



ORGANIC AGRICULTURE'S STANCE ON GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS IN THE PACIFIC



Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on well-balanced ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved¹.

Anti-erosion planting and mulching also play important roles, as does crop rotation, in controlling pests and diseases.



Organic agriculture is the key to ensuring that there is good quality food for everyone today and for the children of tomorrow. Organic systems avoid using synthetic materials to control pests and boost soil fertility. Rather, they promote the hosting of natural predators to keep pest populations in check. They also enhance natural processes that sustain plant and animal life in nature and help to feed the soil and boost its biological activity.

Genetic modification or engineering is the manipulation of genes within organisms or between un-related species, producing foreign organisms that have not previously existed. It is a risk-laden technology, presenting unpredictable consequences, as the behaviours and adaptability of new, foreign species is not known.

While there is debate and arguments, both from those supporting genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and those opposed, organic agriculture, based on the precautionary principle, prohibits genetic modification in organic farming, production and processing systems.



INFO SHEET 1

¹ International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements' definition of organic agriculture.

Some of the concerns are listed below:

- **Released GMOs cannot be recalled or controlled** – the growth of these organisms could lead to over-exploitation and contamination of elds of non-genetically modied crops.

- **Short terms negative environmental impacts – including:**
 - the disruption of the food web in the ecosystem, aecting pollinating species such as bees and butteries;
 - acquired pest resistance to (Bt) toxin from genetically modied crops; and
 - disturbance of the food web in the soil.

- **Loss of biodiversity** – the use of GMOs reinforces genetic homogeneity and promotes large-scale monocultures, contributing to a decline in biodiversity and increased vulnerability of crops to climate change, pests and diseases.

- **Violation of farmers' fundamental property rights and endangerment of their socio-economic independence** – where genetically modied crops have been planted, farmers are locked into buying inputs and costly seed and can no longer save seeds.

- **Pollution of the gene** – pool of cultivated crops, micro-organisms and animals – nature's living organisms could be less competitive and less dominant over GMOs, causing them to become endangered.

- **Risk to human health** – while discussion continues over the possible long-term effects of genetic modification on human health, some studies are emerging that demonstrate there are risks associated with it or, at the very least, great unknowns:
 - toxins from genetic engineering introduced in seed crop genes have been detected in human blood by scientists;²
 - scientific laboratory animals exclusively fed with genetically modified food have developed cancers;³
 - higher rates of stomach and digestive inflammation have been studied in livestock fed with genetically modified food;⁴ and
 - we humans have a complex digestive system populated with flora, fauna and enzymes that have evolved over millennia to recognise and breakdown foods found in nature to make nutrients available to feed our body. However, genetically modified crops and foods contain unknown genetic properties that are new to the human diet and may not be recognised by the intestinal systems as digestible food.⁵

It is argued by proponents of genetic modification that it is required for world food security, but two recent United Nations Reports⁶ essentially state that organic and small-scale farming is the answer to feeding the world, not GMOs and monocultures. To achieve this, there is a need for new and participatory research into sustainable agricultural practices, based on the principles of agro-ecology and organic farming, which would free farmers from dependence on external inputs such as chemical pesticides, fertilisers and GMOs.

The genetic modification industry attempts to intervene in nature by creating articial living organisms in order to solve a particular pest or production issue but, without consideration of the whole ecosystem, these interventions could inadvertently trigger other problems.

Alternatively, organic agriculture trusts and promotes the potential of our natural heritage. This is still far from

being fully known to science but, step by step, scientists are understanding more about natural equilibriums. Every biological discovery – from the ecological cycles of plants to benecial insects, macro and microorganisms, and minerals – brings new knowledge and tools that organic agriculture can use to achieve food security, as well as environmental and livelihood goals.

² Reproductive Technology 2011,

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21338670>

³ Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology,

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17356802>

⁴ Journal of Organic Systems, 8(1), 2013.

A long-term toxicology study on pigs fed a combined genetically modified (GM) soy and GM maize diet.

⁵ <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/09/110919074242.htm>

⁶ UN Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) trade and environment review 2013: Wake up before it's too late. UN Human Rights Council Report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. 2010.