

**GM and the Food Chain Meeting
Thursday 19th January 2006**

Report

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1. Background to the Meeting

In December 2004 a coalition of consumer, public interest, environment and farming groups hosted a meeting on GM and the Food Chain for supermarkets and food retailers. The December meeting was organised as a response to the increasing pressure on producers and suppliers to accept GM in the food chain, matched with the hardening of public attitudes against it, and a sense of urgency among the organisers to address these challenges.

The meeting was designed to foster mutual understanding between the organisers and companies and lead to the development of a closer working relationship.

At the December meeting it was agreed that a follow-up meeting would take place that would focus on understanding the complexities and constraints that operate within many supply chains to enable us to identify the challenges to maintaining a Non-GM supply chain for food and feed. A third meeting would allow us to work through solutions to those challenges.

The meeting focussing on the supply chain was held on 21st April 2005. Attendance was by invitation only and the proceedings took place under Chatham House rules.

The aims of the April 2005 meeting were:

1. To map out and reach a common understanding of the nuts and bolts economic and physical workings of the supply chain from farmer to supermarket, using soya as an example.
2. To identify pressure points and challenges in ensuring the continued availability of Non-GM raw materials.

The April meeting was generously funded by Marks and Spencer.

The aim of the July 2005 meeting was:

1. To provide further information on each of the challenges to maintaining a Non-GM supply chain identified at the 21st April 2005 meeting, with the aim of finding solutions to each.

This meeting was disrupted by the appalling bombings in London on that day. However, those that did attend decided that we should proceed with the presentations on public attitudes, the costs of Non-GM animal feed and securing a supply of Non-GM soya for animal feed. Due to the disruptions there was not time to move on to the discussions planned on the agenda.

The July meeting was generously funded by CWS Retail.

The aims of the January 2006 meeting were:

1. To continue to explore the challenges involved in maintaining a GM-free supply chain with the aim of finding solutions.
2. To identify further issues for discussion in future meetings.

The January meeting was generously funded by Waitrose Limited.

2. Summary Points from January 19th Discussion

2.1 EU Labelling and Traceability regulations conversation

If GM crops are grown in the UK it will be the wise for retailers to be aware of the proximity of non-GM farms to GM farms. Under any rules introduced, the responsibility would probably lie with the farmer, but the retailers would take the hit if crops they were buying were contaminated.

Problems containing GM oil seed rape mean that it is now impossible to grow organic oil seed rape in Canada due to contamination.

It is anticipated that the guidelines on co-existence currently being drawn up by DEFRA will be very complicated and therefore difficult to monitor. As a result it will be difficult for retailers to rely on products from farms being GM-free anymore and the difficulties of establishing whether a GM presence below 0.9% was “adventitious or technically avoidable” would grow.

Any push by regulators for ‘May Contain GM’ labels would mean products would not sell. Retailers need to know what they can do to protect and not mislead consumers while not having to label products as containing GM material.

2.2 Availability of non-GM soya in Brazil discussion

There is currently enough GM-free soya in Brazil to supply European markets this season and the next season.

There are more GM-free suppliers than is being identified.

US\$4 per tonne is the maximum premium retailers should be paying for non-GM soya from Brazilian sources at present. There is definitely room for negotiation.

2.3 Implications for farmers of switching to GM-Free animal feed discussion

Whilst big farming leaders are telling farmers that going GM-free is not possible, the RAC is saying that the costs are not prohibitive. The RAC is continuing research and will make their findings public in the hopes of stimulating a debate. They are currently looking at who is trapping what profit and at what points along the supply chain. Who is taking what percentage? It’s time for some honesty along the chain.

The main cost of GM-free is in policing the supply chain.

Costs can be added if GM-free supplies move to new ports and add to haulage distances.

Discussion on the value of continuing the meetings

It has been useful to have an objective discussion of the issues and to stay informed.

Change is gradual and the sum of the parts does add up.

We have learnt that the retailers and the NGOs have more in common than we may have thought originally.

It was agreed that the meetings have been valuable and that they provide a very useful platform for information exchange. GM Freeze is happy to continue to organise the meetings as long as there is positive movement towards solving the problems of maintaining a GM-free supply chain. This would be on the proviso that funding is available to cover the meeting costs.

Suggestions for future topics included – the seed industry, WTO decision, GM rice and cotton, European, US and Chinese perspectives.

3. Presentations

3.1 GM decision making in the next 12 months – Carrie Stebbings, GM Freeze.

BRC position paper on non-GM soya in Brazil - In August the British Retail Consortium produced a new position statement calling on the Brazilian soya industry to "resist further growth of GM planting" because "it will be enormously difficult to maintain trust in the food chain should Brazil's supply of non-GM soybean dry up." The statement also underlines the importance of Brazilian soya production in ensuring a future for GM-free food in the UK. For the statement see:

<http://www.saveourseeds.org/downloads/BRC%20Position%20on%20non%20GM%20ju%202005.pdf>

GM Research - Several significant research projects have published scientific papers since July. DEFRA published research carried out during the FSE showing that GM oilseed rape had successfully crossed with charlock, a common arable weed. This cross was previously thought to be impossible in the field and once again raised the possibility of GM 'superweeds' developing. Subsequent research on the FSA sites showed that the damaging effects of GM herbicide tolerant crops on biodiversity were found to persist for at least two years (the duration of the project). Data gathered during the BRIGHT study (see previous Roundtable reports) was used to model the survival of oilseed rape seed in the soil following harvest. It predicted that a GM crop could produce GM volunteers 15 years after the crop was harvested which would be sufficient to take a non-GM crop over the 0.9% labelling threshold. Other researchers looked at the persistence of feral oilseed rape and predicted that some GM traits would increase persistence (changes in oil composition and insect resistance) and others would decrease it (herbicide tolerance). Some patches of feral rape were found to persist a long time if conditions which helped survival of the seed bank were present.

Bt10 Maize – Contamination of maize cargoes with Bt10 maize persisted in Japan until at least August. FSA efforts to monitor cargoes entering the UK follows EC guidance and concentrates on maize gluten and brewers' grains both destined for animal feeds. The FSA's monitoring did not commence until September, six months after the contamination was first reported to the EU. The EC's emergency measures to require imports of maize based animal feeds to be certified as free of Bt10 are due to expire at the end of January 2006.

Coexistence - The public consultation on UK coexistence measures has been further delayed. It is now expected to be published in early February 2006. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will conduct separate, although linked, consultations. DEFRA's paper is likely to be based on the EC Recommendations published in 2003 which have been legally questioned by a leading QC and Barrister (see April meeting report).

Organic GM Threshold 0.9% - In December, the EC published a new draft organic regulation partly to clarify the GM threshold for organic products. The Commission's press release stated that this would be 0.9% and according to EC staff this is already law under the EU traceability and Labelling Regulation 1829/2003 which set the same threshold for non-organic food. The reason given was that no threshold had been agreed under the current organic regulation and hence the 1829/2003 threshold applied. Once again this view by the EC has been questioned by the legal opinion referred to in the section above and to be presented later in this meeting.

Environmental liability - DEFRA will consult on transposing the EU Environmental Liability Directive into UK law in the first half of 2006, and then on draft UK Environmental Liability regulations in the second half of 2006. Although the Directive itself is fairly weak, for example provisions for liability for damage from GMOs are virtually non-existent, it only sets a minimum standard and there is an opportunity to make the UK regulations stronger.

Mon 863 - Monsanto's controversial Mon863 maize was given approval for import for feed by the Commission in August despite on going controversy about the safety of the

crop (see July report) and its failure to achieve a qualified majority of Member States in favour at the Council of Ministers.

GT73 oilseed rape - The EC also gave approval to for the import of Monsanto's herbicide tolerant oilseed rape GT73 for feed and industrial processing. This decision was positive despite concerns about the safety and environmental impact of the crop. Monsanto had failed to provide any data on the impact of seed spills of the imported crop being transported around the UK

1507 Maize - This Dow/Pioneer maize was approved for import and processing and feed in November despite concerns about the molecular characterisation and environmental impacts.

Austrian ban – The European Court of Justice ruled that the ban on GM crop growing by Upper Austria was illegal. The three year ban was introduced to allow coexistence laws to be drafted and passed.

WTO decision – The interim report of the WTO panel assessing the complaint by the USA, Argentina and Canada has been delayed a several times and is now due in early February. Current indications suggest that the judgement will go against the EU. However we may have to wait several more months before the legal reasons behind the judgement are made public.

French Maize Planting During 2005 - It has been reported that 500-1000 hectares of Mon 810 maize was grown in France in 2005. It is likely that there will be an attempt to repeat the planting in 2006 despite strong local opposition. Although none of the 2005 crop appears to have entered the human food chain there is concern that cross pollination or accidental mixing may occur especially as there is no coexistence or liability regime in place in France. France is also an important source of non GM maize seed for the UK.

European biotechnology policy review - In 2006, the EC will conduct a mid-term review of its biotechnology policy. There are worrying signs that the EC is driving forward an agenda based on promoting industry competitiveness, which biotechnology is a part of, which could come at the expense of protecting consumers and the environment.

Terminator Technology – There may be another proposal to lift the global moratorium on Terminator Technology (TT) at meetings of the Convention on Biodiversity in Spain in January and February and COP8 in Brazil in March. Delta and PineLand and the US Department of Agriculture gained the first European patents on TT in October 2005.

Biosafety Protocol There will be a COP in Brazil in March and one of the main issues discussed will be packaging and identification of Live Modified Organisms (LMOs) for transboundary movement. There is concern that “may contain” will be proposed as sufficient notification for receiving countries. This has already been rejected by the EU as being meaningless.

Decisions –

WTO provisional verdict likely early February

Commission decisions due very shortly on:

1507 maize (Dow Pioneer) for import and processing for feed and feed,

Mon 863 maize (Monsanto) for import for food.

GA21 maize (Monsanto) for food and feed

Mon 863xMon 810 maize for import and processing for food and feed

GM Freeze Survey on the Enforcement of the EU Traceability and Labelling Regulations

Launched 24th January 2006

Many others are in the pipeline including Bayer's LL Rice application for import and the first new GM applications for growing, including Syngenta's Bt11 sweet corn (approved for import in 2004) and Dow Pioneer's 1507 maize.

Legal Opinion on EC Recommendations on Coexistence 2003/556/EC

Paul Lasok QC and Rebecca
Haynes

Questions answered

- Discretion for Member States under 26a 2001/18?
- The effect of 0.9% threshold in 1829/2003?
- The requirements of the Organic Regulation for GM and the impact of a 0.9% threshold?
- The correctness of the EC Recommendations in 2003?

Members Discretion

- Extend well beyond the labelling threshold of 0.9%.
- Coexistence measures not limited economic impacts only.
- Protection of human health and the environment are permitted.

Impact of 0.9% threshold in the Traceability and Labelling Regulations

- we are inclined to the view that a co-existence regime which aims to establish a base-line threshold of 0.9% GM content across the board would considerably reduce the scope, if not eliminate the possibility, of operators relying on the “adventitious” exception and would not absolve the operators from demonstrating “technically unavoidable” GM presence in order to benefit from the labelling exemption.
- “legally irrelevant”.

The Organic Regulation

- The Organic Regulation - must not contain GMOs or GM derivatives in whatever quantity.
- If co-existence measures were to operate by a baseline 0.9% norm - risk that the “organic” label could become defunct since it could not be attached to any agricultural product with a detectable GM content.
- “We are of the view that this paragraph indicates a flawed approach not only to labelling thresholds *per se* but also to the link between coexistence measures and those labelling thresholds. Furthermore, it betrays an interpretation of the Organic Regulation which we consider to be unsustainable”.

Are the EC Recommendations Correct?

- Non-binding on member states.
- Links between labelling threshold and coexistence “fundamentally flawed”.
- “Incorrect” to limit coexistence economic issues
- “glosses over” the requirements for labelling exemption - adventitious or technically unavoidable.

Labelling and the Threshold

- Products between 0.1% and 0.9% must be labelled unless the GM presence can be shown to be adventitious or technically avoidable
- No organic threshold has been set and EC says that the 0.9% automatically applies
- EC official claims that organic products could be labelled GM and organic
- EC reviews challenged by Lasok and Haynes.

Want More Information?

- Summary available today.
- Further advice sought on proportionality Article 22 of 2001/18 following DG Agriculture Response
- Full opinion available from:
http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/legal_opinion_in_the_matte.pdf

Stop the Rot



Lindsay Keenan
Greenpeace International
Genetic Engineering Campaigner

The availability of non-GE soya from Brazil

Context

- A sustainable policy for food / feed / meat and dairy production!

Subtext

- A sustainable policy for...Climate / Forests / Oceans / for the future

Theme

Nice planet but is it economically viable?

What has changed since we last met

- GE soya legalised in Brazil & more soya both GE & non-GE being grown.
- More environment damage due to growing of both GE & non-GE soya.
- Monsanto patent fee applied to GE soya from Argentina & Brazil.
- Legislation for GE feed labeling = reduced cost for GE certification.

What has not changed

- Adoption of GE soya by farmers still based on marketing hype and seed market control.
- No strong evidence of farm level financial benefits from GE soya. But some evidence of reduced labour & of Monsanto lowering herbicide prices.
- Brazilian exporters still ask for as big a premium as they can get away with.

Brazil supply & EU demand for soya

- 04/05 Brazil produced approx 56 Million tons (Mt) of soyabeans & exported 33 Mt.
- EU soya imports are approx 36 Mt.
- If entire EU soya demand was for non-GE Brazil alone would not be able to supply.
- 04/05 EU imported approx 18 Mt soya (non-GE?) from Brazil. The other 18 Mt was GE from USA & Argentina.

EU & UK demand for non-GE soya

- Current EU demand for non-GE soya is estimated at 25% - 50% of total 36 Mt imports = 9 - 18 Mt.
- So if Brazil can export 9 – 18 Mt non-GE soya it can meet all current EU non-GE soya demand...including the UK demand.

EU & UK demand for non-GE soya Summary

- Brazil: 56Mt grown. 33Mt exported.
- 18Mt exported to EU.
- EU non-GE demand 9-18Mt.
- UK soya imports are approx 2.1 Mt
- There is more than enough non-GE soya from Brazil to supply all current EU demand for non-GE soya including all UK soya imports.

What about GE soya growing in Brazil

- 03/04 Approx 13.2% acreage planted with GE soya = 8.2% of the harvest (lower yields from smuggled GE seeds)
- 93% of GE soya planted in state of RGdS.
- [Info: Brazilian Agriculture Ministry in June 2004]
- 04/05 Approx 18% acreage planted with GE soya = 8% of the harvest (lower yields and crop failure).
- 92.6% of GE soya planted in RGdS.

Guess the GE growing for 05/06

- 05/06 – No accurate figures yet. GE industry guessing 30% acreage & highlighting that GE is now also growing in the Northern states.
- Note: acreage does not necessarily equal volume.
- LK guessing 20% acreage, mainly in RGdS, but I agree that there is now also GE growing in some Northern states.

What if GE acreage increases

- 04/05 Brazil produced 56 Mt soya
- 20% of 56 = 11.2 leaving 44.8 Mt non-GE
- 30% of 56 = 16.8 leaving 39.2 Mt non-GE
- 50% of 56 = 28 leaving 28 Mt non-GE
- EU imported 18Mt from Brazil in 04/05 & EU non-GE soya demand was max 18 Mt
- There is no supply problem now or in the foreseeable future!

Brazil supply of Non-GE soya

Certified non-GE exports available 04/05

- SGS - 14 Mt
- Cert-Id - 4 Mt
- Shutter - 1 Mt

= 19 Million tons from just 3 certifiers

The state of Parana (PR) & Port of Paranagua are non-GE

- Parana is the size of Belgium, Portugal and Switzerland together.
- The second biggest soya producing state
- 04/05 - 4 million hectares of soya were planted = approx 10 Million tons
- The state government is strongly fighting against GMOs. Soybeans exported from the port of Paranagua are non-GE.

What volume of non-GE soya is available...and at what price?

- What volume do you want?
- GE seeds cost 15-20% extra!
- Monsanto wants \$1-\$15 / metric ton royalty fee for 'illegal' GE soya!
- What is the market price for soya & what is the cost of certification?
- Soya exporters want your business!

Uncontrolled soya expansion destroying soil, forests & people

- Not all non-GE soya is good. It can also destroy the environment.
- GE soya has destroyed, soil, forests & communities in Argentina.
- Soya, GE and non-GE is destroying forests & habitats in Brazil.
- The uncontrolled soya expansion has to stop!!! – WWF / Basil Criteria / future??

Conclusions #1

- There is not currently enough non-GE soya available if the entire 36 Mt of EU soya import demanded non-GE.
- However there is more than enough to meet the 'current level' of EU non-GE soya demand including the UK demand.
- The market has and the market will continue to respond to further non-GE demand.

Conclusions #2

- The growing of soya is causing serious environmental damage. Buyers should aim to use UK or EU produced feeds and / or go organic!
- Unless you know of a better planet where we can live then we all better find a way to make living on this planet economically viable... & sustainable!

Update Non GM Feeds – Implications for Poultry & Pig Producers

Richard Baines

Royal Agricultural College,
Cirencester

Approach

- Evaluate Gross Margin Data (e.g. Nix 2004 - Current)
- Calculate Feed as % of total costs
- Estimate feed premium for Non GM
 - ♦ Formulated feed – average price over life cycle
 - ♦ Quoted prices from feed suppliers
 - ♦ Model for Range of Feed Premiums
- Calculate Impact on enterprise gross margin (use term margin)
- Calculate premium needed ex-farm and estimate retail premium

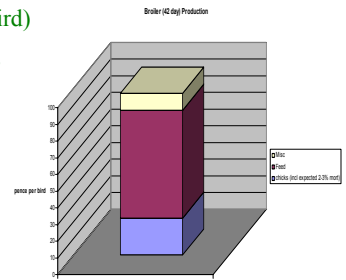
Broiler Production

- UK industry only fresh chicken
- Source of imported
- Evaluation based on 42 day broiler production
- Revising to specific production systems including free range



Gross Margin – Industry top 25%

- Total costs 96.9p (bird)
- Feed 66.6% of costs
- 2.5Kg live weight (1.53kg DW)
- 119p/bird (77p/kg)
- Margin 21.6p/bird (14.1p/kg)



Non GM Feed – performance

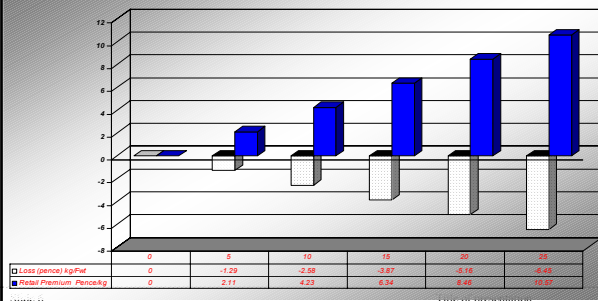
- Feed costs from £155/t to £160/t (average)
- 3.2% premium
- Margin minus 2.1p/bird
- Retail premium 1.4p/kg

Uncertainties

- Price stability of feed
 - ♦ Supply/demand
 - ♦ Infrastructure
- Sensitivity analysis
 - ♦ 3:2 feed to margin
- Willingness to pass premium to producer

Trends - Poultry

Economic Impact of % Increase in GM Free Feed Prices on Broiler Producer Margins and Retail Premiums



Pig Production

Royal Agricultural College



- UK production plus imports
- Rearing from 30Kg to
 - ♦ Pork – 55kg deadweight (73% KO)
 - ♦ Cutters – 65kg deadweight (74% KO)
 - ♦ Bacon – 71kg deadweight (75% KO)
- Average feed costs £140 /t
- Non GM + £5/t average

Slide 7

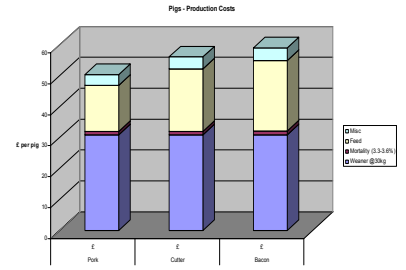
Title of presentation

Pig Performance – top 25% (per pig)

Royal Agricultural College



- Pork
 - ♦ Costs £50.45
 - ♦ Feed 29.3%
 - ♦ Margin £4.55
- Cutter
 - ♦ Costs £56.15
 - ♦ Feed 35.9%
 - ♦ Margin £7.20
- Bacon
 - ♦ Costs £67.45
 - ♦ Feed 38.6%
 - ♦ Margin £8.45



Slide 8

Title of presentation

Non GM Feed– Performance

Royal Agricultural College



- Feed costs 3.6% premium
- Margin reduction
 - ♦ Pork 54p/pig
 - ♦ Cutter 72p/pig
 - ♦ Bacon 81p/pig
- Retail premium required
 - ♦ Pork 0.97p/kg
 - ♦ Cutter 1.1p/kg
 - ♦ Bacon 1.14p/kg

Sensitivity
3:1 feed to margin

Slide 9

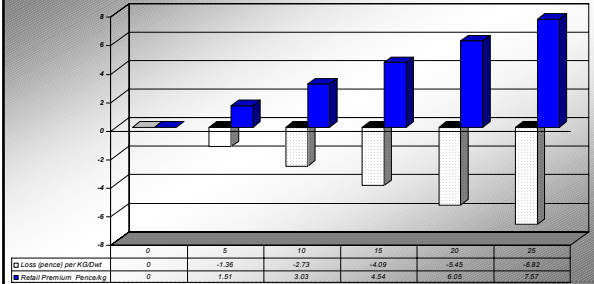
Title of presentation

Trends – Pork

Royal Agricultural College



Economic Impact of % Increase in GM Free Feed Prices on Pork Producer Margins and Retail Premiums

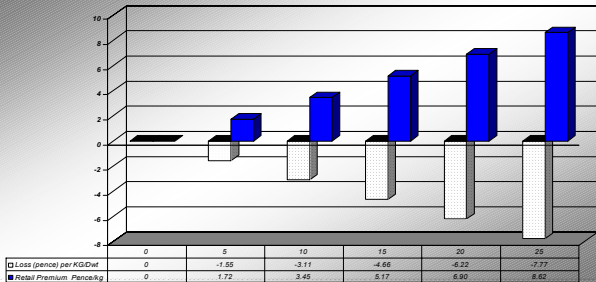


Trends – Cutter

Royal Agricultural College



Economic Impact of % Increase in GM Free Feed Prices on Cutter Producer Margins and Retail Premiums

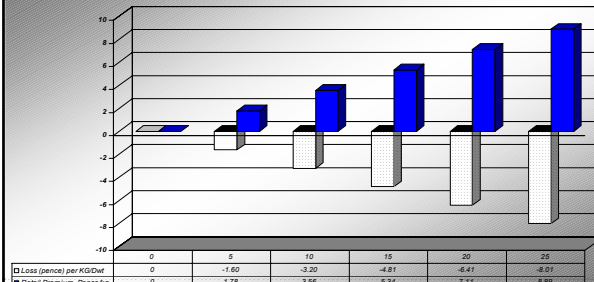


Trends – Bacon

Royal Agricultural College



Economic Impact of % Increase in GM Free Feed Prices on Bacon Producer Margins and Retail Premiums



Summary of Conclusions of Previous Meetings - Fay Mansell Chairman National Federation of Women's Institutes

This is the fourth meeting of this group, in which we seek to explore the areas of concern for both NGOs and the Food Industry, and try to formulate a joint plan of action on issues where our interests overlap.

At our first meeting, over a year ago, it became obvious that although retailers were keen to maintain the availability of GM free food to fulfil consumer demand, they did not believe that consumers would pay a very high premium for GM free products. We identified animal feed as a crucial point in the food chain where the widespread introduction of GM products would introduce a big problem in guaranteeing a continuing supply of GM free food.

At our second meeting, last April, Jochen Koester gave a comprehensive presentation on the soya supply chain. He identified the current planting season in Brazil as a turning point in the continuing availability of GM free soya in world markets. Other soya growing countries have already turned to GM varieties, but Brazil remains, for the time being, a reliable source of certified GM free soya. However, regulations prohibiting the growing of GM soya have been removed, and Brazilian farmers are being enticed into growing GM. Once a critical mass of GM soya is being cultivated it will be impossible to guarantee GM free status for the rest of the crop. As the animal feed market dominates the whole of the soya supply chain, soya derivatives for human foods will also be affected. To protect the GM free status of Brazilian soya, it was essential to specify non-GM products when orders were being placed, and desirable to offer a small premium to the growers.

The third meeting, on 7th July, was severely disrupted by events elsewhere in London. However, the speakers covered public attitudes to GM, the price implications to farmers of specifying non-GM animal feed, and an ABC guide to securing non-GM animal feed. After the meeting, NGOs wrote to the retailers, asking them to inform their suppliers that they were specifying non-GM fed animal products before the Brazilian soya planting season in October 2005.

Overall, NGOS were disappointed by the response to this letter. They were pleased to note that the British Retail Consortium issued a statement urging the Brazilian industry to resist further planting of GM soya. However, it is considered that such a statement needs backing with firm orders for non-GM products. NGOs are uncertain as to how much publicity this statement received or the extent to which firm orders were placed.

The problem of premiums remains of concern. At the moment, it is considered this premium could be relatively small, and could be absorbed. However it would inevitably rise with decreasing availability of GM-free products. The consequences of losing GM free products in the long term must be weighed against the immediate distaste for offering premiums.

The next planting season in September 2006 may well be one of the last opportunities to retain a supply of GM free animal feed.

Annex 1

Timing

Thursday 19th January 2006 9.30a.m. – 1.10p.m. followed by lunch

Chair

Guy Thompson, Director, Green Alliance

Aims

1. To continue to explore the challenges involved in maintaining a GM-free supply chain with the aim of finding solutions

2. To identify further issues for discussion in future meetings

Agenda

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 9.30a.m. | Arrival & coffee |
| 10.00a.m. | Chair's welcome and introductions |
| 10.05a.m. | GM decision making in the next 12 months
<i>Carrie Stebbings, GM Freeze</i> |
| 10.15a.m. | Implications of the EU labelling and traceability regulations for the food industry
<i>Pete Riley, GM Freeze</i> |
| 10.45a.m. | Questions of clarification |
| 10.55a.m. | Break |
| 11.10a.m. | The availability of non-GM soya from Brazil
<i>Lindsay Keenan, Genetic Engineering Campaigner, Greenpeace International</i> |
| 11.40a.m. | Questions of clarification |
| 11.50a.m. | GM-free Feeds – Implications for poultry and pig producers
<i>Dr Richard Baines, Royal Agricultural College</i> |
| 12.20p.m. | Questions of clarification |
| 12.30p.m. | Summary of conclusions of previous meetings
<i>Fay Mansell, Chairman, NFWI</i> |
| 12.40p.m. | Discussion time, including next steps |
| 1p.m. | Chair's summing up |
| 1.10p.m. | Lunch |
| 2.p.m. | Departure |

Annex 2

Information about the speakers:

Lindsay Keenan has been working on the markets aspects of GE food ingredients since 1997 when as a co-director of the largest organic and natural food wholesaler in his native Scotland (GreenCity Wholefoods) he was invited to organize the UK health food industry response to the introduction of GE soya.

Lindsay was invited to join Greenpeace UK in July 1999 to manage a GE Free Task Force with the UK's largest retailer Tesco and including other UK retail and food manufacturers. The aim of the Task Force was to secure and to verify the sourcing of non-GE supplies. Over the subsequent 12 months Tesco successfully excluded GE ingredients from all of its own brand products and took the initial steps to excluding GE from the animal feed used by its poultry, meat and dairy suppliers.

Since Jan 2001 Lindsay has been working with Greenpeace as its international markets campaigner on genetic engineering advising food companies and politicians on the scientific, legislative and international market developments regarding GMOs. In this post he has gained first hand experience of the rejection of GE crops and food ingredients by governments and by major food retailers and producers all over the world.

Dr. Richard Baines is a Principal Lecturer in Management Systems for Food Safety and the Environment at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. He completed his Degree in Agricultural Botany (B.Sc. Hons, University of Wales, Bangor) before progressing to research in plant competition and pasture ecology (Ph.D. Reading). In 1994 he completed a Masters course in Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (M.Sc. Southbank, London) before joining the RAC. Since then he has also completed professional courses in Environmental Auditing (ISO14000 Lead Auditor) and Food Safety (HACCP).

His research and consultancy interests mainly focus on the management of agricultural production in response to food safety concerns, environmental legislation and incentives, the food chain and consumers. In addition to his normal teaching responsibilities, he has also delivered professional development courses on food safety, planning and environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental appraisal, environmental due diligence and has guided clients through the development of food safety and environmental procedures.

Annex 3

Attendance List – January 19th 2006

Name	Position	Organisation
Carrie Stebbings	Co-ordinator	GM Freeze Campaign
Clare Oxborrow	GM Campaigner	Friends of the Earth
Clare Bone	Assistant Scientific Adviser	Co-operative Retail
John Clague	Head of Technical Services	Asda
Guy Thompson	Director	The Green Alliance
Steve Spice	Analytical Services Manager	Waitrose
Paul Montgomery	Technical Manager	KFC (UKI)
Mike Totten		Marks and Spencer plc
Mike Barry	Head of Corporate Social Responsibility	Marks and Spencer plc
Pete Riley	Director	GM Freeze Campaign
Peter Melchett	Policy Director	Soil Association
Peter Lundgren	Board Member	Farm
Sue Dibb	Senior Policy Officer	National Consumer Council
Sue Mayer	Executive Director	GeneWatch UK
Paul Rust		Compass Group
Louise Robinson	Head of UK Supply Chain Technical Services	Compass Group
Rob Forrester	Ingredients Quality Manager, Europe	Cadbury Schweppes
Fay Mansell	Chairman	NFWI
Richard Baines	Principal Lecturer, Management Systems for Food Safety & Environment	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester
Lindsay Keenan	Genetic Engineering Campaigner	Greenpeace International
Philip Hopley	Adviser – Agricultural Activities	Grampian Country Foods