This is a provisional English translation of an excerpt from the original full report.

Safety Assessment Report

Soybean resistant to nematodes and tolerant to 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase inhibitor herbicides, GMB151 line

(Genetically Modified Feed)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)
June 2022

ABSTRACT

The FSCJ conducted a safety assessment of "Soybean resistant to nematodes and tolerant to 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase inhibitor herbicides, GMB151 line."

Soybean line GMB151 was developed through introducing a *cry14Ab-1.b* transgene derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* 9387 strain and a modified 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase transgene derived from *Pseudomonas fluorescens* A32 strain into the soybean variety, Thorne (*Glycine max* (L.)Merr.), as a host. Through expressions of the Cry14Ab-1 protein and the modified 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase, the line is considered to be capable of growing without being affected by nematodes or 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase inhibitor type herbicides.

Since no additional harmful substances are produced in this line, it is highly unlikely that additional harmful substances could transfer into meat, milk, eggs, or other livestock products. Furthermore, it is also highly unlikely that components resulting from these genetic modifications could be converted into or accumulated as harmful substances in livestock products, and that additional harmful substances could be generated by these components interacting with the metabolic systems of livestock.

The assessment, conducted referring to the "Stance of Safety Assessments of Genetically Modified Feed and Feed Additives[1]", indicated that it was unnecessary to reconduct a safety assessment in reference to the "Standards for the Safety Assessment of Genetically Modified Foods (Seed Plants)[2]". Thus, it has been concluded that livestock products derived from animals fed this line are unlikely to pose concerns relevant to human health.

[1] Decision of FSCJ dated May 6, 2004
[2] Decision of FSCJ dated January 29, 2004