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From: [REDACTED]@syngenta.com [mailto:[REDACTED]@syngenta.com]
Sent: 08 November 2013 15:14
To: Boyd, Ian (Defra)
Subject: RE: Research needs for neonicotinoids

Dear Professor Boyd,

Thank you for this letter. I have circulated to a number of technical experts internally and we are pulling together the relevant information requested and look forward to receiving dates on which to outline and discuss with you. Ideally we would do this meeting without BCS despite engaging in some joint field trial activity with them.

I also take this opportunity to send a link to our field data published in October in PLOS ONE. As you are already aware, the study found no impact from TMX use on honeybee colonies.

The study was conducted between 2005 and 2010 as part of Syngenta's regulatory data package to support the application to use CRUISER® as a seed treatment on corn and oilseed rape in the EU. It investigated the long-term risk to honey bee colonies from four years of consecutive exposure to flowering maize and oilseed rape grown from thiamethoxam treated seeds at maximum recommended rates for insect control in Europe.

It looked at the impact on mortality, foraging behavior, colony strength, colony weight, brood development, food storage levels and over-winter survival of honey bees. It showed no difference between control hives and those adjacent to flowering crops treated with thiamethoxam.

Our study was designed to support science-based decision making and we're pleased that a credible open access peer review journal has published it.

You can view the study [here](#) –

Regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Syngenta

Jealott's Hill International Research Centre

Bracknell, Berks RG42 6EY

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Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

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