

Agricultural Biotechnology: **Safe and Established**

Globally, more than 1,000 scientific studies have found GMOs are safe for humans, animals and the environment⁽¹⁾.

- Experts, entities and scientists have found **ZERO** food safety or health issues based on assessments conducted by health authorities, scientific experts and government organizations from the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.⁽¹⁾

Biotech crops have been commercially cultivated for almost 3 decades.

Commercially approved GM crops are:

- planted in **29** countries, including Brazil, Argentina, India and Australia⁽¹⁾
- grown on more than **487** million acres⁽²⁾
- imported and consumed in more than **70** countries⁽¹⁾



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Sources:

⁽¹⁾ <https://croplife.org/plant-biotechnology/benefits-2/>, ⁽²⁾ <https://gm.agbioinvestor.com/>, ⁽³⁾ [ISAA.org https://bit.ly/41qSGjB](https://www.isaa.org), ⁽⁴⁾ [Maizall https://bit.ly/3VVF92E](https://bit.ly/3VVF92E)



People worldwide have safely consumed over 3 trillion meals and snacks containing biotech ingredients⁽¹⁾.



Billions of GM rations have benefited livestock through increased yields and by safely producing higher-quality feed traits⁽³⁾.



Globally, 50% of maize produced and 80% of maize exports are GM⁽⁴⁾.

Agricultural Biotechnology: **Positive environmental effects in corn production**

In the last five decades, U.S. corn producers have met the global challenge of growing more food with fewer resources.

Biotechnology is a great tool for farmers and the environment. It has reduced many negative impacts associated with corn production.

- GM seeds allow for substantially **higher volumes of corn** produced without a proportional increase in land use.
- Biotechnology enables agricultural practices that result in aggregate **reductions of herbicide and insecticide** volumes, decreasing their environmental impact (EIQ profile).
- The adoption of GM crops has allowed the implementation of conservation tilling, **reducing soil erosion and carbon emissions** from less fossil fuels use in tractor passings.



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Each year up to 40% of the world's potential crop production is lost because of weeds, insects and crop diseases ⁽¹⁾.



Biotechnology will be a key tool helping farmers to produce 70% more food by 2050 to feed the 9+ billion people ⁽¹⁾.



New biotechnology is expected to help reduce resource use, provide more nutritional value and adapt to a changing climate.