

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS**

In Re: Syngenta AG MIR162 Corn Litigation) MDL No.: 2591
) Case No. 14-md-2591-JWL-JPO
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO)
ALL CASES EXCEPT:) **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**
)
Louis Dreyfus Company Grains)
Merchandising LLC v. Syngenta AG, et al.,) CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
No. 16-2788-JWL-JPO)
)
Trans Coastal Supply Company, Inc. v.)
Syngenta AG, et al., No. 2:14-cv-02637-)
JWL-JPO)
)
The Delong Co., Inc. v. Syngenta AG et al.,)
No. 2:17-cv-02614-JWL-JPO)
)
Agribase International Inc. v. Syngenta AG,)
et al., No. 2:15-cv-02279)

**PRODUCER AND NON-PRODUCER PLAINTIFFS' CONSOLIDATED
FOURTH AMENDED CLASS ACTION MASTER COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated against Syngenta AG (“Syngenta AG”), Syngenta Crop Protection AG (“Crop Protection AG”), Syngenta Corporation (“Syngenta Corp”), Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC (“Crop Protection LLC”), Syngenta Biotechnology, Inc. (“Syngenta Biotech”) (now merged with Crop Protection, LLC, with Crop Protection, LLC, as the survivor) and Syngenta Seeds, Inc. (“Syngenta Seeds”) (now known as Syngenta Seeds, LLC) (Syngenta AG, Crop Protection AG, Syngenta Corp, Crop Protection LLC, Syngenta Biotech and Syngenta Seeds are sometimes hereinafter collectively referred to as either “Defendants” or “Syngenta”) and state as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

Biotechnology holds promise to potentially improve the lives of many. But it also can cause extraordinary harm if handled irresponsibly.

Part of acting responsibly requires that biotechnology companies avoid introducing a new genetic trait into the market prematurely before it has been approved in all significant export markets. All in the industry, including Syngenta, recognize that premature commercialization can cause significant trade disruptions and enormous harm to farmers and other industry participants. That is why they have pledged to each other and to other stakeholders, including corn farmers, that they will act responsibly in introducing new bio-engineered genetic traits into the market.

Syngenta had the opportunity to act responsibly in 2010. Its new genetically modified corn Agrisure Viptera®, containing the MIR162 genetic trait, had just been deregulated by the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”). But Syngenta was aware that a large and growing export market for U.S. corn farmers, China, had not approved MIR162. In fact, Syngenta had only that same year sought regulatory approval in China, and at the time, the average time for

regulatory approval in China was 2-3 years. The process is longer if applications are incomplete or incorrect. And Syngenta's were. Syngenta had been previously warned by industry participants not to introduce another MIR genetic trait because of lack of approval in export markets, and the devastating consequences that could occur from such premature commercialization.

But Syngenta also knew that the clock was ticking on the expiration of its patent for this genetic trait. Every year that passed without commercialization meant lost monopoly profits granted by patent.

Syngenta had a decision to make. It could wait until China approved its new genetic trait and temporarily forego its monopoly profits. That is what it had pledged to do, and what responsible practice in any event dictated. Or, Syngenta could immediately commercialize Agrisure Viptera®, and create an enormous risk that U.S. corn farmers would lose one of their large and growing export markets.

Sadly, Syngenta opted for its monopoly profits over responsibility to its stakeholders. It chose to commercialize Viptera® for the 2011 crop year knowing that China would not approve MIR162 until sometime *after* that trait had entered export channels.

During 2011-13, Syngenta was called upon again by industry participants to show responsibility and stop its overly aggressive commercialization. China's importance as a purchaser of U.S. corn had continued to grow and it still had not approved MIR162. Syngenta's response was to *expand* sales for the 2012 and 2013 growing seasons, and capture more monopoly profits.

In November 2013, the very occurrence that had been foreseen by industry participants, including Syngenta, occurred. U.S. corn exports to China were found to be contaminated with MIR162, which still had not been approved by China. China therefore began rejecting shipments

of corn from the U.S. Shipments of distiller's dried grain with solubles ("DDGs") were similarly rejected and became subject to a prohibitive certification process in the summer of 2014.

After rejection of U.S. corn and corn product shipments, industry participants in early 2014 demanded that Syngenta immediately halt commercialization of Agrisure Viptera®. They also demanded that Syngenta not commercialize a brand new product, Agrisure Duracade™, which also contained MIR162 and a new event, not approved by China and other export markets – Event 5307. The industry participants pointed out that they were “gravely concerned about the serious economic harm” to those in the industry, including both Producers and Non-Producers, caused by the loss of the Chinese market. At that time, the National Grain and Feed Association quantified the economic harm as already ranging from \$1 billion to \$2.9 billion.

Syngenta doubled down. It continued to sell Agrisure Viptera®, and launched Agrisure Duracade™ for the 2014 crop year, thereby prolonging the economic harm indefinitely. Those irresponsible actions also ensured that the economic losses to farmers and others in the industry would continue to grow.

These events show corporate greed at its worst. But there is more. To attempt to minimize the perceived impact of its conduct, Syngenta actively misled farmers, industry participants and others about the importance of the Chinese market, the timing and substance of its application for approval in China, the timing of when China was likely to approve MIR162, its ability to “channel” Viptera® to non-Chinese markets and otherwise contain the infiltration of Viptera® into the U.S. corn supply and other issues described below. In fact, even though it represented to the USDA and the public that “there should be no effects on the U.S. maize export market” from deregulation and that it would impose stewardship and channeling requirements to steer Viptera® corn away from export markets that had not approved it, Syngenta did not follow through in any meaningful way on this commitment. Just the opposite. When one company – Bunge North

America, Inc. (“Bunge”) – tried to minimize the risk that Viptera® would be found in shipments to China by refusing to accept it, Syngenta sued Bunge in an effort to force it to accept Viptera®. Syngenta was far more concerned about the impact on its business than it was about the loss of an important export market for corn farmers and others in the corn industry.

Under the basic laws of supply and demand, when there is less demand for a product, the price is lower than it otherwise would be. China was a large and growing export market, and was predicted by the USDA to be the largest export market for corn by 2020. It was also a large and growing market for DDGs, which are also sold by many Non-Producers. The loss of that market has caused enormous economic harm to U.S. corn Producers and Non-Producers, and that harm is continuing to grow. China did not approve MIR162 until December 2014, and it did not approve Event 5307 until the fall of 2017. U.S. corn exports to China have not yet begun to recover, and it remains to be seen whether they will ever regain the levels they would have attained but for the embargo.

Those injured by Syngenta’s conduct fall into two groups: (a) Producers (farmers and others involved in the production of U.S. corn) who grow and have an interest in corn sold to other market participants; and (b) Non-Producer market participants affected by the drop in corn prices and/or the rejection of U.S. corn and DDGs produced from corn because of the presence of MIR162 and/or Event 5307. As is relevant here, Non-Producers injured by Syngenta’s conduct include grain elevators, which purchase, store, transport, or sell corn; and ethanol producers, which purchase corn and turn it into ethanol thereby producing a by-product called DDGs that can be sold for feed in domestic and foreign markets. All of these Non-Producers were injured by the collapse of the export market to China and suffered damages from reduced corn and/or DDGs prices, and/or from the disruption and contraction in the export market for corn and DDGs and the services associated with that market.

Through this Fourth Amended Master Complaint, U.S. corn farmers and the two aforementioned categories of Non-Producers seek compensation for losses they have suffered as a result of Syngenta's irresponsible conduct, and punitive damages for Syngenta's reprehensible and outrageous behavior.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this case under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1121(a) in that claims are asserted under § 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
2. Additionally, this Court has jurisdiction over this case under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A) and (C). This case is a class action, as defined by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B), and the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiffs, individually, and those similarly situated, as more particularly set forth below, include citizens of states other than Minnesota, Delaware, and North Carolina, and Defendants, as more particularly set forth below, are citizens of Minnesota, Delaware or North Carolina, or of a foreign state, Switzerland.
3. In the further alternative, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over this case under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
4. Steven A. Wentworth, Jackle Farms, Inc., Alan and LaRae Pedersen d/b/a Al Pedersen Farms, Charles B. Lex, Frith Farms Partnership, Steve Lott Farms & Services, Inc., Tim Harvey d/b/a Harvey Farms, Bottoms Farms Partnership, JPPL, Inc., NEBCO, Inc., TRIPLE BG Partnership, Jamerson Farms, and Whispering Oats Farms, Inc. originally filed their action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri (Case No. 4:14-cv-01908 RWS). Venue is proper in the Eastern District of Missouri under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of that district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop

Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including the Eastern District of Missouri, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

5. Clark Hill Farms and Delta Farms Partnership originally filed their action in the Sixth Judicial District of Louisiana (Parish of Madison) (Case No. 14-220), which was removed to the Western District of Louisiana, Monroe Division (Case No. 3:14cv3482). Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) because the action was removed to the district and division from where the state court action was pending. Venue also is proper in the Western District of Louisiana under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of that district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including the Western District of Louisiana, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

6. Kaffenbarger Farms, Inc. originally filed its action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio (Case No. 3:15-cv-00022). Venue is proper in the Southern District of Ohio under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of that district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including the Southern District of Ohio, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

7. Robert Hahn d/b/a Bull Hide Creek Farms originally filed its action in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas (Case No. 6:15-cv-00013). Venue is proper in the Western District of Texas under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of that district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including the Western District of Texas, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

8. Volnek Farms, Inc. originally filed its action in the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska (Case No. 14-cv-0305). Venue is proper in the District of Nebraska under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of that district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including the District of Nebraska, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

9. Hadden Farms Inc. originally filed its action in the United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois (Case No. 14-cv-3302). Venue is proper in the Central District of Illinois under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of that district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including the Central District of Illinois, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

10. James McKinney originally filed his action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois (Case No. 14-cv-1359). Venue is proper in the Southern District of Illinois under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of that district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including the Southern District of Illinois, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

11. Ravenkamp Farms Partnership, Five Star Farms, Martin Petska, Patricia Petska, Steve Bernstein d/b/a Bernstein Farms, Penny Bernstein d/b/a Bernstein Farms, F.R. (Fowler) Sheffield, Bieber Farm, and Rolling Ridge Ranch, L.L.C. originally filed their action in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas (Case No. 2:14-cv-02571 JWL). Robert Walker, Jr. d/b/a Robert Walker Jr. Farms, Robert Walker, Sr. d/b/a Walker Farms, James Howard Walker d/b/a James H. Walker Farms, Mike DaVault, White Brothers, Mark Lueder, Thomas Goode,

Clark Hill, Gilbert Jones & Sons Farms LLC, Little Omega Farms Partnership, Oaks Partnership, Richard R. Oswald, David Schwaninger, Tom Belzer, Belzer Brothers Potato Company, B&G, Haerr Grain Farms, Three H Farms LLC, HGF Irrigated, Bradley DaVault, David DaVault, Tyler Henderson Farms Partnership, R&D Chism Farms, Inc., Charles Frickey, the Charles Frickey Rev. Trust, Beaver Creek Farms Inc., Demmer Farms Inc., Grafel Farms LLC, D & S Grain & Cattle Co. Inc., David Polifka, David Polifka Revocable Living Trust, R&R Farms, LLC, Ensor Brothers Partnership, Ed Vitt, John Holmbeck, B-F James & Sons Inc., Grant Annexstad, Leroy Edlund, and Roger Ward are deemed to have filed in the District of Kansas for purposes of pretrial proceedings pursuant to this Court's March 10, 2014 Order Relating To Consolidated Pleadings (Dkt. #287). Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2). All Defendants are residents of this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2) in that they each are entities subject to that court's personal jurisdiction. Additionally, Defendants Syngenta AG and Crop Protection AG may be sued in any judicial district, including this District, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

12. Venue also is proper in this District and in each of the other districts in which Plaintiffs have originally filed because Defendants have marketed, sold, or otherwise disseminated, and continue to market, sell, or otherwise disseminate, Viptera® and Duracade™ corn in each of these districts.

13. Without waiving their respective rights to request that their claims be transferred back to the court in which they originally filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 for trial, Plaintiffs who originally filed in another district assert that venue is proper in this District for pre-trial multidistrict litigation proceedings under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1407 as their actions were transferred to this District as part of coordinated pre-trial multidistrict litigation proceedings. All Plaintiffs, including those who have not previously filed an action, reserve their right to determine

the appropriate venue for trial pursuant to this Court's March 10, 2015 Order Relating To Consolidated Pleadings (Dkt. #287) at ¶¶ 2a and c.

PARTIES

Non-Viptera/Duracade Producer Plaintiffs

14. Robert Walker, Jr. d/b/a Robert Walker Jr. Farms (a sole proprietorship) is a citizen of Alabama who farms in Lauderdale County, Alabama. He planted approximately 420 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 200 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

15. Robert Walker, Sr. d/b/a Walker Farms (a sole proprietorship) is a citizen of Alabama who farms in Lauderdale County, Alabama. He planted approximately 130 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 450 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

16. James Howard Walker d/b/a James H. Walker Farms and Walker Ranch (sole proprietorship) is a citizen of Alabama who farms in Lauderdale County, Alabama. He planted approximately 485 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 360 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

17. Mike DaVault, Bradley DaVault, and David DaVault d/b/a ArkMo Farms are citizens of Arkansas who farm in Dunklin County Missouri and Greene and Clay Counties, Arkansas. They planted approximately 900 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 700 acres of corn in 2014. They have never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

18. Tyler Henderson Farms Partnership is an Arkansas partnership. Tyler Henderson Farms Partnership planted between 400 and 500 acres of corn in 2013 and 2014 in Lonoke,

Pulaski and Jefferson Counties, Arkansas. Tyler Henderson Farms Partnership has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

19. Ravenkamp Farms Partnership is a Colorado partnership whose partners Scott Ravenkamp and Lyle Ravenkamp are citizens of Colorado. Ravenkamp Farms Partnership planted approximately 1,120 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 755 acres of corn in 2014 in Lincoln and Elbert Counties, Colorado. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

20. Steven A. Wentworth is a citizen of Illinois who farms in Macon and Dewitt Counties, Illinois. He planted approximately 740 acres of corn in 2013 and planted approximately 955 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

21. White Brothers is a partnership whose partners, Roger L. White, William White, and Alan White are citizens of Illinois. It farms in Macon County, Illinois. It planted approximately 1,080 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,600 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

22. Hadden Farms Inc. is an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business in Morgan County, Illinois. It farms in Morgan County, Illinois. It planted approximately 1,457 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,124 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

23. James McKinney is a citizen of Illinois who farms in Williamson County, Illinois. He planted approximately 383 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 433 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

24. Jackle Farms, Inc. is an Indiana corporation with its principal place of business in Indiana that farms in Dubois and Tike Counties, Indiana. It planted approximately 1,100 acres of

corn in 2013 and approximately 1,000 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

25. Mark Lueder is a citizen of Indiana who farms in Posey County, Indiana. He planted approximately 140 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 70 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

26. Thomas Goode is a citizen of Indiana who farms in Hendricks County, Indiana. He planted approximately 55 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 46 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

27. Alan and LaRae Pedersen d/b/a Al Pedersen Farms are citizens of Iowa who farm in Humboldt, Pocahontas and Palo Alto Counties, Iowa. They planted approximately 670 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 485 acres of corn in 2014. They have never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

28. Charles B. Lex is a citizen of Iowa who farms in Webster, Hamilton, Boone and Dallas Counties, Iowa. He planted approximately 480 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 750 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

29. R&D Chism Farms, Inc. is an Iowa corporation that farms in Palo Alto County, Iowa. It planted approximately 556 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,404 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

30. Five Star Farms is a partnership whose partners, Bret Kendrick, Gary Kendrick, and Ronald Kendrick, are citizens of Kansas. Five Star Farms planted approximately 900 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,050 acres of corn in 2014 in Stanton and Grant Counties, Kansas. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

31. Charles Frickey and the Charles Frickey Rev. Trust are citizens of Kansas who farm in Decatur County, Kansas. They planted approximately 180 acres of corn in 2013 and 140 acres of corn in 2014. They have never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

32. Beaver Creek Farms Inc., Demmer Farms Inc., Grafel Farms LLC and D & S Grain & Cattle Co., Inc., are citizens of Kansas that farm in Decatur and Rawlins Counties, Kansas, and in Hitchcock and Red Willow Counties, Nebraska. Collectively, these Plaintiffs planted approximately 4,000 acres of corn in each of 2013 and 2014. They have never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

33. David Polifka is a citizen of Kansas who farms as David Polifka Revocable Living Trust in Gove County, Kansas. He planted approximately 1,000 acres of corn in 2013 and again in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

34. Boatwright Farms Partnership is a partnership whose partner, Mike Boatwright, farms in McCracken County, Kentucky. Boatwright Farms Partnership planted approximately 1150 acres of corn in 2013 and 1150 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

35. Frith Farms Partnership is a partnership whose partners, John D. Frith, Alane E. Frith, and Mary Katherine Frith, are citizens of Louisiana. It farms in East Carol Parish, Louisiana. Frith Farms Partnership planted approximately 1,202 corn acres in 2013 and approximately 642 corn acres in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

36. Clark Hill d/b/a Clark Hill Farms (a sole proprietorship) is a citizen of Louisiana and farms in Madison Parish, Louisiana. Clark Hill Farms planted approximately 350 acres of

corn in 2013 and approximately 50 acres of corn in 2014. Clark Hill Farms has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

37. Delta Farms Partnership is a partnership whose partners, Clark Hill, Sam Hill, Lisa Hill, and Elizabeth Hill, are citizens of Louisiana. It farms in Madison Parish, Louisiana. Delta Farms Partnership planted approximately 880 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 770 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

38. Steve Lott Farms & Services, Inc. is a Michigan corporation with its principal place of business in the State of Michigan that planted approximately 340 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 150 acres of corn in 2014 in Ingham County, Michigan. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

39. Gilbert Jones & Sons Farms, LLC is a limited liability company whose owners are citizens of Michigan. It farms in Jackson County, Michigan. It planted approximately 90 acres of corn in 2013 and planted approximately 75 acres of corn 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

40. Grant Annexstad is a citizen of Minnesota who farms in Nicollet County, Minnesota. He planted approximately 2,345 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,662 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

41. Leroy Edlund is a citizen of Minnesota who farms in Polk County, Minnesota. He planted approximately 647 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 690 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

42. Roger Ward is a citizen of Minnesota who farms in Blue Earth and Waseca Counties, Minnesota. He planted approximately 673 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 607

acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

43. Tim Harvey d/b/a Harvey Farms (a sole proprietorship) is a citizen of Minnesota that farms in Todd County, Minnesota. Harvey Farms planted approximately 450 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 330 acres of corn in 2014. It never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

44. Little Omega Farms Partnership is a partnership whose partners, Melissa Cunningham, George Cunningham, Wilric Corporation, Buck Inc., and Keene Inc., are citizens of and corporations formed in Mississippi. It farms in Yazoo, Holmes, and Humphries Counties, Mississippi. It planted approximately 1,150 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 702 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

45. Oaks Partnership is a partnership whose partners, Joseph Huerkamp and Cindy Kay Huerkamp, are citizens of Mississippi. It farms in Noxubee County, Mississippi. Oaks Partnership planted approximately 320 acres of corn in 2013 and 500 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

46. Bottoms Farms Partnership is a partnership whose partners, Kenneth Bell, Nathan Bell, Shawan Farms LLC, Bell AGCO LLC, NAKE LLC, and ZANA LLC, are citizens of and corporations formed in Missouri. Bottoms Farms Partnership farms in Stoddard County, Missouri. It, along with JPPL, Inc., NEBCO, Inc., and TRIPLE BG Partnership, planted approximately 1,200 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,260 acres of corn in 2014. Bottoms Farms Partnership has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

47. JPPL, Inc. is a Missouri corporation with its principal place of business in Missouri. It farms in Stoddard County, Missouri. It, along with Bottoms Farms Partnership, NEBCO, Inc.

and TRIPLE BG Partners and its partners, planted approximately 1,200 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,260 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

48. NEBCO, Inc. is a Missouri corporation with its principal place of business in Missouri. It farms in Stoddard County, Missouri. It, along with Bottoms Farms Partnership, JPPL, Inc., and TRIPLE BG Partnership and its partners, planted approximately 1,200 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,260 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

49. TRIPLE BG Partnership is a partnership whose partners, Zachary Bell, Madeline Bell, Margaux Madenwald, and Austin B. Madenwald, are citizens of Missouri and whose partners, Margaux Madenwald and Austin Madenwald, are citizens of Kansas. TRIPLE BG Partnership farms in Stoddard County, Missouri. It, along with Bottoms Farms Partnership, NEBCO, Inc. and JPPL, Inc. and its partners, planted approximately 1,200 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,260 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

50. Richard R. Oswald is an individual who farms in Atchison County, Missouri, and is a citizen of Missouri. He planted approximately 1,100 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 800 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

51. R&R Farms, LLC is a Missouri limited liability company whose owner is Richard Ensor, a citizen of Missouri. Ensor Brothers Partnership is a partnership registered under Missouri law whose partners are Robert Ensor and Richard Ensor, both citizens of Missouri. R&R Farms, LLC, and Ensor Brothers Partnership farm in Monroe, Audrairie and Shelby Counties, Missouri. They planted approximately 3,800 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 4,200 acres of corn in

2014. They have never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

52. Ed Vitt is a Missouri citizen who farms in Monroe County, Missouri. He planted approximately 1,500 acres of corn in 2013, and approximately 1,700 acres of corn in 2014. Ed Vitt has never knowingly planted Viptera or Agrisure Duracade corn.

53. Martin Petska and his wife Patricia Petska are citizens of Nebraska who farm in Valley County, Nebraska. They planted approximately 2,100 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 2,000 acres of corn in 2014. They have never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

54. David Schwaninger is a citizen of Nebraska who farms in Lancaster County, Nebraska. He planted approximately 720 acres of corn in 2013 and 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

55. Volnek Farms, Inc. is a Nebraska corporation headquartered in Douglas County, Nebraska. Volnek Farms, Inc. planted approximately 927 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,163 acres of corn in 2014, all in Dodge County, Nebraska. Volnek Farms, Inc. has never knowingly planted Viptera or Agrisure Duracade corn.

56. John Holmbeck is a citizen of Nebraska who farms in Gage County, Nebraska and Marshall County, Kansas. He planted approximately 1,209 acres of corn in 2013, and approximately 1,458 acres of corn in 2014. John Holmbeck has never knowingly planted Viptera or Agrisure Duracade corn.

57. Steve and Penny Bernstein, d/b/a Bernstein Farms, are citizens of North Dakota who farm in Bottineau County, North Dakota. They planted approximately 600 acres of corn in 2013 and planted approximately 700 acres of corn in 2014. They have never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

58. Tom Belzer is a citizen of North Dakota who farms in Towner County, North Dakota. He planted approximately 333 acres of corn in 2013. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

59. Belzer Brothers Potato Company is a partnership whose partners, Tom Belzer, Pat Belzer and Kim Belzer, are citizens of North Dakota. It farms in Towner County, North Dakota. It planted approximately 260 acres of corn in 2013. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

60. B&G is a partnership whose partners, Belzer Brothers Potato Company, Bridger Belzer and Justin Outland, are citizens of North Dakota. It farms in Towner County, North Dakota. It planted 85.5 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

61. Kaffenbarger Farms, Inc. is an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business in Ohio. It farms in Clark, Champaign, and Miami Counties, Ohio. It planted approximately 1,160 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,340 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

62. Haerr Grain Farms is a partnership whose partners, Richard S. Haerr and Richard A. Haerr, are citizens of Ohio. It farms in Clark, Champaign, and Madison Counties, Ohio. It planted approximately 2,315 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 2,027 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

63. Three H Farms LLC is a limited liability company whose owners Richard S. Haerr and Richard A. Haerr are citizens of Ohio. It farms in Logan and Champaign Counties, Ohio. It planted approximately 220 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 94 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

64. HGF Irrigated is a partnership whose partners, Richard S. Haerr and Richard A. Haerr, are citizens of Ohio. It farms in Champaign County, Ohio. It planted approximately 240 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 125 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

65. F.R. (Fowler) Sheffield is a citizen of Oklahoma who farms in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. He typically planted approximately 1,370 acres of corn in 2013, and approximately 430 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

66. Bieber Farm is a partnership whose partner, currently Richard Bieber, is a citizen of South Dakota. It farms in Corson County, South Dakota. It planted approximately 935 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 1,500 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

67. Rolling Ridge Ranch, L.L.C. is a limited liability company whose owners, Rick Bieber, Benjamin Bieber and Toby Keller, are citizens of South Dakota. It farms in Corson County, South Dakota. It planted approximately 140 acres of corn in 2013 and planted approximately 650 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

68. B-F James & Sons, Inc. is a South Dakota corporation with its principal place of business in Webster, South Dakota. It farms in Brown, Day and Clark Counties, South Dakota. It planted approximately 650 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 550 acres of corn in 2014. B-F James & Son, Inc. has never knowingly planted Viptera or Agrisure Duracade corn.

69. Jamerson Farms is a partnership whose partners, Gary Jamerson and Larry Jamerson, are citizens of Tennessee. It farms in Fayette and Shelby Counties, Tennessee and in DeSoto and Marshall Counties, Mississippi. Jamerson Farms planted approximately 1,160 acres

of corn in 2013 and planted approximately 1,075 acres of corn in 2014. It has never planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

70. Robert Hahn d/b/a Bull Hide Creek Farms is a citizen of Texas who farms in Falls and McLennan Counties, Texas. He planted approximately 2,414 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 3,272 acres of corn in 2014. He has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

71. Whispering Oats Farms, Inc. is a Wisconsin corporation with its principal place of business in Wisconsin. It farms in Walworth County, Wisconsin. It planted approximately 580 acres of corn in 2013 and approximately 460 acres of corn in 2014. It has never knowingly planted Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™ corn.

Viptera/Duracade Producer Plaintiffs

72. Charles Cobb d/b/a CE Cobb Farms is a citizen of Missouri who farms in Montgomery County, Missouri. He planted approximately 1,500 acres of corn in 2013 and 2014. He purchased and planted Agrisure Viptera® corn during that time.

73. Custom Farm Services, LLC is a limited liability company whose owners, Robert (Bob) and Todd Niemeyer, are citizens of Missouri. It farms in Pike County, Missouri. It planted approximately 500 acres of corn in 2013 and 2014. Custom Farm Services, LLC purchased and planted Agrisure Viptera® corn during that time.

74. Marvin Miller a citizen of Missouri who farms in Montgomery County, Missouri. He planted approximately 2,800 acres of corn in 2013 and 2014. He purchased and planted Agrisure Viptera® corn during that time.

Non-Producer Plaintiffs

75. Kruseman Fertilizer Company (“Kruseman Fertilizer”) operates a country grain elevator Jasper County, Iowa. At that country elevator, it bought, stored, and sold corn. It owned an interest in corn priced for sale during the Class Period defined below.

76. Al-Corn Clean Fuel, LLC (“Al-Corn”) owns and operates a biorefinery facility in Claremont, Minnesota. At its biorefinery, Al-Corn produces ethanol, a biofuel made from corn. As described in more detail below, a co-product of ethanol is DDGs. Al-Corn sells its distiller’s grains and DDGs domestically on the open market, frequently using a broker. It owned an interest in corn priced for sale during the Class Period defined below. It owned an interest in DDGs priced for sale during the Class Period defined below.

Defendants

77. Syngenta AG is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland with its principal place of business at Schwarzwaldallee 215, 4058 Basel-Stadt, Switzerland. Syngenta AG was a publicly traded company on the Swiss stock exchange. American Depositary Receipts for Syngenta AG were traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Syngenta AG was formed in 2000 as a result of the merger of Novartis Agribusiness and Zeneca Agrochemicals and was the only publicly traded company among the various Syngenta entities named as defendants in this case. Syngenta AG has been served and has appeared in this action.

78. Crop Protection AG is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Switzerland with its principal place of business at Schwarzwaldallee 215, 4058 Basel-Stadt, Switzerland. Crop Protection AG has been served and has appeared in this action.

79. Syngenta Corp. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business located at 3411 Silverside Road # 100,

Wilmington, Delaware 19810-4812. Syngenta Corp is a subsidiary of Syngenta AG. Syngenta Corp. has been served and has appeared in this action.

80. Crop Protection, LLC, is a limited liability company organized and operating under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 410 South Swing Road, Greensboro, North Carolina 27409-2012. Crop Protection, LLC, is a subsidiary of Syngenta Seeds. Crop Protection, LLC, has been served and has appeared in this action.

81. Syngenta Biotech, formerly a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business located at P.O. Box 12257, 3054 East Cornwallis Road, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709-2257, has now been merged into Crop Protection LLC, with Crop Protection, LLC, as the surviving entity. Syngenta Biotech, prior to its merger with Crop Protection, LLC, was a subsidiary of Syngenta Seeds and traced its operations back to CIBA-Geigy Corporation, a legacy company of Syngenta. Syngenta Biotech has been served and has appeared in this action.

82. Syngenta Seeds, formerly a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at 11055 Wayzata Boulevard, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55305-1526, is now a Delaware limited liability company with Syngenta Corp. as its sole member. Syngenta Seeds is a direct subsidiary of Syngenta Corp. Syngenta Seeds has been served and appeared in this action. Syngenta Seeds has described itself in its Complaint filed in *Syngenta Seeds, Inc. v. Bunge North America, Inc.*, No. 5:11-cv-04074-MWB (N.D. Iowa) (“*Bunge*” or “*Syngenta v. Bunge*”), as

a leading agribusiness company committed to sustainable agriculture through research and technology. Syngenta is, among other things, in the commercial seed business. It develops, produces, and sells, through dealers and distributors or directly to growers, a wide range of agricultural products, including corn and soybean seed exhibiting useful traits that have been developed with the techniques of modern biotechnology. The seed products are then grown and harvested as raw materials for the production of biofuels or grain for livestock feed; or are milled and processed for food products.

Among Syngenta Seeds' products which it has sold in the State of Kansas and elsewhere, including all states in which Plaintiffs have farming operations, are the Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ corn seeds. These seeds express, or contain, genetically engineered traits which confer resistance to insects.

83. Syngenta AG wholly owns, directly or indirectly, each of Crop Protection AG, Syngenta Corp., Crop Protection LLC, Syngenta Biotech and Syngenta Seeds.

84. Syngenta AG represents itself as a global company. According to Syngenta's own website, Syngenta AG's Board of Directors "has full and effective control of the company and holds ultimate responsibility for the company strategy."

85. One or more members of Syngenta AG's Board of Directors or the Executive Committee established by the Board of Directors also serve as member(s) of the Board of Directors of Crop Protection AG, Syngenta Corp., Crop Protection LLC, Syngenta Biotech and/or Syngenta Seeds.

86. Furthermore, Syngenta AG's Executive Committee formulates and coordinates the global strategy for Syngenta businesses, and maintains central corporate policies requiring Syngenta subsidiaries, including those named as Defendants herein, under the general guidance of the Syngenta group control.

87. Employees of the Syngenta group as a whole maintain reporting relationships that are not defined by legal, corporate relationships, but in fact cross those corporate lines. For example, Crop Protection AG maintains two separate product lines – Seeds and Crop Protection – that cross the Defendants' separate legal, corporate existences.

88. The Defendant subsidiaries are subject to additional oversight that requires them to seek approval for certain decisions from higher levels within the functional reporting structure – including in some instances Syngenta AG. Appointments of senior management personnel for the

Defendant subsidiaries also may require, in certain instances, approval from individuals or governing bodies that are higher than each subsidiary's respective board of directors.

89. Moreover, Syngenta AG and Syngenta Crop Protection AG management were intimately involved in, and in some instances directed, decisions concerning the commercialization of Viptera® without Chinese approval.

90. Also, Syngenta AG maintains a central global finance function that governs all Defendants. Thus, the Defendant subsidiaries do not function independently but under the Syngenta AG umbrella.

91. In addition, Defendants regularly refer to themselves as "Syngenta," with no further description.

92. Thus, the respective jurisdictional contacts of Crop Protection AG, Syngenta Corp., Crop Protection LLC, Syngenta Biotech and Syngenta Seeds in the forum state(s) are attributable to Syngenta AG because of the unusually high degree of control Syngenta AG exercises over these subsidiaries. *See, e.g., City of Greenville v. Syngenta Crop Prot., Inc.*, 830 F. Supp. 2d 550 (S.D. Ill. 2011).

93. In addition, upon information and belief, the Defendants acted in concert pursuant to agreements or other arrangements to act in a collective manner and/or as joint venturers regarding the actions and events made the subject of this complaint. All Defendants are therefore jointly and severally liable for the acts for which Plaintiffs make complaint.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

94. Biotechnology firms such as Syngenta develop and obtain patents on their bioengineered products. These products are also referred to as genetically-modified organisms, or "GMOs." A patent gives the biotechnology firm the exclusive right to sell its bioengineered products; those patents, however, eventually expire. Biotechnology firms have an economic

incentive to “commercialize” (*i.e.*, bring their products to market for planting and harvest) as soon as possible after filing a patent application in order to maximize profitability.

95. According to Grant Ozipko, the goal set by senior leadership (including Charles Lee, David Morgan, Steve Ligen, and/or Diane Mayhart), was to achieve 9.5% market share for MIR162 by 2014. *See* Grant Ozipko Deposition (10/19/12) (*Bunge*) at 72-73. Syngenta was concerned with “commercialization as soon as possible.” *See* MIR162H-I Stage gate progression review, dated December 16, 2009.

96. Premature commercialization, though, poses a well-known and significant risk of harm to farmers if bio-engineered commodity products are commercialized before they are approved by major importing nations. Certain importing nations, such as China, have a “zero tolerance” policy and will reject grain imports from the U.S. upon detecting the presence of even trace amounts of an unapproved bio-engineered genetic trait in U.S. grain shipments. This was well known by participants in the biotechnology industry, including Syngenta, before, but at least by 2007.

97. Syngenta commercialized MIR162 – and Event 5307 – despite clear risk of harm to its stakeholders, including plaintiffs in this action, its knowledge of that risk, and its own professed commitment to responsible management.

98. Moreover, Syngenta commercialized MIR162 by consistently misrepresenting the importance and status of China’s approval and without adequate systems in place to isolate or channel MIR162, virtually ensuring that MIR162 would contaminate the U.S. corn supply, as set forth below.

Recognized Risk of Irresponsible Commercialization

99. As recognized within the industry, and by Syngenta, the harm threatened by irresponsible commercialization is very real.

100. “There have been a number of high-profile cases involving genetically modified varieties . . . and disruption of international shipments of commodity grains such as corn, wheat, and rice.” <http://www.syngentafoundation.org/index.cfm?pageID=703>.

101. For example, bio-engineered corn contaminated the U.S. corn supply in 2000 and disrupted international trade, causing loss to farmers and other industry participants. *In re StarLink Corn Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 212 F. Supp. 2d 828 (N.D. Ill. 2002).

102. In 2006, bio-engineered rice contaminated the U.S. rice supply, again disrupting trade and causing massive damages to U.S. rice farmers and other industry participants. *See, e.g., In re Genetically Modified Rice Litig.*, 666 F. Supp. 2d 1004 (E.D. Mo. 2009); *Bayer CropScience LP v. Schafer*, 2011 Ark. 518, 385 S.W.3d 822, 832 (Ark. 2011).

103. In addition to being aware of these and other well-publicized incidents at the time that it commercialized MIR162, Syngenta had (and has been) continuously warned by stakeholders about the importance of, and need for, responsible commercialization.

104. For example, when Syngenta commercialized MIR604 (Agrisure® RW) in 2007, the National Grain and Feed Association (“NGFA”) (of which Syngenta is a member) and the North American Export Grain Association (“NAEGA”) warned against an “‘ill-conceived’ plan to commercialize” Syngenta’s Agrisure biotechnology-enhanced corn as endangering U.S. corn and corn-product exports since it had not obtained regulatory approval for food and feed use in Japan and other U.S. export markets. Houin, “Feed and grain organizations warn growers of limited export markets,” *Farm World* (4/25/2007).

105. The International Grain Trade Coalition also chastised Syngenta, stating that Syngenta “did not respect the responsibility of importing governments to perform necessary risk assessments as demanded by their legislation,” that the introduction of Agrisure® RW “was not done in an open transparent manner,” and that Syngenta “did not complete authorization in major

international markets possessing scientifically sound approval systems prior to commercialization.” Letter from International Grain Trade Coalition to Michael Pragnell, CEO Syngenta, dated April 18, 2007 at 2. The International Grain Trade Coalition further stated that Syngenta’s conduct “[e]xposed downstream members of the value chain including producers, handlers, exporters, importers, food processors and distributors to significant liability as currently all countries employ a zero threshold policy for an event not authorized by the importing country” and strongly urged Syngenta to “reverse immediately its decision to commercialize Agrisure RW at this time.” *Id.*

106. The Biotechnology Industry Organization (“BIO”) is the world’s largest biotechnology trade association, of which, on information and belief, Syngenta is or was a member. BIO has expressly recognized that “[a]synchronous authorizations combined with importing countries maintaining ‘zero tolerance’ for recombinant-DNA products not yet authorized results in the potential for major trade disruptions.” BIO Product Launch Stewardship Policy, May 21, 2007, at Annex 1 Introduction; *see also* BIO Product Launch Stewardship,” December 10, 2009, at Annex 1 Introduction (same); BIO “Stewardship: Actions to be Taken Prior to Launching Special Traits,” October 4, 2010, at Annex 1 Introduction (same); BIO Product Launch Stewardship: Food and Agriculture Section, November 27, 2012, at Annex 1 Introduction (same).

107. As stated in BIO’s “Product Stewardship Policy,” dated December 10, 2009:

Since the commercial introduction of biotechnology-derived plant products in 1996, an increasing number of biotechnology-derived plant products intended for food or feed use are authorized for commercial production in many countries throughout the world; however, authorizations in importing countries vary depending on the timing of submissions for import authorization as well as the duration of the authorization process in each country. As a consequence of these asynchronous authorizations, low levels of recombinant-DNA plant materials that have completed full safety assessments in accordance with national and international

standards in one or more countries may, on occasion, be present in food or feed in countries in which the authorization process of the relevant recombinant-DNA plant material has not been completed. Asynchronous authorizations combined with importing countries maintaining ‘zero tolerance’ for recombinant-DNA products not yet authorized results in the potential for major trade disruptions.

http://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/Product_Launch_Stewardship_12_10_09.pdf.

Recognized Stewardship Obligation

108. The risk in premature commercialization is well recognized within the industry and, as a result, biotechnology organizations, including CropLife International (of which Syngenta is a member) and BIO, have developed stewardship standards under which biotechnology firms refrain from commercializing their products before those products are approved by importing nations.

109. The very genesis of BIO’s product launch policy in 2007 was Syngenta’s own launch of MIR604 without Japanese import approval. *See* John Bernens Deposition (11/2/12) (*Syngenta Seeds v. Bunge*) at 110-13; *see also* Email from Sarah Hull to Jane Bachmann and Anne Burt, dated February 19, 2008 (“While I know we will be ready to sell MIR162 in the US in 2009, it seems we won’t have the stacks approved in Japan to fully launch the product without managing some of the trade implications. This is where grain traders were so upset with the [Agrisure] RW launch. We commercialized without having Japan approval prior to planting. That in turn spawned the BIO policy.”).

110. Syngenta has, since at least 2007, represented that it is “committed to the principles of good stewardship, which are exemplified through the responsible management of [its] products across their lifecycle [including] commercialization” and its support for BIO’s Product Launch Stewardship policies. *See* Bio Product Launch Policy, Syngenta Implementation Principles (Nov. 2007) (<http://www.syngentabiotech.com/biopolicy.aspx>). On information and belief, Syngenta’s Jeff Cox has expressly indicated Syngenta’s support for this policy and pledged that “we will implement it with Syngenta.”

111. Under the BIO stewardship policy, developers like Syngenta should meet applicable regulatory requirements in key markets prior to commercialization. *See* BIO Product Launch Stewardship, December 10, 2009, at 4.

112. Under the BIO policy, developers also should:

Conduct a market and trade assessment to identify key import markets, including those with functioning regulatory systems, prior to the commercialization of any new biotechnology product (crop by event) in any country of commercial launch. In that market and trade assessment, consult at an early stage with the value chain for the specific crop. **Manage the product's introductions so that choice of production methods (coexistence) and markets (e.g., specialty, identity preservation, and global) for that crop are available and preserved.**

Id. (emphasis added).

113. Under the BIO policy in 2009, key markets included “*at minimum*,” the United States, Canada, and Japan. *Id.* (emphasis added).

114. For purposes of the BIO policy, “commercialization” means the first planting of seed for the production of a crop or crop product. *See* BIO Product Launch Stewardship, December 10, 2009, at 4 n.4; *see also* Email from Sarah Hull to Jane Bachmann and Anne Burt, dated February 19, 2008 (commercialization is defined in BIO policy as the first planting of seed sold into commerce for the production of a crop).

115. BIO policies are minimum standards of responsible behavior. BIO expressly states that its policy “does not limit the implementation of additional measures designed to facilitate adoption and use of [commodity crop] products and to prevent disruption of . . . the trading of the commodity.” BIO Product Launch Stewardship, December 10, 2009, at 4.

116. Another biotechnology industry association, Excellence Through Stewardship, advocates similar standards through its “Product Launch Stewardship Guide.” <http://excellencethroughstewardship.org/wp-content/uploads/Approved-Product->

LaunchStewardship-Guide-Revised-07-22-10.pdf. Syngenta is a “founding member” of this program. www.syngentabiotech.com/biostewardship.aspx.

117. Biotechnology industry groups are not alone in recognizing the importance of stewardship. The NGFA’s Policy on Agriculture Biotechnology provides:

The NGFA supports agricultural biotechnology and other scientific advancements that promote safe and abundant food and feed supply. However, the NGFA believes **biotech-enhanced traits should be commercialized only after achieving broad, deep consumer acceptance, as well as authorizations from U.S. export markets, to enable the industry to meet customer preferences and maintain access to global markets.** The NGFA advocates prudent policies to guard against the presence of unauthorized or restricted-use biotech-enhanced traits in the general commodity stream.

<http://www.ngfa.org/news-policy-center/positions-priorities/> (emphasis added).

118. The North American Export Grain Association agrees:

Biotechnology providers should be required to accept liability to compensate parties for economic damage resulting from a failure to adequately implement and enforce binding risk-management (stewardship) and supply chain management plans deemed sufficient and effective in preventing biotech events from becoming present in the general commodity stream at levels that could disrupt efficient commerce.

One of the most important of these commitments is to voluntarily restrict commercialization (marketing of seeds) under corporate stewardship plans until such time as the technology provider has obtained sufficient import authorizations from foreign governments. It is imperative that such import authorizations be in place to provide U.S. grains and oilseeds with competitive, reliable and efficient access to international markets.

The reality is that bulk grain and oilseed shipments ‘may contain’ a biotech-enhanced event that has been made available to producers for commercial production. Any biotechnology trait present in such shipments that lacks approval in a country of import will confront an impossible-to-achieve zero tolerance in that country. The consequences of such occurrences are dire, including impeding the ability of importing countries to provide for food security, imperiling present and future market opportunities for U.S. farmers, and unrecoverable and extensive product and

shipment-rejection costs to the U.S. production and grain marketing system.

These international authorizations need to be in place at the time seed containing the event first is purchased by producers. U.S. corn producers often make their initial seed purchase decisions in the fall prior to spring planting – about the same time as international buyers begin substantial contracting for delivery of the next year’s harvest. Given that such contracts are contingent upon receiving authorizations for all biotech-enhanced events that may be present in the commodity shipment, NAEGA and NGFA believe import authorizations need to be in place at least one year prior to harvesttime deliveries from U.S. farms.

However, we recognize that technology providers may find the opportunity for economic reward attractive enough to avoid completing U.S. export market approvals prior to product launch in the United States. In such cases, appropriate restraints and responsibility for risks imposed on downstream stakeholders when and after a crop biotechnology event is in production must be part of all technology providers’ product stewardship commitments. Such restraint and risk responsibility is critically important when crop biotechnology is deployed under regulatory systems like the science-based U.S. coordinated regulatory framework, which does not apply an international merchantability or marketability test prior to commercialization of the genetically engineered event. Under no circumstances can or should the grain handling, processing or export industry sectors in the United States or abroad be expected to shoulder the financial risks associated with market disruptions that they have little, if any, ability to control or manage. Rather, the technology providers that do have the ability to control such exposure – and reap the economic reward of commercialization prior to authorization of their products in international markets – must be held responsible. Doing otherwise creates market risk, and undermines the ability of U.S. agriculture to contribute to global food security, as well as to U.S. economic growth and job creation.

<http://naega.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/NGFA-NAEGA-Joint-Statement-on-Pioneer-Petition-for-APHIS-Deregulation-of-Pioneer-Hi-Bred-International-Biotech-Maize-.pdf>.

119. The Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture states that “until a country issues a registration approval for cultivation and/or food and/or feed consumption, there is a clear

responsibility and liability, even if the government scientific assessments show that there are no safety or environmental concerns,” and recognizes that stewardship, among other things, “works to prevent trade disruptions.” <http://www.syngentafoundation.org/index.cfm?pageID=703>.

Syngenta Recognizes Its Stewardship Obligation

120. Under the “Corporate Responsibility” section of its website, Syngenta acknowledges the integrated nature of the commodity market, and its responsibility to “stakeholders” affected by its business, which include both Producers and Non-Producers:

Our stakeholders are the people who can affect our business or who are affected by it. They include the following groups:

- Growers
- Industry
- Non-governmental organizations and international agencies
- Investors
- Employees
- Government

121. Syngenta has committed to “respond to feedback from its stakeholders” and “to implement high standards of stewardship for the safe, effective and environmentally responsible use of its products.” <http://www.syngenta.com/global/corporate/en/about-syngenta/corporateresponsibility/Pages/cr-policy-and-commitments.aspx>.

122. Syngenta represents that “it prioritize[s] the issues that are most relevant to our business and most important to our stakeholders.” *Id.*

123. Syngenta also represents that it “maintain[s] the highest standards across our entire business and go[es] beyond regulatory compliance.” *Id.*

124. In its “Code of Conduct,” posted on its website for farmers to read, Syngenta represents:

- “The trust and confidence of Syngenta’s stakeholders is critical to our continuing success and will only be sustained if the company acts and is

seen to act in accordance with the highest standards of ethics and integrity.

To ensure we meet the standards which our stakeholders expect, we have produced this new Syngenta Code of Conduct[.]”

- “We provide innovative, reliable, high-quality products **and have safeguards to protect stakeholders.**”
- “The creativity of our people provides products which help growers meet the global challenges to agriculture.”
- “**We will work closely with customers, contractors, users and all other stakeholders to ensure proper and responsible use of our products and understanding of the precautions that apply[.]**”

Id. (emphasis added).

125. In November 2007, Syngenta adopted its own “Bio Product Launch Policy.” The Syngenta Bio Product Launch Policy incorporates BIO’s Product Launch Policy, and required Syngenta to perform a market and trade assessment to identify key importing nations and obtain those nations’ approval prior to commercializing a new bio-engineered product. <http://www.syngentabiotech.com/biopolicy.aspx>.

126. On its website, Syngenta also suggests that it complies with the stewardship standards adopted by CropLife International and Excellence Through Stewardship, telling farmers and other visitors that they may learn more about “stewardship” by visiting the provided links. *See* <http://www.syngentabiotech.com/BioStewardshipLinks.aspx>.

127. It is clear that the importance of obtaining import approval from key markets was well known and recognized within the biotechnology industry and by Syngenta before Syngenta commercialized MIR162, under the Agrisure Viptera® brand name and trademark, for the 2011 crop year.

128. Moreover, Syngenta had committed to not commercializing new genetically-modified traits that had not been approved by key import markets. *See, e.g.*, BIO Product Launch Policy, Syngenta Implementation Principles (Nov. 2007). Even if it had not, Syngenta clearly knew the risks of premature commercialization, and knew that without stringent containment and channeling procedures, MIR162 would contaminate the U.S. corn supply and move to export markets, causing significant trade disruption as set out below. Based on clear warnings and its own knowledge, Syngenta knew or plainly should have known that China was a key and growing market. Responsible practice dictated that Syngenta not commercialize Agrisure Viptera®, and certainly not do so without adequate containment and effective channeling measures in place, prior to obtaining import approval. Syngenta, however, did just the reverse.

Regulation, Testing and Deregulation of MIR162

129. The process of commercialization begins with obtaining approvals from U.S. agencies, including (but not limited to) deregulation from the Animal, Plant and Health Inspection Service (“APHIS”) of the USDA.

130. The regulations in 7 C.F.R. part 340 (the “GMO Regulations”) regulate, among other things, the introduction (importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment) of organisms and products altered or produced through genetic engineering that are plant pests or that there is reason to believe may be plant pests. Such genetically-engineered organisms and products are considered “regulated articles.” The GMO Regulations were promulgated under the Plant Protection Act (the “PPA”), 7 U.S.C. § 7701, *et seq.*, or its predecessor statutes.

131. MIR162 is a genetically-modified trait that, prior to its deregulation, was regulated by the USDA under the PPA and GMO Regulations.

132. The GMO Regulations at 7 C.F.R. §§ 340.3 and 340.4 allow release into the environment of regulated, genetically-modified traits, such as MIR162, prior to their deregulation,

through field trials conducted under permits issued by, or notifications to, APHIS. Developers who field test genetically-modified traits, such as Syngenta Biotech in its field testing of MIR162, are required to adhere to certain performance standards set forth in the GMO Regulations in order to ensure that the regulated genetically-modified organism does not persist in the environment or enter the food or feed supply. Similarly, at the end of all field tests, developers must destroy or properly contain any viable plant material in the field and ensure that no regulated material persists in the environment beyond the duration of the trial.

133. Syngenta is no stranger to release of regulated genetically-modified crop (“GM”) events. In 2005, Syngenta entered into a settlement with the USDA (providing for a \$375,000 fine plus a required training program) stemming from its release of still-regulated Bt10 corn, which Syngenta supplied as deregulated Bt11 corn between 2001 and 2004. About 14,000 bags of Bt10 seeds, or enough to plant 37,000 acres, were sold from 2001 to 2004, mainly to farmers in the U.S. but also in Canada and Argentina. The Bt10 event was found in at least five Bt corn breeding lines in the U.S. and it was estimated that the seeds could have been planted on 37,000 acres in the U.S., producing “an estimated 150,000 tons of corn from this area” and accounting for approximately .01% of the total U.S. corn acreage. *See* New York Times, “U.S. Fines Swiss Company Over Sale of Altered Seed” (April 9, 2005); PR Newswire, “Syngenta Agrees to Settlement With USDA on Unintended Bt10 Corn” (<http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/syngenta-agrees-to-settlement-with-usda-on-unintended-bt10-corn-54220787.html>).

Syngenta later paid a \$1.5M fine to the EPA, which conducted an investigation confirming the distribution of unregistered Bt10 corn on “over 1000 occasions.” EPA News Release “EPA Fines Syngenta \$1.5 Million for Distributing Unregistered Genetically Engineered Pesticide” (Dec. 21, 2006).

134. Between 1999 and 2007, Syngenta Biotech conducted at least 119 field trials of MIR162 corn under at least 20 permits issued by, or notifications to, APHIS under the GMO Regulations at sites in 31 states, including multiple field tests in each of the ten states with the largest corn production and in most of the states in which Producer Plaintiffs in this case farm.

135. The GMO Regulations in 7 C.F.R. § 340.6(a) provide that any person may submit a petition to APHIS seeking a determination that an article should not be regulated under 7 C.F.R. part 340.

136. On May 24, 2007, Syngenta filed a patent application for MIR162 in order to secure its exclusive right to market that corn trait pending regulatory approval by the USDA.

137. On or about September 10, 2007, Syngenta Biotech submitted a petition (the “MIR162 Deregulation Petition”) seeking a determination of nonregulated status (APHIS Petition Number 07-253-01p) for corn (*Zea mays L.*) designated as transformation event MIR162, which has been genetically engineered for insect resistance, stating that corn line MIR162 is unlikely to pose a plant pest risk and, therefore, should not be a regulated article under the GMO Regulations.

138. Upon information and belief, Syngenta Biotech continued its field tests of MIR162 under the GMO Regulations during the approximate 31-month period after filing the MIR162 Deregulation Petition and the USDA decision deregulating MIR162 in April 2010.

139. Syngenta Biotech stated in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition that it understood “that a copy of the MIR162 Deregulation Petition may be made available to the public as part of the public comment process.” MIR162 Deregulation Petition at 3 of 268. APHIS’ notice, published in the Federal Register on January 13, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 1749) (the “MIR162 Deregulation Notice”), expressly invited public comment regarding the MIR162 Deregulation Petition and further provided instructions as to how copies of the petition and accompanying draft

environmental assessment and plant pest risk assessment could be obtained either by placing a phone call or accessing them on the internet.

140. In a preliminary observation to Section IX of the MIR162 Deregulation Petition, entitled “Adverse Consequences of Introduction” (the “Adverse Consequences Discussion”), Syngenta Biotech represented that it knew “of no data or observations that indicate [that] MIR162 would adversely impact the quality of the human environment, directly, indirectly, or cumulatively. This includes a lack of anticipated effects on . . . the economy, either within or outside the U.S.”

141. Specifically, among the matters addressed in the Adverse Consequences Discussion were “Economic Impacts” at Section IX.D. In the introduction to that section, at pages 108-09, Syngenta Biotech stated:

Economic considerations are not explicitly described in the factors listed in 40 CFR § 1508.27. However, economic impacts do relate to the significance of the requested action and have been considered by some courts in reviewing NEPA [National Environmental Policy Act] compliance.

142. The economic impacts discussed included the “Effects on the Export Market,” at Subsection IX.D.4, page 111, which included Syngenta Biotech’s representation that “there should be no effects on the U.S. maize export markets” and advised that applications for approval of MIR162 maize were in process in a number of such export markets with “functioning regulatory systems,” including China, stating:

There should be no effects on the U.S. maize export market since Syngenta **is actively pursuing regulatory approvals** for MIR162 maize in countries with functioning regulatory systems for genetically modified organisms and that import maize from the U.S. or Canada. Regulatory filings for MIR162 maize are in process for Colombia, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, the European Union, Russia, and Switzerland. (Emphasis added.)

143. Other portions of the MIR162 Deregulation Petition made similar representations regarding China.

144. Syngenta Biotech also stated in Subsection IX.D. of the MIR162 Deregulation Petition that stewardship agreements with growers would require channeling of MIR162 away from export markets that had not approved import of MIR162 maize, that Syngenta would undertake “a wide-ranging grower education campaign” respecting channeling, and that channeling would be effective based upon prior experiences with the specialty maize market:

Syngenta’s stewardship agreements with growers will include a term requiring growers to divert this product away from export markets (*i.e.* channeling) where the grain has not yet received regulatory approval for import. Syngenta will communicate these requirements to growers using a wide-ranging grower education campaign (*e.g.*, grower Stewardship Guide). As noted in the context of the IRM program, these procedures are not hypothetical.

The ability to channel particular types of maize for particular uses, such as the export market, is demonstrated by the continuing success of the specialty maize market. Use of identity preservation measures has enabled growers to maintain a wide variety of specialized maize products, including white food maize, waxy maize, hard endosperm maize, high oil maize, nutritionally enhanced maize, high extractable starch maize, non GMO maize, and organic maize (U.S. Grains Council, 2006). Channeling programs are well established for separating each of these maize varieties. As set out above, these practices have continued successfully long after the introduction of numerous varieties of transgenic maize.

145. Upon information and belief, the stewardship agreements to which Syngenta Biotech referred would have been between growers and Syngenta Seeds.

146. In December 2009, based upon its review of the MIR162 Deregulation Petition, APHIS prepared a Draft Environmental Assessment which parroted what Syngenta Biotech had represented in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition:

There should be no effects on the U.S. corn export market since Syngenta is actively pursuing regulatory approvals for the MIR162 corn in countries with functioning regulatory systems for

genetically modified organisms and that import corn from the U.S. or Canada. Regulatory filings for the MIR162 corn are in process for . . . China.

147. The Draft Environmental Assessment was among the documents publicly available under the MIR162 Deregulation Notice.

148. On April 12, 2010, APHIS concluded that MIR162 corn should be deregulated. *See* Determination of Nonregulated Status for MIR162 Corn, April 12, 2010. *See* Syngenta Biotechnology, Inc. Determination of Nonregulated Status for Corn Genetically Engineered for Insect Resistance, 75 Fed. Reg. 20560 (Apr. 20, 2010).

149. Prior to making that determination, APHIS, on April 9, 2010, issued its National Environmental Policy Act Decision and Finding of No Significant Impact and, in March 2010, issued its Final Environmental Assessment. APHIS compared anticipated impact by taking no action (*i.e.*, keeping MIR162 as a regulated article) with deregulating MIR162 and concluded in the Finding of No Significant Impact that in each instance the impact upon the “Export Market” would remain “unchanged.” Similarly, in the Final Environmental Assessment, dated March 2010, APHIS adopted and repeated Syngenta’s representations that it did not expect any effects on the United States corn export market “by the cultivation of the MIR162 corn cultivars” and that applications to countries with functioning regulatory systems, including China, were in process.

150. Thereafter, on April 21, 2010, Syngenta issued its press release, “Syngenta receives approval for breakthrough corn trait technology in the U.S.” (April 21, 2010). In making the announcement that MIR162 had been deregulated, Syngenta noted the plans for its imminent commercialization, stating that “[t]he trait will be combined with the Agrisure 3000GT trait stack to provide corn growers with broad-spectrum, insect control and glyphosate tolerance for maximum convenience and productivity,” and that “Syngenta plans to commercialize hybrids containing the Agrisure Viptera® trait for the 2011 growing season.”

151. The April 21, 2010, press release confirms that the MIR162 Deregulation Petition was a document prepared and published by Syngenta for the sole purpose of facilitating, promoting, and inducing the commercial sale of its products containing MIR162 maize. The MIR162 Deregulation Petition contained statements and representations to induce APHIS to deregulate MIR162, thereby beginning the commercialization of the product. Furthermore, the MIR162 Deregulation Petition was filed with full knowledge that the statements and representations therein would be published to stakeholders – including Producers (who were intended purchasers of its products), distributors of Syngenta’s products, and Non-Producers. The commercial nature of the statements in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition are clear: In explaining the rationale of the MIR162 Deregulation Petition, Syngenta stated therein that “[t]ransformation event MIR162 maize has been developed by Syngenta to provide growers with maize varieties that are resistant to feeding damage caused by a number of significant lepidopteran insect pests. *This trait will be offered to growers in combination with other deregulated maize traits.*” MIR162 Deregulation Petition at 11 (emphasis added). The MIR162 Deregulation Petition not only espoused the sale of the product to growers, it was rife with statements and representations about the commercial benefits of Syngenta’s product and expected market impact thereof. Among other indications that the MIR162 Deregulation Petition was a document in which commercial representations and statements were made are the following:

- a. “Transformation event MIR162 has been developed by Syngenta to provide U.S. growers with maize hybrids that are resistant to feeding damage caused by a number of lepidopteran insect pests ... Commercialization of this new trait has the potential to reduce conventional insecticide use in maize, increase grower profits, and improve grain quality.” (p. 13);
- b. “[I]t [MIR162] will be commercialized as a combined-trait hybrid with Syngenta’s Bt11 maize event.” (p. 96);
- c. Syngenta’s numerous references to and representations regarding the commercial benefits to farmers from introduction of MIR162 (*see, e.g.,*

pp. 5, 97, 109 [enhanced productivity], p. 110 [increased competition and farmer and consumer choice]);

- d. Syngenta's repeated observations that no adverse consequences should occur to the economy, either within or outside the U.S. (*see e.g.*, p. 5) and the statements regarding the lack of impact upon exports and intended channeling away from export markets which had yet to approve MIR162, as alleged above;
- e. An appendix report regarding the economic implications of the introduction of MIR162; and
- f. Syngenta's acknowledgement that the MIR162 Deregulation Petition would be made available to the public as previously alleged (p.3).

152. Contrary to Syngenta's representations that its regulatory filings were "in process" in China, Syngenta first sought regulatory approval for MIR162 from China's Ministry of Agriculture three years later, in or around March 2010. *See* http://www.syngentaus.com/viptera_exports/images/MIR162-Regulatory-Timeline-9-2014.pdf.

153. Consistent with its statements to the USDA in the Deregulation Petition, Syngenta considered China to have a functioning regulatory system. Charles Lee, Syngenta's Head of Corn for North America, has testified:

- Q: All right. Does China have a functioning regulatory system as you use that term?
- A: Yeah. So I believe BIO is very specific about what a functioning regulatory system is that, you it protects intellectual property. It operates on a set of defined timelines and we would consider that to be functioning.
- Q: So yes, China has a functioning regulatory system?
- A: Yes.
- Q: And to your understanding they did in 2010 as they do today?
- A: Yes.

Charles Lee Deposition (9/7/2011) (*Bunge*) at 72-73; *see also* NGFA Newsletter, dated July 14, 2011 ("China is one of the countries that has a functioning, predictable and science-based regulatory system for approving bio-enhanced events.").

Syngenta's Initial Commercialization

154. As Syngenta knows, nothing about USDA deregulation requires a developer like Syngenta to commercialize. *See* Charles Lee Deposition (9/7/2011) (*Bunge*) at 69-72.

155. Responsible practice dictated that Syngenta obtain import approval from key market countries prior to commercialization (at minimum, before first planting). *See, e.g.*, BIO Product Launch Stewardship, December 10, 2009, at 4.

156. As early as 2009, Syngenta itself was referring to China as a “Key” export country. *See* Viptera Timeline Storyboard Discussion, dated March 29, 2009 (listing “Key Export Approvals,” including China and stating: “China import approvals???”).

157. In discussing countries for which regulatory approval should be obtained prior to commercialization, Syngenta’s Miloud Araba identified the “key countries” that would “probably be considered the minimum for corn” to include China. *See* Email from Miloud Araba to Kevin Turnbald and others, dated September 29, 2010.

158. In a presentation to the NGFA in 2010, Syngenta listed China as among “key import approvals” it was or would be seeking. *See* PowerPoint entitled “2010 Syngenta Pipeline,” Presentation to the National Grain and Feed Association.

159. Syngenta, however, well knew that it would not have import approval from China for the 2011 crop year.

160. The typical time period for import approval from China during this time period was approximately two to three years.

161. Syngenta was not even projecting approval from China for the 2011 crop year but, rather, hoping for approval by the 2012 crop year. A Syngenta PowerPoint Presentation dated July 20, 2010, contains a chart showing submission and anticipated approval dates by country.

This chart indicates that Syngenta requested import approval from China on March 1, 2010, and anticipated approval by May 10, 2012. *See* Syngenta PowerPoint, dated July 20, 2010.

162. In a deposition in the *Syngenta v. Bunge* case, Syngenta's North American head of Corn, Charles Lee, revealed that Syngenta privately planned from the outset to commercialize Agrisure Viptera® with or without China's regulatory approval, notwithstanding the commitments that it had made to stakeholders and industry participants not to commercialize genetically-modified traits until after approval from key export markets.

163. Syngenta commercialized Agrisure Viptera® for the 2011 growing season despite the lack of regulatory approval from China, and despite Syngenta's knowledge that China was a key (and growing) export market for U.S. corn.

164. Syngenta did not disclose these facts to growers. *See, e.g.*, Email from Bryan Young, Burrus Seed Farms, Inc., dated August 4, 2011 ("I think this is very poor of Syngenta by getting the trait out there and not telling us it wasn't approved.").

165. Syngenta was well aware in 2010 of the strong likelihood that China would be a significant import market by 2011. After reviewing a USDA Forecast of China's 2010-2011 Crops and Trade, Syngenta's John Bernens stated in an email, dated May 13, 2010: "Look at the stocks to use ratio. The fear of China's approvals might be bigger than anyone thought."

166. It was well known at least by August 2010 that China was an important and growing export market for U.S. corn. As reflected in a trade publication at the time:

China is entering a 'new era' of corn buying. The world's most populous country may import as much as 15 million tons of corn in 2015, according to the U.S. Grains Council. . . . Chinese imports of corn will grow from 1.7 million tons in 2010 to 5.8 million tons in 2011, and to 15 million tons in 2014-15, according to Hanver Li, Chairman of Shanghai JC, speaking to the U.S. Grains Council . . . Where will China import all this corn from? The first place they will turn is the U.S., which is the world's largest corn exporter, accounting for 60% of global corn exports in 2009 . . . If China imports an incremental 600 million bushels of corn in 2014 from

the U.S., using the USDA's baseline projections, U.S. corn ending stocks would be 960 million bushels. This would put the Ending Stocks to Use Ratio at 6.3%, the lowest level since 1995. 2010 is a major turning point in the grain market. The Chinese transition to becoming a net importer of corn will have a substantial implication on the world's corn supply.

<http://www.farmlandforecast.com/2010/08/chinese-imports-to-change-grain-markets/>

167. Syngenta was, and continues to be, a member of the U.S. Grains Council, to which Mr. Li made his presentation. Indeed, Syngenta's Rex Martin has, upon information and belief, actively participated as a member of the Council's Biotechnology Advisory Team.

168. In addition, NAEGA warned Syngenta of the importance of obtaining Chinese regulatory approval prior to launch during a meeting in or around August 2010 with NGFA's Biotechnology Committee. *See* NGFA Newsletter, dated July 14, 2011. The same issue was discussed at the subsequent NGFA Biotechnology Committee meetings – once during the March 2011 convention and another conducted on June 29, 2011 in Washington.

169. Syngenta knew of NAEGA's warning by the summer of 2010 and also knew of NAEGA's position that import approval should be obtained from China before marketing MIR162. *See* John Bernens Deposition (11/2/2012) (*Bunge*) at 215-21.

170. Bernens made everyone at Syngenta aware of NAEGA's position, but Syngenta refused to stop marketing and sale of Agrisure Viptera® in 2010 for planting and harvest in 2011. *Id.* at 222-23.

171. In the fall of 2010, in a private meeting with David Morgan, Regional Director of North America and President of Syngenta Seeds, NGFA also urged Syngenta to delay commercialization of Agrisure Viptera®, emphasizing the risk of trade disruption with China.

172. On October 29, 2010, a Reuters article was circulated among Syngenta executives stating: "Chinese corn imports have rocketed this year and are expected to continue growing next

year, after China's own harvest couldn't keep up with a boom in demand[.]” Email chain ending with Jack Bernens, dated October 29, 2010 attaching and discussing Reuters article.

173. Evidence of China's importance continued to mount prior to planting in 2011.

174. In January 2011, Syngenta employees prepared written responses to questions posed by *Thrive* magazine. They responded to one of the questions: “China has moved from an insignificant [sic] importer of U.S. corn to the second most important market for U.S. corn.” Email chain between Charles Lee and Dianne Mayhart, dated January 25-26, 2011.

175. The USDA's long-term projections, compiled in November 2010 and issued in February 2011, forecast dramatic increases in China's imports of corn from the USDA's prior year's projections. As stated by the USDA, the “increase in China's imports account for one-third of the growth in world corn trade.”

176. On February 9, 2011, the CEO of Syngenta AG, Mike Mack, stated that China's “import requirements alone influence global commodity prices.” Syngenta 2010 Full Year Results, Remarks of Mike Mack.

177. On February 25, 2011, Syngenta's Head of Industry Relations corresponded with the Head of Syngenta's Southeast Asian Territory as follows:

I believe I have discussed with you several times about our risk with MIR162 and not having approval in EU and China. I have been getting more questions from traders . . . lately and [Charles Lee, Head of Corn for North America] wanted me to be sure you understood the potential risk for China.

178. Thus, at the time that it was marketing and selling Agrisure Viptera® – and before planting in 2011, Syngenta clearly knew of China's importance as a major importer of U.S. corn.

179. Syngenta could, and should, have waited to market Agrisure Viptera®. It also could, and should, have withdrawn it from the market before planting but did not.

180. To the contrary, and despite the risks, Syngenta Seeds sold Agrisure Viptera® to approximately 12,000 corn producers with a projected yield estimated in September 2011 of 250 million bushels. *See Syngenta Seeds, Inc. v. Bunge North Am., Inc.*, 820 F. Supp. 2d 953, 958 (N.D. Iowa 2011). Viptera® growers could be found in nearly every state, such that the market for Viptera® products was very broad across the United States. *See id.* at 963. Syngenta projected that Agrisure Viptera® seed sales would exceed twenty percent of the United States corn seed market in future years. *See id.* at 958.

181. Other published estimates indicate that during the 2011 crop year, Agrisure Viptera® had been planted on 1.1% of the acres in the U.S. on which corn had been grown. *See* Paul Christensen, Chinese Approval of Syngenta Agrisure Viptera®, Seed in Context Blog: Commentary of the World of Seed. (<http://intlcorn.com/seedsiteblog/?tag=syngenta>).

Syngenta's Continued Irresponsibility after 2011 Planting

182. After planting but before harvest in 2011, the importance of China, and the risk of MIR162 contamination and market disruption, only continued to grow.

183. A July 13, 2011, internal email attached a news article projecting that China “will probably buy 5 million metric tons this year from 2 million tons in 2010.” Email from Paul Minehart to Charles Lee and others, dated July 13, 2011.

184. On July 22, 2011, Syngenta’s CEO Mack stated: “The need to improve yield and quality is present across all emerging markets in the region, although it’s China which continues to have the greatest impact on world markets, with increasing imports not just of soybeans but also now of corn.” July 22, 2011 Transcript of Remarks ([http://www. syngenta.com/global/corporate/SiteCollectionDocuments/pdf/transcripts/H1-2011results-transcript.pdf](http://www.syngenta.com/global/corporate/SiteCollectionDocuments/pdf/transcripts/H1-2011results-transcript.pdf)).

185. An internal August 16, 2011 email from Syngenta's Trait Marketing Manager, Quinn Showalter, confirms that Syngenta was well aware of the increased importance of China as a corn importer:

The issue that has surfaced is that China has become a larger corn importer after the planting season finished. China placed initial large orders including the 2011 corn crop with grain handlers around the first of July of this year. Last year, the U.S. exported 1.7 million tons of corn to China. That number is expected to increase 50% this year to 3 million tons - - the highest import quantity in 16 years.

Email from Quinn Showalter to Charles Lee and others, dated August 16, 2011.

186. Of course, the fact that China would be a significant importer in 2011 had not just "surfaced" but, in fact, had been known by Syngenta for some time.

187. In August 2011, still before the first commercially-grown corn planted with the MIR162 trait had been harvested, NGFA and NAEGA issued a Joint Statement warning Syngenta about MIR162:

U.S. farmers, as well as the commercial grain handling and export industry, depend heavily upon biotechnology providers voluntarily exercising corporate responsibility in the timing of product launch as part of their product stewardship obligation . . . The negative consequences of overly aggressive commercialization of biotech-enhanced events by technology providers are numerous, and include exposing exporting companies to financial losses because of cargo rejection, reducing access to some export markets, and diminishing the United States' reputation as a reliable, often-preferred supplier of grains, oilseeds and grain products. Premature commercialization can reduce significantly U.S. agriculture's contribution to global food security and economic growth.

Putting the Chinese and other markets at risk with such aggressive commercialization of biotech-enhanced events is not in the best interest of U.S. agriculture or the U.S. economy.

188. As stated by these associations: "The grain handling and export industry have communicated consistently, clearly and in good faith with biotechnology providers and seed companies about the importance of biotech-enhanced events in commodity crops receiving

regulatory approvals or authorizations -- prior to commercialization -- in key export markets where foreign governments have functioning regulatory systems that approve biotech-enhanced traits. These communications regarding key export markets, identified through market and trade assessments, have been conveyed through industry trade associations and in direct communications by individual companies.” *Id.*

189. At least by September 2011, Syngenta’s own business partners were saying that China was a “major importer” of U.S. corn. *See* Email from Clayton Becker, dated September 16, 2011.

190. A report from the U.S. Grains Council President Thomas Dorr on his July 2011 trip to China, obtained from Syngenta’s document production, was equally blunt: “The likelihood of U.S. corn entering the China market with this unapproved market is substantial.” *See* U.S. Grains Council Trip Report by Thomas Dorr, dated July 22, 2011, at 1.

191. That warning was very valid. Not only did Syngenta commercialize Agrisure Viptera® prematurely, it did so without adequate systems in place either to isolate MIR162 or to channel it away from markets, including China, from which approval was not obtained.

Transgenic Contamination

192. Corn, or maize, has staminate (male) and pistillate (female) flowers on the same plant and is wind pollinated. Although there is some possibility of self-fertilization, corn generally is considered an outcrossing species. Under normal field conditions some 95% of the ovules are fertilized by pollen from other plants. Pollen is released in large quantities. “Individual corn plants produce 4 to 5 million pollen grains. Therefore, even if only a small percentage of the total pollen shed by a field of corn drifts into a neighboring field, there is considerable potential for contamination through cross pollination.” Thomison, “Managing ‘Pollen Drift’ to Minimize Contamination of Non-GMO Corn,” Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet.

193. “Once released from the tassels into the air, pollen grains can travel as far as 1/2 mile (800 m) in 2 minutes in a wind of 15 miles per hour (27 km/h) (Nielsen 2003b).” Kent Brittan, “Methods to Enable the Coexistence of Diverse Corn Production Systems,” University of California. Studies indicate that “cross-pollination between cornfields could be limited to 1% or less by a separation distance of 660 feet (200 m), and to 0.5% or less by a separation distance of 984 feet (300 m). However, cross-pollination frequencies could not be reduced to 0.1% consistently, even with isolation distances of 1,640 feet (500 m).” *Id.*

194. The Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies (“AOSCA”) recognizes that “[a]lthough most corn pollen is deposited near its origin, isolation by very long distance (several miles) from any other corn is probably the only means of assuring complete confinement other than assuring complete asynchrony of flowering.” However, “[t]he matter of whom or what entity controls the area constituting a proposed isolation zone and beyond could be crucial and/or problematic to successful confinement. AOSCA Report at 62. Ensuring “complete asynchrony of flowering” also is fraught with shortcomings. For example, “[d]ifferences in maturity between the early and late hybrid may not be large enough to ensure that the flowering periods of each hybrid will not overlap, especially when certain climatic conditions may accelerate or delay flowering. Moreover this strategy will only work if [the farmer] control[s] the adjacent fields or can closely coordinate [his] corn planting operations with those of [his] neighbors.” Thomison, “Managing ‘Pollen Drift’ to Minimize Contamination of Non-GMO Corn,” Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet.

195. In addition, “[p]lanting operations to control pollen drift are only part of the process of producing an IP corn grain crop.” Thomison, “Managing ‘Pollen Drift’ to Minimize Contamination of Non-GMO Corn,” Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet. Other major issues include harvesting, storage, and commingling within the production and supply chain.

196. “Different corn breeds within an individual farm are commingled at the harvesting stage. Corn from hundreds of thousands of farms is then further commingled as it is gathered, stored, and shipped through a system of local, regional, and terminal grain elevators. Elevators, storage facilities, and transportation facilities are generally not equipped to test and segregate corn varieties. The commingled corn is then marketed and traded as a fungible commodity.” *In re StarLink Corn Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 212 F. Supp. 2d at 834.

197. As a developer of genetic events, including genetically-engineered corn, Syngenta knew or certainly should have known the very high likelihood that, if commercialized, MIR162 would disseminate throughout the supply chain – in fields, storage and transportation – via the numerous routes that transgenic contamination occurs.

198. One Syngenta representative stated: “The primary issue at hand through this entire situation is that many growers probably do not know where their Agrisure Viptera is planted (making segregation nearly impossible).” Email from Eric Anderson to Eric Carlson, dated August 23, 2011.

199. Syngenta acknowledged to Cargill that “some commingling” of Viptera® with non-Viptera® corn would occur at harvest in the fall of 2011. *See* Email chain between Charles Lee (Syngenta) and Randy Giroux (Cargill), dated August 30 - September 1, 2011.

200. Before commercializing MIR162, Syngenta also knew that (i) there was a risk that MIR162 would move into export channels from planting and harvest of MIR162, (ii) the risk was significant, and (iii) the detection of MIR162 in markets lacking approval created significant risk of trade disruption. *See, e.g.*, Email from David O’Reilly, dated October 31, 2009 (discussing planting of MIR162 in Brazil, which gave approval, the “significant risk MIR162 will be detectable in export channels before EU approvals” and “risk of disruption of Brazilian corn . . . because of detection of MIR162”).

201. Syngenta knew that MIR162 in the U.S. “could be in export channel[s]” and “be detectable in export channels” by 2011. MIR162 & EU approvals PowerPoint attached to Email from David O’Reilly, dated October 31, 2009.

202. Syngenta’s Charles Lee admitted in his deposition in *Syngenta Seeds v. Bunge* that there was a “real risk” that China would reject grain shipments due to the presence of unapproved genetically modified traits. *See* Charles Lee Deposition (9/7/2011) (*Syngenta Seeds v. Bunge*) at 94-95.

203. Syngenta, however, took few to no steps to ensure that MIR162 would not enter the U.S. corn supply through cross-pollination and/or commingling in fields, and took wholly inadequate steps to prevent commingling within grain elevators or otherwise within the supply chain as described below, virtually ensuring that MIR162 would contaminate the U.S. corn supply in every way possible.

Syngenta’s Nonsensical and Ineffective “Stewardship” Program

204. Syngenta’s representation in its MIR162 Deregulation Petition that the “ability to channel particular types of maize for particular uses such as the export market” is demonstrated by success in the “specialty maize market” was grossly misleading. In specialty markets like organic farming, the grower receives a premium and, as such, takes the onus on himself to isolate his specialty corn crop from transgenic contamination from neighboring fields (such as spatial and temporal isolation and detasseling). *See* Thomison, “Managing Pollen Drift in Maize Seed Production,” Department Horticulture and Crop Science, Ohio State University (“Growers of value added identity preserved (IP) grains need to control pollen contamination in order to optimize expression of value added traits in specialty maize and thereby obtain premiums.”). The specialty seller also markets to a specialty buyer to whom he channels. Both have incentive to take all measures necessary to avoid contamination by non-specialty corn. The growing,

marketing, and distribution system of commodity corn is vastly different. A “Commodity Crop” is “a crop which in the ordinary course is grown using common agricultural practices and is commingled and not segregated for special handling or use when it enters the chain of commerce.” Biotechnology Industry Organization, “Product Launch Stewardship: Food and Agriculture Section,” November 27, 2012, at Annex 1 Introduction n.3.

205. Syngenta knew that the commodity market is different than the specialty market. On October 26, 2007, Syngenta’s Sarah Hull circulated internal Questions & Answers for upcoming meetings. One anticipated question was: “It seems that Syngenta believes a closed loop system is workable to keep unapproved product completely away from export channel . . . What do you think?” Syngenta’s prepared answer was: “For specialty grain, **not commodity grain**, we do believe a closed loop, dedicated grain management system can work because the grain is contracted for a specific use and a specific end user.” Email from Sarah Hull to Jeff Cox and others, dated October 26, 2007, attaching “Potential Q/A for JZZ and MAFF Meetings” (emphasis added).

206. The difficulties with channeling are illustrated by the infamous “StarLink” contamination in 2000 that was the subject of significant litigation. *See In re StarLink Corn Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 212 F. Supp. 2d 828 (N.D. Ill. 2002). That is particularly so where, as in this case, millions of acres of the commodity to be channeled – MIR162 corn – were planted all across the U.S. Syngenta did not make even minimally reasonable efforts to do so.

207. While misleading, Syngenta’s representations to the USDA illustrate Syngenta’s awareness of the kind of system designed to avoid contamination. Well-known measures in specialty markets include specifying strict containment protocols by contract (*e.g.*, cleaning combines and storage areas, isolation distances, dedicated facilities, and inspections), and tracing the product through the supply chain.

208. Syngenta, however, did not take meaningful steps to even minimize the risk of pollen-mediated gene flow and commingling of Agrisure Viptera® with non-Viptera corn.

209. Responsible stewardship procedures include, at minimum, “generally accepted best seed quality practices designed to prevent low level presence of unauthorized products and [to] minimize unintended incidental presence of products authorized in the county of production” and “[m]ak[ing] available prior to commercialization a reliable detection method or test for use by growers, processors and buyers that enables crop identity verification for intended use.” See BIO “Product Launch Stewardship,” dated December 10, 2009 Annex 1, Policy Guidance; BIO “Stewardship Actions to be Taken Prior to Launching Special Traits,” dated October 4, 2010, Annex 1, Policy Guidance; BIO “Product Launch Stewardship: Food and Agriculture Section,” dated November 27, 2010, Annex 1 Policy Guidance.

210. In its own 2007 launch policy, Syngenta represented that “[w]e will make available prior to commercialization a reliable detection method or test that enables event identity in the crop.” BIO Product Launch Policy, Syngenta Implementation Principles (November 2007).

211. In July 2010, Syngenta executives discussed methods for detecting genetically-modified traits and shared “one of the stories on MIR162 for why we need a GMOD [GMO detection] strategy.” That story noted that “[a]symmetric approval of Agrisure Viptera in one territory and other territory may affect the free flow of product trade.” Email from Jingwen Chen to Alejandro Tozzini *et al.*, dated July 20, 2010.

212. Syngenta discussed, but rejected, issuing strip test kits to processing facilities and other grain handlers to reduce the risk of MIR162 entering facilities that exported to unapproved markets despite the fact that the test kits cost approximately only one dollar each. See August 15-16, 2011 Email Chain Subject: Risk Management. Nor did it provide another test method to farmers or grain handlers as part of a required stewardship program.

213. Syngenta also could have contractually required that Viptera® growers adhere to stringent practices that would have decreased the likelihood of contamination. Syngenta did not, however, because to do so would have drastically reduced or eliminated sales of that product.

214. Instead, and contrary to requiring isolation, Syngenta Seeds gave away free bags of Viptera to farmers as part of a campaign to encourage them to grow Viptera® side-by-side with other corn to compare performance. *See Syngenta Seeds, Inc. v. Bunge*, 820 F. Supp. 2d at 958.

215. Syngenta *expected* Viptera® corn to cross-pollinate with non-Viptera corn and, according to Charles Lee, told farmers to consider the adjacent corn Viptera® corn. *See Charles Lee Deposition (9/7/2011) (Syngenta Seeds v. Bunge)* at 221-23. Yet, there was no contractual requirement for growers to take measures to prevent such cross-pollination in their own fields, to segregate Viptera® from non-Viptera® corn, or to prevent contamination of other farmers' fields.

216. In fact, Syngenta advised at least one grower that he had no obligation to tell neighboring corn farmers or grain originators that he had planted Viptera®. This advice was in response to the farmer's concern that he might be liable if his Viptera® corn cross-pollinated with his neighbor's corn. *See Email from Matt Tenhaeff, dated September 27, 2011.*

217. Moreover, upon information and belief, in addition to the acreage upon which Agrisure Viptera® (and later, Duracade™) have been grown from sales of those products, Syngenta has grown on land within the United States corn containing the MIR162 trait for purposes of seed increase and to develop inventories of product to sell to farmers. This additional growth further increased the presence of MIR162 within U.S. agriculture and the widespread, pervasive contamination that has caused disruption of trade in U.S. corn with China.

218. Syngenta knew the risks. In a June 2010 "Risk Management Report," Syngenta recognized that "MIR162 [would be] detected as unapproved trait" as a consequence of large-scale production "before all import approvals are in place." The report recognized that increased

production in 2010 of corn containing MIR162 increased the “likelihood of MIR162 being detected as [adventitious presence] in an export channel.” Syngenta classified the impact of this risk as “high.” Risk Management Report dated June 2010; *see also* MIR162 & EU approvals PowerPoint attached to Email from David O’Reilly, dated October 31, 2009.

219. Syngenta’s commercial sales of Agrisure Viptera® for planting, growing, and harvest in 2011 reached across the United States, covering 919 counties and thirty-eight states. *See* “Unit Stats by State and County, Viptera Only” (Lee Sununge deposition exhibit); *see also* *Syngenta Seeds v. Bunge*, 820 F. Supp. 2d at 958, 963. Despite the pervasive presence of Agrisure Viptera® and Syngenta’s knowledge of the risks, Syngenta did not require growers to comply with the kind of strict measures that Syngenta knew were minimally necessary in order to have even a chance at containment.

220. Syngenta’s professed “channeling” efforts, which could and should have been in place well prior to harvest in order to direct Agrisure Viptera® away from markets lacking import approval, also were wholly – and purposely – inadequate.

221. In its 2007 MIR162 Deregulation Petition, Syngenta represented that a lack of Chinese approval would not pose a problem for U.S. farmers because:

Syngenta’s stewardship agreements with growers will include a term requiring growers to divert this product away from export markets (*i.e.* channeling) where the grain has not yet received regulatory approval for import. Syngenta will communicate these requirements to growers using a wide-ranging grower education campaign (*e.g.*, grower Stewardship Guide) . . . [T]hese procedures are not hypothetical.

222. Syngenta’s “stewardship” program, however, did indeed present “hypothetical” and ineffective procedures, which made contamination of the U.S. corn supply virtually certain.

223. Contrary to representations in its MIR162 Deregulation Petition, Syngenta did not, on information and belief, institute a “wide ranging grower education campaign” through its

Stewardship Agreements, Stewardship Guides or otherwise, and certainly did not do so in a manner that would be meaningful and effective.

224. On information and belief, none of Syngenta Seeds' Stewardship Agreements with growers contained any details on Syngenta's stewardship program. Instead, the agreement provided that growers should comply with the "most current" version of a "Stewardship Guide," which might or might not be given to them when they received the product, and was subject to unilateral change at any time via modification to a website. *See* Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 08/2009) at 1; Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 03/14/2011), at 1; Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 05/11/2011) at 1; Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 06/05/2013), at 1.

225. In other words, Syngenta's "stewardship" program for Agrisure Viptera® depended, at the outset, on thousands of individual farmers across the country locating and understanding a Stewardship Guide that they may well not have been provided at the time of signing the Stewardship Agreement or receiving the product.

226. Moreover, although the Stewardship Agreements contained a provision for "channeling," they made no mention of China.

227. The 2009 version of the Stewardship Agreement provided that the grower "agrees to: Channel grain produced from seed to appropriate markets to prevent movement to markets where the grain has not received regulatory approval for import." It did not, however, identify China as one of those markets. Rather, the agreement stated that: "Grain harvested from corn hybrids containing Agrisure Technologies . . . may not be fully approved for grain export to **Japan or the European Union**" and that "grain from hybrids that do not have the appropriate import approvals from **Japan and the European Union** must be directed to domestic uses and away

from export channels.” Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 08/2009) at 2 (emphasis added). There was no reference to any other unapproved markets, including China.

228. The March and May 2011 versions of Syngenta Seeds’ Stewardship Agreement said – and did not say – the same thing. *See* Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 03/14.2011), at 1, 2; Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 05/11/2011), at 1-2.

229. Syngenta Seeds’ 2013 version of the Stewardship Agreement removed the reference to Japan and the European Union, but even then did not mention China. *See* Syngenta Seeds, Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Revised 06/05/2011).

230. None of the agreements contain any instruction on how the grower was supposed to “channel.”

231. Also, Syngenta knew or should have known that bare reference to channeling (and, at that, without reference to China), was ineffective. Syngenta itself has stated: “Contracts are not carefully reviewed or understood.” *See* Syngenta document entitled “The Role of Grain Marketing for Future Trait Technologies.”

232. In any event, and to the extent other versions of the Stewardship Agreement (or Stewardship Guide) do reference China, the concept of “channeling” by thousands of individual corn farmers under Syngenta’s non-existent or – at minimum, inadequate – “stewardship” program, was certain to fail.

233. “Channeling” can work only if all grain handlers and others in the supply chain are engaged in that endeavor. For example, BIO recognizes that a realistic assessment of conditions related to handling, distributing, processing, and testing products must engage the various stakeholders. *See* BIO Product Launch Stewardship, December 10, 2009 at Introduction.

234. Upon information and belief, Syngenta did not obtain channeling commitments from supply chain participants, and took no further action to create a marketing plan or channeling mechanism or to coordinate with grain handling, export, and other post-harvest firms so to ensure that Agrisure Viptera® corn was not directed to markets for which regulatory approval had not been received, including China. on purpose

235. This failure was knowing and intentional. Syngenta made a decision that no special provisions would be made for grain redirection. In the summer of 2010, David Morgan agreed – reluctantly – to approve sending MIR162 seed planted prior to Japanese approval to a feedlot instead of placing it into the grain channel if Syngenta did not have to pay for it: “To be clear, if we can do this with zero cost and minimal effort and this keeps everyone ‘quiet,’ then why not? If otherwise then I personally don’t care about channeling.” Email chain including David Morgan and Jack Bernens, dated June 18, 2010.

236. Not only did Syngenta decide that it would not take measures for channeling Agrisure Viptera®, Syngenta sought to *stop* exporters and grain elevator operators from attempting to “channel” Agrisure Viptera® away from China. Specifically, Syngenta brought a lawsuit against Bunge, a grain elevator operator, which had refused to accept Agrisure Viptera® corn because that operator exported corn to China.

237. On August 17, 2011, Syngenta issued a letter to Agrisure Viptera® growers expressing disappointment that Bunge and Consolidated Grain & Barge reportedly would “not be accepting grain with the Agrisure Viptera® trait.” Syngenta recommended to growers that they simply “[d]eliver[] to elevators accepting grain with the Agrisure Viptera® trait.” Syngenta made no mention that these elevators should channel the grain to markets in which that trait had been approved.

238. Meanwhile, Syngenta Seeds sued Bunge in *Syngenta v. Bunge*, complaining that Bunge could not refuse to accept at its grain elevators Agrisure Viptera® corn. Bunge had posted notices at its grain elevators that it would not accept Agrisure Viptera® corn because the MIR162 trait was not then approved in China, that China had a zero tolerance policy regarding non-approved GMO events such as MIR162, and that Bunge had significant contracts with Chinese markets that it wanted to fulfill.

239. Syngenta Seeds filed the suit, seeking an injunction to require it to accept the Agrisure Viptera® corn despite (i) its earlier representations in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition that corn grown with its MIR162 trait would be channeled away from export markets that had not yet approved of its importation; (ii) the requirement in its Stewardship Agreement with growers who had purchased Agrisure Viptera® seed, requiring them to channel their harvested grain away from export markets that had not yet approved the importation of MIR162 corn; and (iii) the protocols referenced above, approved by BIO and other organizations of which Syngenta was/is a member, requiring consultation with industry stakeholders and not commercializing approved traits absent major market approval.

240. At the end of the 2010 crop year, in August 2010, China had already become the seventh largest importer of U.S. corn. *See Syngenta Seeds v. Bunge*, 820 F. Supp. 2d at 960-61. Thereafter, in the spring of 2011, Bunge had sold millions of dollars of U.S. corn for delivery to China between September 2011 and January 2012. *Id.*

241. The U.S. district court in *Syngenta v. Bunge* denied Syngenta Seeds' requested injunction on September 26, 2011. In denying the requested injunction, the court found that it was foreseeable that China would not approve importation of MIR162 during the 2010-11 crop year, that during that year U.S. exports to China might be significant, and that Syngenta Seeds had caused the very harm of which it complained. The court refused to shift the risk to Bunge for

commercializing Agrisure Viptera® prior to receipt of approval from China. Specifically, the court concluded, *inter alia*, that:

[a]t least to some extent, Syngenta’s reputational injuries [allegedly caused by Bunge’s refusal to accept Agrisure Viptera®], though significant, [were] the result of *Syngenta’s* decision to commercialize Viptera corn before obtaining import approval from significant import markets, including China, where Bunge’s rejection of unapproved traits was not wholly unforeseen or unforeseeable[.]

Syngenta Seeds v. Bunge, 820 F. Supp. 2d at 988 (emphasis in original).

242. The court also concluded that:

no reasonable balance of equities would impose upon Bunge the prodigious additional expense of segregating Viptera corn (or segregating non-Viptera corn earmarked for Chinese export), where Bunge did not create the situation in which Viptera corn has not been yet approved for import to China. That situation arises entirely because Syngenta decided to commercialize Viptera corn knowing that it not yet have Chinese and some other import approvals and would not have them for the 2011 crop year, and under circumstances in which Syngenta should have reasonably recognized that Chinese imports of United States corn for the 2011 crop year might well be very significant. Syngenta accepted the risk of commercializing Viptera corn, albeit with more than the required or recommended import approvals, but without import approval from all of the reasonably likely foreign markets. I reject Syngenta’s request that I shift that risk, instead, to Bunge[.]

Id. at 990.

243. In addition, in addressing the public interest element for injunctive relief, the district court declined to shift the risk of the decision to commercialize MIR162 away from Syngenta:

I find that the public interest strongly favors allocating the risks of a decision to introduce a new transgenic grain into the commercial market on the company that decided to commercialize that grain before obtaining all import approvals[.]”

Id. at 992.

244. The district court also found that, in the late summer and fall of 2011, exporters other than Bunge, including Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland (“ADM”), had also refused to accept Agrisure Viptera® at some of their facilities due to export market issues such as the failure of Syngenta to receive approval from the European Union. *Id.* at 962.

Syngenta’s Irresponsibility and Misrepresentations Moving into the 2012 Crop Year

245. Despite the risk of contamination and movement of Agrisure Viptera into export markets, Syngenta continued its course and sold even more Agrisure Viptera® for planting in 2012, further increasing those risks.

246. Moreover, Syngenta expanded sales of Agrisure Viptera® even as China was dramatically increasing imports of U.S. corn and was projected to be the largest importer of U.S. corn by the year 2020.

247. In 2011, Syngenta was selling Agrisure Viptera® for the next growing season, 2012.

248. Syngenta was concerned. If grain handlers like Bunge refused to accept Agrisure Viptera®, the lack of approval from China might reduce its Viptera® sales.

249. On June 29, 2011, Syngenta’s Head of Industry Relations warned several Syngenta executives:

All, just want to continue to let you know the questions about MIR162 continue to increase Both on EU and China. Today at NGFA meeting [a Cargill executive] said his export business is really wound up about China and MIR162 not being approved. I predict we are going to have some rough water around MIR162 until China and EU are approved.

Email from Jack Bernens to Charles Lee, Sarah Hull, and David Morgan, dated June 29, 2011.

250. During July 1-5, 2011, Syngenta’s Sarah Hull and others exchanged emails that grain exports were beginning to erect signs announcing their refusal to accept Viptera® from growers because of the threat posed by the lack of approval from China. *See* Email from Jack

Bernens to Sarah Hull, David Morgan, and Charles Lee, dated July 1, 2011 (“The signs are starting to go up!”); Email from Sarah Hull to Ponsi Trivisvavet, dated July 5, 2011. Syngenta’s management team had been in meetings with representatives from China, and acknowledged the risk. *See* Emails between Andrew McConville, Sean Wang, and Sarah Hull, dated July 4, 2011.

251. On July 2, 2011, Syngenta’s Head of Industry Relations sent an email to Syngenta management, stating: “[A]s you know I have been warning of this pending potential development for some time . . . China has become a substantial market and we could see this was going to happen.” Email from Jack Bernens to Grant Ozipko, dated July 2, 2011.

252. Syngenta also knew by July 2011 that China would not change its zero-tolerance policy. On July 5, 2011, Syngenta’s head of Corporate Affairs China informed the management team: “With regard to the MoA [Ministry of Agriculture] officials . . . they reiterated . . . that at present stage, MoA will not change the GMO safety certificate (for processing) issuing system.” Email from Wang Sean to Andrew McConville and others, dated July 5, 2011.

253. Syngenta, however, chose not to inform growers and the grain industry of the growing danger. Instead, it crafted a plan to mislead grain handlers and growers into believing that Syngenta would have import approval from China by the time Viptera® was harvested despite all indications to the contrary. The purpose of this plan was to sell more Viptera®.

254. On July 5, 2011, Sarah Hull emailed:

Not sure on the approval timeline . . . We get daily questions from the other grain traders about China and EU (Brazil trade) approvals . . . Most important is that we get them comfortable that the approval is close so they don’t not only tell farmers not to bring their 162 varieties to them but also not to buy the varieties for planting next year.

Email from Sarah Hull to Ponsi Trivisvavet, dated July 5, 2011.

255. United States Grains Council President, Tom Dorr, in a memorandum dated August 2, 2011 to “Seed Technology Members” and emailed to Syngenta, stated that ‘the current situation

regarding the commercialization of unapproved events in China has raised industrywide concern about potential near and longer-term disruption to US corn exports in China.” In the same memorandum, he referred to China as a “major corn importer.”

256. By at least early July 2011, Syngenta was already managing its message and had scripted its responses.

257. Among other things, Syngenta launched a “blame the grain trade” campaign. On July 7, 2011, Syngenta’s Sarah Hull stated:

Channeling is exactly what these guys [grain handlers] need to accept as the way forward in general. Will be interesting to hear what Cargill says since they feel they are better at managing logistic challenges than anyone else. I think we have to find the right balance of making this a 162 problem versus an evolutionary challenge of global grain trade and adjust our actions to reflect the latter.

Email from Sarah Hull to David Morgan and others, dated July 7, 2011.

258. Syngenta remained focused on its bottom line. Addressing a suggestion that Syngenta work “with the grain channel to avoid issues with introductions of new trait technologies,” a Syngenta executive responded: “(you don’t need to spend a lot of time on it) but what may not have been driven home yet is how much this potentially will cost Syngenta, how much the China thing has and IS costing Syngenta, and what it’s done to sales/field perceptions.”

Email exchange between Jill Wenzel and John Fisher, dated October 12, 2011.

259. Syngenta internally communicated its “Yields Without Borders Program” and its “Top 10 Tactics to Energize Sales Force and Leverage Grain marketing Channel to Secure Sales.” See Syngenta document entitled “The Role of Grain marketing for Future Trait Technologies.” Part of this program was to provide regular (and misleading) updates “on progress and plans for China trait approval and to drive trait acceptance.” *Id.*

260. This was in response to, among other things, complaints by producers that they had not been properly informed about issues with Agrisure Viptera® when they ordered seed. *Id.*

261. Syngenta's goal was, among other things, to develop a "strategy moving forward to neutralize grain-marketing related barriers to acceptance of Agrisure Viptera." *Id.*

262. Syngenta's objectives included "introduction of new trait technologies to maximize IP [intellectual property] protection window and realize income sooner on R&D investment" and to address Syngenta's "black eye" with respect to "issues of technology acceptance and grain marketing." *Id.*

263. In order to encourage further sales and planting of Agrisure Viptera®, by at least August 2011, Syngenta was representing to stakeholders, including corn growers and resellers, that it would obtain China's approval by March 2012. *See, e.g.*, Syngenta Letter to Viptera Growers, dated August 17, 2011 (stating "we are still awaiting import approval from China, which we anticipate in late March 2012" and that Chinese approval is "expected late March 2012").

264. As one of Syngenta's business partners observed: "communication, communication, communication, over and over to growers is needed, even if it is repetitious information is needed to hold Agrisure Viptera orders . . . [and to create] pull through interest in seeds tock orders for planting the 2013 crop. If we say March enough, there should be no issue in ordering seed stock and seed companies will have confidence in the March date." Email from Don Kestel dated November 30, 2011.

265. Syngenta, however, did not have a reasonable basis to believe that approval from China would be received in March 2012 and did not itself expect approval by that time.

266. On July 8, 2011, the Head of Syngenta's Southeast Asian Territory wrote to Syngenta's Head of Corn for North America:

Viptera China: I'm really concerned whether Q1/Q2 2012 is still achievable. Could we talk on this still?

Email from Ponsi Trivisvavet to Charles Lee, dated July 8, 2011.

267. Indeed, Syngenta's approval submissions to China included insufficient, incorrect, and/or incomplete information, resulting in multiple additional submissions, and also included significant delays by Syngenta in providing standard information. For example, Syngenta did not submit PCR detection methods until January 10, 2011, and had to redeliver the PCR detection method on May 16, 2011, because the first submission was unclear. This information was a required precursor to testing in China, which may take – and is expected to take – months. On June 22, 2011, Syngenta sent a letter of correction concerning mislabeling of samples. Testing did not even begin in China until June 24, 2011. Testing results are known requirements of completed applications. Even after an application is complete, review and deficiency notices, requiring correction, are not atypical but, rather, expected.

268. In a July 6, 2011 email to Syngenta Executive Charles Lee, Lisa Zannoni admitted: “We had a year delay due to an internal restriction on shipping seeds to China needed to start the field testing.” Email from Zannoni to Lee, dated July 6, 2011.

269. Before, but at least as of July 2011, Syngenta knew that it could not expect approval by March 2012.

270. Syngenta's own employees recognized that approval would take significantly longer.

271. Brian Walsh emailed Katie Gutzmann on July 1, 2011 that Agrisure Viptera® would not receive import approval from China “for a few years yet.” Email from Brian Walsh to tie Gutzmann, dated July 1, 2011, Mr. Walsh continued: “The good news is that most of Monsanto's new traits aren't approved either . . . All other major countries approved Viptera.” *Id.*

272. In further discussion on this topic on July 5, 2011, Quinn Showalter asked: “Do you have any insights regarding when [Monsanto] might get approval . . . If they aren't being

restricted by [Consolidated Grain and Bunge], it may be due to an anticipated approval vs. ours which I believe is anticipated in 2014.” Email from Quinn Showalter to Miloud Araba, dated July 5, 2011.

273. Syngenta received field-trial and safety test results in October and November 2011, respectively. It submitted those results in a now-completed application on November 9, 2011. At that point also, Syngenta knew or clearly should have known that it would not have approval by March 2012.

274. As of May 2012, China’s Ministry of Agriculture had reviewed Syngenta’s application and had rejected it for deficiencies, including all applicable safety analyses. Syngenta submitted another application in June 2012.

275. In addition, on information and belief, Syngenta sought approval to cultivate MIR162 in, as well as import MIR162 corn into, China. *See* Reuters “Update 1 – Syngenta confirms it applied to cultivate GMO corn in China” (Oct. 8, 2014) (<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/08/china-gmo-syngenta-idUSL3N0S317520141008>); *see also* APAC Regulatory Strategy for Cultivation Approval, dated January 19, 2009.

276. Upon information and belief, China has more severely restricted the right to cultivate bio-engineered crops than to import them, has not previously allowed any such cultivation by a foreign firm without Chinese participation, and has taken significantly longer to approve cultivation applications than importation applications, all of which may have materially delayed import approval.

277. Syngenta was projecting that cultivation approval would not be obtained until 2016. *See* APAC Regulatory Strategy for Cultivation Approval, dated January 19, 2009.

278. Syngenta continued to downplay the importance of China and misrepresent the status of China’s approval for the purpose of increasing sales of Agrisure Viptera®.

279. Syngenta was far more focused on a potential loss of profits than it was on the risk of trade disruption caused by Agrisure Viptera®.

280. Syngenta was analyzing the potential that Viptera® purchasers might return seed, and was looking at its prior experience in 2007 when it had commercialized MIR604 prior to Japanese authorities' approval. *See* Email from John Fisher to Jack Bernens and others, dated November 9, 2011. Syngenta's Product Lead for Commercial Traits took glee at the fact that a U.S. seed shortage would work in Syngenta's favor, forcing growers to "roll the dice" with Viptera

One heads-up from today's Agrisure Viptera core team call – approx. 750,000 of our approx. 1MM units are already ordered and we anticipate the remainder will be ordered by year's end. The industry- wide short supply of seed will work in our favor. . . . Hence key business issue is more the black-eye we now have, vs. actual impact on sales. . . .

The issue will be if they [growers] return it, they likely won't be able to replace it. Poor things will have to roll the dice.

Email from Jill Wenzel to John Fisher and Jim Gresham, dated November 11, 2011 (emphasis added).

281. As Syngenta continued to make its misrepresentations and the presence of Agrisure Viptera® continued to spread, so did the risk of contamination of the U.S. corn supply with MIR162 – and the risk of market disruption. Moreover, Syngenta knew it. On July 11, 2011, Syngenta's Head of Global External Affairs, Sarah Hull, emailed other Syngenta executives concerning a plan devised with Syngenta's Michael Mack, to convince China to speed up its approval. Mr. Mack "want[ed] the Chinese to know that every ship carrying corn into China this fall will have 162 in it at some level." Email from Sarah Hull to Charles Lee (cc: David Morgan), dated July 8, 2011. Ms. Hull asked for information to verify numbers supporting that message:

I need to pull some numbers together to make this a fact-based argument and wondered who could help me.

We know that US plantings of [MIR]162 = 540,000 bags, representing 1.6% of the total corn market. I assume this is consistent with your citing ¼ billion bushels of Viptera grain is in fields today, but will you verify these facts?

Id.

282. Ms. Hull acknowledged that (contrary to earlier representations to the USDA that MIR162 could be effectively channeled like specialty maize), the ability to channel in a “closed loop” system is much different than a commodity crop. She noted: “I know we need to be careful not to undermine our position that we can successfully grow products in closed loop systems such as Enogen [corn developed by Syngenta for ethanol production], but I think we have to do what we can to get China to speed up this review.” *Id.*

283. The plan was for Syngenta to compare prior Syngenta contamination incidents (MIR604 and Bt10 corn) with the presence of MIR162 in the U.S. corn supply in order to show with dispersion modes “that under 0 tolerance even very little in the system had extensive hits.” This, Ms. Hull said, should convince U.S. Government officials to convey to Chinese officials the need to approve MIR162 “or put US corn trade at serious risk.” *Id.*

Syngenta’s Continued Deception Regarding China’s Approval of MIR162

284. Syngenta continued its deception regarding the status of approval from China throughout 2012.

285. Despite knowing that its incomplete and delayed regulatory filings with China ensured that Syngenta would not obtain import approval for Viptera by March 2012, Syngenta nevertheless instructed employees to tell grain handlers: “We are still on schedule to obtain approval from China by March of 2012 . . . we have not received any indication that China approval will be delayed.” Email from March Sather, dated January 2, 2012.

286. After the first quarter of 2012 had passed without approval from China, Syngenta told its employees to “**verbally**” (emphasis in original) communicate that Syngenta “continue[s] to anticipate that this approval will be received shortly.” Email from Lori Thomas to DL NAFTA list serve *et al.*, dated April 8, 2012.

287. On or about April 10, 2012, Sarah Hull emailed Rex Martin, Syngenta’s representative to the U.S. Grains Council, stating: “We need to get some indication to growers or [NCGA] that China Viptera approval is done and is only waiting for the administrative signatures . . . David [Morgan] and Chuck [Lee] said growers are starting to return seed and *we need to try to stop this*.” Email from Sarah Hull to Rex Martin, dated April 10, 2012 (emphasis added).

288. About a week later, during Syngenta’s first quarter 2012 earnings conference call on April 18, 2012, Syngenta’s Chief Executive Officer, Michael Mack, publicly stated that he expected China to approve Agrisure Viptera® “quite frankly within the matter of a couple of days.” <http://www.morningstar.com/earnings/37715637-syngenta-ag-adrsyt-q1-2012-earningscall-transcript.aspx>. This, of course, was a year after Syngenta had already sold large quantities of Agrisure Viptera® to farmers across the country.

289. On information and belief, however, Syngenta did not, as of April 2012, have a reasonable basis for a belief that China’s approval was “done,” or its representation that approval was imminent. Syngenta certainly did not have any sort of official approval at this juncture.

290. Indeed, Syngenta received a rejection and deficiency letter from China’s Ministry of Agriculture on May 15, 2012.

291. Syngenta also distributed misleading written materials indicating that Agrisure Viptera® *could* be exported to China.

292. For example, Syngenta distributed directly to stakeholders a “Request Form for Bio-Safety Certificates Issued by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture” for Agrisure Viptera®. In

China, “Bio-Safety Authorizations” are required for the issuance of shipment-specific “Bio-Safety Certificates.” Applying for shipment-specific Bio-Safety Certificates, however, was and is pointless because MIR162 has not been approved for importation in China.

293. The China Request Form for Biosafety Certificate stated that BioSafety Certificates had been issued for MIR162, indicating approval of this trait in China. “Biosafety Certificates for the following transgenic event(s) were issued to Syngenta Seeds AG, which has since been legally merged into Syngenta Crop Protection AG, by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of the People’s Republic of China (PRC).” This statement was followed by a box listing six “Corn Products,” including MIR162, with a check box for each. The BioSafety Certificate Request Form further states: “The requested Biosafety Certificates will be provided to Recipient to assist Recipient in obtaining required authorization for shipments containing the above marked Corn Product(s) into China.”

294. Syngenta knew that its Request for Bio-Safety Certificates Forms was pointless but distributed it in an effort to mislead stakeholders.

295. Moreover, since at least 2010, Syngenta provided “Stewardship” services to industry stakeholders through a team of employees. It directed Non-Producers to its website, www.myagrisure.com>Stewardship>GrainMarketing, to access a China Request Form for BioSafety Certificate.

296. Syngenta also distributed a “Plant with Confidence Fact Sheet” to growers, which contained deceptive statements concerning the importance of China as an export market. http://www.syngenta-us.com/viptera_exports/images/AgriSure-Viptera-Fact-Sheet.pdf. For example, the “Plant with Confidence Fact Sheet” stated:

The vast majority of corn produced in the U.S. is used domestically. There is a misconception that China imports more grain than it actually does from the U.S. China has imported, on

average, a little more than half of one percent – 0.5% – of all U.S. corn produced in the past five years. . . .

Since very few U.S. grain outlets actually export to China, most have no reason to restrict your right to plant the latest technologies.

http://www.syngenta-us.com/viptera_exports/images/Agrisure-Viptera-Fact-Sheet.pdf (emphasis removed).

297. Contrary to the Plant with Confidence Fact Sheet, the NGFA reports:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecasts that China will become the world's largest corn importer by 2020. China is projected to increase its corn imports to 22 million metric tons (866 million bushels) by 2023, up from 2.7 million metric tons (106 million bushels) in 2012. For 2013, USDA had projected that the United States would export 37 million metric tons (1.457 million bushels) of corn, and that China would import an estimated 7 million metric tons (276 million bushels) – virtually all of it from the United States.

<http://www.ngfa.org/wp-content/uploads/NGFA-Flyer-for-Farmer-Customers-on-PotentialMarket-Impacts-of-Commercializing-Biotech-Enhanced-Seeds-Not-Approved-for-Import-intoU.S.-Export-Markets.pdf>.

298. In other words, for 2013, the USDA estimated that China represented nearly 20% of the U.S. corn export market.

299. Prior to China's discovery in November 2013 of MIR162 in U.S. corn shipments, China was the third largest market for U.S. corn and China's share of the U.S. corn export market was projected to grow substantially. China is by far the largest potential growth market for U.S. corn.

Syngenta Continued to Expand Sales of Agrisure Viptera® Acreage Despite No Approval from China and While the Importance of the Chinese Market Continued to Increase

300. China continued to be a major and growing market for U.S. corn and corn products during the 2012 and 2013 crop years.

301. During that period, however, China still had not yet approved the importation of MIR162. Syngenta was still in the approval process, correcting deficiencies identified by the Ministry of Agriculture. It had no assurance that approval would be conferred by the 2013 crop year. In fact, as October 2013, Syngenta was still completing required research for its application.

302. Meanwhile, corn industry groups continued to object to Syngenta Seeds' commercialization of Agrisure Viptera®.

303. In fact, during 2012-13, China had become the third largest export market for U.S. corn. As reported by the Iowa Corn Growers Association, “[i]n 2012/13, China was the third largest export market for U.S. corn and up until the recent issue [the rejections beginning in November 2013] [China] was on track to meet or exceed that position.” China and MIR162, 2-2014, Iowa Corn Growers Association, Feb. 6, 2014.

304. Nevertheless, Syngenta continued to market Agrisure Viptera® during the 2012 and 2013 crop years. Estimates were that during this period Syngenta had increased the market share of its Agrisure Viptera® corn to well more than 2%, and, by some estimates as high as 3.5%, of the corn area grown in the U.S. Christensen, “Viptera Could Have Been Approved for Importation Into China, But Was Not,” Seed in Context Blog, April 13, 2014 (<http://www.intlcorn.com/seedsiteblog/?p=1891>).

305. This increase further ensured that Agrisure Viptera® would disseminate throughout the U.S. corn supply and that it could not – and would not – be channeled away from export markets, such as China, which had not approved MIR162.

China's Rejection of U.S. Corn and DDGs

306. In November 2013, China began rejecting shipments of U.S. corn which tested positive for the presence of MIR162.

307. It was not possible to ensure a “zero” level of MIR162 in the Chinese testing (*i.e.*, a negative test of a container in the U.S. could still result in a positive test in China).

308. Given the increased frequency with which corn and DDGs shipments were testing positive, in July 2014, China again strengthened its policy regarding MIR162. The new policy required the U.S. to provide GMO test reports with an official stamp for each and every DDGs shipment destined to China to certify those shipments would be free of MIR162.

309. In December 2014, China finally approved MIR162 for importation into China. By then, however, Syngenta had already begun commercializing another unapproved bioengineered corn trait. U.S. corn exports to China have not yet begun to recover, and it remains to be seen whether they will ever regain the levels they would have attained but for the embargo

Regulation, Testing and Deregulation of Event 5307

310. Meanwhile, on April 22, 2011, just months after Syngenta Seeds had released Agrisure Viptera® for the 2011 crop year, Syngenta Biotech filed with APHIS a petition seeking the deregulation of another insect-resistant, genetically-modified trait known as Event 5307. Event 5307 was ultimately deregulated by APHIS on January 29, 2013.

311. Between 2005 and 2011, Syngenta Biotech conducted at least 101 field trials of Event 5307 corn under at least twenty-two notifications made to APHIS under the GMO Regulations at sites in twenty-three states.

312. Upon information and belief, at least some of the field trials of Event 5307 included tests of corn stacked with multiple traits, including the presence of both Event 5307 and MIR162. Furthermore, upon information and belief, field tests conducted under the GMO Regulations of Event 5307, either singly or together with other traits, including MIR162, continued during the period after the filing of the Event 5307 Deregulation Petition and the January 29, 2013 decision to deregulate Event 5307.

313. In its deregulation petition for Event 5307, Syngenta Biotech disclosed that, upon deregulation of Event 5307, Syngenta Seeds did not intend to market Event 5307 as a stand-alone product, but intended to combine it with other traits, including MIR162. It also stated that it intended to seek approval of products containing Event 5307 in countries that had functioning regulatory systems and that “Syngenta is also pursuing regulatory approvals for importation of corn commodities and processed goods containing 5307 corn in key export markets for U.S. and Canadian corn” and that applications were currently planned for a number of additional countries, including China. In the discussion of “Adverse Consequences of Introduction,” Syngenta Biotech stated that an upcoming Environmental Report would discuss a range of issues related to the deregulation of Event 5307 corn, “including any potential direct, indirect or cumulative impacts on . . . the economy, either within or outside the U.S.” Petition for Determination of Nonregulated Status for Rootworm-Resistant Event 5307 Corn, April 22, 2011, at 156 (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/biotechnology/petitions_table_pending.shtml).

314. Following approval of Event 5307, Syngenta Seeds announced that it would commercialize its Agrisure Duracade™ for the 2014 crop year containing both Event 5307 and MIR162, despite the continued failure to obtain approval from China for MIR162 and the fact that Event 5307 also had not been approved.

Commercialization of Agrisure Duracade™ Despite MIR162’s Continued Disruption of the U.S. Corn Trade

315. In November 2013, China began rejecting shipments of U.S. corn which tested positive for the presence of MIR162. Nevertheless, Syngenta continued its false statements and misrepresentations, as alleged herein, including through its decision to market Agrisure Duracade™ for the 2014 crop year.

316. The NGFA has detailed the disastrous results of China’s rejection of U.S. corn based upon the presence of MIR162:

This development resulted in a series of trade disruptions – including testing; delays in vessel discharge; and deferrals, diversion and rejections of cargoes – when MIR162 subsequently was detected in U.S. shipments of corn and distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGs). These disruptions effectively shut U.S. corn farmers out of China’s feed grain import market, which previously almost exclusively had been supplied by the United States. **China subsequently has taken actions to utilize domestic, as well as international alternatives to U.S. corn. For instance, China’s imports of U.S. grain sorghum have increased significantly. China also has sourced corn from Ukraine. And most recently, Brazil and Argentina each were granted approval to begin exporting corn to China. . . .**

This disruption, tied to positive detections of MIR 162 that began in November 2013, has virtually halted U.S. corn trade with China.

. . . .

USDA currently is projecting Chinese corn imports will reach 22 mmt [million metric tons] by 2023, which if realized would account for nearly half of the projected growth in total world corn trade. However, **if the MIR 162-related trade disruption continues, other corn exporting nations, such as Ukraine, are capable of replacing the United States as the principal corn exporter to China. . . .**

[T]he MIR 162-induced trade disruption has resulted in market price loss on unfulfilled export sales, price loss on diverted sales because of the compromised economic negotiating position of U.S. exporters, demurrage costs, and lower market prices for U.S. commodities and products. **The total loss for these sectors of the U.S. grain industry is estimated to range from \$1 billion to \$2.9 billion.**

<http://ngfa.org/wp-content/uploads/Agrisure-Viptera-MIR-162-Case-Study-An-Economic-Impact-Analysis.pdf> (emphasis added).

317. Syngenta nevertheless moved forward with commercialization of Agrisure Duracade™ for the 2014 planting season.

318. On January 23, 2014, the National Grain and Feed Association and the National American Export Grain Association issued another Joint Statement imploring Syngenta to stop its heedless and irresponsible commercialization:

On Jan. 22, 2014, the National Grain and Feed Association (NGFA) and North American Export Grain Association (NAEGA) sent a letter to Syngenta asking the company to immediately halt commercialization in the United States of its Agrisure Viptera® corn and Agrisure Duracade™ corn until such time as China and certain other U.S. export markets have granted required regulatory approvals/authorizations.

The NGFA and NAEGA . . . are gravely concerned about the serious economic harm to exporters, grain handlers and, ultimately, agricultural producers – as well as the United States’ reputation to meet its customers’ needs – that has resulted from Syngenta’s current approach to stewardship of Viptera. Further, the same concerns now transcend to Syngenta’s intended product launch plans for Duracade, which risk repeating and extending the damage. Immediate action is required by Syngenta to halt such damage.

There are numerous negative consequences incurred when the Chinese and other U.S. export markets are put at risk through commercialization of biotechnology-enhanced seeds before approvals for import into foreign markets are obtained. Such consequences may include reducing the value and demand for the U.S. farmers’ products, preventing foreign consumer access to much-needed supplies, shutting off or increasing the cost of U.S. producers’ access to some export markets for their crops, exposing exporting companies to financial losses because of cargo rejections and contract cancellations, and ultimately diminishing the United States’ reputation as a reliable, often-preferred supplier of grains, oilseeds and grain products in world markets. Commercialization prior to foreign regulatory approvals also has a negative impact on the overall U.S. corn and other grain value chains, and reduces significantly U.S. agriculture’s contribution to global food security and economic growth.

Within the U.S. grain and oilseed handling and marketing system, each purchaser or handler makes its own determination as to whether to accept various commodity crops – including those produced from biotechnology-enhanced seeds. Such a decision likely is driven by customer preferences, infrastructure and operational limitations, regulatory regimes and contractual commitments, as well as meeting regulatory requirements in the respective markets they serve. Given the nature of the U.S. grain marketing system, these business decisions extend to the first point of sale or transfer from the producer.

As a matter of policy, NGFA and NAEGA have communicated consistently, clearly and in good faith with biotechnology

providers and seed companies about the importance of biotechnology providers actually obtaining regulatory approvals/authorizations for import in foreign markets before such traits are commercialized in the United States. Individual grain handler, processor, service provider and exporter member companies of our Associations represent further system-wide support and advocacy for this policy.

U.S. farmers, as well as the commercial grain handling and export industry, depend heavily upon the exercise of due corporate responsibility by biotechnology providers with respect to the timing of product launch and commercialization. We therefore seek assurances from Syngenta that it will follow suit by publicly announcing that it will suspend immediately its commercialization of Viptera and Duracade products in the United States until such time as China and other U.S. export markets have granted required regulatory approvals and authorizations.

<http://www.ngfa.org/wp-content/uploads/NAEGA-NGFA-Joint-Public-Statement-on-SyngentaAgrisure-Viptera-and-Duracade-Biotech-Traits-Jan-23-2014.pdf> (emphasis added).

319. Syngenta spokesman Paul Minehart responded by stating: “Changing our marketing plan in the U.S. now **would have no effect on grain in the system** or Chinese acceptance of corn imports.” Reuters, “U.S. Groups urge Syngenta to hold back on GM corn barred by China” (Jan. 23, 2014) (emphasis added).

320. This pronouncement recognized that indeed, MIR162 had contaminated the U.S. corn supply to an extent that it could not be undone. This was even truer given that Syngenta continued to market and sell Agrisure Duracade™ in addition to Agrisure Viptera®.

321. In March 2014, in meetings with the NGFA, Syngenta advised that its introductory launch of Agrisure Duracade™ would likely extend to 250,000 to 300,000 acres in a launch zone that included portions of each of the ten states that grow the largest amounts of corn. In the same meetings, Syngenta refused to accept responsibility or liability if and when Agrisure Duracade™ became present in countries that had not approved it. NGFA, Latest News, “Syngenta Provides Additional Details on Plans for ‘Introductory launch’ of Duracade, Biotech Corn in 2014” (March

7, 2014), <http://www.ngfa.org/2014/2014/03/07/Syngenta-provides-additional-details-on-plans-forintroductory-launch-of-duracade-biotech-corn-in-2014/>.

322. In launching Duracade™, Syngenta stated that growers would be required to sign a stewardship agreement requiring the grower to either feed the corn to livestock or poultry on the farm, or deliver it to a grain-handling facility, feed mill, feed lot, or ethanol plant not exporting corn or corn co-products to China or the European Union. *See* National Grain And Feed Association Newsletter Vol. 66, No. 5, dated March 7, 2014, at 2.

323. The version of the stewardship agreement at launch, and referencing Duracade, did not do so. *See* Syngenta Seeds Inc. Stewardship Agreement (Rev. 6/05/2013).

324. Syngenta also did not require planting or harvesting protocols, but made only “recommendations” that the grower: (1) select fields for planting Duracade™ surrounded by the grower’s own corn fields or planted next to a non-corn field; (2) place signs to notify others that Duracade™ was planted in the field; (3) plant buffer rows; (4) clean planters; (5) properly dispose of unused seed and return unopened seed units to the seed provider; (6) separately harvest Duracade™; (7) flush the combine; (8) deliver corn containing Duracade™ to a previously arranged delivery point; (9) store Duracade™ in a separate bin on the grower’s farm; and (10) clean the bin floor.

325. Syngenta officials stated that while Syngenta would apprise growers of such “recommendations,” it “declined to incorporate the recommendations into the stewardship agreement because they did not want to dictate such practices to producers.” National Grain And Feed Association Newsletter Vol. 66, No. 5, dated March 7, 2014, at 2.

326. Syngenta was and is well aware that such measures are minimally necessary to an adequate stewardship program. Yet Syngenta did not require such measures in connection with either Agrisure Viptera® or Agrisure Duracade™.

327. The NGFA issued a dire forecast of the damage that Agrisure Duracade™'s premature commercialization would cause:

For the 2014 planting season, Syngenta has introduced another trait called Agrisure Duracade™ 5307 (hereafter referred to as 5307) that currently lacks Chinese import approval, potentially prolonging the U.S. loss of the large, growing Chinese feed grain import market. . . .

China is roughly one year into its semi-regular, two-year process of evaluating the authorization of 5307 for import in food, feed and for further processing. Since Chinese authorization of 5307 is not expected for at least another year, China is expected to continue enforcing a zero-tolerance policy for unapproved biotech-enhanced traits in 2014/15, as occurred in marketing year 2013/14 for MIR 162. Thus, the commercialization in the United States of 5307 is expected to prolong the economic impact on U.S. corn and other commodities that began in mid-November 2013.

Similarly to 2013/14, when the United States lost access to the Chinese corn import market, the 2014/15 market price impact caused by the presence of 5307 in U.S. commodity exports is expected to extend beyond the corn market and potentially affect other commodities, such as DDGs, soybean meal and soybeans, because of the substitutability of corn for these commodities in domestic feed rations. . . .

[A]fter accounting for projected benefits and costs, the net economic impact of the 5307 commercial launch is estimated to result in a loss to the U.S. grain value chain ranging from \$1.2 billion to \$3.4 billion, with a mid-point estimated net economic loss of \$2.3 billion.

<http://www.ngfa.org/wp-content/uploads/Agrisure-Duracade-5307-Economic-Impact-analysis.pdf> (emphasis in original).

328. In March 2014, Syngenta pulled Agrisure Duracade™ from the Canadian market for the 2014 growing season because China and the European Union had not yet approved MIR162.

329. Syngenta said in a notice to Canadian growers: “While the vast majority of the Canadian corn crop is typically directed to domestic markets in North America, some corn may be

destined for these markets.” Reuters, “Syngenta halts sales of new GMO corn seed in Canada” (Mar 10, 2014). “Accordingly, we want to ensure the acceptance of any trait technology grown in Canada meets end-market destination requirements.” *Id.*

330. As illustrated by the statements of its own representatives and this action, Syngenta knew that China was and is a key corn importer and that responsible management required that its approval be obtained before commercialization of a bio-engineered corn trait.

331. As further illustrated, Syngenta knew how to withdraw an unapproved GM trait from the market when it wanted to do so.

332. Nevertheless, Syngenta continued to market and sell MIR162 corn in the United States.

333. Compounding its irresponsibility, Syngenta then decided to commercialize Agrisure Duracade™ in 2014, even though it contains MIR162, and *also* contains another genetic trait, Event 5307, not approved by China or other major purchasers of U.S. corn.

334. In September 2014, Syngenta announced 52 new corn hybrids for the 2015 growing season. MIR162 was in 23 new Agrisure Viptera® products and 18 new Agrisure Duracade™ products. *See* “Syngenta Announces 52 New Corn Hybrids for 2015 Season,” Sept. 17, 2014 (<http://www.agprofessional.com/news/Syngenta-announces-52-new-corn-hybrids-for-2015-season-275494841.html>).

335. In December 2014, China finally approved MIR162 for importation into China. By then, however, Syngenta already had begun commercializing yet another GMO corn seed product as discussed above. In addition, China’s December 2014 approval is not likely to lessen the impact of Syngenta’s conduct anytime soon.

336. Syngenta affirmatively and purposely engaged in all the actions and inactions described above in order to increase its own profits, ignoring the tremendous risks its profit-driven strategy imposed upon U.S. corn farmers and others.

337. Syngenta knew, or should have known, prior to its commercialization of Agrisure Viptera® and at all times since then, of the high likelihood that Agrisure Viptera® would contaminate the U.S. corn supply and that channeling in the circumstance of its clearly inadequate “stewardship” program would not work. As such, it was inevitable that Viptera® corn would move into export channels, including China, and cause trade disruption, as Syngenta well knew.

338. Syngenta’s acts and omissions resulted in the pervasive contamination of the U.S. corn supply, including fields, grain elevators and other facilities of storage and transport, causing physical harm to Plaintiffs’ corn, harvested corn, equipment, storage facilities, and land.

339. The likelihood that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ would (and will continue to) contaminate the U.S. corn supply was readily foreseeable to, and, indeed foreseen by, Syngenta, as was the harm to Producers and Non-Producers, whom Syngenta described as among its stakeholders “affected by” its business.

340. Syngenta had the right and ability to control the timing, size, and geographic scope of its commercialization of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, as well as the extent to which adequate containment measures would be required of its customers. It also could have instituted channeling measures but did not. Syngenta also ignored repeated warnings from stakeholders and misrepresented and concealed material information, all to further its own profit.

341. Syngenta did not simply fail to take precautions against foreseen and, at a minimum, clearly foreseeable harm, but, in fact, acted affirmatively to create that harm.

342. Syngenta’s conduct has directly caused and contributed to cause significant economic harm to Producers and Non-Producers as explained below.

Economic Impact

343. The characteristics of the world corn market have important implications for understanding the market price impact of the Chinese MIR162 ban on corn and corn products from the United States. Those include:

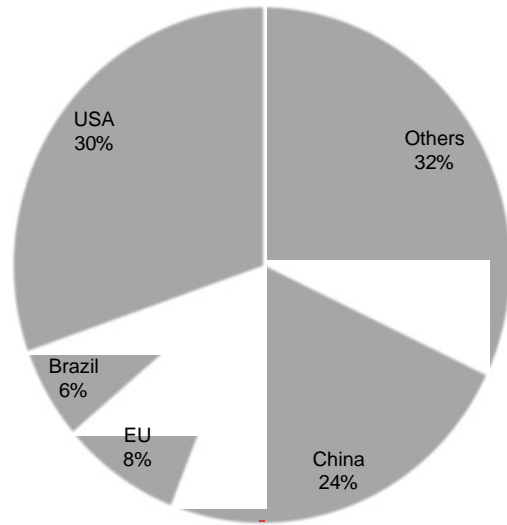
- a. Corn is the most widely used feed grain in the world.
- b. The United States is by far the largest producer and exporter of corn.
- c. Prior to the import ban, virtually all of China's corn imports were from the United States.
- d. Prior to the import ban, China was the third largest market for U.S. corn exports.
- e. The latest USDA agricultural trade projections forecast China as becoming the world's largest importer of corn by 2020.
- f. The MIR162 import ban virtually halted U.S. corn sales to China indefinitely.
- g. The world price of corn is established in Chicago and the loss of a key market for the U.S. puts downward pressure on the world price that reverberates to farmgate prices throughout the United States.
- h. Corn is a commodity and a relatively small change in the global volume of trade in a commodity market like corn will have a magnified price impact.
- i. An exporter's reputational loss in an agricultural commodity market due to an event like a GMO contamination can persist for many years. Once an exporter has lost a foreign market, it is difficult to get it back.

Global Corn Market

344. World corn production totaled 983.3 million metric tons (mmt) in 2013/14 (about 38.7 billion bushels). This supply was concentrated in a relatively small number of countries. The world's largest corn producers are the United States (with about 36% of global production in 2013/14), China (about 22% of production), Brazil (8%), and the EU (7%).

345. Global usage of corn has expanded by about 37% in the last decade, due to rising population and incomes, and increased urbanization with its associated changing dietary patterns. Feed usage accounts for about 58% of total global corn use, industrial use 27%, and food 11%. The pie chart below shows corn consumption by region.

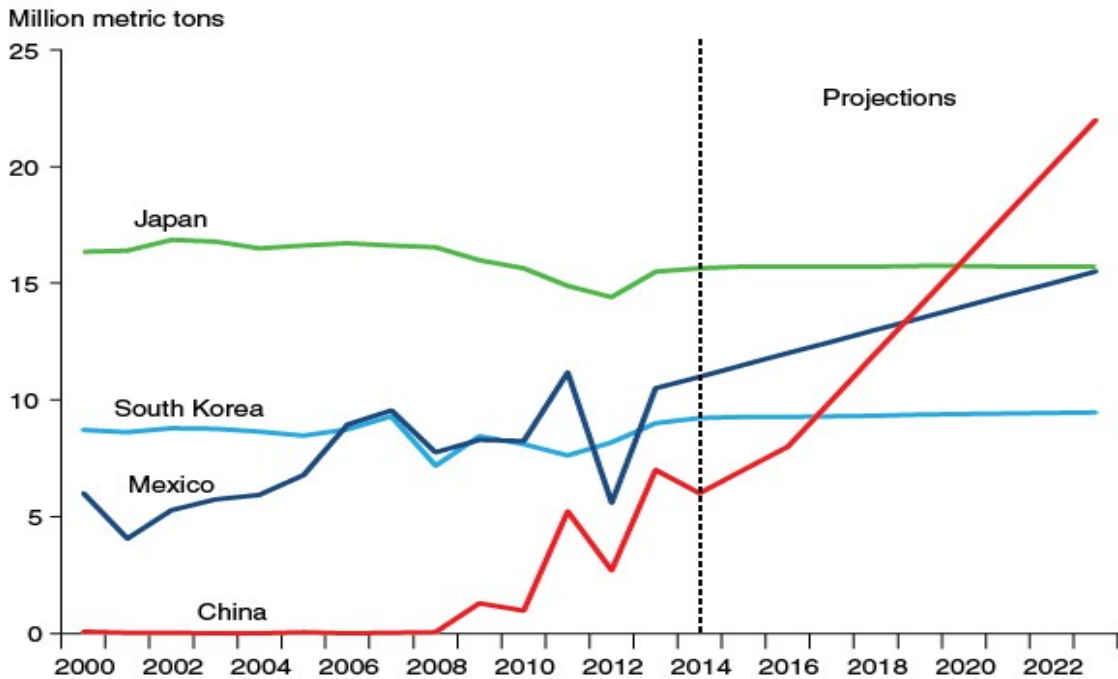
World Corn Consumption by Region



Source: International Grains Council

346. At the end of each crop year, corn inventories are carried forward in case of a short harvest. The United States and China are the largest holders of corn inventories. At the end of 2013/14, these two countries held 70% of the 176 mmt of global stocks.

347. Total world corn trade is about 100 to 120 mmt per year. Prior to the MIR162 ban, China was importing about 4% of global corn sales. That amount was projected by the USDA to increase substantially by 2020, when the USDA projects that China will be the world's largest importer of corn at 16 million metric tons.

China expected to become largest global corn importer

Source: USDA Production, Supply and Distribution database and projections.

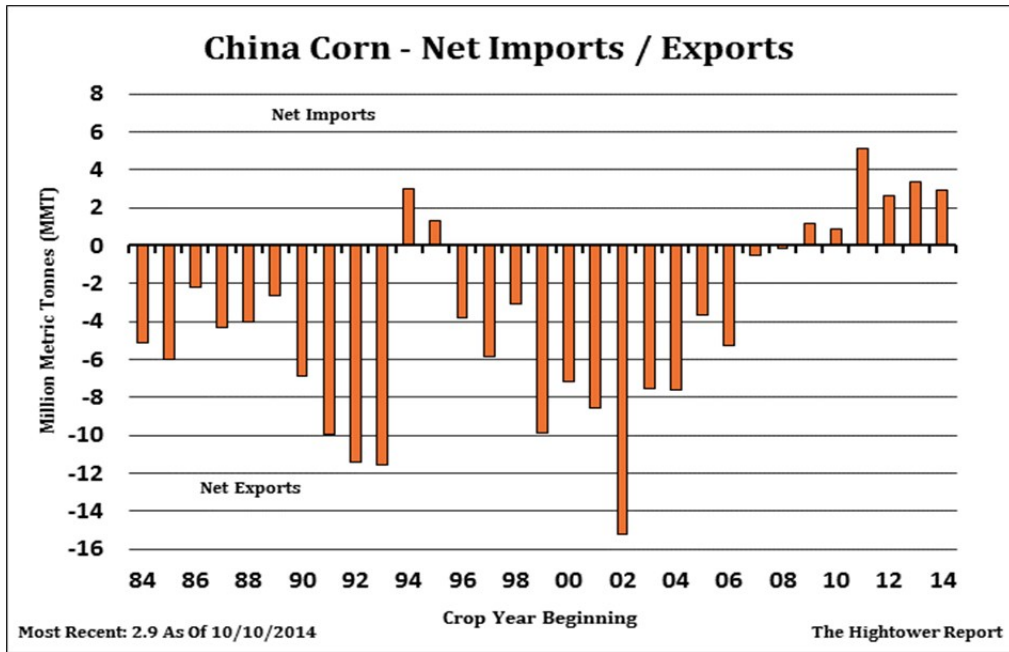
348. The United States is the dominant exporter of corn. The big exporters include the U.S. (36% of world trade), Brazil (20% of exports), Ukraine (17%), and Argentina (10%). These 4 countries alone account for over 82% of global exports.

Table: Major Corn Exporters: July 2013/ June 2014

Exporting Country	U.S.	Brazil	Ukraine	Argentina	Others	Total
Exports (million metric tons)	42.8	23.5	19.9	12.0	21.8	120.0
Exports (million bushels)	1,685	925	783	472	858	4,724

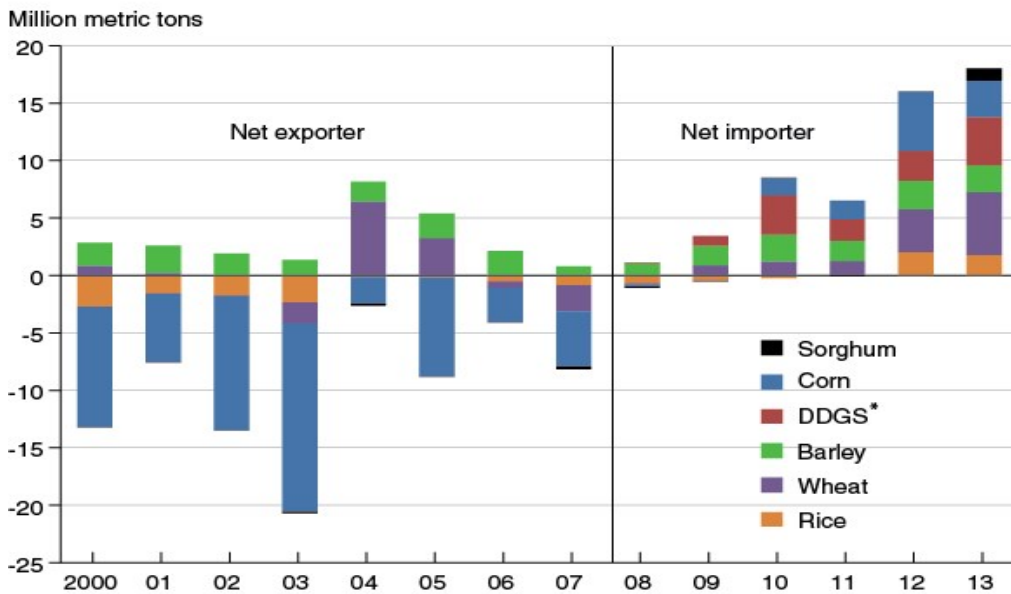
Source: International Grains Council

349. Just over 10 years ago, China was a significant exporter of corn (as well as all grains), with exports peaking at 15.2 million metric tons in 2002/03. China flipped from being a corn exporter to a corn importer in 2009-10.



350. As the chart below shows, China turned from a net exporter to a net importer of grains in 2008. Imports of grains (including corn) surged during the 2012-13 time period, reaching 18 mmt. Most of this grain originated from the United States.

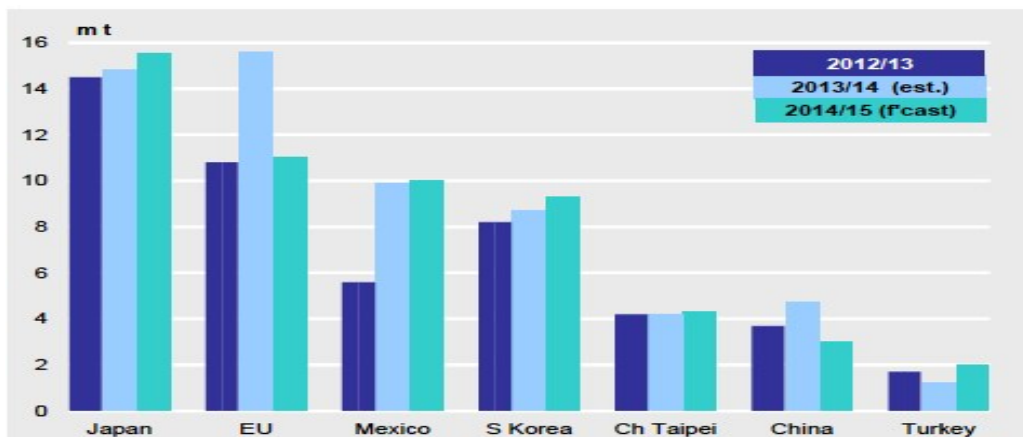
China's net imports of grains surged during 2012-13



Note: Net imports = imports – exports. Data for calendar years.
 *DDGS= Distillers Dried Grains With Solubles.
 Source: USDA, Economic Research Service analysis of China customs statistics.

351. The import side of the international trade equation is more diverse, with the major importers including the EU, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Chinese Taipei, China, and Turkey (collectively accounting for 55% of imports in 2013/14). This leaves 45% of the corn imports destined for a large number of small importers.

Major Corn Importers



Source: International Grains Council.

352. In its annual long-term grain trade projections, released in February 2014, the USDA projected that China's corn imports would grow from 2.7 mmt in 2012/13 to 22 mmt in 2023/24. China was by far the largest potential growth market for U.S. corn. These projections forecast China as the largest corn importer in the world by 2020.

U.S. Corn Market

353. Corn is the largest crop in the United States, measured either by value of production or planted acres. In the 2013/14 September-August fiscal year, U.S. corn growers produced about 13.9 billion bushels of corn, worth more than \$60 billion. Corn is used for livestock (primarily cattle, hogs, and chickens); feed (37% of 2013/14 crop); food, alcohol, and industrial usage (46% of the 2013/14 crop); and export (14% of the 2013/14 crop). U.S. Dep't of Agric., Economic Research Service, Feedgrains Yearbook, Table 4, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/feed-grains-database.aspx#.VEJk-SiwRzo>.

354. Corn production in the United States is concentrated in the neighboring Midwestern states comprising the "corn belt," where soil and climatic conditions are highly conducive to growing corn.¹ About 95.4 million acres were planted in corn in the United States in the September-August 2013/14 marketing year.

355. Corn prices throughout the United States are tied to the Chicago Board of Trade ("CBOT") Futures price through the "basis" (defined as the futures price minus the local cash price). The U.S. corn market is spatially integrated and informationally efficient. Basis levels for spatially separated markets are also closely linked. Events like trade disruptions that affect the CBOT corn prices directly affect the price that U.S. corn farmers receive for their corn.

¹ There are alternative definitions of exactly which states make up the "corn belt." The top ten corn-producing states are Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Ohio, and Missouri.

356. The U.S. corn marketing system is predominantly commodity-based. Corn grown by farmers is harvested, gathered, commingled, consolidated, and otherwise shipped from thousands of farms to local, regional, and/or terminal distribution centers. From there, it is often transported by exporters to foreign countries.

357. Grain elevators are facilities at which grains are received, stored, and then distributed for direct use, process manufacturing, or export. They are generally referred to as either “country,” “subterminal,” or “terminal” elevators.

358. “Country elevators” are a linchpin of the U.S. commodity grain-handling and marketing system. They are smaller elevators that receive grain by truck directly from local farms during the harvest season. In addition to providing grain storage and drying services to such farmers, country elevators buy individual loads of grain from local farmers for cash. A country elevator then will sell the grain it has purchased and stored in volume to subterminal or terminal grain elevators for further movement in the commodity corn supply chain.

359. Grain elevators thus play a crucial role in agriculture. According to the USDA, there were 8,783 off-farm storage facilities in the United States as of January 2014. Iowa had the highest number of facilities with 900; Illinois came in second with 850 facilities. *See* USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (Grain Stocks January 2014).

360. Grain elevators grade corn for weight, moisture content, and foreign materials. Grain elevators are not equipped to test and segregate corn for genetic traits due to the costs and delay associated with such a time-consuming process. Doing so would disrupt, if not eliminate, the efficiencies that market participants enjoy in the commodity system. Many grain elevators are not equipped to test for the MIR162 trait in corn.

361. The terminal grain elevator receives grain via rail or truck. Terminal grain elevators have the capacity to hold larger quantities of corn, with some holding several million

bushels of grain. After receiving the grain, terminal operators sell large shipments to manufacturers or continue to store the grain for later sale to domestic and foreign buyers.

362. Some corn is sold for manufacture into corn ethanol. Ethanol manufacture results in DDGs, a corn by-product. DDGs from the ethanol industry are commonly sold as high protein livestock feed. In the US, DDGs are packaged and traded as commodity products.

363. Corn and processed grain from terminal elevators, and DDGs from ethanol plants, are transported by truck, trail, and/or ship to their final destination. Corn and DDGs bound for China are typically loaded into shipping containers and shipped by rail or barge to terminal elevators and are ultimately loaded onto ships for transport to China.

364. Once the corn or DDGs arrives in China, it must be cleared for importation by Chinese officials before the counter-party who has purchased the product may move it into the country.

365. Thus, the commodity supply chain for corn and DDGs bound for China may involve country elevators, sub-terminal elevators, terminal elevators, truckers and other haulers, loaders and transport companies, and exporters who ship the product to China.

China's Corn Market

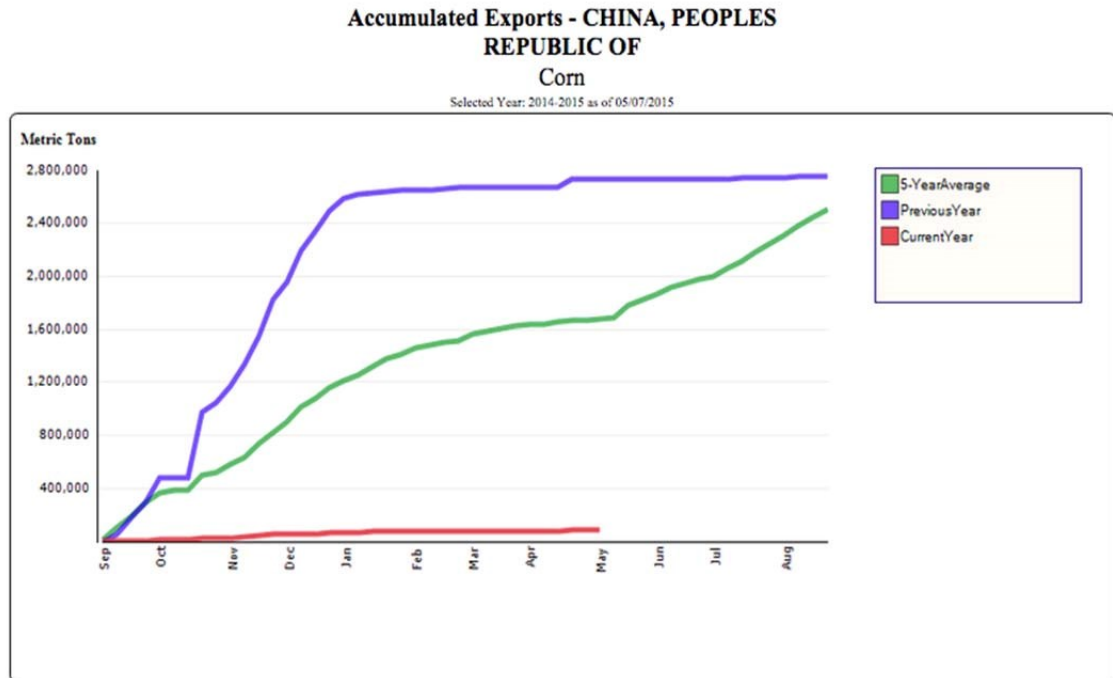
366. China has emerged as a large player in the global market for agricultural products. As of 2012 it was the fourth largest exporter and second largest importer of agricultural products in the world, according to World Trade Organization trade statistics. Its import growth has been driven by a shift in its domestic production mix, and changing consumer diets with rising incomes and urbanization. The changing diets have especially driven strong demand growth for meat (mainly pork and chicken), which requires a large supply of feed grains, including corn, DDGs, and soybeans.

367. China is now the largest foreign market for U.S. agricultural products. The USDA's Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Trade, AES-83 (August 28, 2014), reported that U.S. agricultural exports to China had almost doubled in the last five years, totaling \$28 billion in fiscal Oct. 2013-Sept. 2014.

368. Prior to the U.S. corn import ban, the top three U.S. agricultural exports to China (in order of importance) were soybeans, cotton, and corn, based on value of trade. In November 2013, China started turning back cargoes containing Syngenta's MIR162 biotech corn.

369. U.S. corn exports to China reached 5.146 mmt in 2011/12 (approximately 13% of U.S. exports that September-August marketing year) and were 2.39 mmt in 2012/13 – still about 13% of exports (lower export volume due to the big U.S. drought). By contrast, due to the Chinese import ban of U.S. corn beginning in November 2013, the absolute volume of U.S. corn exports to China in 2013/14 was not much higher than the drought year, and fell to fewer than 6% of exports. In the 2015/16 marketing year, U.S. corn exports to China had tumbled to only .321 mmt. China has precipitously slipped to 23rd in U.S. corn export destinations.

370. The following graph shows the dramatic difference in accumulated U.S. exports to China after the MIR162 ban, taking into account seasonal variations in export quantities.



5/15/2015 Source: USDA/FAS/Export Sales Reporting

371. Loss of access to the China market was significant and is ongoing. Before the rejections, China was expected to be a very rapidly growing import market for corn:

China's corn imports are projected to rise steadily and reach 22 million tons by 2023/24. China's strengthening domestic demand for corn is driven by structural change and growth in its livestock sectors, as well as by rising industrial use. The increase in China's imports accounts for nearly half of the projected growth in world corn trade.

USDA Long-Term Projections Feb. 2014, p. 20. USDA Agricultural Projections to 2023, www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/projections/.

372. To make up for reduced imports from the U.S., China has turned to Ukraine as its principal source of imported corn. In other words, the U.S. has lost China as a major export market.

GMOs in China

373. China imports more biotech soybeans than any other country. The vast majority of China's soybean imports are biotech varieties, even though biotech soybeans (and corn) are not

commercially grown in China. China imports soybeans primarily from the United States, Brazil and Argentina.

374. China has approved five-biotech crops for importation – canola, cotton, corn, soybeans, and sugar beets. Approximately 15 different corn biotech products have been approved by China, including “events” developed by Monsanto, Syngenta, Bayer, and Du Pont. The number of approved soybean products is approximately 8 and there are 6 cotton and 7 canola products. Only 1 sugar beet product has been approved.

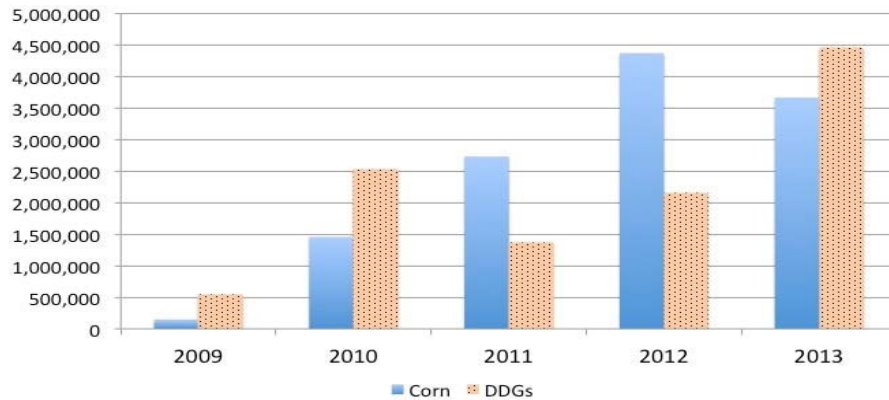
375. China started testing and rejecting cargoes of U.S. corn in November 2013 and subsequently began rejecting U.S. DDGs imports.

376. By mid-December 2013, China had rejected shipments of U.S. corn totaling 545,000 metric tons. *See* <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/20/china-corn-idUSL3N0JZ0EZ20131220>. China also rejected 2,000 metric tons of DDGs in December 2013, and continued rejecting DDGs through 2014. *See* <http://ngfa.org/wp-content/uploads/Agrisure-Viptera-MIR162-Case-Study-An-Economic-Impact-Analysis.pdf>.

377. Beginning in July 2014, China’s General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine announced that it would require official government certification from the point of origin that shipments DDGs are free of MIR162. DDGs are used in livestock feed rations, primarily as an energy source. China’s rejection of U.S. DDGs due to the presence of MIR162 has important – and negative – implications on the price of U.S. corn.

DDGs Trade

378. U.S. DDGs exports to China totaled 2.16 mmt in calendar year 2012 and 4.45 mmt in calendar year 2013. DDGs trade was hit hard, but the extent of the impact on corn prices may not show up in the trade data yet.

U.S. Exports of Corn and DDGs to China: 2009-2013 (calendar years)

Source: USDA, GATS. DDG HS code 2303300000

China was by far the largest market for U.S. DDGs exports, accounting for approximately 50% of all exports. The U.S. exports over 20% of annual DDGs production. <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/crops/outlook/dgsbalancesheet.pdf>.

379. The loss of the large Chinese market for DDGs displaces corn in the U.S. domestic market, pushing corn prices down further.

380. DDGs are an important source of revenue for US ethanol plants. Lower DDGs prices due to the loss of the Chinese market have negatively affected ethanol crush margins. The corn crush spread is a dollar value quoted as the difference between the combined sales values of the products (ethanol and DDGs) and the cost of corn. China's ban has lowered DDGs prices and therefore lowered the DDGs value per bushel of corn processed by the ethanol producers. Although this may be partially offset by a lower price of corn due to the ban, USDA figures ethanol crush margins (USDA, AMS, Bioenergy Market News Reports), indicate that the difference between corn price and value of co-products was \$3.67 per bushel on May 2, 2014, and then fell to \$2.28 per bushel on September 26, 2014. The value of DDGs per bushel of corn processed into ethanol was \$2.08 on May 2nd this year, compared to only \$1.02 on September 26,

2014. About 4.7 billion bushels of corn are used for ethanol annually, so the financial loss to the ethanol industry from the MIR162 ban is significant.

381. The impact of the loss of the Chinese market for corn and corn products to U.S. corn farmers likely will be long-lasting. The MIR162 incident has similarities to other international GM contamination incidents, which have had long-lasting market effects. For instance, a decade after the 2006 Bayer Crop Science's Liberty Link contamination of the U.S. long-grain rice supply, exports to Europe had yet to recover. Prior to the 2006 marketing year the EU-27 procured approximately 25% of its rice imports (amounting to over 306 mmt) from the United States. Immediately after the contamination event, the EU blocked imports of any new commercial U.S. long-grain rice imports. By 2015, U.S. long-grain rice exports to the EU had tumbled to just 52.47 mmt). U.S. long-grain rice farmers lost one of their most important markets and they have yet to get it back, despite considerable effort and expense. An official delegation from the U.S. rice industry visited countries in the EU (such as Germany and the United Kingdom) where they held discussions focused on the re-introduction of U.S. rice into this important market. After this visit, the USA Rice Federation reported that market re-entry faced significant hurdles:

The U.S. has a superior product and the industry has successfully addressed environmental and social concerns of this market, but it's clear we have more work to do before our German customers return to us," said Keith Glover, president and CEO of Producers Rice Mill and chairman of USA Rice's World Market Price committee.

USA Rice Federation, *USA Rice Daily*, Tuesday, October 14, 2014.

382. In commodity markets like corn, a relatively small change in trade volume can have a significant impact on price. One of the prime examples of the operation of this basic law of economics occurred in 1973 when Middle Eastern Arab oil producers (Iran and Arab members of OPEC) cut off exports to the U.S. to protest American military support for Israel. Even though imports from this region accounted for only about 10% of the U.S. oil supply, petroleum prices

quadrupled in response to the export embargo and there were long lines for gasoline at filling stations.

383. Another more recent example of inelastic demand at work is evident from the world coffee market. Brazil produces about 35% of the world's coffee and experienced a drought that affected both the 2014 and 2015 coffee harvests in that country. In 2014, the Brazilian coffee harvest was down about 13% and this doubled the price of coffee. World coffee production is about 150 million bags per year and, as the following quotation from the *Financial Times* indicates, a 10-million bag swing in Brazil's production over a two-year period (about a 3.5% change in production) can mean the difference in coffee prices ranging between \$3 and \$1.50 per pound:

Brazil is the largest coffee producer in the world, accounting for about 35 per cent of all output. Industry consensus around the 2014 Brazilian harvest seems to have settled at about 48m 60kg bags, down from the previous year's 54-55m, but the 2015 forecasts have ranged widely between 40m and 53m bags. Estimates for the cumulative Brazil supply 2014 and 2015 combined, range from 92m to 102m bags, which is the difference between \$3.00 and \$1.50 per pound of coffee.

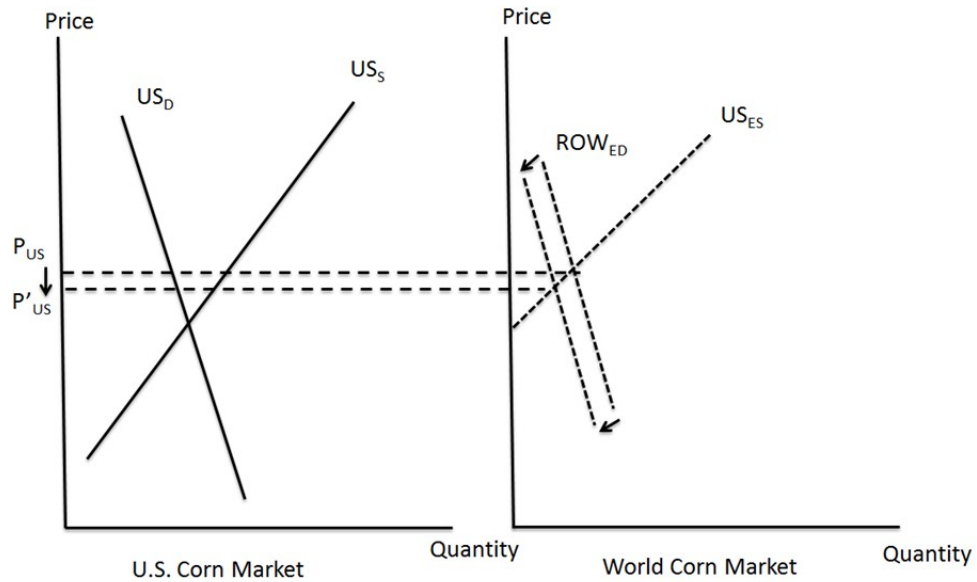
Financial Times, Wednesday, September 17, 2014.

384. Based on the same economic logic, the *Wall Street Journal* reasoned that the loss of the Chinese corn market to the U.S. industry over MIR162 would have an important impact on the U.S. corn price, even though that market represented only about 12% of U.S. exports. "U.S. Corn Exports to China Dry Up Over GMO Concerns," *Wall Street Journal*, April 11, 2014 ("Exports account for only about 12% of the U.S. corn crop, but China's rapid growth gives the country an outsize influence over prices.").

385. In the U.S. corn market, both domestic demand and supply curves are relatively inelastic, especially in the short run. Elasticity measures the degree of responsiveness in supply or demand to price changes. If both the supply and demand curves are inelastic, then for each curve

it will take a relatively large change in price to effect a change in quantity demanded or supplied. This is shown in the left panel of the diagram below, where the U.S. domestic demand for corn is represented as schedule US_D and the domestic supply is labeled as US_S . Both of these curves are inelastic as drawn. The horizontal difference between the supply (US_S) and demand (US_D) at world price (P_{US}) is the amount of corn exported.

386. The right-hand panel of the diagram shows the market for U.S. corn exports. The U.S. export supply curve shown to the world market is labeled as US_{ES} . This curve is based on the U.S. domestic supply and demand curves in the left-hand panel. For any price above the point where US_D and US_S intersect in the left-hand panel there is excess domestic corn that is supplied to the world market according to the schedule US_{ES} in the right-hand panel. The world demand for U.S. corn is shown by the curve ROW_{ED} in the right-hand panel. This includes demand from China. Following the MIR162 ban the ROW_{ED} curve shifts left as shown by the arrows in the right-hand panel. An inward shift of the global demand for U.S. corn reduces exports from the U.S. The intersection of the shrunken ROW_{ED} curve and US_S determines the volume of trade after the MIR162 ban. U.S. corn exports are reduced by a fixed volume due to a foreign market closing, and the U.S. price falls to P'_{US} . The drop in price is relatively large even if the shrinkage in exports is a small share of production, because the price must fall to clear a market in which both supply and demand are inelastic.



387. Under the bedrock economic law of supply and demand, for an exportable good, when there is less foreign demand for a product, particularly one with a relatively inelastic demand and supply curves, the price is lower than it otherwise would be.

388. As a result, all U.S. corn farmers who priced their corn after November 2013 have received a lower price for their corn than they would have received if China's imports of U.S. corn had not effectively stopped.

389. Producers were not the only ones to suffer the impact of lost sales or sales at lower prices than they would have received if China's imports of U.S. corn had not effectively stopped.

390. Grain elevators, which buy from farmers and re-sell further down the supply chain, similarly suffered losses from the drop in corn prices, as well as reduced volumes and reduced margins.

391. Although country and terminal grain elevators and other grain handling facilities test the corn that they purchase for weight, moisture content, and foreign material, they are not equipped to test and segregate different corn varieties for genetic traits.

392. Grain handling facilities have been damaged by: (a) Syngenta's release of Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ corn into the U.S. corn supply, which has severely disrupted

the export market of U.S. corn; (b) Syngenta's materially misleading statements relating to the approval status of MIR162 in China and the impact the lack of approval would have on the market; and (c) Syngenta's widespread contamination of the U.S. corn supply with MIR162 and Event 5307, which will continue to foreclose the U.S. export market to China in future years, decreasing demand for U.S. corn, and hurting country grain-handling facilities like Kruseman Fertilizer that are in the business of buying, storing, and selling U.S. commodity corn.

393. As a result of this conduct, Kruseman Fertilizer and other grain-handling facilities have suffered damages, including but not limited to reduced margins and losses due to the decrease in the price of corn.

394. In addition, ethanol production facilities suffered losses from the decline in demand for DDGs by China. During the period when China was rejecting U.S. DDGs, the price that such facilities could demand for DDGs dropped because of that lost demand.

395. To produce ethanol, ethanol production facilities purchase U.S. commodity corn from corn producers, grain elevators, or other grain dealers. The corn then goes through a milling process. During this process, the feedstock passes through a mill, which grinds it into a fine powder called flour. Fermentation begins when enzymes and water are added to convert starch into glucose, or simple sugars. Yeast is added to the mash to convert the sugars to ethanol and carbon dioxide. The mash is continually agitated and cooled until the ethanol concentration has been maximized. The fermented mash contains about 20% alcohol plus all the non-fermentable solids from the corn and yeast cells. The mash is pumped to the continuous flow, multi-column distillation system where the ethanol is removed from the solids and water. The ethanol leaves the top of the final column at about 95% concentration; it is dehydrated to 200 proof (or 100% alcohol), and is then pumped to a finished product tank. Meanwhile, the residue mash, called stillage, is transferred from the base of the column to the co-product processing area. The residue

corn solids, which contain protein, fat, fiber and other nutrients, are used by Plaintiff to produce distiller's grains—including a condensed and dried form of distiller's grains known as DDGs, which are a nutritious animal feed. Every bushel of corn processed by an ethanol plant produces approximately 18 pounds of DDGs. Distiller's grains and DDGs are commonly traded commodities with markets that can be measured.

396. Notably, some 40% all of U.S. corn is used to produce ethanol, a fact well known to Syngenta at all times relevant hereto. According to the USDA Economic Research Service-US, Bioenergy Statistics, in 2011-12, 40.1% of total U.S. corn production was used to make ethanol; in 2012-13, 41.9% of total U.S. corn production was used for ethanol. Therefore, at all times relevant hereto, Syngenta knew or should have known that its contamination of the U.S. commercial corn supply with its Viptera and Duracade corn varieties would also result in the contamination of ethanol co-products, including distiller's grains and DDGs.

397. At all times relevant hereto, China has been a major export market for U.S. corn and DDGs. According to the U.S. Grains Council, in 2012, China became the largest export destination for U.S. DDGs, and in 2013, it accounted for more than 46% of U.S. export sales of DDGs. By comparison, second-place Mexico imported less than half that amount during the same year. In fact, in just the month of November 2013, China purchased more than 609,000 tons of U.S. DDGs. Given the size of the Chinese market, the laws of supply and demand drove the price of U.S. corn, distiller's grains, and DDGs higher.

398. In late December 2013, China detected that shipments of DDGs from the U.S. were contaminated with Viptera®. The Chinese General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine began inspecting "every single shipment" of U.S. DDGs for Viptera®. If Viptera was detected, China rejected shipment because of its "zero-tolerance" policy for unapproved imports, which both China and many other countries adopted. On or about June 9,

2014, after testing by Chinese authorities revealed that numerous shipments of U.S. DDGs were contaminated with Viptera®, China banned the import of all U.S. DDGs. As a result, exports of U.S. DDGs to China dried up and U.S. DDGs prices fell. That ban lasted for approximately six months, until the end of January 2015, shortly after MIR162 had been approved by China. China canceled or rejected hundreds of thousands of tons of U.S. DDGs.

399. Before China's rejection of U.S. DDGs began, the USDA forecast that China would triple its import of DDGs to 7 million tons. Indeed, China had rapidly increased its import of U.S. DDGs since 2008, and particularly in the two years preceding the rejections, and was by far the largest market for U.S. DDGs exports (roughly 50% of all exports). Syngenta's contamination of the U.S. commercial corn supply with its MIR162 strain has caused the loss of the Chinese market to U.S. DDGs. The sale of U.S. DDGs constitutes a significant portion of revenue for ethanol plants and biorefineries.

400. In 2014, Syngenta began marketing Duracade™ corn seed. At the time that Syngenta commercialized Duracade™, numerous countries had not approved it for human or animal consumption. Among these were China, the 28 states of the European Union, Brazil, Switzerland, Colombia, Egypt, India, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Turkey. By improperly and prematurely commercializing its Duracade™ corn, Syngenta knowingly and intentionally exacerbated and prolonged the disruption to, and loss of, the Chinese market to U.S. DDGs.

401. Although Syngenta eventually gained approval for the importation of Viptera® to China in December 2014, this approval came far too late to prevent the loss of the Chinese market to U.S. DDGs. The loss of that market has caused diminished prices for all U.S. distiller's grains and DDGs. Moreover, as set forth above, Syngenta then knowingly, intentionally, and recklessly commercialized its Duracade™ corn seed, despite the fact that this corn remained unapproved in

China (and was not finally approved until July 2017). By so doing, Syngenta exacerbated and prolonged the disruption to, and loss of, the Chinese market to U.S. DDGs.

402. As a result of Syngenta's refusal to wait for its new biotech traits implanted in its Viptera® and Duracade™ genetically-modified corn seeds to be approved for human and/or animal consumption by major U.S. export partners and/or by its failure to take reasonable steps to keep those unapproved traits from contaminating the commodity system, and the subsequent and foreseeable discovery of this unapproved trait in exports of U.S. DDGs to China, exports of U.S. DDGs fell between June 2014 and January 2015 due to the lack of Chinese exports. Given the laws of supply and demand, DDGs prices dropped as well.

403. As a result of this conduct, All-Corn Clean Fuel and other ethanol production facilities have suffered damages, including but not limited to, lost income from the decline in the market price of DDGs.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

404. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to Rules 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Rules" or, individually, "Rule"), on behalf of themselves and on behalf of a nationwide class consisting of any Person in the United States that during the Class Period owned any interest in corn in the United States priced for sale during the Class Period and falls into one of the four sub-classes set forth below (individually, the "Subclass" or, collectively, the "Subclasses"). "Class Period" means September 15, 2013 through the date of an order granting certification of the Class.

405. The Subclasses are:

(a) Any Producer² in the United States that during the Class Period

² "Producer" is defined as an owner, operator, landlord, waterlord, tenant, or sharecropper, who shares in the risk of producing corn and who is entitled to share in the corn crop available for marketing from the farm, as reflected in FSA Form 578. A landlord who receives only a fixed

owned any interest³ in corn in the United States priced for sale during the Class Period, excluding Producers who fall into the Viptera/Duracade Corn Producer Subclass (the “**Non-Viptera/Duracade Corn Producer Subclass**”).

- (b) Any Producer in the United States that during the Class Period owned any interest⁴ in corn in the United States priced for sale during the Class Period and that at any time prior to the end of the Class Period, purchased Agrisure Viptera and/or Agrisure Duracade Corn Seed and produced corn grown from Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ Corn Seed (the “**Viptera/Duracade Corn Producer Subclass**”).
- (c) Any Grain Handling Facility in the United States that owned any interest⁵ in corn in the United States priced for sale during the Class Period (the “**Grain Handling Facility Subclass**”).⁶
- (d) Any Ethanol Production Facility in the United States that during the Class Period owned any interest⁷ in corn in the United States priced

cash amount for renting the land that does not vary with the size of, or pricing for, the crop is not a Producer.

³ “Interest” for purposes of this subclass definition means (i) the Producer’s financial interest as reflected on a Form FSA 578 for corn acreage covered by such form or, in the alternative, and only if a Producer’s Corn acreage is not reported on a Form FSA 578 (ii) the Producer’s financial interest as reported on USDA Risk Management Agency (“RMA”) forms related to crop insurance applications, or, in the alternative, and only if a Producer’s Corn acreage is not reported on a Form FSA 578 or RMA Form, (iii) a financial interest in the Corn, as reflected by other proof including, without limitation, variable rent payable to a landlord or other Person based on a share of the corn crop or proceeds from the sale of corn. Any landlord or other person, however, that receives only a fixed cash amount for renting the land that did not vary with the type, size of, or pricing for the corn crop does not have an interest in corn.

⁴ “Producer” and “interest” have the same meaning for this Subclass as they do for the Corn Producer Subclass.

⁵ “Interest,” when used in connection with this subclass, means the quantity of corn handled by the Grain Handling Facility, otherwise known as the throughput.

⁶ “Grain Handling Facility” is defined as all grain elevators, grain distributors, grain transporters, or any other entities in the United States that (i) purchased corn and then priced it for sale in the United States, and/or (ii) purchased corn and then transported, stored, or otherwise handled corn that was priced for sale.

⁷ “Interest,” when used in connection with this subclass, means the quantity of short tons of DDGs priced for sale by an Ethanol Production Facility.

for sale during the Class Period (the “**Ethanol Production Facility Subclass**”).⁸

406. Excluded from the Class and Subclasses are (a) the Court and its officers, employees, appointees, and relatives; (b) Syngenta and its affiliates, subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, contractors, agents, and representatives; (c) government entities; (d) plaintiffs’ counsel in this multidistrict litigation or the Related Actions; (e) anyone opting out of the Class or Subclasses; and (f) Excluded Exporters.⁹

407. In addition, or alternatively, the Non-Viptera/Duracade Corn Producer Plaintiffs, in the manner(s) described in Counts III-LXVII below assert claims against all Defendants, individually and on behalf of the following statewide corn producer Classes (“State Classes”) corresponding to the state of which the Plaintiff is a citizen, for Syngenta’s violations of state laws set forth below:

- a. the Alabama State Corn Producers Class;
- b. the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class;
- c. the Colorado State Corn Producers Class;

⁸ “Ethanol Production Facility” is defined as all ethanol plants, biorefineries, or other entities in the United States that produced DDGs in the United States and priced those DDGs for sale.

⁹ “Excluded Exporter” means Archer Daniels Midland Company, Bunge North America, Inc., Cargill, Incorporated, Cargill, International SA, Louis Dreyfus Company, BV, Louis Dreyfus Company, LLC, Louis Dreyfus Company Grains Merchandising, LLC, Gaviolon Grain, LLC, Trans Coastal Supply Company, Inc., Agribase International Inc., or the DeLong Co. Inc., and their respective parent(s) and each of their predecessors, affiliates, assigns, successors, related companies, subsidiary companies, holding companies, insurers, reinsurers, current and former attorneys, and their current and former members, partners, officers, directors, agents, and employees, in their capacity as such, any licensees, distributors, retailers, seed dealers, seed advisors, other resellers, and their insurers, and affiliates, in their capacity as such. Excluded Exporter does not, however, include any Grain Handling Facilities or Ethanol Production Facility except those operated, owned (in whole or in part, directly or indirectly), or administered by one of the entities specifically listed in this paragraph.

- d. the Illinois State Corn Producers Class;
- e. the Indiana State Corn Producers Class;
- f. the Iowa State Corn Producers Class;
- g. the Kansas State Corn Producers Class;
- h. the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class;
- i. the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class;
- j. the Michigan State Corn Producers Class;
- k. the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class;
- l. the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class
- m. the Missouri State Corn Producers Class;
- n. the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class;
- o. the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class;
- p. the Ohio State Corn Producers Class;
- q. the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class;
- r. the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class;
- s. the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class;
- t. the Texas State Corn Producers Class; and
- u. the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class

408. Each State Class consists of all corn producers, excepted as excluded below, in each respective state who priced their corn for sale after September 15, 2013. Excluded from each of these State Classes are the Court and its officers, employees, and relatives; Syngenta and its various subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, contractors, and agents; and governmental entities. Also excluded from the State Classes are corn producers who both (1) purchased the Viptera® or Duracade™ corn directly from Syngenta or from one of Syngenta's licensed seed

dealers and (2) signed a Stewardship Agreement with Defendants covering Viptera® or Duracade™ seed.

409. The requirements of Rule 23(a) are satisfied for the foregoing Classes and Subclasses because their members so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder of all members is impracticable. With respect to the Nationwide Non-Viptera Corn Producers Subclass, over 83 million acres of corn were planted and harvested for grain in the United States in 2014. As to the Nationwide Viptera/Duracade Corn Producer Subclass, on information and belief, there were thousands of corn producers nationwide who purchased and planted Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™. Similarly, the members of the Grain Handling Facility and Ethanol Production Facility Subclasses are geographically dispersed and there are believed to be hundreds of potential members thereof. With respect to the State Classes, the number of acres of corn planted and harvested for grain in 2014 in each state varies from a low of 270,000 in Oklahoma to a high of over 13 million in Iowa. Although the exact number of Class and Subclass members is not known, there are anywhere from hundreds to hundreds of thousands of members in each one and they are geographically dispersed. The “numerosity” requirement of Rule 23(a)(1) is, therefore, satisfied.

410. The “commonality” requirement of Rule 23(a)(2) is satisfied because there are questions of law and fact common to each of the respective Plaintiffs and the other members of each Class and Subclass they respectively seek to represent. Among those common questions of law and fact are:

- a. whether Syngenta had a duty to exercise reasonable care in its commercialization of MIR162 and/or Event 5307 corn;
- b. whether Syngenta breached its duty of care in its commercialization of MIR162 and/or Event 5307 corn;
- c. whether Syngenta was negligent in breaching its duty of care in its commercialization of MIR162 and/or Event 5307 corn;

- d. whether Syngenta's conduct violated the Lanham Act and Minnesota law;
- e. whether Syngenta, through its acts or omissions, caused or contributed to cause the loss of export markets for U.S. corn and DDGs, including China;
- f. whether Syngenta knew or should have known that its acts or omissions would cause or contribute to cause the loss of export markets for U.S. corn and DDGs, including China;
- g. whether the loss of export markets for U.S. corn and DDGs, including China, resulted in a reduction in the price that corn producers and non-producers received for U.S. corn and DDGs;
- h. whether the loss of the Chinese export market for U.S. corn and DDGs resulted in harm to U.S. Grain Handling Facilities;
- i. whether Syngenta is legally responsible for the loss of U.S. corn and DDGs export markets and the reduction in the price received for U.S. corn associated with the loss of the Chinese export market, under one or more of the legal theories asserted in this complaint;
- j. whether Plaintiffs, Class and Subclass members have sustained and continue to sustain damages as a result of Syngenta's conduct, and, if so, the proper measure and appropriate formula to be applied in determining such damages for each of the Subclasses; and
- k. whether Plaintiffs, Class and Subclass members are entitled to compensatory, consequential, statutory, exemplary, and/or punitive damages.

411. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the absent members of the respective Classes and Subclasses that they seek to represent because they arise from the same course of conduct by Syngenta and are based on the same legal theories as are the claims of absent members. Moreover, Plaintiffs seek the same forms of relief for themselves as they do on behalf of absent Class and Subclass members. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have satisfied the "typicality" requirement of Rule 23(a)(3) with respect to the respective Classes and Subclass that they seek to represent.

412. Because their claims are typical of the Classes and Subclasses that they respectively seek to represent, Plaintiffs have every incentive to pursue those claims vigorously. Plaintiffs have no conflicts with, or interests antagonistic to, absent Class and Subclass members relating to the claims set forth herein. Also, Plaintiffs' commitment to the vigorous prosecution of this action is reflected in their retention of competent counsel experienced in litigation of this nature to represent them and the other members of the Classes and Subclasses. Plaintiffs' counsel will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the proposed Classes and Subclasses, and (a) have identified and thoroughly investigated the claims set forth herein; (b) are highly experienced in the management and litigation of class actions and complex litigation; (c) have extensive knowledge of the applicable law; and (d) possess the resources to commit to the vigorous prosecution of this action on behalf of the proposed Classes and Subclasses. Accordingly, Plaintiffs satisfy the adequacy of representation requirements of Rule 23(a)(4) with respect to each of the proposed Classes and Subclasses.

413. In addition, Plaintiffs' claims satisfy the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3). Common questions of law and fact, including those enumerated above, exist as to the claims of all members of the proposed Classes and Subclasses and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class or Subclass members, and a class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Class treatment will permit large numbers of similarly-situated persons to prosecute their respective class claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of evidence, effort, and expense that numerous individual actions would produce. Furthermore, although damages to members of the Classes and Subclasses are substantial in the aggregate, the damages to any individual Class or Subclass member may be insufficient to justify individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions against Syngenta.

414. This case is manageable as a class action, and a class trial will be manageable. Notice may be provided to members of the Classes and Subclasses by first-class mail and through alternative means of publication and the Internet. Moreover, the two national claims asserted (namely, under the Lanham Act and under Minnesota law) will be decided for all Class and Subclass members under one body of substantive law. Thus, the Court will not have to grapple with the application of multiple jurisdictions' law to Class or Subclass members.

415. To the extent that one or more of the Plaintiffs are not deemed adequate Class or Subclass Representatives or otherwise cannot fulfill their duties to their respective Class or Subclass or there is an absence of an adequate representative for any Class or Subclass for any other reason, it is Plaintiffs' intention to seek to substitute or add Class or Subclass Representatives where possible and feasible.

416. To the extent that not all issues or claims, including damages, can be resolved on a class-wide basis, Plaintiffs invoke Rule 23(c)(4) and reserve the right to seek certification of a narrower and/or re-defined Class or Subclasses and/or to seek certification of a liability class or certification of certain issues common to the Classes or Subclasses. To the extent necessary for Rule 23(c)(4) certification, Rules 23(a) and 23(b) are satisfied. Moreover, resolution of particular common issues would materially advance the disposition of the litigation as a whole.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Count I – Lanham Act

(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class and All Subclasses)

417. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

418. The Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), entitled "False designation of origin, false descriptions, and dilution forbidden," provides in pertinent part:

- a. Civil action

(1) Any person who, on or in connection with any goods or services, or any container for goods, uses in commerce any word, term, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, or any false designation of origin, false or misleading description of fact, or false or misleading representation of fact, which—

(A) is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association of such person with another person, or as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of his or her goods, services, or commercial activities by another person, or

(B) in commercial advertising or promotion, misrepresents the nature, characteristics, qualities, or geographic origin of his or her or another person's goods, services, or commercial activities,

shall be liable in a civil action by any person who believes that he or she is or is likely to be damaged by such act.

419. Syngenta used and/or continues to use in commerce false or misleading descriptions of fact, and/or false or misleading representations of fact, that misrepresented, and were likely to cause and/or did cause confusion and mistake or to deceive, regarding MIR162, the timing of its approval by China, its impact on export markets for U.S. corn, including China, the ability to channel MIR162 away from export markets that have not approved MIR162, and corn prices.

420. Syngenta's representations, statements, and commentary included:

- a. To APHIS and the public, including stakeholders interested in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition, that deregulation of MIR162 should not cause an adverse impact upon export markets for U.S. corn, that Syngenta would communicate the stewardship requirements "using a wide ranging grower education program," and that at the time the MIR162 Deregulation Petition was submitted to APHIS, regulatory filings were in progress in China;
- b. To APHIS and the public that MIR162 could and would be channeled away from markets which had not yet approved MIR162;
- c. To the press and to investment analysts on quarterly conference calls;

- d. Through statements in marketing materials published on the Internet such as its “Plant With Confidence” fact sheet; and
- e. Through other statements indicating that approval from China for corn cultivated from MIR162 seed was expected at times when Syngenta knew that it was not.

Each as more fully alleged above, are materially false statements that misrepresented, and are, and continue to be, likely to cause confusion and mistake as to the nature, characteristics, and qualities of MIR162 corn, the timing of its approval by China, the impact of MIR162 corn on the export markets, including China, for U.S. corn and DDGs, the ability to channel MIR162 away from export markets which have not approved MIR162, and corn and DDGs prices.

421. Syngenta’s misleading representations of fact relating to the U.S. corn export market, and particularly in relation to China’s position as a major export market, also misrepresented to, and deceived and/or continue to deceive, Producer and Non-Producer corn industry participants. Syngenta’s “Plant With Confidence” fact sheet has, and misrepresented, and is likely to continue, to cause confusion and mistake as to the percentage of U.S. corn exported to China on an annual basis, among other facts.

422. Syngenta’s misleading representations of fact also include the statements in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition as more fully set forth above, including in paragraphs 140-44.

423. Additionally, Syngenta’s representations misrepresented, and deceived Producers and Non-Producers as to the status of approval for distribution of MIR162 corn in China, a major export market.

424. Syngenta’s MIR162 corn-seed products were misrepresented, and caused, and/or were likely to cause, customer confusion regarding the approval of the products from foreign regulatory authorities, including the Chinese government.

425. Syngenta’s statements were made in commercial advertising or promotion for MIR162 corn products, including Viptera® and Duracade™.

426. Syngenta had an economic motivation for making its statements because it was incentivized to sell its MIR162 corn-seed products.

427. Syngenta's statements were likely to influence purchasing decisions by domestic corn producers.

428. Syngenta's statements were widely distributed, which is, at least, sufficient to constitute promotion within the grain industry.

429. Thus, Syngenta's misleading representations and statements are and/or were material.

430. Syngenta's products travel or traveled in interstate commerce.

431. Plaintiffs and absent Class members have and continue to be damaged by Syngenta's material misrepresentations. Producer Plaintiffs and absent Class and Subclass members were injured and/or continue to suffer injury to, among other things, their property and possessory rights in the corn they have grown, as well as the negative market price impact on corn or DDGs, explained above. Similarly, Non-Producer Plaintiffs and absent Class and Subclass members were injured and/or continue to suffer injury to, among other things, their property and possessory rights in the corn they purchased from corn producers for resale and/or export or in the DDGs they produced, as well as the negative market price impact on corn or DDGs, explained above. Those economic injuries are likely to continue in the future.

432. Plaintiffs' and absent Class members' damages were proximately caused by Syngenta's misleading representations as described herein.

433. Syngenta's representations, statements, and commentary as more fully set forth herein were made with knowledge or reckless disregard of their falsity and the resulting risk and damage to Plaintiffs and absent Class and Subclass members.

434. Syngenta's acts constitute the use of false descriptions and false representations in interstate commerce in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act and entitle Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of absent Class and Subclass members, to recover damages, the costs of this action, and, because this case is exceptional, reasonable attorney's fees.

Count II – Violation of Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.13, 325D.15, 325D.44 and 325F.69

(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class and All Subclasses)¹⁰

435. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

436. Minnesota Statute § 325D.13 prohibits misrepresenting the quality of goods, providing in pertinent part:

325D.13 QUALITY, MISREPRESENTED

No person shall, in connection with the sale of merchandise, knowingly misrepresent, directly or indirectly, the true quality, ingredients or origin of such merchandise.

437. Minnesota Statute § 325D.44 prohibits misrepresenting the quality of goods, providing in pertinent part:

325D.44 DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES

A person engages in a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of business, vocation, or occupation, the person:

* * *

(2) causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services;

(3) causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another;

* * *

¹⁰ Although not required for purposes of preserving claims for appeal, *see Davis v. TXO Prod. Corp.*, 929 F.2d 1515, 1517-18 (10th Cir. 1991), this complaint re-pleads counts that the Court previously ordered dismissed.

(5) represents that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that the person does not have;

* * *

(7) represents that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another;

* * *

(13) engages in any other conduct which similarly creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding.

438. Minn. Stat. § 325D.45 provides private remedies for violations of this provision.

439. Minnesota Statute § 325F.69 prohibits misrepresenting the quality of goods,

providing in pertinent part:

325F.69 UNLAWFUL PRACTICES

Subdivision 1. Fraud, misrepresentation, deceptive practices. The act, use, or employment by any person of any fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, misleading statement or deceptive practice, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of any merchandise, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby, is enjoined as provided in section 325F.70.

440. Minn. Stat. §§ 8.31, 325D.15, and 325.D45 provide private remedies for violations of these provisions.

441. Syngenta made false or misleading statements regarding MIR162 and its impact on export markets for U.S. corn, including China, and corn prices.

442. Syngenta's representations, statements and commentary were largely disseminated, and included:

- a. To APHIS and the public, including stakeholders interested in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition, that deregulation of MIR162 should not cause an adverse impact upon export markets for U.S. corn that Syngenta would communicate the stewardship requirements "using a wide ranging grower education program,"

and that at the time the MIR162 Deregulation Petition was submitted to APHIS, regulatory filings were in progress in China.

- b. To APHIS and the public that MIR162 could and would be channeled away from markets that had not yet approved MIR162.
- c. To the press and to investment analysts on quarterly conference calls.
- d. Through statements in marketing materials published on the Internet, such as its “Plant With Confidence” fact sheet.
- e. Through other statements indicating that approval from China for corn cultivated from MIR162 seed was expected at times when Syngenta knew that it was not.

443. In addition, Syngenta stated in 2007 that its regulatory filings with China were “in process” when it did not actually file for approval from China until 2010.

444. Syngenta made numerous misrepresentations pertaining to the status of China’s import approval for MIR162. Among others, and as more fully set forth above, during the summer of 2011, Syngenta represented to stakeholders, including growers (to encourage further sales, planting, and harvesting of MIR162), that it would receive China’s approval in March 2012. Syngenta continued making this misrepresentation throughout the planting and harvesting season in 2011 and into 2012. On April 18, 2012, Syngenta’s Chief Executive Officer, Michael Mack, stated that he expected China to approve Agrisure Viptera® “quite frankly within the matter of a couple of days.” Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process, and its own status within that process for MIR162, Syngenta knew that this representation was false and/or made this representation recklessly and willfully without regard to its consequences.

445. In addition to these false and misleading statements, Syngenta failed to disclose, and actively suppressed and concealed, that approval from China was not expected or reasonably likely to occur for (at least) the 2011 or 2012 growing seasons and that purchase and planting of Viptera® therefore created a substantial risk of loss of the Chinese market.

446. Syngenta also has at all times made false and misleading statements regarding the ability to channel MIR162 corn, as well as the state and effectiveness of its supposed stewardship generally and respecting MIR162.

447. Syngenta also failed to disclose, and actively suppressed and concealed, that there was not (and would not be) an effective system in place for isolation or channeling of Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™.

448. As a developer of genetically-modified seed products (including MIR162), Syngenta has special knowledge of regulatory matters and facts pertaining to the content and status of its application for foreign approvals to which corn farmers and other corn industry participants do not have access.

449. Syngenta also has special knowledge concerning the systems that it did and did not institute for isolation and channeling of its genetically-modified products, including Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ that was not available to corn farmers and other corn industry participants.

450. Syngenta knew but failed to disclose, suppressed, and concealed that systems were not in place for either isolation or effective channeling of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ and that, absent robust isolation practices and effective channeling, it was virtually certain that Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ would disseminate throughout the U.S. corn supply and into export markets, including China, which had not approved the importation of MIR162, causing market disruption.

451. Syngenta also knew but failed to disclose, suppressed and concealed, at minimum, in 2010-11 that it would not have importation approval from China by the 2011 crop year and in 2011-12 that it would not have importation approval from China by the 2012 crop year, and failed to disclose that China was a significant and growing import market. Syngenta further failed to

disclose at all relevant times the insufficiency of its approval request to China, and that it sought approval cultivate MIR162 in China, both of which Syngenta knew would cause delay in China's approval process for MIR162. Syngenta also failed to disclose, and suppressed and concealed, that there was not (and would not be) an effective system in place for isolation or channeling of Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ and the very high likelihood that MIR162 would move into export channels where it was not approved, causing market disruption.

452. Syngenta engaged in these deceptions in order to sell and increase its sales of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, despite its further knowledge that the more acres grown with them, the more likely it would be that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ would enter and spread into the U.S. corn and DDGs supply and that, consequently, farmers and other corn industry participants would be harmed.

453. Syngenta knew that Producers and Non-Producer corn industry participants, like Plaintiffs here, are affected by its business and depend on it for responsible commercialization practices.

454. For all these reasons, Syngenta had a duty to disclose the truth – that importation approval from China (a key market) was not imminent or, indeed, even anticipated for (at least) the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons, that there was not an effective system in place to channel Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ away from China (or other foreign markets) from which Syngenta did not have approval, and that purchase and planting of Viptera® (and later Duracade™) created a substantial risk of loss of the Chinese market for U.S. corn and/or prolonging the loss of that market.

455. In addition, Syngenta made numerous misrepresentations to the effect that approval from China was on track and/or would be received during time periods when Syngenta knew it would not, and that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ could, and would, be channeled away

from markets for which approval had not been obtained. Syngenta had a duty to prevent words communicated from misleading others.

456. Syngenta's misrepresentations and omissions were made intentionally or recklessly.

457. In connection with the sale of merchandise – Viptera® and Duracade™ – Syngenta knowingly misrepresented, directly or indirectly, the true quality of that merchandise in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.13.

458. Syngenta's actions caused a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding as to: the source, sponsorship, approval or certification of Viptera® and Duracade™; the affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44.

459. Syngenta's representations regarding Viptera® and Duracade™ caused the likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services have, among other things, in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44.

460. Syngenta used or employed fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, misleading statements, or deceptive practices, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325F.69.

461. Syngenta's violations of Sections 325D.13, 325D.44 and 325F.69 proximately caused harm to Plaintiffs and absent members of the nationwide Class and Subclasses.

462. This action will serve a public benefit. Not only were Syngenta's misrepresentations made to a large segment of the public, but also Syngenta's conduct vitally affects a large segment of the public as well – all farmers and Non-Producers in the business of selling, storing, transporting, and exporting corn and corn products, including DDGs – who depend on the responsible stewardship practices of developers like Syngenta in the commercialization of GM products. The issues surrounding what duties and liabilities such

developers have for irresponsible and intentional acts are not limited to corn but, rather, impact all developers and stakeholders in a similar position.

463. Syngenta's violation of Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.13, 325D.44 and 325F.69 proximately caused harm to Plaintiffs and the Minnesota class, entitling Plaintiffs and the Minnesota class to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count III – Negligence

(On behalf of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class)

464. The Alabama Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

465. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including the Alabama Plaintiffs and members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

466. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risk that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China's approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

467. Syngenta's negligence directly and proximately caused harm to the Alabama Plaintiffs and the members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class.

468. The Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

469. Syngenta acted consciously or deliberately with oppression, fraud, wantonness, and malice. Syngenta acted and failed to act with conscious disregard for the rights of others including the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class, and was aware that harm would likely or probably result. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count IV – Tortious Interference

(On behalf of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class)

470. The Alabama Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

471. The Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class had business relationships and a reasonable expectancy of continued relationships with purchasers of corn.

472. Syngenta had knowledge of such expectancy and/or knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the expectancy existed.

473. Syngenta induced or caused a disruption of that expectancy without justification or privilege.

474. Syngenta's conduct was intentional, and was improper and wrongful because, among other things, it was accomplished with misrepresentations and omissions of material fact, was intentional, and contaminated plaintiffs' fields, storage units, equipment, grain elevators and

other facilities of the U.S. supply chain, constituting a trespass, and interference with plaintiffs' use of their property and in violation of Syngenta's duty of care.

475. Syngenta's interference has proximately caused damage to the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class.

476. The Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

477. Syngenta acted consciously or deliberately with oppression, fraud, wantonness, and malice. Syngenta acted and failed to act with conscious disregard for the rights of others, including the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count V – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class)

478. The Alabama Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

479. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

480. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

481. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

482. The Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

483. Syngenta acted consciously or deliberately with oppression, fraud, wantonness, and malice. Syngenta acted and failed to act with conscious disregard for the rights of others, including the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count VI – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class)

484. The Alabama Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

485. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has substantially and unreasonably interfered with the Alabama Plaintiffs' and other Alabama State Corn Producers Class members' quiet use and enjoyment of their land and/or property interests.

486. Syngenta's actions proximately caused damage to the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class.

487. The Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

488. Syngenta acted consciously or deliberately with oppression, fraud, wantonness, and malice. Syngenta acted and failed to act with conscious disregard for the rights of others, including

the Alabama Plaintiffs and other members of the Alabama State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count VII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class)

489. The Arkansas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

490. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including Arkansas corn farmers and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

491. Syngenta breached that duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channeling” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that planting Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

492. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused harm to the Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class.

493. The Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

494. In light of the surrounding circumstances, Syngenta knew or ought to have known that its conduct would naturally and probably result in injury and damage to others, including the Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class. Syngenta continued such conduct in reckless disregard of the consequences. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count VIII – Tortious Interference

(On Behalf of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class)

495. The Arkansas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

496. The Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class had business relationships and reasonable expectancy of continued relationships with purchasers of corn.

497. Syngenta had knowledge of such expectancy and/or knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the expectancy existed.

498. Syngenta induced or caused a disruption of that expectancy without justification or privilege.

499. Syngenta's conduct was intentional, and was improper and wrongful because, among other things, it was accomplished with misrepresentations and omissions of material fact, was intentional, and contaminated plaintiffs' fields, storage units, equipment, grain elevators and other facilities of the U.S. supply chain, constituting a trespass, and interference with plaintiffs' use of their property and in violation of Syngenta's duty of care.

500. Syngenta's interference has proximately caused damage to the Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class.

501. The Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

502. In light of the surrounding circumstances, Syngenta knew or ought to have known that its conduct would naturally and probably result in injury and damage. Syngenta continued such conduct in reckless disregard of the consequences. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count IX – Trespass To Chattels

(On Behalf of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class)

503. The Arkansas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

504. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

505. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

506. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

507. The Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post- judgment interest.

508. In light of the surrounding circumstances, Syngenta knew or ought to have known that its conduct would naturally and probably result in injury and damage. Syngenta continued such conduct in reckless disregard of the consequences. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count X – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class)

509. The Arkansas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

510. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has unreasonably and substantially interfered with the quiet use and enjoyment of the Arkansas Plaintiffs' and other Arkansas State Corn Producer Class members' land and/or property interests.

511. Syngenta's actions proximately caused damage to the Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class. The Arkansas Plaintiffs are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

512. The Arkansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Arkansas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post- judgment interest.

513. In light of the surrounding circumstances, Syngenta knew or ought to have known that its conduct would naturally and probably result in injury and damage. Syngenta continued such conduct in reckless disregard of the consequences. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XI – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class)

514. The Colorado Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

515. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Colorado Plaintiffs and members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

516. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

517. Syngenta’s negligence directly and proximately caused harm to the Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class.

518. The Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

519. Syngenta acted with fraud, malice, and wanton and reckless disregard of the rights of the Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count XII – Colorado Consumer Protection Act

(On Behalf of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class)

520. The Colorado Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

521. Pursuant to the Colorado Consumer Protection Act (“CCPA”), “deceptive trade practices,” made unlawful, include:

- “Knowingly mak[ing] a false representation as to the . . . approval . . . of goods . . .” Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-105 (b).
- “Knowingly mak[ing] a false representation as to the characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, alterations, or quantities of goods, food, services, or property or a false representation as to the sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection of a person therewith.” *Id.* § 6-1-105 (d).
- “Fail[ing] to disclose material information concerning goods, services, or property which information was known at the time of an advertisement or sale if such failure to disclose such information was intended to induce the consumer to enter into the transaction.” *Id.* § 6-1-105(u).

522. The CCPA provides a private cause of action to “any person” who was: “(a) an actual or potential consumer of the defendant's goods, services, or property, who is injured as a result of a deceptive trade practice; (b) a successor in interest to an actual consumer who purchased the defendant's goods, services, or property, or (c) injured as the result of a deceptive trade practice in the course of the individual’s business or occupation.” Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-113.

523. Syngenta knowingly and recklessly made numerous false and deceptive representations with the intent of deceiving corn farmers and to induce corn farmers to purchase Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

524. Syngenta made numerous misrepresentations pertaining to the status of China's import approval for MIR162. Among others, and as more fully set forth above, Syngenta during the summer of 2011, represented to stakeholders, including growers (to encourage further sales, planting and harvesting of MIR162), that it would receive China's approval in March 2012. Syngenta continued making this misrepresentation throughout the planting and harvesting season in 2011 and into 2012. On April 18, 2012, Syngenta's Chief Executive Officer, Michael Mack, stated that he expected China to approve Agrisure Viptera® "quite frankly within the matter of a couple of days." Based upon Syngenta's knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process, and its own status within that process for MIR162, Syngenta knew these representations were false and/or made these representations recklessly and willfully without regard to its consequences.

525. As described above in paragraphs 140-44, Syngenta also submitted a MIR162 Deregulation Petition which falsely stated "there should be no effects on the U.S. maize export markets," that Syngenta's regulatory filings were in process in China, and Syngenta's "Stewardship Agreements" requiring "channeling" would be "successful" in "diverting this product away from export markets" Based upon Syngenta's knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process, and based on its expertise and knowledge of past contamination events, Syngenta knew these representations were false and/or made the representations recklessly and willfully without regard to their consequences. The Deregulation Petition was circulated to the public prior to commercialization and for the purpose of producing sales.

526. As described above in paragraphs 291-96, Syngenta also distributed misleading written advertisements and promotional materials to the public for the purpose of inducing sales, including a "Request for Bio-Safety Certificates," which suggested that Agrisure Viptera® could be exported to China, and a "Plant with Confidence Fact Sheet," which contains deceptive

statements regarding the importance of China as an export market. Based upon Syngenta's knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process and Syngenta's knowledge of past contamination events, Syngenta knew these representations were false and/or made these representations recklessly and willfully without regard to their consequences.

527. Syngenta also failed to disclose material information to corn farmers. Syngenta did not disclose the threat of contamination and the attendant threat to the export market posed by Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™. Syngenta also failed to disclose, at minimum, in 2010-2011 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2011 crop year and in 2011-2012 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2012 crop year, and failed to disclose that China was a significant and growing import market. Syngenta further failed to disclose at all relevant times the insufficiency of its approval request to China, and that it sought approval cultivate MIR162 in China, both of which Syngenta knew would cause delay in China's approval process for MIR162. Syngenta also failed to disclose, and suppressed and concealed, that there was not (and would not be) an effective system in place for isolation or channeling of Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ and the very high likelihood that MIR162 would move into export channels where it was not approved, causing market disruption.

528. Syngenta's failure to disclose material information and false and misleading representations and omissions occurred in the course of its business and caused damage to a large portion of the public, including thousands of Colorado corn farmers. Those corn farmers lack the sophistication and bargaining power in matters concerning genetically-modified products.

529. As a developer of genetically modified products (including MIR162), Syngenta has special knowledge of regulatory matters and facts pertaining to the content and status of its application for foreign approvals to which corn farmers, including the Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class, do not have access.

530. Syngenta also has special knowledge regarding the systems it did and did not institute for isolation and channeling of its genetically modified products, including Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, which was not available to corn farmers.

531. Syngenta knew that approval from China would not be forthcoming for (at least) the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons, and knew that systems were not in place for either isolation or effective channeling of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ and that absent robust isolation practices and effective channeling, it was virtually certain that Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ would disseminate throughout the U.S. corn supply.

532. Syngenta engaged in these deceptions in order to sell and increase its sales of Viptera® and Duracade™, despite Syngenta's further knowledge that the more acres grown with them, the more likely it would be that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ would disseminate into the U.S. corn supply and farmers would be harmed.

533. Syngenta knew that farmers like plaintiffs here are affected by its business and depend on it for responsible commercialization practices.

534. In equity and good conscience, Syngenta had a duty to disclose the truth – that import approval from China (a key market) was not expected or reasonably likely to occur for (at least) the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons, that there was not an effective system in place to channel Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ away from China (or other foreign markets) from which Syngenta did not have approval, and that purchase and planting of Viptera® (and later Duracade™) created a substantial risk of loss of the Chinese market and/or prolonging the loss of that market.

535. Syngenta's deceptive trade practices have previously impacted the Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members Colorado State Corn Producers Class, as well as other corn

farmers outside of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class, including corn farmers who purchased and planted Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

536. Syngenta's deceptive trade practices have impacted actual or potential consumers of its products through the loss of the export market of China. Syngenta's deceptive practices have the significant potential to cause further disruption to the corn export market in the future.

537. Syngenta's deceptive trade practices constitute a violation of Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 6-1-105 (b), (d) & (u). The Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class were injured in the course of their business or occupation as the result of Syngenta's deceptive trade practices.

538. Syngenta's deceptive trade practices were fraudulent, willful, knowing, or intentional and taken in bad faith.

539. Syngenta's deceptive trade practices proximately caused an injury in fact to a legally protected interest belonging to the Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class.

540. The Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to damages in a sum equal to three times the amount of actual damages they sustained, plus their attorney's fees and costs incurred in this action. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-113(2).

541. Syngenta acted with fraud, malice, and wanton and reckless disregard of the rights of the Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count XIII – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class)

542. The Colorado Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

543. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally brought those varieties into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn. This contact caused a harmful interference with the physical condition of chattels in which the Colorado Plaintiffs and other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

544. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with these plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport. Syngenta intended to intermeddle with the corn in which these plaintiffs had possession and/or possessory rights.

545. Syngenta's trespass proximately caused damage to the Colorado Plaintiffs and other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class.

546. The Colorado Plaintiffs and other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

547. Syngenta acted with fraud, malice, and wanton and reckless disregard of the rights of the Colorado Plaintiffs and the other members of the Colorado State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count XIV – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class)

548. The Illinois Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Illinois Plaintiffs and members of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

549. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program, which ensured contamination of the U.S. corn supply;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channeling” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risk that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

550. Syngenta’s negligence is a direct and proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Illinois Plaintiffs and the other members of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class.

551. The Illinois Plaintiffs and the other members of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

552. Syngenta’s conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard for the rights of others, including the Illinois Plaintiffs and the other members of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class, and punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XV – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class)

553. The Illinois Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

554. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Illinois Plaintiffs and other members of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

555. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

556. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

557. The Illinois Plaintiffs and other members of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

558. Syngenta's conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard for the rights of others, including the Illinois Plaintiffs and members of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class, Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XVI – Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act

(On Behalf of the Illinois State Corn Producers Class)

559. The Illinois Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

560. Corn seed such as Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ is an object, good, and/or commodity constituting merchandise pursuant to 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/1.

561. Syngenta engaged in numerous unfair acts or practices in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ including:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its “stewardship” program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products; and
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risk that planting Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market.

562. Syngenta’s practices, as set forth above, were unfair in that:

- a. The practices offend public policy in that they were done negligently, were done in a manner that brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Agrisure Duracade™ in contact with the Illinois Plaintiffs’ and other Illinois State Corn Producers Class members’ corn thereby resulting in a trespass to chattels, and/or violated industry recognized stewardship obligations;
- b. The practices were immoral, oppressive and unscrupulous in that they imposed no meaningful choice on corn farmers, imposed an unreasonable burden on the corn farming industry and was so oppressive as to leave corn farmers with little alternative but to submit to the practices. Corn farmers had no control over the closure of the Chinese market due to the commercialization of Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™; had no reasonable ability to prevent Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ from entering onto their land, into their corn or into the corn market, and had no reasonable ability to separately channel their corn and Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™; and
- c. The practices caused substantial injury to corn farmers in that it caused the loss of the Chinese export market and reduced corn prices. Corn farmers cannot reasonably avoid the injury caused by Syngenta’s actions because the actions have caused a drop in the price for all U.S. corn.

563. Syngenta’s unfair practices and conduct was directed toward consumers of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ as well as other corn producers. Syngenta intended consumers of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ as well as other corn producers to rely on its acts and practices in commercializing and selling Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ as being done in a manner that would avoid negatively impacting corn export markets.

564. Syngenta's unfair practices occurred during the course of conduct involving trade or commerce, specifically the commercialization and sale of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™.

565. Illinois corn producers incurred damages due to the loss of the Chinese import market and resulting drop in the price of corn due to Syngenta's unfair acts and practices.

566. The loss of the Chinese import market and resulting drop in corn prices was directly and proximately caused by Syngenta's unfair acts and practices.

567. Syngenta's conduct was addressed to the market generally and otherwise implicates consumer protection concerns and, therefore, a consumer nexus exists in that:

- a. Syngenta's acts and practices in commercializing and selling Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ corn were directed to all corn farmers generally; and
- b. Syngenta's acts and practices otherwise implicate consumer protection concerns including, but not limited to, not unreasonably risking the availability and welfare of corn export markets or minimizing the potential for unwanted comingling of crops.

568. Illinois Plaintiffs are authorized to bring a private action under the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Businesses Practices Act pursuant to 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/10(a).

569. Syngenta's conduct was willful and intentional and done with evil motive or reckless indifference to the rights of others. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

570. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs should be awarded pursuant to 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/10a.

Count XVII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class)

571. The Indiana Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

572. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including the Indiana Plaintiffs and members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

573. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/ or competence to isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

574. Syngenta’s negligence directly and proximately caused harm and damages to the Indiana Plaintiffs and the other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class.

575. The Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post- judgment interest.

576. Syngenta willfully and wantonly subjected the Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class to probable injury, with an awareness of such impending danger and with heedless indifference of the consequences. Punitive Damages are therefore warranted.

Count XVIII – Tortious Interference

(On Behalf of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class)

577. The Indiana Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

578. The Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class had valid business relationships and reasonable expectancy of continued business relationships with purchasers of corn.

579. Syngenta had knowledge of such relationships and/or possessed knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that such relationships existed.

580. Syngenta intentionally caused an interference with those business relationships.

581. Syngenta's interference was wrongful and illegal because, among other things, it was accomplished with fraud, was intentional, and contaminated fields, storage units, equipment, grain elevators and other facilities of the U.S. supply chain, constituting a trespass and interference with plaintiffs' use of their property and in violation of Syngenta's duty of care. Additionally, Syngenta's actions constitute a violation of the Lanham Act and Minnesota consumer protection statutes as fully set forth above.

582. Syngenta's interference proximately caused damage to the Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class.

583. The Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

584. Syngenta willfully and wantonly subjected the Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class to probable injury, with an awareness of such

impending danger and with heedless indifference of the consequences. Punitive Damages are therefore warranted.

Count XIX – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class)

585. The Indiana Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

586. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought those varieties into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

587. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

588. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and these plaintiffs were damaged.

589. The Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

590. Syngenta willfully and wantonly subjected the Indiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Indiana State Corn Producers Class to probable injury, with an awareness of such impending danger and with heedless indifference of the consequences. Punitive Damages are therefore warranted.

Count XX – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class)

591. The Iowa Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

592. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Iowa Plaintiffs and members of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

593. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/ or competence to isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

594. Syngenta’s negligence is a direct and proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Iowa Plaintiffs and the other members of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class.

595. The Iowa Plaintiffs and the other members of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

596. Syngenta’s conduct was intentional and unreasonable in disregard of a known or obvious risk so great as to make it highly probable that harm would follow. Its conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard for the rights of others including Iowa Plaintiffs and other members of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class. Thus, punitive damages are warranted.

Count XXI – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class)

597. The Iowa Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

598. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Iowa Plaintiffs and other members of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

599. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

600. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

601. The Iowa Plaintiffs and other members of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

602. Syngenta's conduct was intentional and unreasonable in disregard of a known or obvious risk so great as to make it highly probably that harm would follow. Its conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard for the rights of others including Iowa Plaintiffs and other members of the Iowa State Corn Producers Class. Thus, punitive damages are warranted.

Count XXII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class)

603. The Kansas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

604. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Kansas Plaintiffs and members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

605. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/ or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

606. Syngenta’s negligence is a direct and proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Kansas Plaintiffs and the other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class.

607. The Kansas Plaintiffs and the other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

608. Syngenta’s conduct was malicious and constitutes a willful and wanton invasion of the rights of others, including the Kansas Plaintiffs and the other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XXIII – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class)

609. The Kansas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

610. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Kansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has unreasonably and substantially interfered with the Kansas Plaintiffs' and other Kansas State Corn Producer Class members' quiet use and enjoyment of their land and/or property interests.

611. Syngenta's actions proximately caused damage to the Kansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class, who thus are entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

612. Syngenta's conduct was intentional, willful, wanton, and with reckless disregard for the rights of the Kansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class, and was grossly negligent and unreasonable. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XXIV – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class)

613. The Kansas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

614. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Kansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

615. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

616. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

617. The Kansas Plaintiffs and other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

618. Syngenta's conduct was malicious and constitutes a willful and wanton invasion of the rights of others, including the Kansas Plaintiffs and the other members of the Kansas State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XXV – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class)

619. The Kentucky Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

620. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including Kentucky Plaintiffs and the other members of the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

621. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:
- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
 - b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
 - c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
 - d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;

- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China's approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

622. Syngenta's negligence proximately caused harm to the Kentucky Plaintiffs and the other members of the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class.

623. Syngenta's negligence proximately caused harm to the Kentucky Plaintiffs and the other members of the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class.

624. Syngenta acted with oppression, fraud, wantonness, and malice. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count XXVI – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class)

625. The Kentucky Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

626. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Kentucky Plaintiffs and other members of the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

627. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

628. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

629. The Kentucky Plaintiffs and other members of the Kentucky State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

630. Syngenta acted with oppression, fraud, wantonness, and malice. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count XXVII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class)

631. The Louisiana Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

632. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including Louisiana Plaintiffs and the other members of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

633. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

634. Syngenta's negligence proximately caused harm to the Louisiana Plaintiffs and the other members of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class.

635. Syngenta's negligence proximately caused harm to the Louisiana Plaintiffs and the other members of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class.

636. The Louisiana Plaintiffs and the other members of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count XXVIII – Damage to Movables

(On Behalf of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class)

637. The Louisiana Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

638. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Louisiana Plaintiffs and other members of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

639. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

640. As a result, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged in their movables for which remedy is provided under La. Civ. Code art. 2315(A).

641. The Louisiana Plaintiffs and the other members of the Louisiana State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count XXIX – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Michigan State Corn Producers Class)

642. The Michigan Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

643. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including Michigan Plaintiffs and the other members of the Michigan State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

644. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

645. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused harm to the Michigan Plaintiffs and the other members of the Michigan State Corn Producers Class.

646. The Michigan Plaintiffs and the other members of the Michigan State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count XXX – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Michigan State Corn Producers Class)

647. The Michigan Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

648. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Michigan Plaintiffs and other members of the Michigan State Corn Producers had possession and/or possessory rights.

649. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with the Michigan Plaintiffs and other members of the Michigan State Corn Producers' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

650. As a result of the trespass, these chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and the Michigan Plaintiffs and other members of the Michigan State Corn Producers were damaged.

651. The Michigan Plaintiffs and other members of the Michigan State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count XXXI – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class)

652. The Minnesota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

653. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

654. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

655. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused harm to the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class.

656. The Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

657. Syngenta had knowledge of facts or intentionally disregarded facts that created a high probability of harm to the rights of the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class, and deliberately proceeded to act in conscious or

intentional disregard of that high probability of harm; alternatively, Syngenta deliberately proceeded to act with indifference to that high probability of harm. Syngenta's actions and omissions thus showed deliberate disregard for the rights of the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XXXII – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class)

658. The Minnesota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

659. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers had possession and/or possessory rights.

660. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with the Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

661. As a result of the trespass, these chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and the Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers were damaged.

662. The Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

663. Syngenta had knowledge of facts or intentionally disregarded facts that created a high probability of harm to the rights of the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class, and deliberately proceeded to act in conscious or intentional disregard of that high probability of harm; alternatively, Syngenta deliberately proceeded to act with indifference to that high probability of harm. Syngenta's actions and omissions thus showed deliberate disregard for the rights of the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XXXIII – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class)

664. The Minnesota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

665. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has obstructed the free use of the Minnesota Plaintiffs' and other Minnesota State Corn Producers Class members' property, thereby materially and substantially interfering with their property interests and/or comfortable enjoyment of their property.

666. Syngenta's conduct was negligent because Syngenta knew or should have known that its conduct involved an unreasonable risk of interfering with or causing an invasion of the Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class's interest in land. Additionally, or in the alternative, Syngenta's actions were intentional and unreasonable because Syngenta knew that its invasion would result from its conduct, and knew that it would substantially interfere with the Minnesota Plaintiffs' and other Minnesota State Corn Producers Class members' comfortable enjoyment of their property and/or property interests.

667. Syngenta's actions proximately caused damage to the Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class. The Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

668. Syngenta had knowledge of facts or intentionally disregarded facts that created a high probability of harm to the rights of the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class, and deliberately proceeded to act in conscious or intentional disregard of that high probability of harm; alternatively, Syngenta deliberately proceeded to act with indifference to that high probability of harm. Syngenta's actions and omissions thus showed deliberate disregard for the rights of others including the Minnesota Plaintiffs and the other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XXXIV – Minn. Stat §§ 325D.13, 325D.15, 325D.44, and 325F.69

(On Behalf of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class)

669. The Minnesota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 and 436-40 as though fully alleged herein.

670. Syngenta used and/or continues to make false or misleading statements regarding MIR162 and its impact on export markets for U.S. corn, including China, and corn prices.

671. Syngenta's representations, statements and commentary have been largely disseminated, and have included:

- a. To APHIS and the public, including stakeholders interested in the MIR162 Deregulation Petition that deregulation of MIR162 should not cause an adverse impact upon export markets for U.S. corn that Syngenta would communicate the stewardship requirements "using a wide ranging grower education program," and that at the time the MIR162 Deregulation Petition was submitted to APHIS, regulatory filings were in progress in China;
- b. To APHIS and the public that MIR162 could and would be channeled

away from markets which had not yet approved MIR162;

- c. To the press and to investment analysts on quarterly conference calls;
- d. Through statements in marketing materials published on the Internet such as its “Plant With Confidence” fact sheet; and
- e. Through other statements indicating that approval from China for MIR162 corn was expected at times when Syngenta knew it was not.

672. In addition, Syngenta stated in 2007 that its regulatory filings with China were “in process” when it did not actually file for approval from China until 2010.

673. Syngenta made numerous misrepresentations pertaining to the status of China’s import approval for MIR162. Among others, and as more fully set forth above, Syngenta during the summer of 2011, represented to stakeholders, including growers (to encourage further sales, planting and harvesting of MIR162), that it would receive China’s approval in March 2012. Syngenta continued making this misrepresentation throughout the planting and harvesting season in 2011 and into 2012. On April 18, 2012, Syngenta’s Chief Executive Officer, Michael Mack, stated that he expected China to approve Agrisure Viptera® “quite frankly within the matter of a couple of days.” Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process, and its own status within that process for MIR162, Syngenta knew this representation was false and/or made this representation recklessly and willfully without regard to its consequences.

674. In addition to these false and misleading statements, Syngenta failed to disclose, and actively suppressed and concealed, that approval from China was not expected or reasonably likely to occur (at least) for the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons and that purchase and planting of Viptera® created at least a substantial risk of loss of the Chinese market.

675. Syngenta also has at all times made false and misleading statements regarding the ability to channel MIR162 corn, as well as the state and effectiveness of its supposed stewardship generally and in regard to MIR162.

676. Syngenta also failed to disclose, and actively suppressed and concealed, that there was not (and would not be) an effective system in place for isolation or channeling of Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™.

677. As a developer of genetically modified products (including MIR162), Syngenta has special knowledge of regulatory matters and facts pertaining to the content and status of its application for foreign approvals to which corn farmers, including plaintiffs, do not have access.

678. Syngenta also has special knowledge regarding the systems it did and did not institute for isolation and channeling of its genetically modified products, including Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, which was not available to corn farmers, including plaintiffs.

679. Syngenta knew but failed to disclose, suppressed and concealed that systems were not in place for either isolation or effective channeling of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ and that absent robust isolation practices and effective channeling, it was virtually certain that Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ would disseminate throughout the U.S. corn supply and into export markets, including China, which had not approved import, causing market disruption.

680. Syngenta also knew but failed to disclose, suppressed and concealed, at minimum, in 2010-2011 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2011 crop year and in 2011-2012 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2012 crop year, and failed to disclose that China was a significant and growing import market. Syngenta further failed to disclose at all relevant times the insufficiency of its approval request to China, and that it sought approval cultivate MIR162 in China, both of which Syngenta knew would cause delay in China's approval process for MIR162. Syngenta also failed to disclose, and suppressed and concealed, that there was not (and would not be) an effective system in place for isolation or channeling of Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ and the very high likelihood that MIR162 would move into export channels where it was not approved, causing market disruption.

681. Syngenta engaged in these deceptions in order to sell and increase its sales of Viptera® and Duracade™, despite Syngenta's further knowledge that the more acres grown with them, the more likely it would be that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ would disseminate into the U.S. corn supply and farmers would be harmed.

682. Syngenta knew that farmers like Minnesota Plaintiffs here are affected by its business and depend on it for responsible commercialization practices.

683. For all these reasons, Syngenta had a duty to disclose the truth – that import approval from China (a key market) was not expected or reasonably likely to occur during (at least) the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons, that there was not an effective system in place to channel Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ away from China (or other foreign markets) from which it did not have approval, and that purchase and planting of Viptera® (and later Duracade™) created a substantial risk of loss of the Chinese market and/or prolonging the loss of that market.

684. In addition, Syngenta made numerous misrepresentations to the effect that approval from China was on track and/or would be received during time periods when Syngenta knew it would not, and that and that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ could, and would, be channeled away from markets for which approval had not been obtained. Syngenta had a duty to prevent words communicated from misleading others.

685. Syngenta's misrepresentations and omissions were made intentionally or recklessly.

686. Syngenta, in connection with the sale of merchandise – Viptera® and Duracade™ – knowingly misrepresented, directly or indirectly, the true quality of that merchandise in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.13.

687. Syngenta's actions caused a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding as to: the source, sponsorship, approval or certification of Viptera[®] and Duracade[™]; the affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44.

688. Syngenta representations regarding Viptera[®] and Duracade[™] caused the likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services have, among other things, in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325D.44.

689. Syngenta used or employed fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, misleading statements, or deceptive practices, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale of Agrisure Viptera[®] and Duracade[™], in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325F.69.

690. Syngenta's violations of Sections 325D.13, 325D.44, and 325F.69 proximately caused harm to Minnesota Plaintiffs and other members of the Minnesota State Corn Producers Class.

691. This action will serve a public benefit. Not only were Syngenta's misrepresentations made to a large segment of the public, Syngenta's conduct vitally affects a large segment of the public as well – all farmers and others in the business of selling corn and corn products – who depend on the responsible stewardship practices of developers like Syngenta when commercializing GM products. The issues surrounding what duties and liabilities such developers have for irresponsible and intentional acts is not limited to corn but impact all developers and stakeholders in similar position.

692. The Minnesota Plaintiffs are entitled to compensatory damages and attorneys' fees (*see* Minn. Stat. 8.31, subd. 3a).

Count XXXV – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class)

693. The Mississippi Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

694. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including the Mississippi Plaintiffs and members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

695. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and /or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risk that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

696. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused harm to the Mississippi Plaintiffs and the other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class.

697. The Mississippi Plaintiffs and the other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

698. Syngenta’s conduct was grossly negligent and evidenced a reckless disregard for the rights of others, including the Mississippi Plaintiffs and the other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class, thereby justifying punitive damages.

Count XXXVI – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class)

699. The Mississippi Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

700. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Mississippi Plaintiffs and other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has unreasonably and substantially interfered with the quiet use and enjoyment of the Mississippi Plaintiffs' and other Mississippi State Corn Producer Class members' land and/or property interests.

701. Syngenta's conduct was intentional and unreasonable, or if unintentional, was negligent and reckless, and proximately caused damage to Mississippi Plaintiffs and other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class.

702. The Mississippi Plaintiffs and other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

703. Syngenta's conduct was grossly negligent and evidenced a reckless disregard for the rights of others, including the Mississippi Plaintiffs and the other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class, thereby justifying punitive damages.

Count XXXVII – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class)

704. The Mississippi Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

705. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and

brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Mississippi Plaintiffs and other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

706. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

707. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

708. The Mississippi Plaintiffs and other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

709. Syngenta's conduct was grossly negligent and evidenced a reckless disregard for the rights of others, including the Mississippi Plaintiffs and the other members of the Mississippi State Corn Producers Class, thereby justifying an award of punitive damages.

Count XXXVIII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class)

710. The Missouri Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

711. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

712. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;

- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

713. Syngenta’s negligence is a direct and proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Missouri Plaintiffs and the other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class.

714. The Missouri Plaintiffs and the other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

715. Syngenta’s conduct was grossly negligent and showed a complete indifference to or conscious disregard of the rights of others, including the Missouri Plaintiffs and the other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XXXIX -- Tortious Interference with Business Expectancy

(On Behalf of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class)

716. The Missouri Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

717. The Missouri Plaintiffs and other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class had business relationships and reasonable expectancy of continued relationships with purchasers of corn.

718. Syngenta had knowledge of such expectancy and/or knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the expectancy existed.

719. Syngenta induced or caused a disruption of that expectancy without justification or privilege.

720. Syngenta's conduct was intentional, and was improper and wrongful because, among other things, it was accomplished with misrepresentations and omissions of material fact, was intentional, and contaminated plaintiffs' fields, storage units, equipment, grain elevators and other facilities of the U.S. supply chain, constituting a trespass, and interference with plaintiffs' use of their property and in violation of Syngenta's duty of care.

721. There was an absence of justification for Syngenta's conduct.

722. Syngenta had no legitimate interest in Missouri Plaintiffs' expectancy but alternatively, if it had such an interest, Syngenta employed wrongful means including without limitation, misrepresentations, nuisance, and trespass.

723. As a direct and proximate result of Syngenta's conduct, the Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class were damaged.

724. The Missouri Plaintiffs and the other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

725. Syngenta's conduct showed a complete indifference to or conscious disregard of the rights of others, including the Missouri Plaintiffs and the other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class, and thus, punitive damages are warranted.

Count XL – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Missouri State Corn Producer Class)

726. The Missouri Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

727. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Missouri Plaintiffs and other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

728. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

729. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

730. The Missouri Plaintiffs and the other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

731. In addition, Syngenta maliciously or wantonly damaged the property of Missouri Plaintiffs and other members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class, including their corn and their rights in pursuit of business and business relationships in violation of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.330, entitling these plaintiffs to double the value of their damages.

732. Syngenta's conduct showed a complete indifference to or conscious disregard for the rights of others, including the Missouri Plaintiffs and members of the Missouri State Corn Producers Class, and thus, punitive damages are warranted.

Count XLI – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class)

733. The Nebraska Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-415 as though fully alleged herein.

734. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Nebraska Plaintiffs and members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

735. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/ or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

736. Syngenta’s negligence is a direct and proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Nebraska Plaintiffs and the other members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class.

737. The Nebraska Plaintiffs and the other members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count XLII – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class)

738. The Nebraska Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

739. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Nebraska Plaintiffs and other members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has unreasonably and substantially interfered with the Nebraska Plaintiffs' and other Nebraska State Corn Producer Class members' private use and enjoyment of their land and/or property interests.

740. Said invasion was intentional and unreasonable, or alternatively unintentional and actionable because Syngenta's conduct was negligent and/or reckless.

741. As a direct and proximate result of Syngenta's conduct, the Nebraska Plaintiffs and members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class have sustained substantial injury and damage, entitling them to compensatory damages, as well as prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count XLIII – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class)

742. The Nebraska Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

743. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Nebraska Plaintiffs and other members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

744. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

745. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged thereby.

746. The Nebraska Plaintiffs and the other members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

Count XLIV – Nebraska Consumer Protection Act

(On Behalf of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class)

747. The Nebraska Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

748. The Nebraska Consumer Protection Act provides that “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce shall be unlawful.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1602. “Trade and commerce” means “the sale of assets”, including any property, tangible or otherwise, real or personal, and any thing of value, “or services and any commerce directly or indirectly affecting the people of the State of Nebraska.” Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601 (2, 3). Corn seed constitutes assets pursuant to Section 59-1601, Neb. Rev. Stat. Syngenta engaged in numerous unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the timing, scope and terms under which it commercialized Agrisure Viptera® and Agrisure Duracade™ including:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms,

experience, ability and/ or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products; and

- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market.

749. Syngenta also made numerous false and deceptive representations regarding the importance of the Chinese market and the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

750. Syngenta made numerous misrepresentations pertaining to the status of China’s import approval for MIR162. Among others, and as more fully set forth above, Syngenta during the summer of 2011, represented to stakeholders, including growers (to encourage further sales, planting and harvesting of MIR162), that it would receive China’s approval in March 2012. Syngenta continued making this misrepresentation throughout the planting and harvesting season in 2011 and into 2012. On April 18, 2012, Syngenta’s Chief Executive Officer, Michael Mack, stated that he expected China to approve Agrisure Viptera® “quite frankly within the matter of a couple of days.” Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process, and its own status for MIR162 in that process, Syngenta knew this representation was false and/or made this representation recklessly and willfully without regard to its consequences.

751. As described above in paragraphs 140-44, Syngenta also submitted a MIR162 Deregulation Petition which falsely stated “there should be no effects on the U.S. maize export markets,” that Syngenta’s regulatory filings were in process in China, and Syngenta’s “Stewardship Agreements” requiring “channeling” would be “successful” in “diverting this product away from export markets” Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process, and based on its expertise and knowledge of past contamination events, Syngenta knew these representations were false and/or made the representations recklessly and

willfully without regard to their consequences. The Deregulation Petition was circulated to the public prior to commercialization and for the purpose of producing sales.

752. As described above in paragraphs 291-96, Syngenta also distributed misleading written advertisements and promotional materials to the public for the purpose of inducing sales, including a “Request for Bio-Safety Certificates,” which suggested that Agrisure Viptera® could be exported to China, and a “Plant with Confidence Fact Sheet,” which contains deceptive statements regarding the importance of China as an export market. Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process and Syngenta’s knowledge of past contamination events, Syngenta knew these representations were false and/or made these representations recklessly and willfully without regard to their consequences.

753. Syngenta also failed to disclose material information to corn farmers. Syngenta did not disclose the threat of contamination and the attendant threat to the export market posed by Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™. Syngenta also failed to disclose at minimum, in 2010-11 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2011 crop year, in 2011-12 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2012 crop year, and that China was a significant and growing import market. Syngenta further failed to disclose at all relevant times the insufficiency of its approval request to China, and that it sought approval cultivate MIR162 in China, both of which Syngenta knew would cause delay in China’s regulatory approval process for MIR162. Syngenta also failed to disclose, and suppressed and concealed, that there was not (and would not be) an effective system in place for isolation or channeling of Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ and the very high likelihood that MIR162 would move into export channels where it was not approved, causing market disruption.

754. Syngenta engaged in these deceptions in order to sell and increase its sales of Viptera® and Duracade™, despite Syngenta’s further knowledge that the more acres grown with

them, the more likely it would be that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ would disseminate into the U.S. corn supply and farmers would be harmed.

755. Syngenta knew that approval from China was not expected or reasonably likely to occur for (at least) the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons, and knew that systems were not in place for either isolation or effective channeling of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ and that absent robust isolation practices and effective channeling, it was virtually certain that Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ would disseminate throughout the U.S. corn supply.

756. Syngenta knew that farmers like plaintiffs here are affected by its business and depend on it for responsible commercialization practices.

757. Syngenta's conduct, misrepresentations and omissions, were immoral, unethical, oppressive, or unscrupulous and possessed the tendency or capacity to mislead or create the likelihood of deception.

758. Syngenta's unfair and deceptive practices occurred during the conduct of trade or commerce, specifically the commercialization and sale of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, affecting the people of the State of Nebraska.

759. These unfair and deceptive practices caused the injuries and damages sustained by Nebraska Plaintiffs and the other members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class.

760. Moreover, Syngenta's acts, practices, and misrepresentations affect the public interest. Syngenta's misrepresentations were made to a large segment of the public and its conduct vitally affects a large segment of the public, including all farmers and others in the business of selling corn and corn products, who depend on the responsible stewardship practices of developers like Syngenta when commercializing GM products.

761. The Nebraska Plaintiffs and the other members of the Nebraska State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest, as well as costs and reasonable attorneys' fees (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1609).

Count XLV – Negligence

(On Behalf of the North Dakota State Producers Class)

762. The North Dakota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

763. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including the North Dakota Plaintiffs and members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

764. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risk that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

765. Syngenta’s negligence directly and proximately caused harm to the North Dakota Plaintiffs and the members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class.

766. The North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

767. Syngenta acted oppressively and maliciously. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XLVI – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the North Dakota State Producers Class)

768. The North Dakota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

769. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class.

770. Syngenta had a duty to not act in a way that unreasonably interferes with others' use and enjoyment of their property.

771. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has substantially and unreasonably interfered with the North Dakota Plaintiffs' and other North Dakota State Corn Producers Class members' quiet use and enjoyment of their land and/or property interests.

772. Syngenta unlawfully acted, or omitted to perform its duty, which annoyed, injured or endangered plaintiffs' comfort and repose, and rendered them insecure in the use of their property.

773. Syngenta's actions proximately caused damage to the North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class.

774. The North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

775. Syngenta acted oppressively and maliciously. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XLVII – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the North Dakota State Producers Class)

776. The North Dakota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

777. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

778. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

779. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

780. The North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

781. Syngenta acted oppressively and maliciously. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XLVIII – Tortious Interference with Business

(On Behalf of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class)

782. The North Dakota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

783. The North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class had business relationships and reasonable expectancy of continued relationships with purchasers of corn.

784. Syngenta had knowledge of such business and expectancy and/or knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that such business and expectancy existed.

785. Syngenta's conduct interfered with and disrupted that business and expectancy without justification or privilege.

786. Syngenta's conduct was intentional, and was improper and wrongful because, among other things, it was accomplished with misrepresentations and omissions of material fact, was intentional, and contaminated plaintiffs' fields, storage units, equipment, grain elevators and other facilities of the U.S. supply chain, constituting a trespass, and interference with plaintiffs' use of their property and in violation of Syngenta's duty of care.

787. Syngenta's interference has proximately caused damage to the North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class.

788. The North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

789. Syngenta acted oppressively and maliciously. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count XLIX – North Dakota Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law

(On Behalf of the North Dakota State Producers Class)

790. The North Dakota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

791. Pursuant to N.D. Code Ann. § 51-15-02, “[t]he act, use, or employment by any person of any deceptive act or practice, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation, with the intent that others rely thereon in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby, is declared to be an unlawful practice.”

792. Syngenta engaged in unlawful practices by employing deceptive acts or practices, fraud, false pretenses, false promises and/or misrepresentations in connection with the sale or advertisement of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

793. Syngenta knowingly and recklessly made numerous false and deceptive representations with the intent of deceiving corn farmers and induce them to purchase Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™.

794. Syngenta made numerous misrepresentations pertaining to the status of China’s import approval for MIR162. Among others, and as more fully set forth above, Syngenta during the summer of 2011, represented to stakeholders, including growers (to encourage further sales, planting and harvesting of MIR162), that it would receive China’s approval in March 2012. Syngenta continued making this misrepresentation throughout the planting and harvesting season in 2011 and into 2012. On April 18, 2012, Syngenta’s Chief Executive Officer, Michael Mack, stated that he expected China to approve Agrisure Viptera® “quite frankly within the matter of a couple of days.” Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process and its own status within that process for MIR162, Syngenta knew this representation was false and/or made this representation recklessly and willfully without regard to its consequences.

795. As described above in paragraphs 140-44, Syngenta also submitted a MIR162 Deregulation Petition which falsely stated “there should be no effects on the U.S. maize export markets,” that Syngenta’s regulatory filings were in process in China, and Syngenta’s

“Stewardship Agreements” requiring “channeling” would be “successful” in “diverting this product away from export markets” Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process, and based on its expertise and knowledge of past contamination events, Syngenta knew these representations were false and/or made the representations recklessly and willfully without regard to their consequences. The Deregulation Petition was circulated to the public prior to commercialization and was for the purpose of producing sales.

796. As described above in paragraphs 291-96, Syngenta also distributed misleading written advertisements and promotional materials to the public for the purpose of inducing sales, including a “Request for Bio-Safety Certificates,” which suggested that Agrisure Viptera® could be exported to China, and a “Plant with Confidence Fact Sheet,” which contains deceptive statements regarding the importance of China as an export market. Based upon Syngenta’s knowledge of the Chinese regulatory process and Syngenta’s knowledge of past contamination events, Syngenta knew these representations were false and/or made these representations recklessly and willfully without regard to their consequences.

797. Syngenta also failed to disclose material information to corn farmers. Syngenta did not disclose the threat of contamination and the attendant threat to the export market posed by Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™. Syngenta also failed to disclose, at minimum, in 2010-2011 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2011 crop year and in 2011-2012 that it would not have import approval from China by the 2012 crop year, and failed to disclose that China was a significant and growing import market. Syngenta further failed to disclose at all relevant times the insufficiency of its approval request to China, and that it sought approval cultivate MIR162 in China, both of which Syngenta knew would cause delay in China’s regulatory approval process for MIR162. Syngenta also failed to disclose, and suppressed and concealed, that there was not (and would not be) an effective system in place for isolation or channeling of

Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ and the very high likelihood that MIR162 would move into export channels where it was not approved, causing market disruption.

798. As a developer of genetically modified products (including MIR162), Syngenta has special knowledge of regulatory matters and facts pertaining to the content and status of its application for foreign approvals to which corn farmers do not have access.

799. Syngenta also has special knowledge regarding the systems it did and did not institute for isolation and channeling of its genetically modified products, including Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, which was not available to corn farmers.

800. Syngenta knew that approval from China would not be forthcoming for (at least) the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons, and knew that systems were not in place for either isolation or effective channeling of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ and that absent robust isolation practices and effective channeling, it was virtually certain that Agrisure Viptera® or Duracade™ would disseminate throughout the U.S. corn supply.

801. Syngenta knew that farmers like plaintiffs here are affected by its business and depend on it for responsible commercialization practices.

802. In equity and good conscience, Syngenta had a duty to disclose the truth – that import approval from China (a key market) was not expected or reasonably likely to occur for (at least) the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons, that there was not an effective system in place to channel Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ away from China (or other foreign markets) from which Syngenta did not have approval, and that purchase and planting of Viptera® (and later Duracade™) created a substantial risk of loss of the Chinese market and/or prolonging the loss of that market.

803. Syngenta engaged in these deceptions in order to sell and increase its sales of Viptera® and Duracade™ despite Syngenta's knowledge that the more acres grown with them, the

more likely it would be that Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ would disseminate into the U.S. corn supply and farmers would be harmed.

804. Syngenta in fact did acquire money or property by means of its unlawful practices through sales of Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™.

805. Syngenta's conduct caused damage to the North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota Producer Class.

806. The North Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the North Dakota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

807. Because Syngenta knowingly committed its conduct, three times actual damages also is warranted. Plaintiffs further are entitled to costs, disbursements, and reasonable attorney's fees. *See* N.D. Code Ann. § 51-15-09.

808. Syngenta acted oppressively and maliciously. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count L – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class)

809. The Ohio Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

810. Syngenta owed its stakeholders including the Ohio Plaintiffs and members of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

811. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;

- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risk that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

812. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused damage to the Ohio Plaintiffs and members of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class.

813. The Ohio Plaintiffs and other members of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

814. Syngenta knew or should have realized that its conduct created an unreasonable risk of harm, and that the risk was substantially greater than that which is necessary to make its conduct negligent. Syngenta acted with indifference to the consequences, when the probability that harm would result from such failure was great and such probability was known to Syngenta. Syngenta thus acted wantonly and recklessly and punitive damages are warranted.

Count LI – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class)

815. The Ohio Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

816. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought those varieties into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which Ohio Plaintiffs and members of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

817. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with Plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

818. As a result of the trespass, Plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and Plaintiffs were damaged.

819. Plaintiffs and other members of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

820. Syngenta knew or should have realized that its conduct created an unreasonable risk of harm, and that the risk was substantially greater than that which is necessary to make its conduct negligent. Syngenta acted with indifference to the consequences, when the probability that harm would result from such failure was great and such probability was known to Syngenta. Syngenta thus acted wantonly and recklessly and punitive damages are warranted.

Count LII – Qualified Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class)

821. The Ohio Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

822. Syngenta breached its duty of care by negligently commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™, which caused injury, annoyance, inconvenience, and endangered the comfort of Ohio Plaintiffs and other members of the Ohio State Corn Producers Class.

823. Plaintiffs are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

824. Syngenta knew or should have realized that its conduct created an unreasonable risk of harm, and that the risk was substantially greater than that which is necessary to make its conduct negligent. Syngenta acted with indifference to the consequences, when the probability

that harm would result from such failure was great and such probability was known to Syngenta. Syngenta thus acted wantonly and recklessly and punitive damages are warranted.

Count LIII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class)

825. The Oklahoma Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

826. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including the Oklahoma Plaintiffs and members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

827. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risk that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

828. Syngenta’s negligence directly and proximately caused harm to the Oklahoma Plaintiffs and the members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class.

829. The Oklahoma Plaintiffs and other members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

830. Syngenta acted with reckless disregard for the rights of the Oklahoma Plaintiffs; or in the alternative breached its duties intentionally and with malice. Punitive damages are therefore warranted pursuant to 23 Okl. St. Ann. § 9.1.

Count LIV – Tortious Interference

(On Behalf of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class)

831. The Oklahoma Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

832. The Oklahoma Plaintiffs and other members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class had business relationships and reasonable expectancy of continued relationships with purchasers of corn.

833. Syngenta had knowledge of such business and expectancy and/or knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that such business and expectancy existed.

834. Syngenta's conduct interfered with and disrupted that business and expectancy without justification or privilege.

835. Syngenta's conduct was intentional, and was improper and wrongful because, among other things, it was accomplished with misrepresentations and omissions of material fact, was intentional, and contaminated plaintiffs' fields, storage units, equipment, grain elevators and other facilities of the U.S. supply chain, constituting a trespass, and interference with plaintiffs' use of their property and in violation of Syngenta's duty of care.

836. Syngenta's interference has proximately caused damage to the Oklahoma Plaintiffs and other members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class.

837. The Oklahoma Plaintiffs and other members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

838. Syngenta acted with reckless disregard for the rights of the Oklahoma Plaintiffs; or in the alternative breached its duties intentionally and with malice. Punitive damages are therefore warranted pursuant to 23 Okl. St. Ann. § 9.1.

Count LV – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class)

839. The Oklahoma Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

840. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Oklahoma Plaintiffs and other members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

841. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

842. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

843. The Oklahoma Plaintiffs and other members of the Oklahoma State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

844. Syngenta acted with reckless disregard for the rights of the Oklahoma Plaintiffs; or in the alternative breached its duties intentionally and with malice. Punitive damages are therefore warranted pursuant to 23 Okl. St. Ann. § 9.1.

Count LVI – Negligence

(On Behalf of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class)

845. The South Dakota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

846. Syngenta owed its stakeholders, including South Dakota Plaintiffs and the other members of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class, a duty to use at least reasonable care in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

847. Syngenta breached that duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and/or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera® would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

848. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused harm to the South Dakota Plaintiffs and the other members of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class.

849. The South Dakota Plaintiffs and the other members of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

850. Syngenta's conduct was willful and wanton and indicated a reckless disregard for the rights of the South Dakota Plaintiffs and the other members of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count LVII – Trespass to Personal Property and Chattels

(On Behalf of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class)

851. The South Dakota Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

852. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the South Dakota Plaintiffs and other members of the South Dakota State Corn producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

853. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in corn elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

854. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

855. The South Dakota Plaintiffs and the other members of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

856. Syngenta's conduct was willful and wanton and indicated a reckless disregard for the rights of the South Dakota Plaintiffs and the other members of the South Dakota State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count LVIII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class)

857. The Tennessee Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

858. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Tennessee Plaintiffs and members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

859. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and /or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China's approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

860. Syngenta's negligence is a direct and proximate cause of the injuries and damages sustained by Tennessee Plaintiffs and the other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class.

861. The Tennessee Plaintiffs and the other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

862. Syngenta acted maliciously, intentionally, or recklessly in disregard of the rights of the Tennessee Plaintiffs. Punitive damages are therefore warranted pursuant to T.C.A. § 29-39-104.

Count LIX – Tortious Interference

(On Behalf of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class)

863. The Tennessee Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

864. The Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class had business relationships and a reasonable expectancy of continued relationships with purchasers of corn.

865. Syngenta had knowledge of such expectancy and/or knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the expectancy existed.

866. Syngenta induced or caused a disruption of that expectancy without justification or privilege.

867. Syngenta's conduct was intentional, and was improper and wrongful because, among other things, it was accomplished with misrepresentations and omissions of material fact, was intentional, and contaminated plaintiffs' fields, storage units, equipment, grain elevators and other facilities of the U.S. supply chain, constituting a trespass, and interference with plaintiffs' use of their property and in violation of Syngenta's duty of care.

868. Syngenta's interference has proximately caused damage to the Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class.

869. The Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

870. Syngenta acted maliciously, intentionally, or recklessly in disregard of the rights of the Tennessee Plaintiffs. Punitive damages are therefore warranted pursuant to T.C.A. § 29-39-104.

Count LX – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class)

871. The Tennessee Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

872. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

873. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

874. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

875. The Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

876. Syngenta acted maliciously, intentionally, or recklessly in disregard of the rights of the Tennessee Plaintiffs. Punitive damages are therefore warranted pursuant to T.C.A. § 29-39-104.

Count LXI – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class)

877. The Tennessee Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

878. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has substantially and unreasonably disturbed the free use of their property.

879. Syngenta's actions proximately caused damage to the Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class.

880. The Tennessee Plaintiffs and other members of the Tennessee State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

881. Syngenta acted maliciously, intentionally, or recklessly in disregard of the rights of the Tennessee Plaintiffs. Punitive damages are therefore warranted pursuant to T. C. A. § 29- 39-104.

Count LXII – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Texas State Corn Producers Class)

882. The Texas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

883. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Texas Plaintiffs and members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

884. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and /or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

885. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused harm to the Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class.

886. The Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

887. Syngenta’s actions and omissions, when viewed objectively from Syngenta’s viewpoint at the time of the actions and omissions, involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to others. Syngenta had actual, subjective awareness of the risk, but proceeded with a conscious disregard for the right, safety or welfare of others. Punitive damages are thus warranted.

Count LXIII – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Texas State Corn Producers Class)

888. The Texas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

889. Syngenta intentionally interfered with property belonging to Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class by commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, and thus bringing those varieties into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which Plaintiff and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

890. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with Plaintiffs' and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

891. As a result of the trespass, Plaintiffs' chattels were damaged, and Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class were damaged thereby.

892. The Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

893. Syngenta's actions and omissions, when viewed objectively from Syngenta's viewpoint at the time of the actions and omissions, involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to others. Syngenta had actual, subjective awareness of the risk, but proceeded with a conscious disregard for the right, safety or welfare of others. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count LXIV – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Texas State Corn Producers Class)

894. The Texas Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

895. Syngenta's actions constituted a private nuisance to the Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has unreasonably and substantially interfered with the quiet enjoyment of the Texas Plaintiffs' and other Texas State Corn Producers Class members' land and/or property interests.

896. Syngenta's conduct constitutes interference that was negligent. Syngenta knew or should have known that its conduct involved an unreasonable risk of interfering with or causing an invasion of the Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class's land and/or interest in land. Additionally, or in the alternative, Syngenta's actions were intentional and unreasonable because Syngenta knew that its invasion would result from its conduct, and knew that it would substantially interfere with the Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class private use and enjoyment of their land and/or property interests.

897. Syngenta's actions proximately caused damage to the Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class.

898. The Texas Plaintiffs and other members of the Texas State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

899. Syngenta's actions and omissions, when viewed objectively from Syngenta's viewpoint at the time of the actions and omissions, involved an extreme degree of risk, considering the probability and magnitude of the potential harm to others. Syngenta had actual, subjective awareness of the risk, but proceeded with a conscious disregard for the right, safety or welfare of others. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count LXV – Negligence

(On Behalf of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class)

900. The Wisconsin Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

901. Syngenta owed a duty of at least reasonable care to its stakeholders, including Wisconsin Plaintiffs and members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class in the timing, scope, and terms under which it commercialized MIR162.

902. Syngenta breached its duty by acts and omissions including but not limited to:

- a. Prematurely commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and Duracade™ on a widespread basis without reasonable or adequate safeguards;
- b. Instituting a careless and ineffective “stewardship” program;
- c. Failing to enforce or effectively monitor its stewardship program;
- d. Selling Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ to thousands of corn farmers with knowledge that they lacked the mechanisms, experience, ability and /or competence to effectively isolate or “channel” those products;
- e. Failing to adequately warn and instruct farmers on the dangers of contamination by MIR162 and at least the substantial risks that growing Viptera would lead to loss of the Chinese market;
- f. Distributing misleading information about the importance of the Chinese market; and
- g. Distributing misleading information regarding the timing of China’s approval of Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™.

903. Syngenta’s negligence proximately caused damages to the Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class.

904. The Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

905. Syngenta acted with an intentional disregard for the rights of the Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count LXVI – Trespass to Chattels

(On Behalf of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class)

906. The Wisconsin Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

907. By commercializing Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ prematurely and without adequate systems to isolate and channel it, Syngenta intentionally intermeddled with and brought Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with non-Agrisure Viptera/Duracade corn in which the Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class had possession and/or possessory rights.

908. Syngenta knew that its conduct would, to a substantial certainty, bring Agrisure Viptera® and/or Duracade™ into contact with plaintiffs' corn through contamination in fields and/or in grain elevators and other modes of storage and transport.

909. As a result of the trespass, these plaintiffs' chattels were impaired as to condition, quality or value, and plaintiffs were damaged.

910. The Wisconsin Plaintiffs and the other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

911. Syngenta acted with an intentional disregard to the rights of the Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class. Punitive damages are therefore warranted.

Count LXVII – Private Nuisance

(On Behalf of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class)

912. The Wisconsin Plaintiffs incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1-416 as though fully alleged herein.

913. Syngenta's actions constitute a private nuisance to the Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class. By contaminating the U.S. corn supply, Syngenta has unreasonably and substantially interfered with the quiet use and enjoyment of the Wisconsin Plaintiffs' and other Wisconsin State Corn Producer Class members' land and/or property interests.

914. Syngenta's conduct was intentional and unreasonable, or if unintentional, was negligent and reckless, and proximately caused damage to Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class.

915. The Wisconsin Plaintiffs and other members of the Wisconsin State Corn Producers Class are thus entitled to an award of compensatory damages and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

916. Syngenta acted with an intentional disregard for the rights of the Wisconsin Plaintiffs, and thus, punitive damages are warranted.

DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT

All Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and their respective Classes, demand judgment from Defendants for:

- (a) All monetary and compensatory relief to which they are entitled and will be entitled at the time of trial;
- (b) Punitive damages;
- (c) Attorneys' fees;
- (d) Prejudgment interest and post-judgment interest at the maximum rates allowed by law;
- (e) The costs of this action; and
- (f) Such other and further relief as is appropriate.

March 12, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Patrick J. Stueve

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on March 12, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which sent notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

/s/ Patrick J. Stueve
Plaintiffs' Co-Lead, Liaison, and Class Counsel