

**APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION OF
GENETICALLY MODIFIED PLANTS
AND DERIVED FOOD AND FEED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION (EC) No 1829/2003**

1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 MAIZE

(DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ81Ø-6xSYN-IR162-4xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6 MAIZE)

EFSA-GMO-NL-2015-xx

PART III – Cartagena Protocol

Submitted by:

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PART III – Cartagena Protocol

A. INFORMATION REQUIRED CONCERNING LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS INTENDED FOR DIRECT USE AS FOOD OR FEED, OR FOR PROCESSING UNDER ANNEX II OF REGULATION (EC) No 1946/2003

(a) The name and contact details of the applicant for a decision for domestic use

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(b) The name and contact details of the authority responsible for the decision

European Commission
Health and Food Safety Directorate General DDG2.E.1
Rue Belliard 232 03/100
1049 Brussels
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(c) Name and identity of the GMO

The name of the genetically modified organism (GMO) described in this application is 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize and its sub-combinations.

(d) Description of the gene modification, the technique used, and the resulting characteristics of the GMO

1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize has been obtained by use of traditional breeding methods between genetically modified 1507, MON810, MIR162 and NK603 maize. No new genetic modification procedure has been used to obtain 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize or its sub-combinations.

1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize therefore confers i.) herbicide tolerance to glyphosate and glufosinate-ammonium herbicides due to the presence of the CP4 EPSPS and PAT proteins, respectively, and ii.) protection against to lepidopteran target pests based on the presence of the Cry1F, Cry1Ab and Vip3Aa20 proteins, conferring independent modes of action for insect protection. Such pyramided stacks with independent modes of action against the same target pests can substantially enhance durability and delay the development of resistance to the toxins by the insects.

(e) Any unique identification of the GMO

The unique identifier assigned to 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ81Ø-6xSYN-IR162-4xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6.

The unique identifiers of all sub-combinations are:

DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ81Ø-6xSYN-IR162-4; DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ81Ø-6xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6; DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xSYN-IR162-4xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6; MON-ØØ81Ø-6xSYN-IR162-4xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6; DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ81Ø-6; DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xSYN-IR162-4; DAS-Ø15Ø7-1xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6; MON-ØØ81Ø-6xSYN-IR162-4; MON-ØØ81Ø-6xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6; and SYN-IR162-4xMON-ØØ6Ø3-6

(f) Taxonomic status, common name, point of collection or acquisition, and characteristics of recipient organism or parental organisms related to biosafety

Taxonomy of recipient organism:

Family name: Poaceae

Genus: *Zea*

Species: *Zea mays* L.

Subspecies: ***Zea mays ssp. mays* L.**

Common name: maize, corn

Point of collection or acquisition: USA

Characteristics of recipient organism or parental organisms related to biosafety:

Maize has a history of safe use, being used in foods and feed. It is grown for the production of grain and forage (silage), and is mainly used as a feedstuff for livestock.

(g) Centres of origin and centres of genetic diversity, if known, of the recipient organism and/or the parental organisms and a description of the habitats where the organisms may persist or proliferate

Centre of origin and centre of genetic diversity of maize: Meso-American region

Description of the habitats where the organisms may persist or proliferate:

It is generally accepted that most crop plants, including maize, have undergone many years of selective breeding and domestication, and only function optimally under managed agricultural conditions, such as high soil fertility or low plant competition. These conditions rarely occur in natural habitats (including roadsides and ports), resulting in poor fitness of maize plants outside of a managed field. Reduced recruitment, low survivorship, poor competitive ability, and low seed production are common indicators of poor fitness of maize in natural situations.

(h) Taxonomic status, common name, point of collection or acquisition, and characteristics of the donor organism or organisms related to biosafety

1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize has been obtained by use of traditional breeding methods between genetically modified 1507, MON810, MIR162 and NK603 maize. No new genetic modification procedure has been used to obtain 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize or its sub-combinations.

Taxonomy, common name, and characteristics of donor organisms:

- *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, donor of the CP4 *epsps* gene coding sequence, ORF25 terminator sequence and *nos* terminator, is a Gram-negative, non-spore forming, rodshaped bacterium commonly found in the soil. It is closely related to beneficial soil bacteria involved in nitrogen fixation by certain plants, e.g. *Rhizobium*. Removal of the native T-DNA genes on the Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* has resulted in non-pathogenic bacteria that are widely employed in plant genetic engineering.
- *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Thale cress) is the donor of the *ctp2* DNA sequence from the chloroplast transit peptide of the *A. thaliana epsps* gene. It is a small flowering plant of the Brassicaceae family that is widely used as a model organism in plant biology, but it is not of major agronomic significance and no specific toxic or allergenic attributes have been reported for this species.
- *Bacillus thuringiensis*, donor of the *cry1F*, *cry1Ab*, *Vip3Aa* genes, has a history of safe use as a biopesticide over several decades and occurs naturally in the soil and on plants including vegetables, cotton, tobacco, tree crops and forest crops.
- Cauliflower Mosaic Virus, the donor of the 35S promoter, enhancer and terminator sequences. It is a DNA caulimovirus with a host range restricted primarily to cruciferous plants.
- *Escherichia coli* is the donor of the *pmi* selection marker gene. *E. coli* is one of the main species of bacteria that live in the lower intestines of mammals.
- *Oryza sativa* (rice) is the donor of *P-ract1/ract1* intron of the 5' region of the rice actin 1 gene. *O. sativa* is grown worldwide and is a staple food for about half of the world's population.
- *Streptomyces viridochromogenes* strain Tü494, donor of the *pat* gene, is a common gram-positive sporulating soil bacterium that produces the tripeptide L-phosphinothricyl-L-alanyl-alanine (L-PPT), which was developed as a non-selective herbicide. Few *Streptomyces* have been isolated from animal or human sources and pathogenicity is not a typical property of these organisms. A recent safety evaluation concluded that the inclusion of the PAT protein from *Streptomyces* in food or feed causes no harm to human or animal safety.
- *Zea mays* (maize), host plant and donor of the ubiquitin (*ubiZM1*) constitutive promoter, has a long history of cultivation and safe food and feed use. It has a multitude of uses in the food and industrial sectors, representing one of the major sources of edible vegetable oil and of proteins for animal feed use.

Point of collection: USA

(i) Approved uses of the GMO

Regulatory submissions and reviews are in progress in selected countries around the world. The intended use of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize includes all uses of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize for food and feed purposes, and for all food, feed and processed products derived from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize, as with any other commercial maize, excluding cultivation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize seed products in the EU.

(j) A risk assessment report consistent with Annex II to Directive 2001/18/EC

A risk assessment report consistent with Annex II to Directive 2001/18/EC is included below.

(k) Suggested methods for the safe handling, storage, transport and use, including packaging, labelling, documentation, disposal and contingency procedures, where appropriate

The handling, storage, transport and use of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize, including packaging, documentation, disposal and contingency procedures, will be done as for any other commercial maize. Labelling of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize products will be carried out in accordance with Community law.

B. A RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT CONSISTENT WITH ANNEX II TO DIRECTIVE 2001/18/EC

RISK ASSESSMENT

The objective of this risk assessment is to identify and evaluate the potential adverse effects of genetically modified 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the likely potential receiving environment, taking also into account risks to human health. The risk assessment may be used by competent authorities to make informed decisions regarding living modified organisms.

This risk assessment for genetically modified 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize has been carried out in accordance with Commission Decision 2002/623/EC establishing the guidance notes supplementing Annex II of Directive 2001/18/EC.

The risk assessment of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize follows a stepwise approach, taking into account the following technical and scientific details regarding the characteristics of the following subjects:

(a) *Recipient organism or parental organisms*: See **Point A.(f)**.

(b) *Donor organism or organisms*: See **Point A.(h)**.

(c) *Vector*: See **Point A.(d)**.

(d) *Insert or inserts and/or characteristics of modification*: See **Point A.(d)**.

(e) *Living modified organism*: See **Point A.(c)**.

(f) *Detection and identification of the living modified organism*: The 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize has been produced by combining the maize events 1507, MON810, MIR162 and NK603 through conventional breeding. PCR-based quantitative event-specific detection methods are available for each of these single events and have been validated by the European Union Reference Laboratory (EURL) for GM Food and Feed, established at the EC Joint Research Centre in Italy. In addition, a validation study on the performance of the single event detection methods on the stacked product, i.e. 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize, has been submitted to the EURL for verification.

(g) *Information relating to the intended use*: See **Point A.(i)**.

(h) *Receiving environment*: Cultivation is outside the scope of this application. See **Point A.(g)**.

STEPS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Step 1: Identification of characteristics which may cause adverse effects

1. Characteristics of the GMO linked to the genetic modification

The characteristics of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize linked to the genetic modification have been described in **Point A.(d)**. The 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize has been produced by conventional breeding between 1507 maize, MON810 maize, MIR162 maize and NK603 maize. No other genetic modification has been performed. The 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize combines

herbicide tolerance traits, conferred by CP4 EPSPS and PAT proteins, with insect resistance traits, conferred by Cry1F, Cry1Ab and Vip3Aa20 proteins. The CP4 EPSPS and PAT proteins confer tolerance to the application of the herbicides glyphosate and glufosinate-ammonium, respectively. The Cry1F, Cry1Ab and Vip3Aa20 proteins confer a triple mode of action for insect protection against certain lepidopteran insect pests, such as the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*).

However, the scope of this application does not include authorisation for the cultivation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize seed products in the EU. Exposure to the environment from the import of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize will be limited to unintended release of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize, which can be controlled with current measures used to control unintended release of commercially available maize, such as use of mechanical means and selective use of herbicides (with the exception of glyphosate and glufosinate-ammonium herbicides).

2. Potential adverse effects of the GMO(s)

a) Disease to humans including toxic or allergenic effects

The 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize expresses the Cry1F, PAT, Cry1Ab, Vip3Aa20, PMI and CP4 EPSPS proteins. The safety assessment of the individual proteins has been conducted in the frame of previous submissions and was reported in several EFSA scientific opinions. The safety assessment has been based on a broad body of evidence, including previous use of the proteins; their modes of action; specificity of their biological activity; relatedness to other proteins with a history of safe use; absence of toxicity to mammals; absence of adverse effects on fast growing species; lack of homology to known toxins or allergens; lack of resistance to proteolysis; and lack of stability to heating.

The potential occurrence of interaction effects between the inserts or the encoded proteins, and their impact, if any, on food or feed safety has been evaluated. Because the four single events could be readily combined by crossing, any direct interaction at the DNA level as a result of a physical proximity of the inserts was considered very unlikely

Analysis of the concentration of the proteins in various tissues revealed that expression of the inserted-related proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize was as expected and comparable to that in the single event lines, without any signs of gene silencing as a result of the stacking of all or a reduced number of GM events.

The potential occurrence of interaction effects between the encoded proteins, and their impact, if any, on food or feed safety has been evaluated and no concerns are identified. On the basis of the natural occurrence of combinations of Cry and Vip proteins in *Bt* strains and biopesticide formulations produced from such strains without reported health effects, their target specificity, their mode of action, the lack of interaction in target insects, and the absence of unexpected effects in experimental studies, it is concluded that there is no evidence for any interactions between the Cry and Vip proteins that would affect food or feed safety of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize.

On the basis of their different substrate specificity, different mode of action, and the absence of unexpected effects on the nutrient composition or agronomic characteristics following the specific herbicide treatment of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize, any interaction between the PAT and CP4 EPSPS proteins is unlikely and no apparent safety concerns are identified.

Detailed compositional analyses and nutritional assessment of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize have confirmed that whole food and feed consisting of or derived from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is nutritionally equivalent to whole food and feed consisting of or derived from commercial maize.

The allergenicity of the newly expressed proteins in the parental 1507, MON810, MIR162 and NK603 maize lines has been assessed using a weight-of-the-evidence approach. The newly expressed proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize are not known to be allergenic, they do not have the characteristics of known allergenic proteins, and they are not derived from organisms with a known allergenic potential. Therefore, it can be concluded that expression of the insert related proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is unlikely to alter the overall allergenicity of maize.

New homology searches using up-to-date databases have also confirmed the absence of any similarity of the insert-encoded proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize to toxins, bioactive proteins or allergenic proteins that may raise any safety concerns.

Furthermore, a poultry feeding study has been conducted over a 42-day period with diets containing 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize treated or not treated with glyphosate and glufosinate. For comparison, diets containing non-genetically modified maize with comparable genetic background and diets containing non-modified commercial maize were also fed to broiler chickens. Based on the results from these studies, it was concluded that 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is nutritionally equivalent to non-genetically modified maize with comparable genetic background.

In conclusion, 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize and its sub-combinations are as safe to human and animal health as any other commercially available maize.

b) Disease to animals and plants including toxic, and where appropriate, allergenic effects

The safety of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize to animal health is comparable to that of any other commercially available maize. Please refer to **Section 2.a)** above.

c) Effects on the dynamics of populations of species in the receiving environment and the genetic diversity of each of these populations

The scope of this application is for authorisation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize for all food and feed uses, and for all food, feed and processed products derived from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize, and does not include cultivation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize seed products in the EU. Therefore, any potential exposure of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize to a potential receiving environment will be restricted to limited unintentional release, e.g. accidental spillage of grain during loading/unloading of vessels, trains or trucks, or during transportation. Any unintentional release or misuse of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize would be limited and highly unlikely to have any adverse effect. Furthermore and if necessary, such limited release can be controlled by management practices currently applied to control unintentional releases of any other commercially available maize, such as selective use of herbicides (with the exception of glyphosate and glufosinate-ammonium herbicides) and manual or mechanical removal.

In conclusion, negligible effects are expected on the dynamics of populations in the receiving environment and the genetic diversity of each of these populations.

d) Altered susceptibility to pathogens facilitating the dissemination of infectious diseases and/or creating new reservoirs or vectors

There have been no signs observed of any altered susceptibility of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize to pathogens in field trials with this maize. The assessment of the agronomic characteristics of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize has confirmed that it is comparable to other commercially available maize except for the expression of the insert-encoded proteins conferring herbicide tolerance and insect resistance traits. Therefore, no adverse effects are expected to human or animal health or to the environment as a result of an altered susceptibility of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize to pathogens.

e) Compromising prophylactic or therapeutic medical, veterinary, or plant protection treatments

Expression of the newly expressed proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize do not compromise prophylactic or therapeutical medical, veterinary, or plant protection treatments. No genetic material coding for genes conferring resistance to antibiotics, including those used in human or veterinary medicine, is present in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize.

f) Effects on biogeochemistry (biogeochemical cycles), particularly carbon and nitrogen recycling through changes in soil decomposition of organic material

As the scope of this application does not cover cultivation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize in the EU, any effects on biogeochemical processes are not expected.

g) Other potential adverse effects

Adverse effects may occur directly or indirectly through mechanisms that may include:

- The spread of the GMO in the environment;
- The transfer of the inserted genetic material to other organisms, or the same organism, whether genetically modified or not;
- Phenotypic and genetic instability;
- Interactions with other organisms;
- Changes in management, including, where applicable, in agricultural practices.

An evaluation to identify any potential adverse effects on human and animal health or the environment that may occur through these mechanisms has been carried out and the results obtained are presented below.

The spread of the GMO in the environment: there is negligible likelihood for 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize to become environmentally persistent or invasive giving rise to weediness. Maize does not possess any trait for weediness and the expression of the Cry1F, PAT, Cry1Ab, Vip3Aa20, PMI and CP4 EPSPS proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize does not introduce new traits for weediness.

The transfer of the inserted genetic material to other organisms, or the same organism, whether genetically modified or not: there are no sexually compatible endogenous wild or weedy relatives of maize known to exist in the EU, which eliminates the possibility of potential gene transfer to such species. The potential for gene transfer is therefore limited to other maize grown in agricultural systems. In addition, there is negligible likelihood for 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize plants to become environmentally persistent or invasive giving rise to weediness. Furthermore, expression of the Cry1F, PAT, Cry1Ab, Vip3Aa20, PMI and CP4 EPSPS proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize does not provide a significant selective advantage outside the agricultural environment.

Phenotypic and genetic instability: the 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is phenotypically and genetically stable. This has been confirmed through multiple studies including molecular and compositional analyses, and evaluation of the agronomic characteristics and expression levels of the Cry1F, PAT, Cry1Ab, Vip3Aa20, PMI and CP4 EPSPS proteins in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize. In addition, the genetic material inserted in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is integrated as a single copy in the nuclear genome of the plant and is inherited in a Mendelian way.

Interactions with other organisms: considering the scope of this application, which does not include authorisation for the cultivation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize seed products in the EU, any exposure to the environment from the import of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize will be limited to accidental releases of this maize during loading/unloading or during processing, or to the indirect exposure through manure or faeces from animals fed on this maize. In general, any proteins present in maize, including the insert-encoded proteins, are readily degraded as a result of the processes applied during harvesting, storage and processing of maize materials.

Furthermore, the insert-encoded proteins have been shown to be susceptible to rapid degradation by simulated gastrointestinal fluids, and in the digestive tract of animals fed on silage from *Bt* maize. In addition, the natural ubiquity of the transgenes and of the encoded proteins in the environment, together with the absence of toxicity and the specific biochemical activity of the proteins expressed in 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize indicates that there will be no adverse effects that may occur through interactions of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize with other organisms.

Changes in management, including, where applicable, in agricultural practices: Not applicable, as the scope of this application does not include authorisation for the cultivation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize seed products in the EU.

Step 2: Evaluation of the potential consequences of each adverse effect, if it occurs

On the basis of the available weight of evidence (**Step 1**), no adverse effects of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize could be identified on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or on human or animal health, resulting from the transboundary movement of this maize for direct use as food or feed, or for processing.

Accordingly, no consequences of such effects are conceivable.

Step 3: Evaluation of the likelihood of the occurrence of each identified potential adverse effect

As mentioned in **Step 1**, there are no identified adverse effects to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize.

Therefore, we can conclude that the relative likelihood of occurrence of any potential adverse effect to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is as negligible as for any other commercial maize.

Step 4: Estimation of the risk posed by each identified characteristic of the GMO

An estimation of the risk to human and animal health or the environment posed by any identified characteristic of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize which has the potential to cause adverse effects has been made by combining the magnitude of the consequences and the likelihood of the adverse effect, if it occurs, on the basis of the conclusions reached in **Steps 2 and 3**, respectively:

- No potential adverse effects have been identified and therefore the magnitude of the potential consequences is as negligible as for any other commercial maize; and,
- The likelihood of occurrence of potential adverse effects is as negligible as for any other commercial maize.

As a result, the potential risk to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is negligible, *i.e.* as insignificant as for any other commercial maize.

The overall uncertainty underlying the conclusion that negligible risk will arise from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is very low, *i.e.* it is comparable to the overall uncertainty related to any potential risks that might arise from the food and feed use and the import and processing of any other commercial maize.

Step 5: Application of management strategies for risks from the deliberate release or marketing of the GMO

The scope of this application does not include authorisation for the cultivation of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize seed products in the EU. Exposure to the environment from the import of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize will be limited to unintended release of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize, which can be controlled with current measures used to control accidental releases of commercially available maize, such as use of mechanical means and selective use of herbicides (with the exception of glyphosate and glufosinate-ammonium herbicides).

Furthermore, the conclusions obtained from **Steps 1 to 4** of this risk assessment have not identified any risks to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize. Therefore, the same management strategies for safeguarding apply to 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize as for any other commercial maize.

Step 6: Determination of the overall risk of the GMO

The overall risk to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize has been evaluated by taking into account the conclusions obtained from the consecutive steps followed in this risk assessment.

*Conclusions from **Step 1** of this risk assessment:*

There are no identified adverse effects to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize.

*Conclusions from **Step 2** of this risk assessment:*

The magnitude of the potential consequences arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize will be as negligible as for any other commercial maize.

*Conclusions from **Step 3** of this risk assessment:*

The likelihood of the occurrence of potential adverse effects to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is as negligible as for any other commercial maize.

*Conclusions from **Step 4** of this risk assessment:*

The potential risk to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize is negligible, *i.e.* as insignificant as for any other commercial maize.

*Conclusions from **Step 5** of this risk assessment:*

The conclusions obtained from **Steps 1 to 4** of this risk assessment have not identified any risks to human and animal health or the environment arising from 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize. Therefore, the same management strategies apply to 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize for safeguarding as for any other commercial maize.

Overall risk

Based on the above conclusions, we conclude that there is negligible overall risk to human and animal health or the environment arising from the use of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize or any sub-combination of these events for all food and feed purposes and the import and processing of 1507xMON810xMIR162xNK603 maize.