Man has been changing the face of agriculture for over 10,000 years with by modifying plant genetics, planting, culture, harvesting and storage methods. But what began with individual farmers patiently sitting on the ground selecting next year’s seeds based on physical appearance from this year’s crop, is now rapidly moving through a complex technologically based scientific revolution. In the case of GM crops, over the past two decades we have moved from transformed single trait soy and maize crops to a wide variety of crops as well as trees, insects, and other animals, stacks, pyramids, and output traits. Twenty years ago much of the work was conducted by a few large multinational companies based primarily in North America and Europe and was centered on Bt and herbicide tolerance - but this is already shifting to an ever increasing number of product discovery and development efforts worldwide. ISBGMO topics in ten, twenty, or thirty years will likely touch all major and minor crops in every region across the globe and reflect a far more complex combination of input and output traits and GM methodologies than what we see today, and yet, the topics will likely be surprisingly similar to those of this meeting - risk, hazard, exposure.