Cooking in the EU
No trade agreement should make us doubt our food

A number of principles ensure that EU consumers eat safe food and can make informed choices according to their preferences. But these principles may not apply elsewhere in the world. While trade agreements don’t directly change food rules, they may in the long-run influence what ends up on our plate and what information we get about this.

**Preventive measures are in place from ‘farm to fork’, e.g. to ensure animals are raised hygienically and meat is safe to eat.**

**Cloning isn’t used for food production in the EU and food from cloned animals not authorised for sale.** However, consumers may unwittingly eat food from clones’ offspring.

**The EU bans hormones and other veterinary drugs (incl. antibiotics) used to make livestock grow faster.** The use of hormones and other veterinary drugs is not banned everywhere else in the world.

**Consumers may get meat that has undergone various safety treatments: this could, for example, mean chicken washed with chemical rinses.**

**Trade mustn’t close the lid on consumer trust**

No country has traceability and labelling systems in place for food derived from clones and/or their offspring. 83% of EU consumers want to know if the meat on their plate comes from a clone’s offspring. Trade shouldn’t be an obstacle to the EU passing new laws on cloning that heed consumer preferences.

**Origin labelling is attacked as a brake on trade.**

**GMO labelling is not mandatory in many other countries.**

**Mandatory labelling shows where meat comes from. 90% of consumers want this.**

**Foods that contain more than 0.9% GMOS must explicitly declare so on their label.**

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