A5547-127 Soybean

Organisation: Promessa Foundation
Country: Sweden
Type: Individual

a. Assessment:
Others

I think it is one of the biggest mistakes if we should introduce this GMO products. We already know the consequences that we can see from other countries. By using it as an advantage that the soya can stand poison, green deserts are the result and all biological diversity disappears. This is a crime against nature that everyone should object to. Please do understand that we may not do like this to Nature or to our coming generations. Please take your responsibility. I am a biologist and I know enough to know that this should be avoided all together. Do not ever allow this!

3. Environmental risk assessment

green deserts are the result and all biological diversity disappears.

Organisation: None
Country: Sweden
Type: Individual

a. Assessment:
3. Environmental risk assessment

I find the risk of one crop being totally dominant very disturbing. I believe there is a big risk that diversity amongst our crops will cease and that this modified crop will take a big blow.

5. Others

The most disturbing fact about permitting a GMO, in my opinion, is that big corporations tend to take powers into their own hands. I recommend every commissioner to watch "Food Inc." before approving such an inquiry. Don't let Big Food take power over our daily life. Please do

not give up to economic interests and instead try to see this on a long term. The market will never regulate itself. Unity through diversity!

Organisation: Testbiotech
Country: Germany
Type: Non Profit Organisation

---

a. Assessment:
Comparative analysis (for compositional analysis and agronomic traits and GM phenotype)

The plants show significant differences in their composition compared to their counterparts that were not investigated further. Instead it was referred to unspecific data from industry such as the ILSI database.

There were no targeted investigations (such as a stress test under defined environmental conditions) to determine genetic stability and to explore if certain environmental conditions can trigger higher variations in compositions and performance.

---

b. Food Safety Assessment:
Toxicology

Glufosinate use in soybean A5547-127 is highly relevant to human and animal health because the substance is regarded as highly toxic (EFSA 2005). According to the German Agricultural Ministry, glufosinate will be phased out in the EU in 2017 for reasons of reproductive toxicity (BMELV 2009). Furthermore, it has been shown that the metabolite of glufosinate (called NAG) produced by the transgenic plant can be reconverted into the pesticide itself by gut bacteria, leading to increased health risks for animals and consumers (Bremmer & Leist 1997). Both factors concerning glufosinate are not covered by EFSA risk assessment.

No feeding studies concerning health effects if the whole plant is used No assessment of combinatorial effects when used with other genetically engineered plants in food and feed No assessment of possible pleiotropic effects

Ref: Bremmer, J.N. and Leist, K.-H. (1997) Disodium-N-acetyl-L-glufosinate; AE F099730 - Hazard evaluation of Lglufosinate produced intestinally from N-acetyl-L-glufosinate. Hoechst Schering AgrEvo GmbH, Safety Evaluation Frankfurt. TOX97/014. A58659. Unpublished. (see FAO publication on www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpp/pesticid/jmpr/Download/98/glufosi3.pdf)

Allergenicity

soybeans are known to cause allergic reactions. No tests were performed to investigate if new potential allergens are emerging from genetic manipulation

Others

soybeans are known to produce compounds with hormonal activity. No targeted tests concerning impact on reproductive system were performed.

the soybeans will be fed and might be eaten by mixing them with other genetically engineered plants. No tests were performed on potential accumulated effects such as interaction between the plants and other factors.

Missing is an exploration of the metabolom of the plants and changes in the plants´ gene activity

Missing is an exploration of DNA traces in animal tissue after feeding

4. Conclusions and recommendations

The opinion of EFSA should not be adopted.