

**US Embassy tries to convince the Biosafety Commission to accept GMOs
Greenpeace offers the scientists "AntiCorp" remedy
against corporate power and GMOs**

Bucharest, 19 June 2008 - With the occasion of a GMO promotion organized today at the US Embassy, Greenpeace activists offers "AntiCorp" pills as a remedy against corporate power and GMOs to the participants from the Romanian Parliament, Government and the Biosafety Commission. "It's already obvious that the GMO industry is in crisis. After they unsuccessfully resorted to threats, they have mobilized the big land agents ligue, politicians and researchers with GMO affinity and after they walked them in Brazil and Spain, today they try to glue the last responsible people in Romania that can save the country from GMOs. We offer special pills called Anticorp to save them from brainwashing", said Gabriel Paun of Greenpeace Romania.

AntiCorp is a urgent remedy for the members of the Biosafety Commission and other decision makers affected by "Bacillus Biotechnologicus". This renders them heavily influenced by agro-chemical companies when it comes to approvals of GMOs. In cases of scientific uncertainty AntiCorp also provides a strong stimulus to the affected peoples minds. It provides instant recall of the Precautionary Principle, which stresses the importance of protecting human health and the environment. AntiCorp is recommended in times of outbreak of corporate lobbying viruses. These highly dangerous infections often cause delusions where Commission members believe that protecting the interests of transnational corporations means progress for the Romania. The virus causes mental blurriness, loss of common sense and moral values. It leads to intolerance against preserving the earth's ecosystems and biodiversity and can generate death to democracy, nature, and food as we know it. The virus is also known to make the Commission members act against farmers, consumers, independent scientists and the environment [1]. With AntiCorp, you can prevent a Monsanto [2] attack and help protect Biodiversity, Health, and Food Sovereignty from corporate control by biotech companies.

The agrochemical companies insists that GMOs are a safe tool, sustainable and economically important to fight the food crisis and the world hunger. This statement is false. In reality GE will not help reduce soaring food prices or solve poverty, a fact that is recognised by over 400 of the world's leading agronomists at the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD). GE is an expensive and risky option for farmers and puts the world's natural biodiversity at risk of contamination in an unforeseeable and uncontrolled way.

"The solution to the current food crisis is not genetically engineered crops nor more chemicals. Instead, we need to resort to modern ecological farming methods that bring higher yields and a more just distribution system. We also need an end to the developed world's over consumption of meat that puts so many lives at risk. Biofuels should only be used if they meet strict sustainability criteria and if they do not compete with food production."

Greenpeace urges the 12 members of the Biosafety Commission to be confident in using AntiCorp everytime they present contamination symptoms after being in contact with the agrochemical industry and to encourage themselves to ban cultivation of GM maize.

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[1] More info about AntiCorp at www.greenpeace.ro

[2] Monsanto's deadly sins:

<http://www.greenpeace.ro/uploads/articole/MONS%207%20Deadly%2008%20update%20Romania.pdf>

[3] The IAASTD is a unique collaboration initiated by the World Bank in partnership with a multi-stakeholder group of organisations, including the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environmental Programme, the World Health Organisation and representatives of governments, civil society, private sector and scientific institutions from around the world. In April 2008, nearly 60 governments signed the IAASTD's final reports in Johannesburg, South Africa. The underlying reports were accepted by governments without a detailed discussion. The IAASTD is a scientific assessment, very similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). At its heart is the work of over 400 scientists from all around the world who took stock of the current situation in global agriculture and identified some key challenges and options for action for the future of farming. The IAASTD was guided by broad set of goals: "the reduction of hunger and poverty, the improvement of rural livelihoods and human health, and facilitating equitable, socially, environmentally and economically sustainable development