



# Seminar on **Genetically Modified** Coffee

- Opening remarks -

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# GM coffee research

Work on transgenic coffee only started in 1993 – this is a relatively young area of research

# ■ Delayed / uniform ripening coffee

- 1999 University of Hawaii first US patent involving part of coffee genome
- Ethylene to trigger final ripening stage

### ■ Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis) coffee

- CIRAD and Nestlé developed transgenic plant resistant to coffee leaf miner
- Field trials of robusta in French Guyana

- Caffeine 'free' coffee
  Nara Institute of Science and Technology, Japan modified robusta in 2003 using RNA interference
  - First harvest expected 2006/2007; caffeine levels reported reduced by 70%
  - Caffeine free coffee also worked on by University of Hawaii
- Other areas of investigation
  - Nematode resistant coffee
  - Others?



# Discussion areas

- Impact and potential of shift from labour intensive to capital intensive genetic types
  - e.g. introduction of uniform ripening GM coffee?
- Non-target effects ecology and biodiversity concerns e.g. risk of Bt cross-pollination if planted in Africa?
- Long-term effectiveness of transgenic plants e.g. breakdown in resistance for Bt coffee?
- Consumer and producer reactions to GM coffee e.g. ethical, ecological, socio-economic, political, health concerns?
- The economics of GM coffee
  - e.g. would there be any real savings over current methods in introducing caffeine free coffee?



# Discussion areas

- Role of producer countries in biotechnology programmes
  - e.g. capacity of India, Brazil and Colombia, amongst others?
- What should be the roles and interactions of private and public sector R&D?
- What form should state-led regulation of transgenic
- How safe is 'safe' in the context of uncertainty?
- What is the role of GM coffee/biotechnology re: development challenges facing developing countries?
- The wider debate: local-level concerns and wider international processes - the future of science, technology, food and farming

