

The Colombian government approves soy edited by GDM with low presence of sugars

Soy with a low presence of raffinose and stachyose sugars, created in Brazil in 2022, was also classified as non-GMO (Genetically Modified Organism) by the Colombian government. By developing this variety, breeders could spend less on fattening, and the animals will gain weight faster.

GDM obtained the classification of the first edited soy in Brazil last year. To create this variety, a native gene was altered to reduce 75% of raffinose and 50% of stachyose in the seeds. These sugars are indigestible by monogastric animals such as poultry, pigs, and humans. “The company continues to produce larger volumes of seeds of this variety for final validations before the commercial launch,” says André Beló, manager of New Improvement Techniques at GDM.

Research Excellence

GDM is a global leader in plant genetic improvement. Responsible for the genetics of 40% of global soybean production, it invests heavily in research and development and commercialization of varieties. Spending around \$400 million on research in Brazil alone last year. Of the company's more than 1,000 employees worldwide, more than 500 are dedicated exclusively to Research and Development programs. In Brazil, around 64% of employees are dedicated to R&D.

The company is already consolidated as one of the world's leading suppliers of soybean genetics. For this, it seeks to deliver the most advanced technology to multipliers and producers to guarantee gains in productivity and profitability of its planted areas. GDM's genetic improvement program aims to develop products with broad productive potential, producing more within the same area.

About GDM

GDM is a global plant genetic improvement company that applies state-of-the-art technology for the research, development, and commercialization of maximum productivity soybean varieties and other extensive crops, generating several businesses that add value to the organization's growth.

The company operates in more than 15 countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, and the United States, contributing to the continuous improvement of world agricultural productivity. The group invests a large number of human and economic resources in developing research and testing programs that result in varieties adapted to different environmental conditions, providing the producer with the best solutions for crops.