

9-GMO Genetically modified organisms							
Expert name	Declared interests	Complementary information	EFSA cat	EFSA	CEO	Red Flag	Grey zone
ARPAIA Salvatore	<p>1# EU-funded FP7* project AMIGA -Assessing and Monitoring the Impacts of Genetically Modified Plants on Agro-ecosystems. 12/2011 – now.</p> <p>2# European Commission - DG Environment - Validation of risk management tools for genetically modified plants in protected and sensitive areas in Italy. 01/2010 – now.</p> <p>3# Metapontum Agrobios (Private research centre) subcontracting to ENEA a grant received from the regional government - Studies on the evaluation of the environmental impact of Bt-expressing eggplant and potato. 01/2006 – 11/2007.</p>	<p>1# EU funds more than 75% of the AMIGA project and coordinator is Italian public research agency ENEA. Private sector research partners include Geosys SA and Büro Lang. Public research partners include DLO, Wageningen University, Aarhus University, James Hutton Institute, which are involved in the “euroblight” research project which receives sponsorship funding from several biotech companies. The James Hutton Institute has commercial activities (less than 25% of its revenue).</p> <p>2# EU funds 49,5% of the project LIFE08 NAT/IT/000334. One of the four partners is Consortium In.Bio For The Creation Of Biotech-Innovative Business Incubators, whose funding contribution is unclear.</p> <p>3# Metapontum Agrobios, a private biotech company, is M. Arpaia's former employer (1989-2002), for whom M. Arpaia co-developped a Bt-expressing eggplant in partnership with biotech company Monsanto.</p>	1# VI	1# no	1# no		1# EU-funded project with private beneficiaries.
			2# VI	2# ?	2# ?	2# Insufficient declared and public information to assess the interest.	
			3# VI	3# no	3# yes	3# This conflict of interest was already reported by CEO in November 2011. No action was undertaken by EFSA nor was any rebuttal published. (Source: CEO. Approving the GM potato: conflicts of interest, flawed science and fierce lobbying. 7 November 2011)	
BIRCH Nicholas	<p>1# James Hutton Institute. Agricultural research (formerly called Scottish Crop Research Institute). I am a Principle Investigator and Senior Research Entomologist. I study Integrated Pest Management, insect-plant interactions, chemical ecology and GM crop system biosafety and ERA. 1985 – now.</p> <p>2# Koppert Biological Systems (UK and Netherlands). Biocontrol in soft fruit. Develop and market biocontrol products for a range of crops. My role is as a consultant, advising on biocontrol for soft fruit grown in polytunnels and open fields. This consultancy is not related to GMOs and is now completed. 01/2011 - 06/2012).</p> <p>3# EU-funded FP7* project AMIGA -Assessing and Monitoring the Impacts</p>	<p>1# The James Hutton Institute has commercial activities (less than 25% of its revenue).</p> <p>2# Koppert is “the international market leader in the field of biological crop protection and natural pollination”.</p> <p>3# EU funds more than 75% of the AMIGA project and coordinator is Italian public research</p>	1# IV	1# no	1# no		1# Public research centre providing paid services to the private sector.
			2# V	2# no	2# yes		
			3# VI	3# no	3# no		3# EU-funded project with

	of Genetically Modified Plants on Agro-ecosystems. 12/2011 – now.	agency ENEA. Private sector research partners include Geosys SA and Büro Lang. Public research partners include DLO, Wageningen University, Aarhus University, James Hutton Institute, which are involved in the “euroblight” research project which receives sponsorship funding from several biotech companies. The James Hutton Institute has commercial activities (less than 25% of its revenue).					private beneficiaries.
CHESSON Andrew	1# Defra and BBSRC. Advising with others on the selection of research proposals suitable for Government funding relating to the non-food use of crops in the case of Defra and the more biological-related research in the case the BBSRC (a Biological Resesach Council). Final decisions on funding made by permanent staff taking into account the advice provided. A small proportion of applications would have included genetic modification as part of the research design. 01/1999 - 12/2008.	1# DEFRA is the UK Government’s Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) is a public UK research funding body, whose budget comes entirely from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills of the UK government, with extensive business funding programs. Its governing council includes several industry executives . BBSRC’s new executive director, Dr Hunter, comes from the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline and owns a pharma company, OI Pharma Partners . More information on BBSRC on powerbase.info . The BBSRC is not included in EFSA’s list of Food Safety Organisations.	1# III.B	1# no	1# yes		
Du JARDIN Patrick Vice-chair	1# PRRI (Public Research and Regulation Initiative). Plain membership for the purpose to receive general information on international activities in the Plant biotech and biosafety sectors, no contribution to any PRRI working groups, activities or event. 02/2010 – 07/2012.	1# The Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI) is a pro-GMOs lobby group at the EU and global levels.	1# VIII	1# yes	1# yes	1# This conflict of interest was already reported by CEO in November 2011 (source: CEO. Approving the GM potato: conflicts of interest, flawed science and fierce lobbying. 7 November 2011). Mr Du Jardin was reappointed a member of EFSA’s GMO panel in June 2012 and his declaration of interest has not been updated with the relevant elements. The same report mentioned the following interests, also omitted in the expert’s current DOI: – In 2006 du Jardin had a four-month contract as a consultant for Monsanto . His job was to “consolidate a report” on agrobiotech research in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to his 2010 declaration of interests to EFSA. – In 2006-2007 he gave	

						<p>lectures at the University of Liège, Belgium, with a former Monsanto employee.</p> <p>– While a member of EFSA's GMO panel, Patrick du Jardin appeared to act as a lobbyist for the biotech industry. On 28 November 2007, he handed over an open letter to the then European Commissioner for the Environment Stavros Dimas with two other pro-GM scientists from the European Federation of Biotechnology (EFB) – an association involving several biotech companies. The letter was an answer to two draft decisions that Dimas had made public a week earlier and that could block marketing approval for new GMOs from Syngenta and Pioneer. The three scientists gave a press conference in front of the Berlaymont building, the headquarters of the EU.</p>	
GATHMANN Achim	<p>1# EU-funded FP7* project PRICE – PRactical Implementation of Coexistence in Europe. Research grants within the project PRICE Practical Implementation of Coexistence in Europe. I did not receive any (co-)funding from the private sector in the latest full budget year, and for the areas covered by the Panels. 12/2011 – now.</p> <p>2# International Organisation for Biological and Integrated Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (IOBC)/ West Palearctic Regional Section Member. 01/1998 – now.</p>	<p>1# The EU finances 74.9% of the PRICE project, which is coordinated by Justus Wesseler at the Technische Universität München and gathers a large majority of public universities. M. Wesseler is an editor of the journal AgbioForum, a publication described as industry-friendly by Spinwatch. It is financed by the Illinois Missouri Biotechnology Alliance, a public organisation whose purpose is “to fund biotechnology research that is an integral part of a Research and Development (R&D) program directed at expanding the volume of profitable businesses in the United States (U.S.) food and agricultural sector.”</p> <p>2# The International Organization of Biological Control - Western Palearctic Section (IOBC WPRS) organises many sponsored meetings for its various working groups. Sponsors include pesticides and GMO companies such as Syngenta, Dow or Bayer.</p>	1# VI	1# no	1# ?	1# Insufficient declared and public information to assess the interest.	
GROPP Jurgen	1# Bayer Health Care. Consultancy. Detoxifying dietary agents dietetic application in pets (advice in designing and performing efficacy and safety studies in target animals). Allura Red or any other colourant has never been a	1# Bayer Health Care is a division of global chemical and biotech company Bayer.	1# V	1# no	1# yes		

	subject of evaluation or discussion or any else consideration (including consultancy). 01/2008 – 06/2009.						
HERMAN Lieve	<p>1# ILVO is carrying out field trials on the ILVO fields which fall under the control of the Units Plant and Animal Sciences. The unit Technology and Food, which falls under my responsibility, is delegating some collaborators to the central ILVO level for supporting and supervising the field trials with their expertise on the detection and the characterization of GMOs. In the field trials GMO-potato lines resistant to Phytophthora infestans are evaluated for their agronomical performance under Flemish agricultural practice. The field trials are carried out by ILVO in collaboration with the University of Ghent, University College Ghent, the Flemish Institute for Biotechnology (VIB). In the trials different GMO lines developed by Wageningen University and Research Centre are tested for disease resistance (Phytophthora infestans) under Flemish conditions. In the trial of 2011 (not in 2012) one GM-potato line from BASF, already tested for several years under field conditions, was included as a positive reference. For using this control line in the field a contract was established between ILVO and BASF under the responsibility of the general director of ILVO. Personally, I was not directly involved in the field trial and I had no direct contacts with BASF. The field trial in 2012 is carried out only by the research institutes and universities (see above) of the consortium without involvement of any private company. 01/2002 – now.</p>	<p>1# The Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (Instituut voor Landbouw- en Visserijonderzoek - ILVO) gets funding from private sector partners and clients, including biotech companies such as Syngenta, BASF and Bayer. No detailed information could be found about ILVO's Technology & food unit's funding sources.</p>	1# IV	1# no	1# yes		1# Public research centre providing paid services to the private sector.
HOEN-SORTEBERG Hilde-Gunn							
JONES Huw	<p>1# Rothamsted research - I am employed as a research scientist, principle investigator and group leader. 03/2011 – now.</p>	<p>1# Rothamsted research is a British agricultural research institute receiving most of its income from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC). BBSRC is a public UK research funding body, whose budget comes entirely from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills of the UK government, with extensive business funding programs. Its governing council includes several industry executives. BBSRC's new executive director, Dr Hunter, comes from the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline and owns a pharma company, OI Pharma Partners. More information</p>	1# IV	1# CbC	1# yes		

		<p>on BBSRC on powerbase.info. Not on EFSA's Food Safety Organisations list, Rothamsted has had several research partnerships with biotech firms in the last decade, the latest one with Syngenta on GM wheat. Its executive director at the time of writing, Maurice Moloney, was previously the Chief Scientific Officer of SemBioSys Genetics Inc., a plant biotechnology company, and owns over 300 patents worldwide including on material related to Roundup-Ready GM crops.</p>				
	<p>2# Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council. Rothamsted Research receives funding from Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council UK for a PhD studentship entitled Manipulation of chloroplast characteristics to enable plastid transformation of wheat. 10/2008 – now.</p>	<p>2# BBSRC is a public UK research funding body, whose budget comes entirely from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills of the UK government, with extensive business funding programs. Its governing council includes several industry executives. BBSRC's new executive director, Dr Hunter, comes from the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline and owns a pharma company, OI Pharma Partners. More information on BBSRC on powerbase.info.</p>	2# VI	2# no	2# yes	
	<p>3# Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council. A new generation of insect resistance GM crops: transgenic wheat synthesising the aphid alarm signal. 10/2008 – now.</p>	<p>3# See #2 Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC).</p>	3# VI	3# no	3# yes	
	<p>4# Plastid ac. Rothamsted Research received funding from the Plastid ac, an SME based at Stavanger University, Norway to conduct research into plastid transformation. I did not receive any (co-)funding from the private sector in the latest full budget year, and for the areas covered by the Panels. 04/2010 - 12/2010.</p>	<p>4# No information could be found on Plastid ac.</p>	4# VI	4# no	4# ?	4# Insufficient declared and public information to assess the interest.
	<p>5# Plant Bioscience LTD – Rothamsted Research received funding from PBL to make some transgenic wheat plants in collaboration with Aarhus University, Denmark. This is a research project. I did not receive any (co-)funding from the private sector in the latest full budget year, and for the areas covered by the Panels. 10/2008 - 04/2010.</p>	<p>5# Plant Bioscience Limited (PBL) is “an independent technology management company specialising in plant, food and microbial science. Our services are available to any researcher or research organisation that is seeking assistance and advice with protecting and commercialising new technology.”</p>	5# VI	5# no	5# yes	
	<p>6# Bayer Crop Sciences. Rothamsted Research received funding from Bayer Crop Sciences, Germany to make transgenic wheat plants for a research project. I did not receive any (co-)funding from the private sector in the latest full</p>	<p>6# Bayer Crop Science is a pesticides and agricultural biotechnology products company.</p>	6# VI	6# no	6#yes	

	<p>budget year, and for the areas covered by the Panels. 10/2007 - 07/2008.</p> <p>7# Association of Applied Biologists. Member. 03/2008 – now.</p> <p>8# Institute of Biology. 02/1990 – now.</p> <p>9# British Crop Protection Council. I sat on the British Crop Protection Council's Strategy Board. 05/2004 – 01/2008.</p> <p>10# GM Crops. Journal – member of the editorial board. 04/2009 – now.</p>	<p>7# The Association of Applied Biologists (AAB) is a scientific society with no apparent corporate sponsors.</p> <p>8# The Institute of Biology (now the Society of Biology)'s list of supporting organisational members include corporations such as Bayer or Syngenta, pesticides and biotech companies.</p> <p>9# The British Crop Protection Council is now called the British Crop Production Council. The organisation has a broad membership including public organisations and pesticide companies.</p> <p>10# GM Crops & Foods's editorial board involves several industry executives and an industry lobbyist. Its editor-in-chief C.S. Prakash is involved in pro-biotech industry campaigns such as Agbioworld (advertised on the journal's webpage). The journal's mission statement describes it as a "a new forum for meaningful communication between scientists and policy-makers".</p>	7# VIII	7# no	7# no		
			8# VIII	8# no	8# no		
			9# VIII	9# no	9# no		
			10# IX	10# yes	10# yes		
KISS Jozsef	<p>1# PIONEER GENETIQUE, France. Signed a R&D agreement with my employer (Szent Istvan University, Godollo) to conduct field studies on non target arthropods in 2007, 2008 and 2009. I was not involved in this work but some staff of my institute, I am heading, were. There is no agreement in 2010, in 2011 or in 2012 or envisaged for future years. I have no direct or indirect financial or technical or any kind of involvement and interest in that work. All rights, privileges related to this agreement are outside of my remit and are allocated to a unit entirely outside of my institute. My institute can not financially benefit from this R&D agreement. I have not been and will not be involved in any publications related to this activity. 05/2009 – 12/2009.</p>	<p>1# Pioneer Génétique is a French subsidiary of the pesticides and agricultural biotechnology products company Dupont Pioneer.</p>	1# VI	1# no	1# ?	<p>1# The starting date for the R&D agreement between Pioneer and the expert's employer is misreported in his declaration of interest : it should be 05/2006. More information and particularly financial details would be needed to assess the importance for Szent Istvan University of its past partnership with Pioneer génétique, as well as the independence of the expert's Institute vis-à-vis the University.</p>	
KLETER Gijs Vice-chair	<p>1# Joint Genomic Center – Member of External Advisory Board. 10/2010 – now.</p> <p>2# International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) – division VI – Chemistry of the Environment – Project team leader, member, and secretary of the Committee on Crop</p>	<p>1# The Joint Genomic Center is a US government research body. M. Kleter sits on behalf of his employer, RIKILT.</p> <p>2# The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)'s sub-committee on crop protection chemistry includes several industry scientists. Many conferences and events organised by IUPAC are sponsored by industry.</p>	1# III.A	1# no	1# no	<p><u>According to EFSA rules, Gijs Kleter should not be allowed to vice-chair the GMO panel. Sitting on a scientific advisory body (#2) is a conflict of interest according to EFSA's rules.</u></p>	
			2# III.B	2# yes	2# yes		

	<p>Protection Chemistry (secretary as per 09/2012). Leader of two consecutive research projects on the impacts of altered pesticide used on GM crops, the first considering the general environmental impact and the second considering the potential impact on residue levels. This involves non-funded desktop activities, of which the outputs are to be published as reviews in accessible scientific literature. These activities do not involve advice on the safety of particular products to distinct bodies and/or authorities. Co-organizer of conferences on crop protection chemistry hosted by IUPAC. 08/2002 – now.</p> <p>3# Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feed – vice-chair and national delegate. 09/2000 – now.</p> <p>4# RIKILT – Institute of Food Safety, part of Wageningen University and Research Center. Employed at RIKILT – Institute of Food Safety, which, amongst others, advises the national government on the safety of GMOs for use in animal feed and food. This advisory activity, as is also mentioned in a separately declared item under IV (but then for the expert specifically), pertains to GMOs that have been notified for marketing approval in the EU and therefore may include the topical GMO. For those application dossiers for GMOs about which the expert has previously provided advice to its government, it will indicate this in its declaration of interests for these specific items and also disclose this interest at meetings during which the pertinent dossier application will be discussed. In addition, the national advice and that to EFSA have been separated at the staff level so that the expert advising EFSA does not provide advice anymore to the national government on the same dossier (as per October 2008). The expert has a role as a senior researcher and leader of scientific research projects (see "research funding") . 10/1999 – now.</p> <p>5# RIKILT. Provision of information by</p>	<p>Mr. Kleter co-organises conferences for IUPAC, and was the leading author of several IUPAC papers co-authored by industry scientists such as: Kleter GA et al. (2007) "Altered pesticide use on transgenic crops and the associated general impact from an environmental perspective". Pest. Manag. Sci., 63: 1107–1115.</p> <p>3# The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organisation. No information available on the identity of the other task force members.</p> <p>4# RIKILT is part of the official Food Safety Organisations list used by EFSA. No information available on RIKILT's private sector clients, said to constitute a minority.</p> <p>5# RIKILT is part of the official Food Safety</p>	<p>3# III</p> <p>4# IV</p> <p>5# IV</p>	<p>3# no</p> <p>4# no</p> <p>5# no</p>	<p>3# no</p> <p>4# no</p> <p>5# no</p>	<p><u>One collaboration (The Dutch National Biotechnology Industry Association #8) should have been recorded in the "Member of a scientific advisory body" (III) sector and not in "Other membership or affiliation" (IX), and thus would have been considered a conflict of interest by EFSA.</u></p>	<p>4# Public research centre providing paid services to the private sector.</p>
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	<p>the expert's institute to the Dutch national authorities on the safety of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) for use as food and animal feed. This activity pertained to GMOs that had been notified for approval under EU legislation, including the GM Food and Feed regulation 1829/2003/EC and directive 2001/18/EC on environmental releases of GMOs. The information provided by the institute to the authorities usually included an a document with a summary of the dossier besides proposed comments that were to be forwarded to EFSA in order to support the safety assessment process. The expert was involved in the provision of scientific summaries of dossiers on GMOs provided to the authorities. The expert therefore only assisted the authorities with scientific information and was not involved in decision-making by the Dutch national authorities on GMOs at the policy level. 10/1999 – now.</p> <p>6# EU-funded FP7* project - Work Package leader and participant, GRACE project on the risk assessment and communication of evidence about GMOs (e.g. reviewing existing knowledge, evaluation of animal tests and in-vitro alternatives for testing GMO safety). This activity does not receive (co-)funding from the private sector for the areas covered by the Panels. 06/2012 – now.</p> <p>7# EU-funded FP7* project – Participant in the EU-funded PEGASUS project on public perception of genetically modified animals and their advantages and disadvantages from various perspectives. Technical contributions to a foresights study on technological developments and the issues that are at stake from a life science perspective. Also participation in the management of the project, which is coordinated by Wageningen University and Research Centre in The Netherlands. I did not receive any (co-)funding from the private sector in the latest full budget year, and for the areas covered by the Panels.</p>	<p>Organisations list used by EFSA. No information available on RIKILT's private sector clients, said to constitute a minority.</p> <p>6# The GRACE project, involving many public universities, is coordinated by Joachim Schiemann, a former EFSA GMO panel member who was excluded from the panel in 2009 by EFSA to avoid "possible conflicts of interests". M. Schiemann has been involved in industry-funded organisations International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) and the International society for biosafety research (ISBR). The project's communication is provided by German consultancy Genius, which has a long-standing involvement in working for industrial biotechnology interests.</p> <p>7# The PEGASUS project mainly involves public bodies and "aims to provide policy support regarding the development, implementation and commercialisation of GM animals, and derivative foods".</p>	6# VI	6# no	6# yes	6# According to NGO Testbiotech, about half of the experts participating in GRACE have close connections with organisations funded entirely or partly by the biotech industry such as the industry-funded organisation International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI), the Public Research and Regulation Initiative (PRRI) and the International society for biosafety research (ISBR), none of them being mentioned on the project's website though. (Source: (DIS-)GRACE: Risk assessment on the leash of the biotech industry. TESTBIOTECH Background. 22 April 2013.)	
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	<p>10/2009 – now.</p> <p>8# Dutch National Biotechnology Industry Association (NIABA), Committee on Legislation and Regulation Observer. Attendance as non-active observer of meetings of this committee, where the latest national developments in biotech regulation are discussed. 01/2000 - 09/2008.</p>	<p>8# The Dutch National Biotechnology Industry Association (NIABA) is funded by more than 70 corporate members. Its mission is "to support the growth and development of biotechnology in The Netherlands by advocating favourable legislative and policy actions as well as providing valuable business networking opportunities".</p>	8# IX	8# CbC	8# yes	<p>8# This conflict of interest was already reported by CEO in November 2011, no action was undertaken by EFSA nor was any rebuttal published.</p> <p>According to the same CEO report, Gijs Kleter has been an active scientific contributor to the industry-funded organisation International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) for six years, together with his RIKILT colleague and former GMO panel chair Harry Kuiper. Mr Kleter was a member of the so-called ILSI "International Food Biotechnology Committee" (IFBiC), a task force on the nutritional and safety assessment of nutritionally improved crops derived through biotechnology, from 2002 to 2007. As part of this group, chaired by Kevin Glenn, a Monsanto employee, Mr Kleter co-authored two scientific reports with biotech industry employees, including from Monsanto and Bayer. "Although disbanded, the task force continues to have impact" today, according to ILSI. Since this conflict of interest was reported by CEO, no action was undertaken by EFSA nor was any rebuttal published. (Source: CEO. Approving the GM potato: conflicts of interest, flawed science and fierce lobbying. 7 November 2011)</p>	<p>8# Interest belonging to "Member of a scientific advisory body" (III.B) sector. Had it been properly recorded in sector III, it would have been considered a conflict of interest by EFSA.</p>
LOVIK Martinus	<p>1# Norwegian Health Directorate – Allergy to food and cosmetic products - expert group to give advice the Directorate regarding possible measures to reduce food allergy and allergic reactions against cosmetic products, and improve the situation for allergic individuals. Member. No vote. Advisory</p>	<p>1# The Norwegian Health Directorate is "an executive agency and competent authority subordinate to the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services".</p>	1# III	1# no	1# no		

	<p>function only. Output: oral advice and information, meeting minutes, and a booklet with semi-popular papers on topics in food allergy (in Norwegian). No overlap with EFSA activities. 01/2011 – now.</p> <p>2# ILSI (International Life Sciences Institute) Member of Working Group on Allergic Reaction Registries, and follow-up group on European Anaphylaxis Register. All work was about the organization of a pan-European anaphylaxis register, with no work on particular food allergens and no work on any chemical substance. Unpaid; coverage of travel expenses for meetings. Terminated fall 2011. 07/2007 – 11/2011.</p> <p>3# 03/2005 - 11/2011 – ILSI (International Life Sciences Institute - Europe) Member of Working Group on Criteria for Identification of Food Allergens of Public Health Importance (till 2008), and follow-up Working Group on Criteria Application. Focus was on methodological studies, with application of the proposed criteria on the published literature on a number of food allergens, to see how the criteria worked with well-known examples of food allergens of different types. No chemicals were used as test cases. Unpaid. Terminated fall 2011.</p> <p>4# Phadia, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, Uppsala, Sweden - One-day seminar 10 October in Uppsala on new developments in food allergy diagnostic tools, with round-trip airline ticket from Oslo and transfer expenses in Uppsala paid. 10/2012 - 10/2012.</p> <p>5# Phadia Oslo, Norway – Academic lecture on new food allergens. Salary EUR 700. (Branch of Phadia, Uppsala, Sweden)(now: Thermo Scientific) (international allergy diagnostics company). 1/2010 - 11/2010.</p>	<p>2# International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) is an industry-led think tank.</p> <p>3# International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) is an industry-led think tank.</p> <p>4# Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., based in the USA, is one of the biggest global laboratory equipment companies. It recently acquired Phadia, a leading Swedish company specialised in developing allergy diagnostics and autoimmune diseases treatments.</p> <p>5# Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., based in the USA, is one of the biggest global laboratory equipment companies. It recently acquired Phadia, a leading Swedish company specialised in developing allergy diagnostics and autoimmune diseases treatments.</p>	<p>2# V</p> <p>3# V</p> <p>4# IX</p> <p>5# IX</p>	<p>2# no</p> <p>3# no</p> <p>4# CbC</p> <p>5# no</p>	<p>2# yes</p> <p>3# yes</p> <p>4# ?</p> <p>5# yes</p>	<p>4# Insufficient declared and public information to assess the interest.</p>	
MESSEAN Antoine	<p>1# Haut Conseil des Biotechnologies (HCB) – The "Haut Conseil des Biotechnologies" is the French scientific advisory body for GMOs which has taken over from the Commission du Génie Biomoléculaire in 2009. The HCB</p>	<p>1# The High Council for Biotechnologies (Haut Conseil des Biotechnologies - HCB) is a public advisory body to the French government.</p>	<p>1# III</p>	<p>1# no</p>	<p>1# no</p>		

	<p>is composed of a scientific committee (I am a member of) and a socio-economic committee. The scientific committee provides scientific opinions on biotech-related issues, including confined uses and deliberate releases in the Environment of GMOs. My field of expertise within the committee is agronomy in general, effects of cultivation practices of GMOs, gene flow and coexistence issues. These scientific opinions, together with recommendations from the socio-economic committee, are passed on to the Competent Authorities (Ministries of Environment, Research, Health and Agriculture). The Competent Authorities, taking into consideration the scientific advice, the socio-economic recommendations as well as other aspects (e.g., public consultation) make decisions about granting permits on deliberate releases of GMOs. To avoid possible dual roles, I do not take part in any activity in the scientific committee of HCB that is related to EFSA such as providing EFSA net input. 05/2009 – now.</p> <p>2# EU-funded FP7* project AMIGA - "Assessing and Monitoring Impacts of Genetically modified plants on Agro ecosystems" and head of the work package on Monitoring. The project aims at producing methods and tools to support the Environment Risk Assessment and exploring new strategies for Post-Marketing Environmental Monitoring. 12/2011 – now.</p> <p>3# EU-funded FP7* project PRICE "Practical Implementation of Coexistence in Europe". Within PRICE, my research aims at improving the statistical estimation of adventitious presence of GMOs in conventional crops and at developing optimal sampling strategies to help manage and monitor coexistence. 12/2011 – now.</p>	<p>2# EU funds more than 75% of the AMIGA project and coordinator is Italian public research agency ENEA. Private sector research partners include Geosys SA and Büro Lang. Public research partners include DLO, Wageningen University, Aarhus University, James Hutton Institute, which are involved in the "euroblight" research project which receives sponsorship funding from several biotech companies. The James Hutton Institute has commercial activities (less than 25% of its revenue).</p> <p>3# The EU finances 74,9% of the PRICE project, which is coordinated by Justus Wesseler at the Technische Universität München and gathers a large majority of public universities. M. Wesseler is an editor of the journal AgbioForum, a publication described as industry-friendly by Spinwatch. It is financed by the Illinois Missouri Biotechnology Alliance, a public organisation whose purpose is "to fund biotechnology research that is an integral part of a Research and Development (R&D) program directed at expanding the volume of profitable businesses in the United States (U.S.) food and agricultural sector."</p>	2# VI	2# no	2# no	<p>3# Insufficient declared and public information to assess the interest.</p>	2# EU-funded project with private beneficiaries.
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	<p>4# EU-funded FP7* project PURE (Pesticide Use-and-Risk Reduction in Europe). Task leader "Design of multi-criteria assessment tools for crop protection" whose objective is to design ex-ante and ex-post multi-criteria assessment tools to support PURE scientists. 03/2011 – now.</p> <p>5# EC DG Research activity leader within the F6** Network of Excellence ENDURE: design of innovative crop protection systems. ENDURE aims at integrating European Research Capacities to design sustainable crop protection strategies less dependent on pesticides. From July 2010, I am coordinating the European Research Group which is maintaining and developing the activities of ENDURE through in-kind contributions of its members. ENDURE gathers 14 research, education and extension organizations across Europe. 01/2007 – now.</p> <p>6# EU DG Research F6** IP Co-Extra Modelling coexistence along supply chains (2005- 2009) . I was a member of the Executive Committee of Co-Extra and coordinated the work package on "Modelling coexistence along supply chains". This WP involved several European research labs. The approach is two fold: interviews with stakeholders to discuss how they currently manage coexistence, design of generic and simulation models to assess the feasibility of coexistence under different scenarios. 04/2005 – 09/2009.</p>	<p>4# PURE consortium involves several agribusiness private companies involved in pesticides production and/or production maximisation tools such as Bayer, Arysta Lifescience, Invivo agrosolutions SAS (also via its subsidiary Biotop), Blgg Agroxpertus B.V. as well as research bodies depending in part from the private agribusiness sector (ACTA, James Hutton Institute...). The EU only funds 72.7% of the project's budget.</p> <p>5# EU funds 78.8% of the ENDURE project. One of the participants is an industry association, the International Biocontrol Manufacturers' Association. The other participants are public research institutions.</p> <p>6# Co-Extra was a project involving more than 200 scientists in 52 organisations in 18 countries, some of them linked to the agribusiness sector (GEVES, Arvalis, Schutelaar & partners) as well as several analysis laboratories (Eurofins, NIAB...). The EU only funded about 61% of the project.</p>	4# VI	4# no	4#?	4# Insufficient public information on the respective financial contributions of the participants, particularly industry.	4# EU-funded project with private beneficiaries.
			5# VI	5# no	5# no		
			6# VI	6# no	6# ?	6# Insufficient declared and public information to assess the interest.	
NAEGELI Hanspeter	<p>1# University of Zürich - The University of Zürich is a research and teaching university, the expert is Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology. 01/1993 – now.</p> <p>Besides research, the expert's role is to teach Pharmacology, Food Toxicology, Clinical Toxicology and Cancer Biology . The University has no official responsibility to carry out risk management .</p> <p>2# Velux Foundation. Basic Research in</p>	<p>1# The University of Zürich (UZH) gets funding from the private sector (notably banks) but the overall proportion seems to remain marginal.</p> <p>2# The Velux Foundation is linked to the VKR</p>	1# IV	1# no	1# no		
			2# VI	2# no	2# ?		

	Cancer Biology: Mechanism of nucleotide excision repair in chromatin. In particular, the Velux Foundation supports the screening of chemicals for their ability to either inhibit or stimulate DNA repair in the human skin. This funding does not include feed contaminants or additives, the Velux Foundation does not support any research on Fusarium toxins (T-2 toxin, HT-2 toxin, nivalenol, diacetoxyscipenol, enniatins, beauvericin and moniliformin). Also, this research does not include GMOs. 07/2012 – now.	group in Denmark, which doesn't have any interest in the agribusiness food chain nor in GMOs.					
NIELSEN Kaare Magne							
OVESNA Jaroslava							
PERRY Joe Chair	1# In 2006-2007, consultancy in biometry and ecology, with a minor component of GMO-related work, exclusively for Rothamsted Research, a publicly-funded UK research institute that received less than 10% of its income from industry. Since 2007, some paid consultancy in biometry and ecology, with no component of GMO-related work in any of the projects undertaken. Details of a previous and some ongoing projects follow. The previous project concerned the analysis of field trials as a subcontractor to Dewar Crop Protection (DCP) Ltd, UK, a company contracted to perform field trials of pesticides. This work ended in June 2009 and no work has been done for DCP since this date. The first ongoing project concerns the design and analysis of field trials for the Royal Horticultural Society, a UK-based public body dedicated to horticulture and gardening. This project began in 2008. It's objective is to assess the effect of different plant assemblages – native, near-native and exotic – in garden borders on invertebrate biodiversity. The second smaller ongoing project, which also began in 2008, concerns the design and analysis of UK medical data concerning therapeutic support for those seeking employment. The design phase has ended. The analysis phase will end in 2012. Further very minor and unpaid consultancy work has been done during 2010, 2011 nad 2012 on an ad-hoc basis, on EU-funded projects related to biodiversity in farmland. In terms of time, over 98% of my working	1# Rothamsted research is a British agricultural research institute receiving most of its income from the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC). BBSRC is a public UK research funding body, whose budget comes entirely from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills of the UK government, with extensive business funding programs. Its governing council includes several industry executives . BBSRC's new executive director, Dr Hunter, comes from the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline and owns a pharma company, OI Pharma Partners . More information on BBSRC on powerbase.info . Not on EFSA's Food Safety Organisations list, Rothamsted has had several research partnerships with biotech firms in the last decade , the latest one with Syngenta on GM wheat . Its executive director at the time of writing, Maurice Moloney, was previously the Chief Scientific Officer of SemBioSys Genetics Inc. , a plant biotechnology company, and owns over 300 patents worldwide including on material related to Roundup-Ready GM crops. Dewar Crop Protection Ltd . (DCP) is a company doing "development and pre-sales trials on a wide range of crops for chemical companies". BASF , Bayer , Monsanto and Syngenta represented the majority of DCP's clients in 2007-2013. Other clients included one of the world's leading agricultural chemical companies NuFarm , which manufactures the pesticide Credit® Xtreme used with Roundup Ready corn, soybeans, cotton and sugarbeet.	1# V	1# yes	1# yes	<u>According to EFSA rules, Joe Perry should not be allowed to chair the GMO panel. His consultancy activity with an non Food safety authority (#1) is a conflict of interest according to EFSA's rules.</u> Most of these problematic points were reported by CEO in a November 2011 report. No action was undertaken by EFSA nor was any rebuttal published. (Source: CEO. Approving the GM potato: conflicts of interest, flawed science and fierce lobbying. 7 November 2011)	1# Public research centre providing paid services to the private sector.

	<p>time consists of advisory work as an expert on the GMO Panel of EFSA, which is ongoing since 2006. For this I receive only expenses. 06/2006 – now.</p> <p>2# Since retiring from Rothamsted Research in 2006 I have made no applications as a Principal Investigator for research funding. I have been employed as a self-employed Consultant on various projects for which public research funding has been awarded and some details are given in section IV. Employment, above.</p> <p>I have conducted private research, without any funding whatsoever, into GMOs, as part of my work as an expert for EFSA. EFSA has occasionally funded open access to research papers, but has not funded any of the research itself. I have never in my career received any funding of any form from the private sector to research any aspect of GMOs. I therefore confirm that in the latest full budget year I did not receive any (co-)funding from the private sector for the areas covered by the Panel. 06/2006 – now.</p>	<p>2# Insufficient information on the expert's consultancy contracts. More than "some details" would be needed.</p>	2# V	2# CbC	2# ?		
ROSTOKS Nils	<p>1# EUCARPIA – I am an individual member of the EUCARPIA, European Association for Research on Plant Breeding, which enabled me to participate in EUCARPIA general congress in 2008 and EUCARPIA cereals section meeting in 2010. Membership provides me with the access to the latest information on trends and technologies in plant breeding. 01/2008 – now.</p> <p>2# European Biosafety Association. I was an individual member (2011-2012) of EBSA, which is a not for profit organisation aiming to provide a forum for its members to discuss and debate issues of concern and to represent those working in the field of biosafety and associated activities. Participation in the EBSA allowed me to participate in the annual EBSA meeting in 2011, and provided me with members-only access to relevant information on GMO biosafety. 03/2011 – 02/2012.</p>	<p>1# EUCARPIA, a scientific association, has undisclosed corporate members.</p> <p>2# The European Biosafety Association (EBSA) has numerous corporate members, mainly in the pharmaceutical sector.</p>	1# VIII	1# no	1# ?	1# Insufficient declared and public information to assess the interest.	
TEBBE Christoph	<p>1# European Community - Information on EU-funded FP7* project AMIGA - Assessing and Monitoring the Impacts of</p>	<p>1# EU funds more than 75% of the AMIGA project and coordinator is Italian public research agency ENEA. Private sector research partners</p>	1# VI	1# no	1# no		1# EU-funded project with private beneficiaries.

	<p>Genetically Modified Plants on Agro-ecosystems - Soil Fertility. This project is concerned with defining baselines of microbial diversity and their variability in different biogeographical regions in Europe in the context of defining thresholds and levels of concern or harm caused by cultivation of genetically modified crops. Soils from different agricultural sites in Europe will be analyzed using next-generation high-throughput DNA-sequencing technologies and bioinformatics. Furthermore we at vTI coordinate activities in the Workpackage "Soil Fertility". 12/2011 – now.</p> <p>2# BASF. My employer, the vTI, signed an agreement with BASF, in order to enhance the possibilities of the Institute to develop and evaluate cultivation independent molecular profiling techniques which can help to understand the effects of crop roots on soil microbial diversity and to compare the importance of different environmental factors in this regard. The agreement focused on potatoes and their effects on soil bacterial diversity. In this context, soil microbial communities associated with different potato cultivars, among them one genetically engineered potato with a modified amylopectin, were analyzed. The collaboration was driven by the Institute's interest to develop new sensitive tools for the detection of effects of crops including GM crops on soil bacteria in order to protect soil microbial diversity as an important factor of soil quality. vTI obtained from BASF financial support for hiring one scientist and buying consumables for 18 months to conduct the study. I contributed to the experimental planning of the project and I participated in the analyses of the scientific data. A final report with the results of this study which focused on the detection of differences between the cultivars and the GM potato was provided to BASF. Publication of all results from this research, independent of their outcome, was contractually granted by BASF to vTI before the onset of the project. In order to avoid conflicting interests I will not take part in assessing applications of GM potatoes</p>	<p>include Geosys SA and Büro Lang. Public research partners include DLO, Wageningen University, Aarhus University, James Hutton Institute, which are involved in the "euroblight" research project which receives sponsorship funding from several biotech companies. The James Hutton Institute has commercial activities (less than 25% of its revenue).</p> <p>2# BASF is a chemical and biotech company producing GM crops such as the Amflora potato.</p>	2# VI	2# no	2# yes	2# Christoph Tebbe declares himself that he has a conflict of interest on BASF GM potatoes because of his employer's partnership with German biotech firm BASF .	
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	nor will I assess applications from BASF. 10/2007 – 03/2009.						
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*FP7 : 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (European Union research programme)

**FP6 : 6th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (European Union research programme)

CbC : case by case assessment

TOTAL CEO = 11 experts with conflicts of interests
= 3 experts without conflicting interests
= 5 experts whose interests could not be assessed because declared and public information available on these was insufficient
/ 19 members

According to EFSA rules, the panel's chair Joe Perry should not be allowed to chair the GMO panel. His consultancy activity with a non Food safety authority (#1) is a conflict of interest according to EFSA's rules.

Gijs Kleter should not have been allowed to vice-chair the GMO panel. Sitting on a scientific advisory body (#2) is a conflict of interest according to EFSA's rules.

TOTAL

Among the 19 experts composing the GMO panel, 11 have one or more conflict of interest (almost 58%), the declared and publicly available information was insufficient to assess the case of 5 experts and 3 experts do not have any declared conflict of interest. The total number of interests screened is 51, 20 were determined to constitute a conflict of interest, 20 as not and 11 could not be assessed for lack of declared and publicly available information.