



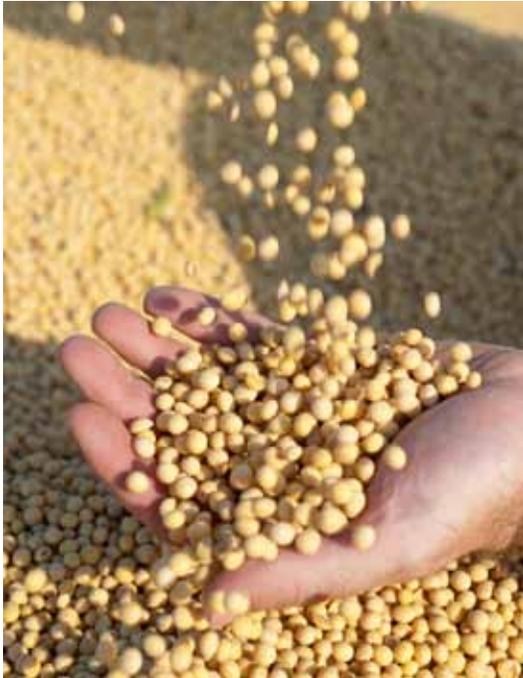
BEYOND PROMISES: Facts about Biotech/GM Crops in 2016



A wide-angle photograph of a large agricultural field. The foreground and middle ground are filled with rows of young, green crops, likely soybeans, planted in neat, parallel lines. The rows recede into the distance, creating a strong sense of perspective. The sky is filled with large, dark, grey clouds, with some lighter patches where the sun is breaking through, suggesting an overcast or stormy day. The overall color palette is dominated by the vibrant green of the plants and the muted greys and blues of the sky.

**Biotech crop area
increased more
than 100-fold from
1.7 million hectares
in 1996 to 185.1
million hectares
in 2016.**

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2016 is the 21st year of commercialization of biotech crops. The experience of the last 21 years of commercialization confirmed the promise of biotech crops to deliver substantial agronomic, environmental, economic, health, and social benefits to small and large scale farmers worldwide.

Biotech crops are the fastest adopted crop technology in recent history, reflecting farmer satisfaction of their benefits and high adoption rates.

This booklet presents the important highlights about biotech crops in 2016, from ISAAA Brief 52 *“Global Status of Commercialized Biotech/GM Crops: 2016”* available at <http://www.isaaa.org/>.



The number of countries planting biotech crops more than quadrupled from 6 in 1996 to 26 in 2016.

Biotech crop planting resumes high adoption in 2016 at 185.1 million hectares worldwide

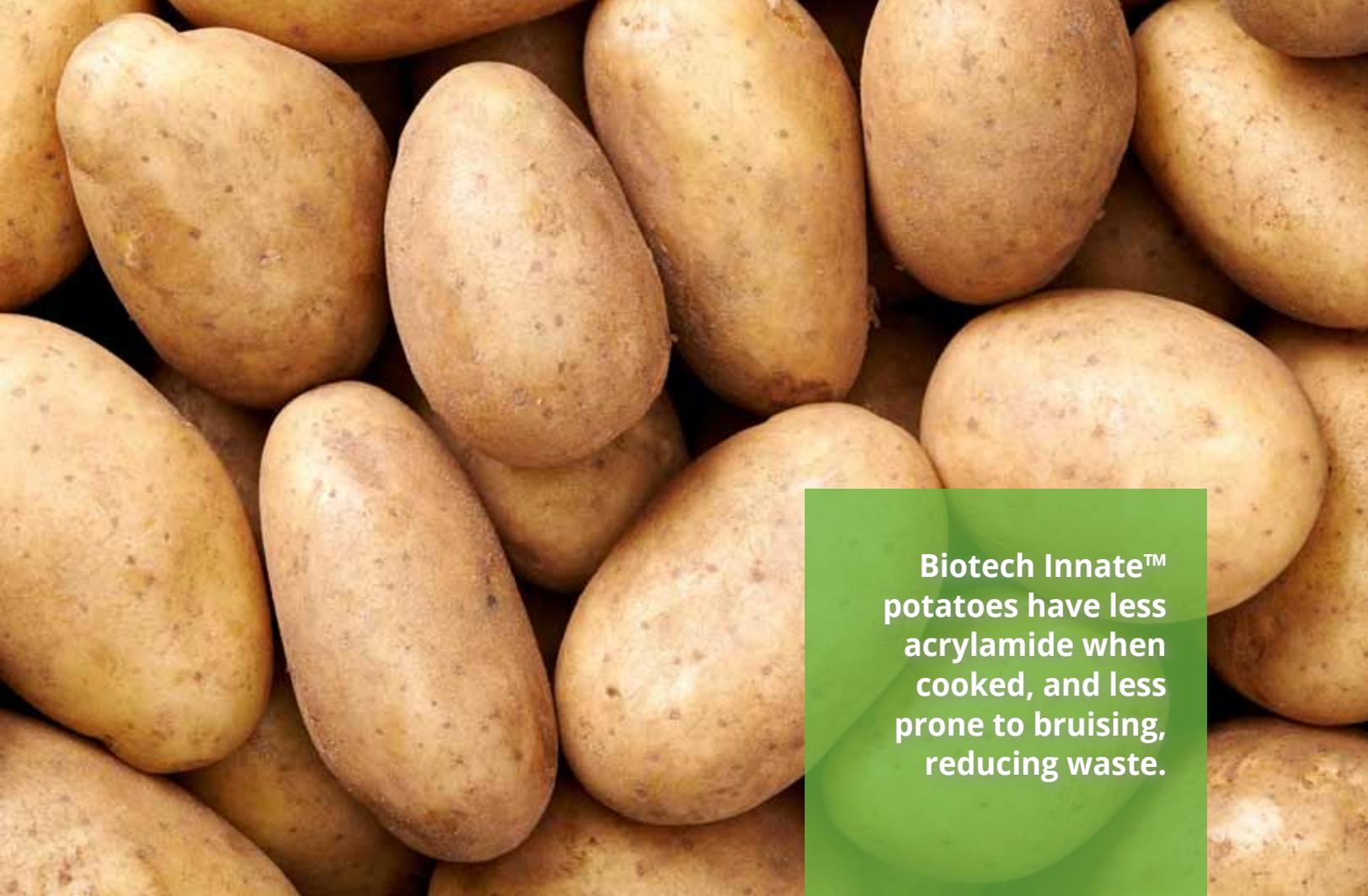
In 2016, a year after the second decade of commercialization of biotech/GM crops, 26 countries grew 185.1 million hectares biotech crops, an increase of 3% or 5.4 million hectares from 179.7 million hectares in 2015.



Biotech crops provide more diverse offerings to consumers in 2016



Biotech crops have expanded beyond soybean, maize, cotton, and canola to give more choices to consumers. These biotech crops include sugar beet, papaya, squash, eggplant, potatoes that are already in the market, and apples which will be in the market in 2017.



**Biotech Innate™
potatoes have less
acrylamide when
cooked, and less
prone to bruising,
reducing waste.**



Developing countries planted 6 biotech crops in 2016 with a total area of 99.6 million hectares.

Biotech crop area increased ~110-fold from 1996, the fastest adopted crop technology in the world



The cumulative global area of biotech crops reached 2.1 billion hectares in 21 years (1996-2016) of biotech crop commercialization.

The successful adoption rate of biotech crops shows the significant benefits it delivers to small and large farm-holders, as well as consumers.

26 countries, 19 developing and 7 industrial, planted biotech crops in 2016



Of the top five countries planting biotech crops, three are developing countries: Brazil (49.1 million hectares), Argentina (23.8 million hectares), and India (0.8 million hectares). The two industrial countries are USA (72.9 million hectares) and Canada (11.6 million hectares).

The five countries planted a total of 68.2 million hectares, 91% of global biotech crop area.



**Brazil continues
to be the top
developing country
in 2016, planting
biotech soybean,
biotech maize, and
biotech cotton.**



**Biotech soybean
reached 50%
of global biotech
area in 2016.**

The major biotech crops grown in 2016 are soybean, maize, cotton, and canola

In 2016, four biotech crops comprised the most number of hectares: soybean (91.4 million hectares), maize (60.6 million hectares), cotton (22.3 million hectares), and canola (5.6 million hectares).

Other biotech crops grown in 2016 include alfalfa, sugar beet, papaya, squash, eggplant, and potato.



Stacked traits occupied 41% of the global biotech crop area



Biotech crops with stacked traits have gained prominence in recent years and increased from 58.5 million hectares in 2015 to 75.4 million hectares in 2016, a 29% increase equivalent to 16.9 million hectares.

In 2016, 14 countries planted biotech crops with stacked traits, of which 11 are developing countries.



Stacked traits are favored by farmers for all three major biotech crops: maize, soybean, and cotton.

A photograph of a farmer wearing a white cap and a patterned shirt, working in a cotton field. The field is filled with green cotton plants, some with white cotton bolls. The background shows trees and a sunset sky. A green semi-transparent box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

**7.2 million farmers
in India planted
more than 10.8
million hectares of
Bt cotton in 2016.**

More than 18 million farmers from 26 countries planted biotech crops in 2016

More than 90% or 16.5 million farmers that grew biotech crops in 2016 are risk-averse, small, resource-poor farmers in developing countries.

In the last 21 years, millions of farmers in ~30 countries worldwide have made independent decisions to plant biotech crops.



For the fifth consecutive year, developing countries planted more biotech crops than industrial countries



Farmers from Latin America, Asia, and Africa collectively grew 99.6 million hectares, or 54% of the global 185.1 million hectares of biotech crops in 2016, compared with industrial countries at 85.5 million hectares, or 46% of the global total.



Developing countries planted biotech soybean, maize, cotton, canola, brinjal/eggplant, papaya, and poplar in 2016.



Japan is the top country which granted food, feed, and cultivation/ environmental approvals.

From 1996 to 2016, 40 countries have issued regulatory approvals to biotech crops



From 1994 to 1996, 3,768 approvals were issued by regulatory authorities for 26 biotech crops and 392 events. Such approvals were issued to biotech crops for food use (1,777), feed use (1,238), as well as for environmental release or cultivation (753).

Biotech maize has the largest number of approved events: 218 in 29 countries.

Biotech crops contribute to global food security, sustainability, and climate change

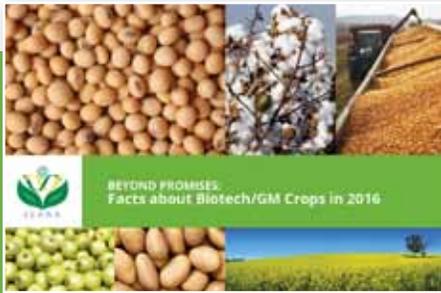


From 1996 to 2015, economic gains at the farm level of US\$167.8 billion were generated globally by biotech crops, due to reduced production costs and substantial yield gains.

Biotech crops have reduced the amount of pesticides used by 620 million kilograms. In 2016 alone, fewer insecticide sprays reduced CO₂ emissions by 26.7 billion kilograms, equivalent to taking 11.9 million cars off the road for a year.



**Biotech crops
helped alleviate
poverty by helping
18 million small
farmers and their
families, totaling
>65 million people.**



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