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Report Highlights:

Although at present Mexico does not have any significant barriers to the importation of biotechnology derived crops, or foods derived from biotechnology, the implementing regulations of the Biosafety Law have yet to be approved or published, thus leaving a number of gaps in Mexico's biotechnology policy framework. Official sources estimate that the implementing regulations will be in place within the next few months, thus clearing the way for research, investment, and commercialization of biotechnology derived agricultural products. These regulations will serve to supplement the Biosafety Law, passed in February of 2005, by establishing the respective responsibilities and jurisdictions of the Mexican ministries and agencies that monitor and/or enforce biotechnology related experiments, production, and commercialization.

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Executive Summary

The continued strength of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) markets has been one of the brightest spots of the agricultural economy for U.S. farmers and their supporting industries. Together, Canada and Mexico purchased \$23.2 billion worth of agricultural products, or 32.0 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports, in 2005. That figure is up from 29.6 percent in 2004, and 20.8 percent in 1993. Moreover, under NAFTA, Mexico has become one of the largest and fastest growing markets for U.S. agricultural products. Since NAFTA's approval in 1993, U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico have more than doubled. Mexico is now the second largest U.S. agricultural export market, surpassing Japan in 2004. In 1993, Mexico imported U.S. \$3.6 billion worth of agricultural products, from the U.S., compared to U.S. \$8.5 billion in 2004, and U.S. \$9.9 billion in 2005. Biotechnology derived crops such as grains, feeds, and oilseeds represent roughly half of the value of total U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico.

Controversy surrounding biotechnology has arisen periodically over the past several years. Last year anti-biotechnology groups unsuccessfully lobbied Congress to include trade-restrictive measures in the national Biosafety Law. Despite these efforts, there are currently no significant trade barriers to biotechnology crops, or foods derived from biotechnology, in Mexico. As the center-of-origin for corn, and because of the historic and cultural significance of corn in Mexico, much of the biotechnology debate in Mexico has focused on biodiversity and corn as part of Mexico's national heritage. Anti-biotech activists have used speculative threats to the country's biodiversity and the integrity of the native corn species as arguments for a safeguard against the introduction of transgenic crops in Mexico. Nevertheless, as a signer and ratifier of the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity (CPB), and a member of NAFTA, Mexico has steered a delicate course in successfully balancing the competing demands of biodiversity and trade.

Mexico boasts an admirable biotech infrastructure, including world-renowned researchers and research institutions, a government commission dedicated to coordinating biotech policy, and active private sector organizations that promote the adoption of biotechnology. Mexico's biotechnology laws and regulations are designed to prevent and control the possible risks of the use and application of biotechnology products to human health, vegetal and animal health, and environmental well-being. The comprehensive Biosafety Law, passed in February 2005, addressed a number of legislative gaps for the regulation and commercialization of biotechnology derived products. This law, which put Mexico in line with its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) obligations, must now be complemented with implementing regulations. These implementing regulations, or "Reglamentos", will help to unify and consolidate the current fragmented nature of Mexico's biotech policies. Many Government of Mexico (GOM) officials expect that these regulations will be approved and published in a matter of months.

Biotechnology Trade and Production

Mexico does not commercially produce any biotechnology derived crops, but does grow crops for experimental purposes in accordance with the Biosafety Law, which governs the importation, domestic shipment, and establishment of field trials for organisms that have been manipulated by genetic engineering. The transgenic crops, and their planted areas, which are grown in Mexico under the Biosafety Law are as follows:

- Bollgard Cotton (insect resistant) - 2005 planted area 39,664 ha, 2006 planted area 5,405 ha*;

- Roundup Ready Cotton (herbicide tolerant) - 2005 planted area 1,274 ha, 2006 planted area 295 ha;
- Bollgard/Roundup Ready Cotton (stacked event: insect resistant/herbicide tolerant) - 2005 planted area 38,885 ha, 2006 planted area 3,694 ha*;
- Roundup Ready Soybean (herbicide tolerant) - 2005 planted area 10,565 ha., 2006 planted area 10,000 ha**.

*This figure represents the preliminary advance of planting season (MY 2006/07). Planting data from La Laguna, Chihuahua, and Northern Sonora are still pending.

** This figure is an estimate, as soybean planting season starts as of June 15, 2006.

Biotech cotton plantings declined considerably between MY 2005/06 and MY2006/07 due to licensing complications resulting from the implementation of the new Biosafety Law.

Other biotech crops, of uncertain hectarage, that are currently in field trials in Mexico, include:

- Roundup Ready Alfalfa (herbicide tolerant);
- Roundup Ready Flex Cotton (enhanced herbicide tolerant); and
- Bollgard II/Roundup Ready Flex Cotton (enhanced insect resistant/herbicide tolerant).

All biotechnology crops that are being tested in Mexico were developed in the United States and have passed through the U.S. regulatory system.

Mexico imports significant amounts of biotech-derived agricultural goods from the United States. In 2005 these included 5.7 MMT of corn, 3.7 MMT of soybeans, and 387,000 MT of cotton. U.S. exports of these commodities to Mexico are expected to increase over the next few years as tariffs and TROs under NAFTA are eliminated in 2008 and demand for corn and soy for the livestock sector increases. Because of the relatively strong economy, and productive agriculture sector, Mexico is not a food aid recipient, nor is it likely to be one in the foreseeable future.

Biotechnology Policy

The most significant biotechnology policy-related event that has taken place in recent years in Mexico was the passage of the Biosafety Law in February of 2005. This law codified biotechnology policy by putting the country's regulations in line with its CPB obligations. It also defined the respective responsibilities and jurisdictions of the Mexican ministries and agencies that monitor and/or enforce biotechnology regulations. In general terms, the biotechnology policy enforcement and regulation responsibilities within the Mexican Government are as follows:

- **The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA)** - The role of SAGARPA is to analyze and assess, on a case-by-case basis, all of the potential risks to animal, vegetal, and aquatic health, as well as to the environment and biological diversity, posed by activities carried out with genetically modified organisms (GMOs), based on the risk assessments and results reports drafted and filed by the interested parties. Moreover, SAGARPA is responsible for deciding which GMO related activities are permissible, and issues permits for those activities. SAGARPA also provides guidelines and parameters for all GMO-related experiments and activities. These activities include field trials, pilot

program releases, commercial release, marketing, and import and export of GMOs. Lastly, SAGARPA is to monitor the effects that accidental or permitted release of GMOs may cause to animal, vegetal, aquatic health, and biological diversity.

- **The Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) -** SEMARNAT analyzes and assesses, on a case-by-case basis, the potential risks that activities carried out with GMOs may cause to the environment and biological diversity. These analyses are based on risk studies and results reports drafted and filed by the interested parties. In addition, SEMARNAT is responsible for permitting and licensing activities that involve the environmental release of GMOs, and is charged with providing guidelines and parameters for such activities. SEMARNAT also monitors the effects on the environment or biological diversity that may be caused by the accidental release of GMOs. In the instances when SAGARPA has primary responsibility for the experiment or activity, SEMARNAT is still responsible for issuing a bio-safety opinion prior to the SAGARPA resolution.
- **The Secretariat of Health (SALUD)-** The role of SALUD is to assure the food safety of biotechnology-derived agricultural products destined for use as medicines or human consumption. SALUD also assess, on a case-by-case basis, studies drafted and filed by interested parties on the safety and potential risks of GMOs authorized under the Biosafety Law.

Mexico coordinates their biotechnology policy activities through the Inter-ministerial Commission on Biosecurity and Genetically Modified Organisms (CIBIOGEM), which was created in 1999 to coordinate federal policy related to the production, exportation, movement, propagation, release, consumption, and, in general, advantageous use of GMOs and their products and by-products. CIBIOGEM is comprised of Mexico's National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT), plus representatives from the ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Health, Treasury, Economy, and Education. It is run by an Executive Secretary, who, according to the Biosafety Law, is nominated by CONACYT after consultations with the member ministries, and is approved by the President.

A list of those biotechnology crops that have been approved for human consumption can be found in Appendix A. Unlike the United States, Mexico does not make a distinction between food and feed approval, but rather approves both for human consumption. Mexico does allow for field-testing of biotechnology crops under the aforementioned biosafety law, but it does not allow for the commercial planting of biotechnology crops. A list of the biotechnology crops that have been approved for field-testing can be found in Appendix B.

There are a number of issues that need to be clarified, and codified, in the coming years with regard to how biotechnology policies are implemented and enforced in Mexico. Because the Biosafety Law establishes a broad framework for the country, but not specific protocols, a certain degree of confusion persists when it comes to jurisdiction and authority. The best example of this confusion may be the case of the "Master Corn Project". This project, which was first proposed by SAGARPA in October 2005, called for field-testing of several varieties of transgenic corn. The transgenic cornfield tests were approved by SAGARPA, but the project was then sidelined by anti-biotechnology groups active in Mexico. These activist groups astutely observed that SAGARPA had not followed the proper process for approving and licensing the transgenic corn field trials, and had thus run afoul of the Biosafety Law. Because these legal discrepancies were found, and subsequently publicized, the National Agricultural Quality and Sanitary Service (SENASICA) decided to revoke the authorization to implement this project pending further review.

Another example of gaps and inefficiencies in Mexico's biotech policies is the case of biotech cotton. Biotech cotton has been cultivated in Mexico since 1996. In accordance with the

Biosafety Law, cotton growers that wish to plant biotech seed must apply for the proper permits and authorization from SEMARNAT and SAGARPA. The application process is very time-consuming and confusing for many producers. The Confederation of Mexican Cotton Associations (CMCA) reported that it can take up to 60 days for farmers to be issued the SAGARPA permits, which includes an environmental risk evaluation conducted by SEMARNAT. Because of these delays, a number of farmers were either unable to receive the permits in time for planting, or opted out of the application process entirely. As a result, biotech cotton plantings in Mexico fell from 79,823 hectares in MY 2005/06 to roughly 10,000 hectares in MY 2006/07. Further complicating matters, in the spring of 2006 a major seed company was found to be in violation of the Biosafety Law. Evidently the firm had supplied biotech seeds to cotton farmers in certain counties in the state of Sonora that were not previously approved for biotech plantings by SEMARNAT. Though the total non-compliant plantings consisted of less than 100 hectares, the company could be fined as much as \$1 million pesos (U.S. \$90,000) by SAGARPA. A final ruling on the case has yet to be handed down.

In order to close these regulatory gaps, the Secretariats of Agriculture, Economy, Environment, and CIBIOGEM have been working on drafting the implementing regulations of the Biosafety Law. The objective of these implementing regulations is to supplement the Biosafety Law by:

1. Authorizing relevant agencies to issue environmental release permits for GMOs;
2. Defining the notification process for the confined use of GMOs;
3. Creating internal biosafety committees;
4. Defining which GMOs should be regulated by the Secretariat of Health for the purpose of human health protection;
5. Defining how bio-safety information is to be publicly disseminated through the National System of Biosafety.

The "Reglamento" will also clarify and define a number of procedures and expectations, such as:

1. Specifics on inspection, surveillance activities, and security measures;
2. Guidelines on how sanctions will be administered in the event that the law is broken;
3. Requirements, time frames, and procedures for the appropriate ministries to use when issuing GMO permits and notifications;
4. A framework for an appeals process for the relevant ministries.

According to private and official sources, the preliminary draft of the "Reglamento" does not include any provisions that will prevent, or adversely impact, U.S. exports of transgenic products into Mexico. However, official sources indicated that due to a lack of consensus amongst CIBIOGEM members, two different drafts of the "Reglamento" were sent to the Federal Commission of Regulatory Improvement (COFEMER) in May of 2006. As result, CIBIOGEM officials estimated that COFEMER likely would reject both drafts and request a unique version. The Fox administration has committed to completing the regulations by the end of this presidential term, which ends on November 30, 2006.

The Biosafety Law states that because Mexico is the center-of-origin for corn, corn should be granted a special protection regime. Because of this caveat, SAGARPA and SEMARNAT have drafted a "Special Corn Protection Regime", which was submitted to COFEMER for evaluation on May 29, 2006. Though COFEMER has not indicated when they will release the

results of their analysis, official sources have estimated that it may be published in Mexico's Federal Register (Diario Oficial) in a matter of weeks.

There are two other regulations (NOMs) related to the Biosafety Law that are expected to be drafted this year. These include:

1. A labeling standard, which will include the principle of substantial equivalence. It should be noted that the Biosafety Law does not require labeling for packaged foods and feeds. However, the law does require the labeling of seeds (including corn) for planting. In this case, labeling information should include the fact that the planting seeds are genetically modified, the characteristics of the acquired genetic combination, implications with regard to special conditions and growing requirements, and changes in reproductive and productive characteristics.
2. The other new regulation to be drafted is in reference to the identification, handling, packaging, and transport of living modified organisms (LMOs). This NOM will allow Mexico to align its regulations with those of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

In addition to the 2005 Biosafety Law, the new Organic Products Law, which was published in the Diario Oficial on February 7, 2006, also establishes regulations for the use of biotechnology derived food products. There are three specific areas where this law regulates biotechnology-derived products:

1. Provision 27 of the organics bill states that the use of all the materials, products, and ingredients or inputs that come from, or have been produced with, genetically modified organisms are prohibited in the entire productive chain of organic products;
2. The law also prohibits the use of substances or forbidden materials referred to in provision 27 which alter the organic characteristics of the products; and
3. The bill establishes that SAGARPA may impose a fine of as much \$700,000 pesos (roughly U.S. \$ 62,000) on whoever is guilty of breaking this law.

Because Mexico is a member of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB), Mexican delegates to the CPB actively participate in the policy setting bodies of that organization. During the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Biosafety Protocol (COP-MOP 3), which was held in Curitiba, Brazil, in March 2006, the Mexican delegation assumed an active role in the debate over proposed changes to article 18.2a. This particular article refers to the identification, handling, packaging, and transport practices for the trans-boundary movement of LMOs. In short, the delegates agreed upon three items relating to article 18.2a:

1. CPB members (133 countries) can continue to use the "may contain" language for the identification of LMOs in trans-boundary movement;
2. CPB parties reaffirmed that Parties may enter into their own bilateral, regional, and multilateral agreements and arrangements on labeling requirements for LMOs with non-Parties (in Mexico's case this is a tri-lateral agreement with the U.S. and Canada) consistent with the objective of the Protocol;
3. Parties to the Protocol are encouraged to take measures ensuring that documentation accompanying LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, in commercial production is in compliance with the requirements of the country of import.

The first point of discussion was the most contentious. Many CPB members wanted to mandate that “does contain” language be used for shipments containing LMOs. Given the nature of bulk grain trade, it would be difficult to assure that “does contain” language is truthful and accurate without expensive and onerous testing of individual shipments to determine LMO content. The flexibility pursued by Mexico in meeting the documentation requirements under 18.2a should facilitate the continuation of trade in bulk grains between the United States and Mexico.

Despite all of the activity in the biotech-policy arena in Mexico, and in international bodies, Mexico has managed to design a biotech policy framework that appears to harmonize well with U.S. agricultural trade policies. The passage of the Biosafety Law in 2005 was generally hailed as a much-needed measure to come into line with the country’s international obligations, protect its biodiversity, and provide both transparency and a boost to further develop its biotechnology regulatory infrastructure. However, as implementing regulations are to follow, details regarding the full implementation of the law – and whether or not there will be any adverse impact on U.S. agricultural exports – are not yet fully known. Mexico’s general approach to the regulation of agricultural biotechnology so far has been a pragmatic one in which it has successfully balanced the competing demands of biodiversity and trade.

Marketing Issues

For the most part, Mexican consumers, producers, importers, and retailers continue to be disengaged from the biotechnology debate; with the latter opting to let industry trade associations do any significant lobbying which may be necessary. In general, Mexican consumers are more concerned with price and quality, than the source of their food. Thus, concerns, both real and assumed, about the potential environmental impact of genetically modified foods continue to be a luxury of wealthy-country consumers. However, Mexicans do draw a distinction between biotechnology and genetically modified corn. Many, across the socio-economic spectrum, are concerned about the integrity of Mexico’s native corn species. Mexicans are strongly nationalistic, and corn is a symbol of their heritage, so acceptance of biotechnology may well be tied to protecting this native plant.

Capacity Building and Outreach

A number of capacity building and outreach activities between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada, have taken place over the past year. The purpose of these activities has been to exchange information and experience, transfer appropriate technology and knowledge, and harmonize regulations.

In September 2005, three GOM officials participated in an USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) sponsored Biotechnology Inspectors Training workshop. The workshop focused on the inspection of confined field trials, and was held at APHIS’s Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Professional Development Center in Frederick, Maryland. The Mexican participants learned about the U.S. system for performing inspections, with the goal of increasing Mexico’s capacity to conduct these inspections. Building Mexico’s capacity to conduct and increase field inspections of biotechnology crops can help the GOM to effectively manage this process, and can lead to increased understanding and acceptance of biotechnology in Mexico. This collaboration between Mexico and the United States may also lead to similar biotechnology regulatory and inspection procedures.

Mexico continues to harmonize its regulatory approach to agricultural biotechnology with its NAFTA partners through the North America Biotechnology Initiative (NABI). Working through the NABI will not only help Mexico close its regulatory gaps, but may also lead to a trilateral harmonized approach to agricultural biotechnology regulation.

In November 2005, officials from the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI), the Ministry of Science and Technology (CONACYT), SAGARPA, as well as academic scientists and industry representatives, attended a workshop on Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Rights (TT-IPR) held under the auspices of the NABI. The governments of Mexico, the United States, and Canada supported the effort. The purpose of the workshop was to:

1. Provide an opportunity for each country to learn about the relevant TT-IPR systems and procedures in the three respective countries;
2. Learn how to work with each other's approaches and consider where uniformity in approaches may be possible; and
3. Identify issues that may be presented by differences in approach and discuss how to work through those differences.

Strengthening Mexico's intellectual property regulations and the effectiveness of its technology transfer activities could help increase acceptance of agricultural biotechnology in Mexico. It may also help maintain, and possibly increase, market access for the United States for biotechnology-derived crops. Likewise, assisting Mexico in the development of their own TT-IPR systems by demonstrating the important features of the U.S. and Canadian systems may help to harmonize the NAFTA member TT-IPR regimes.

Looking forward, GOM officials have discussed with the USDA the virtues of conducting a study, and public relations campaign, demonstrating the benefits of planting genetically modified cotton and soybeans in Mexico. Such a study would highlight the reduced production costs, increased yields, and overall economic benefit to the rural sector. The study would also underscore the economic and environmental benefits of regulating biotech crop production through the recently passed Biosafety Law.

Appendix A

Biotechnology Crops Approved for Human Consumption (1995-2005)

Name, Event Identification and Characteristic Conferred	Receptor Organism	Donor Organisms	Introduced Genes	Liberation Date
Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>) of retarded maturation Tomato Flavr Savr ™	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	(<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	a) Gene of Poligalacturonasa In anti-sense, of Tomato b) Gene of resistance to Kanamycin (Kan.)	February 14, 1995
Potato (<i>Solanum Tuberosum</i>) resistant to the "catarinita" (<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>)	Potatoe (<i>Solanum Tuberosum</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> Subsp <i>tenebrionis</i>	a) Gene Cry IIIA of <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> Subsp <i>tenebrionis</i> b) Gene <i>ntpII</i> (Neomycin phospho-transfers type II)	March 20, 1996
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) resistant to Lepidopteron and Kanamycin insects Cotton Bollgard Identification OECD : MON-00531-6	(<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> subsp <i>kurstaki</i>	a) Gene Cry IA (C) de <i>bacillus Thuringiensis</i> subsp <i>kurstaki</i> b) Gene <i>ntpII</i> (Neomycin phospho-transfers Type II)	September 18, 1996
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>) tolerant to the glyphosate herbicide Canola Roundup ready ® RT73 Canada/GT73 EU Identification OECD : MON-00073-7	Canola (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	<i>Agro bacterium</i> sp. Stock 4	a) Gene 5- enolpiruvilshikimato 3-phosphate sintetasa of <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stock 4 b) Gene de resistance to the kanamycin (Kan.)	September 18, 1996
Soybean (<i>Glycine max</i> L) tolerant al herbicide glyphosate Soya Roundup ® or Faena ® GTS 40-3-2 Identification OECD : MON-04032-6	Soya (<i>Glycine Max</i> L)	<i>Agrobacterium</i> SP. Stock 4	a) Gene 5- enolpiruvilshikimato 3-phosphate sintetasa de <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stock 4 b) Gene of tolerant to Kanamycin (Kan.)	September 18, 1996
Tomatoes (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>) of retarded maturation B, Da, F	Tomatoes (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	a) Gene of Poligalacturonasa with reduced activity of tomato b) Gene <i>ntpII</i> (neomycin phosfo-transferasa type II)	September 18, 1996
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) resistant to bromoxinil Cotton BXN	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	<i>Klebisiella ozaneae</i>	a) Gene BXN of <i>klebisiella ozaneae</i> that codify one nitrilasa	September 28, 1996

Name, Event Identification and Characteristic Conferred	Receptor Organism	Donor Organisms	Introduced Genes	Liberation Date
Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>) of retarded maturation Line 1345-4	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>)	Tomato <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	a) Fragment of gene of the Aminociclopropano acid Carboxilico sintetasa (AccS), of Tomato b) Gene <i>ntpII</i> (neomycin fosfo-transferasa type II)	November 18, 1998
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>) Ammonium Gluphosinate herbicide tolerant and kanamycin tolerant. Variety MS1/RF1 o Topas 19/2 hybrid of the lines B91-4, B93-101, B94-1 y B94-2 HCN92 Identification OECD : ACS-BN ØØ4-7	Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i> L.)	<i>Streptomyces viridochromogenees</i>	a) Gene <i>bar</i> de phosphinotricine acetyl transfer of (PAT) <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenees</i> b) Gen <i>ntpII</i> (<i>neomycin fosfo-transferasa</i> tipo II)	February 22, 1999
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.) tolerant to the Glyphosate herbicide Cotton Roundup Ready ® Lines 1445 y 1698 Identification OECD : MON-Ø 1445-2	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> L.)	<i>Agrobacterium</i> sp Stock CP4	a) Gene EPSPS de <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stock CP4	July 17, 2000
Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i> L. <i>oleifera</i>) Ammonium Gluphosinate herbicide tolerant Variety T45 (HCN28)	Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i> L. <i>oleifera</i>)	<i>Streptomyces Viridocromo genes</i>	a) Gene of phosphinotricine acetiltransferasa (<i>pat</i>) of <i>Streptomyces Viridocromogenes</i> b) Gene <i>ntpII</i> (neomycin phosphor-transfers type II)	September 20, 2001
Potato (<i>Solanum Tuberosum</i>) resistant to Red beetle (<i>Leptinofarsa decemlineata</i>) y al virus del Potato leaf-roll virus (PLRV) Papa New Leaf® Plus RBMT 21-129, 21-350 RBMT 22-82 Identification OECD: NMK-89648-1 NMK-89185-6 NMK-89896-6	Potato (<i>Solanum Tuberosum</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i> Virus PLRV	a) Gene <i>Cry 3A</i> de <i>B. Thuringiensis</i> Subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i> b) Gene de la replicas a del virus PLRV c) Gene <i>ntpII</i> (neomycin phosphor-transfers type II)	September 26, 2001
Potato (<i>Solanum Tuberosum</i>) resistant al beetle Colorado (<i>Leptinofarsa decemlineata</i>) and potato virus (PVY) Papa New Leaf ® Y RBMT 15-101 SEMT 15-02, SEMT 15-15 Identification OECD : NMK-89653-6 NMK-89935-9 NMK-89930-4	Potato (<i>Solanum Tuberosum</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i> Virus PVY	a) Gene <i>Cry 3A</i> de <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> Subsp. <i>Tenebrionis</i> b) Gene of the Protein of the Capside of virus PVY c) Gene <i>ntpII</i> (Neomycin phosphor-Transfers type II)	September 26, 2001

Name, Event Identification and Characteristic Conferred	Receptor Organism	Donor Organisms	Introduced Genes	Liberation Date
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) Resistant to insects Lepidopteron and tolerant to herbicide glyphosate Cotton Bollgard/Roundup Ready® Identification OECD: MON-Ø 0531-6 X MON- Ø 1445-2	Cotton (<i>Gossypium Hirsutum</i>)	Bacillus Thuringiensis subsp Kurstaki HD-73 Agrobacterium sp Stock CP4	a) Gene Cry 1Ac de Bacillus Thuringiensis subsp Kurstaki HD-73 b) Gene cp4 epsps of Agrobacterium sp. Stock CP4	April 30, 2002
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) tolerant al herbicide glyphosate Line GA21 Maize Roundup Ready® Identification OECD: MON-ØØØ21-9	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	Gene EPSPS de maize	May 24, 2002
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) tolerant to herbicide glyphosate Line NK 603 Maize Roundup Ready® Identification OECD: MON-ØØ6Ø3-6	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	Agrobacterium sp Stock CP4	a) Gene CP\$ EPSPS y CP4 EPSPS L2114P of Agrobacterium sp Stock CP4	June 7, 2002
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) resistant a insects lepidopterist, Line MON810 Maize Yieldgard® Identification OECD : MON-Ø81Ø-6	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	Bacillus Thuringiensis subsp Kurstaki	a) Gene CryIA (b) de Bacillus Thuringiensis subsp Kurstaki	November 6, 2002
Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>) Resistant a lepidopterist, Cotton Bollgard II, line 15985 Identification OECD: MON-15985-7	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	Bacillus Thuringiensis subsp Kurstaki	a) Gene Cry 1Ac de Bacillus Thuringiensis subsp Kurstaki b) Gene Cry 2Ab de Bacillus Thuringiensis c) Gene GUS (β-D-glucoronidasa) d) Gene ntpII (neomycin phosphor-transfers type II) e) Gene uidA	September 15, 2003
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) resistant to lepidopterist insects and Tolerant to ammonium gluphosinate herbicide, line Bt Cry 1F 1507 Identification OECD : DAS-Ø15Ø7-1	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	Bacillus Thuringiensis var. Oizawai stock PS 811 streptomyces viridochromogenees	a) Gene Cry 1F de Bacillus Thuringiensis var. Oizawai stock PS 811 b) Gene PAT (phosphinotricine acetyl transfers) of streptomyces viridochromogenees	September 15, 2003
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) resistant to coleopteron insects, and to Kanamycin Event MON 863 Identification OECD : MON-ØØ863-5	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	Bacillus Thuringiensis Subsp. kumatoensis	a) Gene Cry 3B (b) 1 de Bacillus Thuringiensis Subsp. Kumatoensis b) Gene ntpII (neomycin phosphor-transfers type II)	October 7, 2003

Name, Event Identification and Characteristic Conferred	Receptor Organism	Donor Organisms	Introduced Genes	Liberation Date
Soybean (<i>Glycine Max L.</i>) resistant to ammonium glufosinate Event A2704-12 y A 5547-127 Identification OECD: ACS-GM005-3 X ACS-GM006-4	Soybean (<i>Glycine Max L.</i>)	<i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s stock T ü 494	a) Gene pat de S. <i>viridochromogenee</i> s Stock T ü 494	August 13, 2003
Maize (<i>Zea mays L.</i>) resistant to insects, lepidopterist, line MON810 and Maize "Faena" solution, tolerant to Glyphosate herbicide line NK 603 Event NK603 x MON810 Identification OECD: MON-00603-6 X MON- 00810-6	Maize (<i>Zea mays L.</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> subsp Kurstaki. <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp Stock 4	a) Gene Cry 1Ab de <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> subsp Kurstaki. b) Protein CP4EPSPS of <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp	March 3, 2004
Cotton resistant to insects and tolerant to Ammonium Glufosinate herbicide B. t. Cry1F event 281-24-236/Cry1F. Identification OECD: DAS-24236-5	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Aizawai <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s	a) Gene Cry1F de <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Aizawai b) Gene pat of <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s	June 1, 2004
Cotton resistant to lepidopterist insects, and tolerant to ammonium glufosinate herbicide Cry1Ac Event 3006- 210-23 Identification OECD: DAS-21023-5	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Kurstaki stock HD-73 <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s	a) Gene Cry 1Ac de <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Kurstaki b) Gene pat of <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s	August 19, 2004
Cotton resistant to lepidopterist insects, and tolerant to ammonium glufosinate herbicide cropped up from the conventional crossbreed of the event Cry1Ac Event 3006-210-23 y Event 281-24-236/Cry1F. Identification OECD: DAS-21023-5 x DAS-24236-5	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	<i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Kurstaki <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Aizawai <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s	a) Gene Cry 1Ac of <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Kurstaki b) Ben Cry1F of <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. Aizawai c) Gene pat of <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s	September 7, 2004
Canola with masculine sterility y fertility reconstituted, resistance to Ammonium glufosinate herbicide. Identification OECD: ACS-BN 005-8x ACS-BN 003-6	Canola (<i>Brassica napus L.</i>)	<i>Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens</i> <i>Streptomyces hygrosopicus</i>	a) Gene barnasa barstar of <i>Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens</i> b) Gene bar of <i>Streptomyces hygrosopicus</i>	October 21, 2004
Maize (<i>Zea mays L.</i>) resistant to <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i> , <i>Diabrotica berberis</i> and <i>Diabrotica zea</i> ; event DAS-59122-7 Identification OECD: DAS-59122-7	Maize (<i>Zea mays L.</i>)	a) <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> Stock PS149B1 b) <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> Stock PS149B1 c) <i>Streptomyces viridochromogenee</i> s	a) Gene Cry34Ab1 b) Gene Cry35Ab1 c) Gene pat	December 06, 2004

Name, Event Identification and Characteristic Conferred	Receptor Organism	Donor Organisms	Introduced Genes	Liberation Date
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L) resistant to the root worm (<i>Diabrotica</i> spp) event MON 863 and tolerant to glyphosate herbicide, Event MON 863 x NK603 Identification OECD: MON-00863-5 X MON-00603-6	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	a) <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp <i>kumamotoensis</i> b) <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stock CP4	a) Gene Cry3Bb1 b) Gene cp4 epsps	December 10, 2004
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L) resistant to lepidopterist insects and tolerant to Ammonium gluphosinate herbicide and glyphosate Events DAS 1507 x NK603 Identification OECD: DAS-01507-1 x MON-00603-6	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L)	a) <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>oizawai</i> stock PS 811 b) <i>Streptomyces Viridochromogeenes</i> c) <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stock CP4	a) Gene Cry 1F of <i>Cacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>oizawai</i> stock PS 811 b) Gene PAT (phosphinotricine acetyl transferasa) of <i>Streptomyces Viridochromogeenes</i> c) Gene cp4 epsps	December 13, 2004
Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> L) tolerant to Glyphosate herbicide. Events J101 y J163.	Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.)	<i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stock CP4	Gene cp4 epsps	January 31, 2005
Resistant Cotton to insects and tolerant to the herbicide Glufosinato of Ammonium and tolerant to the herbicide Glifosato Arisen of the conventional crossing of the event Cry 1Ac Event 3006-210-23 x event 281-24-236/Cry1F and the one Event MON 1445-2 Badge OECD: DAS-21023-5 X DAS-24236-5 X MON-1445-2	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)	a) <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. <i>Kurstaki</i> b) <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. <i>Aizawai</i> c) <i>Streptomyces viridochromogeenes</i> d) <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stump CP4	a) Gene Cry1Ac of <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. <i>Kurstaki</i> b) Gen Cry1F of <i>Bacillus Thuringiensis</i> var. <i>Aizawai</i> c) Gene Pat of <i>Streptomyces Viridochromogeenes</i> d) Gene EPSPS of <i>Agrobacterium</i> sp. Stump CP4	February 28, 2005

Appendix B

Mexico's Approved Field Testing Events of Biotechnology Crops (1998-2003)

Analysis of the Testing of Transgenic Products, carried out in Mexico from 1988 to the 2003.

Period	1988/2001	2002	2003
Number of Approved Applications	201	34	12
Total of Hectares of the registered testing (1)	214,311.172	118,066.734	32,500
Average of Hectares of the registered testing (2)	1,071.556	3,472.551	4,517.978
Maximum of Hectares in a single registration	39,549.000	20,000.000	20,000.000
Minimum of Hectares in a single registration	18 corn plants	0.100	1.000

Approved products

Period	1988/2001	2002	2003
Alfalfa	S/D	N/R	N/R
Cotton	198,823.364	102,205.194	25,000
Arabidopsis Laboratory	S/D	N/R	N/R
Rice	S/D	N/R	N/R
Bt modified genetically	S/D	N/R	N/R
Zucchini	79.250	12.540	N/R
Canola	4.044	N/R	N/R
Knapweed	10.000	N/R	N/R
Chili	0.100	N/R	N/R
Carnation	0.500	N/R	N/R
Lemon	S/D	N/R	N/R
Linen	0.020	N/R	N/R
Corn	5.068	N/R	N/R
Cantaloupe	14.700	N/R	N/R
Micro-organisms	0.500	N/R	N/R
Potato	5.500	N/R	N/R
Papaya	1.250	N/R	N/R

Pineapple	0.038	N/R	N/R
Banana	0.814	N/R	N/R
Rhizobium etli	0.500	N/R	N/R
Soybean	15,339.420	15,840.000	7,500
Tobacco	2.000	9.000	N/R
Tomato	24.104	N/R	N/R
Wheat	S/D	N/R	N/R

Developers

Period	1988/2001	2002	2003
Agritope	S/D	N/R	N/R
Asgrow	2.453	N/R	N/R
Aventis	2,160.300	200.294	N/R
Bayer	S/D	N/R	1.236
Calgary	2.064	N/R	N/R
Calgene	6.500	N/R	N/R
Campel/Sinalopasta	S/D	N/R	N/R
CEFINI/UNAM	S/D	N/R	N/R
Ciba Geigy	0.500	N/R	N/R
CIICA	1.538	N/R	N/R
CIMMIYT	0.133	N/R	N/R
CINVESTAV	4.568	N/R	N/R
DNA PlantTechnologies	20.700	N/R	N/R
US Embassy	0.100	N/R	N/R
Florigene Europe	0.500	N/R	N/R
Harris Lives	1.200	N/R	N/R
Pioneer Hybrids	58.540	15.000	N/R
INIFAP	0.264	0.400	N/R
ISK Biosciences	S/D	N/R	N/R
Malvinas	35.000	N/R	N/R
Monsanto	211,905.950	117,829.500	32,500
Mycogen Mexicana	S/D	N/R	N/R

Peto Seeds	0.240	N/R	N/R
Rhone Poulenc	3.510	N/R	N/R
Hybrid seeds	S/D	N/R	N/R
Seminis Vegetable Seeds	5.810	12.540	N/R
SVS Mexicana	87.000	N/R	N/R
Trechas Agriculture CORP.	0.500	N/R	N/R
UNAM	0.500	N/R	N/R
U.A. Of Aguascalientes	S/D	N/R	N/R
Upjhon	S/D	N/R	N/R
V.Y. Mexico INC of R.L.	2.000	9.000	N/R
Zenaca	S/D	N/R	N/R

- 1) Before January 1, 2001, there are 42 applications without the indication of the area
- 2) Adjusted without taking into account the non-declared

S/D without information on number of hectares N/R didn't apply in that period

Source: General Directorate of Plant Health SENASICA -SAGARPA <http://www.sagarpa.gob.mx/senasica>

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
CAMPBELLS, SINALOPASTA	Tomato	Bacillus thuringiensis expression resistance against lepidopteron.	Guasave, Sinaloa.	09/09/1991	12/Feb. / 1992
CAMPBELLS, SINALOPASTA	Tomato	Suppression of polygalacturonase	Guasave, Sinaloa.	1988	1988
CAMPBELLS, SINALOPASTA	Tomato	Suppression of polygalacturonase	Guasave, Sinaloa.	09/09/1991	12/feb/1992
CALGENE	Tomato 2.5 have.	FLAVR SAVR TM, delaying of the maturation	Navolato, Sinaloa	10/07/1992	21/sep/1992
CINVESTAV	Potato 100	Resistance to virus PVX v PVY, marker NPTII	Irapuato, Gto.	14/07/1992	30/sep/1992
CINVESTAV	Tomato 0.0368 have.	B.T. expression, markers KHAN, NPTII,	Irapuato, Gto.	22/01/1993	18/mar/1993
UPJOHN ASGROW	Pumpkin	Resistance to VMP, VMAP, VMS2 AND VMAZ.	Villagran, Gto.	27/01/1993	10/may/1993
CINVESTAV	Corn 18 plants	Gene BAR of Streptomyces hygroscopicus and to Gene of Escherichia coli.	Irapuato, Gto.	10/03/1993	April-1993
CALGENE	Tomato	FLAVR SAVR TM, delaying of the maturation	Culiacán, Sinaloa.	07/10/1993	19/jul/1993
CALGENE	Tomato	FLAVR SAVR TM, delaying of the maturation	Culiacán, Sinaloa.	07/06/1993	19/jul/1993
CIBA-GEIGV	Tobacco	Resistance to the Mold Blue	San Andrés Tuxtla, Ver.	13/09/1993	11/oct/1993
PETOSEED MEXICAN	Tomato	Anti-sensibility and sensibility to polygalacturonase	San Quintín, BC.	19/03/1994	15/sep/94
CIMMYT	Wheat	Varieties elite transformed with Gene marker (GU)	He Beats, Edo. of Mexico	18/03/1994	03/may/1994
CIMMYT	Corn	Tropical lines transformed, Gene marker (GU)	He Beats, Edo. of Mexico	18/10/1994	03/may/1994
CIMMYT	Corn	Putative transgenic callus of tropical corn	He Beats, Edo. of Mexico	18/03/1994	03/may/1994
CALGENE	Tomato	FLAVR SAVR (pCGN1436)	Culiacán, Sinaloa.	01/09/1994	11/nov/1994
CALGENE	Tomato	FLAVR SAVR (pCGN4109)	Culiacán, Sinaloa.	07/10/1994	11/nov/1994
CINVESTAV	Potato 1 have.	Resistance to virus X and And of the potato, and reporter Gene NPTII	Irapuato, Gto.	11/08/1994	11/nov/1994
AGRITOPE	Tomato	Gene of Escherichia coli, codes to SAMasa, to slow maturation	Vizcaino, BC.	29/12/1994	05/apr/1995
CIMMYT	Corn	Gene Cry IA (b) AND Gene Cry TO (b) coming of Bacillus thuringiensis, for resistance to lepidopteron	He Beats, Edo. of Mexico	09/01/1995	08/feb/1995
CINVESTAV	Ruffle	Gene sucrose-phosphate syntasa (SPS), reporter Gene uidA (B-glucuronidase) and marker Gene hph of E. coli ace well ace regions regulatory of the gene (SPS), and of the Gene Ubiquitin	Irapuato, Gto.	16/03/1995	05/apr/1995
CINVESTAV	Tobacco	Genes of the marbled virus of the Tobacco	Irapuato, Gto.	20/06/1995	13/jul/1995
MALVINAS	Cotton 35 have..	Gene of Bacillus thuringiensis var. Kurstaki, for resistance to lepidopteron	Altamira, Aldama, Tamps.	04/07/1995	09/aug/1995

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
AGRITOPE	Tomato	Gene SAM-handle of coliphages T3 for to increase shelf life	Guerrero, BC. and Vizcaíno, BCS.	12/09/1995	04/dec/1995
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0180 have.	Gene cryIA(b) for the resistance to Diatraea spp. and Spodoptera frugiperda	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	25/11/1995	08/feb/1996
HYBRID SEEDS INC DE C.V.	Soybean	Gene Roundup Ready, confers resistance to herbicide glyphosate.	Autlan, Jalisco.	15/11/1995 05/01/1996	08/feb/1996
PIONEER OF MEXICO	Soybean 1.2 have.	Plasmid PVGMT04 of Escherichia coli, for tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	San José of the Valley, Nay.	10/10/1995	04/dec/1995
MEXICAN ASGROW INC DE C.V.	Zucchini	Gene of the protein capsule, for the resistance to VMP, VMS and VMA of Zucchini	The Peace, BCS.	11/09/1995	04/dec/1995
MEXICAN ASGROW INC DE C.V.	Corn 0.1 have.	Gene B73 and PAT that grant resistance to herbicides from glufosinate	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	23/01/1996	24/apr/1996
MEXICAN ASGROW INC DE C.V.	Corn 0.1 have.	Gene of Bt that grants resistance to insects lepidopteron	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	24/01/1996	24/apr/1996
MONSANTO	Jitomate	Gene of Bt, for resistance to the attack of larvae of lepidopteron	Culiacán and The Cruz of Elota, Sinaloa.	04/01/1996	08/feb/1996
MONSANTO	Cotton 1 have.	Gene of Bt. for resistance to larvae of lepidopteron	Matamoros, Coah.	25/01/1996	08/may/1996
CINVESTAV	Pope 0.25 have.	Tubers obtained transgenics in resistant field to PVX AND PVY	Arandas, Jal.	12/07/1995	09/aug/1995
CIMMYT	Wheat	Gene DHRF	Texcoco, Edo.de Mexico	09/02/1996	10/apr/1996
CIBA-GEIGY MEXICAN	Microorganisms. 0.5 have.	Modified based on Bt	Atotonilquillo, Jal.	12/03/1996	10/apr/1996
CIMMYT	Corn	Gene CryIA(b) resistant to tropical insects	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	03/04/1996	07/jun/1996
MONSANTO	Cotton 10,000 have. author 400 have. real	Pilot Programs with cotton Bt	Tamps.	02/04/1996	21/jun/1996
HARRIS LIVES OF MEXICO	Melon 0.5 have.	Resistance to the virus of mosaic of the cucumber (CMV)	The Mochis, Sinaloa. Hermosillo, Sonora. Cd. Obregón, Sinaloa.	14/05/1996	07/jun/1996
MALVINA	Cotton	Gene coming from Bt var. Kurstaki for control of lepidopteron	South of Tamps.	29/04/1996	27/jun/1996
AGRITOPE	Jitomate	Gene pAG 172 that grants bigger life of shelf	Cabbage. Guerrero, BC. And Vizcaíno, BCS.	20/06/1996	04/jul/1996
CEFINI-UNAM	Alfalfa	Genes markers coming from Escherichia coli or Streptomices	Texcoco, Edo.de Mexico	01/07/1996	18/jul/1996
CALGENE	Laurate canola of colza 4 have.	Gene YOU of the laurate Californian that codes the enzyme tiosterasa 12:O-ACP	San Luis Laughs Colorado, Sonora.	13/08/1996	13/sep/1996
PIONEER	Soybean 1.86 have.	Gene PV-GMGT04 of Plasmid of Escherichia coli that 10 they make resistant to glyphosate	San José of the Valley, Nay.	Without dates	13/sep/1996

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
PIONEER	Corn 0.26 have.	Gene cryIA(b) that grants resistance to European screwworm Lines pJR16S and pJR16A with to Gene of poligalacturonasa that grants bigger life of shelf	San José of the Valley, Nay.	Without dates	13/sep/1996
ZENECA	Tomato		San Juan of Below, Nay.	10/06/1996	13/sep/1996
MONSANTO	Soybean 0.26 have.	Two Genes of EPSPS that they confer tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	San Juan of Below, Nay.	15/08/1996	13/sep/1996
MONSANTO	Cotton 3.5 have.	Two Genes EPSPS and the Gene nptII that they grant resistance to herbicide glyphosate	Caborca and Cd. Obregón, Sonora. Culiacán, Sinaloa. Mexicali, BC. Matamoros and Tampico, Tam. Turret, Coah.	15/08/1996	13/sep/1996
CINVESTAV	Pope 2.25 have.	Tubers transgenics resistant to VPX and VPY	Celaya, Gto. Saltillo, Coah. Navojoa, Sinaloa.	09/09/1996	01/nov/1996
DNA PLANT	Tomato	Gene CAC slows the maturation of the fruit	Fence of the Yaqui, Sonora. and Culiacán, Sinaloa.	08/10/1996	31/oct/1996
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0092 have.	Gene of Bt cryIA(b); cryIA(c); cryIB and cryAC that grants resistance to lepidopteron	He Beats, Edo. of Mexico.	23/10/1996	22/nov/1996
CIMMYT	Corn 0.032 have.	Gene cryIA(b) that grants resistance to lepidopteron under conditions of drought	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	01/11/1996	22/nov/1996
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0075 have.	Gene cryIA(b) and bar that grants resistance to lepidopteron and herbicides	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	01/11/1996	22/nov/1996
SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS	Tomato 0.06 have.	Gene that grants resistance to the virus of mosaic of the cucumber	San Quintín, BC.	23/10/1996	22/nov/1996
SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS	Tomato 0.12 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit to give bigger life of shelf	San Quintín, BC.	23/10/1996	22/nov/1996
MONSANTO	Cotton 0.3 have.	Gene of Bt that grants resistance to lepidopteron	Cd. Obregón, Sonora. and Mexicali, BC.	15/11/1996	17/12/96
MYCOGEN MEXICAN INC DE C.V.	Corn	Gene of Bt that grants resistance to insects	Cd. Obregón, Sonora.	12/11/1996	31/jan/1997
MONSANTO	Cotton	Pilot program Boligard	Fence of the Yaqui and Fence of the May, Sonora.	04/11/1996	31/jan/1997
ISK BIOSC.	Ace amended Bt Genetically	Protein glasses of ace amended Bt	Celaya, Gto.	08/11/1996	06/dec/1996
SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS	Pumpkin 0.01 have.	Resistance to virus	Villagran, Gto.; The Strong one, Sinaloa.; Apodaca, N.L.	09/01/1997	06/may/1997
MONSANTO	Cotton 2,500 have. authorized. 1,142 have. real	Pilot program Boligard	Caborca, Sonora. and area of Sonoita, Sonora.	20/01/1997	31/jan/1997
MONSANTO	Cotton 4,000 have. authorized 3,514.8 have. real	Pilot program Boligard	District Lagunera and Turret, Coah.	20/01/1997	31/jan/1997

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
MONSANTO	Cotton 3.5 have.	Gene Roundup Ready that grants resistance to herbicides	Cd. Obregón and Caborca, Sonora. Mexicali, Valley of Juárez and BC. Matamoros and Tampico, Tamps. Turret, Coah.	16/12/1996	31/jan/1997
MONSANTO	Cotton 1 have.	Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	Turret, Coah. Tampico, Tamps.	04/02/1997	13/mar/1997
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato 1 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit	San Quintín, BC. All Santos; Culiacán, Sinaloa. Sayula, Jal.	05/02/1997	04/apr/1997
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato 0.1 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit	San Quintín; All Santos; Culiacán; Sayula	05/02/1997	04/apr/1997
MONSANTO	Cotton 8,500 have. authorized 8,335 have. real	Pilot Programs with cotton Boligard	South of Tamps., Cd. Fence and Ebony, S.L.P., Panuco, Ver.	10/02/1997	19/may/1997
TRECHAS AGRICULTURE, INC DE C.V.	Papaya 0.5 have.	Gene that make resistant to the virus of the ring stains	Tapachula, Chiapas.	26/02/1997	16/may/1997
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Chilly 0.1 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit	Culiacán, Sinaloa. Sayula, Jal. San Quintín, B.C.	10/03/1997	16/may/1997
MONSANTO	Soybean 1,000 have. authorized 100 have. real	Pilot programs with Gene Roundup Ready that grants resistance to herbicides	Sonora and Sinaloa	11/03/1997	16/may/1997
MONSANTO	Cotton 4 have.	Log combination Genes Boligard and Roundup Ready with resistance to lepidopteron and herbicides	Culiacán, Sinaloa. Caborca and Cd. Obregón, Sinaloa. Mexicali, BC. Turret, Coah. Matamoros and Tampico, Tamps. Valley of Juárez	22/04//1997	18/jul/1997
MONSANTO	Soybean 1 have.	Gene Roundup Ready that grants resistance to herbicides Gene CryIA(b)	Altamira, Tamps.	30/04/1997	18/jul/1997
MONSANTO	Corn 0.25 have.	Gene that grants resistance to lepidopteron	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	06/05/1997	18/jul/1997
SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS	Pumpkin 2.5 have.	Line resistant ZW20 to virus	San Quintín, BC. and The Peace, BCS.	07/05/1997	18/jul/1997
SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS	Pumpkin 2.5 have.	Line resistant CZW3 to virus	San Quintín, BC. and The Peace, BCS.	07/05/1997	18/jul/1997
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0195 have.	Gene cryIA(b) that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	08/05/1997	19/jun/1997
SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS	Melon 0.5 have.	Line CZW30 resistant to virus	San Quintín, B.C. and The Peace, BCS.	08/05/1997	18/jul/1997
ASGROW	Corn 0.035 have.	Gene that provides resistance to insects	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	14/05/1997	18/jul/1997
ASGROW	Corn 1 have.	Gene that provides resistance to insects	San Juan of Below, Nay.	14/05/1997	18/jul/1997
ASGROW	Corn 0.1 have.	Gene that provides resistance to insects	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	14/05/1997	18/jul/1997
ASGROW	Corn 0.1 have.	Gene that provides resistance to insects	San Juan of Below, Nay.	14/05/1997	18/jul/1997
MONSANTO	Corn 0.25 have.	Gene that grants resistance to the herbicide glyphosate	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	06/05/1997	18/jul/1997

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
MONSANTO	Cotton 4,000 have. authorized. 1,236 have. real	Pilot programs cotton Boligard	Fence of the Yaqui and of the one May, Sonora.	07/10/1997	01/dec/1997
MONSANTO	Cotton 6,000 have. authorized. 2,259 have. real	Pilot Programs cotton Boligard	Culiacán, Guasave, Guamúchil and The Strong one, Sinaloa.	18/08/1997	19/sep/1997
BREASTPLATE SEED	Zucchini 0.24 have.	Gene that grants resistance to virus	Villagran, Gto. The Strong one, Sinaloa. Apodaca, N.L.	17/06/1997	28/jul/1997
MONSANTO	Corn 0.1 have.	Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	12/08/1997	04/sep/1997
CIMMYT	Wheat	Gene Pat that grants tolerance to the herbicide glufosinato	He Beats, Edo. of Mexico	04/08/1997	04/sep/1997
MONSANTO	Tomato 0.6 have.	Gene of Bt that provides resistance to the pin worm	Culiacán, Sinaloa.	18/08/1997	04/sep/1997
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 5 have.	Gene Enough that grants resistance to the herbicide glufosinato	San José of the Valley, Nay.	19/08/1997	19/sep/1997
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 7.5 have.	Recombining Genes that confer tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	San José of the Valley, Nay.	19/08/1997	19/sep/1997
HYBRID PIONEER	Corn 0.5 have.	Gene CryIA(b) that grants resistance to European screwworm	San José of the Valley, Nay.	19/08/1997	19/sep/1997
HYBRID PIONEER	Corn 0.5 have.	Gene CryIA(b) that grants resistance to European screwworm	San José of the Valley, Nay.	19/08/1997	19/sep/1997
HYBRID PIONEER	Corn 0.5 have.	Gene CryIA(b) that grants resistance to European screwworm	Sacred Domingo, BCS.	19/08/1997	19/sep/1997
MONSANTO	Corn 0.1 have.	Gene R. Ready that provides resistance to glyphosate	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	17/09/1997	26/mar/1998
MONSANTO	Cotton 55,601 have. authorized 36,128.59 real	Gene Boligard programs pilot	Cotton Regions	10/11/1997	29/jan/1998
MONSANTO	Soybean 12,000 have. authorized 505.8 have. real	Gene R. Ready that grants resistance to glyphosate (12,000 Have.)	Sonora, Sinaloa, Tapachula, Chis.	19/02/1998	25/mar/1998
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0041 have.	Gene CryIA(b) retro crossbreeding	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	02/12/1997	29/jan/1998
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0041 have.	Gene CryIA(b) autopolinization	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	02/12/1997	29/jan/1998
CIICA	Banana 0.75 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit	Opposite Hidalgo, Chis	14/01/1998	29/jan/1998
CIICA	Papaya 0.25 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit	Opposite Hidalgo, Chis	14/01/1998	29/jan/1998
CIICA	Papaya 0.25 have.	Gene that provides resistance to the virus of the ring stain	Opposite Hidalgo, Chis	14/01/1998	29/jan/1998
CIICA	Papaya 0.25 have.	Somatic embryos that they slow the maturation of the fruit	Opposite Hidalgo, Chis	14/01/1998	29/jan/1998
CIICA	Pineapple 0.0378 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit	Opposite Hidalgo, Chiapas	14/01/1998	29/jan/1998
SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS	Tomato 0.12 have.	slowed maturation	San Quintín. BC.	February of 1998	20/jan/1998
MEXICAN ASGROW	Corn 0.25 have.	Gene B73 and PAT that they grant resistance To the one herbicide ammonium	The Boat, Jal.	23/03/1998	30/apr/1998

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ASGROW MEXICAN	Corn Product of seed 0.25 have.	Gene B73 and PAT that they grant resistance To the one herbicide ammonium glufosinate	Tlajomulco of Zuniga, Jal.	23/03/1998	30/apr/1998
MONSANTO	Cotton (I study of Effectiveness Biological)	Gene R. Ready that provides resistance to glyphosate	North Tamps. and District Lagunera	27/02/1998	05/mar/1998
MEXICAN ASGROW	Corn Evaluation Agronomic 0.25 have.	Gene B73 and PAT that grant resistance to herbicide ammonium glufosinate	Abasolo, Gto.	23/03/1998	30/apr/1998
MEXICAN ASGROW	Corn Evaluation agronomic 0.25 have.	Gene B73 and PAT that grant resistance to herbicide ammonium glufosinate	Celaya, Gto.	23/03/1998	30/apr/1998
Rhone-Poulenc Agriculture	Cotton 0.33 have.	Gene Klebsiella that grants tolerance to bromoximil	South of Tamps.	02/04/1998	30/apr/1998
CINVESTAV	Tobacco Hothouse	Gene GU	Irapuato, Gto.	24/04/1998	30/apr/1998
MONSANTO	Pope 1 have.	Gene CryIIIA resistance to insects	Saltillo, Coah.	03/04/1998	30/apr/1998
HYBRID PIONEER	Corn 0.04 have.	Gene CryIA(b) resistant to insects	San José of the Valley Nay.	25/06/1998	14/jul/1998
HARRIS LIVES	Melon 0.25 have.	Gene that slows the maturation of the fruit	Navojoa, is.	22/04/1998	06/jul/1998
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato 12.5 have.	Gene CAC that slows the maturation of the fruit	San Quintín, BC. and Culiacán Sinaloa	15/05/1998	02/jul/1998
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato 1.2 have.	Gene CAC that slows the maturation of the fruit	San Quintín; BC.	14/05/1998	02/jul/1998
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato	Gene CAC that slows the maturation of the fruit	San Quintín, BC.	15/05/1998	02/jul/1998
MEXICAN SVS	Pumpkin 2.5 have.	Resistance to virus	San Quintín, BC. and The Peace, BCS.	30/07/1998	20/aug/1998
MEXICAN SVS	Pumpkin 2.5 have.	Resistance to virus	San Quintín, BC. and The Peace BCS.	30/07/1998	20/aug/1998
MEXICAN SVS	Melon 2 have.	Resistance to virus	The Peace, BCS.	30/07/1998	20/aug/1998
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato 0.5 have.	Gene CAC that slows the maturation of the fruit	San Quintín, BC. Culiacán and Cruz Of Elota, Sinaloa.	06/08/1998	07/oct/1998
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 10 have.	Recombination Genes that they confer tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	San José of the Valley, Nay.	19/08/1998	07/oct/1998
CIMMYT	Tobacco Hothouse	Gene beta 1,3 - glucanase dmct for apomixis process	He Beats, Edo. of Mexico	09/10/1998	09/dec/1998
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0195 have.	Gene CryIA(b) retro crossbreeding	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	21/07/1998	10/jan/1999
CIMMYT	Corn 0.0195 have.	Gene CryIA(b) autopolinization	Tlaltizapan, Mor.	21/07/1998	10/jan/1999
MONSANTO	Cotton 100 have.	Gene Roundup Ready and Boligard	South of Sonora and Sinaloa	21/10/1998	04/dec/1998
MONSANTO	Cotton 73,619 have. authorized 18.471 real	Pilot Programs with Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteror	Areas Cotton of the north of the Republic	03/11/1998	10/feb/1999
MONSANTO	Tomato 0.1 have.	1 Gene CryIA(c) that grants resistance to insects	Culiacán, Sinaloa.	18/11/1998	10/feb/1999

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ASGROW VEGETABLES	Pumpkin	Genes that they provide resistance to log virus of the mosaic of the simple and of the yellow of the zucchini	Villagran, Gto. and Hermosillo, Sonora.	04/12/1998	27/apr/1999
MONSANTO	Cotton 180 have.	Genes Boligard and Roundup Ready	B.C., B.C.S, is., Sinaloa., C. Lag., Chih., Tamps.	08/01/1999	10/feb/1999
RHONE POULENC	Cotton 1.2 have.	Gene BXN that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil	Experimental fields of INIFAP in the north of the Republic	21/01/1999	10/feb/1999
RHONE POULENC	Cotton 1.28 have.	Genes BXN and Boligard that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil and resistance to insects Respectively	Experimental fields of INIFAP in the north of the Republic	21/01/1999	10/feb/1999
CINVESTAV	Wheat Laboratory	Gene CSb that grants tolerance to the aluminum	Irapuato, Gto.	04/02/1999	08/feb/1999
CIICA	Papaya	Gene ACC that slows the maturation of the fruit	Opposite Hidalgo, Chis.	22/01/1999	15/jul/1999
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 4.5 have.	Gene that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Navolato, Sinaloa.	02/02/1999	10/feb/1999
MONSANTO	Soybean 8,000 have. authorized 902.3 have. real	Gene that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Sonora, Sinaloa., Tamps., North of Ver., S.L.P. and Chis.	15/02/1999	20/apr/1999
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE AGUASCALIENTES.	Lemon Hothouse	Insert of Genes nptII, gus and list that dog causes alterations phenotype	Tecomán, Colima.	12/03/1999	18/jun/1999
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato 5 have.	Gene that provides bigger shelf life	San Quintín, BC.	22/03/1999	20/apr/1999
FLORIGENE EUROPE	Carnation 0.5 have. in hothouse	Gene that modifies color of log petals	Tenancingo, Edo. of Mexico.	16/04/1999	27/apr/1999
MEXICAN SVS	Zucchini 11.5 have.	Resistance to virus	San Quintín, BC. and The Peace, BCS.	26/04/1999	05/jul/1999
MEXICAN SVS	Zucchini 11.5 have.	Resistance to virus	San Quintín BC. and The Peace, BCS.	26/04/1999	05/jul/1999
MEXICAN SVS	Melon 2 have.	Resistance to virus	The Peace, BCS.	26/04/1999	05/jul/1999
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 10 have.	Gene that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Tapachula, Nay.	28/05/1999	05/jul/1999
UNAM	Rhizobium etli 0.5 have.	Modification for to increase the fixation of nitrogen	Field of the INIFAP in Celaya, Gto.	06/07/1999	06/oct/1999
DNA PLANT TECHNOLOGY	Tomato 0.3 have.	Gene that provides bigger shelf life	San Quintín, BC. and Culiacán, Sinaloa.	11/11/1999	15/nov/1999
MONSANTO	Cotton 10,000 have.	Gene Roundup Ready that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Areas Cotton of the north of the Republic	17/09/1999	03/dec/1999
CALGARY	Canola 0.044 have.	Gene that codes for the bovine protein for the clotting of milk	Mexicali, BC.	03/09/1999	14/jan/2000
CALGARY	Linen 0.02 have.	Gene that codes for the bovine protein for the clotting of milk	Mexicali, BC.	05/10/1999	14/jan/2000
CIMMYT	Wheat Hothouse	Genes Bperu and bar for resistance to pathogen agents and to ammonium glufosinato, respectively	Biosecurity Greenhouse, The Beat, Edo. of Mexico	24/11/1999	03/dec/99

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RHONE POULENC	Cotton 0.7 have.	Gene BXN that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil	Culiacán, Sinaloa. and Fences of the Yaqui, Sonora.	16/11/1999	03/dec/1999
AVENTIS CROPSCIENCE	Cotton 1 000 have.	Gene BXN that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil	North of Tamaulipas.	03/12/1999	02/mar/2000
AVENTIS CROPSCIENCE	Cotton 1,000 have.	Gene BXN that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil	Mexicali, BC.	03/12/1999	02/mar/2000
MONSANTO	Cotton 39,549 have.	programs with Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	Areas Cotton of the north of the Republic	02/01/2000	02/mar/2000
MONSANTO	Cotton 0.5 have.	Boligard II that grants resistance to lepidopteron	South of Tamaulipas	02/01/2000	05/jun/2000
HARRIS LIVES	Melon 0.45 have.	Resistance Gene to the virus CMV, WMV2 AND ZYMV	The Mochis, Sinaloa.	10/01/2000	29/may/2000
MEXICAN SVS	Pumpkin line CZW3 11.5 have.	Resistance Gene to the virus CMV, WMV2 AND ZYMV	San Quintín, BC. and The Peace, BCS.	14/02/2000	29/may/2000
MEXICAN SVS	Pumpkin line ZW20 11.5 have.	Resistance Gene to the virus WMV2 and ZYMV	San Quintín, BC. and The Peace, BCS.	14/02/2000	29/may/2000
MEXICAN SVS	Melon 9 have.	Resistance Gene to the virus CMV, WMV2 AND ZYMV	The Peace, BCS.	14/02/2000	29/may/2000
MONSANTO	Soybean 4,250 have.	Gene that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Sonora, Sinaloa., Tamps., Ver., S.L.P. Chis., Campeche and Hidalgo	09/03/2000	12/may/2000
AVENTIS CROPSCIENCE	Cotton 80 Have.	Gene BXN that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil	Chihuahua, District Lagunera and south of Tamaulipas	29/03/2000	12/may/2000
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 10 have.	Gene that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Tapachula, Nay.	06/07/2000	03/oct/2000
CALGARY	Knapweed 2 have.	Gene that codes for the bovine protein for the clotting of milk	Mexicali, BC.	16/08/2000	15/nov/2000
MONSANTO	Cotton 4,000 have.	Pilot Programs with Gene Bollgard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	South Sonora	29/08/2000	01/dec/2000
MONSANTO	Cotton 11 have.	Boligard II that grants resistance to lepidopteron	Areas Cotton of the north of the Republic	12/09/2000	03/oct/2000
AVENTIS CROPSCIENCE	Cotton 0.3 have.	Gene BXN that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil	Cd. Obregón, is.	13/09/2000	03/oct/2000
EMBASSY OF UNITED STATES	Cotton 0.1 have.	Gene Boligard that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Field experimental of INIFAP in Tecomán, Cabbage.	13/09/2000	03/oct/2000
CINVESTAV	Arabidops is Laboratory	System of transposons modified	Irapuato, Gto.	31/10/2000	21/nov/2000
MONSANTO	Cotton 3,000 have.	Gene Roundup Ready that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tamaulipas, Nte.	30/11/2000	11/dec/2000
MONSANTO	Cotton 2,000 have.	Pilot programs with Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	Tamaulipas Nte.	29/11/2000	11/dec/2000

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MONSANTO	Cotton 10,000 have.	Pilot Programs with Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteron Gene Roundup Ready that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Baja California	29/11/2000	04/dec/2000
MONSANTO	Cotton 2,000 have.		Baja California	12/12/2000	20/feb/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 7,770 have.	Pilot Programs with Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	District Lagunera	12/01/2001	20/feb/2001
MONSANTO	Soybean 10 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Sonora	15/01/2001	02/mar/2001
MONSANTO	Soybean 10 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Sinaloa	15/01/2001	02/mar/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 4,480 have.	Pilot Programs with Gene Boligard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	North Sonora	15/01/2001	02/mar/2001
MONSANTO	Soybean 100 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glifosato	Several Locations	15/01/2001	02/mar/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 21,000 have.	Pilot Programs with Gene Bollgard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	North Chihuahua and south	08/02/2001	09/mar/2001
AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE	Cotton 80 have	Gene BXN that grants tolerance to the bromoxinil	Several Locations	20/02/2001	20/apr/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 2,000 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that it provides tolerance to the herbicide glifosato	Chihuahua	01/03/2001	03/apr/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 1,000 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	North Sonora	01/03/2001	03/apr/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 1,000 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	District Lagunera	01/03/2001	03/apr/2001
CINVESTAV	Banana 0.0338 have.	Genes of bovine human, of albumins anti fungus and of control of the maturation	Tecomán, Cabbage.	15/03/2001	01/nov/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 700 have.	Pilot Programs with the Genes Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that grant resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to glyphosate, respectively	North Sonora	22/03/2001	05/apr/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 2, 000 Have.	Pilot Programs with the Genes Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that grant resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to glyphosate, respectively	North Chihuahua and South	22/03/2001	05/apr/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 4,000 have.	Pilot Programs with the Genes Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that grant resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to glyphosate, respectively	Huasteca	02/04/2001	13/jun/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 9,270 have.	Pilot Programs with Gene Bollgard that grants resistance to lepidopteron	Huasteca	02/04/2001	13/jun/2001
MONSANTO	Soybean 4,900 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glifosate	Huasteca	18/04/2001	23/may/2001

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MONSANTO	Soybean 1,500 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glifosate	Campeche	20/04/2001	23/may/2001
MONSANTO	Soybean 3,000 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Chiapas	25/04/2001	23/may/2001
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 10 have.	Gene that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Tapachula, Nay.	06/06/2001	30/aug/2001
INIFAP	Cotton 0.066 have.	Gene Bollgard II that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Tecomán, Cabbage.	07/06/2001	26/jul/2001
INIFAP	Cotton 0.066 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Tecomán, Cabbage.	07/06/2001	26/jul/2001
INIFAP	Cotton 0.066 have.	Gene Roundup Ready that provides tolerance to the herbicide glifosate	Tecomán, Cabbage.	07/06/2001	26/jul/2001
INIFAP	Cotton 0.066 have.	Genes Bollgard and Roundup Ready that they provide resistance to Insects lepidopteron and tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Colima.	07/06/2001	26/jul/2001
VT. MEXICO S. OF RL. DE C.V.	Tobacco 2 have	Gene NtQPT1-ace of anti sense for to smaller content of nicotine	The Fig, Ver.	13/06/2001	25/sep/2001
SVS. MEXICAN INC. DECV.	Zucchini 11.5 have.	Pumpkin lines CZW3 resistant to the virus of mosaic of the cucumber (CMV), virus of yellow mosaic of Zucchini (ZYMV) and virus of the mosaic of	San Quintin BC. and The Peace, BCS. San Quintin BC. and The Peace, BCS.	12/07/2001	22/oct/2001
SVS. MEXICAN INC. DE Cv.	Pumpkin 11.5 have.	the simple 2 (WMV2) Pumpkin lines ZW20 resistant to the virus of Yellow mosaic of Zucchini (ZYMV) and virus of the mosaic of simple the 2 (WMV2)		12/07/2001	22/oct/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 564 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some insects lepidopteron	Sinaloa	31/07/2001	13/nov/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 500 have.	Gene Bollgard 1 Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to some insects and tolerance to the herbicide glifosate	Sinaloa	03/07/2001	13/nov/01
CINVESTAV	Banana 0.0113 have.	Construction pKYLX80/ACO that provides slowed maturation in fruits	Tecomán, Colima	24/07/2001	01/nov/2001
CINVESTAV	Banana 0.019 have.	Construction pKYL80/AFP and pKYLX80/JI Construction pBAGG that code albumins anti fungus	Tecomán, Colima	09/08/2001	01/nov/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 4,500 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some insects lepidopteron	Sonora South	03/09/2001	21/jan/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 1,500 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	Sonora South	03/09/2001	21/jan/2002

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MONSANTO	Soybean 50 have	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Sinaloa	19/09/2001	12/feb/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 5,000 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glifosate	Baja California	10/10/2001	06/feb/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 15,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Baja California	10/10/2001	06/feb/2002
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY	Knapweed 8 have	Gene E2-PROTNT with to codification identical to the protein bovine precursory of the coagulation of milk	Culiacan, Sinaloa	19/10/2001	29/oct/2001
MONSANTO	Cotton 5,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some insects lepidopteron	Sonora North	29/10/2001	12/feb/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 2,000 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	Tamaulipas North	29/10/2001	12/feb/2002
AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE	Cotton 200 have.	Tolerant Gene to herbicide bromoxinil	Several Locations	26/11/2001	04/mar/02
MONSANTO	Soybean 4,000 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Sinaloa	08/01/2002	12/feb/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 800 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	North Sonora	11/01/2002	12/feb/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 15,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some insects lepidopteron	District Lagunera	22/01/2002	12/mar/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 20,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some insects lepidopteron	Chihuahua	30/01/2002	15/mar/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 8,000 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glifosate	Chihuahua	18/02/2002	15/mar/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 6,000 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	District Lagunera	19/02/2002	12/mar/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 4 have	Gene Bollgard II that provides resistance to lepidopteron	District Lagunera	5/03/2002	30/may/2002
MONSANTO	Cotton 10,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some lepidopteron	Huasteca	03/04/2002	30/may/2002

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MONSANTO	Cotton 6,000 have.	Gene Boligard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	Huasteca	03/04/2002	30/may/2002
MONSANTO	Soybean 8,000 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Huasteca	3/04/02	30/may/2002
AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE	Cotton 0.2944 have.	Gene LL25 that confers tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate	Several Locations	08/04/02	30/may/2002
MONSANTO	Soybean 3,000 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Chiapas	26/04/05	26/jun/02
MONSANTO	Soybean 775 have.	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance to the glyphosate	Campeche	30/04/02	26/jun/02
MONSANTO	Cotton 0.5 have.	Gene Bollgard II that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Huasteca	30/04/02	16/jul/02
VT. Mexico, s of RL of CV	Tobacco 9 have	Gene BT 41 for tobacco with contained first floor in Nicotine	Nayarit	22/05/02	16/dec/02
INIFAP	Cotton 0.1 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Tecomán, Cabbage.	11/06/02	06/aug/02
INIFAP	Cotton 0.1 have.	Gene Roundup Ready that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Cabbage.	11/06/02	06/aug/02
INIFAP	Cotton 0.1 have.	Genes Boligard and Roundup Ready that they provide resistance to insects lepidopteron and tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Cabbage	11/06/02	07/aug/02
INIFAP	Cotton 0.1 have.	Gene Bollgard II that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Tecomán, Cabbage.	11/06/02	07/aug/02
MEXICAN SVS	Zucchini 10.24 have.	ZW20 lines. Gene of resistance to log virus WMV2 AND ZYMV	San Quintin B.C.	14/08/02	11/dic/02
MEXICAN SVS	Pumpkin 2.3 have.	CZW3 lines. Gene of resistance to log virus CMV, WMV2 AND ZYMV	San Quintin B.C.	14/08/02	11/dic/02
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 15 have.	Gene that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tapachula, Nayarit	21/08/02	15/oct/02
MONSANTO	Cotton 1,000 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	Baja California	25/09/02	03/feb/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 7,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some lepidopteron	Baja California	25/09/02	3/feb/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 700 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some lepidopteron	South Sonora	01/10/02	11/dic/02
MONSANTO	Cotton 100 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	South Sonora	01/10/02	11/dic/02

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MONSANTO	Cotton 600 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	District Lagunera	04/10/02	06/mar/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 4,600 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some lepidopteron	District Lagunera	04/10/02	06/mar/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 8,000 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	Chihuahua	24/10/02	06/mar/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 400 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glyphosate	North Sonora	7/11/02	11/dec/02
MONSANTO	Cotton 20,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some lepidopteron	Chihuahua	7/11/02	06/mar/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 2,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some lepidopteron	North Sonora	7/11/02	11/dec/02
MONSANTO	Cotton 3.5 have.	Gene Bollgard II that provides resistance to lepidopteron	Several Locations	13/11/02	13/mar/03
MONSANTO	Soybean 10 have	Gene Solution Slaughters that provides tolerance the glifosate	Chiapas	15/11/02	17/mar/03
BAYER CROPS SCIENCE	Cotton 1.2364 have.	Gene with tolerance to herbicide glyphosinate	Several Locations	19/12/02	13/mar/03
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean 1 have.	Gene that provides tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate.	Tapachula, Nayarit	22/01/03	22/may/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 10,000 have.	Gene Bollgard that provides resistance to some lepidopteron.	Huasteca	10/02/03	26/may/03
MONSANTO	Cotton 3,000 have.	Gene Bollgard and Solution Slaughters that provides resistance to lepidopteron and tolerance to herbicide glifosate	Huasteca	13/02/03	26/may/03
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glifosate	Sinaloa	12-Sep-03	25-Jun-03
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Chiapas	12-Sep-03	25-Jun-03
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Huasteca	12-Sep-03	25-Jun-03
SEEDS MONSANTO	Alfalfa	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	District Lagunera and Guanajuato	27-Sep-03	10-Sep-03
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Campeche	27-Sep-03	25-Jun-03
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Yucatan	06-May-03	25-Jun-03
INIFAP - TECOMÁN	Cotton	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Colima	16-May-03	10-Sep-03
INIFAP - TECOMÁN	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Colima	16-May-03	10-Sep-03

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
INIFAP - TECOMÁN	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	Tecomán, Colima	16-May-03	10-Sep-03
Hybrid PIONEER	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tapachula, Nayarit	06-Jun-03	10-Sep-03
INIFAP - TECOMÁN	Cotton	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Colima	29-Jul-03	29-Jan-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	Sinaloa	29-Aug-03	03-Dec-03
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and rosy worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Sinaloa	29-Aug-03	03-Dec-03
CIMMYT	Wheat	Tolerance wing drought	Edo. of Mexico	23-Sep-03	22-Dec-03
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	South Sonora	09-Oct-03	18-Nov-03
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	South Sonora	23-Oct-03	18-Nov-03
MEXICAN SVS	Zucchini	Resistance to log virus WMV2 V ZYMV	San Quintin, Lower California	29-Oct-03	03-Sep-04
MEXICAN SVS	Zucchini	Resistance to log virus WMV2, CVM V ZYMV	San Quintin, Lower California	29-Oct-03	03-Sep-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Baja California	03-Nov-03	13 - Feb-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of complex bell hill and pink worm	Baja California	03-Nov-03	13-Feb-04
BAYER	Cotton	Tolerance to the herbicide ammonium glufosinate	Several Locations	06-Nov-03	13 - Feb-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of complex bell hill and pink worm	District Lagunera	10-Nov-03	25-Feb-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and rosy worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	District Lagunera	10-Nov-03	25-Feb-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	Chihuahua	17-Nov-03	23 - Feb-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	North Sonora	17-Nov-03	23 - Feb-04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	North Sonora	17-Nov-03	23-Feb-04

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of the complex bell hill and pink worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Chihuahua	17/Nov/03	23/Feb/04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Several Locations	17/Nov/03	25/Feb/04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Several Locations	17/Nov/03	25/Feb/04
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Chiapas	11/Dec/03	12/Apr/04
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Sinaloa	11/Dec/03	12/Apr/04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Huasteca	14/Jan/04	01/Jun/04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	Huasteca	14/Jan/04	03/Jun/04
MONSANTO	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	Huasteca	29/Jan/04	03/Jun/04
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Chiapas	09/Feb/4	08/Jun/04
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Campeche	27/Feb/4	08/Jun/04
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Yucatan	27/Feb/04	08/Jun/04
SEEDS MONSANTO	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Huasteca	11/Mar/4	08/Jun/04
PICTIPAPA	Pope	Resistance to the Smut It beats (Phytophthora infestans) of the potato	State of Mexico	18/Mar/04	11/Aug/04
HYBRID PIONEER	Soybean	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tapachula, Nayarit	01/Jun/04	21/Sep/04
INIFAP - TECOMÁN	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm and Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Colima	15/Jun/04	22/Sep/04
INIFAP - TECOMÁN	Cotton	Resistance to the attack of lepidopteron of Bollworm Complex and pink worm	Tecomán, Colima	15/Jun/04	22/Sep/04
INIFAP - TECOMÁN	Cotton	Tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate	Tecomán, Colima	15/Jun/04	22/Sep/04
INIFAP TECOMAN	Cotton Solution Slaughters Flex 0.1 have He doesn't sow	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Tecoman, Colima	15-Jun-04	22-Sep-04
DOW AGROSCIENCES	Cotton WrdeStrike 0.777ha	Resistance to insects lepidopterons and tolerance to the one herbicide glufosinato of ammonium.	Multisite	17 - Jun-04	19-Nov-04
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 600 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Nayarit	18-Jun-04	17 - Dec -04

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard 12,000 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and the pink worm.	South Sonora	14-Jul-04	18-Nov-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard / Solution Slaughters 5,600 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Sinaloa	20-Jul-04	17 - Nov-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters 7,000ha	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	South Sonora	20-Jul-04	18-Nov-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard / Solution Slaughters 16,000 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	South Sonora	20-Jul-04	18-Nov-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters 1,400 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Sinaloa	20-Jul-04	17-Nov-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters 5,000 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Tamaulipas North	20-Jul-04	17 - Nov-04
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 10 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Chiapas	27 - Jul-04	17 - Dec-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters Flex 14 have	Tolerance to the one 'Glifosate herbicide	Multisite	06-Aug-04	16-Dec-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters Flex / Bollgard II 14 have	Tolerance to the one herbicide glifosato and resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one complex belloero and pink worm.	Multisite	06-Aug-04	16-Dec-04
CIMMYT	Wheat 102 m2; 600 g	Tolerance to the drought. (Gene DREB 1 to)	Edo. of Mexico	25-Aug-04	15-Dec-04
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard 8,000 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and the pink worm	Baja California	01-Sep-04	08-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters 4,600 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Baja California	01-Sep-04	08-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Boligard II / Solution Slaughters 3.5ha He doesn't sow	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Multisite	07-Sep-04	08-Feb-05

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard / Solution Slaughters 10,400 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Baja California	07-Sep-04	08-Feb-05
BAYER DE MEXICO	Cotton LL25 240 have	Tolerance to the one herbicide glufosinato of ammonium.	Plain Huasteca and it Lowers California	01-Oct-04	09-Feb-05
BAYER DE MEXICO	Cotton LL25 1.41312 have	Tolerance to the one herbicide glufosinato of ammonium.	Multisite	01-Oct-04	09-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters 10,000 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Chihuahua	14-Oct-04	08-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard / Solution Slaughters 20,000 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Chihuahua	14-Oct-04	17-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard 20,000 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and the pink worm	Chihuahua	14-Oct-04	08-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard / Solution Slaughters 5,000 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	District Lagunera	19-Oct-04	08-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard 5,000 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and the pink worm	District Lagunera	19-Oct-04	08-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters 8,000 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	District Lagunera	19-Oct-04	08-Feb-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard / Solution Slaughters 800 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	North Sonora	26-Oct-04	07-sea-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Solution Slaughters 320 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	North Sonora	26-Oct-04	07 - sea-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard 480 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and the pink worm	North Sonora	26-Oct-04	07-sea-05
CINVESTAV	Banana 16 m2; 1 plant	Production of you vaccinate human (Gene LT-TO of E. COIf).	Tecoman, Colima	29-Oct-04	10-Jan-05

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
CINVESTAV	Banana 128 m2; 8 plants	Production of you vaccinate human (Gene LT-B of E. coli).	Tecoman, Colima	29-Oct-04	10-Jan-05
UNAM	Pumpkin 500 m2; 52,500 seeds	Resistance to those virus ZYMV, CMV and WMV2.	Morelia, Michoacan and Celaya, Guanajuato Sinaloa	15-Nov-04	28-Jan-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 6,000 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi and Chiapas	20-Jan-05	02-May-05
INIFAP / SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 0.1 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi and Chiapas	25-Jan-05	10-Jun-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard 2,700 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and the pink worm	Plain Huasteca	28-Jan-05	10-Jun-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton Bollgard / Solution Slaughters 2,700 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Plain Huasteca	28-Jan-05	10-Jun-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Cotton SolucionFaena 1,600 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Plain Huasteca	28-Jan-05	10-Jun-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 16,000 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Plain Huasteca	08-Feb-05	10-Jun-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 1,150ha	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Campeche	10-Feb-05	10-Jun-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Alfalfa Solution It slaughters 0.16 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	District Lagunera	10-Feb-05	08-Jul-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 10,508 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Chiapas	10-Feb-05	10-Jun-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 500 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Yucatan	01-sea-05	13-Jun-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Soya Solution It slaughters 500 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Quintana Roo	01-sea-05	13-Jun-05
For each one of the following applications it is had the even issued ruling of favorable biosecurity the Secretary of environment and Natural Resources, in cumpntimiento of articles 15 AND 66 of the Law of Biosecurity of Bodies Genetically Modified, same that it was published in the Daily Oficial of the Federation el18 of March of 2005.					
INIFAP - TECOMAN	Cotton Bollgardl Roundup Ready 0.1 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and pink worm and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Tecoman, Colima	25-May-05	10-Oct-05
INIFAP - TECOMAN	Cotton Bollgard 0.1 have	Resistance to the one attack of lepidopterons of the one Bollworm Complex and the pink worm.	Tecoman, Colima	25-May-05	10-Oct -05
INIFAP - TECOMAN	Cotton Solution Slaughters Flex 0.1 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Tecoman, Colima	25-May-05	10-Oct-05

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
DOW AGROSCIENCES	Corn Herculex 512 m ² ; 1.48 kg	Resistance to insects lepidopteron (barrenadores and worm cogollero) and tolerance to the one herbicide glufosinato of ammonium.	Campos Experimental del INIFAP: Fence of the Strong one and Fence of Culiacan (Sinaloa)	01-Jun -05	06-Oct-05
HYBRID PIONEER	Soya 15 have	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Tapachula, Nayarit	01-Jun-05	10-Oct-05
HYBRID PIONEER	Corn (Herculex) 576 m ² ; 1.83 kg	Resistance to insects lepidopteron (barrenadores and worm cogollero) and tolerance to the one herbicide glufosinato of ammonium.	Campos Experimental del INIFAP: Fence of the Yaqui (Sonora) Fence of Culiacan (Sinaloa) South of Tamaulipas (Tamps)	09-Jun -05	06-Oct-05
HYBRID PIONEER	Corn (Herculex) 1,056m ² 3.12 kg	Resistance to insects lepidopteron (barrenadores and worm cogollero) and tolerance to the one herbicide glufosinato of ammonium.	Campos Experimental del INIFAP: Fence of the Yaqui (Sonora) Fence of Culiacan (Sinaloa) South of Tamaulipas (Tamps)	09-Jun -05	11-Oct-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Corn YieldGard 1,280m ² ; 4.24 kg	Resistance to insects lepidopteron (barrenadores and worm cogollero).	Campos Experimental del INIFAP: Fence of the Yaqui (Sonora) Fence of Culiacan (Sinaloa) South of Tamaulipas and Brave river (Tamps)	09-Jun -05	06-Oct-05
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Corn Solution It slaughters 2 1,536m ² 5.12 kg	Tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Campos Experimental del INIFAP: Fence of the Yaqui (Sonora) Fence of Culiacan (Sinaloa) South of Tamaulipas and Brave river (Tamps)	09-Jun -05	06-Oct-05
MONSANTO COMMERCIAL	Corn YieldGard Solution Slaughters 2 1,024m ² ; 3.36 kg	Resistance to insects lepidopteron (barrenadores and worm cogollero) and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Campos Experimental Del INIFAP: Fence of the Yaqui (Sonora) Fence of Culiacan (Sinaloa) South of Tamaulipas and Brave river (Tamps)	09-Jun -05	06-Oct-05

INSTITUTION	CROP	GENETIC CHARACTERISTIC	LOCATION OF EXPERIMENT	APPLICATION DATES	APPROVAL DATE
SEEDS AND AGROPRODUCTOS MONSANTO	Corn MON 88017 512 m ² ; 1.56 kg	Resistance to the one worm of the root of the corn and tolerance to the one Glifosate herbicide	Campos Experimental del INIFAP: Fence of the Yaqui (Sonora) Fence of Culiacan (Sinaloa) South of Tamaulipas and Brave river (Tamps)	09-Jun -05	06-Oct-05