

**Environmental monitoring plan for maizes  
MON 89034 x 1507 x MON 88017 x 59122,  
MON 89034 x 1507 x MON 88017,  
MON 89034 x 1507 x 59122,  
MON 89034 x MON 88017 x 59122,  
1507 x MON 88017 x 59122,  
MON89034 x 1507, MON89034 x 59122,  
1507 x MON 88017, and MON 88017 x 59122**

## **1. Introduction**

This monitoring plan applies to the following genetically modified (GM) maizes: MON 89034 x 1507 x MON 88017 x 59122, MON 89034 x 1507 x MON 88017, MON 89034 x 1507 x 59122, MON 89034 x MON 88017 x 59122, 1507 x MON 88017 x 59122, MON 89034 x 1507, MON 89034 x 59122, 1507 x MON 88017, and MON 88017 x 59122. In this monitoring plan, they are referred to by the term 'these GM maizes'.

EFSA has carried out the scientific assessment of the GM maize MON 89034 x 1507 x MON 88017 x 59122 and all possible combinations of the individual GM events and considered that these GM maizes are unlikely to have any adverse effect on human and animal health or on the environment in the context of its intended uses.

EFSA evaluated the environmental monitoring plan proposed by the authorisation holders and considered that there is no need for a case-specific monitoring since no adverse effects were identified. The monitoring plan consisting in a general surveillance plan is in line with the intended uses for the GMOs.

## **2. General surveillance for unanticipated adverse effects**

### **2.1. Approach**

General surveillance is not based on a particular hypothesis and it should be used to identify the occurrence of unanticipated adverse effects of the viable GMO or its use for human and animal health or the environment that were not predicted in the environmental risk assessment (e.r.a).

These GM maizes are authorised for import, processing and food and feed uses, but not for cultivation.

Therefore, exposure to the environment will be limited to unintended release of these GM maizes, which could occur for example via substantial losses during

loading/unloading of the viable commodity including these GM maizes destined for processing into animal feed or human food products. Such exposure can be controlled by clean up measures and the application of current practices used for the control of any adventitious maize plants, such as manual or mechanical removal and the application of herbicides (with the exception of glufosinate-ammonium and glyphosate herbicides).

However and in order to safeguard against any adverse effects on human and animal health or the environment that were not anticipated in the e.r.a., general surveillance on these GM maizes shall be undertaken for the duration of the authorisation. The general surveillance will take into consideration, and be proportionate to the extent of imports of these GM maizes and use thereof in the Member States.

In order to increase the possibility of detecting any unanticipated adverse effects, a monitoring system shall be used, which involves the authorisation holders and operators handling and using these viable GM maizes. The operators shall be provided with guidance to facilitate reporting of any unanticipated adverse effect from handling and use of these viable GM maizes.

A detailed description of the methodology proposed for general surveillance of these GM maizes is provided in Section 2.6.

## 2.2. Baselines

Since the intended use of these GM maizes is the same as that of any other commercial maize, the procedures for the import, handling and processing of these GM maizes will be the same and have been considered in the development of the monitoring plan. The baseline and controls for general surveillance will rely on the historical knowledge and experience with non-GM maize as comparable reference where necessary.

## 2.3. Time-period

General surveillance of these GM maizes shall be undertaken for the duration of the authorisation period for these GM maizes for import and processing.

## 2.4. Assigning responsibilities

The authorisation holders are responsible for ensuring that the monitoring plan is put in place and properly implemented in accordance with the conditions of the authorisation.

The authorisation holders shall be in the position to give evidence to the Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States:

- That the monitoring networks as specified in the monitoring plan collect the information relevant for the monitoring of these GM maizes;
- That the members of these networks have agreed to make available that

information to the authorisation holders before the date of the submission of the monitoring report.

The third parties involved in the general surveillance shall report any potential unanticipated adverse effects to the authorisation holder, who shall immediately investigate and inform the European Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, as described in Section 3.

## 2.5. Existing systems

### *Primary sources of information*

The authorisation holders are not involved in commodity trade with these GM maizes. The monitoring methodology hence needs to be predominantly based on collaboration with third parties, such as operators involved in the import, handling and processing of these viable GM maizes, as long as they are viable. They are exposed to these imported viable GM maizes and therefore are the 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.

Since traders may commingle these GM maizes with other commercial maize, including authorised GM maize, the authorisation holders are working together with other members of the plant biotechnology industry within the European Association of Bioindustries (EuropaBio) and trade associations representing the relevant operators in order to implement a harmonised monitoring methodology.

The following networks are currently involved:

- Importers / Traders  
COCERAL is the European association representing the cereals, rice, feedstuffs, oilseeds, oils and fats and agro-supply trade in the European Union. Its members are the national trade organisations that represent collectors, distributors, exporters, importers and agribulk storers of the above mentioned commodities in the majority of Member States. 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 within the EU. It regroups representatives from 11 Member States and is itself a 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.coceral.com>
- Processors  
FEDIOL, the federation of the EU Oil and Protein Meal Industry, represents the interests of the European crushers of oilseeds meals producers and vegetable oils producers/processors. Its members represent 80% of the EU

industry and hold 147 oilseeds processing and vegetable oils and fats production facilities across Europe.

Also see: <http://www.fediol.be/1/main1.php>

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 1830/2003, 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 GM maizes, because they focus on processed, non-viable material.

#### *Additional sources of information*

In addition to the aforementioned existing monitoring systems, extensive independent research by scientists with a wide range of expertise is another valuable source of information on potential adverse effects arising from the use of GMOs. The authorisation holders will actively screen relevant reports and peer-reviewed publications on the use of these GM maizes in order to identify potential unforeseen adverse effects linked to these GM maizes.

## 2.6. Monitoring Methodology

The authorisation holders, together with other members of the plant biotechnology industry and EuropaBio, shall implement general surveillance of these viable GM maizes, with the help of the selected networks described in Section 2.5.

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

- The **authorisation holders** represented by EuropaBio shall:
  - Agree with the operators before adding or amending activities that fall under their responsibility in accordance with the proposed monitoring plan.
  - Inform operators concerning the authorisation, safety and general characteristics of these GM maizes and of the conditions as to general surveillance.
  - Set up and maintain a website dedicated to operators including detailed information on these GM maizes.  
The website, hosted on the EuropaBio website under [www.europabio.org/information-operators-introduction](http://www.europabio.org/information-operators-introduction), 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
  - A contact point at EuropaBio for information exchange on any of the GM plant products.
- The website shall 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 maize and to routinely eradicate adventitious populations on their premises - any such adventitious populations, resisting routine eradication procedures, shall be treated as a potential adverse effect;
      - 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 EuropaBio:
      - at least annually, regardless 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 EuropaBio of the results of the general surveillance on an annual basis. EuropaBio, shall forward this report to the respective authorisation holders for inclusion in their annual report to the European Commission, as described in Section 3.

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 shall immediately investigate to determine and confirm whether a significant correlation between the effect and these GM maizes can be established. If the investigation establishes that these GM maizes were present when the adverse effect was identified, and confirms that these GM maizes are the cause of the adverse effect, the authorisation holders shall immediately inform the European Commission, as described in Section 3.

### **3. Reporting the results of monitoring**

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, the authorisation holders are responsible to inform the European Commission of the results of the general surveillance.

If information that confirms an adverse effect of these GM maize and that alters the existing risk assessment becomes available, the authorisation holders shall immediately investigate and inform the European Commission. The authorisation holders, in collaboration with the European Commission 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.

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 that have arisen from handling and use of these viable GM maize.

The report shall 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.

The report will also clearly state which parts of the provided information are considered to be confidential, together with a verifiable justification for confidentiality in accordance with Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003.

Confidential parts of such report shall be submitted in separate documents.

#### **4. Review and adaptation**

The monitoring plan and associated methodology will be reviewed and updated or adapted as necessary.