

What is GM and why does it matter?

Referenced version of printed leaflet March 2017

What is GM?

Genetically Modified (GM) organisms have had DNA artificially added, removed or changed in the lab. GM is also known as genetic engineering. It is not the same as traditional crop breeding and never can be.

Is it safe?

DNA is a bit like a computer programme, but one that doesn't come with instructions. Adding, removing or editing sections of complex genetic code is not a simple "cut and paste" process - there is much that can go wrong^{1 2 3 4 5}. Safety tests are usually controlled by the companies that profit from GM. It is incredibly difficult to carry out independent studies but many of those that have been done have found problems^{6 7 8 9}.

The most common types of GM crop (like Monsanto's Roundup Ready soya, maize and oilseed rape) are designed to be heavily sprayed with glyphosate. This powerful weed killer is classified by the World Health Organisation as probably causing cancer¹⁰.

Does it do any harm?

GM crops support some of the most environmentally damaging farming practices in the world. Research by the American National Academy of Sciences in 2016 showed that GM farming had caused 'major agricultural problems' 11. Their use has led to the development of resistant "super-weeds" 12 13 that are resistant to weed killers and has been proven to reduce biodiversity 14.

The monarch butterfly has declined by 80% since 1996 and studies show that GM farming is one of the main causes¹⁵ 16 17.

Contamination of non-GM crops is widespread¹⁸ and could wipe out traditional plant varieties. Farmers are not allowed to save GM seed for planting next year as their contracts demand that they buy both the seed and the associated weed killers from the same company each year.

Do we need it?

Those promoting GM claim that it can work wonders but the only drought-tolerant crops, blight-resistant potatoes and omega-3 crops available to grow and eat today have been developed through non-GM breeding techniques¹⁹. We need farming and pest management regimes that work **with**, rather than against, nature. This is where future funding for research and development should be invested, not in the false solution that is GM crops.

Globally, we produce enough food for at least 10 billion people – the predicted 2050 peak world population²⁰. About a third of this food – approximately 1.3 billion tonnes – is lost or wasted²¹.

Hunger and malnourishment are political problems that can only be solved by lifting people out of poverty and giving them control over their own food and farming²².

GM crops are about profits for the few, not sharing the world's resources more fairly²³.

How can I avoid it?

In the UK, GM ingredients have to appear on the label so always read the small print and ask about GM cooking oil when you are eating out (restaurants and takeaways should list this on the menu but many do not).

Most meat, eggs and dairy products on sale in the UK come from animals that have eaten GM feed. This does not have to be listed on the label so unless it's organic (where GM is not allowed), it is very difficult to know what we are eating.

There are no GM crops grown commercially in the UK. Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales have policies that reject GM farming but the UK Government supports GM. Ministers have suggested that it should be grown in England once we have left the European Union²⁴. If this happens, it will be very difficult to protect non-GM crops from contamination.

We need to stand together and protect our right to grow, produce and eat GM free.

What can I do?

Join the growing community of people who are saying no to GM in their food and on our farms. You can sign up to the free GM Freeze email list, check what you are buying and take action in lots of different ways at www.gmfreeze.org.

Visit www.gmfreeze.org to join us, get involved or just find out more.

Twitter: <u>@GMFreeze</u> Facebook: /GMFreezeUK Email: <u>info@gmfreeze.org</u> T: 0845 217 8992 www.gmfreeze.org

Phone calls cost 3p per minute plus your telephone company's access charge.

GM Freeze is the national umbrella campaign for a moratorium on GM food and farming in the UK. We believe that our food should be produced responsibly, fairly and sustainably. Our members include national charities like Friends of the Earth and the Soil Association, specialist and grassroots campaign groups, scientists, farmers, food producers, retailers and concerned individuals.

GM Freeze is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee. Registered in England and Wales, United Kingdom. Company No: 05525160

References

¹ Wilson A, Latham J and Steinbrecher R, December 2006. "Transformation-induced Mutations in Transgenic Plants: Analysis and biosafety implications". *Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering Reviews*, Vol 23, pp. 209-237 http://www.econexus.info/sites/econexus/files/ENx-BGER_vol23_2006.pdf

http://www.bioscienceresource.org/documents/Prescott.pdf

² Prescott VE, *et al*, November 2005. "Transgenic expression of bean alpha-amylase inhibitor in peas results in altered structure and immunogenicity". *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 53:9023-30

³ Wilson A, Latham J and Steinbrecher R, October 2004. "Genome Scrambling – Myth or Reality?: Transformation-induced mutations in transgenic crop plants". EcoNexus http://www.econexus.info/sites/econexus/files/ENx-Genome-Scrambling-Report.pdf

⁴ Latham J, Wilson AK and Steinbrecher R, January 2006. "The Mutational Consequences of Plant Transformation". *Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology*, Vol 2006, Article ID 25376

⁵ Jiao, Z., Si X.X., Li, G.K., Zhang, Z.M., Xu, X.P. (2010). "Unintended Compositional Changes in Transgenic Rice Seeds (Oryza sativa L.) Studied by Spectral and Chromatographic Analysis Coupled with Chemometrics Methods", J. Agric. Food Chem., 58, 1746–1754. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20050687

⁶ El-Shamei et al, 2012, "Histopathological changes in some organs of male rats fed on genetically modified corn (Ajeeb YG)" *Journal of Americal Science*, 8(10)

http://www.academia.edu/3405345/Histopathological Changes in Some Organs of Male Rats Fed on Genetically Modified Corn Ajeeb YG

⁷ Finamore, A., Roselli, M., Britti, S., Monastra, G., Ambra, R., Turrini, A., Mengheri, E. (2008). "Intestinal and peripheral immune response to MON810 maize ingestion in weaning and old mice." *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 56: 11533–11539. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19007233

⁸ Malatesta, M., Biggiogera, M., Manuali, F., Rocchi, M.B., Baldelli, B., Gazzanelli, G. (2003) "Fine structural analyses of pancreatic acinar cell nuclei from mice fed on genetically modified soybean." *Eur J Histochem* 47:385–388. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1570979/

⁹ Mesnage R et al, 2013 "Cytotoxicity on human cells of Cry1Ab and Cry1Ac Bt insecticidal toxins alone or with a glyphosate-based herbicide" *Journal of Applied Toxicology* 33(7): 695-9 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22337346

¹⁰ International Agency for Research on Cancer Monographs Volume 112: evaluation of five organophosphate insecticides and herbicides http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/MonographVolume112.pdf

11 GMWatch: Comments on the National Academy of Sciences report http://www.gmwatch.org/news/latest-news/16958-comments-on-national-academy-of-sciences-report-on-gm-crops

- ¹² Union of Concerned Scientists policy brief: The Rise of Superweeds –and What to Do About It http://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/food and agriculture/rise <a href="http://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/food/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/food/sites/document
- ¹³ Greenpeace International, 2010: Herbicide resistance forces farmers to weed by hand http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/planet-2/report/2010/1/herbicide-resistance-forces-fa.pdf
- ¹⁴ Defra, 14 May 2007. "The Farm Scale Evauations". See http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20080306073937/http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/gm/fse/
- ¹⁵ Pleasants JM, Oberhauser KS, 2012. "Milkweed Loss in Agricultural Fields because of Herbicide Use: Effect on the monarch butterfly population". *Insect Conservation and Diversity* 6(2):135–144 doi:10.1111/j.1752-4598.2012.00196.x http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1752-4598.2012.00196.x/abstract
- ¹⁶ Monarchs in Peril; Herbicide-Resistant Crops and the Decline of Monarch Butterflies in North America, Center for Food Safety, February 2015
 http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/reports/3708/monarchs-in-peril-herbicide-resistant-crops-and-the-decline-of-monarch-butterflies-in-north-america#
- $^{\rm 17}$ http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/press-releases/4824/monarch-butterfly-population-drops-by-nearly-one-third#
- ¹⁸ GM Freeze: Contamination Matters Why GM crops can't be managed at a national level, June 2014 http://www.gmfreeze.org/publications/briefings/170/
- ¹⁹ http://www.gmfreeze.org/why-freeze/unnecessary-non-gm-works/
- ²⁰ Holt-Giménez, E., Shattuck, A., Altieri, M., Herren, H., & Gliessman, S. 2012. We already grow enough food for 10 billion people ... and still can't end hunger. Journal of Sustainable Agriculture, 36: 595-598.
- ²¹ http://www.fao.org/save-food/resources/keyfindings/en/
- ²² Feeding the World Without GMOs, Environmental Working Group March 2015 http://www.ewg.org/research/feeding-world-without-gmos
- Who Benefits from GM Crops? The expansion of agribusiness interests in Africa through biosafety policy, Friends of the Earth International, February 2015

 http://www.foei.org/resources/publications/publications-by-subject/food-sovereignty-publications/who-benefits-2015

24 The Independent, 26 October 2016: http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/government-review-gm-crop-regulations-preparation-brexit-european-union-a7381276.html

GM Freeze, March 2017 www.gmfreeze.org