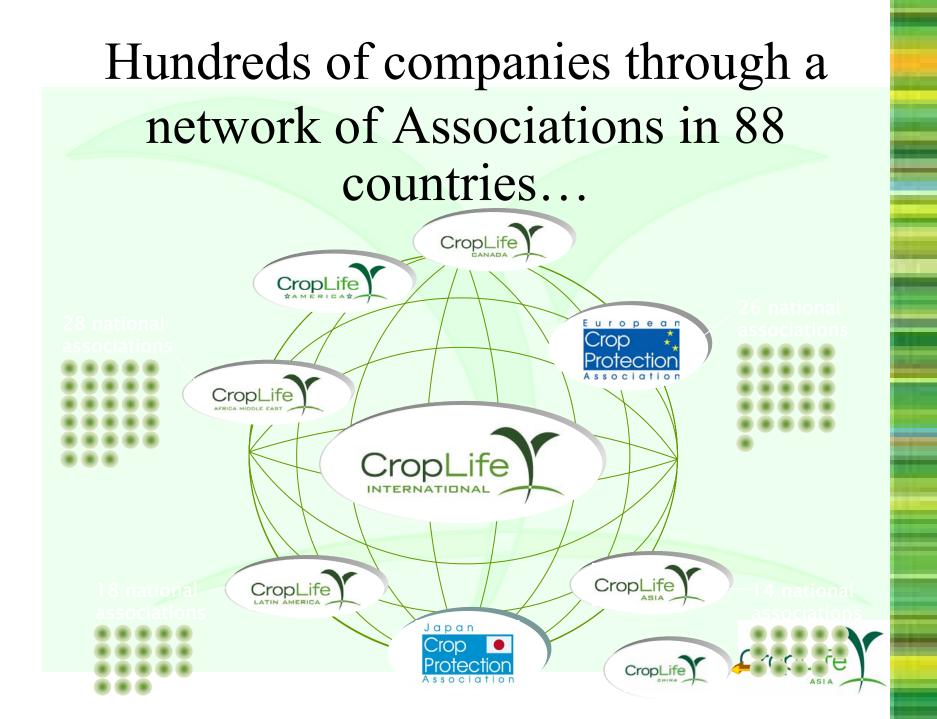
Development of Biotechnology in Asia Opportunities and Challenges

Dr. George Fuller. Executive Director, CropLife Asia.







Opportunities for Biotechnology in Asia

- Meet the need to sustainably increase productivity
- Create benefits for consumers and the environment
- Create benefits for developing countries
- Build on and accelerate momentum of adoption



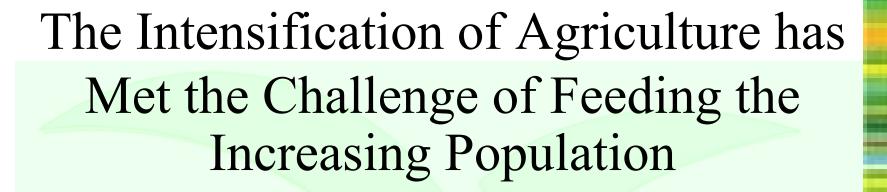
The Global Challenge

"How can agricultural production rise to meet demand in a framework of equitable, environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable development?"



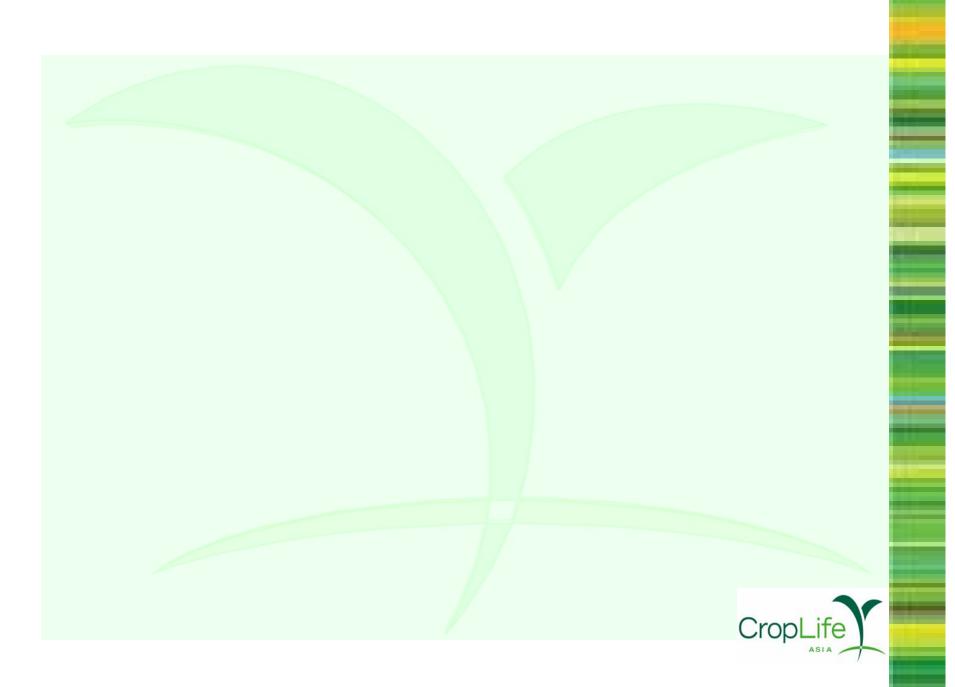
World Bank Assessment of Agricultural Science & Technology, August 2003





(1990 to 2000)





More Food Per Acre Will be Needed

World Population

	<mark>1999</mark> 6 billion people
<mark>1950</mark> 2 billion people	

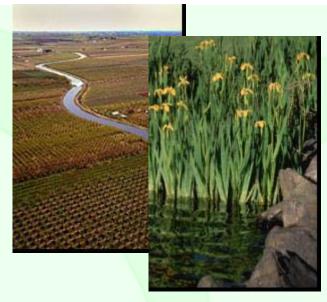
2025 8 billion people

1960 One hectare to feed 2 people 1995 One hectare to feed 4 people One hectare to feed 5 people

2025

Benefits to Consumer, Improved Environment









- Integrated Pest Management:
 - Preserves non target species & improves biodiversity
 - Protects workers, natural resources, soil and water
- Adoption of sustainable production practices:
 - Conservation tillage enhances wildlife habitat, soil structure and water quality
 - Improved yields reduces need for cropland
- Reduced Mycotoxin concentrations improve health

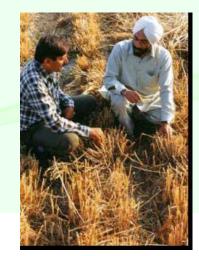


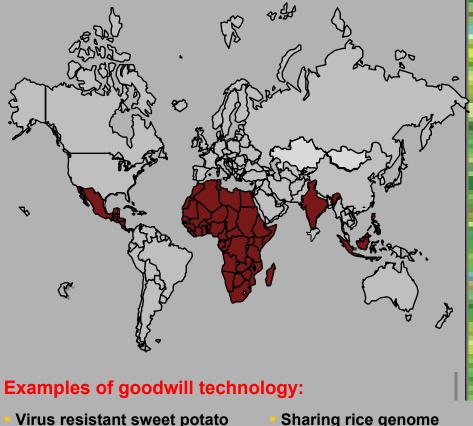
·Rockefeller Foundation 2000 & Doane Market Research

Benefits to Developing Countries

Biotech is Scale Neutral

- Greater productivity, fewer inputs
- Improved nutrition, ease malnutrition
- Subsistence farmers become merchant farmers
- Increasing post-harvest longevity
- Ease pressure on fragile ecosystems

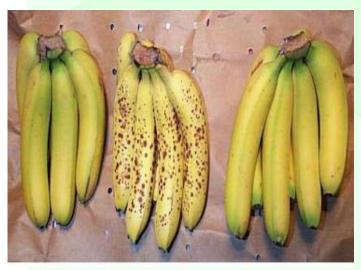




- Crops with more Vitamin A
 - 'Golden Rice'
 - 'Golden Mustard'

- Sharing rice genome
- Virus resistant papaya
- Virus resistant potato

Technology transforming crops important to Asia: examples



Slow ripening bananas

Partnerships with food companies to develop products with premium quality, nutrition and value. Providing consumers with improved product quality and convenience



'Golden Rice'

 can reduce blindness and other diseases caused by Vitamin A deficiency.
 Public-private sector collaboration.
 Available free-of-charge for humanitarian uses in any developing nation



Source - Syngenta

Discovery: Stress (Drought, Heat, Cold Tolerance)

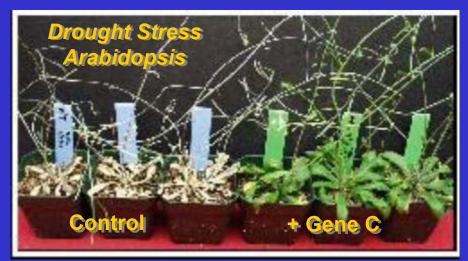
Grower Benefits

- Crops reach their genetic potential
 - Less risk from weather
 - Earlier planting, longer season
 - Faster germination, healthier start
 - Improved pollination

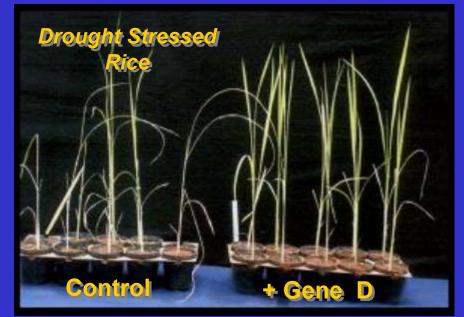
Value

- **5-10% yield increase**
- Increased crop acres

1. Identify Gene & Test in Model System

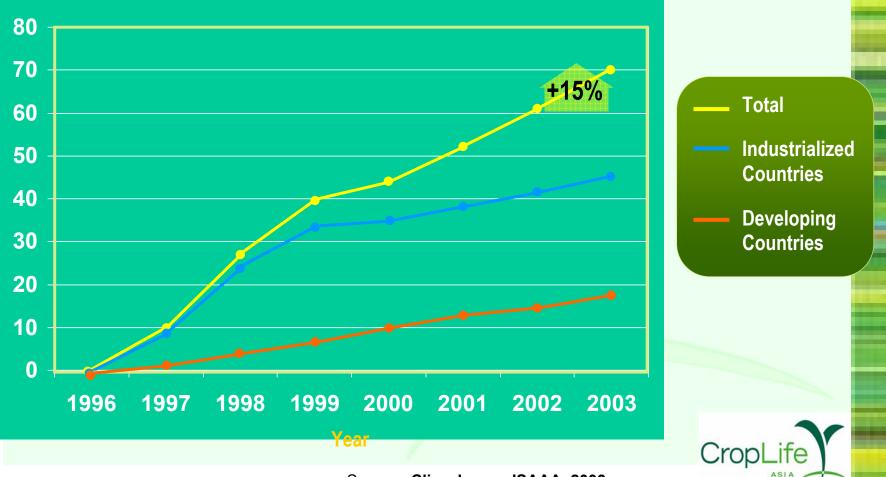


2. Confirm Activity Translates in Crop



Source - Monsanto

Global Area of Biotech Crops (mm hectares)



Source: Clive James, ISAAA, 2003

Global Area of Biotech Crops (Countries)



- 18 countries have adopted biotech crops.
- 3.4 billion people live in countries where GM crops are grown.

Mega Countries > 50,000

USA	42.8 MM
Argentina	13.9 MM
Canada	4.4 MM
Brazil	3.0 MM
China	2.8 MM
South Africa	0.4 MM
Australia	0.10 MM
India	0.10 MM
Romania	>0.05 MM
Uruguay	>0.05 MM

< 50,000 hectares

Spain Mexico Bulgaria Honduras

Colombia

CropLife

Source: Clive James, ISAAA, 2003

Challenges in the Development of Biotechnology in Asia

- Regulatory environment, especially the BSP
- Perceptions of public perception
- Funding and managerial expertise to commercialize locally developed products
- Difficulty in satisfying both the U.S. and the EU



Regulatory Environment

- Not harmonized in the region, and no fully developed international standards
- Biosafety Protocol has been taken over by opponents of biotechnology
- Regulations created in response to fear of MNCs create serious problems for local researchers



Public Perception

- Opponents skilled at sound bite attacks
- Proponents need training in Risk Communication
- Misleading consumer surveys create perception of public rejection
- No clear understanding of what consumer acceptance would look like



Research in the Region

- Many important research projects still in laboratories
- Researchers lack skills, funding and incentive to bring these projects to the farmer
- Researchers have not been sufficiently active in supporting their interests



U.S. vs. EU

- Fundamental agreement at regulatory and technical level
- Fundamental disagreement at political level
- Asia torn between EU demands for "GMO free" food and need to develop agricultural productivity



A Way Forward - Regulatory

- Create predictable, consistent, harmonized regulatory structure
 - Based on good science and not political opportunism
 - Reflecting global diversity of agriculture
 Meeting Asian needs



A Way Forward - Incentives

Reward innovation

Rewards for industry and academic innovation

Engaging with stakeholders in both benefits and risks

Preventing misuse of data and proprietary inventions



A Way Forward – Local Research

- Create turnkey product development infrastructure
 Create Asian fund for development of Asian biotechnology research
 - Hire expertise and experience from the private sector



A Way Forward – U.S. vs. EU

- Use science based regulatory structures to make local decisions
- Recognize the cost of meeting EU import requirements and assess that cost equitably



Conclusions

- Biotechnology offers tremendous benefits to agriculture in Asia
- Serious challenges need to be overcome to realize these benefits
- The way forward is difficult and requires alignment of multiple stakeholders





