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European Commission (DG SANTE)

[redacted]
Unit E1 Biotechnology and Plant Health
Rue Belliard 232 03/100
B-1049 Brussels

Brussels, 27 October 2015

Subject: *Response to the letter of the European Commission communicating the demand of the Netherlands to restrict the geographical scope of maize MON 810 (Ref. SANTE/E1/MK/nn sante.ddg2.e.1(2015) 4414537)*

Dear [redacted],

We formally received your letter dated 28 September 2015, communicating the demand from the Netherlands under Article 26c of Directive 2001/18/EC to have its whole territory excluded from cultivation of maize MON 810, on 29 September 2015. With this letter, referring to Article 26c (2) and Article 26c (3) of Directive 2001/18/EC, we would like to express our disappointment with the Netherlands' demand and the associated consequences. We request that you and the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment in the Netherlands consider the grounds for our disappointment, as well as the additional comments and requests as detailed below.

Multiple regulatory agencies around the world¹, including the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)² have concluded that MON 810 is unlikely to have adverse effects on humans, animals or the environment. This conclusion has been confirmed by the experiences during almost 20 years of widespread commercial cultivation globally, including 11 years in the EU. The Netherlands' request to prohibit MON 810 cultivation on its territory contradicts and undermines the scientific consensus on the safety of MON 810 and its long history of safe use. We regret to conclude that the Netherlands is deviating from a science-based approach and has elected to prohibit MON 810 cultivation on arbitrary political grounds. We consider this decision to be disproportionate and discriminatory.

¹ Center for Environmental Risk Assessment (CERA) ; <http://cera-gmc.org/GmCropDatabaseEvent/MON810>

² EFSA, 2009. Scientific Opinion on the Applications for renewal of authorisation for the continued marketing of (1) existing food and food ingredients produced from genetically modified maize MON 810; (2) feed consisting of and/or containing maize MON 810, including the use of seed for cultivation; and of (3) food and feed additives, and feed materials produced from maize MON 810, all under Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 from Monsanto; <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/1149.htm>

Directive (EU) 2015/412 and thus the demand of the Netherlands runs counter to a founding principle of the EU, the single market in goods and services which encourages investment. Regrettably, the Netherlands' demand sends a negative signal to innovative industries wishing to invest in the European Union. Arbitrary political decisions to reject the cultivation of GM crops also deny European farmers the right to choose to use safe, innovative agricultural technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable and economic manner.

Directive (EU) 2015/412 requires that Member State measures should not affect the free circulation of authorized GMOs and should not prevent or restrict the use of MON 810 seeds in other Member States. Furthermore, we consider that it is the Netherlands' responsibility to cooperate with neighbouring Member States that do allow MON 810 cultivation to agree on appropriate "coexistence measures" at the borders. Finally, restrictions on the cultivation of MON 810 varieties in the absence of legally established tolerance levels for adventitious presence in conventional seed might impact the commercialization of conventional maize varieties in the EU. Adventitious presence of GM seeds occurs naturally as a result of counter season seed multiplication of both conventional and GM seeds in countries which have adopted GM technologies. In the absence of EU-standardized rules on adventitious presence in seeds, further disruptions in the free movement of conventional maize seeds may be expected to result from individual Member State restrictions on the cultivation of MON 810 seeds. We therefore encourage the European Commission and Member States to develop appropriate solutions, such as the establishment of a definition of "technical zero" following the approach established for feeds³ or a threshold for the adventitious presence of MON 810 in conventional maize seed.

In view of the safety of MON 810 cultivation for humans, animals and the environment and considering the benefits experienced by European farmers who have cultivated MON 810 varieties (documented in independent, EU funded research⁴), we are disappointed with the Netherlands' arbitrary political decision to prohibit the cultivation of MON 810 on its territory. Such decisions not only discourage investment in innovation and agriculture in the EU, they also deny European farmers' rights to choose safe, innovative products. We trust that the European Commission and Member states will take the necessary steps to avoid disruptions in the free movement of authorized GMOs and conventional maize seeds resulting from individual Member State restrictions on the cultivation of MON 810 seeds by establishing clear EU-standardized and/or national solutions for the adventitious presence of MON 810 in conventional maize seed.

Yours sincerely,



Monsanto Co.

cc.  (DG SANTE)
 (Monsanto)

³ Commission Regulation (EU) No 619/2011 of 24 June 2011 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed as regards presence of genetically modified material for which an authorisation procedure is pending or the authorisation of which has expired; <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011R0619>

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/sites/default/files/jrc_080624_newsrelease_bt_maize_en.pdf

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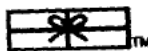


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