Gene Technology (GM Crop Moratorium) Moratorium Order 2004 (No 1)*

Disallowable instrument DI2004-234

made under the

Gene Technology (GM Crop Moratorium) Act 2004, s7 (Moratorium Orders)

I, pursuant to Section 7 of the *Gene Technology (GM Crop Moratorium) Act 2004*, prohibit in the ACT the cultivation in the open environment of the class of genetically modified (GM) food plant specified in the schedule.

Simon Corbell MLA Minister for Health

21 September 2004

Schedule

Class of food plant to which this Moratorium Order applies

GM food plants of the species *Brassica napus*, common name canola, tolerant to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium due to genetic modification which are derived from the lines defined in the applications designated DIR010/2001 and DIR021/2002 made to the Gene Technology Regulator under Section 40 of the Gene Technology Act 2000 of the Commonwealth (the Commonwealth Act) constituted pursuant to Section 26 of the Commonwealth Act and further particularised in the following table.

Line	Genetic Modification
T45	Tolerance to glufosinate ammonium due to genetic modification to introduce the pat gene from Streptomyces viridichromogenes encoding the protein phosphinothricin acetyl transferase.
Topas 19/2	 Tolerance to glufosinate ammonium due to genetic modification to introduce the pat gene from Streptomyces viridichromogenes encoding the protein phosphinothricin acetyl transferase. Resistance to aminoglycoside antibiotics due to genetic modification to introduce the nptll gene from Escherichia coli encoding the protein neomycin phosphotransferase II.
MS1	 Tolerance to glufosinate ammonium due to genetic modification to introduce the bar gene from Streptomyces hygroscopicus encoding the protein phosphinothricin acetyl transferase. Male sterility due to genetic modification to introduce the barnase gene from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens encoding the Barnase ribonuclease protein. Resistence to aminoglycoside antibiotics due to genetic modification to introduce the nptll gene from Escherichia coli encoding the protein neomycin phosphotransferase II.
MS8	 Tolerance to glufosinate ammonium due to genetic modification to introduce the bar gene from Streptomyces hygroscopicus encoding the protein phosphinothricin acetyl transferase. Male sterility due to genetic modification to introduce the barnase gene from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens encoding the Barnase ribonuclease protein.
RF1 and RF2	Tolerance to glufosinate ammonium due to genetic modification to introduce the bar gene from Streptomyces hygroscopicus encoding the protein phosphinothricin acetyl transferase.

	 Fertility restoration of male sterile lines expressing the Barnase protein. Fertility restoration is due to genetic modification to introduce the <i>barstar</i> gene from <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> encoding the Barstar ribonuclease inhibitor protein that specifically binds to, and suppresses the activity of, the Barnase protein. Resistence to aminoglycoside antibiotics due to genetic modification to introduce the <i>nptll</i> gene from <i>Escherichia coli</i> encoding the protein neomycin phosphotransferase II.
RF3	 Tolerance to glufosinate ammonium due to genetic modification to introduce the bar gene from Streptomyces hygroscopicus encoding the protein phosphinothricin acetyl transferase. Fertility restoration of male sterile lines expressing the Barnase protein. Fertility restoration is due to genetic modification to introduce the barstar gene from Bacillus amyloliquefaciens encoding the Barstar ribonuclease inhibitor protein that specifically binds to, and suppresses the activity of, the Barnase protein.