CONCLUSION

The introduction of this type of food into the market has been very controversial among environmental organizations which have generated a great number of arguments against them. On the contrary, there are many scientists including molecular biologists, engineers and other technicians, for whom the tools available today guarantee, more than ever, the genetic modification process that leads to new characters in traditional food. On the other hand, its introduction to ordinary levels of cultivation would allow increasing the production capacity up to the necessary levels to supply the globally growing demand, above all, for the people living in less fortunate countries. In the third angle of this hypothetical triangle there are the multinational companies, for whom the main interest (although not the only one) is, naturally, to benefit their stockholders. Probably, all the parties are right; in either case, as it was previously stated, today, the United States control over this field is favored when the research about new GM products or their development in Europe is brought into question. The following lines try to collect the most evident benefits of this technology, as well as the main inconveniences highlighted by (but not only) environmental organizations that were mentioned before. Whatever the case, even when there is a suspicion of one negative effect on any aspect previously mentioned, the question must be solved through rigorous analysis of the product, whatever its result may be. Ideally, the consumer must have the opportunity to know what he/she is consuming, so it is necessary to develop and adapt methods and procedures that allow showing the transgenic character of food for human consumption and that such information is shown in the product's label.

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