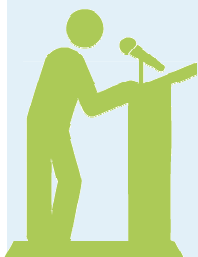


Contents

Editorial	1
Thematic Section – Climate Change and Food Security. Between Copenhagen and Bilbao	2
EurSafe Executive Committee Update	9
Latest Publications	11
Conferences & Calls	12
Contact	17

Editorial



Dear EurSafe Members,

On behalf of the newsletter board, I welcome you to the latest issue of the EurSafe Newsletter. As the EurSafe Conference in Bilbao is coming closer, I am happy to present you with corresponding information from the board (General Assembly etc.), and above that a thematic section on *Climate Change and Food Security. Between Copenhagen and Bilbao*.

Over the last couple of months I sent out invitations to a number of EurSafe members to send in a brief article for the thematic section. It turned out that the EurSafe community is rather busy and people are intensely working on their projects in the field of agricultural and food ethics. So, I took this as a good sign and expanded my search. I am very thankful to Liz Barling, Patricia Osseweijer and Laurens Landeweerd for contributing and sharing their thoughts on “Climate Change and Food Security” despite their tight time schedule.

As usual, you’ll find in this newsletter condensed information on conferences, calls, symposia, board statements, latest publications etc. We hope that it will serve its purpose and save you some time by providing you with relevant information in a concise format.

To look ahead, the next issue of the EurSafe Newsletter will include a thematic section on “EurSafe 2.0: The History and Promising Future of Our Society.” Stef Aerts invites you all to send your contributions, thematic or other, to Stef.Aerts@kahosl.be by August 15.

Kind regards on behalf of the newsletter board, see you in Bilbao,

Herwig Grimm, issue-editor

Thematic section

Climate Change and Food Security

Liz Barling

Climate change and Food Security. Between Copenhagen and Bilbao

From the cyclones of Bangladesh to the droughts in southern Britain, it's becoming increasingly obvious that climate change is having an effect on how much – and what kind of – food we can produce across the world. Farmers have always been weather watchers, and at the sharp end of efforts to adapt to changing weather patterns. Now agriculture is also targeted as a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions – about 30% of the global total – and a huge potential carbon sink. Only some of farming's emissions are down to fossil fuel use. Much comes from cutting down forests to grow food, from churning up the soil and releasing the CO₂ it had trapped, and from the front and back ends of animals.

So whether we're talking about farmers adapting to climate change, or how agricultural practices can mitigate the effects of global warming, people around the world will inevitably see changes to their diets. In the West that might just mean changing how we make choices about the food we eat, such as eating less meat, or with the seasons. But in the Global South, where climate change will undoubtedly have the biggest effect, failures of staple crops like rice or wheat will lead to increased food insecurity in already food-poor environments. Across the globe, governments, scientists and farmers are frantically trying to work out the best ways to adapt to climate change. The race is on to secure global food supplies in a world where one billion people already go hungry. Global warming can only increase this pressure.

Arguments abound over the relative merits of GM versus conventional technology to secure and increase food supplies. Billions of dollars are being invested in these technologies. But the risk is that climate change, along with its partners peak oil and global recession, become new vehicles for old ideas. Rising farm gate prices could jump start trade liberalisation; fear of food shortages boosts campaigns to protect domestic agriculture; soaring animal feed costs might open Europe to GM crops and so on. The potential unintended consequences must be openly and widely debated in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

In the Global North we have to look not just at how we produce food, but also how we consume it. Initiatives like the meat and livestock project that we are working on with WWF-UK (<http://www.foodethicscouncil.org/livestockconsumption>) show that producers and governments are beginning to take this consumption message seriously. This work provides a framework to help producers, policy-makers and environmental groups break out of a stalemate over the role that changing meat and dairy consumption should play in mitigating climate change.

In our report we take a series of steps to identify basic assumptions that are shared by government, producers and environmental groups, and then to work out mutually agreed conditions under which policy can move forward. Farmers here are also benefiting from government funded programmes that help farmers access new technologies to conserve water, protect crops or increase yield. But what about the Rural South? There, boosting food security in a changing climate calls for putting small gains in productivity by very large numbers of marginal producers ahead of step-changes in yields for the relatively few successful producers who would lead a new green revolution. Concentrating on expensive technologies that are only accessible to the few, and aiming for higher yields by them – while possible – would crowd out those who can best benefit from small-scale technologies and leave them as hungry as ever. More food does not automatically equal less hunger.

There's no question that farming practices will have to change in the face of climate change. But there is also a huge potential for agriculture to cut its own carbon footprint, and help to reduce wider GHG emissions.

At the Copenhagen climate talks in December 2009, forests and soil caused some excitement. Forests are the focus of REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), a scheme introduced at the Bali climate conference in 2007. The idea is to put a price on carbon saved by not chopping down forests, so the trees are worth more left standing than replaced with ranches or plantations.

The same logic behind REDD can apply to soil. Restocking the world's soils with even a fraction of the carbon content we've stripped from them in recent decades could make a noteworthy dent in net GHG emissions. If carbon markets paid farmers the same price to sequester carbon in soil that they would need to pay geo-sequestration projects – it costs about €60/t to inject carbon into old oil fields – then this could prove a useful source of revenue. Unlike burying carbon in rock, trapping it in the soil has the added benefit of improving the biological quality, fertility and productivity of land.

Yet some critics say that carbon markets simply won't work. The experience of Europe's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) – the largest such market in the world – is inauspicious, skewing spending towards quick and cheap cuts, and funding projects that might have happened anyway. The incentive created by carbon markets is to find quick returns through low-cost efficiencies, one-off sequestration projects and innovative financial instruments that work around the profound economic restructuring needed to meet even optimistic GHG reduction targets.

Around the world, we are facing stark choices about food and farming and how they affect or are affected by climate change. We must remember that decisions of such enormity are all

bound by one common thread – whatever choices are made, many people will be affected. So it is crucial that the financial and policy elites around the world involve the people who will be affected by their decisions.

If we really want solutions that help the world's poorest people we should listen to them. Policies on agriculture and the climate should respect small-scale low-input farming as a boon to biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods. Initiatives like carbon trading do the opposite. And even if we hope carbon markets can work well, we should ask at what social price. The transaction costs associated with totting up and trading carbon mean that it's a game for big players. The prospect that marginal farmers and rural communities might benefit in any big way from REDD or a soil carbon market seems a bit like hoping pensioners would be the winners from the hedge fund boom.

When the world's political elites sit down to discuss climate change and food security, they need to listen to the people that are affected by the issues. Even avowedly open policy processes, involving lots of consultation, can be a closed shop in practice: the usual 'stakeholders' meet again and again in the same rooms with more or less the same agenda. These are decisions that affect many people's lives, in which few have a say. Actively identifying and involving those who are usually left out – through farmers' juries in the Global South or Food Policy Councils in the USA – makes for fairer, more creative and more responsive decisions.

Finally, let's remember that securing food security in the face of climate change isn't just about agricultural adaptation and mitigation. We must recognise that policies to secure global food supplies have to reach far beyond the food sector. Making progress on issues like hunger, food security and sustainable farming depends on changes in economic policy, international trade agreements and social welfare as well as climate change.

Contact

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Read our latest magazine on making food policy at

www.foodethicscouncil.org/magazine

Refusing Sustainable Redemption

Laurens Landeweerd and
Patricia Osseweijer

After initially having been hailed as the Holy Grail for the problem of the greenhouse effect, enthusiasm on the development of novel biofuels has tempered somewhat. But both the advantages and disadvantages that are sketched out in the public arena are very much the result of images created in the media, apart from what the actual situation is. This demonstrates the lack of transparency in the current decision making structure on the implementation of biofuels. Here, we try to demonstrate the current confusion in the public debate leads to a wrongful conception of food and fuel production as two parts of a necessary trade off.

Fossil fuel resources will be depleted at some time in the future, so an alternative will have to be found in the long run. There is reason to speed up this transition since continued usage of fuels derived from fossil oils or gasses pollutes the environment and is the main responsible for the greenhouse effect. In 1996, transportation was responsible for some 28 per cent of the gasses that cause the greenhouse effect in the EU and if our economy develops as expected, CO₂ emissions are expected to have increased with 50 per cent between 1990 and 2010. In 2002, the EU has signed the Kyoto protocol. In doing so, all its member states have committed to the reduction of their CO₂ emission to counter the greenhouse effect. Biofuels have been suggested as a means to achieve this goal. The hypothetical advantage of biofuels over fossil fuels is relatively easy to explain: only CO₂ bound by the growth of the biomass from which it is derived, rather than CO₂ that has been bound for millions of years (oil or gas), is released when using biofuels. On top of that, biofuels can in theory be produced infinitely seen their renewable nature. The transition to biofuels has produced many headlines in the media in the past few years about the possible competition between food production and biomass production for biofuels. Although this concern is not ungrounded, we not only raise doubts over this concern but even see potential for the opposite: current biotechnological innovation may aid to even improve on food production in implementing a biobased energy production.

The Kyoto protocol acknowledges the importance of the problem of climate change (Malça 2006) and requires that industrialised countries reduce the emissions of six greenhouse gases (CO₂, which is the most important one, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) to an amount that is 5.2 % lower than the 1990 level. This aim is to be reached during the first commitment period, which lasts from 2008 to 2012, but the EU-member states agreed to reduce the greenhouse effect from 2008 to 2012 by more than 8 percent under the 1990 levels (UNFCCC 1998). Several governments drew up new policy lines to give incentives for the implementation of biofuels. The idea is to introduce biofuels to the market on a short term by providing subsidies and facilitating bank loans, changing the current infrastructure and researching new production methods. More and more biofuels are therefore used instead of fossil fuels.

Until now the EU production of biofuels is still very limited. In 2003 the EU issued a directive in order to stimulate biofuel use for transportation purposes: in 2005 2 percent of gasoline had to consist of biofuel, to be increased to 5.75 percent in 2010 and 10% in 2020. In the EU long term vision for energy consumption a blending percentage is foreseen for 2030 of 25 percent. This directive will imply that the consumption of biofuel in the EU will grow tremendously which puts a large expectation on production. In Europe agricultural land is used intensively. About 70% of the land that can be used for

agriculture is currently in use. Since the acreage of the EU is much smaller than that of Brazil and the USA it is not certain that all EU-needs specified in this directive will be fulfilled by EU-production. Some older studies claim that to provide for a mere 10 to 20% of the current European countries' fuel usage, one would have to use about 70% to 100% of the European agricultural surface (Pearce 2006; Monbiot 2004). And although new studies are much more optimistic, especially when they take into account the possibility of using the fertile and still inefficiently used land in the Ukraine, many doubt that Europe has indeed enough acres available for sustainably producing both fuel and food. It triggered questions whether the 'North' can rely on its own agricultural land to provide for its need for biofuels. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2006 concluded that it might be possible to provide for 10% of European fuel needs using domestically grown biomass, but a higher percentage would put pressure on food production. The demand in Asia is even more dire. The increase in population and standard of living puts already a strain on the agricultural produce for food, let alone on biomass for growing demands of fuel. Confronted with these figures several initiatives have looked at Africa as a potential provider of biomass. In Africa only about 10% of the land that could be used for agriculture is presently used, and the efficiency of its use can be much improved upon. The Green Revolution which so much improved the agricultural yields in the United States and Europe and later Latin America and Asia, never succeeded in Africa. There is disagreement over whether such a revolution is currently possible at all, and whether it is fair seen the threat to autonomy rights of local communities.

Although there was not much concrete proof, the media linked the rising food prices in 2008 to the growing need for biomass for biofuel production. The confusion was omnipresent since the disagreement in the debate between experts and stakeholders conflates scientific and ideological viewpoints. For example in Brazil, where 50% of the land consists of the Amazon rainforest, 0,4 % is used for biofuel production while 25% is used for raising cattle for beef and another 2,5% for producing soya (mostly for feed). Still some claim that biofuel production causes the further deforestation of the Amazon (Cortez 2010; Osseweijer 2010). In fact Brazilian pasture lands could be used much more efficiently for growing food and fuel crops. It also shows that sustainable use of land is not just a contest between food crops and biofuel production; the choices in food (such as meat) also heavily influence the land-use. Another example is the production of palm oil. Biofuels derived from palm oil received similar criticism whilst only 3 percent of the global palm oil production is used for biofuels while a much larger percentage is used for the cosmetic industry (Osseweijer 2010). Indeed, soap production can be said to have a more fundamental influence on the price of palm oil derived food ingredients than fuel production. Still, the concern of a competition between fuel production and food production is not unjustified. The reason is that we expect an

increased need for food because of a projected increase in population. Presently we have overproduction in some countries whilst the population in others suffers from structural malnourishment. We can perceive of an increase in meat diets requiring many more acres than non-meat diets. Further, regulations on food safety in Europe lead us to throw food away in quantities up to 40% on food safety in Europe (EGE report). That needs to change. At the same time we need to increase our food production, increase our energy production and decrease the emission of Green House Gasses.

Part of the problem of the pending energy crisis as well as the climate and environmental crisis could be solved by adjusting society's need rather than adjusting the technologies that are made to serve these needs, but at present we will need all the technologies we have to increase the efficiency of our available land and find better ways to provide energy. One of these new technologies is second generation biofuels, since with the process involved in second generation biofuels, rest material of food, feed or fibre crop can be used to convert it into ethanol. The only disadvantage is that the agricultural autofertilisation process of this rest material is in part undone. Currently biofuels are mostly produced using first generation technology. This means that the nutritious parts of plants, full of starch and sugars, are used for biofuel production. Henceforth the production of biofuels using sugar cane, corn or beet is not without problems. The available volumes for food or feed will shrink, unless an important extension of agricultural production will take place. And although the main problem of world hunger is currently a problem of distribution, it may well become a problem of scarcity.

The discussion on first generation biofuels led to the conclusion that there was a necessary trade off between the production of food and fuel, since biofuels involving first generation production processes indeed made use of food and feed sources such as corn (maize), sugar cane and soya. Fuel production might go at a cost of food and feed production (Wakker 2005), since currently the production of biofuels is still highly land intensive (Food and Agriculture Organisation 2006). It was not until recently that it became possible to create microorganisms with new genomic techniques – such as modified yeast – that could convert agricultural waste products into bioethanol. Synthetic biology is working on new cells such as adapted algae to produce biodiesel and kerosene. Since these latter can grow in saline water the competition for land for food production no longer applies. These “second generation biofuels” would help resolve the issue of using crops which could be used for food for energy production (Osseweijer 2010).

Policy makers need to be aware of their task, which has always been and will continue to consist of providing critique, without losing sight of the original targets that were set. They will have to take into account that there is no unique solution to the problems associated with the step to a more sustainable

future. This will include the responsible use of technological means. Genetic engineering not only forms the basis of second generation biofuels, it also underpinned the results of the Green Revolution by further enhancing the yields of food crops. Research to second generation biofuels focuses on waste streams in agriculture and it looks at conversion of cellulose by enzymes and microorganisms.

Diversification is to be a key term for future research as well as clear research policies. Second generation biofuels will not be able to both solve the problem of the greenhouse effect and satisfy our ever growing need for energy and food, but they will form an important contribution to reducing the sacrifices we need to make on a local, a national, a European and a global scale. By discarding with the potential of biofuels as a transition fuel, we may deny ourselves a drink from the holy grail of sustainability.

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EurSafe Executive Committee Update

Dear Members of EurSafe,

The Executive Committee had a meeting in Utrecht (NL) on 18 May of this year. During a full day a variety of topics were discussed, including the progress of the EurSafe 2010 conference, EurSafe's financial position, and the strategy on teaching, network activities and membership. The aim of the strategy discussions is to further develop the society as a relevant and interesting network of professionals who work in the fields of the ethics of agriculture, animals and food. For instance, one of the proposals is to establish a platform that enhance and improve the exchange of and cooperation between the many members of EurSafe who have an expertise in the field of ethics teaching that is present in the Society. This may contribute to a further improvement of ethics teaching in Europe. Likewise, there are proposals and ideas with respect to EurSafe's network and policy activities. We hope to inform you on these topics in more detail during the General Assembly in September of this year.

Last year the new logo and house style were introduced during the conference. However, as you may have noticed, the website is not yet restyled. Fortunately, this situation will change very soon. This Summer the new EurSafe website (eursafe.org) will be launched. This process is in close cooperation with the board of editors of EurSafeNews in order to increase the interaction between the society's website and the newsletter.

Furthermore, we are happy to invite you to the EurSafe General Assembly (GA). The GA will be held on Saturday, 18 September 2010 as part of the Bilbao Conference. The agenda for the General Assembly will include a report from the Treasurer and the Cash Audit Committee and the (re)election of a number of members of the Executive Committee. You will be informed in due time on the agenda and the procedure with respect to the elections.

If you have any questions or ideas, please do not hesitate to contact the board!

Kind regards,
Franck Meijboom, secretary

Update on the upcoming conference

Welcome to the Summer 2010 issue of the EurSafe newsletter.

The EurSafe Congress is quickly approaching and the Board is pleased to report on the final preparations for the 9th EurSafe Congress.

As you will be aware, the 9th EurSafe 2010 will take place in Bilbao, Spain on 16-18 September 2010. The event is organised by the University of Deusto, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao, Spain. The final programme of the Congress will be distributed shortly; updates will be available on the Congress website <http://www.eursafe2010.es/>.

On behalf of the Professor Romeo Casabona, the Organising Committee is pleased to inform you that all of the submitted Congress papers have been properly received by Wageningen Academic Publishers and the printing process is proceeding (Congress Proceedings entitled "Global Food Security: Ethical and Legal Challenges"). Keynote speakers who have already confirmed their attendance, include:

Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza (former General Director of UNESCO), Mr. Pakki Redi (Agri Biotech Foundation India) Prof. Dr. Gianni Vatimo (Philosopher and Member of the EU Parliament), Prof. Dr. Andreu Palou Oliver (Scientific Panel on Nutrition – EFSA; Spanish Food Safety Authority), Prof. Dr. Jessica Duncan (Food Anthropologist, Canada), Prof. Dr. Stephano Rodotà (Italy) and Prof. Dr. Emilio Muñoz (Spain).

Registration is open and the organisers would encourage all of our members to register as soon as possible. Our organisers would also like to remind you that: "The Conference Office of the EurSafe Congress stays to your complete disposition for any doubt or consultation". We look forward to seeing you in Bilbao!

On a final note, the Board will be holding a telephone conference call before the September Congress therefore if any Members wish to raise an issue or propose new activities, etc, please do not hesitate to contact the Board via our Secretary, Frank Meijboom

The General Assembly will take place on Saturday 18 September 2010 after the close of the Congress. Papers for the General Assembly will be circulated before the meeting. Please can we encourage you to stay for this final session.

We wish you all a sunny and enjoyable Summer!

Kate Millar on behalf of the Executive Board

Latest Publications

New Books

Ethics: a toolkit for food businesses, by Liz Barling, Publisher: Food Ethics Council, Brighton, UK, Published: 15 March 2010. Open Access. Available at:
http://www.foodethicscouncil.org/system/files/Toolkit%20Final%20Web_0.pdf

Previously Published Books

Food Rules: An Eater's Manual (Paperback), by Michael Pollan, 112 pages, Publisher: Penguin (Non-Classics); 1 edition (December 29, 2009), Language: Eng.; ISBN-10: 014311638X, ISBN-13: 978-0143116387

The End of Food (Paperback) by Paul Roberts, 432 pages, Publisher: Mariner Books; Reprint edition (May 6, 2009), Language: Eng., ISBN-10: 0547085974, ISBN-13: 978-0547085975

Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of the All-American Meal (P.S.) (Paperback), by Eric Schlosser, 576 pages, Publisher: Harper Perennial; Reprint edition (November 3, 2009), Language: English, ISBN-10: 0061838683, ISBN-13: 978-0061838682

Weighing Animal Lives: A Critical Assessment of Justification and Prioritization in Animal-Rights Theories, by Fredrik Karlsson, 341 pages, Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, Uppsala Studies in Social Ethics 38 (September 2009), Language: Eng., ISBN: 9789155475765

Articles in Journals

Waltz, Emily. Battlefield: papers suggesting that biotech crops might harm the environment attract a hail of abuse from other scientists, Nature 2009 September 3; 461(7260): 27-32, in Eng

Chilton, Mariana; Rose, Donald. A rights-based approach to food insecurity in the United States. American Journal of Public Health 2009 July; 99(7): 1203-1211, in Eng

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Guan, Na; Fan, Qingfeng; Ding, Jie; Zhao, Yiming; Lu, Jingqiao; Ai, Yi; Xu, Guobin; Zhu, Sainan; Yao, Chen; Jiang, Lina; Miao, Jing; Zhang, Han; Zhao, Dan; Liu, Xiaoyu; Yao, Yong. Melamine-contaminated powdered formula and urolithiasis in young children. New England Journal of Medicine 2009 March 12; 360(11): 1067-1074 – in Eng

Brownell, Kelly D.; Warner, Kenneth E. The perils of ignoring history: big tobacco played dirty and millions died. How similar is big food? Milbank Quarterly 2009 March; 87(1): 259-294 – in Eng

Europe's GM quandary -- A political impasse over transgenic crops has left the European Commission with no good options. [editorial] Nature 2009 February 26; 457(7233): 1057-1058 – in Eng

Conferences & Calls 2010

- June 2-3** Güterabwägung bei der Bewilligung von Tierversuchen.
Zurich, Switzerland
http://www.collegium.ethz.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/ch_events/1006_flyer_terversuche_web.pdf
- June 2-6** Association for the study of Food and Society
Food In Bloom : Cross pollination and cultivation of food systems, cultures and methods; Indiana University, Bloomington, India
<http://food-culture.org/conference.php>
- June 7** Ethik-Forum "Umwelt und Gerechtigkeit"
Institut für Wissenschaft und Ethik (IWE), Bonn, Germany
www.ethik-forum.net
- June 7** Social perception of nuclear energy – a transatlantic comparison
ITAS - Kolloquium 2010, Karlsruhe, Germany
<http://www.itas.fzk.de/v/koll/2010/kinsella.htm>
- June 8** Bio Energy Conference & Exhibition 2010 Bio Energy and Renewable Energy Conference
Prince George, British Columbia, Canada
<http://www.bioenergyconference.org/>
- June 9-11** Risky Entanglements? Contemporary research cultures imagined and practised
University of Vienna, Austria
<http://sciencestudies.univie.ac.at/conference2010>
- June 10-12** Agricultural History Society - Annual meeting
Winter Park, Florida, US
<http://www.aghistorysociety.org/>
- June 9-11** The 3rd International Conference on Eco-Efficiency
Modelling and Evaluation for Sustainability: Guiding Eco-Innovation and Consumption ; Egmond aan Zee, The Netherlands
<http://www.eco-efficiency-conf.org/>
- June 10-13** A New Global Morality?
The Politics of Human Rights and Humanitarianism in the 1970s
Freiburg, Germany
<http://www.frias.uni-freiburg.de/history/>
- June 14** Welche Natur sollen wir schützen?
Thementag des Instituts für Philosophie Kassel
Kassel, Germany
http://www.uni-kassel.de/philosophie/Plakat_Thementag_Natur.pdf
- June 14-15** Evaluation: New Balance of Power?
Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany
http://www.forschungsinform.de/iFQ_Jahrestagung_2010/iFQ_Jahrestagung2010.pdf
- June 15-17** International Conference on Green Remediation: Environment - Energy - Economics
Environmental Institute at the University of Massachusetts, US
<http://www.umass.edu/tei/conferences/GreenRemediation/PrelimProgram.html>

June 17	Workshop: Forschung zur Lösung des Welternährungsproblems Ansatzpunkte - Strategien - Umsetzung Berlin, Germany http://www.tab-beim-bundestag.de/de/aktuelles/20100423.html
June 17-18	Interdisziplinäre Tagung: Der Mensch in der Medizin - Kulturen & Konzepte; University Kassel, Germany http://hgi.charite.de/fileadmin/user_upload/microsites/ohne_AZ/m_cc01/hgi/Dokumente-HGI/Kassel-Flyer.pdf
June 21-23	Risk, Governance & Accountability King's College London, UK http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/geography/events/srae2010/index.html
June 20-25	NanoAgri 2010 - International Conference on Food and Agricultural Applications of Nanotechnologies São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil http://www.nanoagri2010.com
June 27 – July 2	Vulnerability, Risk and Complexity: Impacts of Global Change on Human Habitats Leipziger KUBUS, Germany http://www.iaps2010.ufz.de/
June 25-28	Feminism, Science, and Values XIV. Symposium, International Association of Women Philosophers The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada http://feministphilosophers.wordpress.com/2009/07/27/cfp-feminism-science-and-values/
June 26	Evolutionäre Ethik? Tagung der Evangelischen Akademie Bad Boll Bad Boll, Germany www.ev-akademie-boll.de
June 30	Call for Abstracts: Grüne Gentechnik: Zwischen Forschungsfreiheit und Anwendungsrisiko Institute TTN, Munich, Germany Deadline: June 30 http://www.ttn-institut.de/node/887
June 29 – July 2	3rd Annual Meeting of the ICTs-and-Society Network Internet Interdisciplinary Institute [IN3], Barcelona, Spain http://www.icts-and-society.net/meeting/
June 30 – July 2	3rd Biennial Global Ethics Conference - Global Ethics: 10 years into the millennium University of the West of England, Bristol, UK http://www.igea.ugent.be/index.php?id=2&type=content
July 1-2	Workshop: TA-Methoden in der Lehre. Transfer, Simulation, Integration Karlsruhe, Germany http://www.itas.fzk.de/v/workshop-ta-lehre-flyer.pdf
July 1-4	The 12th IAHAIO Conference in Stockholm 2010 People and Animals: For Life Stockholm, Sweden www.iahaio2010.com

July 2-4	Society for Applied Philosophy Annual Conference 2010 Oxford, UK www.appliedphil.org/AnnualConference2010.shtml
July 5-6	The British Sociological Association 2nd BSA Food Study Group Conference The British Library Conference Centre London, UK http://www.britsoc.co.uk/events/food/htm
July 9	Annual Meeting of the „Centrum für Bioethik“; Topic: Synthetic Biology Centrum für Bioethik, Münster, Germany http://www.uni-muenster.de/Bioethik/aktuelles/index.html
July 14-16	ICFEB 2010 : "International Conference on Food Engineering and Biotechnology" Bali, Indonesia http://www.waset.org/conferences/2010/bali/icfeb/index.php
July 18-21	21st International Pig Veterinary Society Congress 2010 Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada http://www.ipvs2010.com/
July 28-31	10th World Congress of Bioethics: Bioethics in a Globalised World The Division of Ethics of Science and Technology Sector for Social and Human Sciences UNESCO Suntec Singapore International Convention and Exhibition Centre, Singapore http://www.bioethics-singapore.org/wcb2010/
August 8-13	Science & Technology Policy Waterville Valley Resort, Waterville Valley, NH http://www.grc.org/programs.aspx?year=2010&program=scipolicy
August 11-14	Experience in Philosophical Practice 10th International Conference on Philosophical Practice Leusden, Netherlands http://www.icpp10.org/
August 19-22	European Society for Research in Ethics – On Morals, Markets and Money- Economic and Business Ethics Revisited Arnoldshain, Germany http://www.societasethica.info/
August 25-29	35th 4S Annual Meeting: STS (Society for Social Studies of Science) in Global Contexts Komaba I Campus, University of Tokyo http://www.4sonline.org/meeting
September 2-4	EASST'2010: Practicing Science and Technology, Performing the Social University of Trento, Italy http://events.unitn.it/en/easst010/program
September 4-6	Sustainable Growth and Resource Productivity - Harnessing Industry and Policy Towards Eco-Innovation Brüssel, Belgium http://www.wupperinst.org/de/info/entwd/index.html?beitrag_id=1332&mzAdd=1332&cType=2&pid=&searchart=

September 13-17	Beyond Knowledge Society: Scientific Knowledge Production, Consumption and Transformation International Graduate Summer School, Inter University Centre (IUC), Dubrovnik, Croatia http://www.itas.fzk.de/v/dubrovnik/#submit
September 16-18	Waltham International Nutritional Sciences Symposium 2010: Pet Nutrition – Art or Science? Waltham-Centre for Pet Nutrition, Cambridge, UK http://www.walthamsymposium.com/
September 16-18	EurSafe Conference 2010 9th Congress of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics Global Food Security: Ethical and Legal Challenges University of Deusto, Bilbao, ES www.eursafe2010.es
September 20-24	Grüne Gentechnik: Zwischen Forschungsfreiheit und Anwendungsrisiko. Wissenschaftliche Klausurwochen http://www.ttn-institut.de/node/888
September 22-24	ConSoil 2010 - Management of Soil, Groundwater & Sediment UFZ- Deltares/TNO Salzburg Congress, Austria http://www.consoil.de/
September 23-26	Ethics for an Ageing World International Conference Greifswald (heringsdorf, Island of Usedom), Germany http://www.ethics-morals.com
September 27-29	Second International Symposium on green chemistry for Environment and health Mykonos, Greece http://www.greenchem2.prd.uth.gr/
September 30	'Verd'italia': New Horizons of Agroenergy and Biofuels for an Eco-Sustainable Economy. New Rome Fair Centre, Rome, Italy http://www.zeroemissionrome.eu/en/conf_2009.asp?fiara=BIO
September 30- October 2	Enhancing Communication in Cross-Disciplinary Research An International, Solutions-Focused Conference University of Idaho Coeur d'Alene, Idaho ,US http://www.cals.uidaho.edu/toolbox/conference.asp
October 3-8	Greenhouse Gases and Animal Agriculture Conference Banff, Alberta, Canada http://www.ggaa2010.org/
October 6-9	International Conference on Society and Information Technologies: ICSIT 2010 Orlando, Florida, US http://www.iis2010.org/icsit/Contents/CallForPapers-ICSIT-2010.pdf
October 7-8	Ethics in Practice - Knowledge, Limits and Visions Internationales Zentrum für Ethik in den Wissenschaften (IZEW), Tübingen, Germany http://www.izew.uni-tuebingen.de/izew/aktuell.html#veranstaltungen

October 7-8	GLOBALG.A.P. Summit 2010 London, Europe, UK http://www.summit2010.org
October 8-9	Social dimensions of environmental change and governance Environmental Policy Research Centre, Berlin, Germany http://www.berlinconference.org/2010/
October 8-9	Second Annual Dutch Conference on Practical Philosophy Het Kasteel, Groningen, The Netherlands http://www.ozse.nl/index.php?lang=en
October 11-13	Wissenschaft auf neuer Bühne Funktion, Struktur und Wirkung von Präsentationen in der Wissenschaft Schloss Rauischholzhausen bei Gießen, Germany http://www.oew.ac.at/ita/ebene5/cfp-meilensteintagung-2010.pdf
October 11-16	Good Life Better – Anthropological, Sociological and Philosophical Dimensions of Enhancement University of Lübeck, Germany http://society-genomics.nl/en/calendar/upcoming-events/event/artikel/good-life-better-anthropological-sociological-and-philosophical-dimensions-of-enhancement-1.html
October 23-24	Commodification, Technoculture, and the Human: Rethinking Technology. Third Workshop in Social and Political Thought at Michigan State University East Lansing, MI, USA http://www.msu.edu/~lotz/workshop2010/index.htm
November 8-9	Das Tier <i>an sich</i> ? Neue wissenschaftliche Perspektiven der Mensch- Tier-Beziehung Munich, Germany http://www.ttn-institut.de/tier-mensch-tagung
November 11-12	The International Conference and Fair on Education, Research & Employment in the Renewable Energy Sector – ICERE2 2010 Santiago, Chile http://www.jelare-project.eu/icere2/
November 15-20	11th International Symposium on the Biosafety of Genetically Modified Organisms (ISBGMO) Buenos Aires, Argentina http://www.isbr.info/?q=node/133
	2011
April 4-8, 2011	International conference Zoosemiotics and Animal Representations, Tartu, Estonia http://www.ut.ee/SOSE/conference/2011_zoosemiotics/index.html

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Editor and theme next issue

Stef Aerts

“EurSafe 2.0: the History and Promising Future of Our Society”

Deadline for the next issue: August 15, 2010

You are kindly invited to send any relevant contributions, conference calls, publication reviews, etc. to the editors.