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| THEMATIC TITLE | PROBLEMS OF PROTECTION OF CONSUMER FOR THE LABEL: THE CASE STUDY OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS |
| KEYWORDS | CONSUMER PROTECTION/FOOD LABELING /CONSUMER/ GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS |
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ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to study and analyze consumer protection issues on the label GM food case study. The researcher will compare the measures and principles of consumer protection law. Labeling of Genetically Modified Foods (GMOs) between Thailand United States And EU law. The documentary research was conducted by studying the Food Act 1979, Ministry of Public Health. And other laws relating to Consumer Protection Including foreign law, articles, research papers, theses, journals, judgments, court rulings. The research of electronic media in both domestic and foreign.

The study and the findings. Currently, Thailand has no law to regulate genetically modified food, only the relevant laws and regulations and are currently used with restrictions. And not progress with the advancement of technology. On the import side, there is only one law regulating the import of transgenic crops: the Plant Quarantine Act of 1964 (amended 1999). This law. It is not intended to control genetically modified crops. In the label of GM food is the Food Act 1979 there is a gap. In spite of specifying the categories, "products that may cause harm to the health, body or mind. The use of the goods or the condition of the goods "is a product that controls the label. But because of the lack of scientific information that genetically modified food is safe. In order for the manufacturer to send the food for analysis, type and quantity from the public or private laboratory or a certificate of type and quantity results from domestic or foreign reliable.

Researchers have suggestions. To be used as a guideline for law enforcement in consumer protection in the label of genetically modified food (GMOs) in Thailand.

1) The legal measures concerning labeling under the Food Act BE 2522 (1979) shall be amended to comply with the notification of the Ministry of Public Health (No.251) BE 2545 Re: Labeling of Foods derived from Genetic Engineering Techniques or Genetic Engineering On the issue of labeling rules. Genetically modified to international standards. And more efficient. For consumers to know. There is real protection. To amend the criteria for labeling, the level of contamination must be set at only one per cent of each component. If it is found that the components of the transgenic, whether genetically modified soybean or genetically modified maize. And whether in the top 3 components And do not use only genetically modified soybeans or genetically modified maize. It should be used for all types of foods derived from genetically modified foods. Or genetically modified. There are both plants, animals and fruits produced by genetically modified plants. There are not many soybean or corn varieties available.

2) There shall be any amendment to the legal provisions on labels under the Food Act, BE 2522 (1979), as follows: Labeling is required by amendment of Article 5 “Genetically Modified Goods”. In order not to be suspected to be interpreted as a product that may cause harm or not. There is no clear scientific proof of the safety or harm of the consumption of genetically modified food.

The amendment of the legislative measures related to the protection of consumers in Thailand's label of genetically modified foods is clear on the food containing GMO. It will provide real information to consumers. And give the right to consumers. For consumers to be truly protected.