



"Creating nutrient-enriched foods through biofortification"

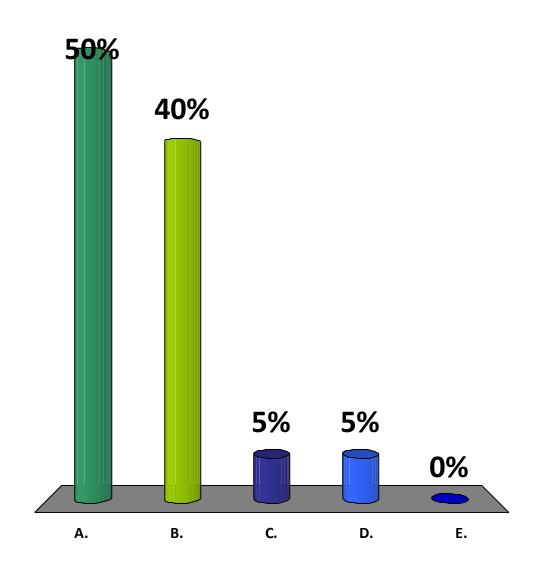
Ghent, 14 december 2016

I. Health impact of selenium and iodine and advantages of biofortification



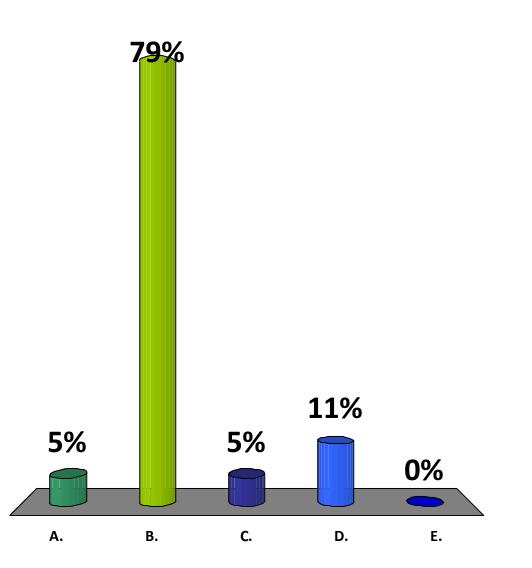
I. Is there a need for better monitoring on (micro-) nutrient deficiencies within the general public?

- A. Yes.
- B. Only for certain (micro-) nutrients.
- C. Only for certain subgroups (children,...).
- D. Only in developing countries.
- E. No.



I. Is there currently a need for dietary supplementation of micronutrients?

- A. Yes.
- B. Only for certain micro-nutrients.
- C. Only in developing coutries.
- D. No, alternatives exist.
- E. No, alternatives should be developed.







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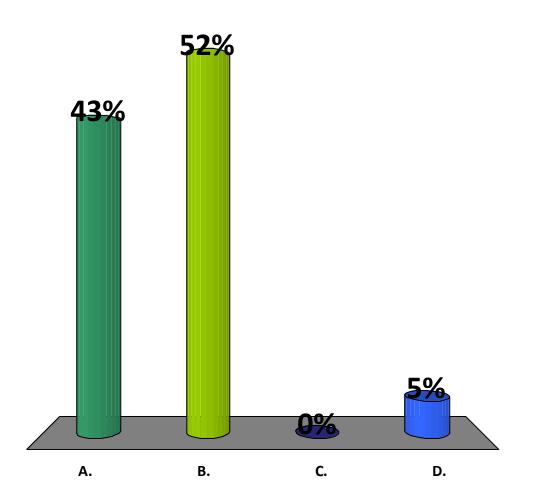
II. Potential of biostimulants as a novel tool for

biofortification



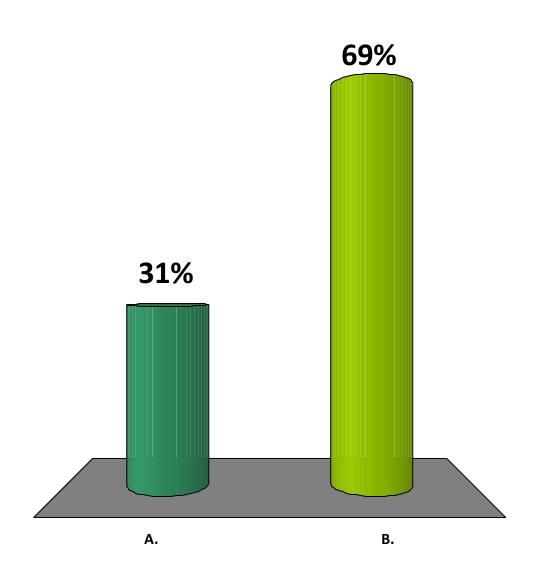
II. Do you agree that biostimulants are a valuable tool for enhancing nutrient concentrations in plants?

- A. Yes, should be developed immediately.
- B. Yes, but more research is needed.
- C. No, too expensive.
- D. No, concerns with consistency.



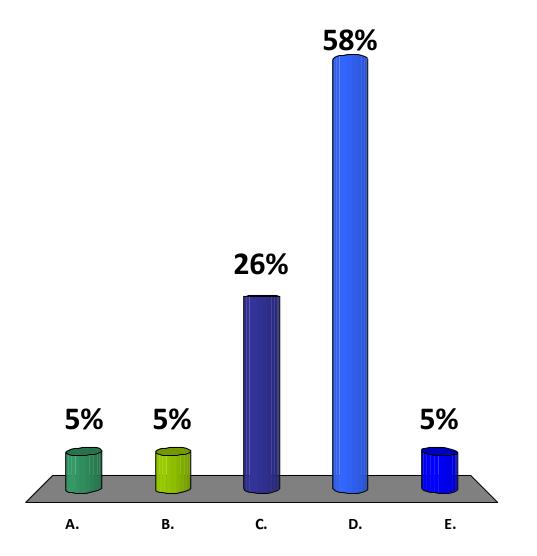
II. Future research on biofortification should exclude all GMO approaches?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.



II. Future research on biofortification should focus on...

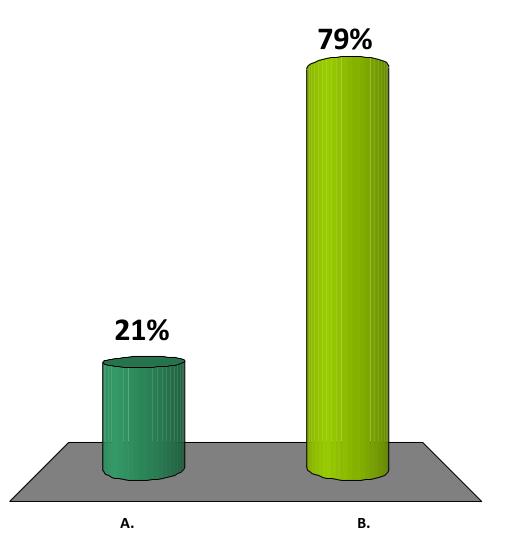
- A. Increasing environmental abundance.
- B. Increasing soil availability of micronutrients.
- C. Increasing plant uptake.
- D. All the above.
- E. Others.



II. From an economic and environmental perspective, preference should be given to fertilizing crops grown under controlled (greenhouse) conditions...

A. Yes

B. No







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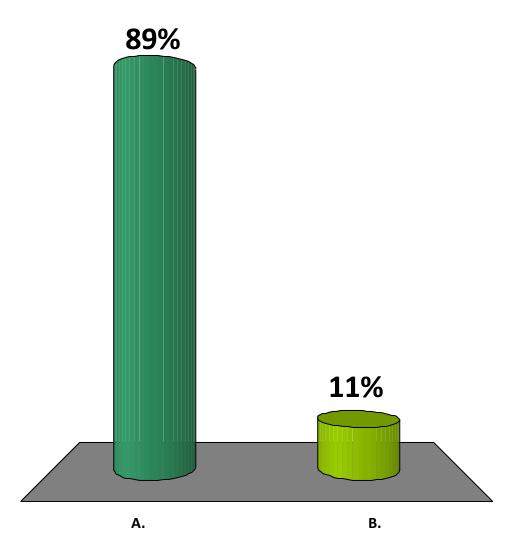
III. Potential of nutrient-enriched foods in developing

countries



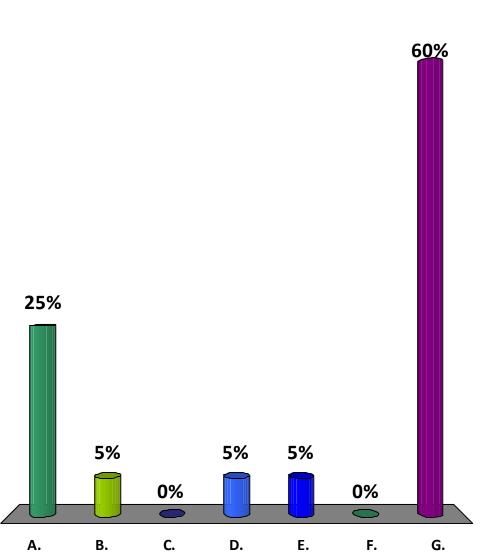
III. The general public should be more aware of the importance of certain micronutrients and the risk for deficiencies?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.



III. Who is responsible for public awareness on the importance of certain micro-nutrients and the risk for deficiencies?

- A. The governement.
- B. Research institutions.
- C. NGO's.
- D. Health workers.
- E. The retailers.
- F. The producers.
- G. A combination of the above.







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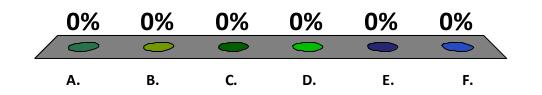
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IV. Factors affecting effectiveness of micronutrient supplementation in crop and animal production



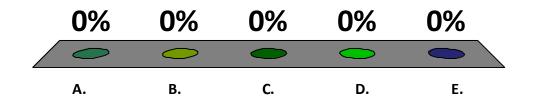
IV. Which supplementation strategy is the most effective to induce human health benefits?

- A. Enrichment of food/feed crops.
- B. Addition of micronutrients to animal feed.
- C. Addition of micronutrients during food processing.
- D. Food supplements (tablets).
- E. Depends on the micronutrient and context.
- F. Others.



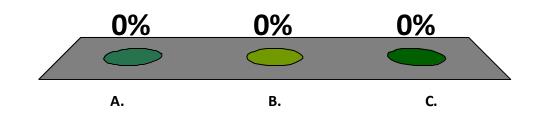
IV. Which supplementation strategy is the most easy to implement?

- A. Enrichment of food/feed crops.
- B. Addition of micronutrients to animal feed.
- C. Addition of micronutrients during food processing.
- D. Food supplements (tablets).
- E. Others.



IV. Which supplementation strategy has the most potential benefits?

- A. Enrichment of food/feed crops.
- B. Supplementation to animal feed.
- C. Depends on the micro-nutrient.







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V. Market potential and consumer perception of biofortified foods







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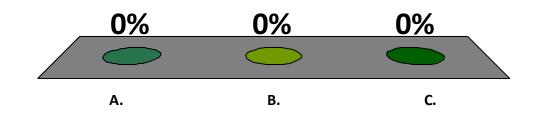
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V. Market potential and consumer perception of biofortified foods



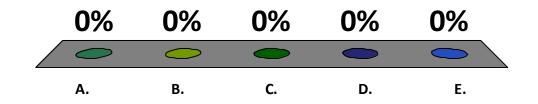
V. Are consumers willing to pay more for nutrient-enhanced foods?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. Depends.



V. Who should pay for the additional cost of bringing nutrientenriched foods to the market?

- A. The consumer.
- B. The farmer.
- C. The retailer.
- D. The government.
- E. A combination.



V. Business can be developed in the field of biofortification, so entrepreneurship in this field should be stimulated.

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. Depends.

