

PRECISAMOS DE UMA CIÊNCIA CIDADÃ

WEBINARIO
INTERNACIONAL

TRANSGÉNICOS

UN ATENTADO CONTRA LA
SALUD SOCIOAMBIENTAL Y LOS
DERECHOS DE LOS PUEBLOS

PARTICIPAN:

- Miguel Ángel Crespo
Probioma, BOLIVIA
- Leonardo Melgarejo
Movimiento Ciencia Ciudadana, BRASIL
- Md. Damián Verzeñassi
Médico UNR, Director INSSA, ARGENTINA
- Fernando Cabaleiro
Abogado UBA, Naturaleza de Derechos. ARGENTINA

Jueves
07MAYO
Hrs17:00
Bolivia



MCC movimento
ciência cidadã



MCC movimento
ciência cidadã

Leonardo Melgarejo – ABA-agroecologia ; Campanha Permanente Contra os Agrotóxicos e Pela Vida,
Movimento Ciência Cidadã – UCCSNAL – Fórum Gaucho de Combate aos Impactos dos Agrotóxicos - FGCIA-
melgarejo.leonardo@gmail.com

Resumen

La expansión de los cultivos transgénicos y la hambre

La ilusión colectiva, el senso común y la ciência de cautiveiro.

Que decir de la soya HB4, “tolerante a la sequía”?

Que decir de la COVID-19?

Conclusion: **necesitamos de una Ciencia Ciudadana**

Advertencias

La dificuldad de comunicación

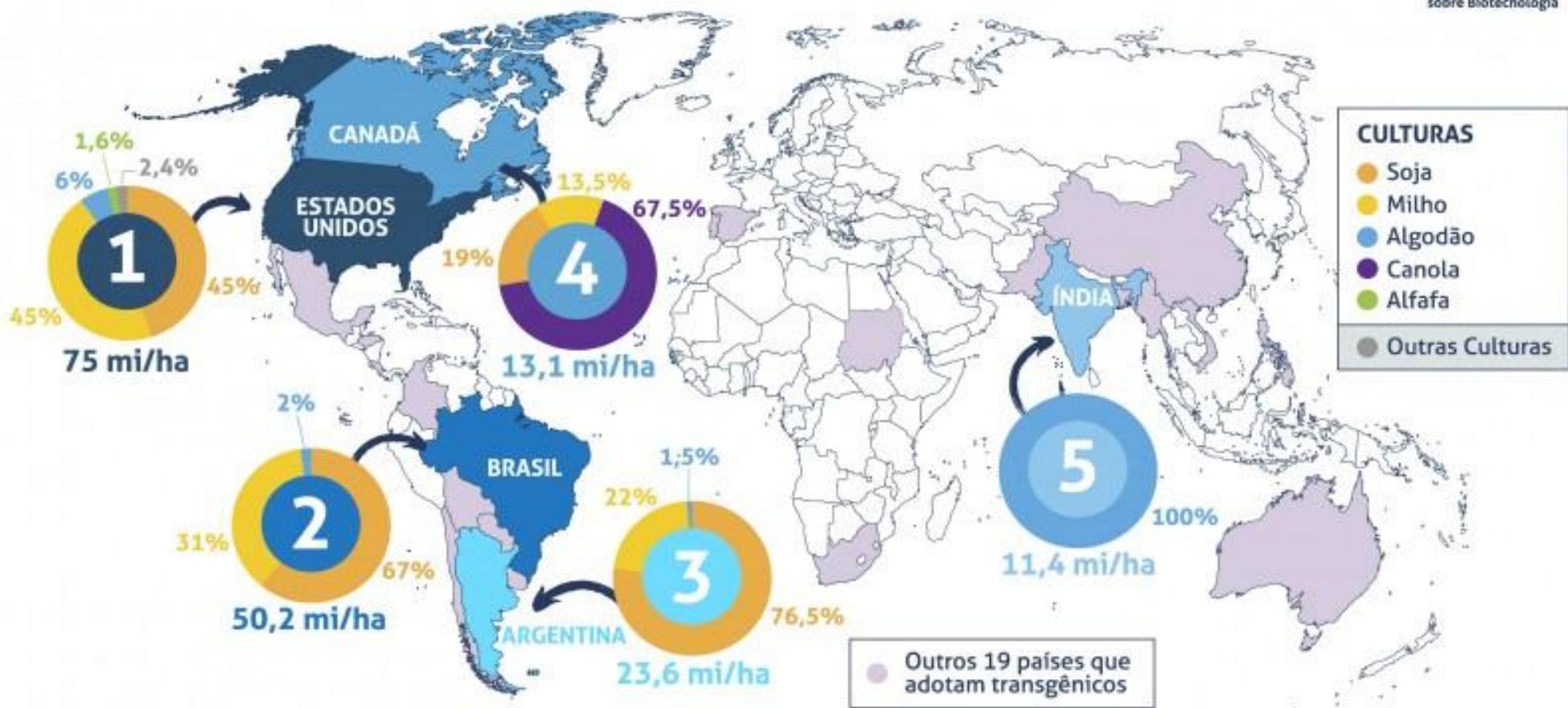
Los argumenos y su sustentación

TOP 5: ÁREA PLANTADA COM TRANSGÊNICOS NO MUNDO

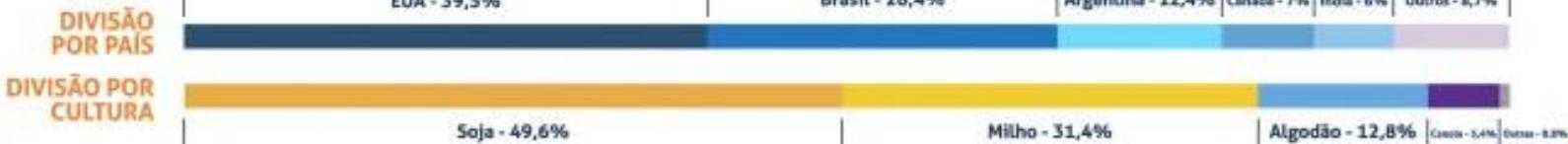
(em milhões de hectares – mi/ha)

CiB

Conselho de Informações
sobre Biotecnologia



Total de área
plantada no Mundo:
189,8 mi/ha



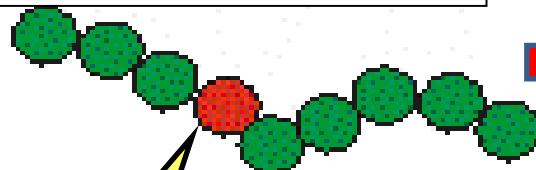
Fonte: ISAAA 2018 (ano-base 2017)

Área cultivada com lavouras transgênicas no ano 2017.

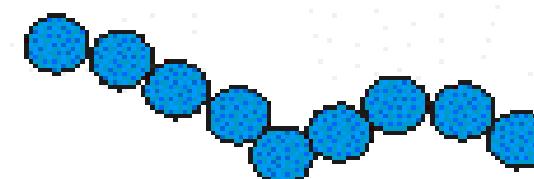
Fonte: ISAAA, 2018. Obtido em <https://cib.org.br/isaaa-2018/>

Uma narrativa de falsa precisão científica

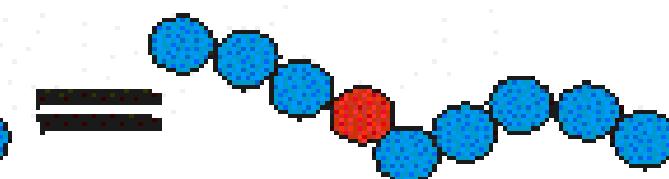
DNA do doador



DNA do receptor



Novo DNA do receptor



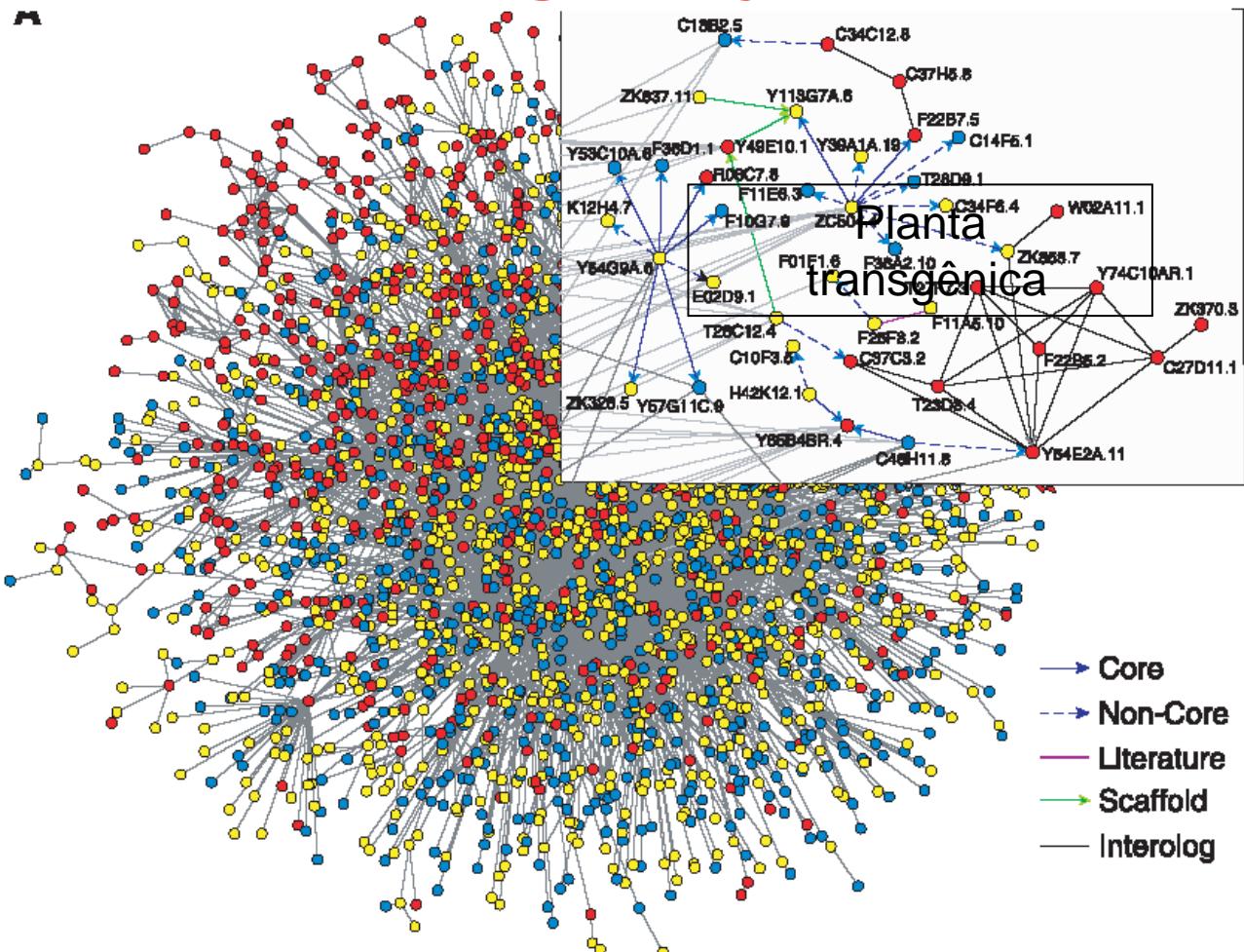
Uma proteína, uma característica

Uma realidade de insegurança científica

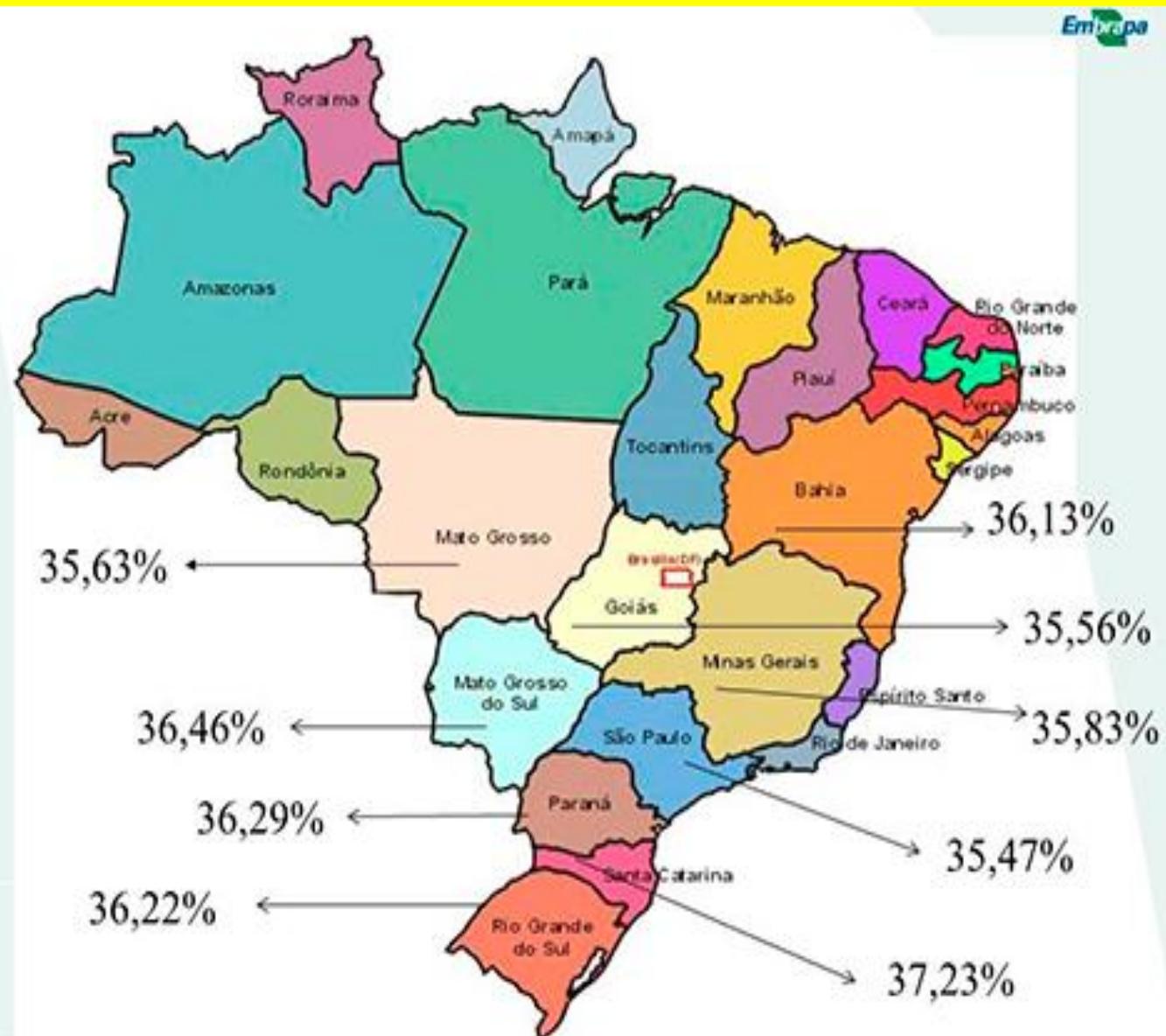
Interactoma do verme *C. elegans*

Genoma sequenciado
17mil genes

Uma Proteína,
n possibilidades

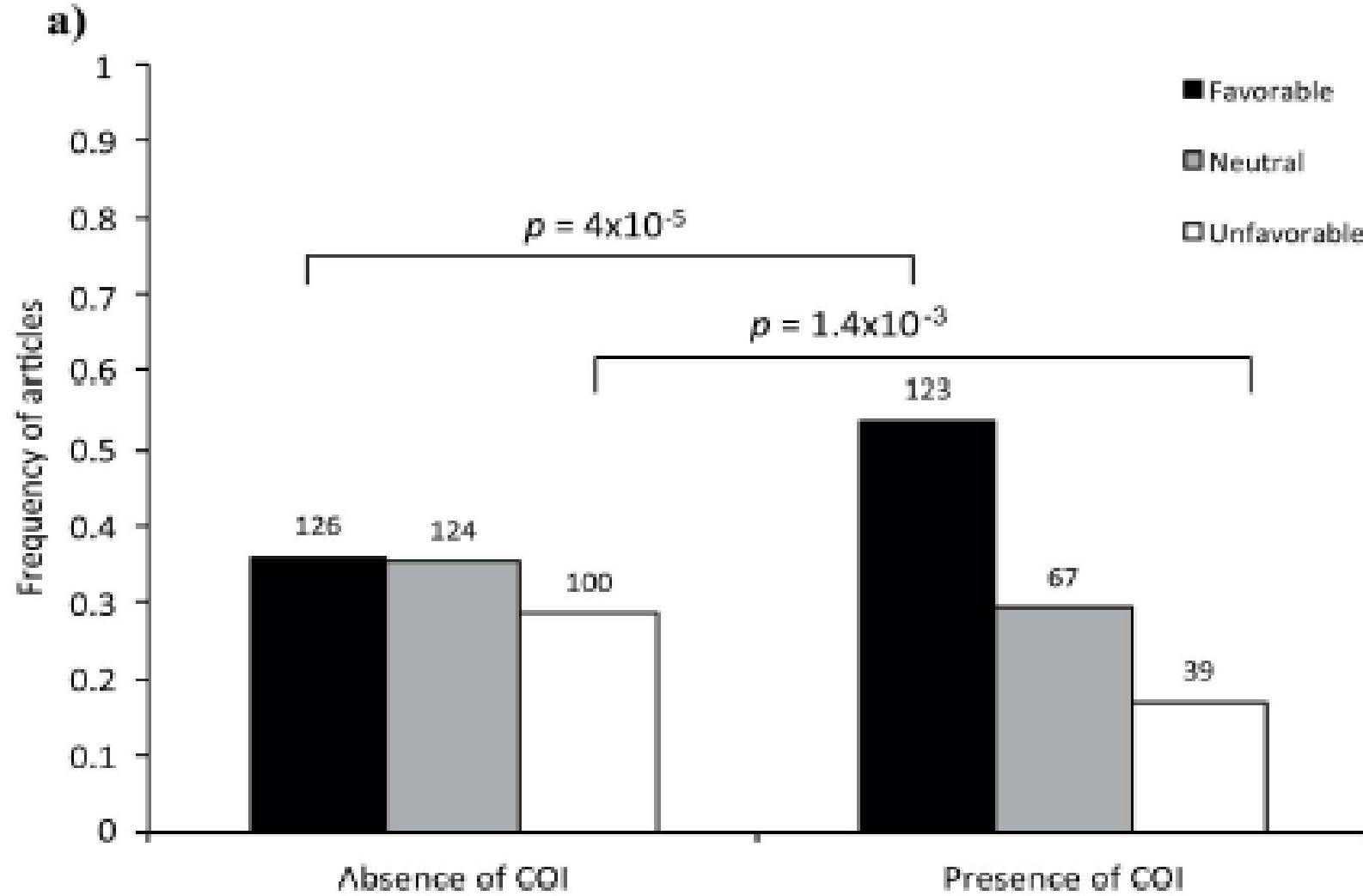


EFEITOS COLATERAIS - Teor de proteína em amostras de soja coletadas nas principais regiões produtoras do Brasil. Safra 2014/2015. (Embrapa Soja)



década de 1990
farelo com 46%/48%
de proteína

Hoje?
Coop Agroind. dos
Produtores Rurais
Sudeste Goiano
(COMIGO)
→ eliminar o
tegumento?
→ prejuízo de 3%!
→ 50 mil t/soja/ano!



Guillemaud T, Lombaert E, Bourguet D (2016)
Conflicts of Interest in GM *Bt Crop Efficacy*
and Durability Studies.
PLoS ONE 11(12):

How did the US EPA and IARC reach diametrically opposed conclusions on the genotoxicity of glyphosate-based herbicides?

Benbrook *Environ Sci Eur* (2019) 31:2

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) reached diametrically opposed conclusions on glyphosate genotoxicity for three primary reasons:

- (1) in the core tables compiled by EPA and IARC, **the EPA relied mostly on registrant-commissioned, unpublished regulatory studies, (99%...were negative), while IARC relied mostly on peer-reviewed studies (70% were positive)**
- (2) **EPA's evaluation → based on data from studies on technical glyphosate**, whereas **IARC's review → results of formulated GBH and AMPA assays;**
- (3) **EPA's evaluation was focused on typical, general population dietary exposures** assuming legal, food-crop uses, and **did not take into account, nor address generally higher occupational exposures and risks.**
IARC's assessment encompassed data from typical dietary, occupational, and elevated exposure scenarios.



The Complexity of Drought and Efforts to Address It

2.1. Título: APROBACIÓN DE SOYA HB4 PARA CULTIVO EN BOLIVIA Y CONSUMO DE SUS PRODUCTOS DERIVADOS

2.2. Descripción del proyecto

El evento de soya IND-00410-5 (o soya HB4) expresa tolerancia a diversos estreses ambientales, incluida la tolerancia a sequía, que otorga a la planta la capacidad de mantener el rendimiento en condiciones ambientales adversas, y tolerancia a herbicidas basados en glufosinato de amonio.

La tolerancia a sequía es otorgada por la introducción del gen *HaHB4*, proveniente del girasol (*Helianthus annuus*) (Gago y col., 2002; Dezar y col., 2005a). Este gen codifica para la proteína HAHB4 (*Helianthus annuus* HomeoBox 4), cuya función está relacionada con la respuesta de la planta a diversos estreses abióticos. La proteína HAHB4 es un factor de transcripción, es decir, regula la actividad de genes específicos, involucrados en la respuesta natural de la planta a condiciones de estrés. Se ha comprobado que la introducción del gen *HaHB4* en distintas especies vegetales (*Arabidopsis*, soya, trigo) está asociada con la tolerancia de las plantas a distintos estreses ambientales, incluida la sequía.

La soya HB4 contiene también al gen *bar* de *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*.

Record #112020

IND-00410-5 - Verdecá HB4 Soybean

Resistance to herbicides - Glufosinate Tolerance to abiotic stress -
Drought, Salinity

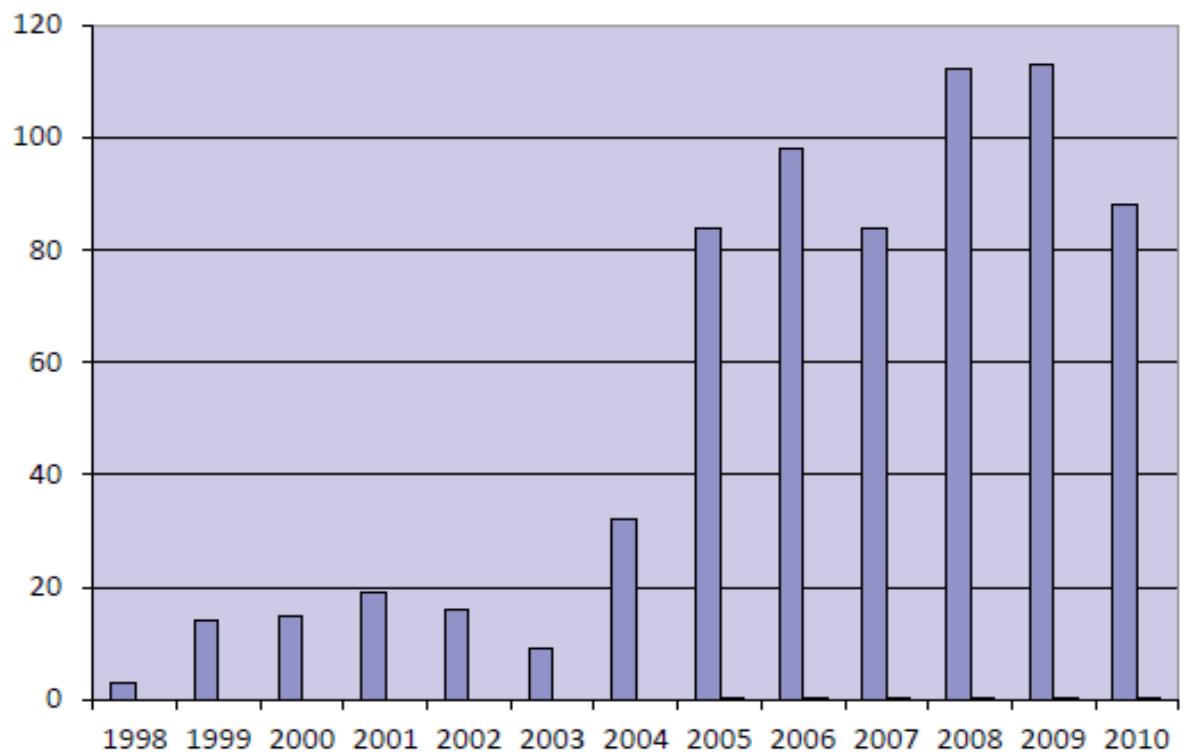
Why Genetic Engineering Is Not Solving Agriculture's Drought Problem in a Thirsty World

The Complexity of Drought and Efforts to Address It

In contrast to other GE crops now on the market, such as insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant crops, drought tolerance requires the interaction of many genes. And genetic engineering can manipulate only a few genes at a time.



Figure 2. USDA-Approved Field Trials of GE Drought-Tolerant Crops, 1998–2010



the increase in field trials beginning in 2005 suggests a substantial rise in the number of promising GE drought-tolerance genes and promoters

the USDA database shows **only nine approved field trials** for GM crops to use water efficiently, all since 2006.. "improve **Water-Use Efficiency**—is not an important focus or have been unsuccessful



Union of Concerned Scientists
Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

The Complexity of Drought and Efforts to Address It

High and Dry

Event Name and Code	Trade Name
---------------------	------------

Maize - *Zea mays L.* : 7 Events cspB

Name: [MON87427 x MON87460 x MON89034 x TC1507 x MON87411 x 59122](#)

not available

Code: MON-87427-7 x MON-87460-4 x MON-89034-3
x DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x MON-87411-9 x DAS-59122-7

Name: [MON87460](#) -
Code: **MON-8746Ø-4**

**Genuity®
DroughtGard™**

Name: [MON87460 x MON88017](#)

not available

Code: MON-8746Ø-4 x MON-88Ø17-3

Name: [MON87460 x MON89034 x MON88017](#)

not available

Code: MON-8746Ø-4 x MON-89Ø34-3 x MON-88Ø17-3

Name: [MON87460 x MON89034 x NK603](#)

not available

Code: MON-8746Ø-4 x MON-89Ø34-3 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6

Name: [MON87460 x NK603](#)

not available

Code: MON-8746Ø-4 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6

Name: [MON89034 x MON87460](#)

not available

Code: MON-89Ø34-3 x MON-8746Ø-4

Soybean - *Glycine max L.* : 2 Events Hahb-4

Name: [HB4](#)

Verdeca HB4

Code: IND-ØØ41Ø-5

Soybean

Name: [HB4 x GTS 40-3-2](#)

not available

Code: IND-ØØ41Ø-5 x MON-Ø4Ø32-6

Sugarcane - *Saccharum sp* : 3 Events EcBeta

Name: [NXI-1T](#)

not available

Code: NXI-1T

Name: [NXI-4T](#)

not available

Code: NXI-4T

Name: [NXI-6T](#)

not available

Code: NXI-6T

Why Genetic Engineering Is Not Solving Agriculture's Drought Problem in a Thirsty World



Water Use Efficiency (WUE):

the ability to use less water to achieve normal yields.

		Country	Food direct use or processing	Feed direct use or processing	Cultivation domestic or non-domestic use
Event Name: MON87460					
Event Code : MON-8746Ø-4					
Trade Name: Genuity® DroughtGard™					
Crop:					
<u>Zea mays L. - Maize, Corn</u>					
Last updated: May 16, 2019					
Gene	Function				
<u>cspB</u>	maintains normal cellular functions under water stress conditions by preserving RNA stability and translation	Australia	2010		
		Brazil	2016	2016	
		Canada	2011	2010	2010
		China	2013 *	2013 *	
		Colombia	2011	2012	
		European Union	2015	2015	
		Indonesia	2017		
		Japan	2011	2011	2012
		Mexico	2011		
		New Zealand	2010		
		Nigeria	2018 *	2018 *	
		Philippines	2012	2012	
		Singapore	2015	2015	
		South Korea	2012	2011	
		Taiwan	2011		
		Thailand	2013		
		Turkey		2017	
		United States	2010	2010	2011
		Vietnam	2015	2015	

Monsanto's DroughtGard corn contains a gene called *cspB*. According to the USDA's environmental assessment and available data, *cspB* corn is not expected to be of practical value in severe or extreme drought.

Event Name: HB4

Event Code : IND-ØØ41Ø-5

Trade Name: Verdeca HB4 Soybean

Crop: *Glycine max L.* - Soybean

Summary of Regulatory Approvals: Country, Year and Type of Approval

Last updated: August 29, 2019

IND-ØØ41Ø-5 - Verdeca

HB4 Soybean

Resistance to herbicides -

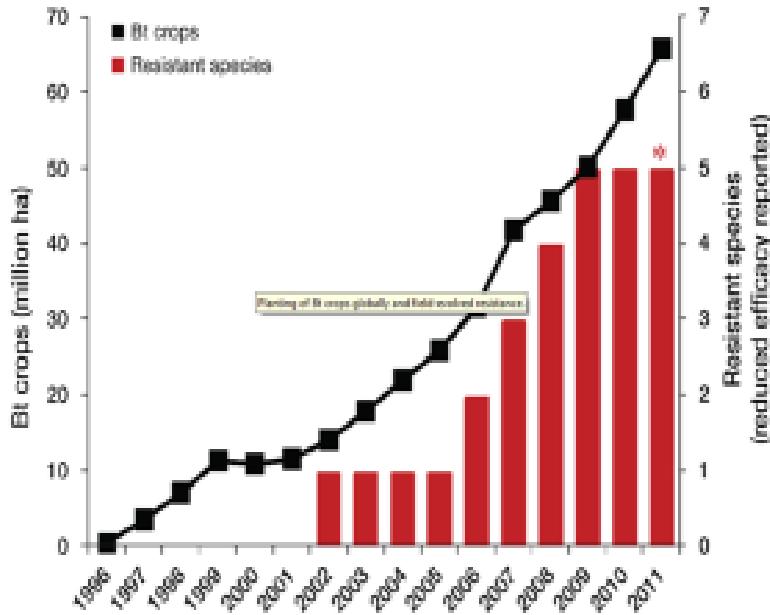
Glufosinate

Tolerance to abiotic stress -

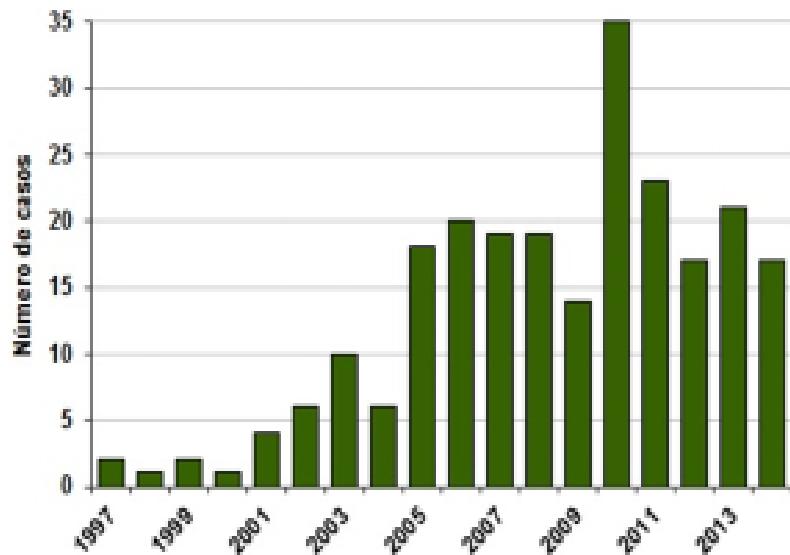
Drought, Salinity

Country	Food direct use or processing	Feed direct use or processing	Cultivation domestic or non- domestic use
	2015	2015	
<u>Argentina</u>	2015	2015	2015
<u>Brazil</u>	2019	2019	2019
<u>United States</u>	2017	2017	2019

<https://www.isaaa.org/gmapprovaldatabase/event/default.asp?EventID=403&Event={recEvents.EventName}>



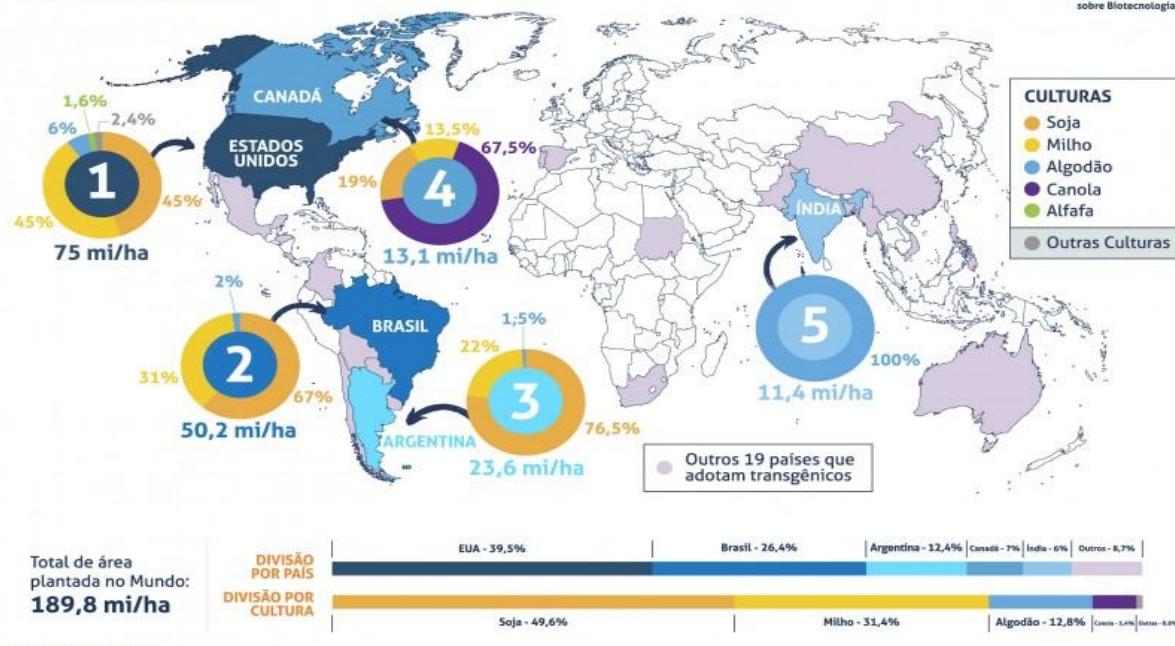
Tabashnik, B.E.; Brévault, T.; Carrière, Y. Insect resistance to Bt crops: lessons from the first billion acres. *Nature Biotechnology* 31, 510–521, 2013. doi:10.1038/nbt.2597



Dados anuais sobre o número de novos casos de espécies de insetos resistentes as toxinas Cry e ampliação na área cultiva com lavouras transgênicas Bt

TOP 5: ÁREA PLANTADA COM TRANSGÊNICOS NO MUNDO

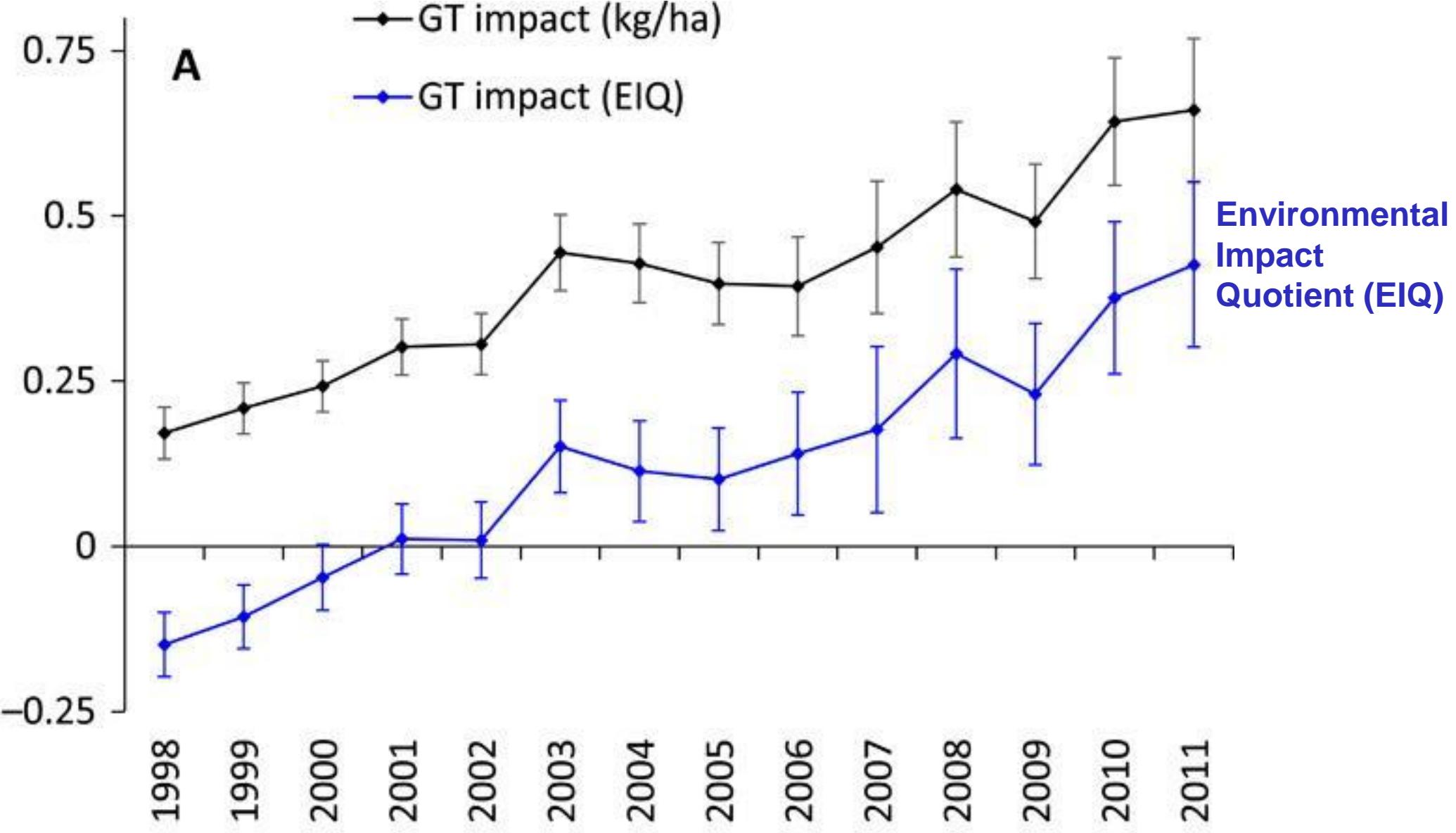
(em milhões de hectares - mi/ha)



Dados anuais sobre o número de novos casos de plantas adventícias tolerantes ao glifosato.

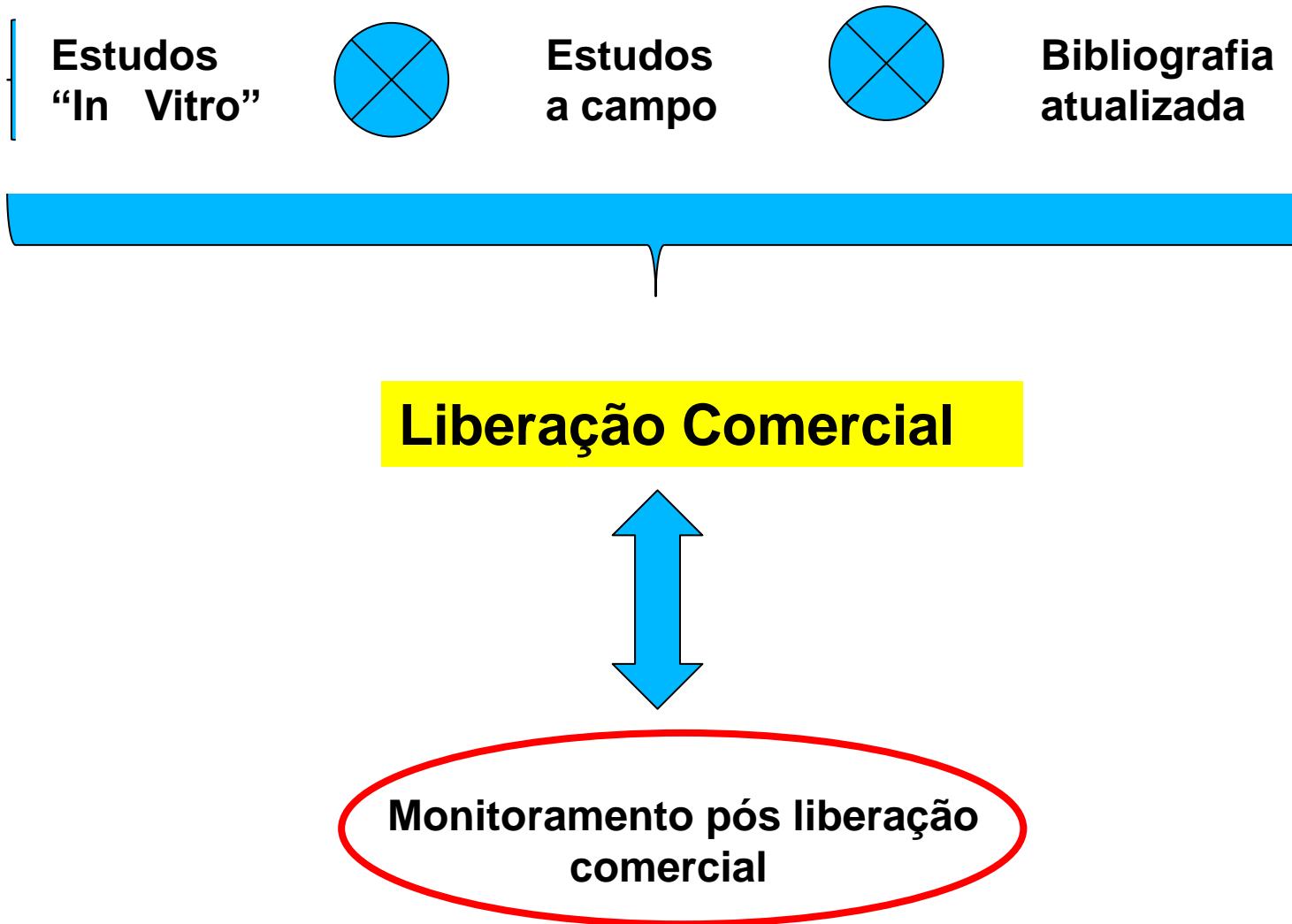
Fonte: <http://paraquat.com/portugues/knowledge-bank/ervas-daninhas-resistentes-ao-glifosato>
acesso em 13/11/2016

Processos de seleção negativa decorrentes do uso massivo de toxinas Cry (A) e de Herbicidas à base de glifosato (B). - Fonte: Busca na rede para palestras sobre o tema



Year-specific impacts of GT soybeans on herbicide use – EUA 1998-2011 (kg/ha and EIQ weights). Fonte: PERRY et al, 2016. In: Genetically engineered crops and pesticide use in U.S. maize and soybeans. **Edward D. Perry¹, Federico Ciliberto², David A. Hennessy³ and GianCarlo Moschini^{4,*}** Science Advances 31 Aug 2016: <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/2/8/e1600850/tab-pdf>

A Ciência as Agências Reguladoras e a Lei – por que uma Ciência Cidadã?



Efeitos de escala , Estresses bióticos e abióticos , estabilidade , ONAs .

Coevolução genoma-ambiente e experiência em tempo real

(imprevistos ≠ inesperados)

As avaliações de risco e o descaso a informações relevantes

Planos de Monitoramento Pós Liberação Comercial, no BR (Syngenta)

BT 11 (Cry1Ab + pat) → LC 2007 ; Plano de Monitoramento 2009)→

BT 11 X GA 21 (* + mepsps) → LC 2009 ; PM2010 → **cancelado PM BT11**

BT 11 X GA 21 X MIR 162 (* + **vip3A20**)→ LC 2010 → PM 2012→ ..**Cancelado**
PM B11 X GA 21

BT 11 X GA 21 X MIR 162 X MIR 604 (* + mcry3A)→LC 2014 → PM 2015..

Fonte – Melgarejo, Leonardo. 2018.

VER Ferment et al., 2015 - - Transgenic Crops – hazards and uncertainties More than 750 studies disregarded by the GMOs regulatory bodies -

<http://www.movimentocienciaciada.org/documento/detail/41>

Mitologias...inocuidade
limites de segurança ...
testes robustos...

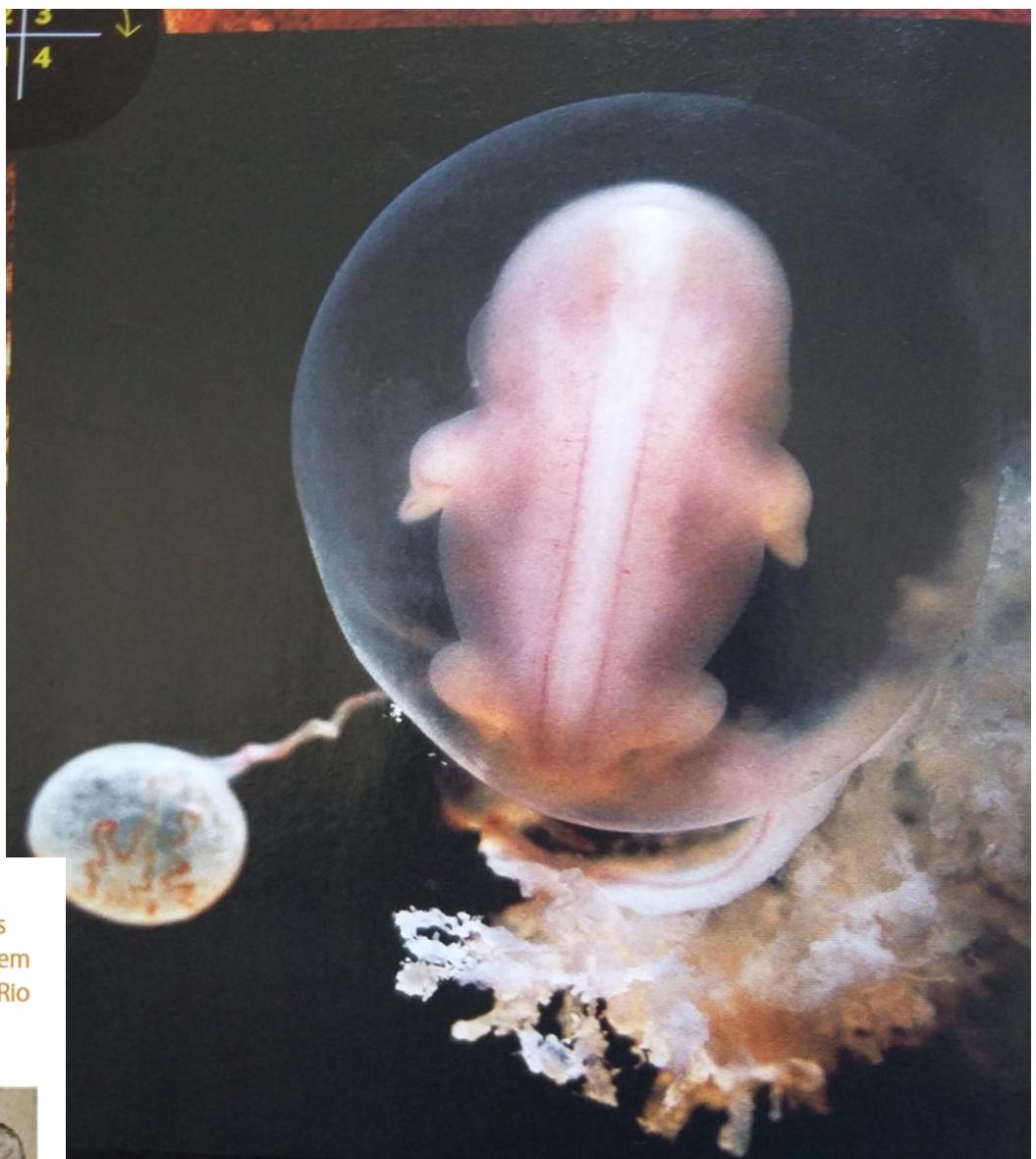
Os interessados na venda de agrotóxicos e transgênicos tratam de ...desqualificar estudos científicos..... Disseminar imagens positivas.....Ganhar tempo....



Figura 2.10 - Radiografias e aspectos morfológicos de anfíbios com más-formações coletados em lagoas e córregos em Lucas do Rio Verde, MT, em 2009



Fontes: MOREIRA et al. (2010); RODRIGUES et al. (2009).



O Mito de que seriam
Indispensáveis..
(ausência de alternativas?)



<https://deolhonosruralistas.com.br/2017/07/10/estudantes-de-agronomia-da-ufg-pedem-menos-amor-e-mais-agrotoxico/>

“El monocultivo más peligroso es el de las mentes”

Este gobierno está provocando un retroceso muy fuerte en la política de derechos humanos. No la acompaña; al contrario, la combate.

....

Y la única forma es la educación, el diálogo, es saber reconocer la diversidad, no la uniformidad. Siempre **hablo de los monocultivos** de soja, de pino, de maíz. Es curioso. No hay pájaros, no hay sapos, no hay mosquitos, no hay insectos, **porque a través de los agrotóxicos destruyen todo, queda una producción que contamina el ambiente, la tierra, todo; se quiebra la cadena biológica**. ¿Cómo contrarrestamos estos monocultivos? **El monocultivo más peligroso es el de las mentes**. El monocultivo de las mentes **trae consecuencias porque se llega al totalitarismo, se llega a querer silenciar a los medios de oposición, los medios de información**, los medios periodísticos opositores a este o cualquier otro gobierno; y ahí llegamos a los totalitarismos. De los totalitarismos a las dictaduras hay un solo paso.

–¿Cómo se contrarresta lo que describe?

–Recreando la biodiversidad. La riqueza de los pueblos es la biodiversidad, no la uniformidad; **las riquezas del pensamiento, la interculturalidad.**

(Pienso en lo que decía Sarmiento, “civilización y barbarie”..., ¿cuál es la civilización y cuál la barbarie?)

Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Premio Nobel de la Paz. Diálogos - 12 de febrero de 2018 -



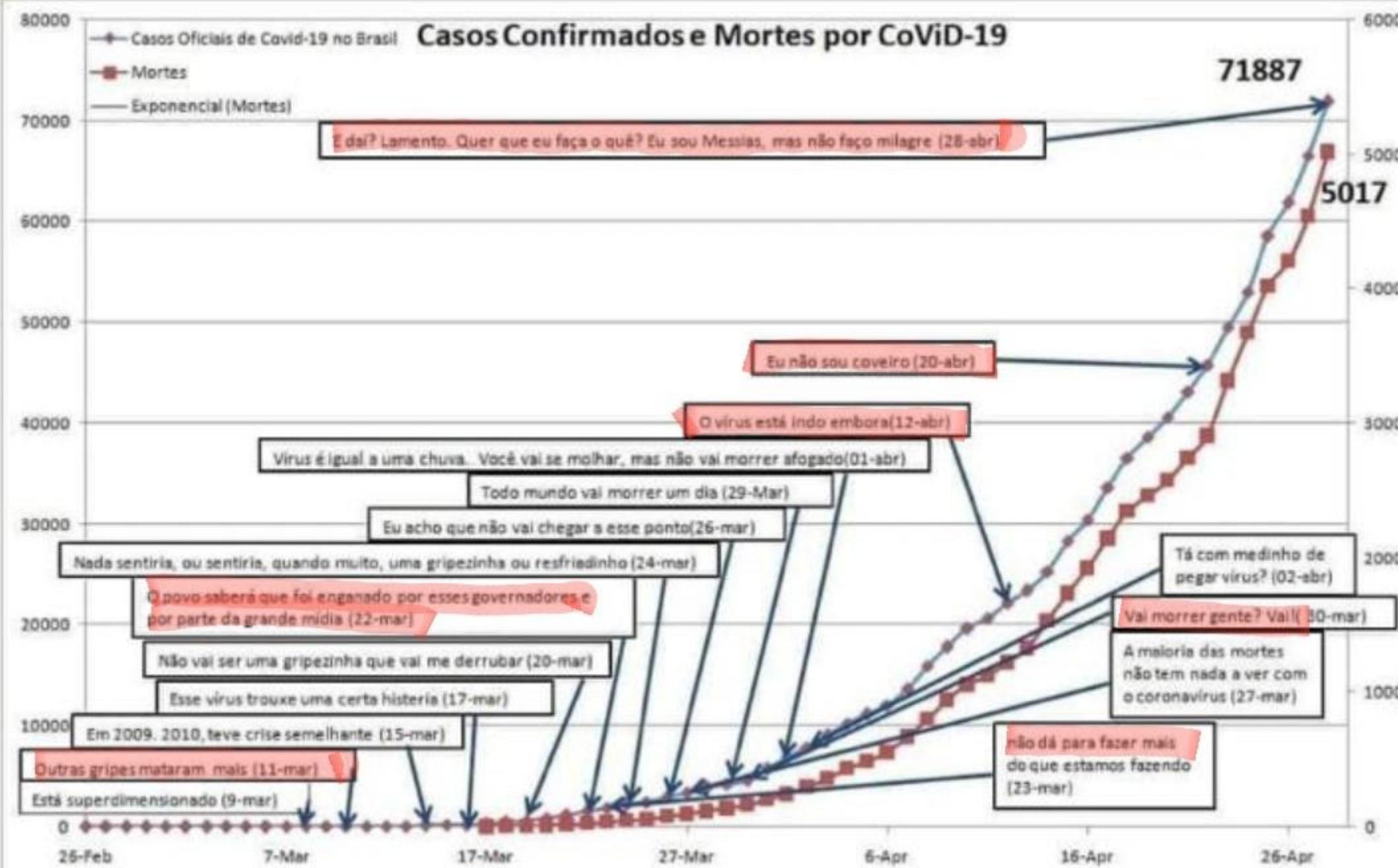
ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

PETA



LEAVE US ALONE

Casos Confirmados e Mortes por CoViD-19



SE VOCÊ TEM MAIS DO QUE PRECISA



CONSTRUA
UMA MESA MAIOR
E NÃO UM MURO MAIS ALTO