p342 | Chapter 14: The biotech

14(2000)

Royal Commission on Genetic Modification, 2001

As at date of publication Nov 2012 (Archive)

The biote three major proposats

1. The 21st century has been dubbed the biotechnology century. Genetic modification is but one of many new technologies likely to become available. New Zealanders have always been quick to adopt and adapt new technologies, in whatever field they arise. Biotechnology will be no exception.

- 2. Adoption of the new, however, should not be done uncritically. While the Commission has recommended an openness to genetic modification, we have proposed appropriate safeguards to ensure the well-being of the community and the environment.
- 3. To provide for ongoing oversight of biotechnological development, the Commission makes three further proposals: a bioethics council, a parliamentary commissioner on biotechnology, and a biotechnology strategy.

Toi te Taiao: the Bioethics Council

- 4. Ethical, cultural and spiritual concerns underlay much of what we head about genetic modification and biotechnology.
- 5. The current system of regulation for genetic modification and associate technologies operates through a number of ministries and government departments, assisted by advisory bodies, which provide policy advice to the Government. Some, like the Ministries of Health, and Agriculture and Foresti implement those policies. Other regulatory functions are carried out by separate bodies such as the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) and the Australia New Zealand Food Authority (ANZFA).
- 6. Under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNU ERMA and all other persons exercising powers or duties are directed to recogns and provide for "the maintenance and enhancement of the capacity of people as communities to provide for their own economic, social, and cultural wellbeing of the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations" (section 5(b)). The are also directed to consider the relationship Māori have with their ancest lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, plants, animals and other taonga (section 6(d))

Report | Royal Commission on Genetic Modification

7. While that they are decisions that Commission's of genetic mooreceived were

Public ed can also may be l'acurrently Catholic Government social accuration arm of the uncertain Research The Act of [about cu is require Decisions purely on

8. To addr of Toi te Taia sphere of the bioethical dec meet. From a the conjunction

considera the natio

9. In chap model of the case included the ecosystem the purpose of potential risks 10. A case of the Bioethics national sign

Alphaes ng alamintas trocae (1 Alphaes ng an againt again sa sa sa

nisione, e coming to the month and read only the edge of the distance, the fill and fill for the language of the adjustment of the fill of the properties and the distance of the allowing the adjustment of the fill of the adjustment of the fill of the distance of the fill of the of the adjustment of the adjustment of the fill of the adjustment of the special design of the fill of the

r allegener in a control of the state of the

income) a distantia mia si bignili ali i a

The first program of the second section section second section s

a for use that have a content of the second of the second

The second of th

and the management of the territory