecosystems, and fisheries, and for assessing risks as a whole, a special procedure of harmonized consultation among related ministries is required (as of November 2016, 145 events for food use, 135 events were approved for feed use). In addition, LMO-FFP imports (total of 10.24 million tons for LMO-FFP in 2015) are subject to inspection and LMO detection. In accordance with the 5-year safety management plan, the environmental monitoring for the circumstance that is located around some organizations using LMOs is conducted annually to prevent potential damages or negative effects causable by

In order to facilitate smooth policy cooperation among LMO-related government agencies and to collect accurate LMO information, it is necessary to establish trust and effective communication channels between policy makers who are representing for each relevant central administrative agency. To this end, Korea actively utilized Korea BCH (KBCH). KBCH makes Human Touch through periodic meetings attended by representatives from government ministries and research meetings to cope with major issues. Meanwhile, KBCH provides information, registration and management through the establishment of standardized forms for sharing and establishment of integrated national information network of LMO. In addition, KBCH works together with seven government ministries to revise the LMO law and to establish the LMO safety management policy, and has various communication methods including briefing sessions and public hearings. Meanwhile, KBCH has set up the integrated information management system to control and share standardized LMO information.

为了保证改性活体生物的安全使用, 韩国十分注重改性活体生物的风 险评估和进口风险管理。至今,韩国已经进行了相关的人类与环境分 险评估,其中,环境风险又被细化为农业,自然生态系统和渔业等分 类,对于相关部门的咨询和评估都在进行中(截至到2016年11月, 已经进行了145个食物利用评估,135个饲料利用评估已被批准) 除此之外,应用于食物,饲料和处理的改性活体生物(LMO-FFP)需 要受到相应的监察和检测。为响应五年安全管理计划,每年会进行基 于位置(如工厂、港口或道路)的改性活体生物环境监测以防止改性 活体生物可能带来的潜在风险或者负面影响。

为了促进相关政策在不同政府部门的顺利实施以及改性活体生物信息 的准确采集,相关部门需要建立高效可信的沟通机制以服务于不同机 构决策者。

迄今为止,韩国已经成功的启动了韩国生物安全信息交换机制。该机 . 制要求政府各级各部门定期举行会议沟通并整合相应的改性活体生物 信息。与此同时,该机制通过建立标准化形式以实现共享和建立改性 活生物体的综合国家信息网络来提供信息、登记和管理。除此之外, 该机制还与其他七个政府部门共同修改了改性活体生物管理法规,并 建立了改性活体生物安全管理政策,并以会议和听证等方式展开了多 样化的沟通与交流。同时,韩国生物安全信息交换机制也建立了整合 信息管理系统用以管理和分享标准化的改性活体生物信息。





Conducting various capacity building workshops with UNEP and Organizing the Asia BCH Family

From early as the Biosafety Protocol came into effect in 2003, Korea became aware of the importance of BCH and Biosafety Framework. We began to prepare institutional preparations in early 2000 and were able to accumulate a lot of experience. Against this background, Korea has initiated workshop for some countries who started late with protocol implementation, which late recognized and joined by UNEP. The KBCH-UNEP jointed workshop were held 4 times since 2008. Through the 4 times' workshop, the Asian countries realized the importance of enhancing their existing collaborative mechanisms in order to be self-sustaining by year 2020 and beyond. The need to come up with a workable strategy then became a common call by all the participating countries and UNEP.

Because of this, the Asia BCH Family was born and developed the Asia BCH Roadmap, which contains the activity targets for the year 2020, and decided to develop a regional portal to monitor the implementation of the roadmap and to support protocol implementation consulting for the Parties. The Asia BCH Family is undertaking bold steps to make this shared vision a reality. With the cooperation of member-countries, the Family aims to contribute to the effort towards enhancing safety in the transfer, handling, and use of living modified organisms to protect and sustain the biological diversity.

In addition, Korea also holds LMO Safety Management Workshops every year to share experiences in Biosafety among the Asian countries and to find better ways under the support of the Korea Biosafety Capacity Building Initiative.

自 2008 年起,韩国连同联合国环境规划署已共同组织了四次能力建 设论坛,并与包括亚洲各国在内的卡塔赫纳协定缔约方共同分享了实

施该项法令十年的经验。 为了加强卡塔赫纳缔约国的能力建设,在2014年,第七届缔约国会 议决定从 2015 年起的六年间推行"韩国生物安全能力建设计划"。由于 这些努力,亚洲国家自愿发起了亚洲生物安全信息交换机制集团,并 且寻求合作和方法来提高卡塔赫纳公约的执行水平。



ICC Meeting, Manila in April, 2016

Name: Homin Surname: Jang

IMPRINT

E-mail: hmjang@kribb.re.kr

Position : Director

The poster template was provided by GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for **Economic Cooperation and** Development (BMZ). The above mentioned organizations do not take any responsibility for any

Layout by GeoMedia/MediaCompany For further reading, please use the QR-

content of the poster.

code provided hereunder.

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a

policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

Not all five Strategic Goals

are covered due to the follo

wing reasons:



Korea BCH operate the Biosafety Portal

on LMO to promote LMO perception

LMO forum seminar has been held 3

Journal and White paper is published for

LMO Statistics is provided to the Public

through the media and homepage

LMO Debate contest has been held for high

times per year

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

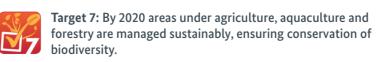
vant international obligations, taking into account national

socio economic conditions. takeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or ave implemented plans for sustainable production and



Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

se impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.





to prevent their introduction and establishment. Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so



Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.



Korea launched the Korea Biosafety

Capacity Building Initiative to assist

on policy implementation

end of December, 2016

law and Protocol

Parties in implementing the Cartagena

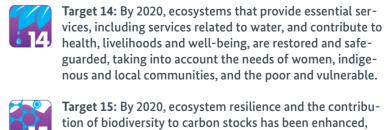
Regional BCH workshop was held 4 times

Regional Portal will be developed by the

LMO Safety Management Workshop is

held every year to share Asia countries' experiences of implementing domestic

to share LMO information and experiences

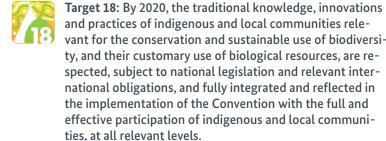


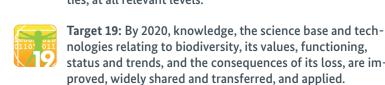
Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Geetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.













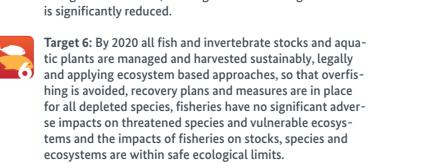


Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the vaues of biosafety and the steps they can take to use it safe-

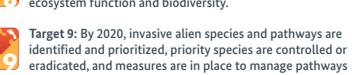
Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other rele-

Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.









as to maintain their integrity and functioning.