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Contamination, Crop Trials, and Compatibility

Donald Bruce

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Abstract

This paper examines the ethical and social questions that underlie the present UK discussion whether GM crops and organicagriculture can co-exist

within a given regionor are mutually exclusive. A EuropeanCommission report predicted practical difficulties in achieving sufficients eparation distances to guarantee lowerthreshold levels proposed for GM material inorganic produce. Evidence of gene flow betweensome crops and their wild relatives has been akey issue in the recent Government consultation toconsult on whether or not to authorize commercial planting of GM crops, following theresults of the current UK farm scale trials. The admixture of imported Bt transgenes intolandrace varieties of Mexican maize alsopresents difficulties. An ethical evaluation is made of the claim that organic growers should expect protection from adventitious traces of GM constructs in their products. Towhat extent – on either side of the debate –can any particular group in society set upagricultural standards for itself that mayeffectively restrain others from an otherwisejust business? The assumptions behind notionslike ``purity" and ``contamination" are examined, together with their underlying views of nature and human intervention. The 2001UK Agriculture and Environmental BiotechnologyCommission report is relevant to theseissues. While the

Government wishes to promote the UK biotechnology industry and is underpressure from US claims of trade restraint, astrong organic lobby demands purity from GMcontamination. Does this adversarial framing the issues reflect broader public opinion the UK public consultation? Inarriving at policy decisions, the role of the virtue of tolerance is considered inpost-modern and Christian ethical contexts.