

COMPLETION REPORT

The Political Economy of Genetically Modified (GM) Foods Policy: Thailand and the Japan

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This study has been conducted in Thailand and Japan to assess the current status of the political economy of genetically modified (GM) food policy. The data for this analysis is culled from extensive interviews with people such as researcher and local government, and industry representatives were asked about GMO issues. Extensive archival research in about genetic engineering has been used to categorize the role of government departments into four areas of attitudes towards GM crops. The aim of this paper is to project on farming using GMO' s in four main areas. The framework for the study is an adaptation of the Paarlberg model (*Mr. Robert Paarlberg is a professor of political science at Wellesley College and the author of "Food Politics: What Everyone Needs to Know" (Oxford, 2010).* In the area of IPR Thailand opted for a common, more generous policy towards plant breeders. Whereas in Japan a promotional policy has been adopted in common with other developed nations.

However both countries adopted permissive and precaution approaches towards food safety and trade policies, although in the area of bio safety a more precautionary policy was found in Thailand compared to a permissive approach in Japan. Thailand' s policies towards GM crops differ to Japan in areas such as IPR, bio safety, and research development challenges.

GMO' s have emerged as a potential boon for humanity in recent years. However society has raised safety concerns in the area of modified agricultural products. In 2001 governing bodies approved a set of rules on the testing and planting of GMOs. Japan is covered by a newly law established Food Standards Agency, the purpose of which is to protect public health and restore confidence in food products. In Thailand the Food & Drug Administration, which is responsible for matters concerning food and food safety, especially for matters concerning food and food safety, especially towards GM crops, the situation remains unclear.

In Japan GM crops came under various statutes on a case by case review of scientific evidence for known risks. Whereas in Thailand, regarded as a developing country, there was a decision to adopt policies that slowed the spread of GM crops. Thai authorities have not approved commercial planting or importation of GM commodities. This go-slow approach has damaged Thailand' s access to key export markets.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.) Payap Symposium, February ,2017, Law and the Political Economy of GMO: Comparative Study between Thailand and Japan, Khettai Langkarpint..
Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.) Naresuan University Law Journal, November 2016, Law and the Political Economy of GMO: Comparative Study between Thailand and Japan, Khettai Langkarpint.
Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)