• GM crops and the EU livestock industry

Are EU GMO rules putting the sector at risk?



GM crops and the EU livestock industry

- 78% of plant proteins imported to EU, most used for animal feed
- The hike in animal feed prices (prior to the financial crisis) caused difficulties for the EU livestock sector
- Calls were made
 - o for the EU to drop its "zero tolerance" rules
 - "Zero tolerance is the EU's policy whereby any imports that are found to be contaminated, even with trace amounts, by a GMO that has not been approved in the European Union cannot enter the EU
 - o for the EU to stop "asynchronous approvals"
 - This term is used to define how the EU approves GMOs more slowly than the US

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- Price incease was a global not EU phenomenon. It is also observed in the US which has approved and commercialised more GMOs than in any other country
- "Asynchronous" approvals can only be a problem if the EU is the slowest in the world
 - EU takes an average of 2.5 years to approve new GMOs
 - Argentina takes an average of 3 years
 - Brazil takes and average of 3-5 years
 - It is the US that is different from the rest as it takes 15 months and virtually no safety assessment

- Asynchronous" and "zero tolerance" can only be a problem if key exporter countries to the EU are marketing GM crops not authorized here (RR2 soy)
 - Checking with officials, government websites and the Monsanto annual review
 - No application to grow RR2 had been submitted by Monsanto by summer 2008 in either Argentina or Brazil
 - In both countries, a GMO can only be authorized once the market opportunities have been evaluated
 - In the US, cultivation of RR2 will be minor until 2010 when the EU is expected to be authorised for import

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Impact of Chinese market

- EU is projected by FAO to remain leading soymeal importer (China is leader on soybean)
- China has biosafety rules in place that are getting stricter
- Kraft, one of the world's leading food manufacturers has a GMO-free policy for its products on the Chinese market



Is the EU isolated, or is it the US?



- Rather than impose strict contamination and traceability rules in US, on biotech companies …
- it is cheaper for companies and US administration to push for EU laws to be weakened
- They are helped by the food price crisis and the panic that this has caused
- If "zero tolerance" is dropped, this will allow trace contamination in the EU
- Even more importantly, it will send a clear message to GM growing countries that they no longer need to be so vigilant about the EU
- This will increase the variety of GM crops grown commercially outside of the US
- It sill speed up the spread of Monsanto and others new GM crops (even HT traits, even more expensive)

• Concerted lobby effort to get zero tolerance dropped

- Animal Feed sector
- Oilseed sector
- Biotech lobby
- Rice millers
- Retailers
- COPA COGECCA farm lobby
- Etc
- President Barroso and Agriculture Commissioner fully on board
- Point one on sherpa group minutes
- DG agriculture issues biased and poorly researched report (FoEE critique available FYI)
- Member states (Netherlands, UK) issue biased reports
- Commission for Health (Cyprus) is anti GM but the pressure is building

O leaked document (spring 2008):

- 0.1 "technical zero" but would quickly have to go to 0.2,
 0.3
- 0.5 (COPA COGECCA)
- 0.9 (EuropaBio)
- 5% (US)

• proposal in the pipeline for 0.1%

 Presentation to Member States and vote expected this spring



Ressource documents:

http://www.foeeurope.org/GMOs/animal_feed/Briefing_animal_feed_GMOs_May_2008.pdf http://www.foeeurope.org/GMOs/ZERO_TOLERANCE_Campaigner_briefing_FINAL.pdf

