



# **Biosafety Regulation in Argentina and the World. Regulatory Agencies**

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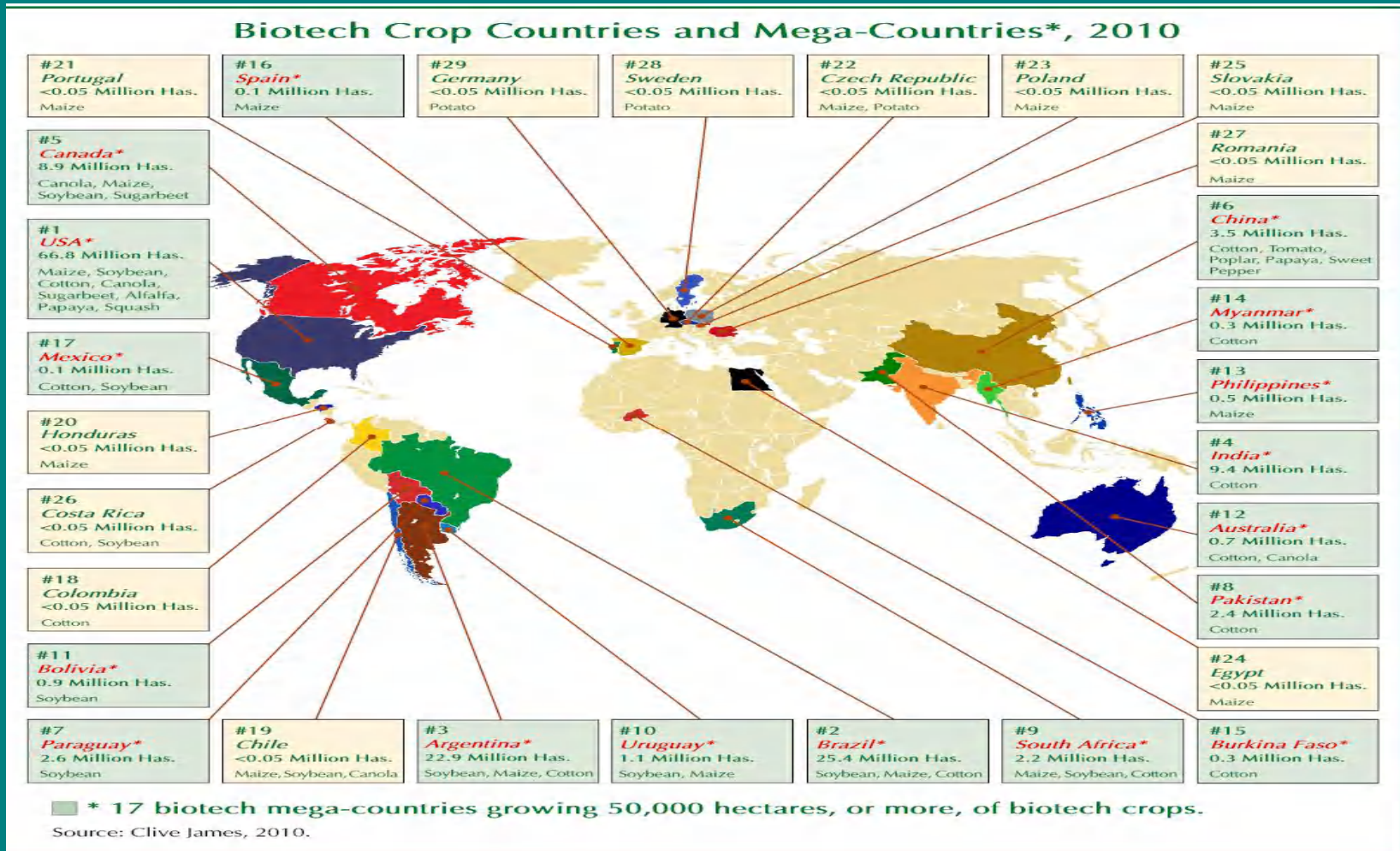
# Biosafety

**Purpose:** to ensure that the genetically modified organism (GMO) of agricultural use and the products derived from it do not cause on the agro-ecosystem or on human and animal health effects that are different from those expected from its conventional counterpart

**Method:** Risk Analysis

- Risk Assessment
- Risk Management
- Risk Communication

# GMO Regulation in the World



Source: ISAAA, Clive James

# Biosafety Regulation: Risk Analysis

General information on the release: applicant, objective, crop

Genetic and molecular description of the GMPO (genetically modified plant organism)

Biosafety conditions: Risk Assessment

Release biosafety: Risk Management

# Biosafety Regulation: Risk Analysis

Comparison with the conventional counterpart

Toxicity

Allergenicity

Information published on official sites:

- [www.minagri.gov.ar](http://www.minagri.gov.ar) (Biotecnología Agropecuaria)
- [www.senasa.gov.ar](http://www.senasa.gov.ar)

# Biosafety: Evaluators

**Agro-biosafety:** Biotechnology Directorate  
National Advisory Commission on Agricultural  
Biotechnology (CONABIA)

**Food and feed safety:** Technical Advisory Committee on GMO Use  
(CTA)  
Directorate of Agrifood Quality (SENASA)

Both the CONABIA and the CTA:  
private and public sector  
multiple disciplines  
management of conflict of interest

# General Considerations

Regulation of GMO since 1991

20 commercial authorizations for GM crops

Technical and scientific criteria

Flexibility

Application of the precautionary approach

Cartagena Protocol

Thank you