



Anti-GMO Activities in Korea and Native Seed Protection Campaign

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Current Status of GM Food



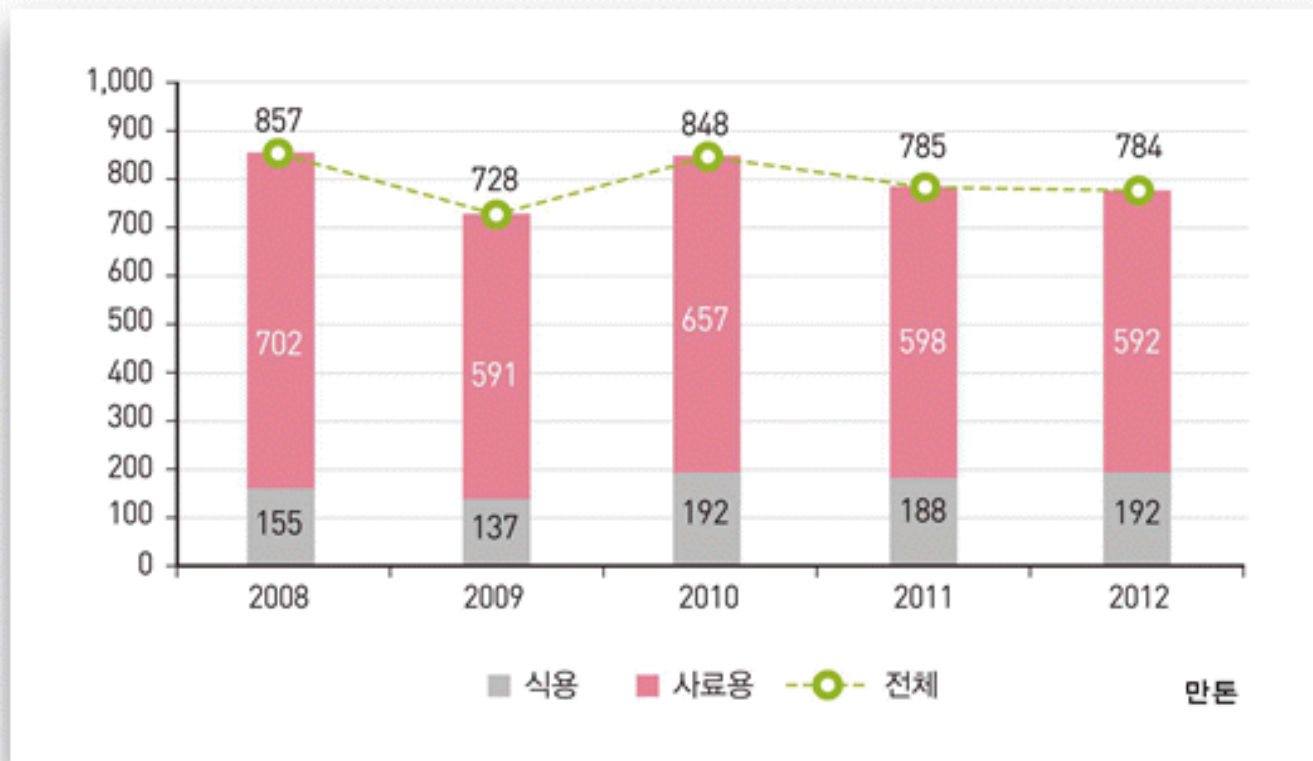
- ❖ Import Approved (as of 2012)
 - ❖ GMO for food : 7 crops in 81 cases
 - ❖ Bean (9), Corn (45), Cotton (15), Rapeseed (6), Potato (4), Alfalfa (1), Sugar Beet (1)
 - ❖ GMO for feed : 5 crops in 85 cases
 - ❖ Bean (13), Corn (46), Cotton (17), Rapeseed (8), Alfalfa (1)



Current Status of GM Food



- ❖ Amount of GMO Import by Use (2008~2012)
 - ❖ Year 2012 : 1.92 mil tons for food (24%), 7.84 mil tons for feed (76%)





GMO for Research



- ❖ GMO Import for Research by Institution (2008~2012)
 - ❖ Major Importer (2012) : private companies (47%), Universities (39%)

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
	reported	reported	reported	reported	reported	reported
Hospital	26	25	3	3	-	57
University	960	170	183	140	378	1831
National Institution, Research Center	130	15	18	65	26	254
Private Company, Etc.	147	19	12	20	50	248
Total	1,263	229	216	228	454	2,390

Source: LMO, Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, RDA, CDC, NFRDI, NIER

- ❖ GMO-related Research Centers (as of 2012)
 - ❖ Registered research centers in Korea : 2,390 centers, the number increasing
 - ❖ University (77%), Research Center (11%), Private Company (10%)⁴

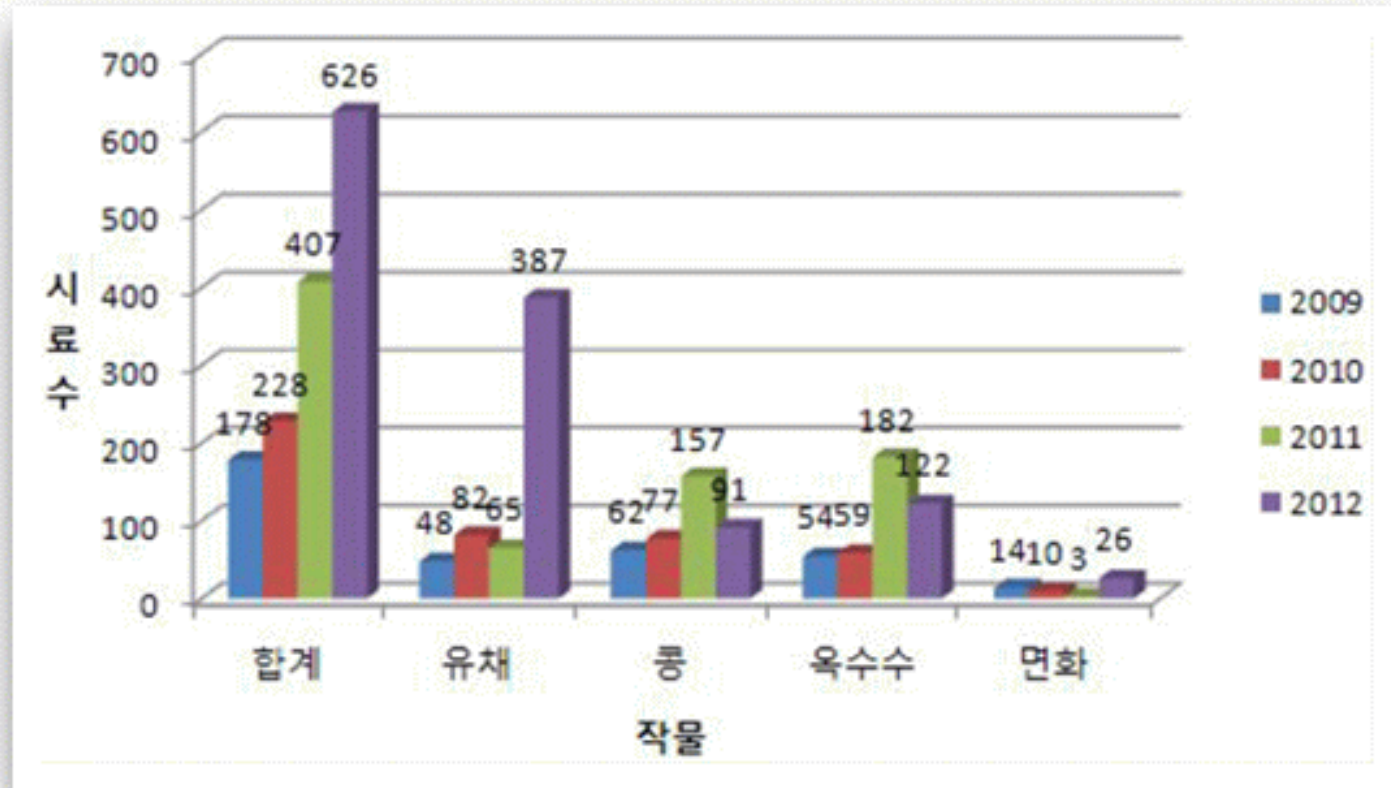




Unapproved GMO Growth



- ❖ GMO-suspected Samples by Crop (2009~2012)
 - ❖ Year 2012 : monitored in 1,039 places of 687 regions





Unapproved GMO Growth



❖ GMO Found by Region (2009~2012)

- ❖ For past 4 years :
22 regions
- ❖ Pyeongtaek (10), Wonju (6), Cheonan (6), Hoengseong (3)

- ❖ GMO found more than twice in 6 regions (same dong or ri)





GMO Labeling



❖ Contents and Ways of GMO Labeling

	Labeling Required	Labeling Not Required
Agricultural Produce	All GMOs approved by FDA (bean, corn, rapeseed, cotton, sugar beet)	Categorized produce * unintentional mixture: less than 3%
Processed Food & Health Functional Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Food containing GMOs as top 5 ingredients or food with GM DNA or foreign protein left after production or processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Categorized produce* unintentional mixture: less than 3%- Food containing GMOs not as top 5 ingredients (excluding purified water) or food with GM DNA or foreign protein not left after production or processing• soy sauce, cooking oil, sugar, alcohol, etc.

Source: Ministry of Food and Drug Safety



GMO Labeling



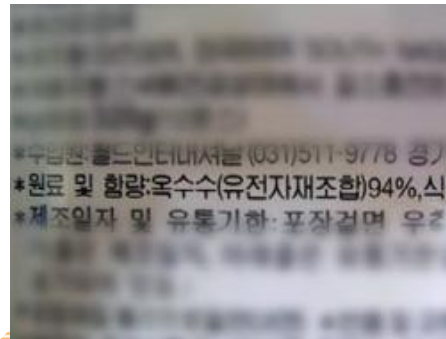
❖ Food and Food Additives

❖ Labeling is required for

- ❖ food or food additive with more than 1 GMO (import or production approved for food) used as a main ingredient for production or processing, or processed food or food additive with GM DNA or foreign protein left even after production or processing.
- ❖ Main ingredients refer to the top 5 ingredients used for production and processing.

❖ How to Label

- ❖ Labeled in 3 ways – “Genetically Modified Food”, “Containing Genetically Modified [Ingredient]”, “This Product May Contain Genetically Modified [Ingredient]”





Future Plan and Challenge



- ❖ Revise GMO-related laws and guarantee the public 'right to know'
 - ❖ Targeting 0.1% of the unintentional mixture with GMO or the EU threshold, 0.9% at maximum
 - ❖ Eliminating the top 5-ingredient limit so that all food items containing a GMO are labeled
 - ❖ Ensuring food items even without GM DNA or foreign protein left after production or processing to be labeled
- ❖ Revise relevant laws and ensure substantial management of GMO
 - ❖ Recognizing loopholes in management at home and abroad as shown in unapproved GMOs growing without recognition
 - ❖ Holding the company developing GMO responsible according to the Product Liability Act



Future Plan and Challenge



- ❖ Improve GMO-related legal systems
 - ❖ According to the Agricultural and Marine Products Quality Control Act and the Food Sanitation Act, the Minister of Food and Drug Safety has authorities regarding GMO labeling.
 - ❖ The Acts define basic directions and core requirements and suggest specific directions to the Minister of Food and Drug Safety.
- ❖ Strengthen Anti-GMO Civil Group Networks
 - ❖ Multinationals and domestic food processing conglomerates developing and distributing GMOs severely oppose the efforts to improve the GMO labeling system.
 - ❖ Civil groups at home and abroad need to build their capacities and expand their networks for improvement of relevant legal systems.
 - ❖ The UNCBD COP 12 to be held in Gangwon in 2014 and the MOP 7 to The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety will be the starting point.

Introduction of Korea Anti-GMO Network

❖ Overview

- ❖ Launched on May 12, 2000
- ❖ 17 organizations currently working together (agricultural organizations, coops, research centers, civil groups, etc.)
- ❖ 2 Joint Representatives, Chairperson of Executive Committee, Secretary, and Auditor
- ❖ Campaigns discussed and implemented through regular meetings, representative meetings, executive committee and working-level meetings
- ❖ Financed by membership fees from organizations and campaign contributions



❖ Campaign Goal

- ❖ Anti-GMO movement to eradicate GMO from Earth
- ❖ Movement against life patent and biopiracy
- ❖ Movement for preservation of native seeds (preservation of biodiversity)
- ❖ Putting multinationals under surveillance for these movements
- ❖ Promotion of development of sustainable agriculture/agricultural areas and use of organic produce as an alternative to GMOs
- ❖ GMO-Free zone movement



Major Activities



- ❖ Activities for GMO Labeling System Revision
Policy debate in the National Assembly





Major Activities



- ❖ Activities for GMO Labeling System Revision
 - ❖ Full-page advertisement on major daily newspapers (funded by donations of 4,000 proclaimers)

우리는 우리가 먹는 것이 무엇인지 알고 먹을 권리가 있습니다!

GMO 표시제 완전 실현!
 식량주권 실현을 위한 4,000인 선언

하나, 엄격하고 철저한 GMO 관련 정책과 조치를 통해 GMO 유출이나 미승인 GMO 수입 사태를 방지할 수 있도록 대책을 세울 것을 요구합니다.

하나, 원재료 사용 할당 순위나 유전자조작 DNA 성분 잔류여부의 제한 없이 GMO완전표시제를 강화하여 소비자의 선택권을 보장하여 줄 것을 요구합니다.

하나, GMO 표시제 준수를 감시·감독할 수 있는 일찍한 이력추적제도를 시행하여 어디서 어떻게 생산되었는지 소비자가 알 수 있게 해 줄 것을 요구합니다.

하나, 국민의 건강을 최우선으로 하여 안전성이 확보되지 않은 먹거리 수입을 막고 국내에서의 안전한 먹거리 생산을 통한 식량자급을 향상과 식량주권 실현 정책을 마련할 것을 정부에 요구합니다.

GMO? (Genetically Modified Organism)
 유전자조작식품은 유전자 조작을 통해, 자연에서 유전자 조작이 사용에 전유된 것을 변형 또는 유전자 삽입(GMO)을 통해 유전자 조작을 통해 유전자 조작된 식품을 생산하는 것을 말합니다. 유전자 조작된 식품은 유전자 조작을 통해 유전자 조작된 식품을 생산하는 것을 말합니다. 유전자 조작된 식품은 유전자 조작을 통해 유전자 조작된 식품을 생산하는 것을 말합니다.

※ 이 광고는 GMO 관련 표시제를 바라는 국민들의 1인당 1천원 상당으로 진행되었습니다.

유전자조작식품(GMO) 반대 생명운동연대
 가톨릭농민회, 녹색당, KOCOP(아이엠소비지활동연합회), 솔로푸드협회, 우리말살리기운동본부, 원주협동사회경제체트워크, 전국귀농운동본부, 전국농민회총연맹, 전국여성농민회총연맹, 정농회, 한국농어촌사회연구소, 한살림연합, 영해농성사업, 환경농업단체연합회, 농성당, 희망먹거리네트워크, 전국도시생활공동체네트워크, 전국도시생활공동체네트워크, 전국친환경농민연합회



Major Activities



- ❖ Activities for GMO Labeling System Revision
 - ❖ Online and offline signature gathering (targeting 100,000 people)

GMO 안전 표시제!
국민의 힘으로, 우리들의 서명으로 이룹시다!

- 하나** 엄격하고 철저한 GMO 관련 정책과 조치를 통해 GMO 유출이나 미승인 GMO 수입 사태를 방지할 수 있도록 대책을 세울 것을 요구합니다.
- 하나** 원재료 사용함량 순위나 유전자조작 DNA 성분 잔류여부의 제한 없이 GMO완전표시제를 강화하여 소비자의 선택권을 보장하여 줄 것을 요구합니다.
- 하나** GMO 표시제준수를 감시·감독할 수 있는 엄격한 이력추적제도를 시행하여 어디서 어떻게 생산되었는지 소비자가 알 수 있게 해 줄 것을 요구합니다.
- 하나** 국민의 건강을 최우선으로 하여 안전성이 확보되지 않은 먹거리 수입을 막고 국내에서의 안전한 먹거리 생산을 통한 식량자급률 향상과 식량주권 실현 정책을 마련할 것을 정부에 요구합니다.

우리들의 서명을 국무총리,
국회 보건복지위원장에 제출할 예정입니다.

서명에 함께해주세요!

GMO란? (Genetically Modified Organism)
자연생태계에서는 절대 일어날 수 없으며, 인위적으로 유전자를 조작하여 새롭게 만들어진 생물체 또는 농산물, 식품을 GM(조)고 부릅니다. 품과 속을 뛰어넘어 서로 완전히 다른 종의 유전자는 물론, 동물과 미생물, 심지어 인간까지 유전자까지 인위적으로 삽입 조작한 생물체를 GM(조)고 하고, 대표적인 GM(조)는 제초제 성분에 강한 콩, 해충에 강한 옥수수 등이 있습니다.



Major Activities



- ❖ Activities for GMO Labeling System Revision
 - ❖ Signature gathering from 80,000 people, press conference in front of the National Assembly





Major Activities



- ❖ Denouncement on Multinationals and Anti-GMO Campaign Activities
 - ❖ Press conference on the day of action against Monsanto in May





Major Activities



- ❖ Denouncement on Multinationals and Anti-GMO Campaign Activities
 - ❖ Installed a booth for Anti-GMO Network during Slow Food International





Major Activities



- ❖ Native Seed Preservation and Promotion Activities
 - ❖ Installed an exhibition booth for native seeds on the organic day





Native Seed Protection by Women Farmers



- ❖ What is a native seed?
- ❖ A seed that has been preserved by farmers for generations, has adapted to the climate and the earth so as to grow stably, and can be harvested and gathered.
- ❖ The right to native seed lies with farmers who plant the seed. A native seed is the beginning and the end of agriculture.



Value of Native Seed & Social Contribution



Production of diverse species in small quantity for peasants, Empowerment of women farmers



Value of Native Seed & Social Contribution



Seed sovereignty with native seeds



Value of Native Seed & Social Contribution



Preservation of traditional food culture and traditional food processing





Native Seed Farm



Women farmers in 15 places of 9 provinces have built seed farms for exhibition as part of efforts to protect native seeds.

Native seeds are planted, harvested and propagated at native seed farms.





Native Seed Farm



← Jeju



Euseong →



1 Woman Farmer Protecting 1 Native Seed





Native Seed Field Survey



We set out in search of native seeds before they are gone or contaminated by GMOs!

We look for native seeds kept by women farmers who planted and harvested the seeds.

We travel around the country to find native seeds to be inherited, protected and developed.





Native Seed Field Survey



Preserving, selecting and planting the seeds have been done by women farmers for a long time.



Women farmers who give birth to a new life are leading the efforts to protect the seeds.





Native Seed Festival



- ❖ Native seed preservation and promotion activities
 - ❖ Native seed festival and sharing





Let's Protect Native Seeds with Stories



Let's protect native seeds together!
Native seeds reflect the lives of women farmers and contains our ancestors' wisdom.

