

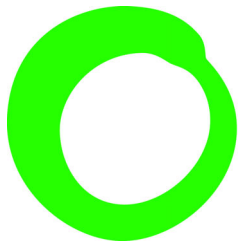
Traceability and Labelling in EU Law

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EFF “New Genomic Techniques EU Proposal:
Legal framework and enforcement challenge

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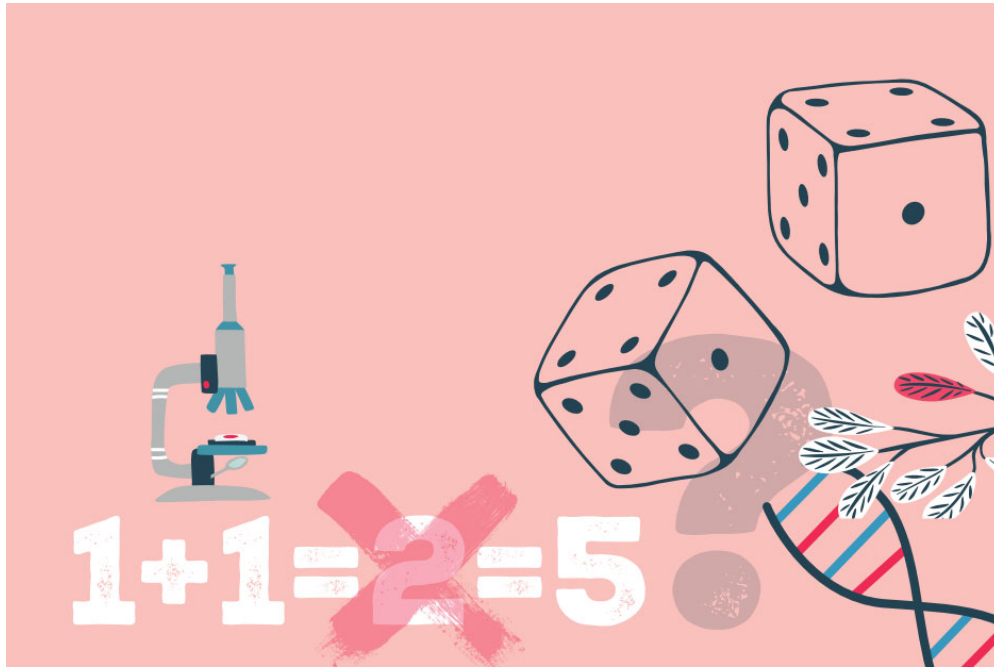
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What is current legal situation for traceability of GMO in the EU?

- Definition of GMO is given under directive 2001/18 (environment law)
- Regulation 1830/2003 defines traceability in detail
 - Traceability needed to enable operators and consumers to have a freedom of choice and a preconditions for monitoring potential effect on the environment
 - Cost for detection methods are born by applicant = those that want to have an economic benefit selling GMO seeds
 - Differences for traceability and labelling for GMO products and between MS are described as 'unfair competition'.



GMO Labelling – legal basis



- GMO law defines: *feed & foods that contains or consist of GMOs; or are produced from or contain ingredients produced from GMOs must be labelled as GMO on the product (1829/2003)*
- Labelling is based on consumers rights to take a well informed decision. Art 169(1) Treaty of the European Union) and Article 8(1) Regulation 178/2002
- If companies and law makers are so convinces about benefits of NGT, why keep consumers in the dark?

Conclusion

- GMO legislation ensure safety checks, labelling, traceability and monitoring for all generation of GMO
- Suggestions from the EU Commission to put all burden on those who don't want to use NGT is unfair, undermines the polluter pays principle. To make public and food sector pay, whilst a few corporations want make economic benefits
- No legal reason to exclude NGT from EU GMO labelling

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