

## GMO labeling begins this week. Here's what you need to know

After four years, Jan. 1, 2022, brings not just a new year, but a new set of regulations to U.S. food and agriculture: mandatory genetic engineered (GE) labeling.

These new standards, outlined first by the Obama administration, requires food manufacturers, importers and other entities that label foods for retail sale to disclose information about genetically engineered food and food ingredients.

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[I]n 2019, a survey by Pew Research Center revealed that the general American public had mixed reviews about GE ingredients and their implications for society. The survey reported that about half of U.S. adults think GE foods were worse for health than non-GE goods, but most think GMOs are likely to improve global food supply.

While genetic engineering continues to improve and change, the USDA decided to adopt GE labeling as a part of the national bioengineered food disclosure standard in 2018. For a better understanding of what should be labeled, the USDA says some examples are: alfalfa, arctic apple varieties, canola, corn, cotton, BARI Bt Begun eggplant varieties, ringspot virus-resistant papaya varieties, pink flesh pineapple varieties, potatoes, soybean, summer squash and sugar beet.

[\*\*This is an excerpt. Read the original post here.\*\*](#)