



TEXTS ADOPTED

P10_TA(2025)0222

Genetically modified maize DP51291

European Parliament resolution of 8 October 2025 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1898 of 22 September 2025 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize DP51291 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (2025/2807(RSP))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1898 of 22 September 2025 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize DP51291 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹,
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed², and in particular Article 7(3) and Article 19(3) thereof,
- having regard to the vote of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed referred to in Article 35 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, on 13 June 2025, at which no opinion was delivered, and the vote of the Appeal Committee on 15 July 2025, at which again no opinion was delivered,
- having regard to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for

¹ OJ L, 2025/1898, 23.9.2025, ELI:
http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2025/1898/oj.

² OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 1,
ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2003/1829/oj>.

control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers¹,

- having regard to the opinion adopted by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) on 2 October 2024 and published on 11 November 2024²,
- having regard to its previous resolutions objecting to the authorisation of genetically modified organisms ('GMOs')³,

¹ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13, ELI:

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/182/oj>.

² Scientific opinion of the EFSA Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms on the 'Assessment of genetically modified maize DP51291 (application GMFF-2021-0071)'. EFSA Journal 2024;22(11):9059; <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.9059>.

³ In its eighth term, Parliament adopted 36 resolutions and, in its ninth term, Parliament adopted 38 resolutions objecting to the authorisation of GMOs. Furthermore, in its tenth term, Parliament has adopted the following resolutions:

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2628 renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize MON 89034 × 1507 × NK603 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/1797, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1797/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2627 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified cotton COT102 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/1798, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1798/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2629 renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize MON 89034 × 1507 × MON 88017 × 59122 and eight of its sub-combinations pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/1799, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1799/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/1828 renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of feed containing, consisting of and of food and feed products produced from genetically modified maize MON 810 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1207 (OJ C, C/2025/1800, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1800/oj>).

- having regard to Rule 115(2) and (3) of its Rules of Procedure,

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/1822 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize DP915635 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/1801, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1801/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/1826 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize DP23211 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/1802, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1802/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2618 authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize DP202216 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/1803, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1803/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2024 on the draft Commission implementing decision authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize MON 94804 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/1804, 4.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/1804/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 12 February 2025 on the draft Commission implementing decision authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize DP910521 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/2246, 29.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/2246/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 12 February 2025 on the draft Commission implementing decision authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize MON 95275 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C, C/2025/2247, 29.4.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/2247/oj>).

- European Parliament resolution of 8 May 2025 on the draft Commission implementing decision authorising the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified soybean MON 87705 × MON 87708 × MON 89788 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (P10_TA(2025)0106).

- having regard to the motion for a resolution by the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety,
- A. whereas on 27 January 2023, Corteva Agriscience Belgium B.V., based in Belgium, on behalf of Corteva Agriscience LLC, based in the United States, submitted an application to the national competent authority of the Netherlands for the placing on the market of foods, food ingredients and feed containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize DP51291 (the ‘GM maize’);
- B. whereas the GM maize produces the IPD072Aa toxin to act against corn rootworm, the phosphinothricin acetyl transferase (PAT) protein for tolerance to glufosinate-containing herbicides and the PMI protein as a selectable marker;
- C. whereas glufosinate, which is considered as a complementary herbicide, is classified as a substance toxic for reproduction in category 1B and therefore meets the ‘cut-off criteria’ set out in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; whereas the approval of glufosinate for use in the Union expired on 31 July 2018;
- D. whereas IPD072Aa is an insecticidal toxin produced by the bacterium *Pseudomonas chlororaphis*, engineered to act against corn rootworm;

Complex genetic engineering

- E. whereas maize DP51291 was developed through a complex, multi-step genetic engineering process involving the creation of a genomic ‘landing pad’, followed by microprojectile co-bombardment using five plasmids, and a subsequent agrobacterium tumefaciens-mediated insertion of expression cassettes into the landing pad;
- F. whereas this genetic modification process resulted in the deletion of 113 base pairs of maize genomic DNA, as revealed by bioinformatic analysis, and led to the formation of several novel open reading frames (ORFs), indicating potential genomic perturbations arising from the transformation procedure; whereas five of these ORFs exhibited greater than 35 % sequence identity to known allergens, thereby exceeding the threshold commonly used in allergenicity assessments²;

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/1107/oj>).

² https://www.testbiotech.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Testbiotech_comment_maize_DP51291.pdf.

Lack of data on agricultural practices and environmental factors

- G. whereas Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 503/2013¹ requires an assessment of whether the expected agricultural practices influence the expression of the studied endpoints; whereas, according to that Implementing Regulation, this is especially relevant for herbicide-tolerant plants;
- H. whereas environmental stressors, such as drought or temperature extremes, can induce unexpected patterns of gene expression in newly inserted DNA sequences²;
- I. whereas the field trials used to support the compositional and phenotypic analysis of the GM maize were conducted over a single growing season (2021) in the United States and Canada under weather conditions that do not adequately represent the diversity of maize-growing regions, particularly in countries such as Brazil;
- J. whereas extreme weather events were reported at some trial locations; whereas no specific investigations were undertaken to assess future conditions influenced by ongoing climate change;
- K. whereas glufosinate, was applied only once during the field trials, following EFSA's dosage recommendations; whereas, however, in real-world agricultural practices, herbicide application rates and frequencies often vary significantly by region and may involve higher or repeated use, meaning that the field trial data may not sufficiently reflect the full range of environmental and agricultural conditions under which the GM maize is likely to be cultivated or imported;

Lack of assessment of glufosinate

- L. whereas glufosinate is associated with significant risks to biodiversity, toxicity, and long-term ecosystem health;
- M. whereas the vast majority of GM crops have been genetically modified so that they are tolerant to one or more 'complementary' herbicides which can be used throughout the cultivation of the GM crop, without the crop dying, as would be the case for a non-herbicide-tolerant crop; whereas a number of studies show that

¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 503/2013 of 3 April 2013 on applications for authorisation of genetically modified food and feed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulations (EC) No 641/2004 and (EC) No 1981/2006 (OJ L 157, 8.6.2013, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2013/503/oj).

² Trtikova, M., Wikmark O. G., Zemp, N., Widmer, A., Hilbeck, A., (2015) 'Transgene Expression and Bt Protein Content in Transgenic Bt Maize (MON810) under Optimal and Stressful Environmental Conditions', PLoS ONE 10(4): e0123011, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0123011>.

herbicide-tolerant GM crops result in a higher use of complementary herbicides, in large part because of the emergence of herbicide-tolerant weeds¹;

- N. whereas herbicide-tolerant GM crops lock farmers into a weed management system that is largely or wholly dependent on herbicides, and does so by charging a premium for GM seeds that can be justified only if farmers purchasing such seeds also spray the complementary herbicides; whereas heightened reliance on complementary herbicides on farms planting the GM crops accelerates the emergence and spread of weeds resistant to those herbicides, thereby triggering the need for even more herbicide use, a vicious circle known as ‘the herbicide treadmill’;
- O. whereas the adverse impacts stemming from excessive reliance on herbicides will worsen as regards soil health, water quality, and above and below ground biodiversity, and lead to increased human and animal exposure, potentially also via increased herbicide residues on food and feed;
- P. whereas an assessment of herbicide residues and metabolites found on GM plants is considered outside the remit of the EFSA Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms (‘EFSA GMO Panel’) and is therefore not undertaken as part of the authorisation process for GMOs;

Outstanding questions concerning the IPD072Aa toxin

- Q. whereas Implementing Regulation (EU) No 503/2013 requires a toxicological assessment to demonstrate that the intended effects of a genetic modification do not involve adverse effects on human and animal health;
- R. whereas IPD072Aa is a new protein, meaning that its use in agriculture and introduction into the food chain cannot fully rely on previously gained experience;
- S. whereas, despite differences, observed similarities between IPD072Aa and Bt toxins highlight the need for careful consideration

¹ See, for example, Schulz, R., Bub, S., Petschick, L. L., Stehle, S., Wolfram, J. (2021) ‘Applied pesticide toxicity shifts toward plants and invertebrates, even in GM crops’, *Science* 372(6537), pp. 81-84, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abe1148>; Bonny, S., ‘Genetically Modified Herbicide-Tolerant Crops, Weeds, and Herbicides: Overview and Impact’, *Environmental Management*, January 2016;57(1), pp. 31-48, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26296738>; and Benbrook, C. M., ‘Impacts of genetically engineered crops on pesticide use in the U.S. - the first sixteen years’, *Environmental Sciences Europe*, 28 September 2012, Vol. 24(24), <https://doi.org/10.1186/2190-4715-24-24>.

in the risk assessment process; whereas several studies have indicated that Bt toxins may induce immune-related side effects, including potential adjuvant properties¹, meaning that they can increase the allergenicity of other proteins with which they come into contact;

- T. whereas a scientific study found that the toxicity of Bt toxins may also be increased through interaction with residues from spraying with herbicides, and that further studies are needed on the combinatorial effects of 'stacked' events (GM crops which have been modified to be herbicide-tolerant and to produce insecticides in the form of Bt toxins)²; whereas assessment of the potential interaction of herbicide residues and their metabolites with Bt toxins is, however, considered to be outside the remit of the EFSA GMO Panel and is, therefore, not undertaken as part of the risk assessment;
- U. whereas the toxicity assessment of IPD072Aa does not consider potential synergistic or cumulative effects resulting from interactions with plant metabolites or herbicide residues;
- V. whereas no data have been provided on the accumulation of IPD072Aa in food webs, its environmental dissemination, particularly via wastewater and manure into soil and aquatic ecosystems, or its effects on non-target organisms;
- W. whereas the potential for gene flow to wild relatives such as teosinte, reported in Spain and France, raises concerns regarding the persistence of the transgene in the environment and its possible ecological consequences³;
- X. whereas the monitoring requirements laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 503/2013 are insufficiently enforced, with no independent verification of the data submitted by Corteva Agriscience LLC;

Ensuring a global level playing field and upholding the Union's international obligations

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- ¹ For a review, see Rubio-Infante, N., Moreno-Fierros, L., 'An overview of the safety and biological effects of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry toxins in mammals', Journal of Applied Toxicology, May 2016, 36(5), pp. 630-648, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/jat.3252>.
 - ² Bøhn, T., Macagnan Rover, C., Semenchuk, P. R., 'Daphnia magna negatively affected by chronic exposure to purified Cry-toxins', Food and Chemical Toxicology, May 2016, Volume 91, pp. 130-140, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2016.03.009>.
 - ³ Trtikova, M., Lohn, A., Binimelis, R., Chapela, I., Oehen, B., Zemp, N., Widmer, A., Hilbeck, A., (2017), 'Teosinte in Europe - Searching for the Origin of a Novel Weed', Scientific Reports, 7:1560, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-01478-w>.

- Y. whereas the cultivation of the GM maize is not permitted in the Union; whereas the adoption of Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1898 allows imports into the Union that do not comply with the standards observed by Union farmers, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage;
- Z. whereas the conclusions of the Strategic Dialogue on the Future of EU Agriculture¹ call on the Commission to reassess its approach on market access for agri-food imports and exports, given the challenge of diverging standards of the Union and its trading partners; whereas fairer trade relations, on a global level, consistent with goals for a healthy environment, were one of the main demands of farmers during the demonstrations of 2023 and 2024;
- AA. whereas a 2017 report by the United Nations' (UN) Special Rapporteur on the right to food found that, particularly in developing countries, hazardous pesticides have catastrophic impacts on health²; whereas the UN Sustainable Development Goal ('UN SDG') Target 3.9 aims by 2030 to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination³;
- AB. whereas the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, agreed at the COP15 of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity ('UN CBD') in December 2022, includes a global target to reduce the risk of pesticides by at least 50 % by 2030⁴;
- AC. whereas Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 states that GM food or feed must not have adverse effects on human health, animal health or the environment, and requires the Commission to take into account any relevant provisions of Union law and other legitimate factors relevant to the matter under consideration when drafting its decision; whereas such legitimate factors should include the Union's obligations under the UN SDGs and the UN CBD;

Reducing dependency on imported feed

- AD. whereas one of the lessons from the COVID-19 crisis and the still ongoing war in Ukraine is the need for the Union to end the dependencies on some critical materials; whereas in the mission letter to Commissioner Christophe Hansen, Commission President

¹ Strategic Dialogue on the Future of EU Agriculture - A shared prospect for farming and food in Europe, September 2024, https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/document/download/171329ff-0f50-4fa5-946f-aea11032172e_en?filename=strategic-dialogue-report-2024_en.pdf.

² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc3448-report-special-rapporteur-right-food>.

³ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>.

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_7834.

Ursula von der Leyen asked him to look at ways to reduce imports of critical commodities¹;

Undemocratic decision-making

- AE. whereas, in its eighth term, Parliament adopted a total of 36 resolutions objecting to the placing on the market of GMOs for food and feed (33 resolutions) and to the cultivation of GMOs in the Union (three resolutions); whereas, in its ninth term, Parliament adopted 38 resolutions objecting to placing GMOs on the market and has adopted another 11 resolutions objecting to placing GMOs on the market already in the current 10th term;
- AF. whereas despite its own acknowledgement of the democratic shortcomings, the lack of support from Member States and the objections of Parliament, the Commission continues to authorise GMOs;
- AG. whereas no change of law is required for the Commission to be able not to authorise GMOs when there is no qualified majority of Member States in favour in the Appeal Committee²;
- AH. whereas the vote on 13 June 2025 of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed referred to in Article 35 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 delivered no opinion, meaning that the authorisation was not supported by a qualified majority of Member States³; whereas the vote on 15 July 2025 of the Appeal Committee again delivered no opinion;
1. Considers that Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1898 exceeds the implementing powers provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003;
 2. Considers that Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1898 is not consistent with Union law, in that it is not compatible with the aim of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, which is, in accordance with the general principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴, to provide the basis for

¹ https://commission.europa.eu/document/2c64e540-c07a-4376-a1da-368d289f4afe_en.

² The Commission ‘may’, and not ‘shall’, go ahead with authorisation if there is no qualified majority of Member States in favour at the Appeal Committee, according to Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

³ https://food.ec.europa.eu/document/download/ee1a5aed-5303-4c32-bb59-813143a1df47_en?filename=sc_modif-genet_20250613_sum.pdf.

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2002/178/oj>).

ensuring a high level of protection of human life and health, animal health and welfare, and environmental and consumer interests, in relation to GM food and feed, while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market;

3. Calls on the Commission to repeal Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/1898 and to submit a new draft to the committee;
4. Calls on the Commission to ensure convergence of standards between the Union and its partners in free trade agreement negotiations, in order to meet Union safety standards;
5. Calls on the Commission not to authorise the GM maize due to the increased risks to biodiversity, food safety and workers' health in line with the One Health approach;
6. Expects the Commission, as matter of urgency, to deliver on its commitment¹ to come forward with a proposal to ensure that hazardous chemicals banned in the Union are not produced for export;
7. Welcomes the fact that the Commission finally recognised, in a letter of 11 September 2020 to Members, the need to take sustainability into account when it comes to authorisation decisions on GMOs²; expresses its deep disappointment, however, that, since then the Commission has continued to authorise GMOs for import into the Union, despite ongoing objections by Parliament and a majority of Member States voting against;
8. Urges the Commission, again, to take into account the Union's obligations under international agreements, such as the Paris Climate Agreement, the UN CBD and the UN SDGs; reiterates its call for draft implementing acts to be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum explaining how they uphold the principle of 'do no harm'³;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission, and to the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

¹ As outlined in the annex to the communication of the Commission of 14 October 2020 entitled 'Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment', COM(2020)0667, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2020%3A667%3AFIN#document2>.

² <https://tillymetz.lu/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Co-signed-letter-MEP-Metz.pdf>.

³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (OJ C 270, 7.7.2021, p. 2), paragraph 102.