

Comments from the public: 59122x1507xNK603 maize

Organisation: individual (my self)

Country: Sweden

Type: Individual

a. Assessment:

3. Environmental risk assessment

Genmanipulation eller DNA-hybridisering har förekommit genom avel och växtförädling i 1000-tals år, samt genom naturliga och spontana mutationer mycket längre. Det antal arter som finns idag är endast en bråkdel av de arter som funnits genom tiderna, en utveckling med nya arter förändrade arter etc är livsnödvändig. Eftersom människan har extremt stor påverkan på vår jord (planeten), är det bra att vi försöker skynda på växtförädlingen för att minska behovet av bland annat bekämpningsmedel och kunna öka produktionen av mat till den växande befolkningen. Risken för någon slags gensmitta är vägt mot alla andra risker (minskningen av behov av bekämpningsmedel m m)

Translation

Gene manipulation or DNA hybridisation has been occurring for thousands of years in animal and plant breeding and for even longer through natural and spontaneous mutations. The number of species that exist today is only a fraction of the number that have existed. Developments with new and altered species are absolutely essential. Since humans have a huge impact on our earth (the planet), it would be good for us to try to accelerate plant breeding in order to reduce the need for pesticides, etc. and to be able to increase the production of food for the growing population. The risk of some kind of genetic infection is weighed against all other risks (the reduction in the need for pesticides, etc.)

4. Conclusions and recommendations

OK med nya arter och förändrade dito. Inte bara Ok utan förmodligen nödvändigt att hjälpa naturen på traven genom att öka tempot i förändringwen av genmassan.

Translation

New species are OK, as are altered species. In fact, not just OK, but probably necessary to help put nature on the right track by accelerating changes in genetic composition.

Organisation: The people

Country: Finland

Type: Individual

a. Assessment:

b. Food Safety Assessment:

Toxicology

1) Maissi joka ei kelpaa hyönteisille ei voi olla hyvää ihmisille. 2) Myrkytetyssä pellossa kasvava ruoka ei voi olla hyvää ravintoa. 3) Geenimuuntelu voi tuoda kasviin haitallisia ominaisuuksia, jotka ilmenevät vasta vuosien kuluttua, koska tutkijat eivät edes osaa esittää niitä.

Translation

1) Corn which is not suitable for insects cannot be good for humans. 2) Food grown in a poisoned field cannot be good food. 3) Genetic modification may give plants harmful properties which only come to light after a number of years, since researchers aren't even able to look for them.

Organisation: MO

Country: Sweden

Type: Individual

a. Assessment:

3. Environmental risk assessment

I believe no one can ever theoretically prove that GMO-maize is safe. It's an enormous risk to take for all mankind, I would say. Through out history we can see for example what so called "safe" pesticides have harmed our planet. In these times, when we are aware of the condition of the Earth, the global warming and so on, we cannot afford to take such risks! What we ought to do is to do it all the natural way. The solution for feeding all people on our planet is to do it the ecological way. We can't live here without all different kinds of insects, birds, animals etc. All type of creatures are as important as anything. We cannot allways think big, we need to think small as well. We need to take care of nature instead of changing it into an unnatural state. If this GMO-Maize is not to be bred in the EU, where then, and why there? We in the western world cannot leave other, poorer countries to this risktaking. For generations to come I hope we will do it the natural way. Let the laws of nature rule and not the laws of moneymaking.

5. Others

As I wrote, we cannot afford risktaking anymore on our planet!
