

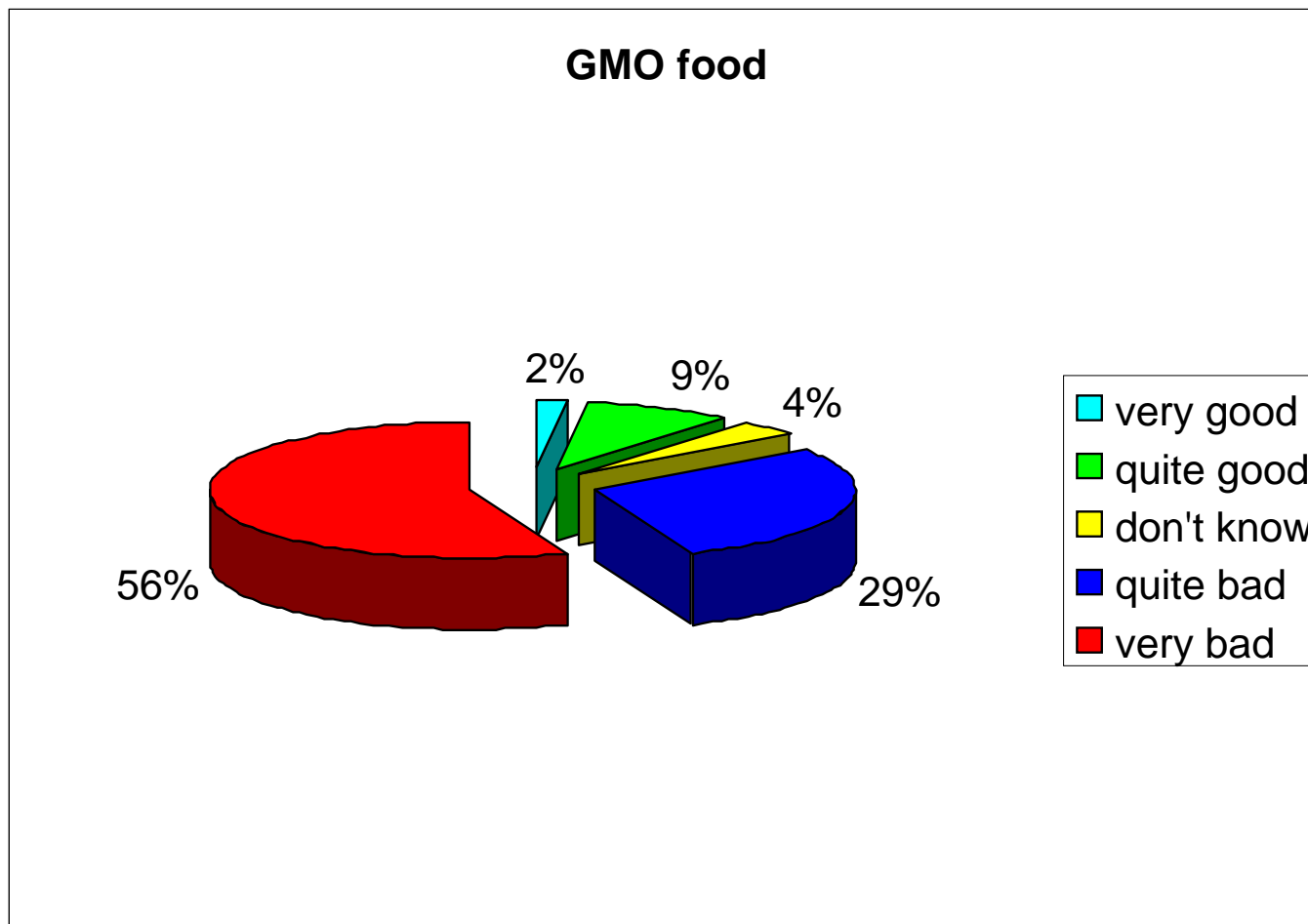


The Swiss situation. One step ahead in refusal of GMOs

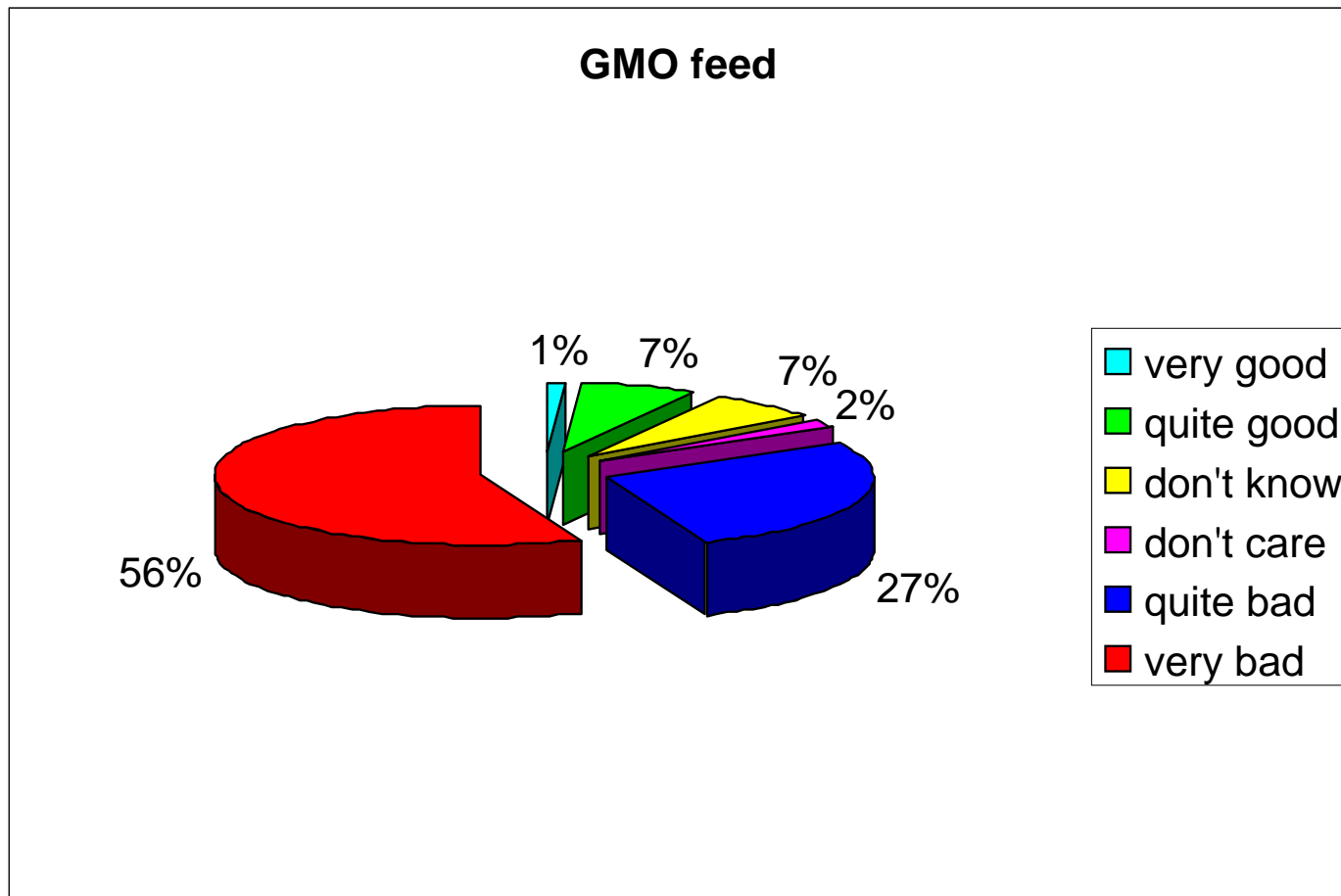
Birgit Hofer, Coop Switzerland

Non-GM feedstuffs and European GMO-free regions

Swiss consumer opinion on the sale of genetically modified food ...

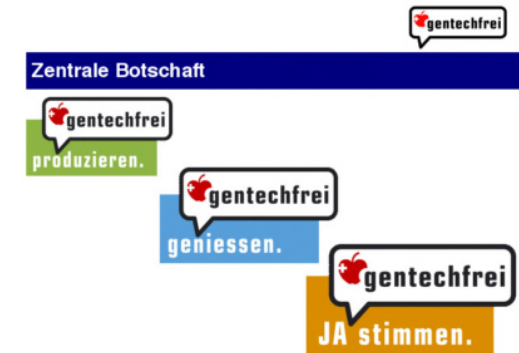


...and feed for livestock (and pets)

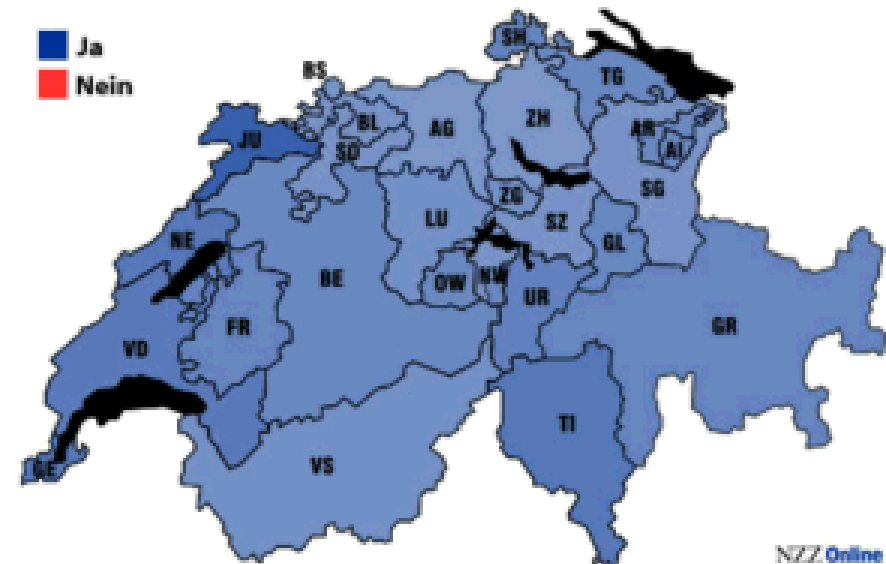


Moratorium up to 2010

- The “GMO-free Initiative” was launched in February 2003
- The necessary signatures were collected within 4 months
- In November 2005 Switzerland voted for a five-year moratorium on the planting of GMO crops, (55.7%, all cantons)
- However, the import of approved genetically modified plants for food and feed is not affected by this moratorium!



Gentech-Moratorium



Legal requirements

- Switzerland was the first country to introduce labelling for genetically modified food **and** feed
- According to Swiss Law on Genetic Modification (in force since 1.1.2004) the costs of segregation are to be paid by those who import genetically modified feed or food
- **Art. 16 Segregation of goods flow**
1 Anyone who deals with genetically modified organisms must use appropriate due diligence to avoid undesired them being mixed with non-genetically modified organisms. SR 814.91 (unofficial translation)

No GM animal feed for labels such as Coop Naturafarm

Coop Animal Feed Guideline

Inadmissible feed components

- Products from genetically modified plants

Use of soy from sustainable sources

- Coop endeavours to ensure that soy comes from sustainable sources in accordance with the “Basel Criteria”



Garantie · Garanzia
Naturafarm

Martin Jost hält seine Schweine wie seine Naturafarm-Kollegen nach den strengen Coop Naturafarm Porc Richtlinien, d.h. Liegeflächen mit Stroh, jederzeit Auslauf an die frische Luft sowie Verbot von gentechnisch veränderten Futterpflanzen. Die Einhaltung der Haltungs-, Fütterungs und Transportanforderungen wird durch unangemeldete Kontrollen des Schweizer Tierschutz STS sichergestellt.

Comme tous les éleveurs **Martin Jost** élève ses porcs conformément aux directives strictes fixées pour le porc Coop Naturafarm: les animaux disposent d'aires de couchages paillées ainsi que d'un accès permanent à un parcours extérieur et leur alimentation exclut tout organisme génétiquement modifié. Le respect des exigences en matière d'élevage, d'alimentation et de transport est assuré par des contrôles effectués sans préavis par la Protection suisse des animaux PSA.

Come tutti gli allevatori Naturafarm, **Martin Jost** alleva i suoi maiali secondo le rigide direttive fissate per il maiale Coop Naturafarm che prevedono giacigli coperti di paglia, libertà di movimento all'aperto, divieto d'utilizzare mangimi vegetali geneticamente modificati. Il rispetto delle direttive per l'allevamento, l'alimentazione e il trasporto degli animali è garantito dai controlli inopinati della Protezione svizzera degli animali PSA.

Coop Info Service, 4002 Basel
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Suisse Garantie . . . and all other labels



Produkte mit dem Herkunftszeichen SUISSE GARANTIE müssen

- in der Schweiz hergestellt und verarbeitet sein (inbegriffen sind das Fürstentum Liechtenstein, die Freizone Genf sowie die in Staatsverträgen geregelten Grenzzonen).
- ohne gentechnisch veränderte Pflanzen und Tiere produziert sein.
- von umweltschonend arbeitenden Betrieben stammen.

Produkte mit dem Herkunftszeichen SUISSE GARANTIE werden

- über die gesamte Produktionskette strikte kontrolliert.

Das Herkunftszeichen SUISSE GARANTIE

- wird von der Schweizer Landwirtschaft getragen.
- stärkt das Vertrauen in Schweizer Nahrungsmittel.
- gibt den Konsumentinnen und Konsumenten grösstmögliche Sicherheit.



- Gentechnische Veränderungen der Erbmasse der Tiere sind nicht zulässig. Für die Fütterung dürfen keine gentechnisch veränderten Futtermittel verwendet werden.



Farmers' organizations, feed industry and consumers' interest groups – ongoing discussions

- Only very little GMO feed has been imported into Switzerland so far
- For cost reasons it was decided to opt for GMO-free animal feed for as long as possible
- Discussions still ongoing about feed used for imported meat and poultry
- Discussions still ongoing about the impact of imported animal feed on global warming and destruction of rain forests
- Is non-GMO becoming a niche? What are the costs and who pays for segregation and certification of non-GMO crops?
- How can communication to consumers be improved with the current restrictive legislation?

