



European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics (EurSafe)

Newsletter
Volume 5, No.3, November 2003

Call for Papers Science, Ethics and Society - EurSafe 2004

The 5th EurSafe Congress in Leuven, Belgium, 2-4 September 2004

The scientific programme is divided into four parts:

1. Ethics as a dimension of animal production and consumption
2. Ethics and sustainability: food production, environmental policies and future generations
3. Ethics, world food security and development
4. Ethics and the biobased economy of the twenty-first century: agriculture expanding into health, energy, chemicals and materials

Abstracts of contributed papers or posters are due on **February 15, 2004**

See a more detailed call on page 2.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

EURSAFE 2004

The 5th Congress of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics
Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium)
2-4 September 2004

Science, Ethics and Society

The Scientific Committee of EurSafe 2004 would like to invite you to contribute to our congress by submitting a paper and a poster on subjects connected to the 4 fields of the congress, but also on any other topic relevant to ethical issues related to food and agriculture.

Abstracts of contributed papers or posters are due on **February 15, 2004** (abstracts should be in English and 300 words or less). Abstracts should be submitted to the secretariat through the website (www.eursafe.org/2004; www.kuleuven.ac.be/cabme) or by e-mail (cabme@agr.kuleuven.ac.be).

Selection will be made on the basis of the abstract. This should indicate:

- what is the question addressed and what are the ethical concepts and theories to which one refers?
- which are the results obtained?

Please be sure that the ethical dimension of agricultural and food issues is explicitly addressed. Selection will also be based on the innovatory quality of the paper and the arguments used.

For more information, please visit the EurSafe Congress website at <http://www.eursafe.org/2004> or <http://www.kuleuven.ac.be/cabme/>. New information will be added when available.

Scientific programme

The scientific programme is divided into four parts:

1. Ethics as a dimension of animal production and consumption

Special attention will be paid to paper presentations on:

- The beef/swine/dairy/poultry industry and welfare issues
- Selection/breeding and sustainability
- Consumers' perceptions of animal welfare
- Pets and animal welfare
- Ritual slaughter
- Transgenic animals/fish and xenotransplantation
- Fish farming and ethics

2. Ethics and sustainability: food production, environmental policies and future generations

Special attention will be paid to paper presentations on:

- The environment as a free commodity (public good)
- Caring for soils/ecosystems/wilderness: the example of the land ethic
- The rights of the future generations and food production
- Pesticide policies and ethics
- Plant breeding and genetic diversity
- Energy and agricultural production
- Forestry or area for food production?

3. Ethics, world food security and development

Special attention will be paid to paper presentations on:

- Aid and trade: conflicts of interest, conflicts of value
- Food production and biodiversity
- Food as weapon
- Promises and problems associated with agricultural biotechnology
- Meeting food needs through sustainable production systems

4. Ethics and the biobased economy of the twenty-first century: agriculture expanding into health, energy, chemicals and materials

Special attention will be paid to paper presentations on:

- Biobased industrial products: back to the future of agriculture
- Sustainable materials and chemicals for the next generation
- Bioenergy - green energy
- The producer's role: serf or partner in the biobased economy?
- Bioethics issues in a biobased economy
- Strategies for bioresource development in the third world

Procedure for submission

1. Abstracts of contributed papers or posters are due on February 15, 2004 (abstracts should be 300 words or less). Abstracts (together with author identification) should be submitted to the secretariat through the website or by e-mail.
2. Authors will be notified of paper and poster acceptance by email before March 15, 2004. In case of acceptance by the Scientific committee, authors will receive instructions for preparing the full text of both oral communications and posters to be published in the Proceedings.
3. Authors will be required to send the final draft of their text of their papers (or posters) before June 15, 2004.

Proceedings

The texts of the plenary lectures, oral communications and posters will be published as proceedings. The proceedings volume will be available at the start of the congress.

Conference secretariat

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Other Conferences & Courses

2003

Nov 26-28 *Biotech Forum (Sweden)*

Exhibition and Conference organised by BiotechSweden, Karolinska Institutet, Business Arena Stockholm, Bioteknik Forum, Connect Sweden and Swedish Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences. *Venue:* Stockholm
More information: <http://www.biotechforum.org>

Nov 27-29 *1st Global Forum on Sustainable Development (France)*

The forum will bring together business and government decision-makers and experts, representatives from civil society, academics and moral authorities to share and compare views and discuss projects and initiatives regarding sustainable development. *Venue:* Paris. *More information:* <http://www.equitable-forum.org/index.php>

Dec 4-5 *Perceptions and evaluations of gene technology (Sweden)*

Conference focused on ethical, communicative and sociological issues in relation to individual and public perceptions of gene technology. Organised by ELSA-National Research Program in cooperation with Dept. of Health and Society and Dept. of Communication Studies at Linköping University. *More information:* http://infoweb.unit.liu.se/ihs/filarkiv/call_for_abstracts.pdf

2004

- Feb 1-5** *Technologies, Publics and Power (New Zealand)*
The Terrain of the 6th Framework in New Zealand and Beyond. *Venue:* Akaroa. *More information:*
<http://www.stsnetwork.canterbury.ac.nz/conferences.htm>
- Feb 8-11** *Food Safety in a Dynamic World (The Netherlands)*
84th European Association of Agricultural Economists (EAAE) Seminar. *Venue:* Zeist. *More information:* www.eaae.org/activities/index_84th.htm
- Feb 23-25** *Global Conference on Animal Welfare (France)*
An OIE Initiative (International Office of Epizooties). *Venue:* Paris.
More information: <http://animal-welfare.oie.int/home.htm>
- Apr 5-7** *BSAS Annual Meeting (UK)*
British Society of Animal Science. *Venue:* York University. *More information:* www.bsas.org.uk/meetings/annual.htm
- Apr 5-7** *Ecology without frontiers: environmental challenges across Europe (UK)*
The British Ecological Society organises its annual symposium aiming to address ecological issues from a pan-European perspective, and integrate the role of policy and socio-economic drivers with ecological science. *Venue:* Exeter. *More information:*
<http://www.britishecologicalsociety.org/articles/meetings/current/2004/annualsymposium/>
- Apr 18-20** *International Congress on Silvopastoralism and Sustainable Management (Spain)*
The objective is to allow scientist and technicians to discuss the current and future perspectives silvopastoralism into a world context, in order to increase biodiversity and sustainability of forestland. *Venue:* Lugo. *More information:*
<http://www.diswebline.com/congreso/ingles/programa.html>
- May 5-6** *Retailing and producer-retailer relationships in the food chains (France)*
88th EAAE seminar. *Venue:* Paris. *More information:*
http://www.inra.fr/Internet/Departements/ESR/EAAE_Seminar/
- May 27-28** *6th International Conference on Chain and Network Management in Agribusiness and the Food Industry (The Netherlands)*
Venue: Ede. *More information:* <http://www.sls.wau.nl/bk/congres/>

- Jun 10-13** *Joint 2004 Annual Meetings of the Association for the Study of Food and Society (ASFS) and the Agriculture, Food, and Human Values Society (AFHVS)(USA)*
Venue: The Culinary Institute of America, Hyde Park (Hudson Valley), New York. Call for abstracts and proposals for sessions due February 21, 2004. More information:
<http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/rhaynes/afhvs/NextMeeting.htm>
- Jun 12-13** *Sustainable value creation in the food chain (Switzerland)*
14th annual world food and agribusiness symposium. Venue: Montreux. More information:
www.ifama.org/conferences/2004Conference/2004CFP.pdf
- Aug 25-28** *Genetics and Health Care (Iceland)*
International ELSAGEN conference: Ethical, Legal and Social Aspects of Human Genetic Databases" held jointly with the XVIII European Conference on Philosophy of Medicine and Health Care, Reykjavik More information: www.elsagen.net/conference
- Sep 2-4** *EurSafe 2004: Science, Ethics and Society (Belgium)*
5th EurSafe Congress. Venue: Leuven. More information:
<http://www.kuleuven.ac.be/cabme/>
- Sep 12-15** *AgBiotech goes Europe (Germany)*
ABIC (the Agricultural Biotechnology International Conference) was set up in Canada in 1996 by the ABIC Foundation, and will now be held for the first time outside Canada. Scientists, industrial managers, investors and policy makers will come together for an intensive exchange of experience in order to give new momentum to further the development of agricultural biotechnology. Venue: Köln/Cologne. More information:
<http://www.abic2004.org/>

Books, Reports & Journals

NEW BOOKS ETC. (2003)

Susan Armstrong and Richard G, Botzler (eds.):

Animal Ethical Reader, 2003, ISBN 041527589. Routledge, m Pb 17 L.

Contents: Foreword by B.E. Rollin

1. Theories of animal ethics
2. Animal capacities
3. Primates and Cetaceans
3. Animals for Food
4. Animal Experimentation
5. Animals and biotechnology
7. Ethics and wildlife
8. Zoos, Aquaria and Animals in Entertainment
9. animals companions
10. animal law/ animal activism

Graham Brookes and Peter Barfoot:

GM Rice: Will This Lead the Way for Global Acceptance of GM Crop Technology? 2003. ISAAA Briefs No.28.

(International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications) More information:

<http://www.isaaa.org/>

Codex Alimentarius Commission:

Joint FAO/WHO Food Standard Programme.

Codex Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods derived from Biotechnology (Codex Yokohama, Japan)

www.who.int/fsf/Gmfood/codex_index.htm

www.codexalimentarius.net/ccfbt4/bt03_01e.htm

Isabelle Findinier:

Animal Biotechnologies: State of the Art, Risks and Perspectives, 2003, FAO.

General background document for an FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Genetically Modified Animals including Fish.

ftp://ftp.fao.org/es/esn/food/GenBiot_ech_en.pdf

Michiel Korthals:

Voor het eten - Filosofie en ethiek van voeding. 2003, ISBN 9053528245,

UITGEVERIJ BOOM, more information at: www.uitgeverijboom.nl

(in Dutch) Voor het eten maakt de balans op van reflecties over voeding uit het verleden en ontwikkelt tevens de uitgangspunten voor een hedendaagse filosofie en ethiek van voeding. Veder worden de belangrijkste thema's van de filosofie en ethiek van voeding behandeld, zoals de vraag naar de rechtvaardiging van vlees eten, de aanvaardbaarheid van nieuwe technologieën, globalisering van voedselproductie en de eigen verantwoordelijkheid van consumenten.

Geir Tveit, Kathrine Hauge Madsen, Peter Sandøe (eds.):

Vedr. Bioteknologi og offentligheden (in Danish). 2003.. ISBN 87-988065-5-6.

Centre for Bioethics and Risk Assessment.

Report from two research projects on genetically modified food, plants and laboratory animals.

www.bioethics.kvl.dk

NEW JOURNAL

Applied Biotechnology, Food Science and Policy. David Everett (ed.), Tim Hill (publisher), 86C Bush Road, Albany, PO Box 300-729 Auckland, New Zealand. ISSN 1175-9534, www.openmindjournals.com

BOOKS ETC. (earlier than 2003)

John Benson:

Environmental ethics. 2000, ISBN 0415212367. Routledge. pb 13.99 L. An introduction with readings

Daniel W. Bromley and Jouni Paavola (eds.):

Economics, Ethics and Environmental Policy. 2002, ISBN 063122698X (hardback), 0631229698 (paperback), Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
Contents: Part1: Introduction, Part2: Economics, ethics and policy choices, Part3: Ethical concerns and policy goals, Part4: Ethical dimensions of policy consequences, Part5: Ethics in action: Empirical Analyses, Part6: Conclusions.

Rosalind Hursthouse:

Ethics, humans and other animals, 2000, ISBN 0415212421. Routledge. pb 13.99 L. An introductory textbook for beginners and students

Jozef Keulartz, Michiel Korthals, Maartje Schermer and Tsjalling Swierstra:

Volume 3: Pragmatist Ethics for a Technological Culture. 2002, Editors in Chief: Michiel Korthals, Paul Thompson. ISBN: 1402011156, 1402009879 (hardbound). Volumes published in The International Library of Environmental, Agricultural and Food Ethics, Kluwer, www.wkap.nl

Gerald C Nelson (ed.):

Genetically Modified Organisms in Agriculture - Economics and Politics, 2001 pb ISBN 012515422-4, Academic Press.

Contents: Part1: Analysis of current GMO Benefits and Costs, Part2: Perspectives and controversies (farm, government, developing countries, environmental, consumer issues- food safety/labeling, life sciences industry), Part3: Special topics.

J.T.I. Po-Wah (ed.):

Cross-Cultural perspectives on the (im)possibility of global bioethics. 2002. Collection of papers on a central issue in the debate of bioethics and multiculturalism.

Gotthard M. Teutsch:

Gerechtigkeit auch für Tiere. Aufsätze zur Tierethik 2002 EUR 19,00- 180 Seiten - ISBN: 3928781

A website

A great source of information and quick reference on food and agricultural issues is the Organic Consumers Association (OCA) which has a web site and issues three monthly publications which are among the few sources of alternative information on these topics in the USA. According to the OCA web site: "Organic Consumers Association is a grassroots nonprofit organization concerned with food safety, organic farming, sustainable agricultural, fair trade and genetic engineering (biotech, bio-tech, biotechnology, transgenic). keyword issues: genetically engineered food, Genetically Modified Organism (GMO), mad cow, CJD, BSE (mad cow disease), organic food, permaculture, BGH, genetically engineered, bovine growth hormone, animal cloning, plant cloning, food labeling, food contamination, pesticide, animal feed, organic farms, food safety, food irradiation, activism, anti-globalization, grassroots, fair trade and fair trade coffee." "OAC promotes food safety, organic farming and sustainable agriculture practices in the U.S. and internationally. We provide consumers with factual information they can use to make informed food choices. Genetic engineering, irradiation, toxic sludge fertilizer, mad cow disease, and BGH are some of the issues we address. The OCA gives interviews and supplies background material for journalists, news organizations, and public interest activists worldwide. Our campaign strategies include public education, activist networking, boycotts and protests, grassroots lobbying, media and public relations, and litigation. We publish one print newsletter (Organic View) and two electronic newsletters (BioDemocracy News and Organic Bytes)."

The OCA web address is: <http://www.organicconsumers.org/>

Open forum

USA:

The market is an obstacle to genetically modified foods

Whether genetically modified foods can be sold in the future is uncertain, even if negative consequences to the environment or to human health has not been detected so far. This was the main message from a Danish conference on the American experience of commercial production of genetically modified plants.

During the last few years European authorities have concentrated on getting a regulation in place directed towards exploring possible risks of genetically modified (GM) plants in relation to human health and the environment. The American experiences so far, however, seem to show that quite different obstacles may hinder the development, if the plants will be used to grow food. This was the main impression from a conference in Copenhagen 12-13 June 2003. Social scientists described American farmers' growing dependence on single products and a few, big companies as a serious problem. Combined with a sceptical market this threatens to halt the development and marketing of genetically modified sugar beets, potatoes and wheat.

After seven years of commercial growing of genetically modified plants in North America even the critics agree that no major damage to the environment has been shown. Nor are great health risks immediate. This should not be interpreted so that there are no longer reason to take these risks seriously, warned Margaret Mellon, the Union of Concerned Scientists. It is impossible to get the full overview of ecological impacts in advance, she

stated. Examples are abundant of over-optimism on behalf of new technologies where serious damage only has shown and been acknowledged after decades. But regarding the most important current genetically modified crops - soybeans, maize and cotton - which either have been made resistant to herbicides or altered to produce their own insecticide, it doesn't seem to be many dangers along these paths.

The conference was organised by the Danish Centre for Bioethics and Risk Assessment in cooperation with the Danish governmental BioTIK initiative. Six North American speakers along with two British had been invited to put forward American experiences from very different perspectives - biological, environmental and agronomical as well as economic, ethical and other societal consequences were discussed. The aim was to draw on the fact that genetically modified crops - mainly for use in the fodder production - have been grown in the US and Canada for many years while Europe has been thinking about it. In other words, the American GM production may be regarded as large-scale trials. However, several speakers emphasized the big differences in agricultural structure, economy and

regulation which make the experience from these 'trials' in North America less transferable to Europe. It was also stressed that the 'trial fields' have not been monitored very closely as the paramount goal has not been to gather experience, but to earn money.

Precisely this - who gains from the GM plants, economically or otherwise - became a central subject at the conference. Research on European attitudes to gene technology indicates that the resistance towards genetically modified plants and food is caused to a high degree by the lack of an obvious utility of the products marketed so far. People tend not to regard a high profit for a few, large companies as sufficient in this respect. In the US a lot of money has been earned from the first generation of genetically modified crops, but Lawrence Busch from Michigan State University claimed that the future is more than uncertain. For a variety of reasons he foresaw bad times for Monsanto, by far the largest company in this market. Firstly, the 'low-hanging fruits' are already picked, he believed, as the most obvious single-gene traits of the commercially largest crops have been used in the first GM generation. Secondly, tough price competition and small margins in the US food retail business mean that the supermarket

chains cannot allow themselves to lose even a relatively few customers. So, even if the active GM resistance is relatively small among US consumers and the large majority of Americans only look at the price-tag, the criticism may be decisive to whether a large chain dare putting food made from genetically modified plants on the shelves.

McDonalds has rejected genetically modified potatoes and Mars doesn't want sugar from genetically modified sugar beets. So, not even in those cases the 'blame' can be put on the large European resistance alone, but as much on the small American resistance. Anyhow, economy, regulation and attitudes influence the development as much as - or more than - biological and agricultural sciences. Therefore, a clear message from the conference was that there are good reasons not to use all forces on studies of agricultural benefits and environmental and health risks, but also to use social sciences and ethical studies in the future discussion about the use of gene technology in food production.

Geir Tveit

A more extensive summary of the conference will soon be available on www.bioethics.kvl.dk

EurSafe Information

News

November 1, Franck Meijboom has resigned as executive officer of EurSafe. Pieta Schoenmaker has succeeded him. We thank Franck for all his excellent work. Pieta welcome !

The e-mail address of the secretariat remains: secretariat@eursafe.org

Secretariat

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The EurSafe Newsletter

The Newsletter of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics (EurSafe) is published quarterly, normally in March, June, September and December. The editor-in-chief regrets that the present issue is much delayed, which is entirely his responsibility. It is a sincere hope that more contributions and response from the EurSafe members will make it easier to give priority to the editorial work over other urgent tasks.

Requests for subscriptions and address changes should be sent to the EurSafe Secretariat eursafe@theo.uu.nl. Items for inclusion in the EurSafe Newsletter should be sent to editor-in-chief, Geir Tveit, get@kvl.dk The deadlines for the next issues are:

- No.4: 1 December 2003
- No.1: 20 February 2004

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Application Form

Membership of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics (EurSafe)

Family Name
Given Name
Title
Organisation
Address
Country
Phone Fax
E-mail

I would like to apply for membership:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Individual membership | Euro 25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Individual membership including subscription to the
<i>Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics</i> | Euro 65 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Institutional membership | Euro 500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I would like to receive the newsletter by mail | |
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B: Subscription fee can also be transferred to Utrecht University bedrijf 002, European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics, EurSafe, Dutch Postbank 104185

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