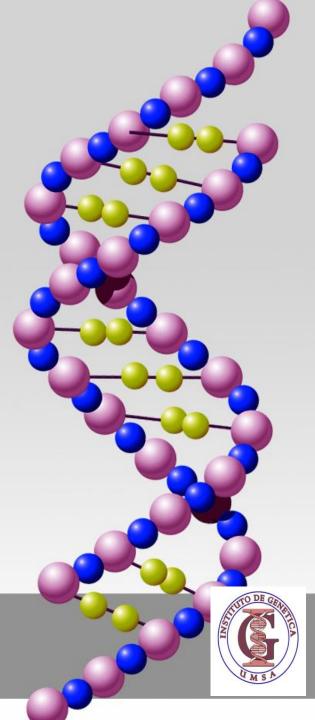


Noemí Tirado Bustillos November 1st, 2016 Buenos Aires, Argentina





Multiethnic and multicultural



Research institutes at UMSA:

- Genetic Institute Medicine School
- Biochemistry School
- Pure and Natural Sciences School

Private Institutes:

- Lab clinics
- Embriovid

- Biomarkers of cancer and genetic susceptibility
- Real Time PCR epigenetics
- Proteomics
- Gene expression: Microarrays.

Research ethical committee at UMSA

Private Institutes

- Assisted reproduction
- Stem cell bank

Lack of specific legislation on assisted reproduction nor for manipulation of stem cells

1. Is there research involving gene editing in your country?

2. How has been the implementation of genomics technologies in general in your country, If you are having discussions about these technologies? Who is engaged in them - i.e. the church?

All the advance in genetics in our country was carried out with counterparts in collaboration with other developing countries:

Genetic microbiology

Genetic toxicology

Nutraceutical food

Human genetics through biomarkers

have you faced any reject from the civil society?. Are you dealing with anti-technology movements and how do you cope with them?

 We didn't have any reject of the population respect to the application of genomic techniques, due to lack of knowledgement or due to non application.

Now we have the application of techniques orphan drugs in a patient with Caucher disease.

If you are having discussions about these technologies? Who is engaged in them - i.e. the church?

Since we do not use this technologies we did not had discussions, but we see the need for debate about it before introducing these technologies 3. Are you aware of regulation in your country that covers gene editing technologies, particular reference to human application but interesting to know if it exists for crops, vector control (umbrella legislation that covers all types)? If there is no legislation, should there be and who should be leading these discussions?



INDICE	ÁG.
1. INTRODUCCION	6
2. CONTEXTO LEGAL SOBRE EL ACCESO A RECURSOS GENETICOS	6
Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica	9 13
2.3.1 Ley Nº 1333 - Ley General del Medio Ambiente	14 15
3. LA EXPERIENCIA BOLIVIANA EN LA APLICACIÓN DE LA REGULACION SOBRE ACCESO A RECURSOS GENETICOS (Decreto Supremo No 24676)	18
 3.1 Solicitud para el acceso a recursos genéticos de especies ornamentales con fines de investigación, desarrollo de potenciales comerciales y desarrollo de una estrategia de mercado. 3.2 Solicitud para el acceso a recursos de genéticos de camélidos del Genero Lama glama (Llama) y Lama pacus (Alpacas) para la comercialización y 	18
exportación en pie, con el objeto de financiar actividades de mejoramiento, repoblamiento y acopio	21
amenasadas de maní (Arachis spp)	
en dos Áreas Protegidas 3.6 Solicitud para el acceso a recursos genéticos de Plantas Aromáticas y Medicinales en Predios de una Comunidad Quechua	
3.7 Solicitud para el acceso a recursos genéticos a partir de Especies Arbóreas	31
 Solicitud para el acceso a recursos genéticos de 10 vitroplantas (2 vitroplantas por variedad) de 5 variedades nativas de papa (Solanum tuberosum sp andigenum) 	
4. CONCLUSIONES	37
5. BIBLIOGRAFIA	39

Law N^o 530 ———— 23- may – 2014

Bolivian law of cultural heritage

4. How do you see the debate/ or how is the current debate on gene editing in the Latin American context/ or your country different to other regions/countries?

We have to take in to account many aspects as Latin America:

- Sociocultural issues
- Technological development
- Respecting principles of bioethics as no maleficence, beneficence, autonomy and equity
- Human rights, public health sustainability precaution intergenerational



THANK YOU.....