





# Agenda

- Emese van Maanen, Managing Director, ProTerra Foundation,
   Welcome and Introduction ENGA
- Florian Faber, ARGE Gentechnik-frei, Managing Director,
   The Non-GMO Market in Europe
- Heike Moldenhauer, The European Non-GMO Industry Association (ENGA), Secretary General,
   The EU Commission's Plan to Deregulate New GMOs – Update
- Q & A

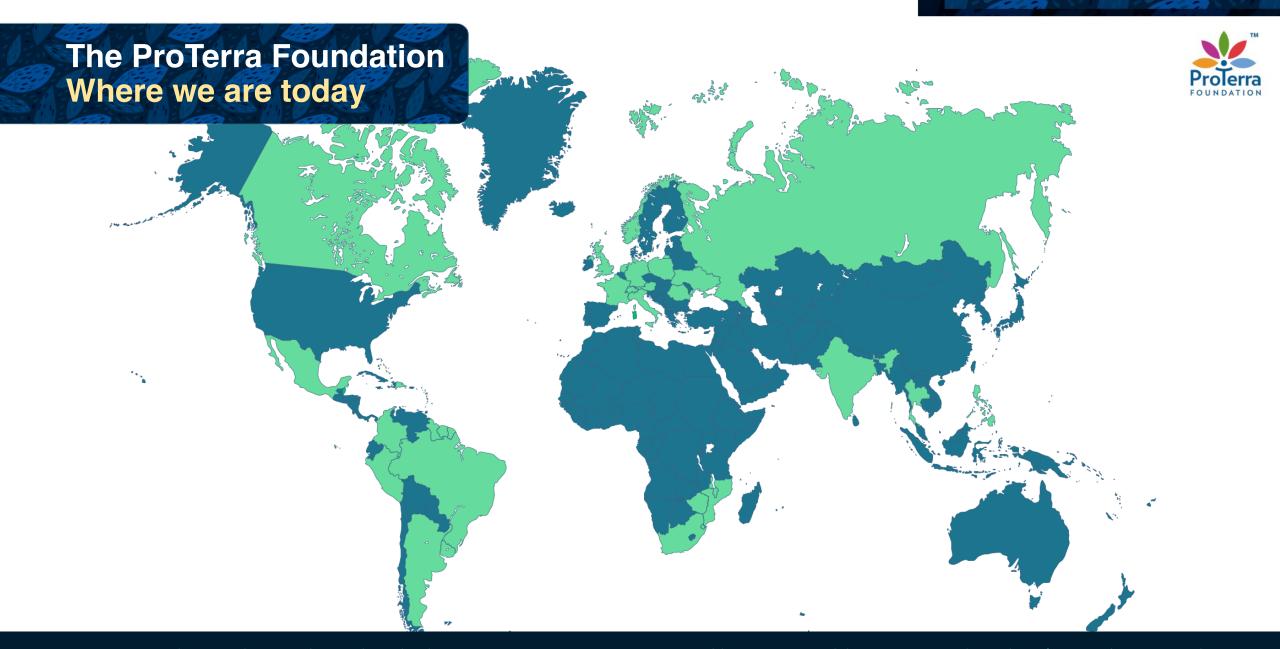




The ProTerra Foundation is a non-for-profit organization, located in the Netherlands

We envisage a world where all businesses:

- contribute to the protection of biodiversity by e.g. switching to non-GMO production
- conserve natural resources and
- ensure that workers and local communities are treated with dignity and respect



Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Eswatini, Germany, Dominican Republic, France, Guadalupe, Guyana, India, Italy, México, Malawi, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

# The ProTerra Foundation in numbers SOY 2020

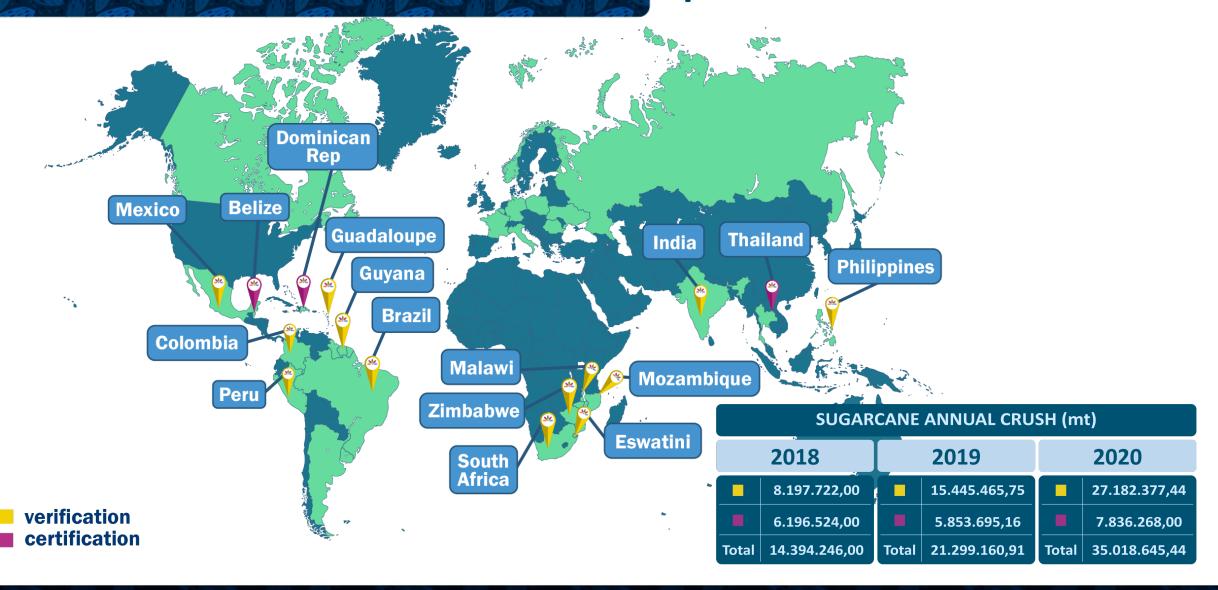




# The ProTerra Foundation in numbers SUGARCANE 2020









# **ENGA:** A Strong and Pro-Active Voice for the Non-GMO Industry in Brussels



- Highlights and represents the business interests of the constantly growing European Non-GMO sector (production, processing, marketing, retail, certification, labelling)
- Supports its members in meeting consumer demand for Non-GMO agriculture and Non-GMO food products (networking, establishing a pan-European information and market support network)
- Advocates for strict regulation of old and new GMOs in order to keep untested and invisible GMOs from entering the EU food and feed chains



# THE NON-GMO MARKET IN EUROPE







**OHNE** 



Webinar:
EU Commission's Study on
New Genomic Techniques







ARGE Gentechnik-frei - Nov 4th, 2021







- Brief introduction: ARGE Gentechnik-frei
- Origins of the non-GMO-market in Europe
- Current market developments
- Key challenges
- Q & A



# ARGE Gentechnik-frei







- Founded 1997 in the wake of the Austrian referendum against GMOs (1,23 mill. signatures)
- Pioneer in non-GMO production and labelling
  - first non-GMO standard 1998
  - first products with non-GMO label 1998
- Multi-stakeholder platform
  - Retailers
  - Food & feed producers
  - Farmers' organizations (organic & conv.)
  - Science
  - NGOs & associations
- Politically & economically independent (financed solely by members' & labelling fees)
- 238 members (producers & retailers of all sizes)
- Reasons for success:
  - Wide socio-political consensus against GMOs
  - Integrated system: 1 standard 1 label
  - ARGE Gentechnik-frei as pro-active player









1996: first **commercial cultivation** of GMO-soy in the US

1996: first vessel with **GMO-soy** arrives in Europe

→ large scale socio-political controversies

1997: **referendum** in Austria against GMO

1997: first vessel with **certified non-GMO-soy** in Europe

1998: first **non-GMO standard**: "Guideline for the labeling of

non-GMO food" (Austrian Codex Alimentarius)

1998: first products with **non-GMO label** (Austria)

1999 EU-Regulation 2092/91: **organic products** = non-GMO

2004 EU-Regulation 1829/2003: labeling for GMO products

→ important impulse for non-GMO with animal products!

2008 EGGenTDurchfG in **Germany** 

2008 Labeling systems in: Slo, Lux, F

2010 Austrian dairy & egg production 100% non-GMO

2012 Start of **Danube Soy** project → European protein strategy

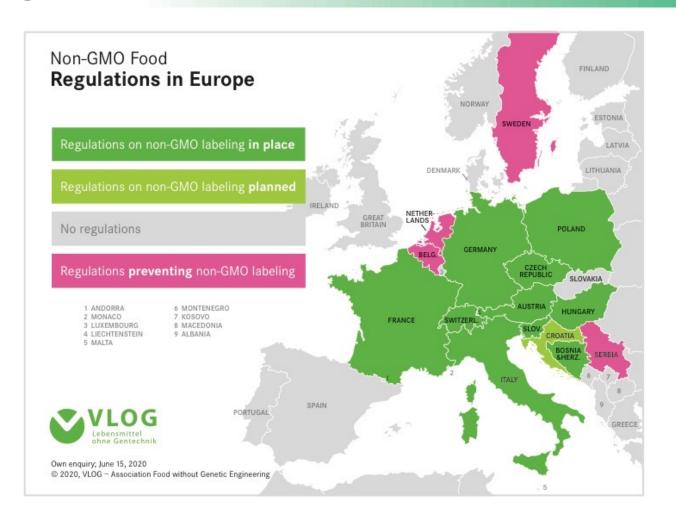
2014/15 strong dynamics with non-GMO production & labeling

on a growing amount of European markets

2016 first attempts for **harmonization** of non-GMO systems

# Significant Growth of non-GMO





**Hungary:** 

since Jan. 2017

**Poland** 

since Jan. 2020

**Switzerland** 

since July 2020

France

new standard for dairy feed

2020

Czechia

since 2017

Status map: June 2020

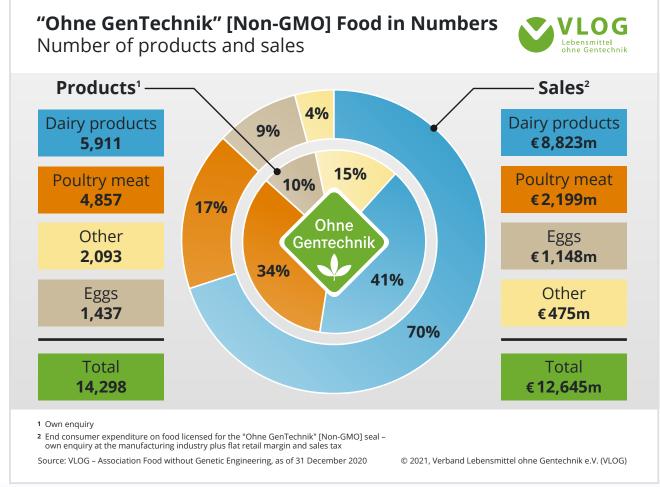




#### **Germany:**

# Rapidly growing market shares:

- 2020: plus 19 % compared to 2019
- 12,645 Mill. Euro "Ohne Gentechnik"



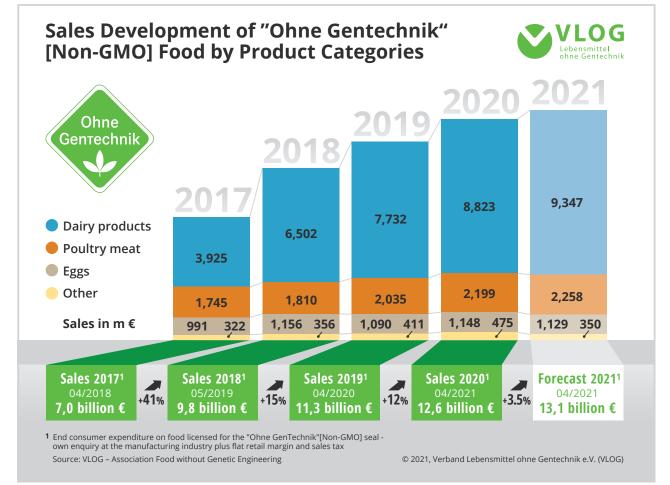




#### **Germany:**

14.298 products on the market (status: 12/2020)

- Working towards full switch to non-GMO in several production segments (e.g. dairy – 72%; eggs: 98%)
- Strong "pull factor" for other European markets importing to Germany (e.g. Italy, Poland)







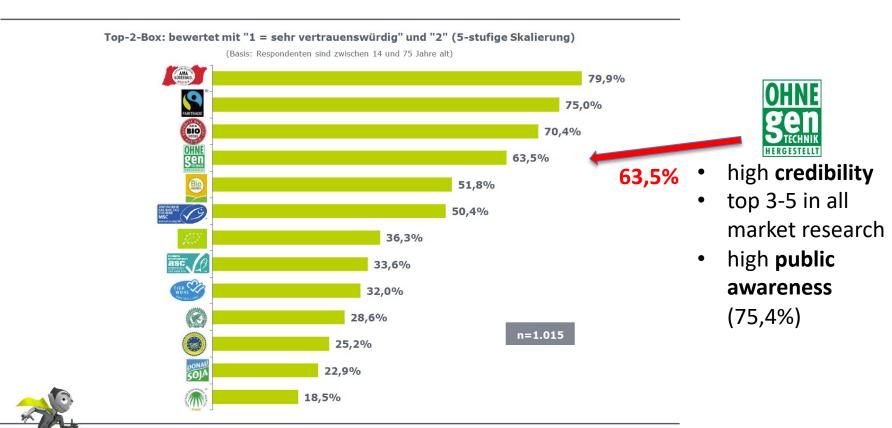


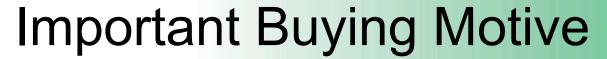
- App. 6.500 products
- Complete dairy production (since 2010), complete egg production (since 2010), complete poultry production (since 2012)
- Non-GMO = obligatory standard for public purchasing with: dairy, eggs & egg products, poultry; pork: until 2025)
- Key market challenge: conversion of pork production (currently app. 10-12% non-GMO)
  - → non-GMO as USP and widely accepted quality standard for Austrian food production
  - → important export criteria for Austrian products



# High Credibility with Consumers

9. Wie vertrauenswürdig wirken diese Gütezeichen aus dem Lebensmittelbereich auf Sie?



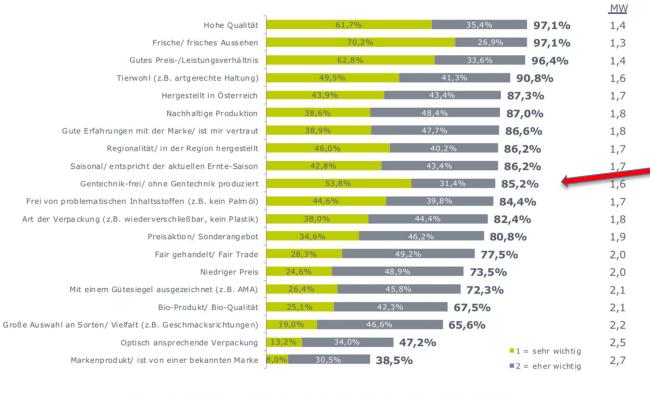






#### Wichtige Aspekte beim Einkauf von Lebensmitteln

Top-2-Box: sehr wichtig / eher wichtig | 4-stufige Skalierung



Non-GMO production: **85,2%** 

4. [...] Inwieweit sind Ihnen die folgenden Aspekte beim Einkauf von Lebensmitteln wichtig? || Basis: Entscheidungsträger bzgl. dem Einkauf von Dingen des täglichen Bedarfs || n=1.002

# Key Challenges







- Need for harmonization of non-GMO standards (all standards currently on national level only)
- Soaring costs for non-GMO soy
   (June 2021: € 850 / ton for non-GMO soy meal = nearly double price then for conventional soy)
- Safeguard long-term availability of non-GMO soy in appropriate quality
- Availability of additives in non-GMO quality (e.g. vitamins, enzymes, lecithin, yeast, ...)
- Non-GMO is **not on top of the public agenda** anymore (public debate has moved to: animal welfare, plastics, climate protection, CO<sub>2</sub> footprint, regional production, ...)
- And, of course: intention of EO Commission to deregulate EU GMO-laws for new genomic techniques

















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## The EU Commission's Plan to Deregulate New GMOs – Update



- New GMOs: Current Status
- EC's Plan to Deregulate New GMOs
- Political Process/Timetable
- Impacts of a Deregulation
- Impacts for the Non-GMO Sectors
- · What to do?



#### **New GMOs: Current Status**



European Court of Justice ruling in 2018:
 New GMOs (produced with techniques like CRISPR/Cas) have to be regulated in the same manner as old GMOs

#### This means:

- New GMOs are subject to the precautionary principle: obligatory environmental and food safety risk assessments
- New GMOs are subject to transparency requirements: obligatory traceability throughout the entire value chain, labelling for genetically engineered feed and food



## **EU Commission's Plan to Deregulate New GMOs**



- EC: current EU GMO legislation is "not fit for purpose"
- Focus: plants
- "Policy action" is needed for plants produced with targeted mutagenesis and cisgenesis (= GMOs without integration of DNA from other species)
- 1. Similar risk profile as plants obtained with conventional breeding techniques (EFSA)
- 2. Potential contributions to Green Deal
- Adaption of authorisation process, risk assessment, labelling, traceability
- = Deregulation (lowering of standards)



### **EU Commission's Plan to Deregulate New GMOs - Criticism**



1. Similar risk profile as plants obtained with conventional breeding techniques (EFSA)

#### Criticism:

- Relevant studies not considered
- No experience with new GMOs
- Similarity to breeding does not imply safety
- Whole genome is accessible to changes

2. Contribution to Green Deal objectives

Criticism: hypothetical plants

Concern: lowering safety and transparency standards for unproven sustainability claims



## **EU Commission's Plan to Deregulate New GMOs – Political Process/Timetable**



- Inception Impact Assessment (closed 22 October 2021)
- Impact Assessment (2nd quarter 2022)
- Legislative proposal (2nd quarter 2023)
- Negotiations with Member States and European Parliament (co-decision procedure)
- Duration: one year minimum



## Impacts of a Deregulation of New GMOs



- For plants derived from targeted mutagenesis and cisgenesis (= GMOs without integration of DNA from other species): no risk assessment, no traceability and labelling
- Approximately 95 % of all new GM plants currently in the pipeline will be excluded from GMO legislation
- Loss of control over all value chains due to lack of GMO labelling: new GMOs can be present everywhere, not only in Non-GMO and organic value chains
- Untested and invisible GMOs on EU fields, markets, supermarket shelves, plates



## Impacts of Deregulation of New GMOs for the Conventional and Organic Non-GMO Sectors



- Massive setbacks in the conventional Non-GMO sector, as a Non-GMO label reliably has to exclude old and new GMOs
- Severe setbacks for the organic Non-GMO sector: the obligatory exclusion of GMOs as a major selling point would be eliminated
- Loss of consumer trust: How to explain if a Non-GMO product is contaminated with a new GMO? How to explain that organic could be "with GMOs"?
- Loss of investments: especially for the Non-GMO sector (changing formulations, developing quality assurance systems, marketing)



## **EU Commission's Deregulation Plan: What to do?**



## **Key demands:**

- All new GMOs have to be subject of comprehensive risk assessment
- Freedom to conduct business has to be ensured for conventional and organic Non-GMO sectors
- Development and implementation of a thorough traceability and labelling system for new GMOs have to be top priority of the impact assessment



#### **Retailers' Resolution:**

## **European Retailers Take a Strong Stand Against Deregulating New GMOs**

































































## **Contact**







# Thank you for your participation!

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