SCIENTIFIC PANEL ON GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

181st Panel Plenary meeting – OPEN to observers

28 - 29 October 2026

10:00-18:00 / 09:00-16:00

MINUTES - Agreed on 16 November 2026

Location: EFSA, Parma

Attendees:

- Panel Members:
Josep Casacuberta (Chair), Francisco Barro, Albert Braeuning, Michelle M Epstein, Thomas Frenzel, Jean-Luc Gallois, Frits Koning, Ruud de Maagd, Antoine Messéan, Fabien Nogué, Giovanni Savoini, F Javier Moreno, Alan H Schulman, Christoph Tebbe and Eve Veromann

- Hearing Experts[1]:
Debora Glandorf (item 8.1)

- European Commission:
DG SANTE: Alexandre Huchelmann and Mara Sgroi

- EFSA:
NIF Unit: Ana Afonso, Michele Ardizzone, Martina Bonatti, Alice Branchi, Giacomo De Sanctis, Antonio Fernández Dumont, Andrea Gennaro, Tilemachos Goumperis, Sara Jacchia, Dafni Maria Kagkli, Kaloyan Kostov, Paolo Lenzi, Aleksandra Lewandowska, Franco Maria Neri, Nikoletta Papadopoulou, Giulia Pelli, Tommaso Raffaello, and Reinhilde Schoonjans

CSO Unit: Yann Devos (items 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3)

FDP Unit: Claudia Parisi (items 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3)

PREV Unit: Sofia Batista Leite (item 8.5)

1. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants and the observers.
No apologies were received.

2. Presentation of Guidelines for observers

The head of the NIF Unit presented the guidelines for observers for open plenary meetings.[2]

3. Adoption of agenda

The agenda was adopted with the following changes.
Item 7.3 of the published draft agenda that was on application for renewal of genetically modified soybean MON 87708 x MON 89788 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 by Bayer CropScience LP (**RX048**) GMFF-2025-35488 EFSA-Q-2025-00451 was

[1] As defined in Article 34 of the document "Implementing Rule of the Management Board of the European Food Safety Authority laying down the rules on the selection, appointment and operations of the Scientific Committee, Scientific Panels and of their Working Groups": https://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/paneloperation.pdf

2 https://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/observersguidelines.pdf

retracted because of the impossibility to adopt the opinion during the current plenary. The item will be rescheduled in one of the upcoming plenary meetings.
The retracted item was substituted with the discussion of the statement of the Panel on new information on genetically modified maize MON 89034 EFSA-Q-2026-00304 and kept as item 7.3 in the agreed agenda.

4. Declarations of Interest of Panel members

In accordance with EFSA's Policy on Independence[3] and the Decision of the Executive Director on Competing Interest Management[4], EFSA screened the Annual Declarations of Interest filled out by the Panel members invited to the present meeting. No conflicts of interest related to the matters discussed in this meeting were identified during the screening process, and no interests were declared orally by the Panel members at the beginning of this meeting.

5. Panel members introduction

Being a Plenary open to observers, the Panel members briefly introduced themselves.

6. Agreement of the minutes of the 180th Panel plenary meeting held on 16 - 18 September 2026, in Parma

6.1 Minutes of the 180th Plenary meeting

The minutes of the 180th Panel plenary meeting were agreed by written procedure on 2 October 2026

7. Scientific outputs submitted for discussion/adoption

7.1 Application for authorisation of genetically modified maize Bt11 x MIR162 x 1507 x NK603 and its sub-combinations in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 by Syngenta Crop Protection AG (AP191) GMFF-2024-22091 EFSA-Q-2024-00558

Maize Bt11 × MIR162 × 1507 × NK603 was produced by crossing to combine four single maize events expressing the following proteins: Cry1Ab, Vip3Aa, Cry1F to confer protection against certain lepidopteran pests; CP4 EPSPS to confer tolerance to glyphosate-based herbicide; PAT to confer tolerance to glufosinate-based herbicides and PMI used as selectable marker. The scope of the application is for food and feed uses, import and processing and does not include cultivation in the European Union.

The GMO Panel revised the draft opinion and, where appropriate, questions were raised and addressed throughout the different sections. The GMO Panel adopted the opinion, which will be published on the EFSA website and in the EFSA Journal.

[3] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/corporate_publications/files/independence-policy-2024.pdf
[4] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-11/decision-ed-on-competing-interest-management-25-11.pdf

7.2 Application for authorisation of soybean COR23134 for import in the European Union submitted under Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 by Vylor Belgium B.V. (AP192) GMFF-2023-21132 EFSA-Q-2024-00570

Soybean COR23134 was produced by *Agrobacterium-mediated* transformation to introduce genes encoding the Cry1B.34.1, Cry1B.61.1, IPD083Cb proteins to confer protection against certain lepidopteran pests and the GM-HRA protein to confer tolerance to ALS-inhibiting herbicides and used as selectable marker. The scope of application is for food and feed uses, import and processing and does not include cultivation in the European Union.

The GMO Panel revised the draft opinion and, where appropriate, questions were raised and addressed throughout the different sections. The Panel and the Unit used this application to update the opinion template for single-event applications. As discussed at the previous plenary meeting, the opinion's general and specific sections were revised to improve readability and reduce its length. The GMO Panel adopted the opinion, which will be published on the EFSA website and in the EFSA Journal.

7.3 Statement of the Panel on new information on genetically modified maize MON 89034 EFSA-Q-2026-00304

Maize MON 89034 expresses two insecticidal proteins, Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2, to confer protection against certain lepidopteran pests. This event was previously assessed by the GMO Panel as a single event and as part of several stack applications.

On April 2026, the European Commission requested EFSA to evaluate new N-terminal amino acid sequence information, structural modelling and bioinformatic analysis which revealed that the Cry2Ab2 is expressed in maize in two variants (Cry2Ab2.820 and Cry2Ab2.820.1) differing by one N-terminal amino acid.

The GMO Panel revised the draft opinion and, where appropriate, questions were raised and addressed throughout the different sections. The GMO Panel adopted the opinion, which will be published on the EFSA website and in the EFSA Journal.

8. Other scientific topics for information/discussion

8.1 Presentation of the project "Preparatory work for the development of risk assessment guidance for gene drive modified insects (OC/EFSA/NIF/2023/01)"

In 2018, the European Commission (DG SANTE) mandated EFSA to assess whether: (i) the environmental release of gene drive modified insects could pose novel risks to human and animal health or the environment; (ii) the scientific considerations outlined in EFSA's existing guidance for the risk assessment of genetically modified animals were adequate and sufficient for gene drive modified insects; and (iii) additional or updated guidance would be required. EFSA focused primarily on disease-transmitting insects, particularly mosquitoes, as these represented the most likely candidates for environmental release in the near term, while also considering agricultural insect pests and non-native invasive insect species.

In 2020, EFSA concluded that its existing guidance for genetically modified insects without engineered gene drives provides a suitable foundation for the risk assessment of gene drive modified insects. However, the guidance would need to be supplemented with additional considerations to adequately address the specific challenges posed by gene drive technology.

While the overall risk assessment framework was considered fit for purpose, EFSA identified a number of knowledge gaps and areas requiring further guidance, particularly in relation to molecular characterisation, environmental risk assessment, and post-market environmental monitoring.

To address these gaps, EFSA commissioned the research project *Preparatory work for the development of risk assessment guidance for gene drive modified insects* (OC/EFSA/NIF/2023/01) in 2023. The project aims to: (i) identify, collect and assess the scientific evidence needed to address the previously identified gaps in existing GMO risk assessment guidance; and (ii) provide recommendations to support the potential development of dedicated guidance for the environmental risk assessment of GDMIs. The two-year project commenced in December 2023.

The results of the project are documented in the final scientific report by Bonsall et al. (2026), which may inform discussions on possible future guidance for gene drive modified insects. EFSA introduced the project, which Debora Glandorf, a member of the contracted consortium, presented to the GMO Panel.

8.2 Update on the ongoing EFSA activities on Regulation (EU) 2026/1388, EFSA-Q-2026-00374; EFSA-Q-2026-00375 and EFSA-Q-2026-00502

The regulation for plants obtained by NGTs was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 17 June 2026.[5] The Unit presented the mandates received in the frame of the new Regulation and these are EFSA-Q-2026-00374; EFSA-Q-2026-00375 and EFSA-Q-2026-00502 and outlined the EFSA workplan and related engagement activities.

8.3 Update on the ongoing EFSA activities on Regulation (EU) 2026/1388, EFSA-Q-2026-00374; EFSA-Q-2026-00375 and EFSA-Q-2026-00502 Item discussed in the closed session of the Plenary

The Panel discussed the progresses made in the working groups of the GMO Panel. Further discussion is needed.

8.4 Guidance document on the determination of newly expressed protein levels in GM plants. EFSA-Q-2026-00454

According to the relevant legislation (Directive 2001/18/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and Regulation (EU) No 503/2013), the EFSA guidance documents on the risk assessment of food and feed from GM plants (EFSA GMO Panel, 2011) and on the environmental risk assessment of GM plants (EFSA GMO Panel, 2010), applicants need to provide a molecular characterisation of the GM plant. In many cases, the GM plant expresses newly expressed protein(s) (NEPs), whose levels must be determined as part of the characterisation of the plant, as well as the assessment of protein-protein interactions and dietary exposure.

Several methods can be used to measure NEP levels. Experience gained from the assessment of GM plant applications has shown that additional clarifications are needed on the information to be generated and submitted by applicants.

The 2018 explanatory note has been used as the basis for developing a new sector specific EFSA guidance document. This new guidance will address recurrent issues identified during

[5] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/1388/oj

application assessments and provide clearer expectations for the determination of NEP levels, including for challenging proteins and, where relevant, emerging analytical technologies. This is expected to improve the consistency, harmonisation and efficiency of the risk assessment process.

The updated guidance will support applicants in generating and reporting reliable, harmonised and fit-for-purpose data on newly expressed protein levels for the molecular characterisation of GM plants and will also support the Member States and GMO Panel in the consistent assessment of such data. The draft guidance will be discussed again by the Panel before its endorsement for the targeted consultation.

8.5 Update on the discussion on new approaches methodologies (NAMs)

Following the thematic discussion on new approach methodologies (NAMs), which took place on 8 May during the 130th Plenary meeting of the Scientific Committee,[6] and the adoption by the European Commission on 1 June of the roadmap towards phasing out animal testing for chemical safety assessment, the GMO Panel considered the relevance of this topic for GMO risk assessment. Toxicological studies, both acute and chronic, currently rely on animal testing, the GMO Panel therefore expressed a strong interest in the discussion and its willingness to contribute to the related activities. The GMO Panel has already contributed to the implementation of NAM principles in GMO risk assessment through its 2025 Scientific Opinion on the safety assessment of newly expressed proteins[7], which proposes a stepwise, weight-of-evidence approach making use of existing knowledge, including history of safe use and read-across, and reserving animal studies for cases where a specific risk hypothesis or critical information gap requires further investigation. An expert from EFSA's Advisory Group on NAMs and experts from the GMO Unit presented the roadmap's overall aim, content and current status. All participants then discussed points requiring clarification and the next steps.

8.6 Application for authorisation of genetically modified soybean 305423 x DAS-44406-6 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 (AP195) GMFF-2024-29150 EFSA-Q-2024-00728

Item discussed in the closed session of the Plenary

Soybean 305423 x DAS-44406-6 was produced by crossing to combine two single soybean events expressing the following proteins: AAD-12 to confer tolerance to 2,4-D herbicide; 2mEPSPS to confer tolerance to glyphosate-based herbicide; PAT to confer tolerance to glufosinate-based herbicides, GM-HRA used as selectable marker conferring tolerance to ALS-inhibiting herbicides and *gm-fad2-1* gene fragment reducing the expression of soybean enzyme omega-6 desaturase by RNA interference, leading to an increase in the oleic acid content of seeds.

The scope of the application is for food and feed uses, import and processing and does not include cultivation in the European Union.

The Panel discussed the progress made in the risk assessment by the working groups following the submission of the additional information the applicant provided. The opinion will be proposed for possible adoption at one of the upcoming GMO Plenary meetings.

[6] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/events/130th-plenary-meeting-scientific-committee
[7] https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/j.efsa.2025.9568

8.7 Application for renewal of genetically modified soybean 305423 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 (RX046) GMFF-2024-23560 EFSA-Q-2024-00274

Item discussed in the closed session of the Plenary

Soybean 305423 expresses the GM-HRA protein as selectable marker conferring tolerance to ALS-inhibiting herbicides and *gm-fad2-1* gene fragment reducing the expression of soybean enzyme omega-6 desaturase by RNA interference, leading to an increase in the oleic acid content of seeds. Following the submission of application EFSA-GMO-NL-2007-45 and the publication of the EFSA scientific opinion, the placing on the market of soybean 305423 for products containing, consisting of, or produced from this GM soybean, excluding cultivation in the European Union, was authorised by Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/698[8].

In 2024, the applicant asked the European Commission to renew the authorisation for the placing on the market of soybean 305423, submitting application GMFF-2024-23560 in support of their request.

The Panel discussed the progress made in the risk assessment by the working groups following the submission of the additional information the applicant provided. The opinion will be proposed for possible adoption at one of the upcoming GMO Plenary meetings.

9. Feedback from the Scientific Committee/ Scientific Panels/EFSA/ EC

9.1 Scientific Committee

The Chair of the GMO Panel reported the discussions at the last Scientific Committee meeting and ongoing EFSA activities.

9.2 European Commission

The representatives of the EC informed the Panel on their ongoing activities, including approval procedures for applications for which the GMO Panel has delivered a scientific opinion.

9.3 Working Groups[9] of the GMO Panel

The Panel was updated on discussions of transversal relevance that took place in the last working groups on molecular characterisation (MC), comparative risk assessment and ERA (CompERA), and food and feed (FF).

9.4 Other relevant meetings

It was reminded the upcoming conference on NGT for crop improvement that will be held in Valencia (ES) 25-28 January 2027. More info on https://www.ngtsforcrops.com/

[8] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2015/698/oj
[9] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/science/scientific-committee-and-panels/gmo#working-groups

10. Update on new mandates

10.1 Applications

None

10.2 Generic mandates

None

11. Questions from and answers to Observers

Observers were invited to submit questions to the GMO Panel at the time of registration.

EFSA received the following questions ahead of the meeting:

Number	Question	Answer
1	How is the GMO Panel refining comparative phenotypic and compositional assessment requirements to distinguish true biological relevance from environmental and background genetic variation in multi-environment trial data?	For the comparative field trials, the EFSA GMO Panel requests a comparator as genetically close as possible to the GM plant. This request aims to minimise the impact of genetic background on the changes observed between the GMO and the comparator. The agronomic, phenotypic and compositional data are analysed following the statistical model described in EFSA GMO Panel (2011). Relevant sources of variability are included in the model and quantified separately: for example, environmental factors (among field trial sites) from within-field background variation. The estimate of genotypic variability (among reference varieties) is used in the test of equivalence. The changes between GMO and comparator are average values, which do not include these sources of variability.
2	What are the key scientific challenges the Panel currently faces regarding the molecular characterisation and off-target risk assessment data packages submitted for emerging plant biotechnology traits?	As indicated in EFSA GMO Panel (2024), for mutations occurring at locations in the genome different from the target site(s), the GMO Panel has concluded that these would be fewer than those occurring with random mutagenesis techniques. In addition, these changes would be of the same types as those derived by

		conventional breeding techniques and could not be distinguished from spontaneous mutations (EFSA GMO Panel, 2020). These scientific considerations provide relevant context for defining proportionate requirements for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2026/1388. EFSA will support EC in defining the requirements for verification procedure for Category 1 NGT plants and for risk assessment of Category 2 NGT plants.
3	How does EFSA integrate new scientific evidence, such as PCR-based detection and whole-genome sequencing data, into food safety risk assessments, particularly when assessing emerging microbiological hazards?	The assessment of methods for the detection of GM events falls outside EFSA's remit. However, each application for GMO is accompanied by a specific detection method that is evaluated by the JRC. The monitoring is under the responsibility of the different Member States. Concerning WGS, this is not a mandatory requirement for GM plants; however, applicants may provide WGS data to support the molecular characterisation of the GM event. In case of GM microorganisms, the characterisation should be generally performed by WGS-based analyses. The analysis of complete WGS data should be provided for bacteria, yeasts, filamentous fungi and viruses. Further information on how to conduct and report the sequencing and WGS-based analyses is available in the 'EFSA Statement on the requirements for whole genome sequence analysis of microorganisms intentionally used in the food chain' (EFSA, 2024, and future updates). EFSA continuously follows scientific and technical developments to ensure that it remains prepared to evaluate the applicability and relevance of emerging methodologies

		for food safety risk assessment (see for example item 8.5)
4	Can you explain why a targeted consultation has been opened for GMFF-2023-17394 (AP186, L-valine produced from *Corynebacterium glutamicum*) and not for the other similar applications (AP177, AP178 & AP185)?	EFSA thanks for the question, in fact, the targeted consultation was erroneously launched for AP186, L-valine produced from *Corynebacterium glutamicum*. It is not mandatory to launch a targeted consultation in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003, as this application concerns a product produced from a genetically modified microorganism.
5	At the SCoPAFF meeting of June 2026, EFSA indicated it intends to stop providing written feedback to Member States' comments in Annex H of its opinions. Belgium, along with some other Member States, raised concerns about this. Can you provide feedback on EFSA's final intention?	As reported under agenda item A.01 of the minutes from the Standing Committee meeting of 10 June 2026, EFSA presented an overview of Member States' contribution to the GMO risk assessment through targeted consultations. During the subsequent discussion, several Member States stressed the importance of the targeted consultation and of EFSA's feedback on their comments. EFSA took due note of the views expressed by Member States. Based on the received feedback, EFSA will continue to reply individually to all comments received from Member States.
6	What options are there to share information on the safety of GMOs with the GMO Panel and supporting EFSA Unit directly if this is deemed relevant for the work of the Panel (e.g. outcomes of horizon scanning studies)?	The GMO Network provides a forum for sharing scientific information relevant to GMO risk assessment with EFSA and the GMO Panel. Members may bring relevant scientific developments, emerging issues or outcomes of activities such as horizon scanning to the Network for discussion. Where relevant, this information can be brought to the attention of the GMO Panel. It remains always possible to submit comments via the public consultation or whenever available also during the targeted consultation.

		Information can also be shared through the NIF Unit email or the 'Ask a Question service'
7	Considering the increasing use of advanced analytical techniques in food safety, how does EFSA integrate analytical data on the composition and potential contaminants of genetically modified food and feed into its overall risk assessment? In particular, what role do validated LC-MS/MS and GC-MS/MS methods play in identifying and characterising potential chemical hazards associated with GMOs?	To characterize the GM crop, the applicants are required to analyse relevant compositional and chemical endpoints, including those recommended by the OECD for the specific crop, and to describe the analytical methods used in the dossier. On a case-by-case basis, additional compositional endpoints can be included in the assessment It is not in the EFSA remit to assess contaminants in GM crops Validated LC-MS/MS and GC-MS/MS methods can be used by applicants as long as ISO principles are followed

Questions received during the meeting.

Item	Question	Answer
7.2	Regarding the animal studies: why mention the acute study while previous EFSA outputs do not consider these experiments useful? As regards the 28-day study, can we say with hindsight that this study did not any value either given the weight of evidence of other data?	The acute studies were provided by the applicant as part of the dossier and considered by the EFSA GMO Panel within the overall weight of evidence for the assessment of the two NEPs. The 28-day studies were also submitted by the applicant as part of the weight of evidence supporting the assessment and assessed and reported in the opinion together with all the other information available in the dossier. Their contribution should be viewed in the context of the complete body of evidence supporting the assessment, rather than in terms of their added value in isolation, and the reporting in the opinion is for completeness and transparency.

8.1	To what extent does this also apply to mosquito control using *Wolbachia*? I recall that the French advisory group tackled gene drives and *Wolbachia* together	The consortium representative confirmed that the French advisory group's assessment was consistent with the finding of this project.
8.1	Which criteria should be used to define establishment and persistence of a GD insect (e.g. for monitoring purposes)?	It was explained that the criteria are different from defining establishment and persistence applied to plants and depend strongly on the type of gene drive insect concerned, making a general answer difficult.
8.1	Did you consider non-insect species such as ticks?	The question's relevance was acknowledged, but the project focused exclusively on insects; gene drive technologies in ticks and other non-insect arthropods were therefore not assessed.
8.2	Regulation explicitly mentions pre-consultation meetings for NGT2s but is silent on such guidance on NGT1s, are there any considerations for such consultation meetings to applicants for NGT1s?	General pre-submission advice (GPSA) will be available for NGT 1 as for any other regulated products applications in accordance with Reg.178/2002. Pre submission advice for the purpose of NGT 2 risk assessment is part of the incentives for applications of plants containing certain traits (Annex IV). Changes to the GPSA are under discussion by co legislators in the Biotech act Commission proposal.
8.2	Will the European Commission enshrine guidance into legislation?	The European Commission representative indicated that it was too early to know what the content of the delegated and implementing acts will be.
8.4	Is EFSA considering a longer transition period (> 6 months) for the NEPs guidance?	EFSA explained that the transition period will be set based on the final guidance and the changes introduced relative to the currently applicable technical note. If implementing the new requirements takes more than six months, this will be taken into account when setting the transition period.
8.5	For GMOs Regulation 503/2013 is often described as binding, yet Article 5(2) allows applicants to submit applications that does not satisfy all the requirements of the regulation when these studies are	The activities presented under item 8.5 and the GMO Panel's work on protein safety (EFSA GMO Panel, 2025[7] and related initiatives) reflect EFSA's ongoing efforts to ensure scientifically robust assessments

	not scientifically necessary or not necessary based on the nature of the modification. How does EFSA view using this provision to waive animal feeding studies?	while reducing animal feeding studies wherever possible. However, Regulation (EU) No 503/2013 remains prescriptive.
8.5	Thank you for these exciting updates regarding the reduction in animal use for EU registrations. How can applicants and interested stakeholders support these initiatives and how will they be consulted?	EFSA thanked the observer and referred applicants and interested stakeholders to the resources below for information on their potential role in supporting these initiatives. Roadmap towards phasing out animal testing for chemical safety assessments European Partnership for Alternative Approaches to Animal Testing Workshop on implementing EC Roadmap on phasing out animal testing in pesticides and biocides | EFSA
12	Does EFSA initiated some activities on mirror-image life?	EFSA indicated that it was not currently undertaking any activities on mirror-image life and had not received any applications involving it.

12. Any other business

None

Next meeting

The next meeting will be held on 9 November 2026, via teleconference.

Annex: List of Observers

Online:

A total of 63 observers attended the meeting (out of 94 registered observers)

Observer	Affiliation
Alves Sofia	Competence Centre for Molecular Biology - SGS Global, SA
Androshchuk Eugene	Ivano-Frankivsk Phytosanitary Testing Laboratory of the State Food and Consumer Service
Arpaia Salvatore	ENEA - Italian national agency for new technologies, energy and sustainable economic development
Asamoah-Okyere Kwame Dei	National Biosafety Authority
Asiedu Rhoda	National Biosafety Authority
Bertho Lieselot	Bayer
Bhardy Arun	AGSS analytical and research laboratory
Cardi Teodoro	National Research Council of Italy
Cnudde Filip	Vylor
Cuevas Fabiola	Vylor
de schrijver nicolas	Perseus
De Schrijver Adinda	Sciensano
Diamanti Christina	JRC
Dolezel Marion	Environment Agency Austria - Umweltbundesamt
Eriksson Viveca	Swedish Armed Forces
Eseverri Sabate Alvaro	BASF
Faggionato Davide	Leibniz Institute DSMZ
Garcia Ruiz Esther	AESAN
Gazzetti Katia	Researcher

Gianilli Pier Francesco	University of Parma
Guillem Amat Ana	Syngenta
Hahn Ulrike	NHU Life Science GmbH
Hartmann Anna Loraine	Niedersachsen.next
Hatzopoulos Georgios	EPFL
Help Hanna	Finnish Food Authority
Hermans Gaspard	COCERAL
Jiang Fukun	Beijing DaBeiNong Biotechnology Co., Ltd.
Kino Richard	Defra
Kleter Gijs A.	Wageningen Food Safety Research (Wageningen University and Research)
Kostolaniova Petra	CropLife Europe
Lallier Clémentine	Engagement Officer
Liaukevičienė Renata	State Food and Veterinary Service
Lin Huixin	Bayer Crop Science
Ma huifang	DBN
Mallet Julie	ANSES
Martinez Parrilla Maica	BASF Agricultural Solutions
Masante Tsvetana	University of Food Technologies
Mataragka Antonia	Agricultural University of Athens
Merrell Matthew	Vylor
Mwizerwa Olivier	Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority
Nardmann Judith	Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL)
Novillo Conchi	Bayer CropScience

Owens Aoife	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Owusu Ansah Julia	National Biosafety Authority
Priesnitz Eva	Robert Koch-Institute (RKI)
Primo Planta Cecilia	Vylor
Raemaekers Romaan	Syngenta
Rodriguez Manzano Diego	Vylor Belgium BV
Rubert Albiol Alba	Student at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Sabato Rocco	Università della Basilicata
Sanders Craig	Vylor
Scheepers Andrea	Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety
Selcuk Meers Feyza	BioCompas
Shippar Jeffrey	Eurofins Food Chemistry Testing
Stavropoulou Angeliki	FEDIOL
Tagkouli Vicky	Vylor UK Ltd
Taskin Kemal Melih	Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University
Turgut Kenan	Akdeniz University
Unkel Katharina	Robert Koch Institute
Van Rijn Cynthia	RIVM
Wang Ying	DaBeiNong Biotechnology China
Yue Yunshuang	Beijing DaBeinong Biotechnology Co., Ltd (DBNBC)
Zhou Ning	Qingdao KingAgroot Seed Science Co., Ltd.

Onsite:

A total of 14 observers attended the meeting (out of 26 registered observers)

Observer	Affiliation
Ahmed Hashir	University of Parma
Bortoletto Jacopo	University of Parma
Brizzi Stefano	BASF
Delzenne Pascale	Bayer Agriculture BV
Duressa Tewodros Firdissa	Bayer Agriculture BV
Ghiasi Melika Alsadat	University of Parma
Khushi Khushi	University of Parma
Mvugonziza Christian	University of Bologna
Sawant Shreyash Ravindra	University of Parma
Sert Valerie	Vylor
Sawant Shreyash Ravindra	University of Parma
Singla Geetika	University of Parma
Tariq Rida	University of Parma
Tsabaurashvili Tatia	University of Parma