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Application to Amend the Food Standards Code – Food Produced Using Gene Technology

OECD Unique Identifier - DP-Ø23211-2

DP23211 Maize

Executive Summary

Submitting company:

Dow AgroSciences Australia Pty Ltd

Submitted by:

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Summary

Corteva Agriscience is a publicly traded, global pure-play agriculture company that provides farmers around the world with the most complete portfolio in the industry - including a balanced and diverse mix of seed, crop protection and digital solutions focused on maximizing productivity to enhance yield and profitability. With some of the most recognized brands in agriculture and an industry-leading product and technology pipeline well positioned to drive growth, the company is committed to working with stakeholders throughout the food system as it fulfils its promise to enrich the lives of those who produce and those who consume, ensuring progress for generations to come. Corteva Agriscience became an independent public company on June 1, 2019 and was previously the Agriculture Division of DowDuPont. More information can be found at www.corteva.com.

Dow AgroSciences Australia, member of Corteva Agriscience group of companies, is submitting this application to FSANZ to vary the Code to approve uses of maize (*Zea mays L.*) event DP-Ø23211-2 (referred to as DP23211 maize), a new food produced using gene technology.

DP23211 maize was genetically modified to express DvSSJ1 double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) and the IPD072Aa protein, both for control of corn rootworm (CRW) pests, as well as the phosphinothricin acetyltransferase (PAT) protein for tolerance to glufosinate herbicide, and the phosphomannose isomerase (PMI) protein that was used as a selectable marker. The PAT and PMI proteins present in DP23211 maize are identical to the corresponding proteins found in a number of approved events across several different crops that are currently in commercial use.

This application presents information supporting the safety and nutritional comparability of DP23211 maize. The molecular characterisation analyses conducted on DP23211 maize demonstrated that the introduced genes are integrated at a single locus, stably inherited across multiple generations, and segregate according to Mendel's law of genetics. The toxicity and allergenicity potential of DvSSJ1 dsRNA and the IPD072Aa, PAT, and PMI proteins were evaluated and found unlikely to be toxic or allergenic to humans or animals. Based on the weight of evidence, consumption of DvSSJ1 dsRNA and the IPD072Aa, PAT, and PMI proteins is unlikely to cause an adverse effect on humans or animals. A compositional equivalence assessment demonstrated that the nutrient composition of DP23211 maize forage and grain is comparable to that of conventional maize, represented by non-genetically modified (non-GM) near-isoline maize and non-GM commercial maize.

Overall, data and information contained herein support the conclusion that DP23211 maize containing DvSSJ1 dsRNA and the IPD072Aa, PAT, and PMI proteins is as safe and nutritious as non-GM maize for food and feed uses.