Bioengineered (BE) Foods
Does the BE labeling law keep GMOs out of your shopping cart?

Starting Jan. 1, 2022, certain foods containing GMOs must make a Bioengineered Food (BE) disclosure — but only some products made with GMOs will be labeled.

WHAT'S LABELED?
Food that contains detectable modified genetic material in the finished product.

WHAT'S NOT LABELED?
Many foods made with GMOs won't require a BE label.

1. Highly refined or processed products in which the GMO is no longer detectable because there is no genetic material left, such as sugar made from GMO sugar beets or cooking oil made from GMO canola.

2. Some animal-derived products — for example, dairy products from animals that consumed GMO feed may not be labeled.

3. Many products made from untestable new GMO techniques, such as CRISPR and synthetic biology.

4. "Exempt foods" including meat, eggs and some multi-ingredient prepared foods.

WHAT DOES THE LABEL LOOK LIKE?
BE disclosure can take several different forms. It's up to the company to decide which labeling option they'd like to use.

LABELING OPTIONS
1. BE symbol
2. "Contains a bioengineered food ingredient"
3. Text [number] for bioengineered food information
4. QR code or other scannable code

Inconsistent labeling compromises your right to know what's in your food. Digital labeling such as QR codes can be discriminatory based on geography, income or age.

HOW COMMON ARE GMOS IN OUR FOOD SUPPLY?
An estimated 80% of conventional processed foods contain GMOs. Under the BE labeling law, only some of these will be labeled.

HOW CAN I AVOID GMOS?
Most shoppers want to avoid GMOs, not find products that contain them. The BE labeling law leaves them in the dark. That’s why the Butterfly is more crucial than ever. Non-GMO Project verification is North America’s most trustworthy and rigorous certification for GMO avoidance. Look for the Butterfly on food and personal care products!