

Corporation obtaining approval, the name of its representative, and the address of its main office

5

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Approved Type 1 Use Regulation

10

Names of types of living modified organisms	Maize tolerant to glyphosate and glufosinate herbicides (<i>mEPSPS</i> , <i>pat</i> , <i>Zea mays</i> subsp. <i>mays</i> (L.) Iltis) (GA21 × T25, OECD UI : MON-00021-9 × ACS-ZM003-2)
Content of Type 1 Use of living modified organisms	Provision as food, provision as feed, cultivation, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and acts incidental to them
Method of Type 1 Use of living modified organisms	—

Outline of the Biological Diversity Risk Evaluation Report

Results of the review by persons with specialized knowledge and experience concerning Adverse Effect on Biological Diversity

A review was made by persons with specialized knowledge and experience concerning Adverse Effect on Biological Diversity (called Experts) for possible Adverse Effect on Biological Diversity caused by the use in accordance with the Type 1 Use Regulation for Living Modified Organism based on the Law concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through Regulations on the Use of Living Modified Organisms. Results of the review are listed below.

1. Results of the assessment of Adverse Effects on Biological Diversity

This stacked line was developed with the following lines by crossing:

- (1) Maize tolerant to glyphosate herbicide, into which *mEPSPS* gene encoding mEPSPS protein is transferred (GA21), and
- (2) Maize tolerant to glufosinate herbicide, into which *pat* gene encoding PAT protein is transferred (T25).

Even though the herbicide tolerant proteins, namely mEPSPS protein and PAT protein, have enzymatic activity, they are unlikely to interact each other and generate unexpected metabolites because both of them have high substrate specificity and their metabolic pathways are independent with each other.

Based on the above, it is unlikely that these proteins derived from the respective parent lines functionally interact with each other in the plant of this stacked line, and therefore it has been concluded that there are no trait changes to be evaluated, except having the traits which the respective parent lines had.

The examination of the respective evaluation items of the parental lines has already been completed*. Based on the results of the examination, the conclusion described in the Biological Diversity Risk Assessment Report that the use of the respective parent lines in accordance with the Type 1 Use Regulation causes no Adverse Effects on Biological Diversity in Japan has been judged to be reasonable.

- (a) Competitiveness
- (b) Productivity of harmful substances
- (c) Crossability

* The results of the evaluation of the respective parent lines are available as described below

- Bt11×GA21

https://ch.biodic.go.jp/bch/OpenDocDownload.do?info_id=941&ref_no=2

- T25

https://ch.biodic.go.jp/bch/OpenDocDownload.do?info_id=84&ref_no=2

2. Conclusion based on the Biological Diversity Risk Evaluation Report

Based on the above understanding, the conclusion described in the Biological Diversity Risk Assessment Report that the use of this stacked line in accordance with the type 1 Use Regulation causes no Adverse Effects on Biological Diversity in Japan has been judged to be reasonable.