

# **GM-FREE FOOD PRODUCTION**

## **A UNIQUE SELLING POINT FOR IRELAND THE FOOD ISLAND**

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**GM-free production:  
A unique selling point for Ireland – the food island**

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## **GM-FREE PRODUCTION: A UNIQUE SELLING POINT FOR IRELAND – THE FOOD ISLAND**

### **Executive summary**

This Briefing paper by GM-free Ireland<sup>1</sup> examines the implications of the 2009 Revised Programme for Government policy to prohibit field trials and commercial cultivation of GM crops in the Republic, and to introduce a voluntary GM-free food label.<sup>2</sup> Our market research indicates that the implementation of the policy will provide an untapped opportunity for Ireland's farm, food and tourist industries to grow their global market share and secure a unique selling point: the most credible GM-free food brand in Europe.<sup>3</sup>

Ireland will become the 4<sup>th</sup> EU member state (after Austria, Germany and France) to provide a Government-backed voluntary GM-free label for food and livestock produced with certified Non-GMO ingredients, including beef, dairy, lamb, pork, poultry, farmed fish, cereals, fruit and vegetables.<sup>4</sup>

### **Unique selling point: the most credible GM-free food brand in Europe**

Most EU consumers<sup>5</sup> and retailers<sup>6</sup> want GM-free food, and Ireland can produce GM-free animal produce more cost-effectively than most of our competitors. As a major dairy producer and the biggest beef exporter in the Northern Hemisphere, our cattle and sheep eat a grass-based diet, with less GM feed than livestock in many other countries<sup>7</sup>. Although unlabelled, most of our poultry - and some of our pork and farmed salmon - is already GM-free. This lead start - along with our world-class beef traceability system, GM-free island status, geographical isolation from contamination by GM pollen, unpolluted topsoil, and clean green image - provides us with a big untapped competitive advantage. Farmers, food producers and tourist operators who choose the voluntary GM-free label and GM-free supply chain can transform this advantage into a unique selling point for Ireland: the most credible GM-free food brand in Europe.

### **Huge market opportunity**

The market research published in this Briefing reveals that thousands of food brands and retailers in the EU and USA already offer GM-free product lines as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility, Quality Agriculture, Biodiversity, Food Safety, Fair Trade, Sustainable Development and Climate Change strategies. Most EU countries ban GM crops and 260 Regions have GM-free policies.<sup>8</sup>

Irish farmers and food producers are being shut out of this market because of the lack of affordable GM-free animal feed widely available to many of their EU competitors.<sup>9</sup> Ireland's annual livestock production still relies on 1.5 million tonnes of imported GM feed (soya meal mostly from South America, and maize gluten, oilseed rape and other by-products of the U.S. beer and agro-fuel industries).<sup>10</sup> GM supplies from the USA are often interrupted by contamination from unapproved varieties.<sup>11</sup> Most of our farm animals eat this GM feed, and the resulting food is sold without a label to inform consumer choice.<sup>12</sup>

### **GM-free supply chain and certification**

At the press conference launch of this report, Dr. John Fagan of Genetic ID<sup>13</sup> (the world's leading Non-GMO certification company) dispelled the feed importers' claims that GM-free animal feed is unavailable or unaffordable. "Production depends on demand. This year, Brazil harvested 28 million tonnes of Non-GMO soy beans, and together with India, has the capacity to produce 35 million tonnes<sup>14</sup>. European maize is 99% GM-free<sup>15</sup>. The extra cost per animal is tiny. The GM-free supply chain is fully segregated; and the certification process is reliable, inexpensive, and simpler than organic. Other countries need to invest in a traceability system for their GM-free production lines, but you have already set this up for beef in Ireland. It's really obvious: Ireland is ideally positioned to become the EU leader in this rapidly emerging market."

The President of the Irish Cattle and Sheepfarmers Association,<sup>16</sup> Malcolm Thomson, said "Competing against countries that can mass-produce cheaper low quality food is race to the bottom. The GM-free Irish label will provide added value, increased market share and a unique brand identity for farmers and livestock exporters who choose to use it. We urge the Government to implement the legislation without delay." Evan Doyle, the Chairman of the Taste Council<sup>17</sup>, pointed out that the 200 chef members of Euro-Toques Ireland<sup>18</sup> have always wanted to reassure their customers that the food they serve is GM-free. "This label will provide them with a means to do so. It's a breakthrough for *Ireland – the food island*."

As Darina Allen of Slow Food Ireland<sup>19</sup> put it, "Supporting this GM-free policy provides a way for every Irish farmer, food producer and consumer to help co-create a sustainable future for all of us."

Irish stakeholders who want to realise their potential in the GM-free quality food market need:

- ❖ GM-free Irish label backed by government regulations
- ❖ affordable supplies of GM-free animal feed
- ❖ Non-GMO certification
- ❖ GM-free Quality Agriculture branding and marketing

**This briefing paper includes 4 sections:**

**1. GM-free food production: a unique selling point for Ireland – the food island**

Market analysis, Availability of Non-GMO animal feed, Premia for a GM-free food chain, Certification and labeling, Support from the EU Parliament, and Why Ireland can forge the most credible food brand in the EU.

**2. Policy recommendations for Government and stakeholders**

**3. Invitation to international conference on GM-free labels in Brussels, 3-4 February 2010**

**4. Endnotes**

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# 1. GM-FREE PRODUCTION: A UNIQUE SELLING POINT FOR IRELAND - THE FOOD ISLAND

## A. THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET FOR GM-FREE MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, FISH AND DAIRY PRODUCE

Consumers around the world are increasingly concerned about the safety, quality, and environmental sustainability of their food supply. Despite the recession, the sale of organic food is booming (Irish organic sales jumped 11% compared to just 2.7% for conventional food in the year up to September 2009). And the market for GM-free conventional food is growing rapidly, especially in Europe, the USA, and Japan.

Across Europe, which embodies one third of the world's Gross Domestic Product, hundreds of leading food brands, retailers and Regions now offer GM-free beef, pork, lamb, poultry, eggs, fish and dairy produce as part of their Food Safety, Quality Agriculture, Biodiversity, Fair Trade, Sustainable Development and Climate Change strategies. Hundreds of food brands are signing up to the Non-GMO Project in the USA. Japan is expected to introduce mandatory GM labelling in 2010.

GM-free Ireland is currently researching the EU market for GM-free meat, poultry, eggs, fish and dairy produce. Preliminary findings include:

### Trend analysis: increasing rejection of GM food and farming in Europe

Approximately 80% of consumers in Germany, Austria and Greece and 70% in France, Italy and Hungary reject GM food and farming. 11 countries, 196 Regional Governments, 93 provinces and 4,567 smaller areas across 22 EU member states + Switzerland are declared as GMO-free zones (i.e. off-limits to the commercial release of GM crops).<sup>20</sup> The only GM crop approved for cultivation in the EU (Monsanto's patented MON810 maize) is banned by Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary and Luxembourg and *de facto* in Italy and Poland. It is only grown on 0.06% of arable land in the EU (75% of this in Spain, resulting in widespread contamination of conventional and organic crop<sup>21</sup>). The EU Commission is expected to recognise the right of member states to establish blanket bans on GM crops in 2010.<sup>22</sup>

### Market signals: growing demand for GM-free animal produce

In 2004, the EU introduced mandatory labelling for GM food and animal feed.<sup>23</sup> In 2005, Consumers International called for a world-wide ban on GM foods,<sup>24</sup> and 60 major EU food brands and food retailers banned GM-labelled food from their own-brands.<sup>25</sup> In 2007 a million EU citizens demanded mandatory labelling for meat, poultry, fish and dairy produce from animals fed with GM feed.<sup>26</sup> In 2007-2008, leading EU retailers, food producers and food brands began excluding such produce from their premium quality brands. In 2008-2009, Austria and Germany introduced GM-free labelling laws for meat and dairy, with France to follow suit later this year (2009).

Hundreds of leading EU retailers and food producers now offer GM-free meat, poultry, fish and dairy produce, made without the use of GM animal feed. These products are identified by GM-free labels and/or government regulations in Austria, Germany, Italy and Switzerland (to be followed by France and Ireland). Hundreds of PDO, PGI, TSG<sup>27</sup> and organic labels exclude the use of GM animal feed. Dozens of major, medium and local retailers reject GM-fed animal produce in their private labels - including the EU's biggest retailer, Carrefour, and the EU's largest dairy coop, Friesland Campina. Ireland's GM-fed live cattle, meat, fish and dairy produce is being shut out of these top quality EU markets.

In January 2009, the Irish Cattle and Sheepfarmers Association called for a voluntary GM-free label and certification scheme for meat, poultry and dairy produce, to enable Irish farmers and food producers to compete in the high quality value-added EU food market.<sup>28</sup> The Irish Government agreed to do so in October of this year.

### Irish Government policy

"We support clear labelling and the provision of the fullest information to allow freedom of choice."  
— Statement of Strategy 2005 – 2007, Department of Agriculture and Food.<sup>29</sup>

"The Government will seek to negotiate the establishment of an all-Ireland GMO-free [crop] zone."  
— Programme for Government, June 2007.

"The Government will ban the cultivation of all GM plants in the Republic, and introduce a voluntary GM-free label similar to the scheme recently adopted by Germany."  
— Revised Programme for Government, October 2009.<sup>30</sup>

## TREND ANALYSIS

### Political, economic and consumer rejection of GM food and farming

**1999:** European Union launches *de facto* moratorium on the cultivation of GM crops. Austria bans cultivation of GM maize and GM oilseed rape.

**2001:** EuroBarometer opinion poll reports that 94.6% of EU citizens want the right to choose, 85.9% want to know more before eating GMOs, and 70.9% simply do not want GM food.

**2004:** The Commissioner for Consumer Affairs (Irishman David Byrne) lifts the EU moratorium two weeks before the end of the Irish Presidency of the EU, to the fury of other member states, allowing 17 varieties of GM maize to be cultivated in the EU. European Commission Directive 2001/18 requires mandatory GM labeling for all food and animal feed containing or produced from genetically modified organisms, (unless the GMO ingredients are below a contamination threshold of 0.9%, and provided that such contamination is “adventitious” or technically unavoidable”). But a giant loophole still allows meat, poultry and dairy produce produced from livestock fed on GM animal feed to be sold without a GM label.

**2005:** 60 leading European food brands and food retailers ban GM food from their own-brand produce in response to consumer demand. Consumers International (representing over 250 organisations in 115 countries) calls for a ban on GM foods. The USA ships thousands of tonnes of illegal GM maize to Ireland via ADM.<sup>31</sup> GM-free Ireland declares 1,000 GMO free zones on both sides of the border.<sup>32</sup> An Irish Institute for Bioethics survey finds 98% of respondents want all GM food to be clearly labeled, and 71% refuse to eat GM food.<sup>33</sup>

**2006:** Irish Times / Ireland.com poll finds 72% of respondents oppose GM crops in Ireland. BASF abandons plans to release 450,000 GMO potatoes in Co. Meath after nationwide opposition<sup>34</sup>. International experts at Green Ireland Conference on branding for food, farming and ecotourism recommend Irish and Northern Irish ban on GM crops and voluntary phasing out of GM animal feed.<sup>35</sup>

**2007:** GM-free Ireland and Greenpeace discover 5,131 tonnes of illegal GM animal feed which entered the EU through Ireland.<sup>36</sup> Over 1 million citizens of EU member states sign a petition to the European Commission demanding mandatory GM label for meat, poultry and dairy produce from livestock fed on GM fodder, based on the right to information required for consumer choice.<sup>37</sup> Irish Government announces policy “to seek to negotiate to declare the island of Ireland as a GMO-free zone”.

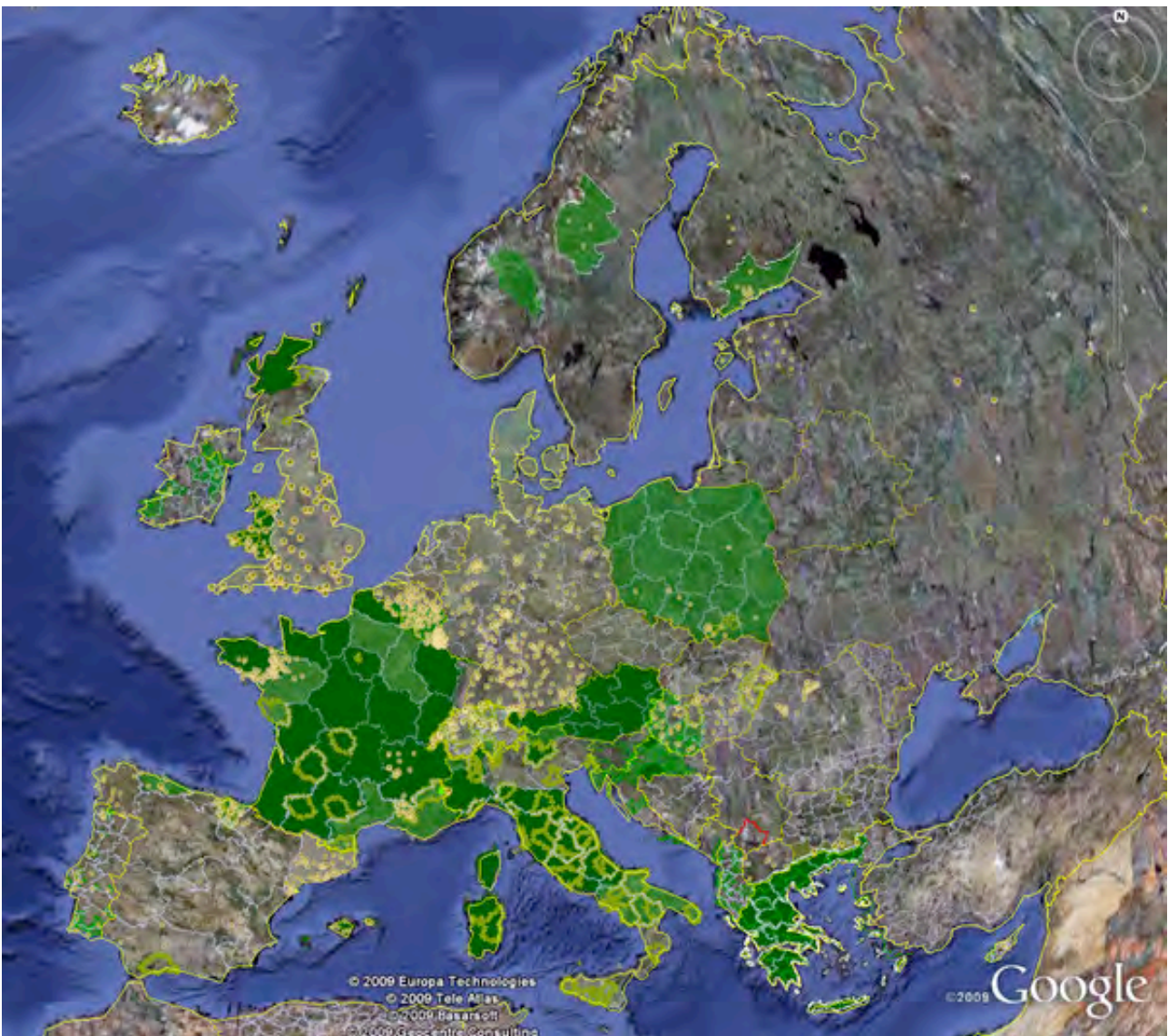
**2008:** Eurobarometer reports 58% of EU consumers oppose GM food. Leading EU retailers begin extending their previous bans on GM-labelled food to also exclude meat, poultry and dairy produce from livestock fed on GM feed from their top quality produce. Italy and Germany introduce GM-free labelling for meat, poultry and dairy produce. Germany’s biggest dairy producer Friesland / Campina, bans the use of GM animal feed from its Landliebe brand. EU Council of Ministers reaches unanimous agreement that EU legislation on the risk assessment for GM food and farming requires total revision and must also take into account socio-economic aspects. The Council also says the Commission’s attempt to impose the cultivation of GMOs upon regions and nations is untenable.

**2009:** All 27 EU member states call for the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to stop recommending approval of GM animal feed, food and crops based on secret risk-assessments provided by applicant companies, while ignoring eco-social impacts. France rejects EFSA’s re-approval of GM maize. 13 member states call for right to national bans on GM crops. Germany’ largest dairy producer Friesland Campina launches TV ads for “Landliebe” GM-free milk. The 5<sup>th</sup> European Conference on GMO-free Regions calls for an EU-wide moratorium on GM food and farming. France prepares GM-free labeling regulations for meat, poultry and dairy produce from livestock fed on a GM-free diet. 80% of consumers in Germany, Austria and Greece and 70% in France and Hungary reject GM food and farming. American Civil Liberties Union and the Public Patent Foundation file lawsuit against the U.S. Patent Office for issuing gene patents. EuroNews poll finds 79% of respondents favour a European ban on GMOs. Scotland implements strict polluter pays law for GMO contamination. Wales proposes most stringent anti-GMO crop regulations in the UK. Ireland announces policy to ban GM crops and introduce voluntary label for GM free food including meat, poultry, eggs, fish and dairy produce.

## MARKET SIGNALS

### Growing demand for GM-free meat, poultry and dairy produce

Europe's 60 leading food brands and food retailers banned GM food from their private labels in 2005, and dozens of them are now extending these bans to exclude GM-fed animal produce. Hundreds of PDI, PDO and organic labels exclude the use of GM animal feed. Dozens of major, medium and local retailers reject GM-fed animal produce in their private labels. Austria, Germany (+ France later this year) have introduced GM-free labeling laws for meat, poultry, fish and dairy produce. In January 2009, the Irish Cattle and Sheepfarmers Association called for a GM-free label and certification scheme for meat, poultry and dairy produce to enable Irish farmers and food producers to compete in the high quality value-added EU food market.



Map of GMO-free areas in Europe. For updated details and country enlargements go to <http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/maps.html>

The next two sections of this report provide examples of GM free labels and outline consumer demand, GM-free zones and crop bans, GM-free labels and regulations, government policies, and the size of the GM-free food markets in Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, the UK and the USA.

EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL GM-FREE LABELS IN EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA



Switzerland



Germany



France



USA



Austria



Italy



GM-free Ireland logo  
(to be modified for label)

"In Ireland we have a unique small country. It's an island. We're potentially the bread-basket of Europe. And Irish farmers have a high cost-base. So Irish farmers need to have a serious look to see how can we differentiate ourselves in the global marketplace from other countries that have economies of scale, maybe cheaper labour and cheaper energy. Would being a GM-free Ireland give us a competitive advantage?... If there's an economic advantage to being GM-free, Irish farmers will consider it."<sup>38</sup>

— Professor Patrick Wall, former Chairman, European Food Safety Authority

CONSUMER DEMAND, GM-FREE ZONES, LABELS, RETAILERS & FOOD BRANDS IN KEY MARKETS

**Corinne Lepage MEP** **Martin Häusling MEP**

**GMO-free food and feed:**  
*An economic opportunity for European producers*

**Produits "sans OGM":**  
*Une opportunité économique pour les producteurs européens*

**Gentechnikfreie Lebens- und Futtermittel:**  
*eine wirtschaftliche Chance für Erzeuger in Europa*

**Thursday**  
**5 November 2009**  
**12.00-14.00**  
**European Parliament**  
**Brussels**  
**Rue Wiertz 60**  
**Spaak**  
**5th floor**  
**PHS 5B1**

Speakers:  
**Frank Martin Neupärtl**  
**Peter Gerber**  
**Sabine Simon**  
**Renaud Layadi**  
**Jochen Koester**

To facilitate the organisation please register in advance.  
Merci de vous inscrire:  
Um die Organisation zu erleichtern, bitte anmelden.  
[martin.haeusling@europarl.europa.eu](mailto:martin.haeusling@europarl.europa.eu)

**GMO-free:  
Yes or No?**

Tri-lingual  
lunch-debate

English  
français  
deutsch

At this European Parliament debate on 5 November 2009, the Parliament ALDE and GREEN groups, soon followed by ESP decided to back the proposal for a European GM-free label.

## AUSTRIA

### Consumer demand

- 1.2 million Austrian citizens signed a petition against GM cultivation, GM food and GM crop patents in 1997.

### GM crop bans

- The Government banned the cultivation of GM maize and GM oilseed rape in 1997, by invoking Directive 90/220, Article 16<sup>39</sup>. The government adopted a zero tolerance policy for GM contamination in agricultural seeds in 2002, and banned GM oilseed rape in 2006.<sup>40</sup> The EU Commission has tried to overrule this Austrian "Ordinance on Genetically Modified Seed", but EU member states have since voted twice to prevent the EC from forcing Austria to lift these bans, so that the whole of Austria remains a GM-free zone.
- All of the country's 9 Bundesländer (Regions) have declared their intention to remain GMO-free. More than 100 municipalities have also signed resolutions to stay GMO-free.
- 15% of the farmland is organic.



### GM-free label

- The Government introduced a GM-free labeling law for meat, poultry and dairy produce in 2008.<sup>41</sup>
- Austria's voluntary label for GMO-free products (organic & conventional) was originally set up in 1996 – with strong and active support by all Austrian retailers, and the close co-operation of some of the country's leading food brands.
- The GM-free label is provided by ARGE Gentechnik-frei,<sup>42</sup> an independent coalition of retailers, food producers, farmers' associations, environmental and consumer NGOs.
- The labelling system is based on comprehensive production rules published in the *Codex Alimentarius Austriacus*.<sup>43</sup> In many aspects it is more thorough and comprehensive than the German regulations, with a strict and compulsory monitoring system. It lays down rules for feed including GMO-free feed materials (below 0.9% GMO threshold) and GMO-free feed additives (without GM micro-organisms), minimum time periods for different animals fed with GM-free feed, and the external control of the production chain.



### GM-free market

- As of November 2009, around 650 food products<sup>44</sup> sold in Austria carry the GM-free label including meat, grains, bread, and almost all of the country's eggs and dairy products.
- Several regional meat and dairy product brands with Protected Designations of Origin<sup>45</sup> (within the Protected Geographical Status framework defined in EU law) already exclude the use of GM animal feed. Some GM-free dairy farmers receive a premium of €0.05/litre.<sup>46</sup>
- Many new Austrian GM-free meat and dairy brands are in development.

## FRANCE

### Consumer demand

- 72% of French consumers demand the right to choose GM-free food, and 60% favour GM-free farming.<sup>47</sup> Over 111,000 consumers signed a petition requesting the EU to not approve new GM maize varieties in 2009 [72].

### GM crop bans

- France banned the cultivation of GM maize in 2008. Virtually 100% of the maize crop is GM-free.
- 21 Regions, 9 Departements and 116 cities and towns have declared themselves GMO-free zones.<sup>48</sup>

### GM-free animal feed

- 20% to 25% of France's soy feed imports - between 500,000 and 600,000 tonnes annually -are GM-free (equivalent to all of Ireland's annual soy feed imports ).<sup>49</sup> Most comes from Brazil, some from India. France's leading importer, **AgriFeed**<sup>50</sup> (based in Brest, Brittany), charges a premium of approx €25 -27 per tonne in summer, €30 - €32 in winter, for Non-GM soymeal imported weekly via the port of Montoire, near Nantes.

### GM-free label

- In early 2009, the Government's **National Consumer Council** (CNC) proposed a GM-free label for meat, poultry and dairy produce fed on certified Non-GM animal feed, with a national labeling regulation scheduled to come into law by end of 2009 or early 2010).<sup>51</sup>
- In November 2009, the official French advisory body on GMOs, the **Haut Conseil des Biotechnologies** (HBC), advised the French government that this GMO-free label should be based on a lower threshold than in EU legislation. The government is expected to follow the Council's excellent advice and to issue a proposal for a GMO-free label based on a GM contamination threshold of 0.1%<sup>52</sup>, which is lower than the 0.9% threshold adopted by Austria and Germany. (Note: EU mandatory GM labeling for food and feed is based on a threshold of 0.9%. This means that all feed and food products containing and/or produced from GMOs must be carry a GM label, except for products with GM contamination less than 0.9% *provided that this contamination can be proven to be technically unavoidable or adventitious.*)

### GM-free market

- **Carrefour Group**<sup>53</sup>, Europe's largest retailer (and the world's second biggest after Walmart), guarantees a totally GM-free meat, poultry, fish and dairy standard for its Quality Lines products in more than 15,000 outlets (hypermarkets, supermarkets, hard discount and convenience stores) in 33 countries in Europe, Latin America and Asia. "The Carrefour Group's own brand, retail banner and first price products give the customers a selection of non-GMO and organic products as well as the opportunity to choose quality at price that suit every pocketbook." Carrefour had total sales €97.6 billion in 2008 and more than 490,000 employees. Over 56% of group turnover derives from outside France, where it sees strong potential for further international growth in the future, particularly in such large national markets as China, Brazil, Indonesia, Poland and Turkey.
- **Auchan**<sup>54</sup>, the French retailer with 1,204 hypermarkets and supermarkets in France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Luxembourg, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Ukraine, Romania, Taiwan and China also offers GM-free meat, poultry, fish and dairy products. Its 2008 turnover was €39.5 billion.
- **Cora**<sup>55</sup> is a Belgian retail group which owns several supermarket and hypermarket chains in France, where its policy states: "No GMO ingredient enters into the composition of Cora products. Suppliers are required to commit themselves by providing a certificate of absence of GMOs." Cora also owns several supermarket and hypermarket chains in Belgium, Luxembourg, Hungary and Romania. It is part of the **Louis Delhaize** group. Its brands include **Match, Profi, Albinuta, Truffaut, Ecomax, Animalis, Sovena** and **Houra**, as well as Cora-branded hypermarkets.
- **Monoprix**<sup>56</sup>, France's leading city-centre retailer group offers GM-free meat, poultry, fish and dairy products. Monoprix has more than 300 outlets in 85% of towns with over 50,000 or more inhabitants, and an annual turnover of €3.66 billion.

- **Loué chicken**<sup>57</sup>, France's No. 1 poultry producer, bans the use of GM animal feed, putting pressure on the other poultry brands to follow suit).
- The **Terrena Cooperative**<sup>58</sup>, a poultry producer in the Loire, has a GM-free supply chain.
- **Cooperl**<sup>59</sup>, Europe's leading integrated pork producer for worldwide customers, based in Brittany, does likewise.
- **Thiriet**<sup>60</sup> is banning GM feed from its range of Atlantic salmon, smoked salmon, rainbow trout, and Yellow label poultry.
- **Berthod** said it would phase out the use of GM animal feed for all its cheeses by the end of 2009.
- **Greenpeace's 2008 French consumer guide to GM and GM-free food products**<sup>61</sup> lists 34 guaranteed GM-free food brands (including beef, pork, charcuterie, poultry, 9 AOC cheeses, butter, cream, eggs, fish, foie gras, game terrines, sauces, prepared or frozen foods, prepared foods, ice creams, biscuits, chocolates, and backed products). The guidebook also lists a further 20 products which strive but could not yet guarantee to be GM-free.
- Several new French GM-free meat and dairy brands are currently in development.

## 21 French Regions have GM-free Quality Agriculture strategies

Brittany was the first of 21 Regions in France and of 260 in the EU that adopted a GM-free Quality Agriculture Strategy. Adopted in 2004, Brittany's GM-free strategy has made excellent progress:

- Brittany is France's biggest pig producing region. A third of Breton pigs are now fed on GM-free feed.
- In April 2007, the **Region of Brittany Government** and the **Cohérence Network** launched the first edition of the "GM-free Products in Brittany" guidebook, available for download from its website<sup>62</sup> which listed 170 GM-free producers selling directly to the customer and 140 GM-free sales outlets including retailers, butchers and restaurants.
- The second edition of the "**GM-free Products in Brittany**" guidebook<sup>63</sup> was published in May 2009. During the updating phase, Cohérence contacted more than 500 Breton economic operators (farm cooperatives, animal feed producers, food industry firms as well as associations, trade unions and consular services. The new listed brands include **DUC turkeys, Fermier de l'Argoat Label Rouge pork, Brocéliande Label Rouge lamb** and **Terre de Légendes Label Rouge Lamb**. The 2009 guidebook lists 180 GM-free producers selling directly to consumers and 143 GM-free sales outlets.<sup>64</sup>
- In June 2009, in a defiant move before France's national GM-free labeling law comes into effect, the Regional Government of Brittany and the Cohérence network developed two **GM-free stickers** saying "animals fed without GM"; the first is a small notice for use by organic food shops, the second is a green sticker for use on animal products. Although this anticipatory move is in breach of the existing regulation which prohibits such labeling, the Regional Council of Brittany's Vice-President, Pascale Loget, said "these are not labels but educational notices, with a big smile that speaks volumes about the finesse of her legal argument. She is not afraid of any lawsuit, adding that any interference by the courts would provide welcome publicity for the GM-free cause."<sup>65</sup>



## GERMANY:

### Consumer demand

A May 2009 survey by **Forsa** found that 73% of consumers across the political spectrum want retailers and food brands to apply the GM-free (“without biotechnology”) label for meat, poultry and dairy produce from livestock fed a Non-GM diet.<sup>66</sup>

On 11 September 2009, European Biotechnology News reported the following results from a poll by EMNID market:

- 65% of Germans oppose the genetic modification of food plants;
- only 6% are in favour of genetically modified crops;
- 50% oppose the use of public money to fund research into and application of genetically modified crops, and
- 41% would not vote for a political party that supports GM food and farming.

### GM crop bans

- The Government banned the cultivation of GM maize in April 2009.
- By July 2009, 188 areas and initiatives, almost 30,000 farmers and 185 local authorities had also declared themselves GMO-free zones<sup>67</sup>.

### GM-free label

- The Government introduced the Ohne Gentechnik (“without biotechnology”) label and related regulations for meat, poultry and dairy produce from livestock fed a Non-GM diet in 2008.

The high quality retailer **Tegut**,<sup>68</sup> **FrieslandCampina**,<sup>69</sup> **Neuland**,<sup>70</sup> and the **Upländer Bauernmolkerei**<sup>71</sup> have already adopted the GM-free label. **Stolle**<sup>72</sup> (the country’s second biggest poultry producer) is expected to do so soon.



### GM-free market

- Most German retailers avoid GM-labelled food.
- In addition to the companies listed under the GM-free label section above, the **Landliebe** dairy brand (belonging to one of Europe’s biggest dairy producers, **Friesland Campina**) went GM-free in 2008.<sup>73</sup> Profits soared 7%.
- **Slow Food Deutschland**<sup>74</sup> and the consumer organization **Verbraucherzentrale**<sup>75</sup> have published a **GM-free food guide**<sup>76</sup>, which lists the following GM-free meat, dairy and other food brands: **Alb-Gold**, **Altnatura**, **Alpro**, **Berief Feinkost**, **Bonduelle Deutschland**, **De-Vau-Ge Gesundheitsverk**, **Fauser Vitaquell**, **Hamfelder Hof**, **Landliebe**, **Neuland**, **Seitenbacher Naturkost**, **Soya Food**, **Tegut**, and **Zahner**.
- Several new GM-free meat brands are currently in development.

## GREECE

### Consumer demand

- Greece is the most anti-GM Member State of the EU, together with Austria.
- 93% of Greek citizens do not want GMO-cultivation on their land nor GMO products on their plate. 80% of consumers believe GMOs are dangerous<sup>77</sup>.
- The Greek Network Against GMOs, set up in 2004, includes over 200 consumer organizations, farming groups, trade-unions, scientific institutes, environmental NGOs, cultural associations, etc.
- The Greek Network Against GMOs has called for mandatory labeling of GM animal produce.



### GM crop bans

- Greece was one of the 7 EU member states which called for a moratorium on GMOs in 1998. The Government, the Parliamentary parties, and all the local authorities have officially declared their opposition to GM food and farming.
- The Government prohibits the cultivation of GM maize MON810 (under article 23 of Directive 18/2001), and on GM swede rape Topas 19/2 (under the so-called "safeguard clause", Article 16 of EU Directive 90/220).
- All of Greece's 54 prefectures (counties) have also democratically voted to declare their areas as GMO-free zones since October 2004.<sup>78</sup>
- The Greek Network Against GMOs is lobbying the Government to declare the country as a national GM-free zone under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

### GM-free label

- Many food companies are lobbying for this, but none exists yet.

### GM-free market

In July 2009, Greenpeace published a **survey listing hundreds of food companies** that sell chicken, milk, meat, fish and eggs produced without GM feed<sup>79</sup>.

## ITALY

### Consumer demand

**ItaliaEuropa Liberi da OGM**<sup>80</sup> is a national multi-stakeholder initiative involving 28 organisations representing farmers, large distribution, small and medium sized businesses, consumer, environmental, scientific, cultural and international cooperation interest groups opposed to GM food and farming.

Members include **Acli, Adiconsum, Adoc, Adusbef, Agci Agrital, Aiab, Alpa, Assocap, Avis, Cia, Cic, Città del Vino, Cna, Codacons, Coldiretti, Confartigianato, Consorzio del Parmigiano Reggiano, Coop, Copagri, Fedagri, Federconsumatori, Focsiv, Fondazione Diritti Genetici, Greenpeace, Legacoop agroalimentare, Legambiente, Libera, Res Tipica, Slow Food Italia, Unci, Vas,** and **WWF.**



**ItaliaEuropa's** National Consultation on GMOs collected **3 million votes against GMOs** in Italy during two months in 2007.<sup>81</sup>

- The latest survey by Coldiretti-SWG reports that 72% of Italian consumers reject GM food<sup>82</sup>.

### GM crop bans

- 16 of the 20 Regional Governments, 41 Provinces, and 2,446 municipalities have declared themselves GM-free zones<sup>83</sup>.

### GM-free labels



Italy has not yet adopted a national GM-free label, but the country's largest retailer, Coop Italia<sup>84</sup> adopted a GM-free policy in 1997 and uses its own "NO OGM" GM-free label. Its policy *GMOs in agriculture: Reason says NO*<sup>85</sup> states that Coop banned GMOs from its own-brand products in 1998, and monitors its GM-free guarantee via two independent certification bodies.

Coop Italia requires Irish live cattle and beef destined for its supermarket shelves to be certified as fed on GM-free feedstuffs<sup>86</sup>. The company's annual GM-free meat sales include **19 million tonnes of beef, pork, and chicken** and **2,300 tonnes of GM-free farmed fish**. Coop Italia also has **300 GM-free labelled own-brand products** containing soya and maize. Since 2002, Coop continues to develop GM-free supply chains with producers to increase the size and stability of these partnerships and achieve better efficiency. "These projects show that it is possible to combine efficiency, quality and authenticity."

### GM-free market

Other Italian companies that ban the use of GM animal feed include **BovinMarche**<sup>87</sup> (a big poultry producer), **Amadori**<sup>88</sup> (one of Europe's biggest producers of chicken and turkey), and **Fileni**.<sup>89</sup>



- Several new Italian GM-free meat brands are currently in development.

## SWITZERLAND

### Consumer demand

- Swiss consumers are the most sophisticated in Europe. In a national referendum in 2005, they called for a moratorium on GM food and farming.

### GM crop bans

- The Government imposed a 5-year national moratorium on the commercial cultivation and import of GM crops and animals in 2005.
- Three cantons and two regions also banned the commercial release of GMOs: Canton Ticino, Canton Jura-North Vaudois, Canton Appenzell (in woodland areas), region Oberes Suhrental (AG) and region Wägital.
- 84 municipalities have also declared themselves GMO-free.
- 99% of the animal feed is GM free, and 11% of farmland is organic.

### GM-free label

- The **Swiss Guarantee**<sup>90</sup> quality food label guarantees a GM-free food chain. It stands for products made from Swiss raw materials on farms that satisfy the requirements of ecological certification (ÖLN). [www.suissegarantie.ch](http://www.suissegarantie.ch)
- No genetic engineering is used in production or in animal feeds.
- Any processing of the products has to be done in Switzerland. To ensure the label of origin's credibility, the entire product chain is subject to a rigorous control system.
- At the Fifth European Conference of GMO-free Regions in April 2009<sup>91</sup>, the President of the **Swiss Farmers Union**, Hansjörg Walter, (who is also a Member of the National Council – the Grand Chamber of the Swiss Parliament), praised the Swiss Guarantee food label for the competitive advantage it provides to Switzerland's agri-food sector<sup>92</sup>.



### GM-free market

Switzerland's two biggest retailers **Coop**<sup>93</sup> and **Migros**<sup>94</sup> avoid the use of GM ingredients.

- **Coop** has supported Suisse Garantie from the outset and is a member of its Advisory Board. Coop prints the label of guarantee and origin on all products that satisfy the requirements.<sup>95</sup>

Coop's policy statements state:

**"Coop does not allow the use of ingredients or additives from genetically modified raw materials** in Coop own-brand products. Though genetically modified soya and maize are now being cultivated on a large scale in the USA, Argentina and Canada, Coop believes that **the long-term effects of these mostly herbicidal or insect-resistant plants on the environment are too little understood, making it impossible to agree unreservedly to large-scale production.**"<sup>96</sup>

"The central tenet of Coop's approach to quality is systematic and forward-looking risk prevention. This involves analysis and assessment of possible risks and then appropriate action to reduce them. Known risks include pathogenic micro-organisms, residues of banned or undesirable substances, product labelling errors and defective manufacturing processes."

**“No place for genetically modified food:**

“Methods from molecular biology are used to detect whether animal feed or maize and soya products contain genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Analytical checks are carried out prior to shipment of the raw materials and then before processing begins. The Quality Centre also carries out spot checks for GMOs, and so **Coop customers can rest assured that no genetically modified products can reach the shelves unnoticed.**” <sup>97</sup>

- **Migros** won the Responsible Retailer of the Year 2009 World Retail Award, with SF25.7 billion (€17 billion) turnover in 2008.

**The Migros Terra Suisse** label directive for pork, beef, lamb and poultry prohibits the use of GMOs and requires that livestock are well very treated and have access to the outdoors

## UK [TO BE UPDATED]

### Consumer demand

Some imported foods with GM) ingredients were introduced into the UK in the late 1990s without any public consultation and without labelling. Widespread public concern followed and as a result of consumer pressure UK supermarkets and food processors largely removed GM ingredients from their own-brand products. Despite the fact that most consumers do not want to eat GM food and the many outstanding questions about its long-term effects, the British Government has given the go-ahead for the commercial growing of GM maize in the UK and consistently votes in favour of the approval of new GM products at the European Union.

### GM crop bans

- The commercial release of GM crops is totally opposed by the Government of Scotland, the Welsh Assembly, the Northern Ireland Minister for Agriculture, and by 56 English County Councils and other local authorities which have already declared themselves GMO-free zones.
- GM crop trials are repeatedly stopped by protestors.

### GM-free label

- In 2009, the Government enforced mandatory labeling for GM food (including food cooked in GM cooking oil) in pubs, restaurants and other food outlets.

### GM-free market

- **McDonalds UK** has banned the use of GM feed for its eggs and chickens.<sup>98</sup>
- **Bowlplex** banned the use of food made with GM oil in its 18 bowling plazas across the UK.
- **Tesco, Sainsbury's, M&S** and **Budgen** stores all have quality labels for meat and dairy produce from livestock fed on certified GM-free animal feed. Although sold without a GM-free label, most fresh poultry sold in supermarkets — along with all of Marks & Spencer's fresh meat and poultry, salmon, shell eggs and fresh milk — comes from animals fed on GM-free diet. GMO
- **Sainsbury's**<sup>99</sup> is the first major UK supermarket to have eliminated genetically modified ingredients from its own-brand products. The company has worked with over a thousand suppliers to review its wide range of products. Sainsbury's has been labelling the relevant items from its 12,000-plus range while it worked to find alternative soya sources but all such products have now been reformulated with non-GM ingredients... Sainsbury's is now turning its attention to the presence of GM material in animal feed. The company is actively seeking ways of addressing this issue with suppliers and processors.

### For more information on GMOs in the UK please order this very informative report:

Silent Invasion; the hidden use of GM crops in livestock feed  
Soil Association, ISBN 1-905 665-24-1, November 2007, price GBP 10.  
Tel + 44 117 314 5000 • [www.soilassociation.org](http://www.soilassociation.org)

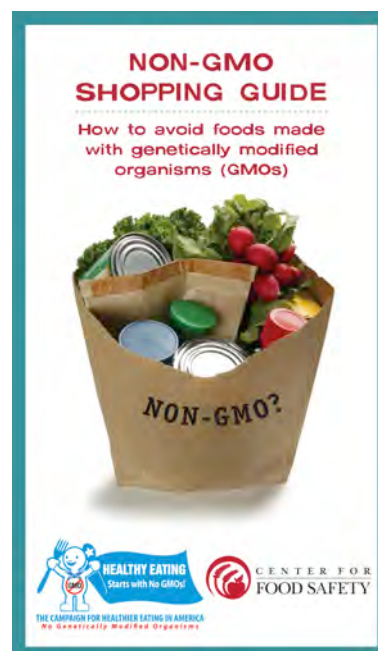
We also recommend the following websites:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://BanGMfood.org">BanGMfood.org</a>                               | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://GM Freeze">GM Freeze</a>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Christian Ecology Link">Christian Ecology Link</a>             | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://GM Watch">GM Watch</a>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Corporate Watch">Corporate Watch</a>                           | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://GMO-Free Cymru">GMO-Free Cymru</a>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://EcoNexus">EcoNexus</a>   | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Greenpeace UK">Greenpeace UK</a>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Friends of the Earth UK">Friends of the Earth UK</a>           | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Norfolk Genetic Information Network">Norfolk Genetic Information Network</a>                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Genetics Engineering Network">Genetics Engineering Network</a> | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Say NO to Terminator seeds: be a seedsaver campaign">Say NO to Terminator seeds: be a seedsaver campaign</a> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://GeneWatch UK">GeneWatch UK</a>                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://Soil Association">Soil Association</a>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <a href="http://GM-free Scotland">GM-free Scotland</a>                         |   |

## USA

### Consumer demand

- Polls consistently show that a significant majority of North Americans would like to be able to tell if the food they're purchasing contains GMOs. A 2008 CBS News Poll found that 87% of consumers wanted GMOs labeled. A recent CBS/New York Times poll found that 53% of consumers said they would not knowingly buy GM food.
- The Non-GMO Shopping Guide<sup>100</sup> published by the Center for Food Safety<sup>101</sup> and the Campaign for Healthy Eating in America<sup>102</sup> enables US consumers to avoid GM foods, by listing hundreds of branded products that are and are not produced from GMOs. These include meat, fish, eggs, dairy produce, fruits and vegetables, baby foods, infant formula, grains, beans, pasta, cereals, breakfast bars, baked goods, frozen foods, soups, sauces, canned foods, condiments, oils, dressings, spreads, snack foods, candy, chocolate products, sweeteners, sodas, juices, other beverages, and hidden ingredients.



The Campaign for Healthy Eating in America is enrolling thousands of consumers, retailers, distributors and manufacturers aiming to reach a tipping point of consumer and industry rejection of GM food, and secure legislation for mandatory labeling of GM food followed by an end to the genetic engineering of the entire US food supply.

The Campaign for Healthier Eating in America is leveraging consumer power to drive major U.S. food companies to ban GM ingredients like they did with rBGH in dairy produce. The campaign educates consumers about the health risks of GMOs with tens of millions of flyers and Non-GMO Education Centers in retail outlets, and engages manufacturers listed in Non-GMO shopping guides. Rejection by 5% of consumers is all it takes for food companies and retailers to respond.<sup>103</sup>

### Government policy

The US Government uses every means at its disposal push GM food and farming locally and globally.

According to the USDA, 91% of soy, 87% of cotton, and 73% of corn grown in the U.S. were GMO in 2007. By 2008, virtually all of the U.S. sugar beet crop was GMO, and it is estimated that over 75% of canola (oilseed rape) grown is GMO. There are also commercially produced GM varieties of squash and Hawaiian Papaya. As a result, it is estimated that GMOs are now present in more than 80% of packaged products in the average U.S. and Canadian grocery store.

The US Government prohibits GM labels on food, but allows voluntary labels such as "non-GMO" or "Made Without Genetically Modified Ingredients."

Some products limit their claim to only one particular "At-Risk" ingredient such as soy lecithin, listing it as "non-GMO."

## GM-free label

- **The Non-GMO Project**<sup>104</sup> is a non-profit organisation, created by leaders representing manufacturers, retailers, processors, distributors, farmers, seed breeders and consumers in the U.S. and Canada, to provide consumers with an informed choice and the right to choose non-GMO food and other products made without genetic engineering or recombinant DNA technologies.
- The project is endorsed by 421 retailers across the USA (as of November 2009).



- The Project began as an initiative of independent natural foods retailers who were interested in providing their customers with more information regarding the GMO risk of their products. As the Project evolved, it became clear that in order for the initial vision of standardized labeling to be possible, a 3rd party verification program was needed that would identify products compliant with a uniform, consensus-based definition of non-GMO. With the help of technical consultants FoodChain Global Advisors, and fueled by the passion of a dynamic array of industry leaders, the Non-GMO Project has successfully created a collaborative non-GMO verification program that began enrolling products in the fall of 2008. Working at every level of the supply chain, all the way back to the seeds, the Project's role is to inspire and ensure viable non-GMO alternatives long into the future.
- The Project is governed by a Board of Directors, Technical Advisory Board, Communications Committee, and a Standard Committee. It is a non-profit collaboration of manufacturers, retailers, processors, distributors, farmers, seed breeders and consumers. Our shared belief is that everyone deserves an informed choice about whether or not to consume genetically modified products, and our common mission is to ensure the sustained availability of non-GMO choices.
- "We are committed to practical solutions and offer North America's first consensus-based Standard, third-party Product Verification Program, and uniform Seal for products made following best practices of GMO avoidance."
- More information about the Non-GMO standard, verification programme, and uniform seal may be found in the Endnotes.<sup>105</sup>

## GM-free market

- The Non GMO project was launched in 2008 with the participation of 29 food companies offering a total range of 683 separate food products. Many more brands and products are currently undergoing certification.
- As of November 2009, the list of Official Participants in the Non-GMO Project's Product Verification Program includes: 365 Organic, A Moveable Feast, Annie's, Berlin Natural Bakery, Choice Organic Teas, D & A, Earth Balance, Eden, Endangered Species Chocolate, EnviroKidz, EO Products, Ethical Naturals, Fantastic World Foods, Field Day, Follow Your Heart, Full of Life Products, Grain Place Foods, Green Mountain Farms, Green Mountain Gringo, Guayaki, Kavali, Kettle Foods, Koyo, Lundberg Family Farms, Mary's Gone Crackers, Mediterranean Organic, Modesto WholeSoy Co, Moosewood, Nancy's Yogurt, Natural Sea, Nature's Path, New Chapter, North Pacific, Old Wessex, One Natural Experience, Organic Baby, Organic Classics, Organic Valley, Prana Foods, Prosnack Natural Foods, Pulmuone Wildwood, R.W. Garcia, Rainbow Light, Rapunzel, Rising Moon, San-J, SK Food, SOGA, Stone Buhr Flour Company, Straus Family Creamery, Sunset, Tofurky, Traditional Medicinals, Tumaro's, Twin City Market, White Mountain Foods, Whole Soy & Co., Woodstock Farms.
- This list does not include numerous private label products enrolled by the Non-GMO Projects participating retailers.
- The trend toward Non-GMO Project Verification is expanding dramatically, with recent signs including a doubling of product enrollment and an announcement by Whole Foods Market that they will be verifying their private label products through the Non-GMO Project.
- For updated list see [www.nongmoproject.org/retailers/search-enrolled-products/](http://www.nongmoproject.org/retailers/search-enrolled-products/)

**B. GLOBAL AVAILABILITY OF NON-GMO ANIMAL FEED****Maize**

- 99% of European maize is GM-free. (GM maize is grown on 0.06% of the EU's arable land.)
- Ukraine has huge capacity to produce certified Non-GM maize and soy for EU member states.
- Ireland still imports approx. 900,000 metric tonnes of GM maize feed (corn gluten and distillers' grains) annually from the USA, where 90% of the maize is GM and often contaminated by GM varieties that are not approved for feed and/or food in the EU.

**Soy**

- Europe imports most of its soy feed from Brazil and Argentina, which (unlike the USA) take great care to plant only GM varieties that are approved for feed and/or food in the EU.
- The latest USDA forecast (13 November 2009) expects global soybean production will rise nearly 19% this year thanks to record harvests<sup>106</sup>. This latest data is not shown in the table below.

<b>SOYBEANS: WORLD PRODUCTION IN THOUSAND METRIC TONNES</b>									
Production	2005/06	% of total 2006	2006/07	% of total 2007	2007/08	% of total 2008	2008/09	% of total 2009	Forecast 2009/10
USA	83,507	<b>37.84</b>	87,001	<b>36.69</b>	72,859	<b>32.94</b>	80,536	<b>38.22</b>	88,322
Brazil	57,000	<b>25.83</b>	59,000	<b>24.88</b>	61,000	<b>27.58</b>	57,000	<b>27.04</b>	62,000
Argentina	40,500	<b>18.35</b>	48,800	<b>20.58</b>	46,200	<b>18.99</b>	32,000	<b>15.18</b>	51,000
China	16,350	<b>7.40</b>	15,967	<b>8.29</b>	14,000	<b>6.33</b>	16,000	<b>4.74</b>	15,000
India	7,000	<b>3.17</b>	7,690	<b>3.24</b>	9,470	<b>4.28</b>	9,100	<b>4.31</b>	9,000
Paraguay	3,640	<b>1.64</b>	5,856	<b>2.46</b>	6,900	<b>3.12</b>	3,800	<b>1.8</b>	5,750
Canada	3,161	<b>1.43</b>	3,460	<b>1.43</b>	2,700	<b>1.22</b>	3,300	<b>1.56</b>	3,500
Other	9,512	<b>4.31</b>	9,337	<b>3.93</b>	8,004	<b>3.62</b>	8,986	<b>4.26</b>	9,363
TOTAL	220,670		237,111		221,133		210,722		243,935

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**Market description of Non-GM soy in Brazil and Europe**

Source: *GMO-free Food and Feed: A commercial opportunity for European producers*. Presentation to the European Parliament, 5 November 2009, by Jochen Koester, TraceConsult™, Geneva, Switzerland.<sup>107</sup>

- **Sufficient Availability:**

Crop volumes 2009 (2008) of soybeans:

Brazil: 57.3 (61.3) million MT (metric tons)

India: 8.7 (9.3) million MT

Conventional (GMO-free) (moment of harvest):

Brazil: 45% = 27 million MT (45-50% = 27-30 million MT)

India: 100% = 8.7 million MT (9.3 million MT)

GMO-free volumes (after the harvest from storage in IP Silo or in unsupervised flat silo):

Brazil: approx. 11.4 (10.3) million MT

India: 8.7 (9.3) million MT

Supply potential of GMO-free soybeans:

Brazil: 27 million MT

India: 8.7 million MT

After conversion into soy meal

Brazil: approx. 19.5 million MT

India: 6.3 million MT

- **Prerequisite:**

Maintain harvest purity by immediate introduction into IP (Identity Preservation) system(s).

- **Soy meal within IP systems ready for actual shipping to the EU in 2009**

with batch-related certification (<0.1% GMO content):

from Brazil: approx. 6.37 million MT

from India: approx. 0.8 million MT

- **Trend:** slight increase. Future potential can grow significantly in response to European demand.

- **Availability of Non-GMO soy in Europe today:**

Overseas soy crushers ship to Rotterdam.

The soy meal is:

produced without GMOs

ordered and delivered without GMOs

Systems (i.e. the entire logistics) are:

segregated and laid out for GM-free goods

taken forward to the point of consumption

This method has been applied successfully for many years in a host of EU Member States.

- **GMO-free feed in Europe today:**

Import volume of GMO-free soy meal, certified at <0.1 percent GMO content:

Brazil: 6.37 million MT

India: 0.8 million MT

Occasional cargoes <0.1%: unrecorded, unpredictable, untraced (from varying importers).

A significant unspecified volume is sold as "max. 0.9 percent" and should therefore be labeled according to EU Reg. (EC) No. 1830/2003

The huge remainder is GM soy meal — undisputed and in need of declaration as such

- **Consumer bonus: Certified Sustainability**

Basel Criteria: Integrate "GMO-free" with sustainability

*Basel Criteria for Responsible Soy Production;*

Fully implemented in Brazil and India since 2006 (via *ProTerra*® standard108);

Sustainability defined according to environmental, legal & social criteria

GMO absence (= animal products claimable as "GMO-free", "Ohne Gentechnik", "nourri sans OGM" etc.);

Batch-related, documented traceability.

Available in practically the same volumes as "simple" GMO-free soy meal.

- **For Strategists:**

Conclusion:

"GMO-free" soy meal and "Basel" are both feasible!

Concerns voiced continuously since late '90s are unfounded:

Availability of GM-free raw soy materials is abundant, can be influenced due to untapped additional potential and is currently increasing.

Contamination risk is manageable due to huge, existing and tested IP chains

Don't forget: Consumers are waiting to embrace animal products with a visible GM-free claim.

Statistics are available from 2000. Global certified Non-GMO volumes of soy meal, soybeans, and other derivatives for the last six harvest seasons are displayed on the second next page.

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Porto Alegre, Brazil, August 28, 2009

**Cert ID certified 'Non-GMO'<sup>sm</sup> soy meal and other soy products: Volumes available from South America**

As in previous years, we provide the following information as a service for European industrial buyers of soy meal and other soy products, providing clear assurances that the tonnage of certified non-GM soy available from Brazil is more than sufficient to assure sustainable, long-term production of 'Non-GMO' animal feed. 2009 is the fourth year in which many of our Brazilian clients have certified their soy products according to both the Cert ID 'Non-GMO' standard and our sustainability certification, called ProTerra<sup>sm</sup>, evolved from the *Basel Criteria for Responsible Soy Production*. 'Non-GMO' certification by Cert ID comes with the assurance of a GMO content below the detection limit of 0.1 %, and both 'Non-GMO' and ProTerra certified material come with batch-specific Full Traceability<sup>sm</sup> documentation.

A substantial share of the Brazilian, Indian and Chinese soybean production is free of genetic modification. Cert ID, alone, audited over 7.8 million metric tons (MT) of Brazilian soy meal in 2009 and most of the Indian soy derived products. From existing and prospective Cert ID clients, an additional volume of soy meal representing 1.5 million MT of soybeans could have been certified ("certifiable"), if EU buyers had expressed their demand early in the year. As shown in the attached table, total Cert ID certified and "certifiable" soy beans totaled over 9.36 million MT in 2009.

Year to year fluctuations in the volumes of the various soy products certified by Cert ID reflect shifts among certifiers and commercial decisions of our clients and their customers. They are not due to decreases in the availability of certifiable non-GMO soybeans. Brazil continues to be the leading country in non-GM soy production with 45 percent (26 million MT) of its 2009 crop being non-GM, and is therefore able to satisfy any demand for non-GMO soy products from Europe for many years to come. Not all of this non-GMO soy is automatically identity preserved. However, all that is required for additional volumes to be identity preserved and certified is for EU buyers to indicate their needs early in the year. Consistently, increased demand expressed by frame contracts between European buyers and Brazilian suppliers have an immediate effect on non-GMO certification volumes in Brazil.

Cert ID in Brazil will gladly answer any further questions, as will Cert ID's offices in Europe and the U.S. Cert ID is glad to provide the names of certified suppliers.

Cert ID Certificadora Ltda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Augusto Freire', written over a horizontal line.

Augusto Freire  
Managing Director

<b>CERT ID: Certified Non-GMO Soy and Derivatives from Brazil in Metric Tons (MT)</b>												
	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	certified	certifiable	certified	certifiable	certified	certifiable	certified	certifiable	certified	certifiable	certified	certifiable
No. of soy crushers	5		14		10		10		10		10	
Soy meal	2,188,000	5,810,000	4,057,875	1,900,000	3,374,000	1,400,000	3,976,070	2,200,000	2,579,230	2,400,000	2,720,000	2,500,000
Total tonnage soy meal		7,998,000		5,957,875		4,774,000		6,176,070		4,979,230		5,220,000
Total soybeans used for soy meal (meal ÷ 0.71)		11,264,789		8,391,373		6,723,944		8,698,690		7,013,000		7,352,000
Soybeans (sold as beans)	850,000		1,352,625	4,100,000	770,000	1,600,000	850,000	2,000,000	540,000	1,460,000	515,000	1,500,000
Total Soybeans (Beans processed to soy meal plus sold as beans)		12,114,789		13,843,998		9,093,944		11,548,690		7,013,000		9,367,000
Other certified materials												
Soy oil	N.D.	2,252,958	1,271,468	1,678,275	915,800	1,344,789	1,098,219	1,739,738	636,433	1,402,000	600,000	1,470,000
Soy lecithin	N.D.	112,648	50,687	83,914	39,570	67,239	38,946	86,987	33,496	70,000	40,000	73,000
Soy protein				25,000		120,500		350,300		267,972		250,000

### C. PREMIA FOR A GM-FREE FOOD CHAIN

#### **Farmers who grow certified Non-GMO feedstuffs:**

- Secure a premium for their GM-free quality products, subject to supply and demand.

#### **Farmers who produce animal produce using certified Non-GMO feeds:**

- Pay a small premium for GM-free feed inputs. Example: for Non-GM soymeal imported weekly via the port of Montoire, near Nantes, France's leading importer, AgriFeed<sup>109</sup> (based in Brest, Brittany), charges a premium of approx €25 -27 per tonne in summer, €30 - €32 in winter.
- Gain (or maintain) access to the EU and US quality GM-free food markets;
- Increase their market share – often the greatest return on their investment;
- Secure higher prices their quality GM-free products (subject to supply and demand).

### D. CERTIFICATION AND LABELLING

Non-GMO certification can be obtained from a number of different companies.

The Cert ID Non-GMO Standard<sup>110</sup> is regarded as the most robust of its kind, and is trusted by major retailers and brands around the world.

[Note: The following information was provided by Cert ID]

#### **Non-GMO Certification**

- **What is Non-GMO Certification?**

The Cert ID Non-GMO Standard v1.0111 was launched in 1999 as a reaction to industry demand. The aim of the standard is to provide organisations with independent, third-party certification services verifying that their production and handling systems, quality systems, and products are "Non-GMO". Since its launch the standard has gone from strength to strength however fundamental parts remain unchanged, remaining faithful to its core values.

Today, the Cert ID Non-GMO Standard is acknowledged to be the most robust standard of its kind trusted by major retailers and brands worldwide.

- **Why not just avoid using GM ingredients?**

In many cases food and feed manufacturing operations, in response to GM, try to outrun the issue by removing or replacing technologically robust raw materials and ingredients that could pose a potential GM risk- an understandable "knee-jerk" reaction.

In most cases the outcome means moving to less functional ingredients and a reduction in perceived product quality which neither helps the producer nor serves the consumer.

- **So how can I actively deal with the GM issue?**

Many other companies in a similar situation found a less fraught but more productive approach to manage the situation was to simply source raw materials and ingredients from Cert ID certified suppliers. This removed the need to reformulate their food or feed product and risk inferior product quality and customer complaints.

These companies have quickly seen and enjoyed the benefits independent certification brings to them and have often decided to become the next onward Cert ID certified link, offering certified products to their customers.

- **Why become Cert ID Certified?**

Many companies realise that "self-certification" is like marking your own exam paper. Third party certification brings many benefits. When clients decide to become Cert ID certified, gaps or weaknesses are identified and eliminated.

**These Benefits Include:**

- Demonstration of commitment to quality Cert ID Non-GMO certification sends out an obvious message to the market that you are dedicated to high quality standards.
- Consumer confidence and credibility Products certified by Cert ID as Non-GMO increases final consumers confidence in the quality of the product.
- Industrial customer good will Cert ID Non-GMO certification adds value to the product. This value can be passed on to the products of the next production stage and eventually downstream to the consumer.
- Product differentiation Cert ID Non-GMO certification almost creates a new product by perception. This sort of differentiation increases the value of a supplier in the eyes of its customers.
- Verified compliance with GM Regulations

Cert ID Non-GMO certification:

(a) exceeds the requirements of stringent EU GM Regulations

(b) provides an excellent "due diligence" defence in the event of a GM challenge.

- Reduced liability

Being able to demonstrate that all reasonable precautions has been taken to ensure that products are Non-GMO greatly reduces your potential liability.

- **How to become Cert-ID Certified:**

[www.cert-id.eu/images/pdf/How to become Cert ID Non GMO certified.pdf](http://www.cert-id.eu/images/pdf/How_to_become_Cert_ID_Non_GMO_certified.pdf)

- **Who can become Cert-ID Certified?**

[www.cert-id.eu/images/pdf/Who needs certification.pdf](http://www.cert-id.eu/images/pdf/Who_needs_certification.pdf)

## **E. WHY IRELAND CAN FORGE THE MOST CREDIBLE GM-FREE FOOD BRAND IN EUROPE**

### **(1) Economic lead start**

Ireland can phase out GM feed with less hassle and expense than many other competing countries:

- **Grass-based cattle and sheep diet**

Irish cattle and sheep enjoy a mostly grass-based diet and so consume less GM feed per capita than many livestock in other EU member states, with GM feed constituting only 3-7% of the diet for cattle and 9-19% of the total for sheep<sup>112</sup>.

- **Traceability system already in place for beef and dairy production**

For most countries, the most expensive prerequisite for a certified GM-free animal production chain is the livestock traceability system. However, Ireland has already set this up for beef, so that our live cattle exporters and beef producers will not have to incur the costs of putting this in place, giving us an extra competitive advantage.

- **Most poultry and some pork and salmon already GM-free**

Most Irish poultry production is already GM-free, along with some of our pigmeat and farmed salmon, although the resulting produce is sold without the benefit of a GM-free label.

### **(2) Lowest risk of accidental trans-boundary GM contamination in Europe**

- Island status provides ability to monitor seed / feed imports for GM content at ports of entry.
- Geographical isolation from Europe and predominant Atlantic winds provide lowest risk of GM contamination by wind-borne GM pollen drift and seed dispersal from other European countries; neighbouring areas of closest neighbours in UK (Scotland, Wales and English Counties along Irish sea) and in France (Brittany) are all declared GM-free zones.
- Freedom from crop trials and cultivation: No current or previous commercial cultivation or open-air field trial of any GM crop.<sup>113</sup>
- Relative immunity to climate change.
- Safest location in Europe for an international GMO-free biosafety reserve for the research, development and propagation of Non-GM seeds, as precaution against widespread GM contamination<sup>114</sup>

### **(3) Green image**

- Branding Irish food, farming and tourism as GM-free can also take advantage leverage Ireland's world famous clean green image for branding and marketing purposes. This is no greenwash: Irish topsoil is the cleanest in Europe, with zero or extremely low pollution from heavy metals, PCBs, and other toxic, carcinogenic and endocrine-disrupting chemicals widely found in other European countries<sup>115</sup>.

### **(4) GM-free zone policy**

- "The Government will ban the cultivation of all GM plants in the Republic" — Revised Programme for Government, October 2009.<sup>116</sup>
- 19 Local Authorities and 1,000 smaller areas declared as GMO-free zones in the Republic and Northern Ireland, as of November 2009.<sup>117</sup>

**GM-free zone policy + lowest contamination risk = most credible GM food brand in Europe!**

## 2. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT & THE AGRI-FOOD SECTOR

### For Government policy makers

- (a) Introduce immediate legislation to prevent the importation of live GM oilseed rape seeds which, although not approved for cultivation in the EU, may legally be imported for processing into animal feed and/or agrofuels. Any spillage would rapidly contaminate conventional cultivated oilseed rape and also risk contaminating related Brassica crops.
- (b) Draft legislation now to establish a blanket ban on all field trials and commercial cultivation of GM crops, without waiting for the European Commission to allow you to do so. Encourage all local authorities to declare themselves GMO free and use the Natura 2000 sites and other areas of environmental importance to argue for the need to keep the whole island of Ireland off limits to GM crops. Use the GM-free Biosafety Reserve for Europe argument as well.
- (c) Take an active role in the related EU inter-Regional and inter-National discussions on GM-free labels.
- (d) Consult with relevant stakeholders to draft and approve a national or all-island GM-free food label incorporating the best features of those already in place or proposed by Austria, Germany and France. The regulations should be based on a 0.1% contamination threshold and make allowance for a conversion period, as in organic farming.
- (e) Build resilience, food security, food sovereignty, and local self-reliance by adopting an import substitution policy to replace unsustainable feed imports through cultivation of locally produced traditional fodder crops.

### For agri-food stakeholders

- (a) Learn to understand the market for GM-free animal produce.
  - (b) Consider it not as a threat but as an opportunity.
  - (c) Think about how to use the GM-free label and supply chain to expand your market share.
  - (d) Don't believe the lie that non-GM animal feed is unavailable or unaffordable.
  - (e) Know that consumers are aware of the scientific evidence of GM health and environmental risks.
  - (f) Lobby the Government to implement the GM-free labeling regulations as soon as possible.
  - (g) Lobby feed importers to secure sufficient supplies of certified Non-GMO animal feed via regional coordination, forward planning, and frame contracts with exporting countries to guarantee lowest prices; explore favourable feed import possibilities with Eastern European countries like Hungary and Ukraine.
  - (h) Reduce your reliance on GM feed imports whose production methods require massive fossil fuel inputs, which will become increasingly unsustainable in coming decades.
  - (i) Aim for national and local feed self-reliance by diversification into tillage.
  - (j) Retailers, restaurants and consumers can build the market by choosing a GM-free food chain.
  - (k) Stand up for our democratic right to GM-free food & farming at the EC and the WTO.
  - (l) And please — stop using the GM issue as a political football in Ireland's tribal party politics!
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### 3. INVITATION TO EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON GM-FREE LABELS

#### Third World Conference on GM-free Agriculture, 3-4 February 2010

Committee of the Regions, 101 rue Belliard, B – 1000 Brussels [www.gmofree-euregions.net](http://www.gmofree-euregions.net)



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Rennes, Brittany, France, 9 November 2009

Dear colleagues,

It is with great pleasure that the European regions from the **GM Free Network**, from the **Association of European Regions of Products of Origin (AREPO)**, that members of the **European Parliament**, that the **Committee of the Regions**, that the **producers of non-genetically modified soya** from Brazil, Canada, India and the US, and the **European industries of quality farming**, invite you to the **3rd World Conference on GM-Free Agriculture**, under this year's title of '**GM-Free**' labels.

Following the success of the **1st World Conference on GM-Free Animal Feed** in December 2007, which saw the participation of 117 company producers and users of GM-free soya stock up with the product across 680,000 farms, and after the **2nd World Conference** in October 2008 with the considerable participation of North-European operators including the aquacultural industry, the organising regions have gladly acknowledged the new situation across Europe and a number of soya-producing countries.

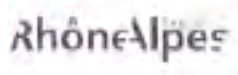
- Since the 2008 campaign, the **production of GM-free soya** has been organised in Brazil with the creation of an interprofession to better coordinate the marketing of certified soya, with a consequent rise in tonnage for the first time since 1996. India has also increased its exportations to Europe due, in particular, to a decline in transport costs. As for the US, during spring 2009, it observed a rise in the purchase of GM-free seeds which enabled a rise in the yield to be anticipated.

All in all, the market complied perfectly with what the EU Regions and the European industries wanted and this new conference aims to once again make the offer and demand for soya co-incide.

- Since May 2009, **France** has decided to make it possible for products that do not use genetically modified animal feed to be labelled. France is the 4th European country after **Germany, Italy** and **Austria**, to decide on legislation which enables the consumer to be informed. An identical decision is to be taken in 2010 by the **Irish Government** which has been invited to the conference to explain its position to the attendance. By labelling products which do not use genetically modified animal feed, **the legislation of 4 European countries has created a new market segment** able to respond to European consumers' wishes.

These developments were called for by the regions that, from 2007, had highlighted private labels forbidding GMOs in their products. Here, once again, the regions and European industries anticipated the regulations implemented within the European Union. The first quantitative studies to be published





With support from:



suggest some very encouraging signs with market share gains obtained as much in the poultry industry as in the milk industry.

Those evolutions are also taken into account by members of the **European Parliament** (Mrs Lepage from France and Mr Häusling from Germany) who organised on November 5th 2009 a conference on **"GMO-Free feed and food, An economic opportunity for European producers"**.

Bolstered by its progress, the organisers are honoured to invite you to the **3rd conference – business meeting at the Committee of the Regions, 101 rue Belliard, B-1000 Brussels, on 3 and 4 February 2010.**

Very **operational and according special attention to 'GM free' labels in Europe**, the programme for these two days of meetings will allow the European farming and agri-food operators invited:

- to **make a tour of the labelling experiments in Europe practiced on the poultry, pork, bovine meat and dairy industries...**
- to **become informed about the global situation of the GM-free and organic soy market** and establish direct contacts with producers from Brazil, the US, Canada, India, etc.
- to become **acquainted with concrete experiments** concerning the establishment of industries exempt from genetically modified animal feed: production of vegetable proteins, certification, monitoring within the industry, etc.
- to hear the points of view of European Union institutions and representatives of national governments, and to discuss the subject in question.

The participants invited to the event all come from very different backgrounds, which aptly demonstrates the diversity of the measures to be taken (provisional list):

- **Agrifood processing companies:** dairy, quality cheese, poultry, pork, beef, fish...
- **Producers** of conventional and organic soy: from Brazil, Canada, India, USA...
- **Associations of producers and industrial unions:** from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Brazil, USA...
- **European public decision and international organisations:** European Commission, European Parliament, Committee of the Regions.

**Also, if your production industry currently uses animal feed unspoiled by GMOs, or if it wishes to integrate this dimension into its consumer market approach through specific labelling, the organisers invite you to sign up for the conference – business meeting on the following link:**

<http://www.gmofree-euregions.net>

Yours faithfully

For the GM-free Regions Network

Pascale Loget

Vice-President

Regional Council of Brittany (Region Coordinator)

## ENDNOTES

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- 1 The GM-free Ireland Network has the greatest number and broadest diversity of stakeholder groups of any Non Governmental Organisation on the island of Ireland: [www.gmfreeireland.org](http://www.gmfreeireland.org)
- 2 The Irish Government ban on GM crops will continue to allow the use of imported GM animal feed:  
“We support clear labelling and the provision of the fullest information to allow freedom of choice.”  
— Statement of Strategy 2005 – 2007, Department of Agriculture and Food.  
  
“The Government will seek to negotiate the establishment of an all-Ireland GMO-free [crop] zone.”  
— Programme for Government, June 2007.  
  
The Government will “declare the Republic of Ireland a GM-Free Zone, free from the cultivation of all GM plants... To optimize Ireland’s competitive advantage as a GM-free country, we will introduce a voluntary GM-free logo for use in all relevant product labelling and advertising, similar to a scheme recently introduced in Germany.” — Revised Programme for Government, October 2009.  
  
For details, see *Ireland adopts GM-free zone policy: Government to ban cultivation of all GM plants; voluntary GM-free label for meat, poultry, eggs, fish and dairy produce*. GM-free Ireland Network press release, 13 October 2009: [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf)
- 3 The credibility factor arises from a number uniquely Irish conditions, including Europe’s lowest risk exposure in Europe to “transboundary” (cross-border) contamination from wind-borne GM pollen drift and seed dispersal.
- 4 The call for an EU GM-free label is backed by the European Parliament ALDE, Green and ESP groups. On 3-4 February 2010 in Brussels, the EU Committee of the Regions will host its 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conference on GM-free Animal Feed on the theme *Non-GMO labels, Quality Production and European Regional Agriculture Strategie*: [www.gmofree-euregions.net](http://www.gmofree-euregions.net)
- 5 Numerous surveys since 1998 indicate that between 65 and 85 percent of consumers in most European countries would rather purchase GM-free food.
- 6 In January 2005, Greenpeace published a detailed report *No market for GM labelled food in Europe*, showing that the EU market for GM labelled food products is virtually closed: [www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/european-markets-report-2005.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/european-markets-report-2005.pdf)  
  
The report details Europe’s top 30 retailers and top 30 food & drink producers which already had GM-free policies and commitments in late 2004. The report revealed a massive international food industry rejection of GM ingredients. The companies listed cut across the industry from food and drink manufacturers to retailers, and include everything from snacks and ready meals to pet food and beer.  
  
The combined total food and drink sales of the 49 companies with a stated non-GM policy in their main market or throughout the EU (27 retailers and 22 food and drink producers) in 2004 amounted to €646 billion, more than 60% of the total €1,069 billion European food and drink sales.
- 7 The average annual percentage of GM feed in the total diet of Irish cattle and sheep is very low. Preliminary estimates supplied by farmers and by the Department of Agriculture and Food reveal:
  - Cattle diet:  
86 - 90% grass-based diet  
10-14% compound feed of which only 30-50% is GM maize, soy and oilseed rape products  
GM feed = approx. 3 - 7% of total
  - Sheep diet:  
40% eat only grass-based diet  
60% get compound feeds of which 15-17% GM maize, soy and oilseed rape products  
GM feed = approx. 9 - 10% of total

This lead start means Irish cattle and sheep farmers can phase out GM feed with less hassle and expense than their competitors in many other EU countries.

- 8 Switzerland has a 5-year moratorium on the commercial cultivation and import of GM crops and animals. The national Swiss Guarantee food label forbids all use of GM animal feed and GM food.

22 EU Member States prohibit or restrict the cultivation of GM crops, which are now grown on only 0.06% of arable land in the EU. France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece and Luxembourg ban the cultivation of Monsanto's patented MON810 GM maize (the only GM crop authorised for cultivation in the EU). In Italy, 16 of the country's 20 Regions have declared themselves GM-free. Greece bans the cultivation of all GM crops at the local level. Poland's 16 Regions have all declared themselves GM-free. Romania bans the cultivation of GM soy after Monsanto released it there illegally. Serbia bans GM crops and GM animal feed. In the UK, Scotland, Wales and 17 English Counties strongly oppose the cultivation of GM crops. Sweden's entire dairy industry is GM-free.

In 2009, 12 EU Member States (including Ireland) formally requested the EC to recognise the right of every Member State to implement blanket bans on GM crops. The Commission may do so in 2010.

More than 260 EU Regions, over 4,500 municipalities and other local entities (including 19 Local Authorities in Ireland), and tens of thousands of farmers and food producers in Europe have also declared themselves GMO-free, expressing their commitment to prohibit the use of genetically modified organisms for food and farming in their territories: [www.gmo-free-regions.org](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org)

- 9 IGFA - the Irish Grain and Feed Association and NIGTA - the Northern Ireland Grain Trade Association (whose members include the two biggest animal feed importers on this island R&H Hall and WR Barnett) repeatedly claim that GM-free feed is either unavailable or unaffordable.

The first claim is incredible. To take just one example, France alone imports around 500,000 to 600,000 tonnes of GM-free soy feed annually, (20% to 25% of its total soy needs). This amounts to all of Ireland's annual GM soy feed imports.

The second claim is incredible too. Again taking France as an example, their leading importer, AgriFeed charges a small premium of €25 -27 per tonne in summer, €30 - €32 in winter, for Non-GM soy feed imported weekly via the port of Montoire, near Nantes, in Brittany. These ships could easily unload part of their cargo in Ireland. For information, contact AgriFeed, Espace Grand Large, Quai de la Douane, 29 229 Brest, Cedex 2, France. Person to contact: Guillaume Renaud, +33 2 98 33 70 94, email: [guillaume@riceco.com](mailto:guillaume@riceco.com)

IGFA and NIGTA seem to have a virtual monopoly on the control of animal feed imports to Ireland. They also have close ties to the giant agri-biotech corporations and global commodity traders which are desperate to force GM feed and food into the EU. These huge lobby groups actively promote greater use of GM feed in Ireland and the EU, and aggressively lobby the EC to scrap its "zero tolerance" food safety for contamination of our food chain with GM ingredients that have never been subject to rigorous health risk assessments either in the USA or the EU.

The agri-biotech companies and commodity traders' corporate concentration and patented GM seeds and crops enable their growing control of the global food chain. For details see:

- *Who Owns Nature? New report warns of corporate concentration, commodification of nature; highlights global resistance grounded in "Food Sovereignty".* ETC Group News Release, 13 November 2008: [http://etcgroup.org/upload/publication/706/01/etcnr\\_whoownsnature.pdf](http://etcgroup.org/upload/publication/706/01/etcnr_whoownsnature.pdf)
- The *Who Owns Nature?* report is part of the ETC Group's ongoing series tracking corporate concentration in the life industry. The report also analyzes the past three decades of agribusiness efforts to monopolize the 24% of living nature that has been commodified, and exposes a new strategy to capture the remaining three-quarters that has, until now, remained beyond the market economy. Download the full 48-page report as a 6.5MB PDF file: [http://etcgroup.org/upload/publication/707/01/etc\\_won\\_report\\_final\\_color.pdf](http://etcgroup.org/upload/publication/707/01/etc_won_report_final_color.pdf)

- 10 Source: Animal feedstuffs division, Irish Government Department of Agriculture and Food.

- 11 See the global GM Contamination Register at: [www.gmcontaminationregister.org](http://www.gmcontaminationregister.org)

Reported incidents of illegal GM products entering the EU food chain through Ireland include:

- May 2005: 2,546 tonnes of US animal feed contaminated by illegal Bt10 maize manufactured by Syngenta: [www.gmfreeireland.org/scandal](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/scandal) and [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI20.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI20.pdf)

- September 2006: Illegal GM rice from the USA and China. The American long-grain GM rice variety LL601 manufactured by Bayer CropScience escaped from field experiments in the USA in 1998-2001, contaminated global food supplies without detection until January 2006, and was then discovered in 24 countries, including Ireland: [www.gmfreeireland.org/rice](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/rice)
  - April 2007: 5,131 tonnes of US animal feed contaminated by illegal Herculex GM maize manufactured by Pioneer/Dow Agrosciences: see [www.gmfreeireland.org/pakrac](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/pakrac), [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI35.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI35.pdf) and [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI36.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI36.pdf)
  - October 2009: Illegal GM "Triffid flax" which escaped from Canada in 1998–2001 shows up in 36 countries including Ireland: [www.gmwatch.org/latest-listing/1-news-items/11653-more-on-illegal-gm-seeds-found-in-bread](http://www.gmwatch.org/latest-listing/1-news-items/11653-more-on-illegal-gm-seeds-found-in-bread)
- 12 On 5 February 2007, Greenpeace delivered a petition signed by over 1 million citizens of EU Member States, demanding a mandatory GM label for meat, poultry and dairy produce to the European Commissioner for Consumer Affairs Stavros Dimas: [www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/press-releases2/one-million-petition](http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/press-releases2/one-million-petition)
- The petition text says: "We demand mandatory labelling of animal products based on GMOs because of citizens' right to information, a fundamental right in the European Union." Note: According to Article I-47(4) of the then proposed EU Constitution: "not less than one million citizens who are nationals of a significant number of Member States may take the initiative of inviting the Commission [...] to submit any appropriate proposal on matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required for the purpose of implementing the Constitution".
- 13 Genetic ID: [www.genetic-id.com](http://www.genetic-id.com)
- 14 Sources: USDA, Cert ID and TraceConsult™ as detailed elsewhere in this briefing.
- 15 Monsanto's patented MON810 GM maize is the only GM crop approved for cultivation in the EU, where it is grown on 0.06% of arable land in the Union. It is banned at the national level by France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece and Luxembourg.
- 16 Irish Cattle and Sheepfarmers Association: [www.icsaireland.com](http://www.icsaireland.com)
- 17 The Taste Council (part of Bord Bia, the Irish Food Board) is an industry group representing the interests of Ireland's artisan and specialty food sector. Its mission is to *empower and enable the Irish speciality food sector at a strategic level to maximise its current and potential contribution to Ireland's food and agri economy, society, culture and environment*. [www.bordbia.vantage.ie/bordbia/preview.asp?pid=98&mid=99&id=99](http://www.bordbia.vantage.ie/bordbia/preview.asp?pid=98&mid=99&id=99)
- 18 Euro-toques [www.eurotoques.com](http://www.eurotoques.com) the European Community of Cooks, is a pan-European organisation representing over 3,500 chefs and cooks, with national branches in many European countries. The Irish branch actively lobbies for a GM-free Ireland: [www.eurotoquesirl.org](http://www.eurotoquesirl.org)
- 19 Slow Food Ireland [www.slowfoodireland.com](http://www.slowfoodireland.com) is the local branch of Slow Food International, a non-profit, eco-gastronomic member-supported organization founded in 1989 to counteract fast food and fast life, the disappearance of local food traditions and people's dwindling interest in the food they eat, where it comes from, how it tastes and how our food choices affect the rest of the world. Slow Food has over 100,000 members in 132 countries: [www.slowfood.com](http://www.slowfood.com)
- 20 For details see: [www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions.html](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions.html)
- 21 GM maize has widely contaminated farmers in the two Spanish regions of Catalonia and Aragon where it is grown. For more information see:
- Impossible Coexistence: Seven years of GMOs have contaminated organic and conventional maize: *an examination of the cases of Catalonia and Aragon*. Greenpeace, 4 April 2006: [www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/impossible-coexistence-short.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/impossible-coexistence-short.pdf)
  - Impossible co-existence: Transgenic and Organic Agriculture. The cultivation of genetically modified maize has caused a drastic reduction in organic cultivation of this grain and is making their coexistence practically impossible. This is the main conclusion reached in one of the first field studies in Europe carried out by a researcher of the Institute of Environmental Science and

Technology of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, who has analysed the situation in the two Spanish regions of Catalonia and Aragon, where 75% of GM crops are grown in the EU: [www.uab.es/servlet/Satellite?c=Page&cid=1096476786473&pagename=UAB%2FPage%2FTemplatePlanaDivsNoticiesdetall&noticiaid=1214462302153](http://www.uab.es/servlet/Satellite?c=Page&cid=1096476786473&pagename=UAB%2FPage%2FTemplatePlanaDivsNoticiesdetall&noticiaid=1214462302153)

- *Testimonies of Contamination*, Greenpeace, 15 October 2009. This report describes the socio-economic and human impacts of GM contamination in Spain, based on testimonials collected in 2007 from producers who have been harmed directly or indirectly as a result of contamination from Monsanto's patented MON810 GM maize. The testimonials reveal a stark reality: serious contamination of conventional crops is happening in the only EU country whose government allows GM crops to be grown commercially on a large scale. Download report: [www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/reports/testimonies-of-contamination-15-10-09.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/reports/testimonies-of-contamination-15-10-09.pdf)

- 22 At the EU Council of Environment Ministers in March 2009, the Netherlands called for Member States to have the right to decide on the cultivation of GM seeds and crops that have been approved by the EU. (This was very odd, since the Netherlands is one of the few pro-GM countries left in the EU.) In June 2009, Austria submitted a follow-up proposal entitled "*Genetically Modified Organisms - A Way Forward*", ([www.qmfreeireland.org/reserve/Austrian-et-al-proposal.pdf](http://www.qmfreeireland.org/reserve/Austrian-et-al-proposal.pdf)) which calls for the Commission to allow Member States to ban the cultivation of EU-approved GM crops for *socio-economic* as well as *environmental reasons*. Austria's proposal was supported by Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland and Slovenia. These proposals then led the European Commission to consider the possibility of re-nationalising the *cultivation* of GM seeds that have been approved for placing on the EU single market.

Many stakeholders (including Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth and other NGOs) regard these proposals as a Trojan horse. Most Member States (including Ireland) want the final say on the cultivation of EU-approved GM crops in their own territories. But it seems the EC might only recognise their right to do so if the Member States agree to vote in favour of - and/or agree to fast-track - the approval of new GM products, and perhaps also abandon the EU "zero tolerance" food safety policy against contamination of the food chain with *unapproved GMOs*. Moreover, an EC agreement to re-nationalise cultivation decisions without additional legal protection for Member States could expose those that ban GM crops to be singled out for WTO lawsuits and punitive trade sanctions, without defence from the EU.

From a legal perspective, the ultimate source of the problem is the WTO's definition of GMOs as "substantially equivalent" to their conventional counterparts. This economic definition is scientifically, politically and legally untenable. WTO and EU laws which rely or derive from this definition are therefore unjust, and must be revoked.

- 23 EU mandatory labeling for GM food: regulation

- 24 On 15 March, World Consumer Rights Day 2005, consumer organisations around the world called for a ban on GM foods. The event was organised by Consumers International, representing over 250 organisations in 115 countries (including the Consumers' Association of Ireland). Member organisations lobbied governments, held public meetings and street demonstrations to demand GM-free food and secure GM-free areas with strict rules to prevent contamination of conventional and organic crops, and independent safety testing and safety guidelines for all foods containing or derived from GMOs. [www.consumersinternational.org/Templates/Internal.asp?NodeID=92734%20&int1stParentNodeID=89651&int2ndParentNodeID=89689&int3rdParentNodeID=97047&int4thParentNodeID=90169&int5thParentNodeID=89677&int6thParentNodeID=92710&int7thParentNodeID=92710&int](http://www.consumersinternational.org/Templates/Internal.asp?NodeID=92734%20&int1stParentNodeID=89651&int2ndParentNodeID=89689&int3rdParentNodeID=97047&int4thParentNodeID=90169&int5thParentNodeID=89677&int6thParentNodeID=92710&int7thParentNodeID=92710&int)

- 25 In January 2005, Greenpeace published a detailed report *No market for GM labelled food in Europe*, showing that the EU market for GM labelled food products is virtually closed: [www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/european-markets-report-2005.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/european-markets-report-2005.pdf) The report details Europe's top 30 retailers and top 30 food & drink producers which already had GM-free policies and commitments in late 2004. The report revealed a massive international food industry rejection of GM ingredients. The companies listed cut across the industry from food and drink manufacturers to retailers, and include everything from snacks and ready meals to pet food and beer.

The combined total food and drink sales of the 49 companies with a stated non-GM policy in their main market or throughout the EU (27 retailers and 22 food and drink producers) in 2004 amounted to €646 billion, more than 60% of the total €1,069 billion European food and drink sales.

- 26 On 5 February 2007, Greenpeace delivered a petition signed by over 1 million citizens of EU member states, demanding a mandatory GM label for meat, poultry and dairy produce to the European Commissioner for Consumer Affairs Stavros Dimas: [www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/press-releases2/one-million-petition](http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/press-releases2/one-million-petition)
- The petition text says: "We demand mandatory labelling of animal products based on GMOs because of citizens' right to information, a fundamental right in the European Union." Note: According to Article I-47(4) of the then proposed EU Constitution: "not less than one million citizens who are nationals of a significant number of Member States may take the initiative of inviting the Commission [...] to submit any appropriate proposal on matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required for the purpose of implementing the Constitution".
- 27 Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) and Traditional Speciality Guaranteed (TSG) are geographical indications, or more precisely regimes within the Protected Geographical Status (PGS) framework defined in European Union law to protect the names of regional foods. For details see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected\\_designation\\_of\\_origin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected_designation_of_origin)
- 28 At a meeting of the Irish Government's Joint Oireachtas (Parliament and Senate) Committee on European Affairs on 15 January 2009, the President of the Irish Cattle and Sheepfarmers Association, Malcolm Thompson, said "The ICSA would like to see a retail environment where consumers are always able to choose European product where the quality and origin is clearly defined and easily understood. We see this as a system of regulated logos and labels whereby farmers are recognised for their efforts. Each product would indicate country of origin and demonstrate that it was produced to the EU baseline standard. For those producers who go to the next level, those producers who go that extra mile and participate in REPS or who are farming organically, or who can certify that their product is GM-free or grass-fed, should have their niche also clearly identified on the label."
- Reacting to the Government's backing for a voluntary GM-free label for animal produce on 13 October 2009, Malcolm Thompson said he was delighted by the announcement, adding, "The Government's new GM-free policy is the fulfillment of what we at ICSA have held for the last five years. I very much look forward to its full implementation." (GM-free Ireland Network press release, 13 October 2009: [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf))
- 29 Statement of Strategy 2005 – 2007, Irish Government Department of Agriculture and Food: [www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/gov/sos2005-2007e.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/gov/sos2005-2007e.pdf)
- 30 Ireland adopts GM-free zone policy • Government to ban cultivation of all GM plants • Voluntary GM-free label for meat, poultry, eggs, fish and dairy produce. GM-free Ireland Network press release, 13 October 2009: [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf)
- 31 Illegal GM maize should be returned to the USA • 2,546 tonnes of prohibited Bt10 maize unloaded at Irish port • Department of Agriculture accused of slapdash procedures and cover-up. [www.gmfreeireland.org/scandal/](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/scandal/)
- 32 1,000 GMO-free zones declared in Ireland on Earth Day 2005. GM-free Ireland press release, 22 June 2005: [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFIearthday2005.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFIearthday2005.pdf)  
See map of Irish GM-free zones at [www.gmfreeireland.org/map](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/map)
- 33 A survey published on 28 November 2005 by the Irish Institute of Bioethics in its report "Genetically Modified Crops and Food: Threat or Opportunity for Ireland?" revealed that the vast majority of respondents do not trust the government's safety claims on GMOs and oppose their release in Ireland. The survey found that:
- 98% of respondents want all foods containing GM ingredients to be clearly labeled (most Irish meat and dairy produce, which comes from animals fed a GM diet, is not labeled as such);
  - 85% believe genetic modification interferes with nature more unacceptably than traditional breeding;
  - 84% are not confident that the development of GM food and crops is carefully regulated;
  - 82% think GM crops pose a threat to the environment;
  - 81% believe GM crops can not safely co-exist with conventional and organic crops;
  - 78% do not trust scientists and government organisations to provide factual information;
  - 77% are opposed to the introduction of GM crops in Ireland, even if carefully regulated and monitored;
  - 71% refuse to eat food containing GM ingredients under any circumstances;

- 71% do not believe or are not sure that GM foods may contain less pesticides than conventional foods;
- 70% think GM food will adversely affect future generations;
- 68% trust environmental and non-government organisations to provide factual information;
- 60% do not believe GM crops can improve the food supply in developing countries;
- 10% believe that GM foods currently on sale are safe.

Apart from this survey which shows massive Irish opposition to GM food and farming, the Institute of Bioethics report reads like it was produced by Monsanto', concluding that GMO crops "hold a great deal of promise" and are not "morally objectionable". The report can be downloaded from [www.gmfreeireland.org/downloads/GM\\_Report1.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/downloads/GM_Report1.pdf) (800k PDF file).

34 For details see [www.gmfreeireland.org/potato](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/potato)

35 See Proceedings of the Green Ireland conference on branding for food, farming and eco-tourism, Kilkenny Castle, June 2006: [www.gmfreeireland.org/conference](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/conference)

36 This was the famous Herculex GM contamination incident which led to temporary shut-down of transatlantic trade in GM maize imports from the USA: [www.gmfreeireland.org/pakrac](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/pakrac)

37 On 5 February 2007, Greenpeace delivered a petition signed by over 1 million citizens of EU Member States, demanding a mandatory GM label for meat, poultry and dairy produce to the European Commissioner for Consumer Affairs Stavros Dimas: [www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/press-releases2/one-million-petition](http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/press-centre/press-releases2/one-million-petition)

The petition text says: "*We demand mandatory labelling of animal products based on GMOs because of citizens' right to information, a fundamental right in the European Union.*" Note: According to Article I-47(4) of the then proposed EU Constitution: "not less than one million citizens who are nationals of a significant number of Member States may take the initiative of inviting the Commission [...] to submit any appropriate proposal on matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required for the purpose of implementing the Constitution".

38 *We cannot force-feed EU citizens with GM food.* GM-free Ireland video interview with Prof. Patrick Wall, former Chairman, EFSA, 2 December 2008.

Video: [www.gmfreeireland.org/efsa](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/efsa)

Transcript: [www.gmfreeireland.org/efsa/GMFI-PatrickWall-interview.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/efsa/GMFI-PatrickWall-interview.pdf)

Press release: [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI44.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI44.pdf)

39 For details see: [www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/austria.html](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/austria.html)

40 Description of Austrian Regulations on Genetic Engineering. Austrian Ministry of Health: [www.bmgfj.gv.at/cms/site/artikel.pdf?channel=CH0808&doc=CMS1217417300079](http://www.bmgfj.gv.at/cms/site/artikel.pdf?channel=CH0808&doc=CMS1217417300079)

41 Austrian Food Code, IV Edition, Directive on the Definition of the "GMO-Free Production" of Food and its Labelling. Austrian Ministry for Health, Family and Youth. Published with Decree GZ: BMGFJ-75210/0014-IV/B/7/2007 of 5 December 2007. Unofficial English translation: [www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/austria/910446\\_Gentechnik-frei\\_Codex-Richtlinie.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/austria/910446_Gentechnik-frei_Codex-Richtlinie.pdf)

42 [www.gentechnikfrei.at](http://www.gentechnikfrei.at)

43 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex\\_Alimentarius\\_Austriacus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Alimentarius_Austriacus)

44 GM-free Austrian food products are listed at [www.gentechnikfrei.at](http://www.gentechnikfrei.at)  
Detailed listings by category can be found under the "Produktsuche" section at [www.gentechnikfrei.at/liste.asp?b=32&psuch=0&pkat=&pgrup=&x=13&y=10](http://www.gentechnikfrei.at/liste.asp?b=32&psuch=0&pkat=&pgrup=&x=13&y=10)

45 Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) and Traditional Speciality Guaranteed (TSG) are geographical indications, or more precisely regimes within the Protected Geographical Status (PGS) framework defined in European Union law to protect the names of regional foods. For details see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected\\_designation\\_of\\_origin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected_designation_of_origin)

46 Fünf Cent mehr für Rottaler Milchbauern • Molkerei in Rotthalmünster gehört zu österreichischer Gruppe und zahlt höheren Milchpreis des Nachbarlande. Passauer Neue Presse, 25 May 2009:

[www.pnp.de/nachrichten/artikel.php?cid=29-24161650&Ressort=bay&Ausgabe=&RessLang=bay&BNR=0](http://www.pnp.de/nachrichten/artikel.php?cid=29-24161650&Ressort=bay&Ausgabe=&RessLang=bay&BNR=0)

Selective summary of this article:

Five cents more for Rottal dairy farmers [in Germany] • Rotthalmünster dairy belongs to Austrian group and pays farmers higher milk price of the neighbouring country

Passau New Press, 25 May 2009

Rotthalmünster, Bavaria (Germany) - While 6,000 dairy farmers protest in front of Angela Merkel's Chancery in Berlin, they have found a solution to compensate for the cut-throat milk prices - in Bavaria. Like their colleagues all over Germany, Bavarian dairy farmers have been suffering from extremely low prices paid to them by the dairy processors. Many farmers have been producing at negative margins for months, and are counting the weeks until they go bankrupt. But members of the Rottal Dairy Cooperative have unanimously accepted the milk price on offer in neighbouring Austria. The local Rottal dairy co-operates with the Austrian Berglandmilch Group across the border. Entitled to receive the Bavarian milk price for their product since 1999, they have now voted to accept one pre-condition for the Austrian price which is five cents higher: GMO-free soy meal as a component of their cows' feed rations. The farmers pay a premium of 25 euros per metric tonne for GM-free soy meal, but the higher price they receive for their milk allows them to produce profitably.

47 CSA Opinion Corporate survey for Greenpeace, January 2008:  
<http://blog-s.greenpeace.fr/documents/SondageCSA-GP.pdf> French consumer data

48 For details see: [www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/france.html](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/france.html)

The 21 GMO free Regions: Aquitaine\*, Auvergne\* Basse-Normandie\*, Bourgogne\*, Bretagne\*, Centre\*, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse\*, Franche-Comté\*, Haute Normandie\*, Ile de France\*, Languedoc-Roussillon, Lorraine\*, Limousin\*, Midi-Pyrennées\*, Nord-pas-de-Calais\*, Pays-de-la-Loire\*, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes\*, Provence Alpes-Cote D'Azur, Rhône-Alpes\*. (Regions marked with \* also signed the Florence Charter)

The 9 GM-free Départements are: Gers, Hauts-de-Seine, Hautes Alpes, Dordogne, Creuse, Pyrénées Orientale, Vaucluse, Vendée and Tarn, one Natural Park : Parc naturel régional du Queyras and one community of cities: Communauté de Communes du Val d'Ay also took measures to become GMO free.

More than 116 cities and towns have also declared their municipality GMO-free.

49 Source: Agrifeed.

50 AgriFeed, Espace Grand Large, Quai de la Douane, 29 229 Brest, Cedex 2, France.  
Person to contact: Guillaume Renaud, +33 2 98 33 70 94, email: [guillaume@riceco.com](mailto:guillaume@riceco.com)

51 "Produits sans OGM. La 'pastille bretonne' anticipe", Le Telegramme, 2 June 2009:  
[www.letelegramme.com/ig/generales/regions/finistere/produits-sans-ogm-la-pastille-bretonne-anticipe-02-06-2009-405916.php](http://www.letelegramme.com/ig/generales/regions/finistere/produits-sans-ogm-la-pastille-bretonne-anticipe-02-06-2009-405916.php)

52 EU GMO-labelling laws judged insufficient, Friends of the Earth Europe press release, 3 November 2009: [www.foeeurope.org/GMOs/Index.htm](http://www.foeeurope.org/GMOs/Index.htm)

53 Carrefour Group policy statements:

(a) [www.carrefour.com/cdc/responsible-commerce/product-safety-and-quality/](http://www.carrefour.com/cdc/responsible-commerce/product-safety-and-quality/)

In 2007, as an extension of the efforts already in place for several years, the Group further expanded initiatives aimed at guaranteeing food safety. To better identify food-safety challenges and take the most appropriate decisions, it developed partnerships and established dialogue within the scientific community.

The France Scientific Committee who meet several times during the year, plays a key role in anticipating and managing crisis. Its mission is to help the company prevent and manage food and non-food related risks. The evaluation of these risks is made by regular scientific monitoring and

their prevention, promoted by a quality policy . The subjects dealt with include nutrition, GMOs, carcinogens, allergens, toxicology, antibiotics, food hygiene, microbiology.....

To guarantee the quality of its food products and its own brand and banner brand products, Carrefour systematically conducts audits on its suppliers' production sites, which are audited health and safety conditions. Suppliers' production sites are audited by Carrefour, its service providers or certification agencies. Suppliers are audited with respect to health and safety conditions, risk control, the HACCP plan, traceability and compliance with specifications. In addition, Carrefour endeavours to verify progress in product development and compliance with the application of the Group's non-GMO policy.

"The Carrefour Group's own brand, retail banner and first price products give the customers a selection of non-GMO and organic products as well as the opportunity to choose quality at price that suit every pocketbook."

First price "No1" products launched in Spain in 2002 have now been deployed in most of the countries where the Group operates. Drawing on synergies and purchasing volumes at the Group level, these products are intended to offer consumers quality products at a price that is 5% to 7% below hard-discount prices. In addition to meeting existing legal requirements, No1 products also reflects the quality and safety approach that characterizes all our own brand and banner brand products. As for GMO concerns, Carrefour has decided to apply the same position for No1 products as for own brand and banner brand products by excluding genetically modified organisms from the composition of all products.

(b) [www.carrefour.com/cdc/group/point-of-view/environment--carrefour-group-priorities.html](http://www.carrefour.com/cdc/group/point-of-view/environment--carrefour-group-priorities.html)

"As early as 1992, Carrefour launched its 'Quality Line' products, derived from agricultural practices that respect the environment (preservation of ecosystems, management of the risk of pollution to earth and water, etc.), and which can now be recognised by their "Engagement Qualité Carrefour" logo. In 1997, the group's first own brand organic products appeared. These products are now sold in ten countries. In 1996, the Group decided to apply the principle of caution in respect of GMOs and excluded genetically modified organisms from the ingredients of its products. Since then, it has continually offered its customers alternatives to products deriving from transgenic procedures."

(c) [www.carrefour.com/cdc/responsible-commerce/product-safety-and-quality/](http://www.carrefour.com/cdc/responsible-commerce/product-safety-and-quality/)

"Carrefour has launched in 1992 its first Carrefour Quality Lines for fresh food products (meat, vegetables, cheese, etc...) initiating thus a new type of partnership between retailers and farmers in France, but also in a lot of countries in the world. These Lines are intended to meet consumer needs in term of food safety, freshness, taste and authenticity. These lines are the fruit of upstream work with suppliers, who are rewarded for their quality effort, and they contribute to economic, environmental and social development in various countries where the Group operates. In 2005, there were 363 Carrefour Quality Lines worldwide among which 228 in Europe, 95 in Latin America and 40 in Asia."

"The Carrefour Group's own brand, retail banner and first price products give the customers a selection of non-GMO and organic products... First price "No1" products launched in Spain in 2002 have now been deployed in most of the countries where the Group operates. Drawing on synergies and purchasing volumes at the Group level, these products are intended to offer consumers quality products at a price that is 5% to 7% below hard-discount prices. In addition to meeting existing legal requirements, No1 products also reflects the quality and safety approach that characterizes all our own brand and banner brand products. As for GMO concerns, Carrefour has decided to apply the same position for No1 products as for own brand and banner brand products by excluding genetically modified organisms from the composition of all products."

(d) [www.carrefour.com/cdc/group/current-news/france-launching--carrefour-discount--brand.html](http://www.carrefour.com/cdc/group/current-news/france-launching--carrefour-discount--brand.html)

"Carrefour Discount (launched in May 2009): an alternative to hard discount products, without compromising on quality — With Carrefour Discount, customers are guaranteed that its products meet the banner's quality standards. Carrefour Discount products are made by Carrefour-certified suppliers in compliance with precise and rigorous specifications. They contain no GMOs and meet the banner's tracking requirements. Organoleptic tests are conducted by external panels on Carrefour Discount products to ensure that taste is up to standard."

Entreprise Responsable 2008 – 2009:

[www.groupe-auchan.com/pub-adm-fw3/display/000/506/695/5066951.pdf](http://www.groupe-auchan.com/pub-adm-fw3/display/000/506/695/5066951.pdf)

Auchan propose une offre de produits large et accessible à tous [translated by GM-free Ireland]:

Auchan offers a big range of products affordable for everyone. The brand currently markets a very economic section, the self-discount with 20% of products sold in bulk and 500 Pouce first price food products for which it imposes the same food safety standards as for its other branded products. Moreover, Auchan, Rik and Rok [for children aged 6-10] and Pouce products do not contain any ingredients derived from GMOs. And their ingredients have been reformulated to reduce salt, sugar and fats whenever possible.

55 Cora: [www.cora.fr](http://www.cora.fr)

Policy statement: - CORA Rapport Développement Durable, Edition 2007 / 2008:

<http://catalogues.cora.fr/prospectus/2008/00-dd07/dd07-internet.htm><http://www.cora.fr/>

56 See Monoprix Group web site at [www.monopix.fr](http://www.monopix.fr)

57 Loué chicken: [www.loue.fr/sans\\_OGM.asp](http://www.loue.fr/sans_OGM.asp)

58 Terrena cooperative: 25,000 farmers, 10,843 full-time employees, €3.9 billion turnover, €500 million assets, €100 million annual investments. Brands include: Douce France, Gastronomer, Tendre Plus, Paysan Breton, Festival des Pins, Les Vignerons de la Noelle, and Gamm Vert. Website: [www.terrena.fr](http://www.terrena.fr)

59 Cooperl: [www.cooperl-hunaudaye.fr/eng/](http://www.cooperl-hunaudaye.fr/eng/)

60 Thiriet frozen delicacies: [www.thiriet.com](http://www.thiriet.com)

61 Greenpeace France consumer guide to GM and GM-free food products:

[www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/france/presse/dossiers-documents/greenpeace-guide-ogm-2008.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/france/presse/dossiers-documents/greenpeace-guide-ogm-2008.pdf)

62 Consommer Sans OGM En Bretagne: Website and consumer guide (in French):

[www.consommersansogmenbretagne.org](http://www.consommersansogmenbretagne.org)

63 A second edition of the guide: GM Free Products in Brittany. English press release issued by the Regional Council of Brittany and the Cohérence Network, 27 May 2009:

[www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/france/GM-free-Brittany-guide.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/france/GM-free-Brittany-guide.pdf)

Consommer Sans OGM En Bretagne: Website and consumer guide (in French):

[www.consommersansogmenbretagne.org](http://www.consommersansogmenbretagne.org)

64 A second edition of the guide: GM Free Products in Brittany. English press release issued by the Regional Council of Brittany and the Cohérence Network, 27 May 2009:

[www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/france/GM-free-Brittany-guide.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/feed/france/GM-free-Brittany-guide.pdf)

Consommer Sans OGM En Bretagne: Website and consumer guide (in French):

[www.consommersansogmenbretagne.org](http://www.consommersansogmenbretagne.org)

65 "Produits sans OGM. La 'pastille bretonne' anticipe", Le Telegramme, 2 June 2009:

[www.letelegramme.com/ig/generales/regions/finistere/produits-sans-ogm-la-pastille-bretonne-anticipe-02-06-2009-405916.php](http://www.letelegramme.com/ig/generales/regions/finistere/produits-sans-ogm-la-pastille-bretonne-anticipe-02-06-2009-405916.php)

66 Biotech Survey by Forsa: Majority of Germans want labeling "Ohne Gentechnik" (GM-free) on food products. FinanzNachrichten.de, 29 April 2009:

[www.finanznachrichten.de/nachrichten-2009-04/13761629-gentechnik-umfrage-von-forsa-mehrheit-der-bundesbuerger-will-kennzeichnung-ohne-gentechnik-auf-lebensmitteln-007.htm](http://www.finanznachrichten.de/nachrichten-2009-04/13761629-gentechnik-umfrage-von-forsa-mehrheit-der-bundesbuerger-will-kennzeichnung-ohne-gentechnik-auf-lebensmitteln-007.htm)

[Rough translation by TraceConsult, Geneva:]

Berlin (ots) – More than three fourths of all Germans wish that retail chains and the food industry apply the label “*Ohne Gentechnik*”. Less than one fifth of those polled do not consider this to make any sense. Even four fifth of all female customers expect a positive labeling of animal products such as milk, eggs and meat, as long as no genetically modified feedstuffs are used. Backers of the Greens, the [social democrat] SPD and the [conservative] CDU/CSU are the strongest in favor of the labeling. This is slightly less the case among customers leaning more towards the [liberal] FDP or the Left party.

When shopping, 73 percent of the consumers would use the “*Ohne Gentechnik*” label for orientation and rather buy products carrying this indication. One fourth of German citizens would rather not be influenced by such a label in their buying decisions.

These are the results of a representative survey among 1,002 Germans the Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND) [the German section of Friends of the Earth] commissioned the Forsa polling institute with last week. The triggering reason for this is a one-year old regulation that went into effect on 1st May 2008, defining how companies may voluntarily designate their animal products with an “*Ohne Gentechnik*” label.

“Regrettably, there are up until now too few food producers who use the ‘*Ohne Gentechnik*’ label and engage in aggressive marketing”, says BUND chairman Hubert Weigner. “Among others, the pioneers so far are FrieslandCampina, Neuland, the retail chain tegut and the Upländer Bauernmolkerei dairy producer. In particular, major retailers such as Edeka, Lidl, Rewe and Tengelmann must follow these examples. It is incomprehensible why the food industry is ignoring the preference of its customers by not advertising more strongly using the ‘*Ohne Gentechnik*’ label.”

Unfortunately, EU law does not require food manufacturers to label animal products, whose production involves genetically modified crops, accordingly. The more important then is the possibility of a voluntary labeling using the “*Ohne Gentechnik*” claim. It guarantees safety and freedom of choice to all customers preferring a food production without genetic engineering.

Weiger continues, “The results of our poll send a clear signal to the food industry, to retail chains and to the Federal Government: Germans want food that does not involve biotechnology in its production process. In order to enable them to express their choice for GM-free food also in the area of animal products, Agricultural Minister Ilse Aigner must launch her information campaign about an “*Ohne Gentechnik*” seal that she has announced for such a long time.”

Action project [launched by BUND]: So far, Germany’s largest food producer does not want to use the “*Ohne Gentechnik*” label. Demand this from Edeka on the Internet at [www.bund.net/bundnet/themen\\_und\\_projekte/gentechnik/aktion\\_ohne\\_gentechnik](http://www.bund.net/bundnet/themen_und_projekte/gentechnik/aktion_ohne_gentechnik)

All results of ther BUND / Forsa survey available [in German] at [www.bund.net/fileadmin/bundnet/pdfs/gentechnik/20090428\\_gentechnik\\_forsa\\_umfrage\\_kennz.\\_gentechnik.pdf](http://www.bund.net/fileadmin/bundnet/pdfs/gentechnik/20090428_gentechnik_forsa_umfrage_kennz._gentechnik.pdf)

- 67 For details see: [www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/germany.html](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/germany.html)
- 68 Tegut: [www.tegut.com](http://www.tegut.com)
- 69 Friesland Campina: [www.campina.de](http://www.campina.de)
- 70 Neuland: [www.neuland-fleisch.de](http://www.neuland-fleisch.de)
- 71 Upländer Bauernmolkerei: [www.bauernmolkerei.de](http://www.bauernmolkerei.de)
- 72 Stolle: [www.stolle.de](http://www.stolle.de)
- 73 Campina GmbH press release, 2 March 2009: [www.pressecho.de/vermishtes/NA3731362287.htm](http://www.pressecho.de/vermishtes/NA3731362287.htm)

[English translation by GM-free Ireland  
Pictures are available at [www.presseportal.de/galerie.htx?type=obs](http://www.presseportal.de/galerie.htx?type=obs)]

Heilbronn -- As Germany's leading national milk brand, Landliebe has been offering GM-free milk since last summer, made possible with the substitution of animal feed from traditional fodder crops. This trend-setting feed initiative lies at the heart of a big budget TV campaign.

In a nutshell: For the TV spot which has been broadcast since 2 March, our Landliebe men and women farmers stand before the camera. "The Landliebe brand stands for regional and authentic," explains Michael Feller, head of the Friesland/Campina management team in Germany. "Who else but our milk producers could so effectively convince consumers about the sustainability of our traditional animal feed?"

Since October 2008, the "GM-free" label [in German: "Ohne Gentechnik", meaning "without gene technology"] on all fresh and UHV milk packaging has informed consumers of the GM-free status of Landliebe products.

The branding of the fodder initiative is accomplished through a rich diversity of Landliebe farms: the cows get mostly fodder that has been cultivated since ancient times in Germany, and which is thus produced without GMOs \*, e.g. grass, rapeseed or lupins. This enables them to avoid fodder imported from overseas including genetically modified soya.

The dairy farmers signal their clear enthusiasm for this concept in the new TV spot: "We are the Landliebe farmers - and we say 'yes' to traditional GM-free fodder crops. Our cows get nothing else. This makes us proud."

Landliebe's "safeguarding the future of farmers" is a trademark of the Friesland/Campina dairy coop, whose German owners and other stakeholders include numerous Landliebe farmers.

For Michael Feller, the new Landliebe commercial also creates recognition for the work of the dairy farmers: "Milk is a highly valuable food, worth its price. Our fodder initiative also helps strengthen the price of milk and the farm's sustainability." The new spot will be broadcast from 2 March to 15 June 2009 on the Sat.1, Pro7, Kabel1, RTL and Vox TV channels.

Consumers can find out more about the fodder initiative on the dedicated web site at [www.landliebe-milchqualitaet.de](http://www.landliebe-milchqualitaet.de)

\* GMO stands for Genetically Modified Organism.

Source: Campina GmbH

Digital Press Kit:  
[www.presseportal.de/pm/38728](http://www.presseportal.de/pm/38728)

Press kit via RSS:  
[www.presseportal.de/rss/pm\\_38728.rss2](http://www.presseportal.de/rss/pm_38728.rss2)

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[www.landliebe-milchqualitaet.de](http://www.landliebe-milchqualitaet.de)

"As Germany's first national milk brand, Landliebe [meaning "Love of the Land"] has been offering GM-free milk since last summer 2008, made possible with the substitution of animal feed from traditional fodder crops. This trend-setting fodder initiative forms the core of a big budget TV campaign. The branding of the fodder initiative is accomplished through a rich diversity of Landliebe farms: the cows get mostly fodder that has been cultivated since ancient times in Germany, and which is thus produced without GMOs \*, e.g. grass, rapeseed or lupins. This enables them to avoid fodder imported from overseas including genetically modified soya.

The dairy farmers signal their clear enthusiasm for this concept in the new TV spot: "We are the Landliebe farmers - and we say 'yes' to traditional GM-free fodder crops. Our cows get nothing else. This makes us proud."

Comment from TraceConsult™ :

This bold move is expected to affect many dairy producers in and around Germany. Most of them use soy meal in their dairy cows' diet. Campina found its own way to use the "GM-free" claim, but many smaller dairy producers (as well as producers of poultry and other animal products), have been using conveniently certified Non-GMO soy meal from Brazil and India. IP systems with fully documented traceability enable batch certification that allows the same "GM-free" claim used by the Campina concept.

The sector's biggest player is leading the way, but others are sure to follow. Whether they use the GM-free claim that is already allowed on their products and advertising, or make the small changes in their procurement to allow them to do so.

Check out the Landliebe marketing campaign poster's excellent artwork at [www.landliebe-milchqualitaet.de](http://www.landliebe-milchqualitaet.de)

- 74 Slow Food Deutschland: [www.slowfood.de](http://www.slowfood.de)
- 75 Verbraucherzentrale — the Federation of German Consumer Organisations — represents the political, economic and social interests of consumers at the national level, and co-ordinates the activities of consumer centres in the 16 German federal states. The latter offer advice and information on issues of consumer protection, and help with legal problems and represent the interests of consumers at the federal state level: [www.verbraucherzentrale.de](http://www.verbraucherzentrale.de)
- 76 List of German GM-free food products:  
[www.vzhh.de/~upload/vz/VZTexte/TexteErnaehrung/Ohne\\_Gentechnik\\_Kennzeichnung/Gentechnikliste\\_Endversion\\_ohne\\_VZBV.pdf](http://www.vzhh.de/~upload/vz/VZTexte/TexteErnaehrung/Ohne_Gentechnik_Kennzeichnung/Gentechnikliste_Endversion_ohne_VZBV.pdf)
- 77 EuroBarometer 2001 and 2005.
- 78 For details see: [www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/greece.html](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/greece.html)
- 79 The Greek GMO-free guide 2009 can be downloaded here (in Greek) as a 1MB pdf:  
[www.gmfreeireland.org/downloads/greece/Greece-GMO-free-guide.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/downloads/greece/Greece-GMO-free-guide.pdf)
- 80 ItaliaEuropa Liberi da Ogm: [www.liberidaogm.org](http://www.liberidaogm.org)
- 81 ItaliaEuropa leaflet (in English):  
[www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/italia\\_europa\\_leaflet.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/italia_europa_leaflet.pdf)
- Description of the National Consultation:  
[www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/temp/italia\\_europa\\_description.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/temp/italia_europa_description.pdf)
- Responsible Science for Sustainable Food appeal:  
[www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/italia\\_europe\\_science\\_appeal.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/italia_europe_science_appeal.pdf)
- 82 Coldiretti-SWG, "Italians and feeding during economic crisis" presented at the VIII International Forum of agriculture and feeding, in Cernobbio, Italy. Coldiretti ([www.coldiretti.it](http://www.coldiretti.it)) is Italy's main farming union, with 18 regional federations for 98 provinces, 765 area offices, 9,812 sections, and over 568,000 farms.
- 83 For details see: [www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/italy.html](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/gmo-free-regions/italy.html)
- 84 CoopItalia: [www.e-coop.it](http://www.e-coop.it)
- 85 CoopItalia GM-free policy statement: "OGM in agricoltura. Le ragioni di chi dice NO."
- 86 Source: TLT International: [www.tltinternational.eu](http://www.tltinternational.eu) (Ireland's biggest live cattle exporter).
- 87 BovinMarche: [www.bovinmarche.it](http://www.bovinmarche.it)
- 88 Amadori: [www.amadori.it/vti\\_q2\\_home.asp?rpstry=14](http://www.amadori.it/vti_q2_home.asp?rpstry=14)

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89 Fileni: [www.fileni.it](http://www.fileni.it) The company's policy states: "Our label clarifies one of the issues that most preoccupies consumers: None of our chickens or turkeys was fed on GM feedstuffs."

90 Swiss Guarantee: [www.suissegarantie.ch](http://www.suissegarantie.ch)

91 Food and Democracy: The Fifth European Conference of GMO-free Regions, Biodiversity and Rural Development ([www.gmo-free-regions.org](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org)) was held in Lucerne, Switzerland in April 2009. 250 representatives from 28 European countries were welcomed by the Speaker of the Swiss national Parliament, the ministers of agriculture of Austria, Scotland and the Czech republic, which then held the EU presidency as well as the president of the Swiss Farmers Union and many other representatives.

Initial press release: [www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/temp/PR\\_24\\_04\\_09\\_EN.doc](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/temp/PR_24_04_09_EN.doc)

Final declaration: Call for a European GMO Moratorium:  
[www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Food\\_and\\_Democracy/luzern\\_final\\_declaration\\_en\\_fr\\_de.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Food_and_Democracy/luzern_final_declaration_en_fr_de.pdf)

Concluding speech:  
[http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/temp/concluding\\_speech.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/temp/concluding_speech.pdf)

Presentation by Michael O'Callaghan, Co-ordinator, GM-free Ireland Network:  
*Ireland as a GMO-free Biosafety Reserve for Europe:*  
[www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Ireland/O\\_callaghan\\_GMO\\_free\\_Ireland\\_ppt\\_en.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Ireland/O_callaghan_GMO_free_Ireland_ppt_en.pdf)

92 Statements by Hansjörg Walter, President of the Swiss Farmers' Union and member of the Swiss National Council, at the Fifth European Conference of GMO-free Regions in April 2009.

Presentation (in German):  
[www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Switzerland/Hansjoerg\\_24\\_4\\_Swiss\\_parliament\\_ppt\\_de.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Switzerland/Hansjoerg_24_4_Swiss_parliament_ppt_de.pdf)

Speech (in German):  
[www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Switzerland/Hanjorg\\_24\\_4\\_speech\\_de.pdf](http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/fileadmin/files/gmo-free-regions/Switzerland/Hanjorg_24_4_speech_de.pdf)

93 Swiss retailer Coop: [www.coop.ch](http://www.coop.ch)

94 Swiss retailer Migros: [www.migros.ch](http://www.migros.ch)

95 [www.coop.ch/pb/site/common/node/50587/Len/index.html](http://www.coop.ch/pb/site/common/node/50587/Len/index.html)

96 [www.coop.ch/pb/site/common/node/50567/Len/index.html](http://www.coop.ch/pb/site/common/node/50567/Len/index.html)

97 [www.coop.ch/pb/site/common/node/50623/Len/index.htm](http://www.coop.ch/pb/site/common/node/50623/Len/index.htm)

98 <http://articles.mercola.com/sites/vitalvotes/archive/2009/09/10/McDonalds-Goes-NonGM-in-the-UK.aspx>

99 [www.j-sainsbury.com/cr/index.asp?PageID=6&subsection=&Year=archive&NewsID=160](http://www.j-sainsbury.com/cr/index.asp?PageID=6&subsection=&Year=archive&NewsID=160)

**Sainsbury's** does not permit the use of genetically modified (GM) crops; ingredients, additives or derivatives from genetically modified crops, to be used in our own-brand food and drink, pet food, dietary supplements and floral. We have investigated selling only products from animals fed on a certified non-GM diet but found that this would significantly add to farmers' costs, because GM ingredients are not segregated in most commercial feed. This means it is not currently feasible to move certified non-GM feed. We are, however, keeping this matter under regular review.  
<http://www.j-sainsbury.com/cr/index.asp?pageid=82&target=7>

Sainsbury's extends trial of milk from cows fed on non-gm feed  
August 26, 2004

Sainsbury's today announced it will extend its trial of selling milk from cows fed on non-gm feed. The trial began this July and this milk has been offered in 105 Sainsbury stores. From mid

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September, Sainsbury's will start to increase the distribution of its semi skimmed fresh pasteurised milk from selected dairy farms to over 190 stores by Christmas.

Jon Arnold, Head of Dairy at Sainsbury's said "Sales of this specialist milk have given us the confidence to extend distribution through our stores earlier than planned. They demonstrate that our customers appreciate our offering 'semi skimmed fresh pasteurised milk from selected dairy farms' within our extensive range of milks and it sells alongside our standard, gold top and organic milk."

It is produced on selected farms in the South West and South East areas. Production methods are exactly the same as for all Sainsbury's standard milk but the cows are fed on guaranteed non-GM feed, independently accredited under the UKASTA\* Feed Assurance Scheme.

Sainsbury's semi skimmed fresh pasteurised milk from selected dairy farms sells at a small premium to reflect the fact that farmers receive a higher price to cover their additional costs. Sainsbury's semi skimmed fresh pasteurised milk from selected dairy farms retails at 63p per 2 pints. <http://www.j-sainsbury.com/index.asp?PageID=424&section=&Year=2004&NewsID=475>  
Enquiries: Zara Parry - + 44 (0)207 695 7964 / 7295

- 100 US Non-GMO Shopping Guide:  
[www.responsibletechnology.org/documentFiles/144.pdf](http://www.responsibletechnology.org/documentFiles/144.pdf)
- 101 US Center for Food Safety: [www.centerforfoodsafety.org](http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org)
- 102 Campaign for Healthier Eating in America:  
<http://www.responsibletechnology.org/GMFree/CampaignforHealthierEatinginAmerica/index.cfm?>
- 103 See Campaign for Healthy Eating in America video "What We Can Do to Help Stop the Genetic Engineering of the Food Supply" at:  
<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-4169829344501996633&hl=en#>
- 104 Non-GMO Project: [www.nongmoproject.org](http://www.nongmoproject.org)
- 105 Non-GMO standard:  
<http://www.nongmoproject.org/industry/non-gmo-project-standard/>
- Non-GMO product verification programme:  
<http://www.nongmoproject.org/product-verification-program/>
- Non-GMO uniform seal:  
<http://www.nongmoproject.org/consumers/understanding-our-seal/>
- 'Non-GMO' Seal Identifies Foods Mostly Biotech-Free  
By William Neuman, New York Times (Business Section cover story), 28 August 2009:  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/29/business/29gmo.html?pagewanted=1&r=1>  
and  
[www.nongmoproject.org/2009/09/12/project-covered-on-front-page-of-nyt-business-section/](http://www.nongmoproject.org/2009/09/12/project-covered-on-front-page-of-nyt-business-section/)
- 106 All About Feed newsletter, 13 November 2009:  
[www.allaboutfeed.net/news/usda-predicts-19%25-higher-global-soybean-output-3811.htm](http://www.allaboutfeed.net/news/usda-predicts-19%25-higher-global-soybean-output-3811.htm)

Global soybean production is set to jump by nearly 19% this year thanks to record production in the world's big-three producing nations. The US Department of Agriculture has added more than 4 million tonnes to its forecast for world soybean output in 2009-10, citing improved hopes for America, Brazil and third-ranked producer Argentina.

The upgrade to the US harvest estimate – which is now expected to set records for both production and yield – followed findings of higher pod counts in crops major producing states.

Argentine and Brazilian hopes were raised on expectations of a rise in plantings.

USDA soybean forecasts, 2009-2010 (change from Oct estimate):

- US output: 90.3m tonnes: (+1.9m tonnes)
- Brazil output: 63.0m tonnes (+1m tonnes)

- Argentine output: 53.0m tonnes (+0.5m tonnes)
- Global output: 250.2m tonnes (+4.2m tonnes)
- Global stocks at year end: 57.4m tonnes (+2.6m tonnes)

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email: [jk@TraceConsult.ch](mailto:jk@TraceConsult.ch) • web: [www.TraceConsult.ch](http://www.TraceConsult.ch)

108 Cert ID Releases the ProTerra Standard for Socially and Environmentally Responsible Food and Feed Production: [www.global-id-group.com/press/thenewproterra.aspx](http://www.global-id-group.com/press/thenewproterra.aspx)

109 AgriFeed, Espace Grand Large, Quai de la Douane, 29 229 Brest, Cedex 2, France.  
Person to contact: Guillaume Renaud, +33 2 98 33 70 94, email: [guillaume@riceco.com](mailto:guillaume@riceco.com)

110 [www.cert-id.eu/NONGMO.php](http://www.cert-id.eu/NONGMO.php)

111 Download the Cert ID Non-GMO Standard v1.0:  
[www.cert-id.eu/pdf/Cert ID Non GMO Standard v5.1 2008Nov14 Controlled.pdf](http://www.cert-id.eu/pdf/Cert_ID_Non_GMO_Standard_v5.1_2008Nov14_Controlled.pdf)

112 See note 2 above.

113 Monsanto's attempt to conduct a field trial of GM sugarbeets in Co. Carlow in 1998 was terminated by non-violent action.

BASF gave up an attempted field experiment involving the release of 250,000 GMO potatoes in Co. Meath in 2006, after intensive stakeholder lobbying, a national protest, and a provisional consent from the EPA subject to 10 conditions. These included obligations for the company to reduce the risk of cross-contamination of neighbouring farmers and wildlife, to install a high-security electric fence, and to pay the costs of an independent monitoring of health and environmental impacts. BASF complained that such conditions had not been imposed for similar experiments in Sweden. Meath Co. Council then declared itself a GMO-free zone and said it would refuse to give planning permission for the afore-mentioned security fence. Days later, BASF CEO Hans Kast, who also chairs the biotech lobby Europa-Bio, announced that all the European countries which oppose GM food and crops should "get out of the EU"! For details see [www.gmfreeireland.org/potato](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/potato)

114 GM-free Ireland: A biosafety Reserve for Europe: [www.gmfreeireland.org/reserve](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/reserve)

115 Source: Prof. Vyvyan Howard, toxicologist and Professor of Bioimaging, School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Ulster: [www.ulster.ac.uk](http://www.ulster.ac.uk)

116 Ireland adopts GM-free policy: Government to ban cultivation of all GM plants; Voluntary GM-free label for meat, poultry, eggs, fish and dairy produce. GM-free Ireland press release, 13 October 2009: [www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/press/GMFI45.pdf)

117 Information and map of GM-free zones on the island of Ireland: [www.gmfreeireland.org/map](http://www.gmfreeireland.org/map)