ical proven elements affecting the incidence of abortions, through scientific studies that indicates that knowledge based on scientific reports from the IETS website. The statement, which contains a scientific conclusion animals which can lower the incidence of neonatal concerns and addresses experienced during normal time of reconstruction.

neonatal and early deaths appear to be the selection and treatment of donor cells and ooplasms at the time of reconstruction. IETS Manual 4th edition). The welfare concerns to a significant extent (Chapter 10. Health care and well being of animal clones, producing and raising cloned a recommended a set of guidelines based on the experience and scientific knowledge of the research teams abnormalities resulting from the technologies used to produce cloned animals. The IETS Manual has falls within limits considered to be normal and are therefore safe for human consumption (Chapter 12 of IETS manual).

One result of these activities has been a growing body of knowledge based on scientific reports from the conferences and from the scientific literature in general. These data are compiled through HASAC, and the IETS contribution to this field that has been recognized by international food safety agencies such as the US Food and Drug Administration when working on the risk assessment for products derived from clones. Members of IETS have also been involved as experts to advise the European Food Safety Agency. Indeed, a considerable body of evidence has been gathered through scientific studies that indicates that the chemical composition of the edible parts and products derived from clones and the offspring of clones falls within limits considered to be normal and are therefore safe for human consumption (Chapter 12 of IETS manual).

To make a clear standpoint on the issue of safety of products from clones and offspring of clones, the Board of Governors of the IETS acted in January 2012 to present their view on this topic by issuing a Position Statement posted on the IETS website. The statement, which contains a scientific conclusion and the basis for that conclusion, is as follows: "Based on the scientific evidence, and based on the conclusion of the European Food Safety Agency and the US FDA that there is no scientifically proven safety concern for food derived from clones and offspring of clones and their products, there is no necessity to label products from clones or offspring of clones".

However, some concerns have been raised regarding the welfare of the animals with regard to physical abnormalities resulting from the technologies used to produce cloned animals. The IETS Manual has recommended a set of guidelines based on the experience and scientific knowledge of the research teams producing and raising cloned animals which can lower the incidence of neonatal concerns and addresses the welfare concerns to a significant extent (Chapter 10. Health care and well being of animal clones, IETS Manual 4th edition).

Moreover, recent research indicates that important elements affecting the incidence of abortions, neonatal and early deaths appear to be the selection and treatment of donor cells and ooplasms at the time of reconstruction. In order to bring the incidence of pathological events down to closer to that experienced during normal animal reproduction, more research and experience both in the cloning process and in the veterinary care is to be encouraged. This research is performed throughout the world and can be pursued in Europe only if the cloning procedure continues to be allowed in the European community.

IETS Board of Governors and
IETS Hasac chair