

Annual report on the implementation and the results of the monitoring activities for Corteva Agriscience maize products

Single events

1507

59122

4114

DAS-40278-9

Stacks

1507xNK603

1507x59122xMON810xNK603

1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603

MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122xDAS-40278-9

MON89034x1507xNK603xDAS-40278-9

NK603xT25xDAS-40278-9

DP4114xMON 810xMIR604xNK603

and their subcombinations covered by the authorisations

December 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	GENERAL INFORMATION.....	3
1.1	Crop/trait(s)	3
1.2	Decision authorisation number under Directive 2001/18/EC and number and date of consent under Directive 2001/18/EC.....	5
1.3	Decision authorisation number and date under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.....	6
1.4	Unique identifier	8
1.5	Reporting period from	8
1.6	Other monitoring reports have been submitted in respect of cultivation	8
2	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
3	USES OF GMOs OTHER THAN CULTIVATION	10
3.1	Commodity imports into the Community.....	10
3.1.1	Commodity crop (GM and non-GM) imports into the Community by country of origin	10
3.1.2	Commodity crop (GM and non-GM) imports into the Community by country of destination	12
3.1.3	Analysis of data provided in tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2	13
3.2	General surveillance.....	13
3.2.1	Description of General Surveillance	13
3.2.2	Details of industry, environmental, food and/or feed related surveillance networks used during General Surveillance.....	15
3.2.3	Details of information and/or training provided to importers, traders, handlers, processors, etc	16
3.2.4	Results of General Surveillance	16
3.2.5	Additional information	17
3.2.6	Review of peer-reviewed publications.....	17
3.3	Case-Specific Monitoring	18
3.3.1	Description and results of Case-Specific Monitoring (if applicable)	18
3.3.2	Processing (if applicable).....	18
3.3.3	Monitoring and reporting of adverse effects resulting from accidental spillage (if applicable)	18
3.4	Concluding remarks	18
4	SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	19
5	ADAPTATIONS OF MONITORING PLAN AND ASSOCIATED METHODOLOGY FOR FUTURE YEARS	20
	REFERENCES.....	21
ANNEX 1	EU and UK Maize Imports and Exporters, as collected by CropLife Europe (source EUROSTAT, 2023 and HMRC/AHDB, 2023)	
ANNEX 2	2023 Annual report on general surveillance of genetically modified organisms from COCERAL and UNISTOCK	
ANNEX 3	2023 Annual report on general surveillance of genetically modified organisms from FEDIOL	
ANNEX 4	Review of literature for authorised genetically modified maize products in the scope of their authorisations for food and feed uses, import and processing (2023 update)	

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Crop/trait(s)

Maize / insect protection and/or herbicide tolerance traits, hereafter referred to as “these GM maize”:

- 4114 maize (DP-ØØ4114-3),
- 1507 maize (DAS-Ø15Ø7-1),
- 59122 maize (DAS-59122-7),
- DAS-40278-9 maize (DAS-4Ø278-9),
- 1507xNK603 maize (DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6),
- 1507x59122xMON810xNK603 (DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xDAS-59122-7xMON-ØØ81Ø-6xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6) maize and the following genetically modified maize combining two or three of the single events 1507, 59122, MON810 and NK603:

Maize	Unique identifier
1507 x 59122 x MON 810 x NK603	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x DAS-59122-7 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6
<i>Triple stack subcombinations</i>	
1507 x 59122 x MON 810	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x DAS-59122-7 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6
59122 x 1507 x NK603	DAS-59122-7 x DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6
1507 x MON 810 x NK603	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6
59122 x MON 810 x NK603	DAS-59122-7 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6
<i>Double stack subcombinations</i>	
1507 x 59122	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x DAS-59122-7
1507 x MON 810	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6
59122 x MON 810	DAS-59122-7 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6
59122 x NK603	DAS-59122-7 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6

- 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 (DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xSYN-IR162-4xMON-ØØ81Ø-6xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6) and the following genetically modified maize combining two or three of the single events 1507, MIR162, MON810 and NK603

Maize	Unique identifier
1507 x MIR162 x MON810 x NK603	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x SYN-IR162-4 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6
<i>Triple stack subcombinations</i>	
1507 x MIR162 x MON810	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x SYN-IR162-4 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6
1507 x MIR162 x NK603	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 x SYN-IR162-4 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6
MIR162 x MON810 x NK603	SYN-IR162-4 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6 x MON-ØØ6Ø3-6
<i>Double stack subcombinations</i>	
MIR162 x MON810	SYN-IR162-4 x MON-ØØ81Ø-6

- MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122xDAS-40278-9 (MON-89Ø34-3xDAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-88Ø17-3xDAS-59122-7xDAS-4Ø278-9) and the following genetically modified maize combining two, three or four of the single events MON 89034, 1507, MON 88017, 59122 and DAS-40278-9

Maize	Unique identifier
MON 89034 × 1507 × MON 88017 × 59122 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9
<i>Quadruple stack subcombinations</i>	
MON 89034 × 1507 × MON 88017 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-4Ø278-9
MON 89034 × 1507 × 59122 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9
MON 89034 × MON 88017 × 59122 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9
1507 × MON 88017 × 59122 × DAS-40278-9	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9
<i>Triple stack subcombinations</i>	
MON 89034 × 1507 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × DAS-4Ø278-9
MON 89034 × MON 88017 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-4Ø278-9
MON 89034 × 59122 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9
1507 × MON 88017 × DAS-40278-9	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-4Ø278-9
1507 × 59122 × DAS-40278-9	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9
MON 88017 × 59122 × DAS-40278-9	MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9
<i>Double stack subcombinations</i>	
MON 89034 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × DAS-4Ø278-9
1507 × DAS-40278-9	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × DAS-4Ø278-9
MON 88017 × DAS-40278-9	MON-88Ø17-3 × DAS-4Ø278-9
59122 × DAS-40278-9	DAS-59122-7 × DAS-4Ø278-9

- MON89034x1507xNK603xDAS-40278-9 (MON-89Ø34-3xDAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6xDAS-4Ø278-9) and sub-combinations MON89034xNK603xDAS-40278-9, 1507xNK603xDAS-40278-9 and NK603xDAS-40278-9

Maize	Unique identifier
MON 89034 × 1507 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9	MON-89Ø34-3 × DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × MON-ØØ6Ø3-6 × DAS-4Ø278-9
<i>Triple stack subcombinations</i>	

MON 89034 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9	MON-ØØØ34-3 × MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6 × DAS-4Ø278-9
1507 × NK603 × DAS-40278-9	DAS-Ø15Ø7-1 × MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6 × DAS-4Ø278-9
<i>Double stack subcombinations</i>	
NK603 × DAS-40278-9	MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6 × DAS-4Ø278-9

- NK603xT25xDAS-40278-9 (MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6xACS-ZMØØØ3-2xDAS-4Ø278-9) its sub-combination T25xDAS-40278-9

Maize	Unique identifier
NK603 × T25 × DAS-40278-9	MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6 × ACS-ZMØØØ3-2 × DAS-4Ø278-9
<i>Double stack subcombination</i>	
T25 × DAS-40278-9	ACS-ZMØØØ3-2 × DAS-4Ø278-9

- DP4114xMON810xMIR604xNK603 (DP-ØØ4114-3xMON-ØØØ81Ø-6xSYN-IR6Ø4-5x MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6) and genetically modified maize combining two or three of the single events DP4114, MON 810, MIR604 and NK603

Maize	Unique identifier
DP4114 × MON 810 × MIR604 × NK603	DP-ØØ4114-3 × MON-ØØØ81Ø-6 × SYN-IR6Ø4-5 × MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6
<i>Triple stack subcombinations</i>	
MIR604 × NK603 × DP4114	SYN-IR6Ø4-5 × MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6 × DP-ØØ4114-3
MON 810 × NK603 × DP4114	MON-ØØØ81Ø-6 × MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6 × DP-ØØ4114-3
MON 810 × MIR604 × DP4114	MON-ØØØ81Ø-6 × SYN-IR6Ø4-5 × DP-ØØ4114-3
MON 810 × MIR604 × NK603	MON-ØØØ81Ø-6 × SYN-IR6Ø4-5 × MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6
<i>Double stack subcombinations</i>	
NK603 × DP4114	MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6 × DP-ØØ4114-3
MIR604 × DP4114	SYN-IR6Ø4-5 × DP-ØØ4114-3
MIR604 × NK603	SYN-IR6Ø4-5 × MON-ØØØ6Ø3-6
MON 810 × DP4114	MON-ØØØ81Ø-6 × DP-ØØ4114-3
MON 810 × MIR604	MON-ØØØ81Ø-6 × SYN-IR6Ø4-5

1.2 Decision authorisation number under Directive 2001/18/EC and number and date of consent under Directive 2001/18/EC

Not applicable

1.3 Decision authorisation number and date under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003¹

• 4114 maize	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1304 of 26 July 2019 ² (EC, 2019a), amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/325 of 24 February 2022 (EC, 2022a) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• 1507 maize	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/2452 of 21 December 2017 ³ (EC, 2017a), amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/325 of 24 February 2022 (EC, 2022a) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• 59122 maize	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1109 of 1 August 2018 ⁴ (EC, 2018a) amended by Commission implementing decision (EU) 2022/325 of 24 February 2022 (EC, 2022a) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• DAS-40278-9 maize	Commission implementing decision (EU) 2017/1212 of 4 July 2017 ⁵ (EC, 2017b), amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1161 of 13 July 2021 (EC, 2021b) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder (EC, 2019b)

¹ All Commission decisions adopted prior to 31 December 2020 have been transposed into UK legislation and can be found at <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/> and relevant amendments for the UK are provided in the Statutory instruments [Statutory Instruments 2019 No. 705, Statutory Instruments 2020 No. 1504](#).

² The monitoring plan for 4114 maize is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/maize4114_environmental_monitoring_plan.pdf

³ The monitoring plan for 1507 maize is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/Monitoring%20plan%20maize%201507.pdf>

⁴ The monitoring plan for 59122 maize is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/environmental_monitoring_plan_maize_59122.pdf

⁵ The monitoring plan for DAS--40278-9 maize is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/Monitoring%20plan%20maize%20DAS--40278-9.pdf>

• 1507xNK603 maize	Commission Decision 2019/1306 of 26 July 2019 ⁶ (EC, 2019c) amended by Commission implementing decision (EU) 2022/325 of 24 February 2022 (EC, 2022a) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• 1507x59122xMON810xNK603 and its sub-combinations covered by the authorisation	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1110 of 3 August 2018 ⁷ (EC, 2018b, 2018c) amended by Commission implementing decision (EU) 2022/325 of 24 February 2022 (EC, 2022a) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 and its sub-combinations covered by the authorisation	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1388 of 17 August 2021 ⁸ (EC, 2021a) amended by Commission implementing decision (EU) 2022/325 of 24 February 2022 (EC, 2022a) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122xDAS-40278-9 and its sub-combinations covered by the authorisation	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2086 of 28 November 2019 ⁹ (EC, 2019d), amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1161 of 13 July 2021 (EC, 2021b) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• MON89034x1507xNK603xDAS-40278-9 and its sub-combinations covered by the authorisation	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/2085 of 28 November 2019 ¹⁰ (EC, 2019e), amended by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1161 of

⁶ The monitoring plan for 1507xNK603 maize is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed:

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/maize_1507xNK603_environmental_monitoring_plan.pdf

⁷ The monitoring plan for 1507x59122xMON810xNK603 maize and its sub-combinations is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/Monitoring%20plan%20AP92.pdf>

⁸ The monitoring plan for 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 maize and its sub-combinations is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/maize1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603-environmentalmonitoringplan.pdf>

⁹ The monitoring plan for MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122xDAS-40278-9 maize and sub-combinations is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed:

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna/gm_register/environmentalmonitoringplan_GMmaize_MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122xDAS--40278-9.pdf

¹⁰ The monitoring plan for MON89034x1507xNK603xDAS-40278-9 maize and sub-combinations is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna/gm_register/environmentalmonitoringplan_maize_MON%2089034x1507xNK603xDAS--40278-9.pdf

	13 July 2021 (EC, 2021b) as regards the representative or the authorisation holder
• NK603xT25xDAS-40278-9 and its sub-combination covered by the authorisation	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/797 of 19 May 2022 ¹¹ (EC, 2022b)
• DP4114xMON810xMIR604xNK603 and its sub-combinations covered by the authorisation	Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/1094 of 29 June 2022 ¹² (EC, 2022c)

1.4 Unique identifier

See section 1.1 above

1.5 Reporting period from

July 2022 - June 2023

1.6 Other monitoring reports have been submitted in respect of cultivationYes ☐ No ☒

¹¹ The monitoring plan for NK603xT25xDAS-40278-9 maize and sub-combinations is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/Monitoring%20plan%20maize%20DAS-40278-9.pdf>

¹² The monitoring plan for DP4114xMON810xMIR604xNK603 maize and sub-combinations is publicly available on the EU Register for Food and Feed: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/gm-register/details/maize-DP4114xMON810xMIR604xNK603-environmental-monitoring-plan.pdf>

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

These GM maize have been developed by Corteva Agriscience LLC, represented in the EU by Corteva Agriscience Belgium B.V. and in the UK by Corteva Agriscience UK Limited, hereafter referred to as Corteva.

Corteva is the authorisation holder for the approval for placing on the market of these GM maize for food and feed uses, import and processing. The purpose of this report is to provide information on the implementation and results of monitoring activities carried out by the authorisation holder in accordance with Directive 2001/18/EC (EC, 2001) and Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 (EC, 2003a), Decision 2009/770/EC (EC, 2009) and as required under the respective authorisations outlined in Section 1.3. The monitoring requirements outlined in the corresponding decisions consist primarily of the implementation and reporting on the results of the monitoring plans in accordance with Annex VII to Directive 2001/18/EC (EC, 2001). No additional monitoring requirements apply for the use of these GM maize as or in food. Monitoring applies for the duration of the authorisation(s).

During this latest reporting period, monitoring activities for these GM maize, in particular general surveillance, were carried out in accordance with the monitoring plans and in line with the conditions laid out in the Decisions. The results of the monitoring confirm **no adverse effects on human and animal health or the environment have arisen from the import of these GM maize into the EU or Great-Britain (GB) for this annual reporting period**. These findings concur with those of the previous annual monitoring report.

3 USES OF GMOs OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

3.1 Commodity imports into the EU and the UK

3.1.1 Commodity crop (GM and non-GM) imports into the EU and the UK by country of origin for reporting period in tons

Country of origin ¹	Quantity (EU) ⁸	Quantity (UK) ⁹	Estimated average of potential share of cultivation of these GM maize in the country of origin ¹⁰
Ukraine	14 919 999	32 988	NA
Brazil ²	7 865 848	206 766	
Canada ³	1 361 436	572 804	
Serbia	402 187	-	NA
Russian Federation	388 690	-	NA
Moldova	290 734	-	NA
South Africa ⁴	200 123	1 947	
United States of America ⁵	128 519	12 051	
Argentina ⁶	107 864	114 750	
Hong Kong	-	30 607	NA
Other countries	169 709	11 962	NA
Total from countries cultivating these GM maize (GM and non-GM maize)⁷	9 699 495	908 319	
Total from all countries (GM and non-GM maize)	25 727 245	982 420	

¹ The countries representing collectively less than 1% of the total imports are indicated as "Other countries". The full list of countries exporting maize to the EU and UK, as collected by CropLife Europe is provided in Annex 1.

² Exporting country where 1507 [REDACTED], 1507xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMON810 [REDACTED], DAS-40278-9xNK603 [REDACTED], NK603xT25xDAS--40278-9 [REDACTED], 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMIR162xMON810 [REDACTED], 1507xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] and MON89034x1507xNK603xDAS-40278-9 [REDACTED] were cultivated in 2022 and/or 2023. Cultivation shares for each product shown in between brackets.

³ Exporting country where 1507x59122xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED], 4114xMON810xMIR640xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] and MON89034x1507xMON88017x59122xDAS--40278-9 [REDACTED] were cultivated in 2022. Cultivation shares for each product shown in between brackets.

⁴ Exporting country where 1507xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] was cultivated in in 2022 and/or 2023.

⁵ Exporting country where 1507x59122 [REDACTED], 1507xNK603 [REDACTED], 59122xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED], 59122x1507xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMON89034xNK603xDAS-40278-9 [REDACTED], 4114xMON810xMIR640xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507x59122xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMON89034xMON88017x59122xDAS--40278-9 [REDACTED] were cultivated in 2022. Cultivation shares for each product shown in between brackets.

⁶ Exporting country where DAS-40278-9xNK603 [REDACTED], MON89034x1507xNK603xDAS--40278-9 [REDACTED] and 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] were cultivated in in 2022 and/or 2023. Cultivation shares for each product shown in between brackets.

⁷ It shall be noted that 1507 [REDACTED], 1507xNK603 [REDACTED], 1507xMON810 [REDACTED], 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] and 1507xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] were cultivated in Paraguay which exported 35 433 tons to the EU⁸; NK603xDAS-40278-9 [REDACTED] and 1507xMON89034xNK603xDAS-40278-9 [REDACTED] were cultivated in Uruguay which exported 1 ton the EU⁸; 1507xNK603 [REDACTED] and 1507xMIR162xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] were cultivated in Colombia which exported 271 tons to the EU⁸ and 1 ton to the UK⁹; and 1507xMON810xNK603 [REDACTED] was cultivated in the Philipines which exported 2 tons to the UK⁹. Cultivation shares for each product shown in between brackets.

⁸ Quantity imported rounded to nearest ton. Source: EUROSTAT 2023 (extracted October 2023) collected by CropLife Europe (see Annex 1). Countries in bold combined make up approximately 99% of total maize imports.

⁹ Quantity imported rounded to nearest ton. Source: HMRC/AHDB 2023 (extracted October 2023), collected by CropLife Europe (see Annex 1). Data for the UK covers Great Britain and Northern Ireland as it is not possible to extract the data for Great Britain separately. Countries in bold combined make up approximately 99% of total maize imports.

¹⁰ The authorisation holder is not an operator directly involved in the import of maize grain into the EU or UK for food/feed and processing. Therefore, it is not in a position to report directly on globally traded volumes of grain of the GM maize covered by these authorisations. However, in order to provide an estimate of the amount of these GM maize that could possibly be imported into the EU and UK, the approximate average share of cultivation in the country of origin is provided, and for each specified GM product (see footnotes 2-7) expressed as "NA" (not applicable, GM maize covered by these authorisations were not cultivated in the country), "0-10%", "10-20%", "20-40%", "40-60%", "60-80%", or "80-100%". It must be kept in mind that these figures are estimates only, and that the potential amount of these GM maize that will be exported to the EU or UK will only represent a portion of the cultivated amounts.

3.1.2 Commodity crop (GM and non-GM) imports from outside the EU and the UK by country of destination for reporting period in tons

Destination	Quantity ¹
Austria	213 314
Belgium	387 382
Bulgaria	23 680
Croatia	118 136
Cyprus	244 996
Czech Republic	26 058
Denmark	21 041
Estonia	35 891
Finland	5
France	23 896
Germany	470 321
Greece	311 856
Hungary	1 635 557
Ireland	1 138 032
Italy	3 078 467
Latvia	235 890
Lithuania	134 787
Luxembourg	-
Malta	32
Netherlands	2 639 863
Poland	1 849 865
Portugal	1 891 487
Romania	1 382 472
Slovakia	607 977
Slovenia	765 789
Spain	8 490 028
Sweden	422
United Kingdom	982 420

¹ Sources: Eurostat (2023) data covers EU, HMRC/AHDB (2023) data for UK covers Great Britain and Northern Ireland

3.1.3 Analysis of data provided in tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2

Corteva, via CropLife Europe, have collected data on maize grain imports (GM and non-GM) into the EU and UK for the reporting period from July 2022 to June 2023.

For the EU, according to this data, total imports of maize represented approximately 25 million tons and the main exporters of maize to the EU were Ukraine, Brazil, Canada, Serbia, the Russian Federation, Moldova and South Africa, which together accounted for approximately 98.8 % of total extra-EU CROP imports (Table 3.1.1). Section 3.1.1 also provides estimates for potential share for these GM maize based on data from the authorisation holders.

During the July 2022 to June 2023 period, the main importer country for extra-EU maize in the EU were Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Poland. Together, they accounted for nearly 70% of the total extra-EU maize imports. Other significant import markets for extra-EU maize in the EU were Hungary, Romania and Ireland (Table 3.1.2).

For the UK, according to the collected data, total imports of maize were approximately 1 million tons and the main exporters of maize to the UK were Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Ukraine, Hong Kong and the United States of America which together accounted for approximately 98.7% of total extra-UK maize imports (Table 3.1.1). Section 3.1.1 also provides estimates for potential share for these GM maize based on data from the authorisation holders.

Extra-EU and UK maize imports vary from year to year depending on several factors (e.g. annual EU or UK maize harvest yields, the international currencies exchange rates, maize grain price, transportation costs).

Bulk shipments of maize entering the EU and the UK are typically processed into compound animal feed, whereby the processed feed is unlikely to contain whole maize kernels. The handling of the shipments is the same across Europe; upon arrival, shipments being unloaded into silos at the port of the importing country and transferred from there to feed processing plants adjacent to the port.

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 regarding the general principles and requirements of food law and food safety procedures (EC, 2002), Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (EC, 2004), and Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 regarding feed hygiene (EC, 2003) contain operational rules and standards applicable to the handling of maize imports. In accordance with these Regulations, the principles of HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) apply.

3.2 General surveillance

3.2.1 Description of General Surveillance

The current approach used for general surveillance is based upon a consensus between all consent/authorisation holders within CropLife Europe and has been endorsed by the operators involved in the trade of viable maize commodity (listed in Section 3.2.2).

Corteva is not involved in commodity trade with these GM maize. The monitoring methodology is, therefore, predominantly based on collaboration with third parties, such as operators involved in the import, handling and processing of these GM maize. These operators are exposed to these

imported viable GM maize and therefore are best placed to observe and report any unanticipated adverse effects in the framework of their routine surveillance of the commodities they handle and use. The routine surveillance is based on the HACCP principles as reflected on the website of the trade associations representing the operators involved in the post-market environmental monitoring (see below).

Since traders may co-mingle these GM maize with other commercial maize, including other authorised GM maize, the authorisation holder works together with other members of the plant biotechnology industry within CropLife Europe and trade associations representing the relevant operators in order to implement a harmonised monitoring methodology.

The different parties agreed on a general framework for monitoring of GMOs, including these GM maize, as follows:

⇒ The authorisation holder represented by CropLife Europe shall:

- Agree with the operators before adding or amending activities that fall under their responsibility in accordance with the proposed post-market environmental monitoring plan.
- Inform operators concerning the authorisation, safety and general characteristics of these GM maize and of the conditions as to general surveillance.
- Set up and maintain a website dedicated to operators including detailed information on these GM maize. The website, hosted on the CropLife Europe website under <https://croplifeeurope.eu/product-information/>, contains the following information:
 - An introduction to the purpose of the website
 - A table giving an overview of all currently approved GM plant products subject to general surveillance
 - A profile for every approved GM plant product providing documentation on characteristics and safety, positive EFSA opinion(s) and Commission Decision(s) authorising the GM plant product in the EU and GB
 - A contact point at CropLife Europe for information exchange on any of the GM plant products

The website will be regularly updated in order to further facilitate and ensure a transparent process for general surveillance and easy access to relevant information for operators.

- Contact the selected networks of operators annually reminding them of their agreement to report on any unanticipated adverse effects (or absence thereof).

⇒ The selected networks of operators (European trade associations) shall:

- Inform and remind their member organisations and companies on an annual basis
 - to monitor for potential unanticipated adverse effects
 - that, in the framework of their management or safety standards (ISO, HACCP, ...), procedures must be in place and implemented to limit losses and spillage of viable GMOs and to routinely eradicate adventitious populations on their premises
 - to inform and remind their own member companies of this requirement
 - to report back any adverse effect reported to them to the European trade associations
- Report to the authorisation holders directly or via CropLife Europe
 - at least annually, regardless of whether an adverse effect was observed or not
 - immediately any adverse effects reported to them

Consequently, the European trade associations, COCERAL, UNISTOCK and FEDIOL, shall notify CropLife Europe of the results of the general surveillance on an annual basis. CropLife Europe shall forward this report to the respective authorisation holders for inclusion in their annual report to the European Commission and Great Britain's Food Safety Agency (FSA).

The general surveillance information reported to and collected by the authorisation holder from the European trade associations or other sources shall be analysed for its relevance. Where information indicates the possibility of an unanticipated adverse effect, the authorisation holder will immediately investigate to determine and confirm whether a significant correlation between the effect and these GM maize can be established. If the investigation establishes that these GM maize were present when the adverse effect was identified, and confirms that these GM maize are the cause of the adverse effect, the authorisation holder shall immediately inform the European Commission and the FSA. The authorisation holder, in collaboration with the European Commission and the FSA and based on a scientific evaluation of the potential consequences of the observed adverse effect, shall define and implement management measures to protect human and animal health or the environment, as necessary. It is important that the remedial action is proportionate to the significance of the observed effect.

As described in the bullet points above, the authorisation holder shall submit an annual monitoring report, including results of the general surveillance, in accordance with the conditions of the authorisation. The report shall contain information on any unanticipated adverse effects, if any, that have arisen from handling and use of these viable GM maize.

The report will include a scientific evaluation of the confirmed adverse effect, a conclusion of the safety of these GM maize and, as appropriate, the measures that were taken to ensure the safety of human and animal health or the environment.

3.2.2 Details of industry, environmental, food and/or feed related surveillance networks used during General Surveillance

The authorisation holder, together with other members of the plant biotechnology industry and CropLife Europe, implements general surveillance of viable GM maize, including these GM maize, with the help of the selected networks described below, according to the methodology outlined in the authorisation holder's general surveillance plan and as detailed in Section 3.2.1. The following networks are currently involved:

⇒ Importers / Traders

COCERAL is the European association of trade in cereals, rice, feedstuffs, oilseeds, olive oil, oils and fats and agro-supply. It represents the interests of the European collectors, traders, importers, exporters and port silo storekeepers of the above mentioned agricultural products. The main importers of cereals and feedstuffs into the EU are members of COCERAL.

Also see: <http://www.coceral.com/>

⇒ Silo Operators

UNISTOCK is the European association representing professional storekeepers for agribulk commodities in the EU. UNISTOCK full and extraordinary members are present in twelve countries and UNISTOCK is itself a full member of COCERAL. Commodity imports enter the EU by sea and transit through sea-port silos. The main storekeepers managing these silos are members of UNISTOCK.

Also see: <http://www.unistock.be/>

⇒ *Processors*

FEDIOL, the federation of the EU vegetable Oil and Protein Meal Industry, represents the interests of the European crushers of oilseed, meal producers and vegetable oil producers/processors. Its members represent around 85% of the EU industry.

Also see: <http://www.fediol.eu>

These associations represent the majority of European operators importing, handling and processing viable maize commodity. They work closely together with a continuous and efficient flow of communication between them, particularly, through the documentation that needs to accompany any shipment containing GMOs in accordance with the labelling and traceability requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 (EC, 2003b), and are therefore best placed to observe and report any unanticipated adverse effects.

Other networks consisting of operators further down the food and feed chain have not been selected for the general surveillance of these viable GM maize, because they focus on processed, non-viable material.

3.2.3 Details of information and/or training provided to importers, traders, handlers, processors, etc

The monitoring plan for these GM maize (and the agreement with the network of operators, see Section 3.2.1) requires that the authorisation holder informs operators and users of the introduction of these GM maize into the EU and GB as well as on the safety and general characteristics of the product and of the conditions as to monitoring. Accordingly, the authorisation holder undertook to provide the necessary and relevant information concerning the placing on the market of these GM maize to the relevant stakeholders within the first year following the authorisation of these GM maize.

A summary of the information provided to the operators in accordance with the general surveillance system is provided under Section 3.2.1 of this report.

3.2.4 Results of General Surveillance

The reporting by the trade associations takes place at the end of their business year, i.e. end of June. Therefore, CropLife Europe reminded the trade associations to provide their annual report on any occurrence of unanticipated adverse effects arising from the approved GM products, including these GM maize, placed on the market during the period from July 2022 to June 2023.

The trade associations implemented the monitoring in the framework of their routine surveillance of the commodities (GM and non-GM) they handle and use. As required in the monitoring plan, they reminded their members *“to monitor for potential unanticipated adverse effects; that, in the framework of their management or safety standards (ISO, HACCP, etc), procedures must be in place and implemented to limit losses and spillage of viable GMOs and to routinely eradicate adventitious populations on their premises – any such adventitious populations, resisting routine eradication procedures, shall be treated as potential adverse effects; to inform and remind their own member companies of this requirement; and to report back any adverse effect reported to them to the European trade associations.”*

COCERAL, UNISTOCK and FEDIOL members have in place Good Hygiene Practices and Good Manufacturing Practices in their daily operations, at the level of imports, storage, handling, and internal transport of grains and oilseeds commodities, as well as at the level of oilseed crushing and vegetable oil refining, irrespective of the botanical species of the commodity. Such practices form the pre-requisite programmes which are the foundation upon which their HACCP systems are built. Measures implemented in this context to limit losses and spillage of viable grains and oilseeds, as well as clean-up and eradication measures (in case of accidental spillage), allow trade associations to report any adverse effect that would be considered as “unusual” or “unanticipated” and potentially attributable to GMOs.

The trade associations informed CropLife Europe in a format that reiterates the terms of the agreement of the general surveillance system and reports on the outcome of the monitoring. The format allows the authorisation holder to comply with the requirement to give evidence to the Commission, the Competent Authorities and the FSA that the system is in place; that the trade associations are aware of the requirement to monitor; and, that they are providing information on any observed unanticipated adverse effects, if any.

The reports received from COCERAL, UNISTOCK and FEDIOL indicate that no adverse effects were reported from their members, thus implying that no adverse effects were linked to the presence of these GM maize in the time period from July 2022 - June 2023 (see Annexes 2 and 3). Furthermore, no incidents in relation to the placing on the market of these GM maize have been reported to CropLife Europe or the authorisation holder since July 2022 to date.

3.2.5 Additional information

Contact points for Corteva in the EU and UK have been made available to operators and users as part of the information provided in the factsheet on these GM maize (published on the CropLife Europe website). This allows operators and users to contact the authorisation holder directly for inquiries or to report any unusual effects observed in relation to the product.

To date, no inquiries or reports of unusual effects observed in relation with these GM maize have been received.

3.2.6 Review of peer-reviewed publications

An updated systematic search and review of peer-reviewed literature, in line with the EFSA guidance on conducting a systematic review (EFSA, 2010) and taking into account the explanatory note on literature searching (EFSA, 2019b), was conducted with the following review question “Do the authorised GM maize and derived food/feed products, or the intended traits (the newly expressed proteins or their combination) have adverse effects on human and animal health and the environment in the scope of their authorisation?”, as described in Annex 4. The current systematic search complements the searches previously performed in the frame of the 2022 annual monitoring report.

The review question and the search procedure took into account the product and scope of the authorisation (i.e., authorisation for import of food and feed containing, consisting of, or produced from these GM maize) and the objectives of the studies (i.e., assessment of potential adverse effects on human and animal health and the environment of the genetically modified

food and feed containing, consisting of or produced from these GM maize). The systematic searches were performed according to the relevant parts of the EFSA guidance on the application of systematic review methodology to food and feed safety assessments (EFSA, 2010). The fundamental principles followed in this study were (1) methodological rigour and coherence in the retrieval and selection of studies; (2) transparency; and (3) reproducibility. Each search used a procedure that was developed *a priori*.

The systematic search and review of studies published in the scientific literature followed a tiered approach that included: (i) a systematic literature search, (ii) a screening of the retrieved records for relevance to the review question, and (iii) a thorough analysis of potential studies that were considered relevant, if any.

The outcome of this systematic literature search and review showed that one publication was identified as relevant for the review question (notably for 1507 maize) during the selected time-period (Annex 4). No safety concerns were identified for these GM maize by this literature search exercise.

3.3 Case-Specific Monitoring

3.3.1 Description and results of Case-Specific Monitoring (if applicable)

The GMO Panel evaluated the monitoring plan proposed by the authorisation holder and from its risk assessment considered that there was no requirement for a case-specific monitoring since no adverse effects were identified. The monitoring plan consisting of a general surveillance plan is in line with the intended uses for the GMOs since the scope does not include cultivation.

3.3.2 Processing (if applicable)

Not applicable.

3.3.3 Monitoring and reporting of adverse effects resulting from accidental spillage (if applicable)

Not applicable, see 3.3.1.

3.4 Concluding remarks

The results of the monitoring plan of these GM maize indicate that no adverse effects on human and animal health or the environment have been observed for these GM maize import and use for food, feed and processing. These findings concur with those of the previous annual monitoring report.

4 SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Corteva has implemented the monitoring requirements in accordance with the relevant articles of the authorising decisions.

The general surveillance system put in place by the plant biotechnology industry and the European trade associations and utilised by the authorisation holder for these GM maize imports, is functioning well. It provides for monitoring of potential unanticipated adverse effects that might arise from the presence of GMO material (including these GM maize) during import, handling and processing of crop commodities and ensures that any observed adverse effects are reported immediately to the authorisation holder. Furthermore, the trade associations provide annual reports to the authorisation holder via CropLife Europe for the period from July to June, every year at the end of their business year.

The annual report provided by the trade associations for the period from July 2022 - June 2023 revealed no adverse effects in the context of the placing on the market of these GM maize imports (Annexes 2 and 3). Furthermore, no incidents in relation to the placing on the market of these GM maize were reported to CropLife Europe or the authorisation holder from July 2022 to date. Thus, no adverse effects have been reported by the trade associations from the date of authorisation of these GM maize for import and use as or in food, feed and processing to date.

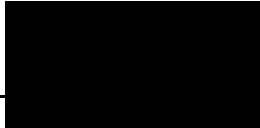
No articles or reports demonstrating adverse effects to human or animal health or the environment arising from these GM maize in the scope of the authorisations were published in peer-reviewed scientific publications during the current reporting period or before.

As a consequence, the results of the general surveillance of these GM maize carried out from July 2022 - June 2023 confirm no adverse effects on human and animal health or the environment have arisen from the import of these GM maize into the EU and GB for this annual reporting period. These findings concur with those of the previous annual monitoring report.

5 ADAPTATIONS OF MONITORING PLAN AND ASSOCIATED METHODOLOGY FOR FUTURE YEARS

In the light of the successful implementation of and results from current monitoring activities, the authorisation holder considers that the general surveillance system in place for the monitoring of these GM maize imports is fully appropriate and does not require amendment.

Signed:

A black rectangular box redacting the signature of the authorisation holder.

Date:

12.12.2023

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