

Q How would you suggest the issue of divergent views on tolerance levels (i.e. zero vs 0.9%) is overcome and a consensus reached to enable a clear way forward on determining what constitutes reasonable economic loss due to GM contamination?

A I'm not sure where the 0.9% tolerance comes from. I can only assume that is in reference to the Food Standards ANZ rules around at what level an ingredient needs to be listed on the label. The rule is that anything over 1% of the product must be included in the list of ingredients. If there is 1% or more of GM material in any product sold in Australia, it must be included on the label as part of the list of ingredients. This means that the zero tolerance (organic certification standard) and the above-one-percent tolerance (labelling laws) are not in conflict with each other because they are for different purposes.