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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**U.S. GRAINS COUNCIL**

Sources:


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**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 **reduction 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.

Sources:
- Croplife.org/plant-biotechnology/benefits-2
- gm.agbioinvestor.com

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

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

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