Basic information

2026/2784(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Objection pursuant to Rule 115(2) and (3): Genetically modified maize MON 87460 **Subject** 3.10.09.06 Agro-genetics, GMOs	

Key players

	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
European Parliament	ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety	PIETIKÄINEN Sirpa (EPP)	10/06/2026
		BORZAN Biljana (S&D)	10/06/2026
		HÄUSLING Martin (Greens/EFA)	10/06/2026
		HAZEKAMP Anja (The Left)	10/06/2026

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
16/09/2026	Decision by Parliament	T10-0308/2026	Summary
16/09/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2026/2784(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on implementing act or powers
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 115-p2-3
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/10/05967

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary

Motion for a resolution objecting delegated act		B10-0381/2026	02/09/2026	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T10-0308/2026	16/09/2026	Summary

Objection pursuant to Rule 115(2) and (3): Genetically modified maize MON 87460

2026/2784(RSP) - 16/09/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 433 votes to 159, with 10 abstentions, a resolution objecting to the draft Commission implementing decision renewing the authorisation for the placing on the market of products containing, consisting of or produced from genetically modified maize MON 87460 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/683 authorised the placing on the market of food and feed containing, consisting of, or produced from genetically modified maize MON 87460 (the ‘GM maize’). The scope of that authorisation also covered the placing on the market of products other than food and feed containing or consisting of the GM maize, for the same uses as any other maize, with the exception of cultivation.

On 11 March 2024, Bayer Agriculture BV, based in Belgium, on behalf of Bayer CropScience LP, based in the United States, submitted an application to the Commission for the renewal of that authorisation.

On 8 December 2025, EFSA issued a favourable scientific opinion on the GM maize. It concluded that the renewal application did not contain evidence of any new hazards, modified exposure or scientific uncertainties that would change the conclusions of the original risk assessment on the GM maize, published by EFSA in 2012. Those opinions did not address several broader environmental, socio-economic, and cumulative impacts which EFSA considers to fall outside its remit.

Gaps in the assessment

The risk assessments carried out by EFSA did not include long-term toxicological studies or detailed analysis of cumulative and combinatorial effects, including potential interactions with residues of pesticides commonly used in soybean cultivation. The vast majority of GM crops, including the GM soybean, 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. A number of studies show that herbicide-tolerant GM crops result in a higher use of complementary herbicides, in large part because of the emergence of herbicide-tolerant weeds.

Moreover, assessment of herbicide residues and metabolites found on GM plants is considered outside the remit of the EFSA Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms and is therefore not undertaken as part of the authorisation process for GMOs. This is problematic because the way in which complementary herbicides are broken down by the GM plant concerned, as well as the composition and thus the toxicity of the metabolites can be impacted by the genetic modification itself. The draft Commission implementing decision would continue to allow imports into the Union that do not comply with the standards observed by Union farmers, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage.

Parliament has repeatedly stressed that the Commission should not authorise GMOs in cases where no qualified majority is reached by Member States in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed or the Appeal Committee, in order to address the persistent democratic deficit. 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.

Recommendations

In light of these considerations, Parliament concluded that the Commission's implementing decision exceeded the implementing powers provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and was not in conformity with European Union law. Consequently, it called on the Commission to:

- withdraw its draft implementing decision;

- not renew the authorisation of the GM maize due to the lack of sufficient evidence on long-term impacts on biodiversity, food safety, farmers’ livelihoods and animal health, in line with the One Health approach;

- submit, without delay, a legislative proposal to reform the decision-making procedure on GMOs in order to respond to the consistent objections of Parliament and the lack of qualified majority support among Member States;

- take into account the Union’s obligations under international agreements, such as the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.