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GMO RISK ANALYSIS SHORT COURSE

University of Pretoria, 4 September 2019



science & innovation

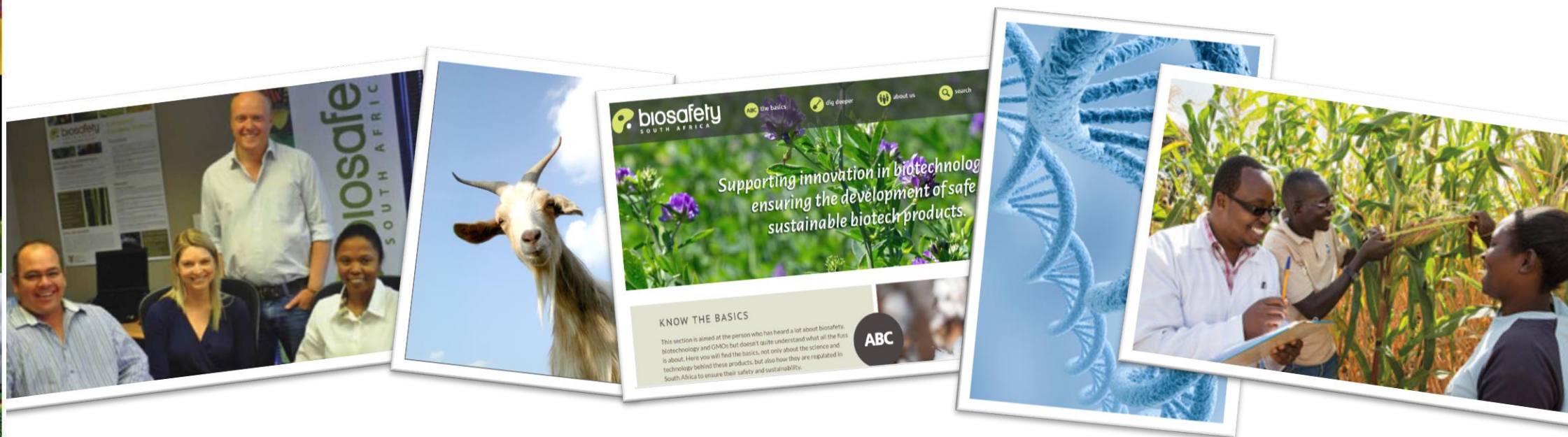
Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Introduction & Context

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OVERVIEW

- Biosafety South Africa
- The workshop
- GMOs & why they are regulated
- SA's GMO policy & regulatory environment
- Risk analysis for sound decision making
- GMO risk in context
- Sustainable biotech innovation





Biosafety South Africa

sustainable



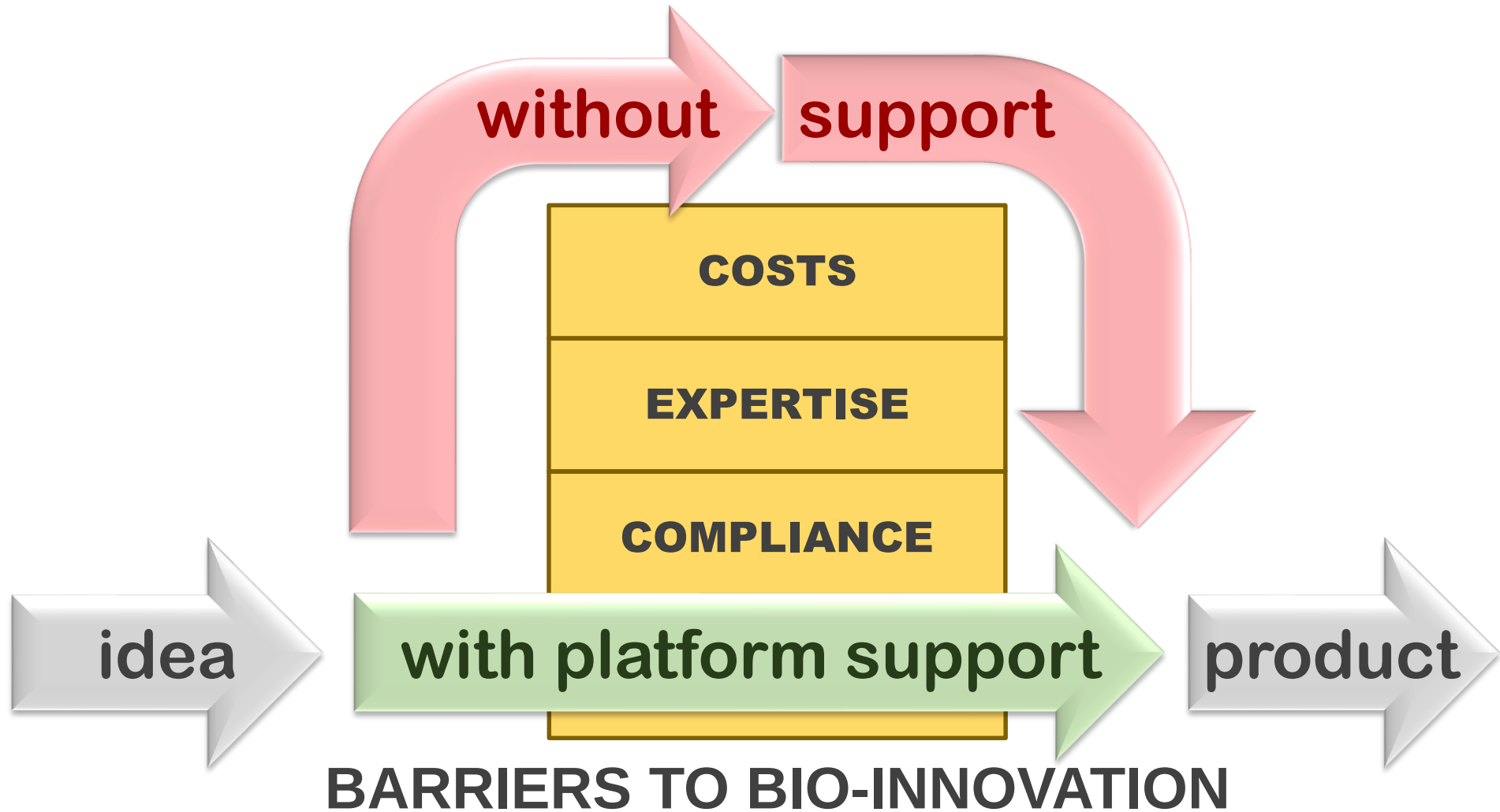
biotech



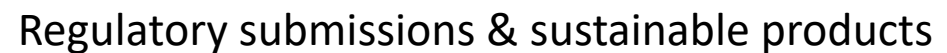
innovation



National platforms reduce barriers to bio-innovation



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Biotech - agriculture, food & health

www.biosafety.org.za

*Supporting innovation in biotechnology by
ensuring the development of safe,
sustainable biotech products.*

KNOW THE BASICS

This section is aimed at the person who has heard a lot about biosafety, biotechnology and GMOs but doesn't quite understand what all the fuss is about. Here you will find the basics, not only about the science and technology behind these products, but also how they are regulated in South Africa to ensure their safety and sustainability.

 read more



ABC



DIG DEEPER

This section covers the more technical aspects of biosafety, sustainability research, development, practice and regulation and is aimed at researchers, technology developers, regulators and other stakeholders directly engaged with biosafety.

TALK TO US 

Found what you were looking for?



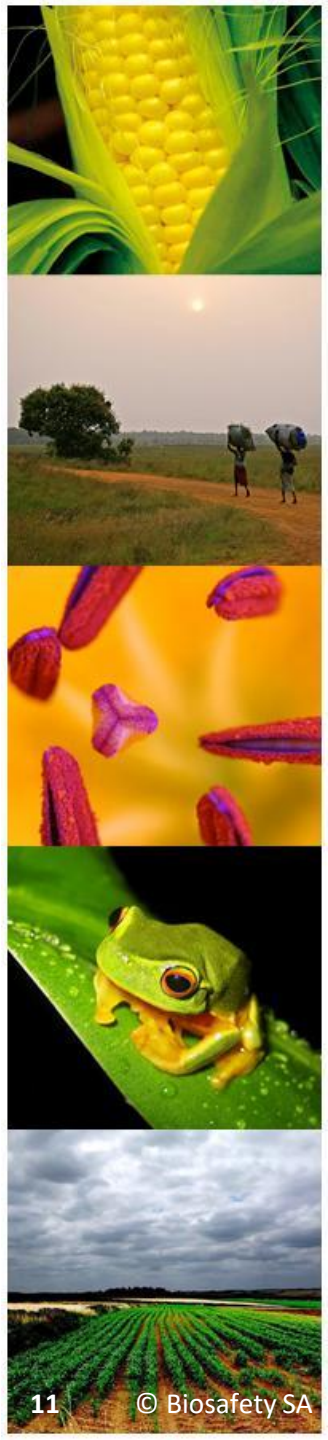


The workshop



WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

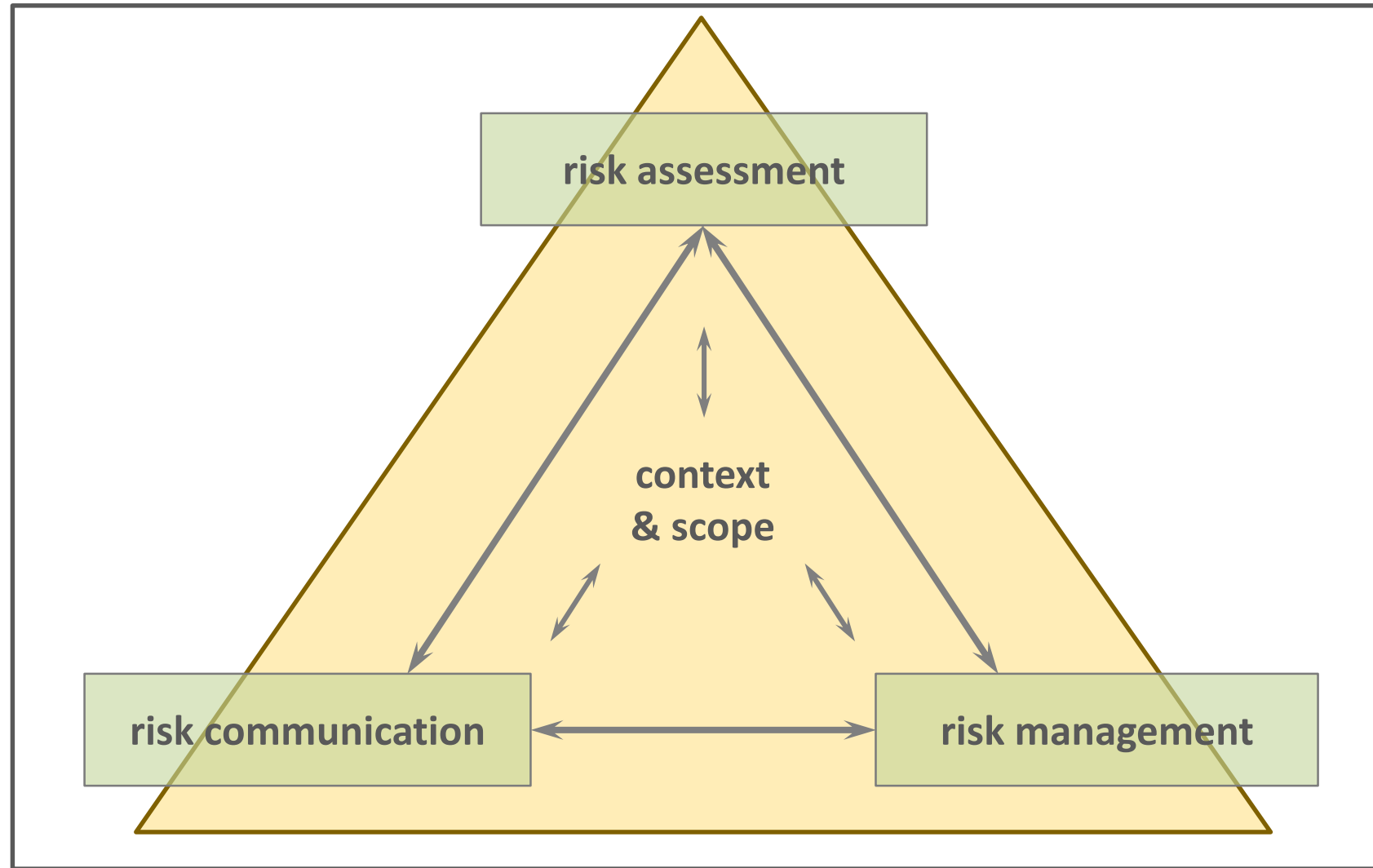
1. Understand risk analysis theory to be able to structure your own thinking and continue skill development after the workshop.
2. Ability to accurately contextualise GM technology, its regulation and the risk analysis of GMOs.
3. To become critical thinkers and confident decision makers who can add value to and improve national biosafety systems.



GENERAL PRINCIPLES

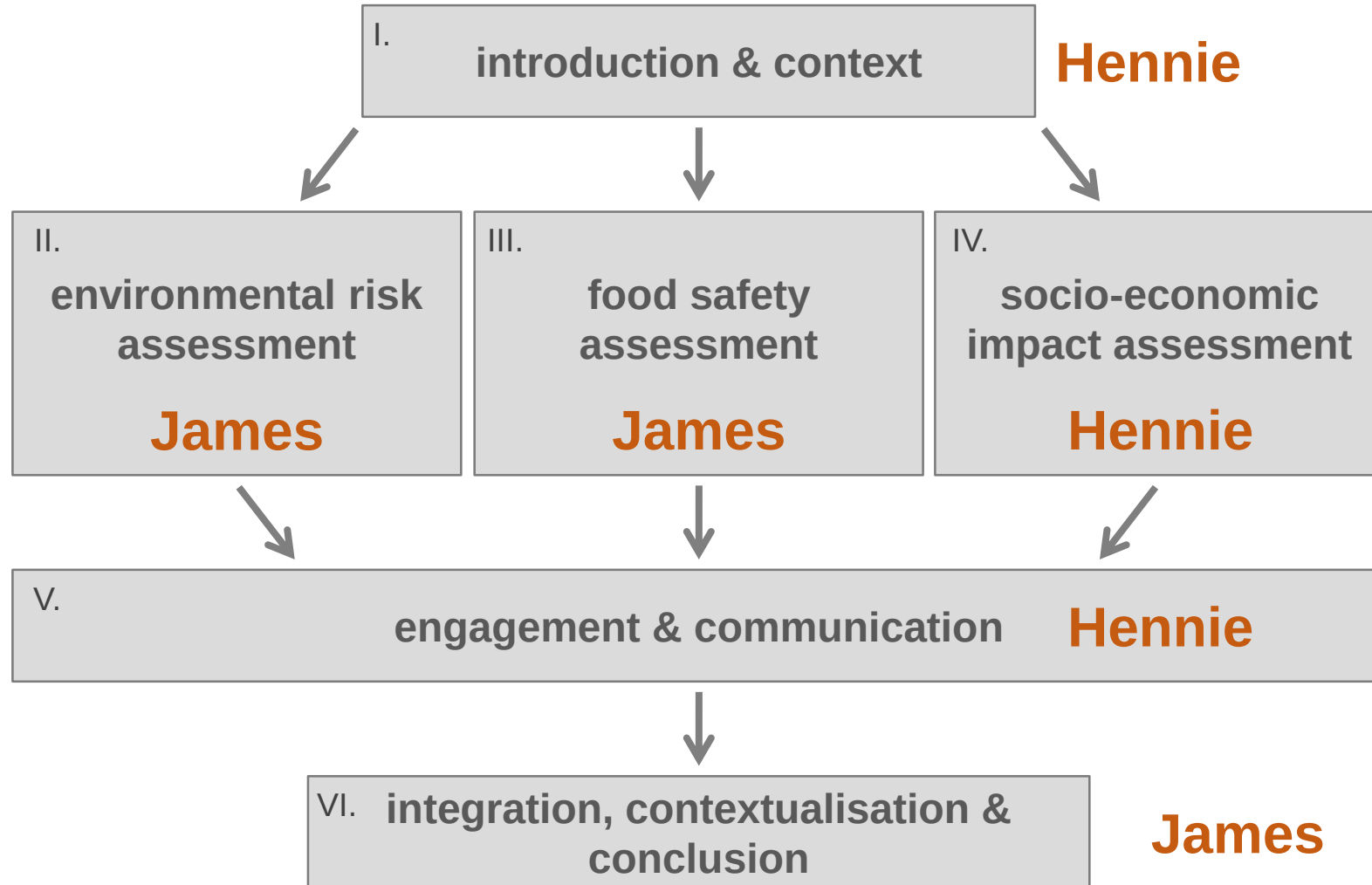
1. The risk analysis framework stands central to all content.
2. Should be highly interactive to ensure participants engage with the content to facilitate knowledge and skills transfer
3. Theory translated into practical capability through active engagements.

RISK ANALYSIS



... is the contextualised, iterative integration of risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

GMO RISK ANALYSIS WORKSHOP OVERVIEW



PROGRAM

Time	Activity
09:00	Start
~11:15-11:40	Coffee/Tea break
13:00-14:00	Lunch
16:00	End



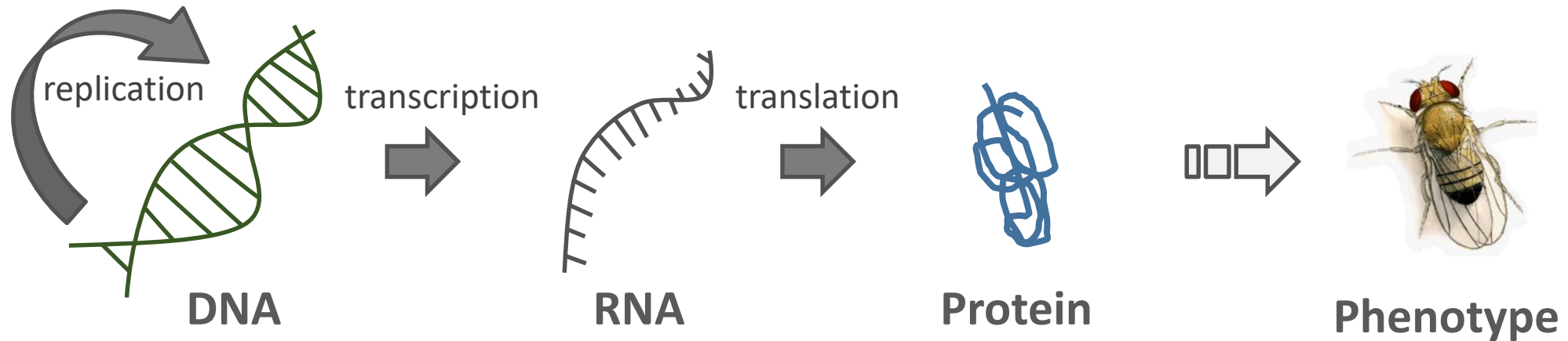


Let's take the plunge!



GMOs & why they are regulated

The central dogma of genetics



CONCLUSION:

You can change the phenotypic traits of an organism by introducing genetic variation - by transferring specific DNA/genes or changing the genes itself

(e.g. breeding & selection, mutagenesis, transgenesis or gene editing...)

Genetic variation



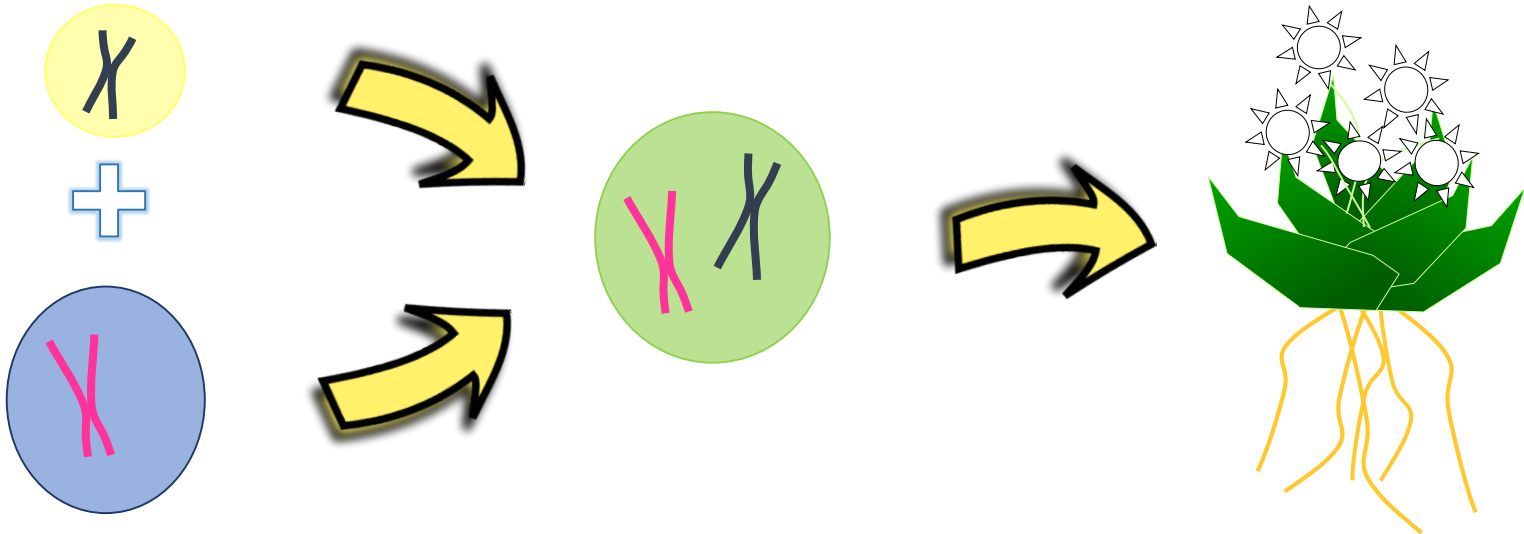
Natural

Selection

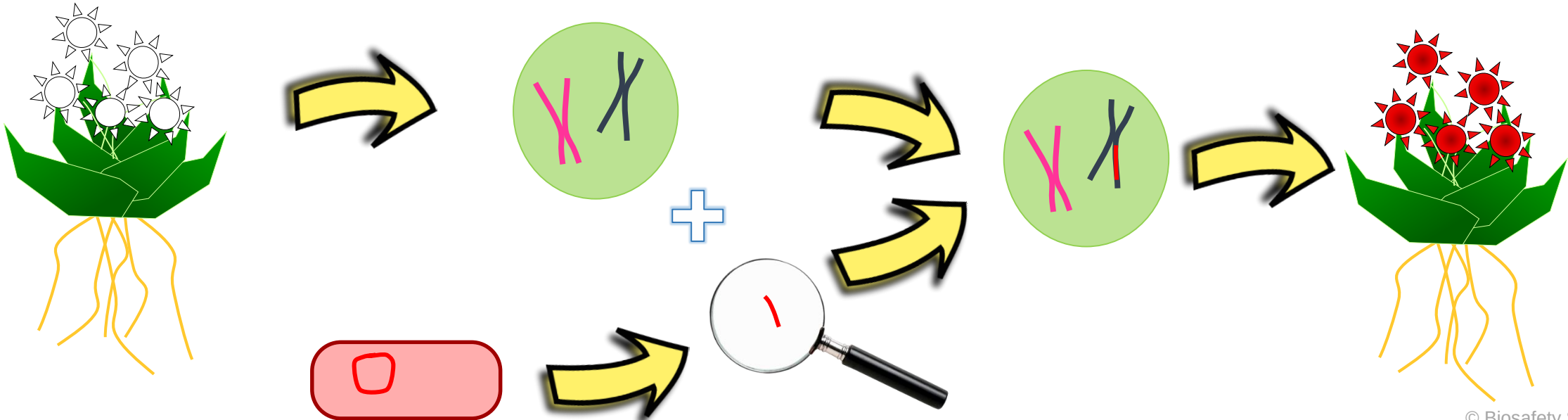
Induced

Genetic modification

Sexual reproduction



Genetic modification



Example: GM tomato plants expressing a bacterial ACC-deaminase

Klee et al, 1991. The Plant Cell, 3: 1187-1 193.

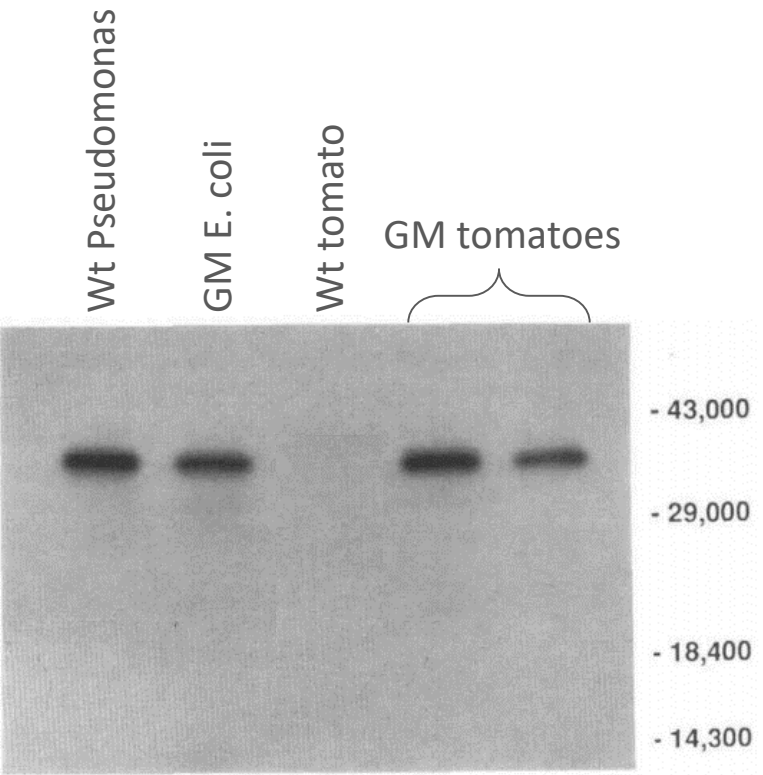


Figure 2. Protein Gel Blot Analysis Showing Expression of ACC Deaminase in Bacteria and Transgenic Tomato Plants.

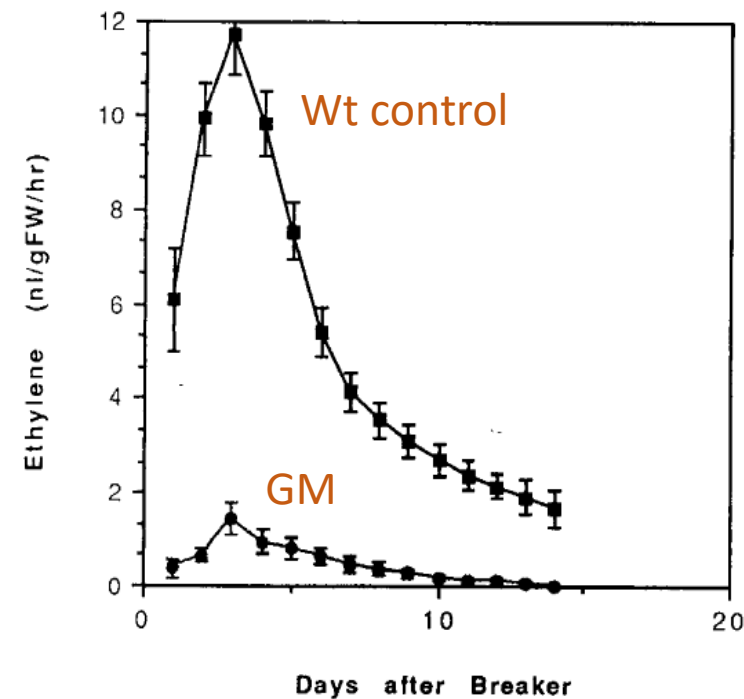


Figure 3. Ethylene Generation by 5673 Transgenic (●) and UC82B Control (■) Ripening Fruit.

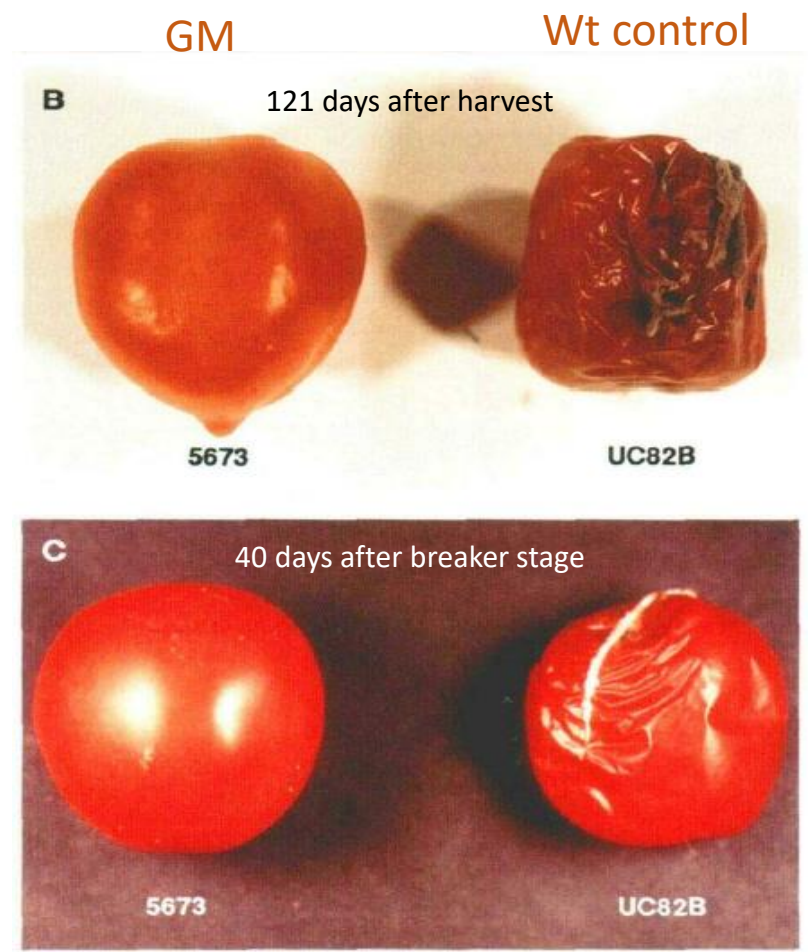


Figure 4. Effect of ACC Deaminase Expression on Ripening Tomatoes.

Commercial GMOs: SA

[GM% 2017]

85%



90%



100%



Commercial GMOs: Internationally



etc. etc.

Other commercial GM products

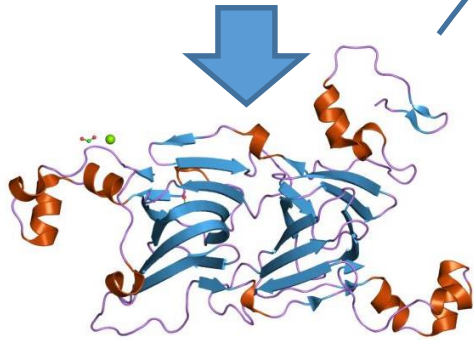


For more information see <http://biosafety.org.za/information/know-the-basics/gmo-science>

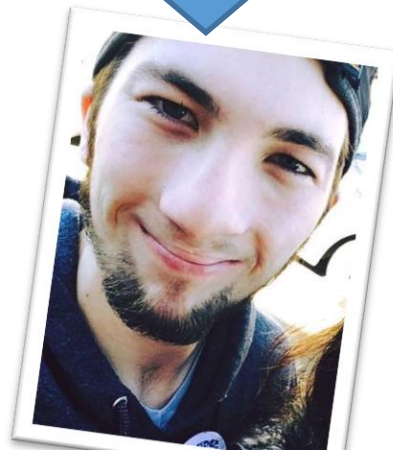
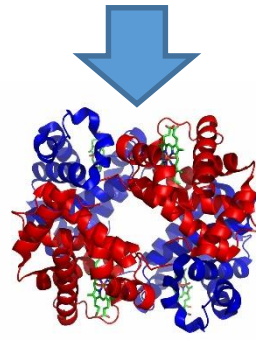
The novel context introduced by GMOs



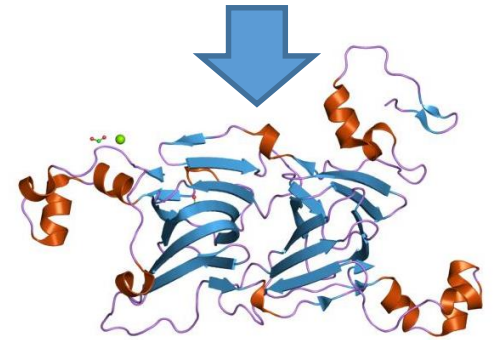
Wild type peanut



Wild type maize



GMO maize





Legally defined

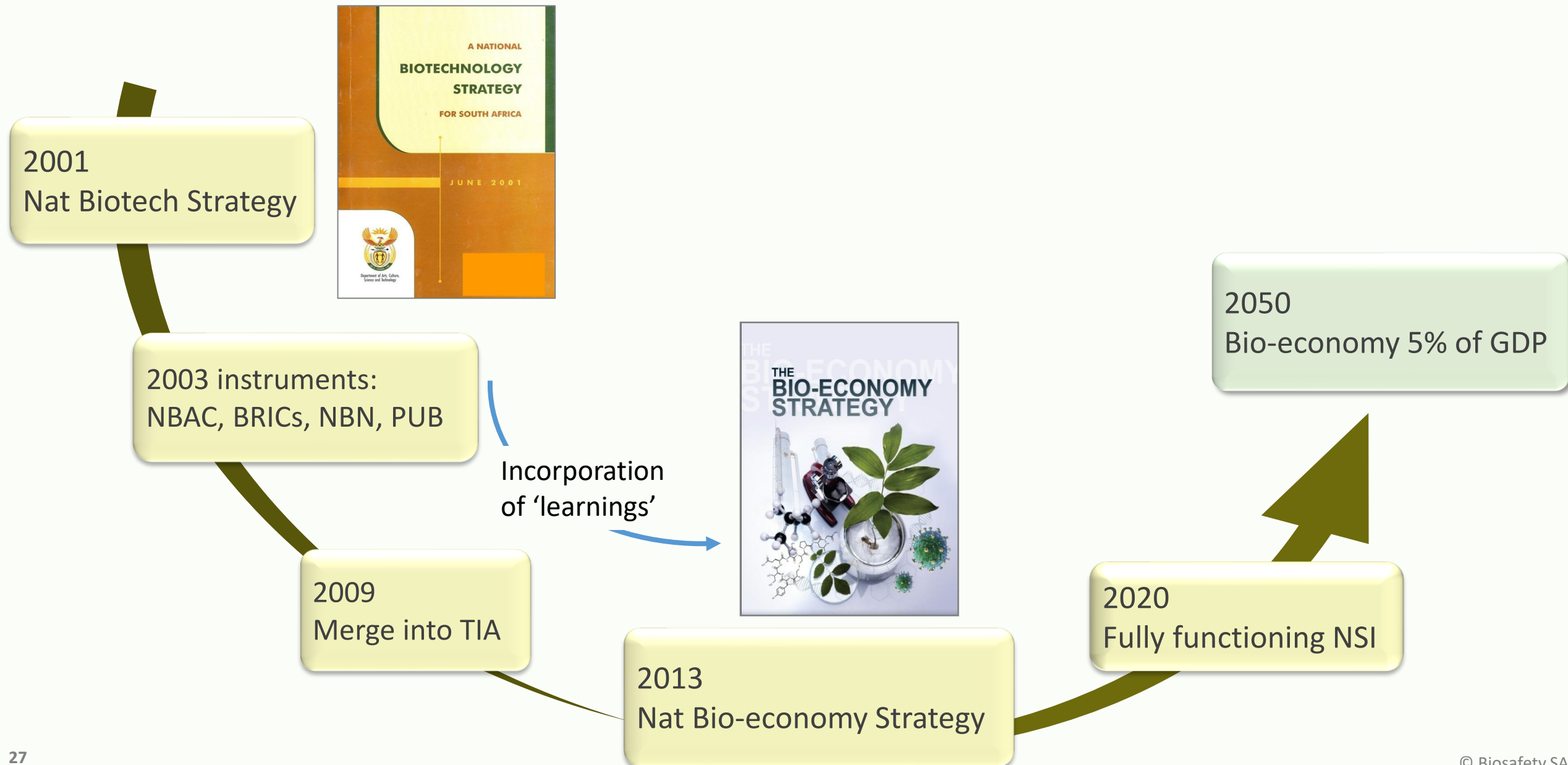
Genetically Modified ORGANISMS Act (SA):

“GMO means an organism the genes or genetic material of which has been modified in a way that does not occur naturally through mating or natural recombination or both”.

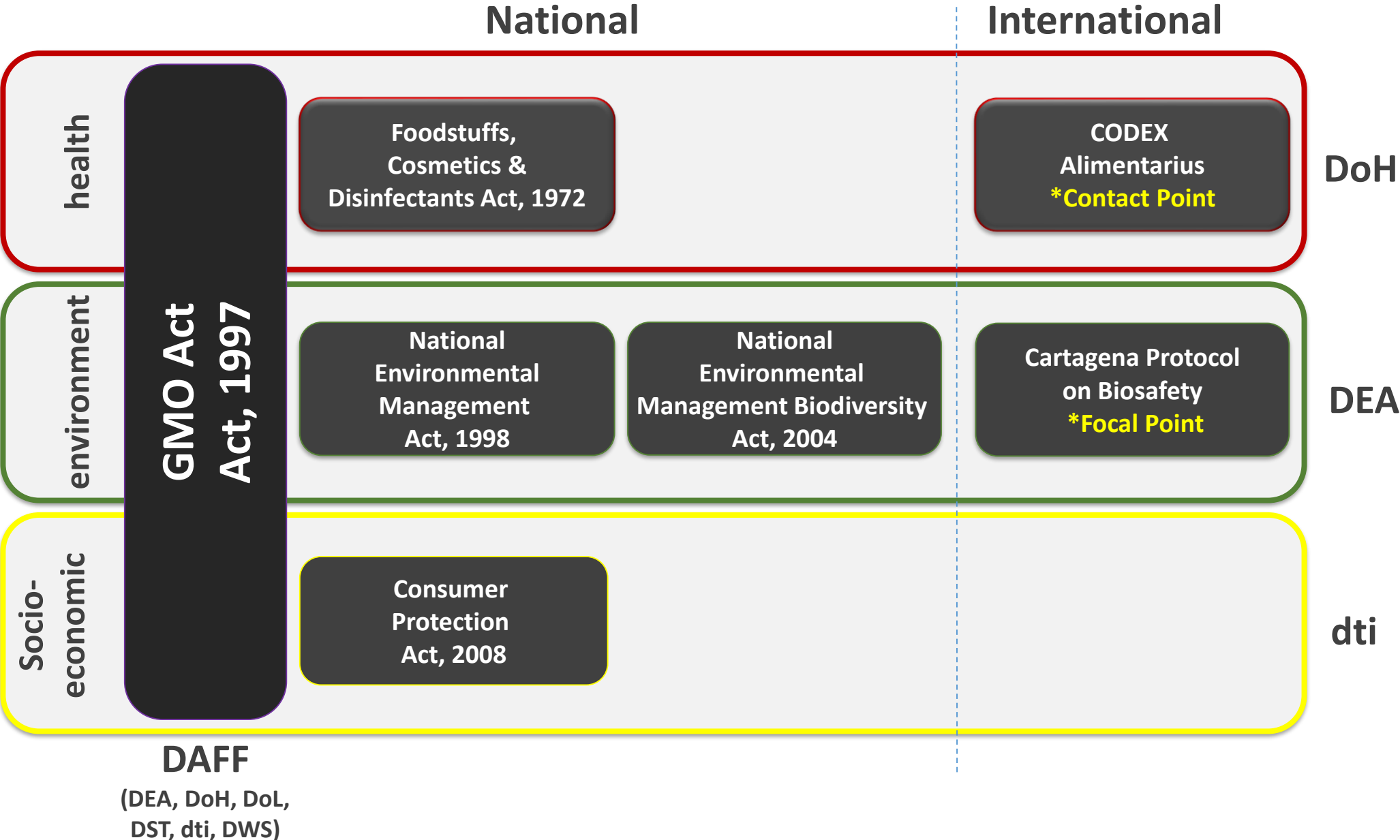


SA's GMO policy & regulatory environment

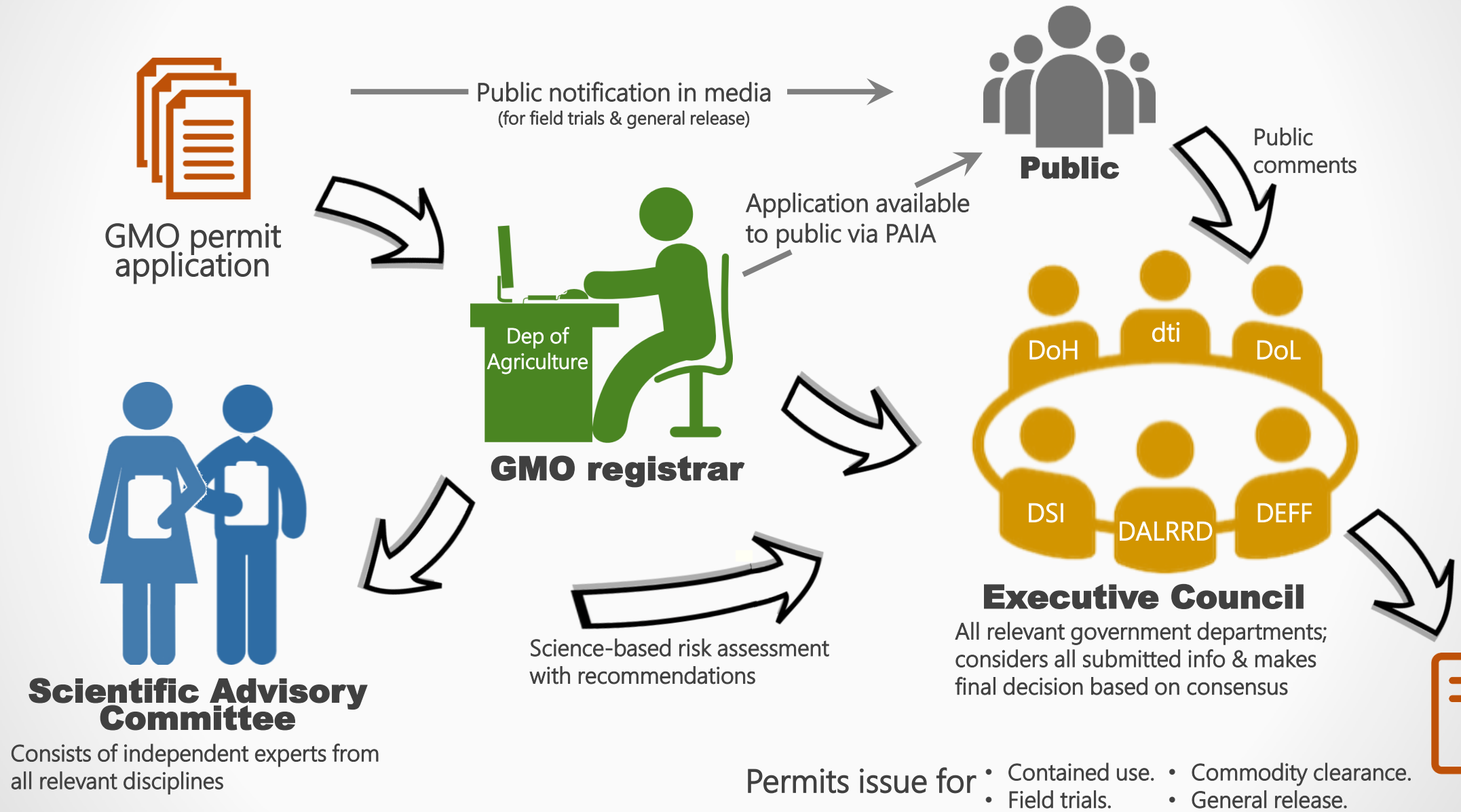
EVOLUTION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S BIOTECH POLICY



SA's REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR GMOs



SOUTH AFRICA'S GMO PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS



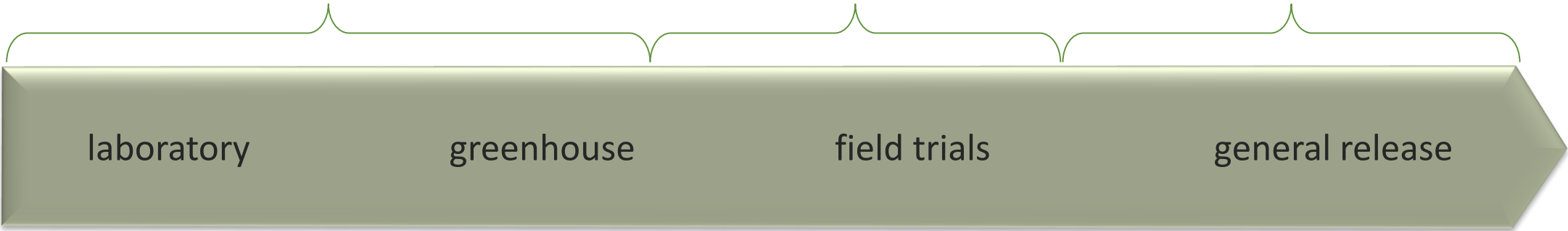
GMO DEVELOPMENT PROCESS & PERMITS

GMO ACT PERMITS		
Registration of GMO facilities	Field trial	General release
Contained use permit*		Commodity clearance
Import for contained use	Import for release into the environment	
Export		
*not applicable to bona fide research organisations		

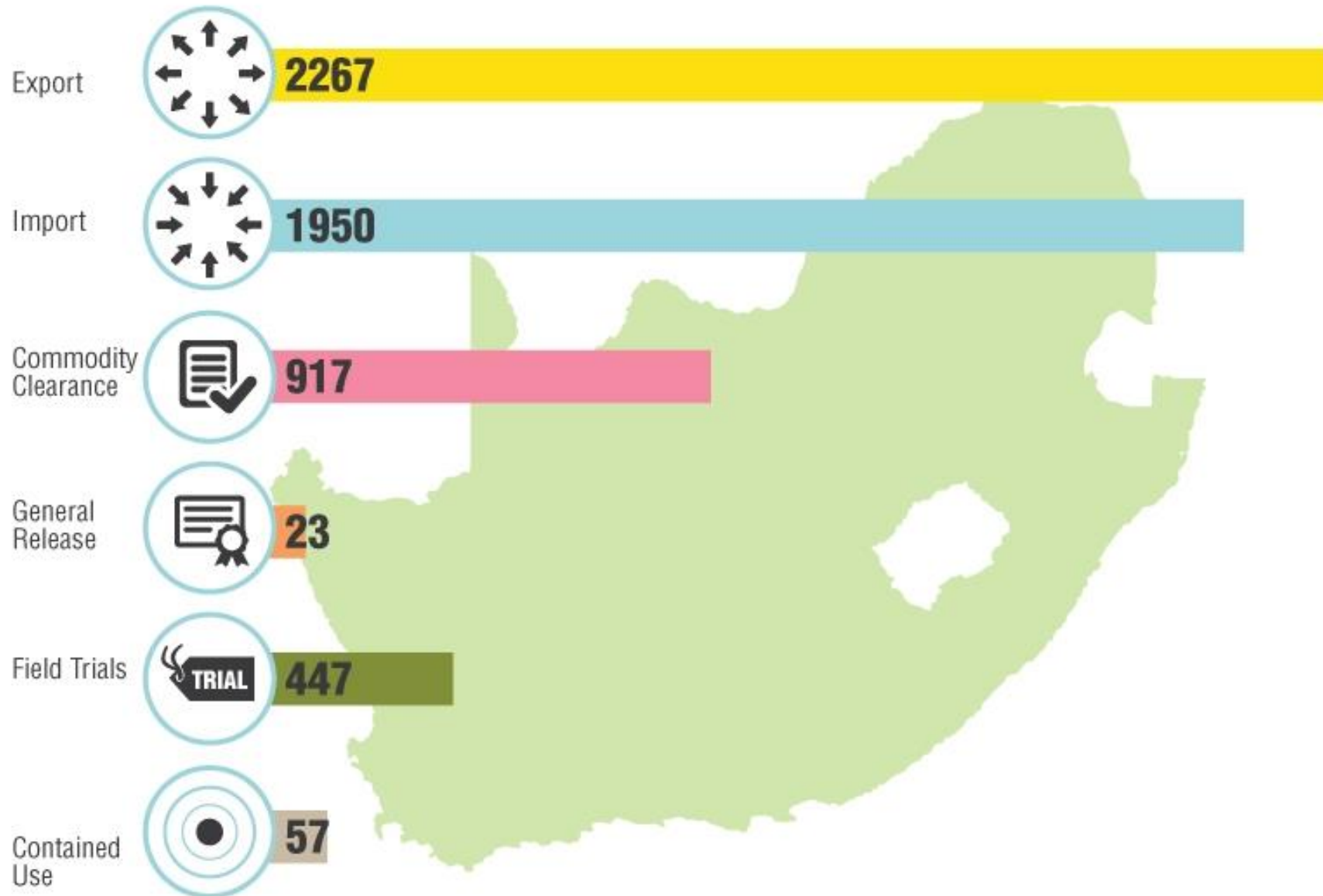
————— tiered risk analysis —————>
(increasing risk assessment, management & communication requirements)

contained use —————> confined use —————> commercial use

GMO
R,D&C



Permits issued 1999-2018



Permits NOT issued 1999-2018

Type	Organism	Trait	Applicant	Reason
General release	Yeast (wine)	Malolactic fermentation	International company	Export wine market
General release	Potato	Insect resistance (Bt)	SA research council	Not market relevant, no industry support
Field trial	Grapevine	Reporter gene	University	? (approved on appeal)
Field trial	Sorghum	Nutritional genes	SA research council	Indigenous crop (level 3 containment)



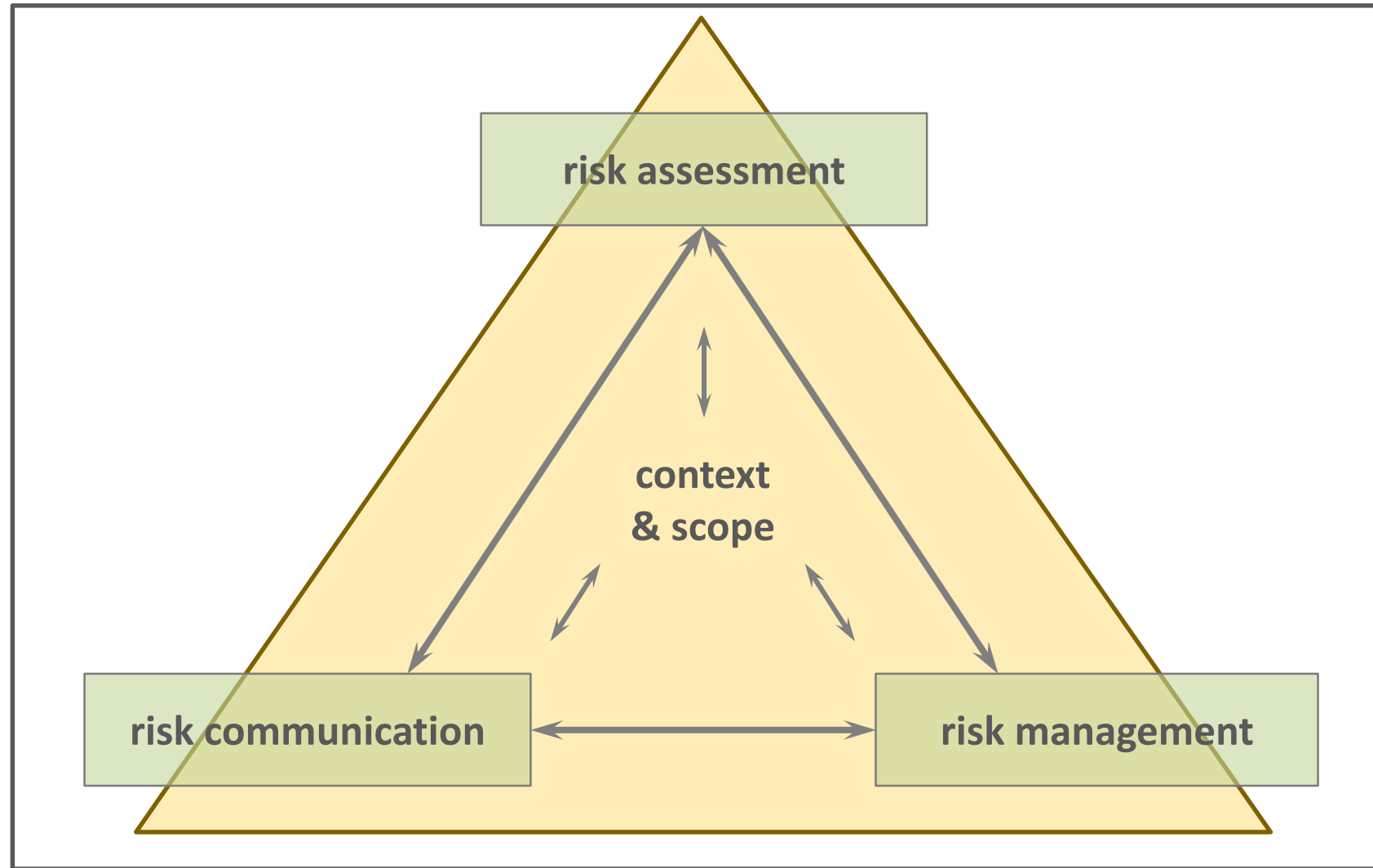
For more information see <http://biosafety.org.za/information/know-the-basics/regulation-of-gmos>



Risk analysis for sound decision making

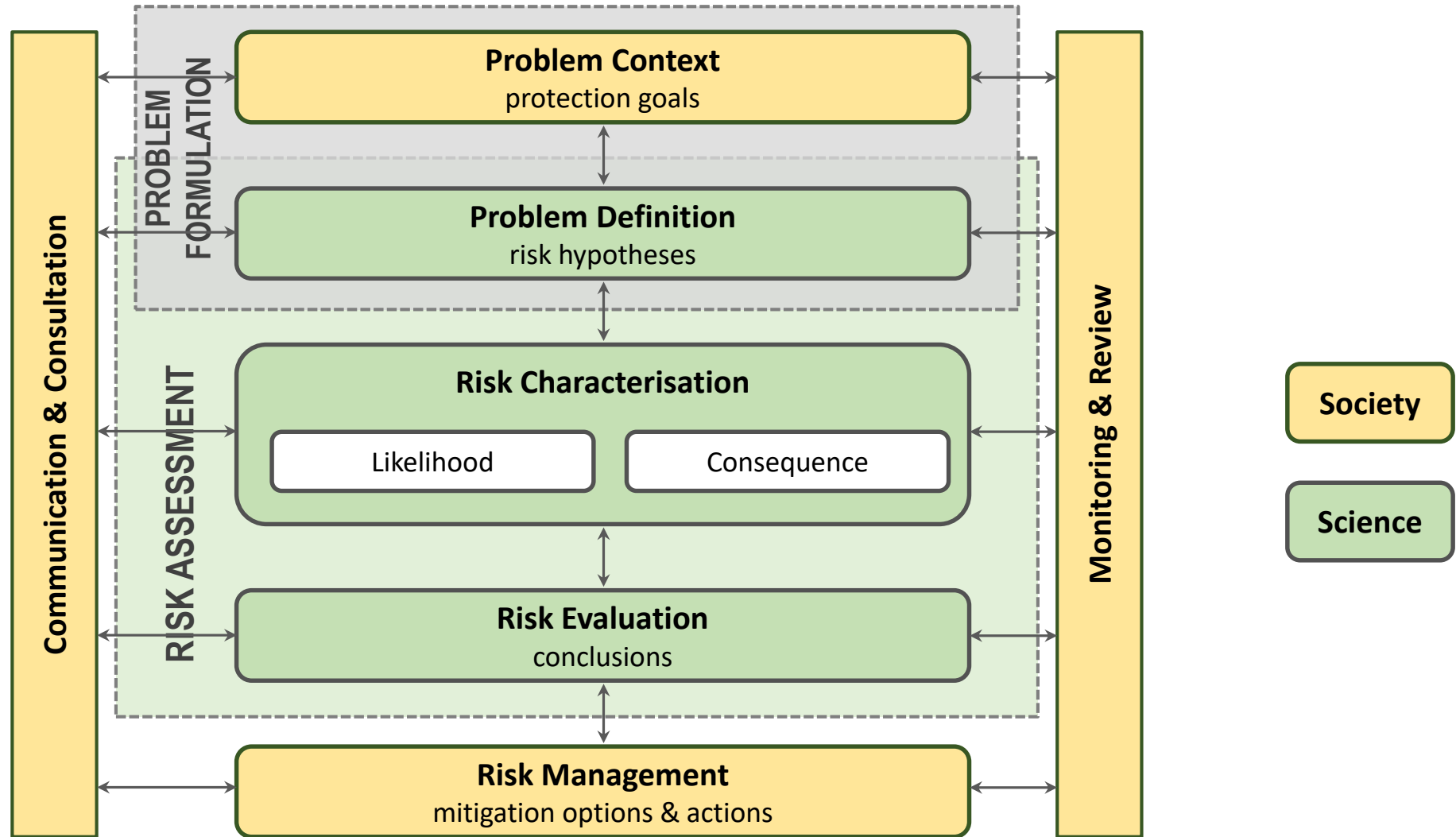


RISK ANALYSIS



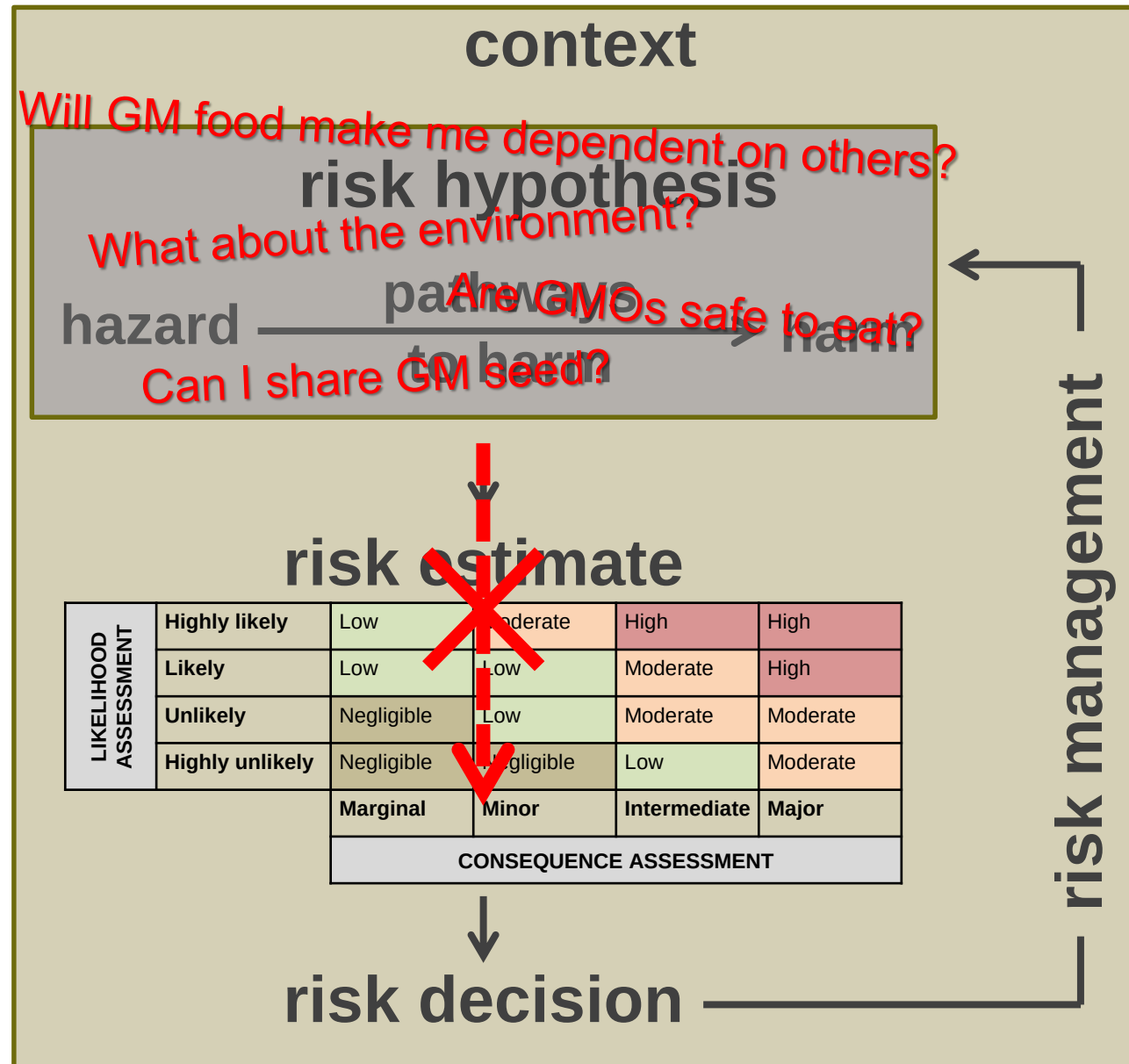
... is the contextualised, iterative integration of risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

RISK ANALYSIS

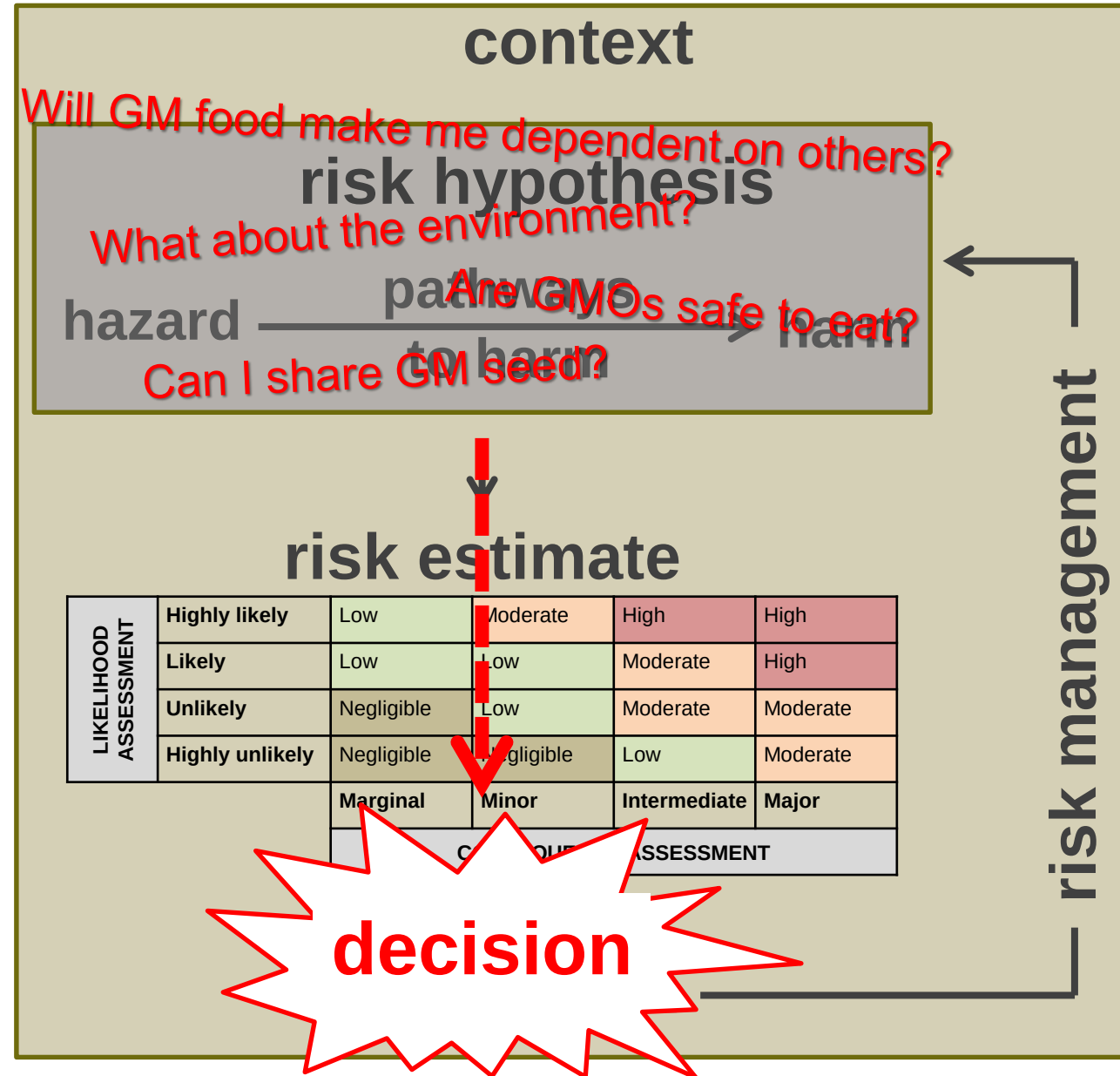


Adapted from Wolt *et al.* 2010. *Transgenic Research* 19: 425-436 & Johnson *et al.* 2007. *Trends in Plant Science* 12(1): 1-5.

RISK ANALYSIS



RISK ANALYSIS

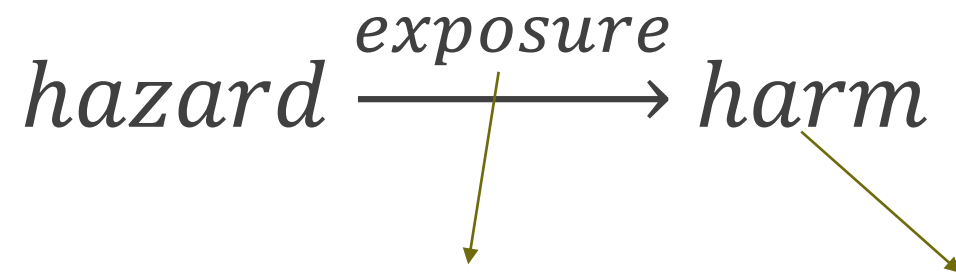




GMO risk in context

RISK DEFINED

- Hazard - is any potential source of harm (the possibility to cause harm).
- Harm - is an adverse outcome or impact.
- Risk - is the probability of a harm occurring under defined circumstances.



$$\text{risk} = \text{likelihood} \times \text{consequence}$$

While remembering that -

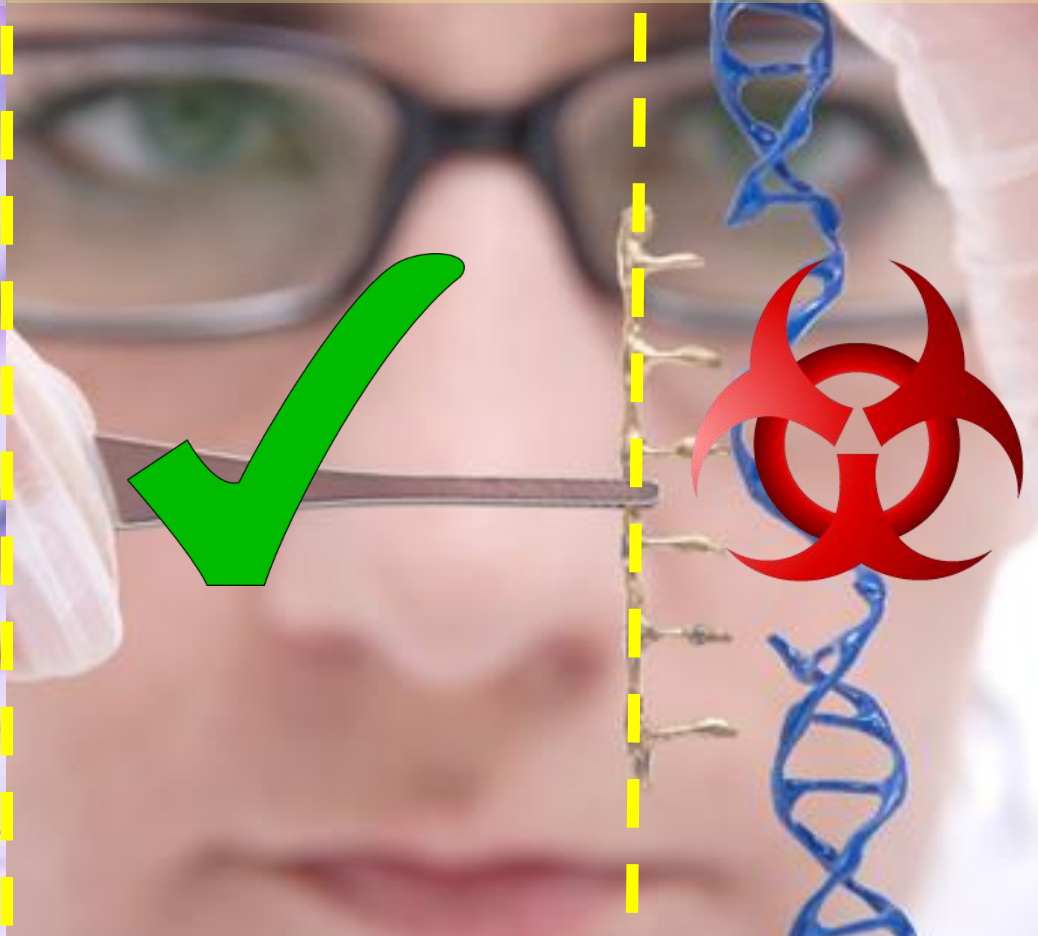
- There is no such thing as zero risk or absolute safety.
- Risk should be assessed in a relevant context (“GMOs” vs. Bt maize).
- Risks can be managed.
- Potential benefits counterbalance the potentially associated risks.



not regulated



regulated



acceptable

not acceptable

0

risk

The risk of “GMOs” vs “commercialised Bt maize X123”



specific development
regulation
(TIME)



The risk of “outsiders”

vs

“locals”

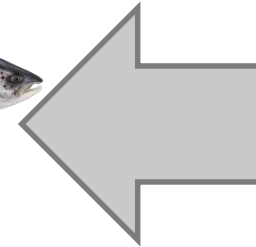
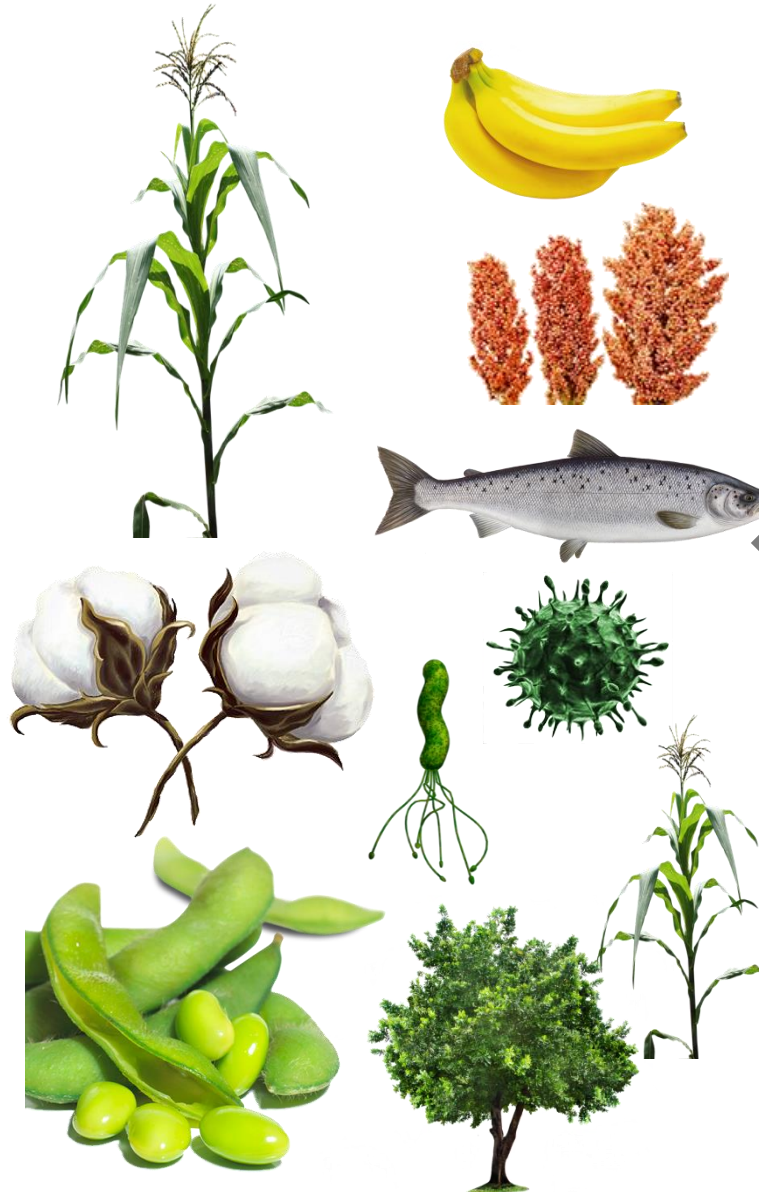
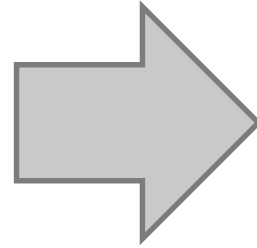
syngenta

CORTEVA
agriscience

DU PONT

PIONEER

BAYER



SASRI



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YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

CSIR
our future through science



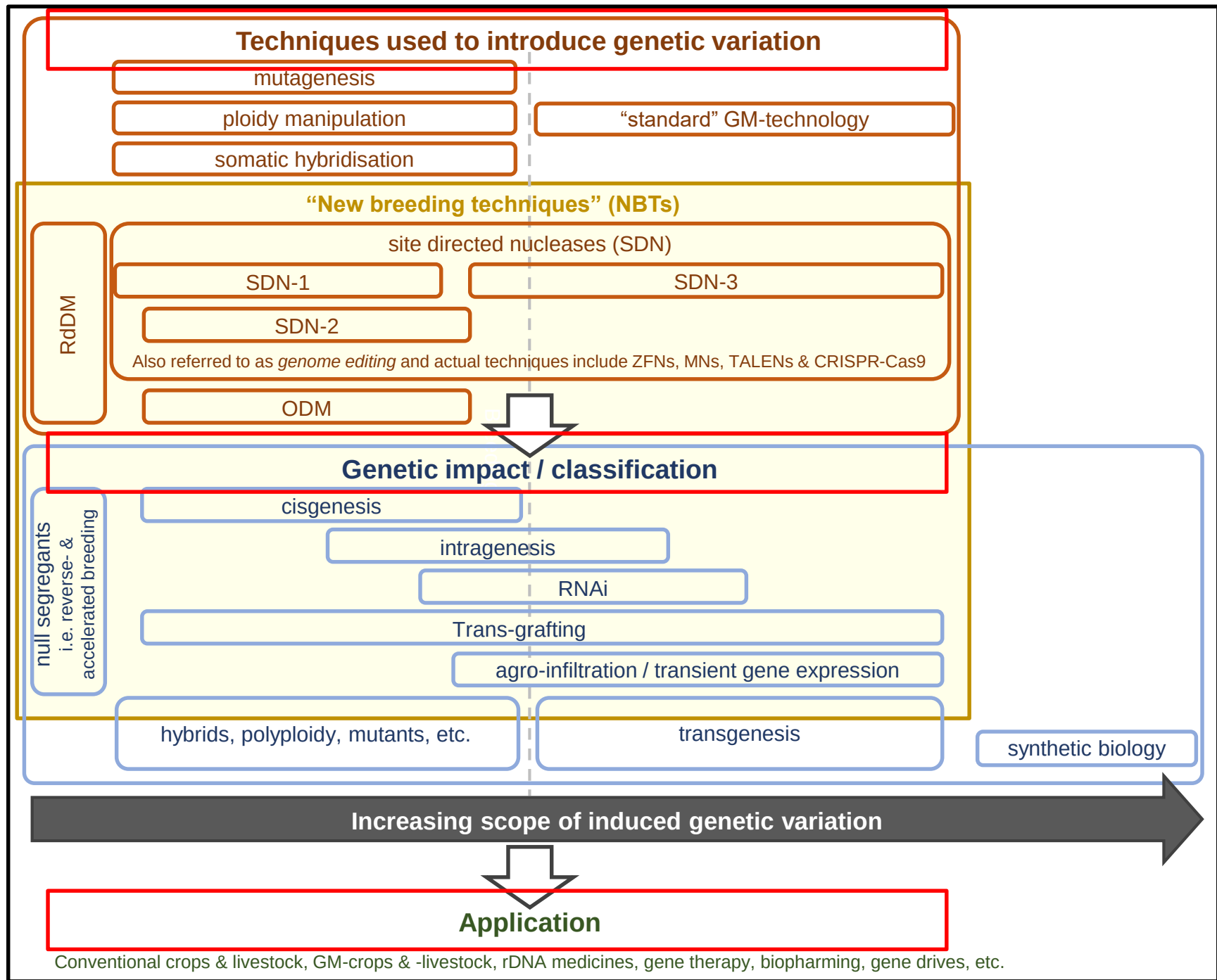
NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY
YUNIBESITHI YA BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA
NOORDWES-UNIVERSITEIT

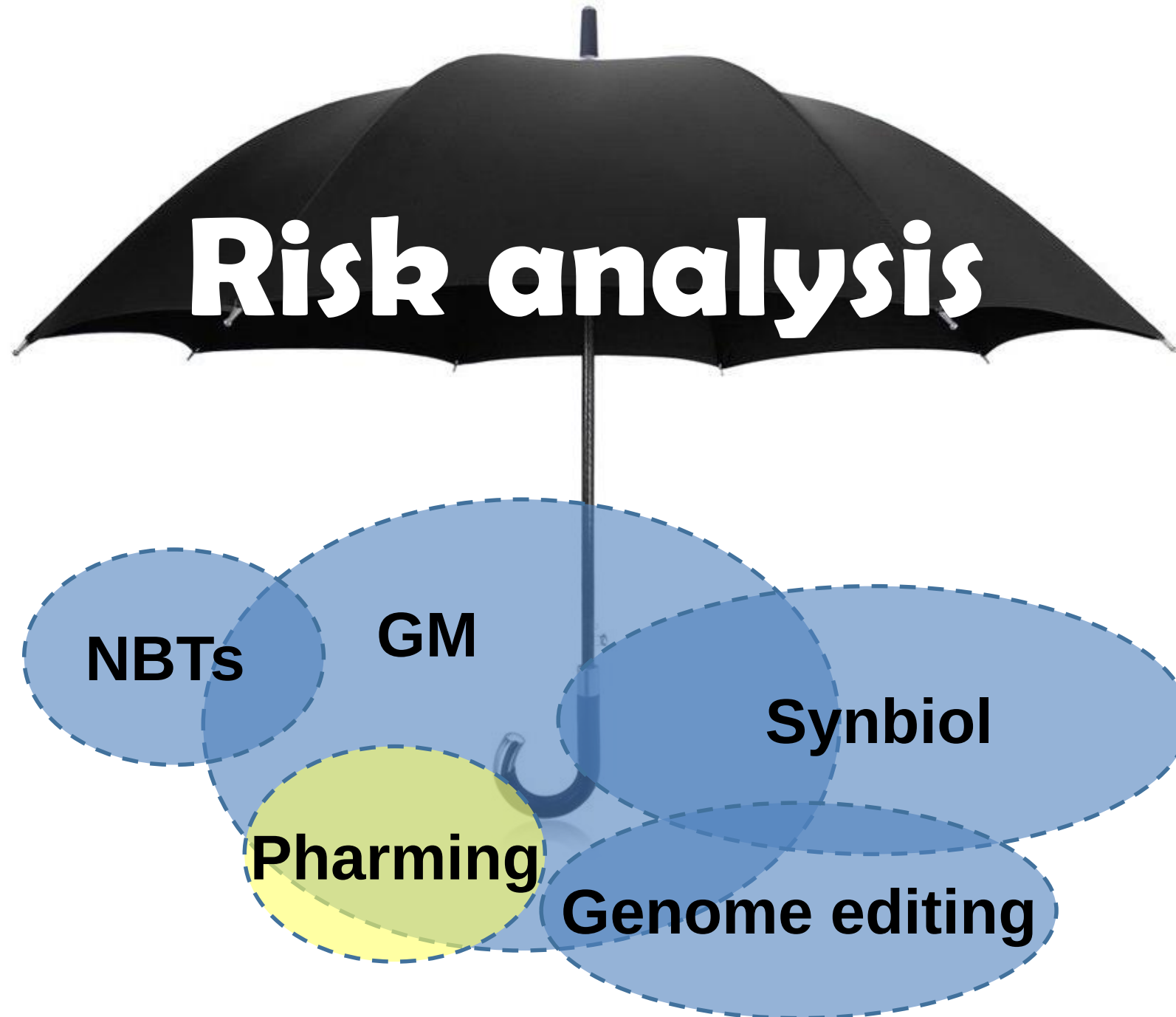
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Induced genetic variation

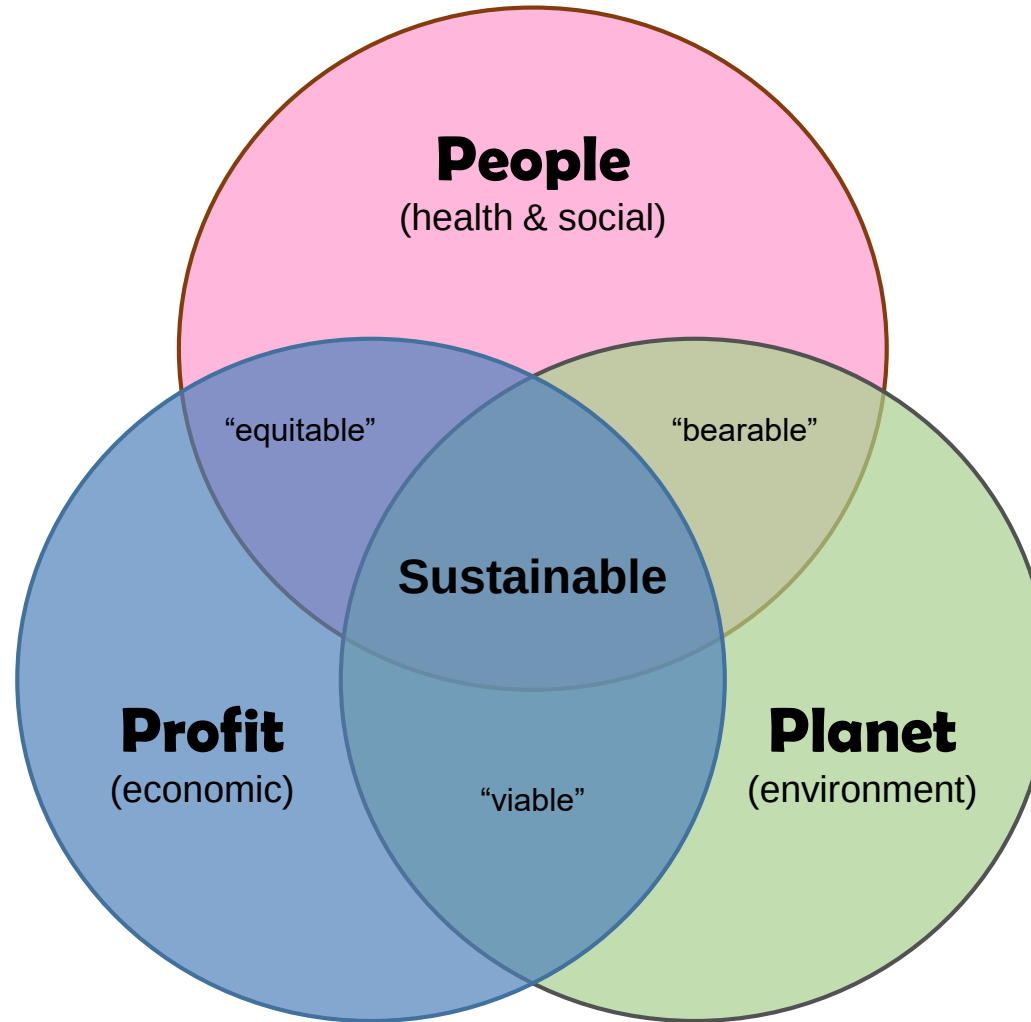






Sustainable biotech innovation

THE “TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE” FOR A SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT

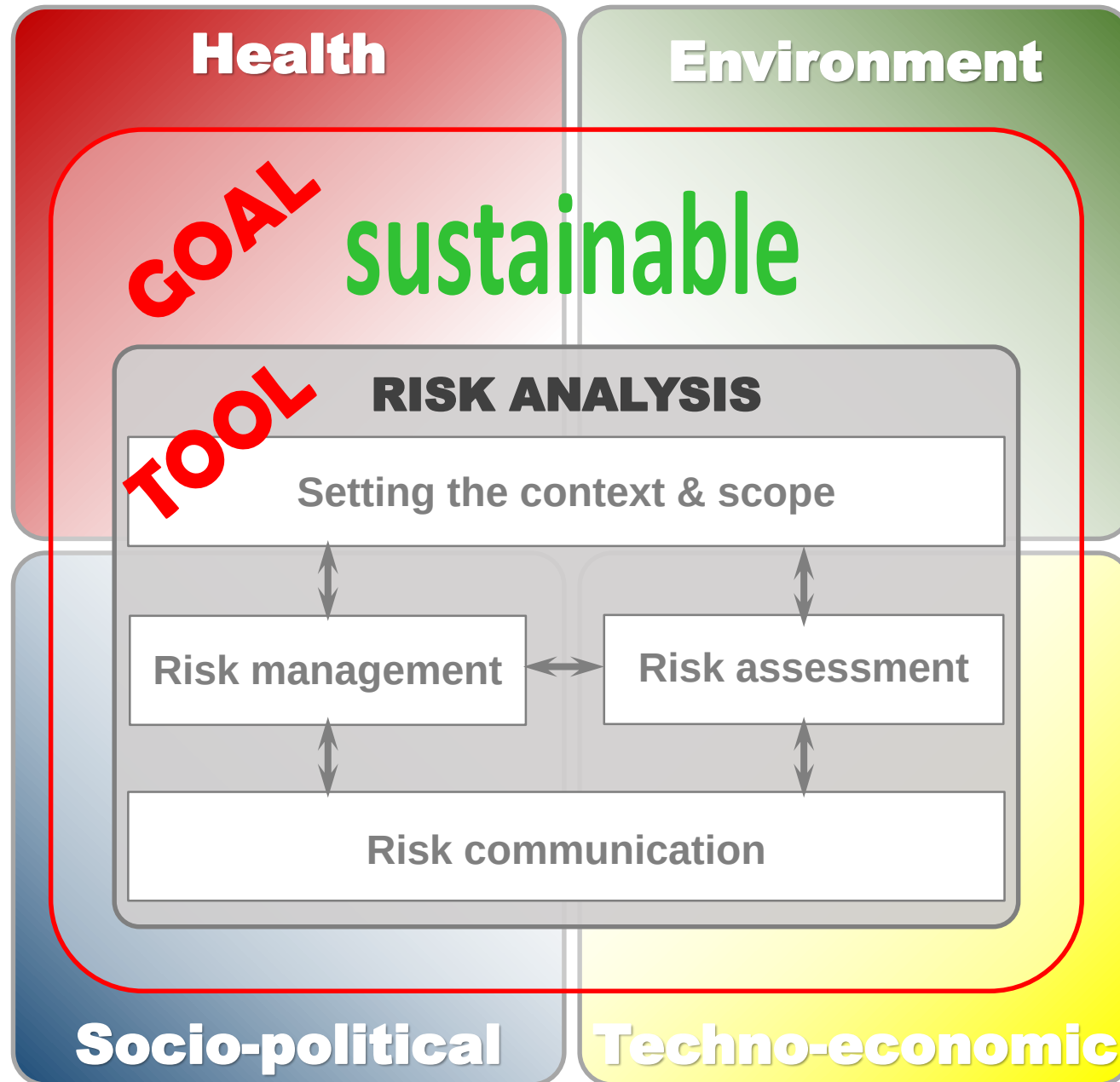


Technology ≠ Product

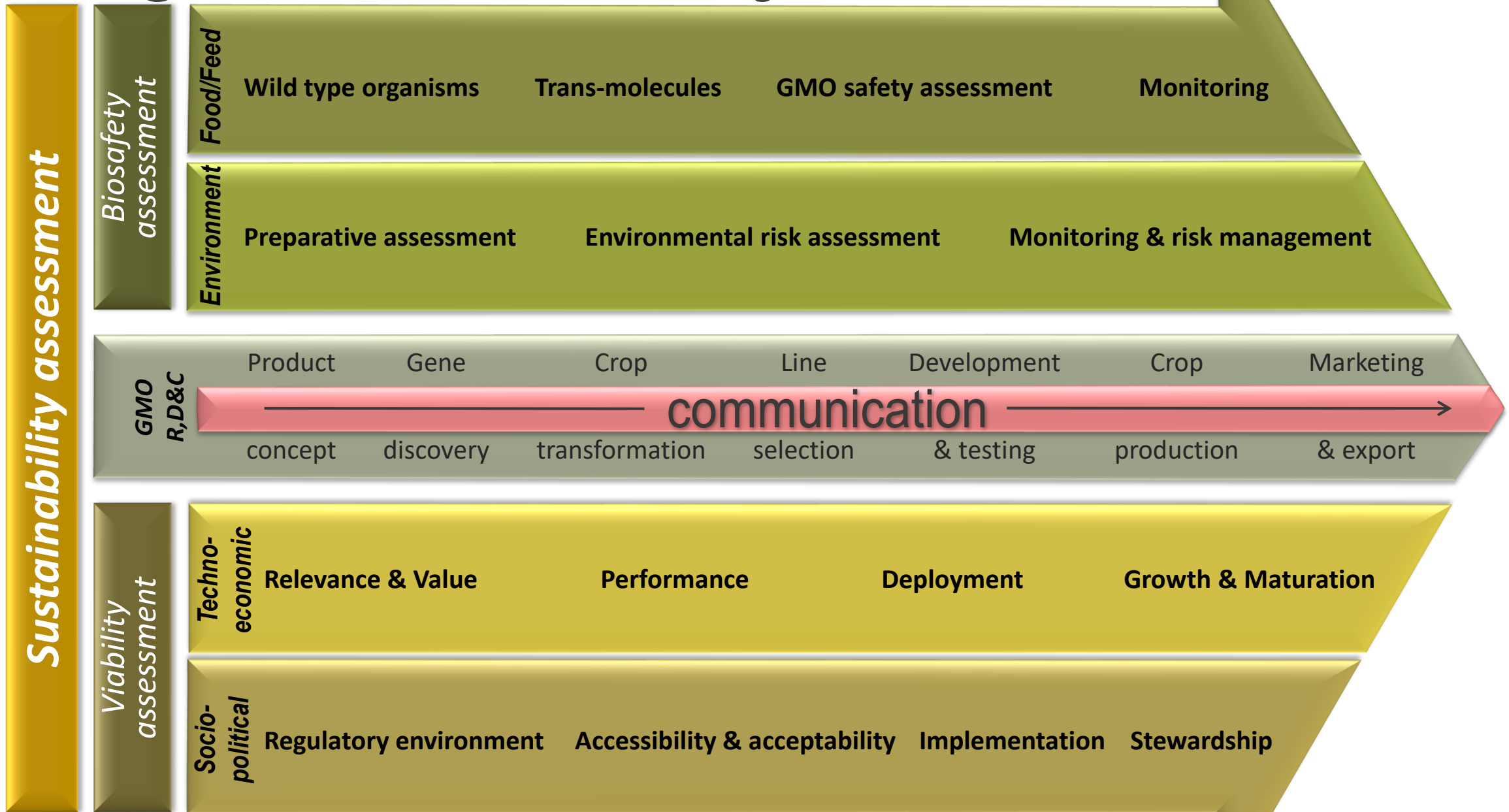
Sustainable biotech products



ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated sustainability assessment



“sustainability by design”



Thank you!