



Comments to EFSA document:

3.4 Comparators for other approaches to gene, trait and event stacking

Inge Broer, Universität Rostock, FINAB e.V

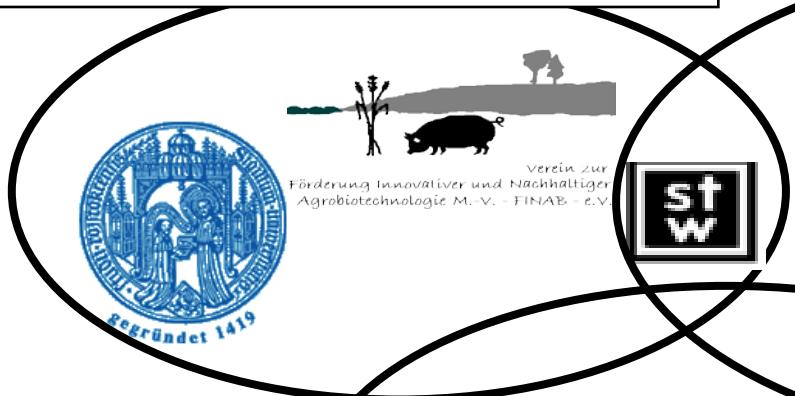


The innovative growth core BioOK

Aim: Development of effective and safe assessment methods for GMP

Partners:

Natural and agricultural science



Companys



Infrastrukture

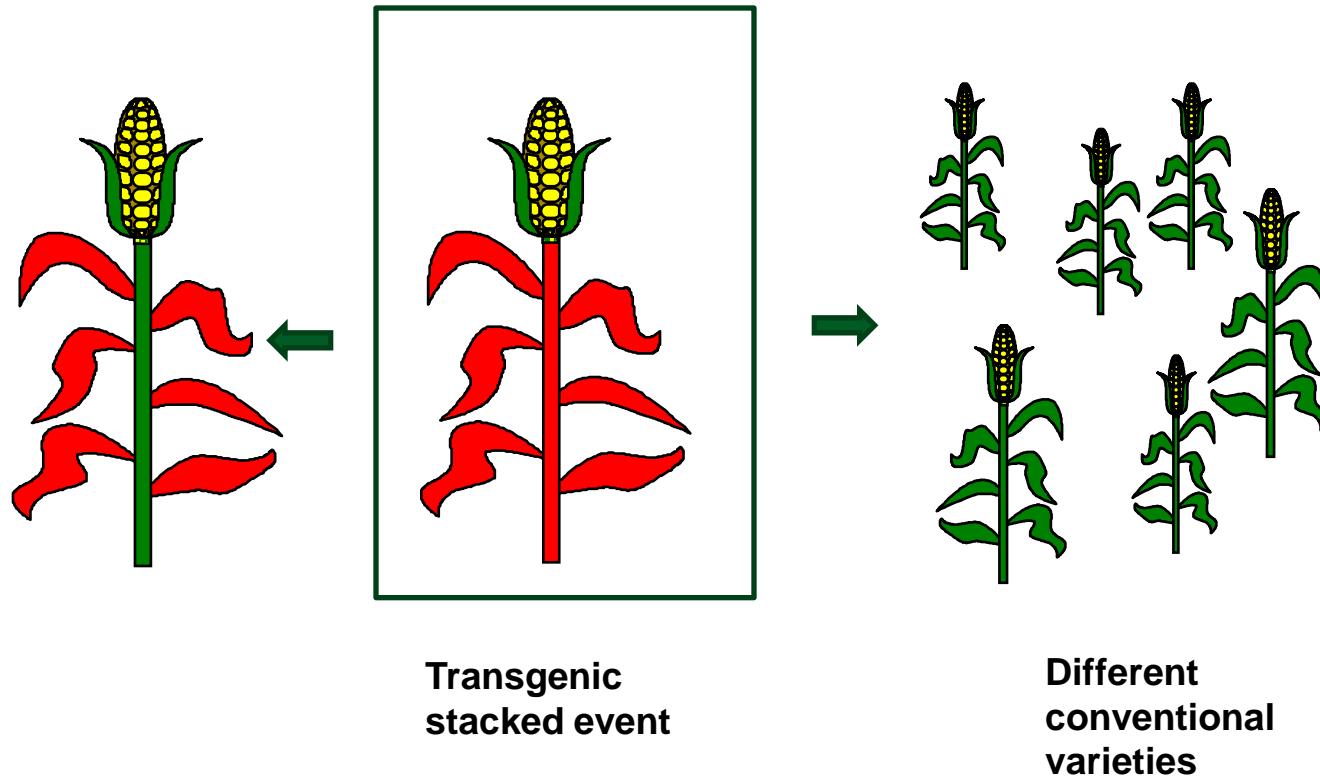
Funding: BMBF



General comment

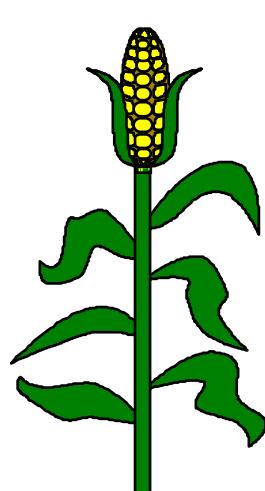
A GM plant should always be compared to:

- A plant that differs only in one trait
- Several different conventional varieties of the same cultivar

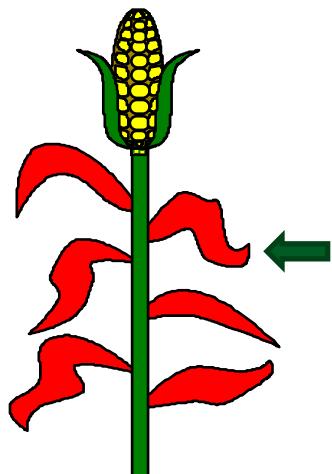


General comment

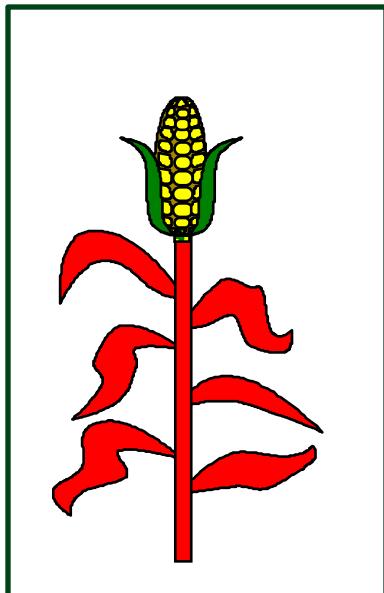
If the original transgenic event is approved, it is the closest possible comparator



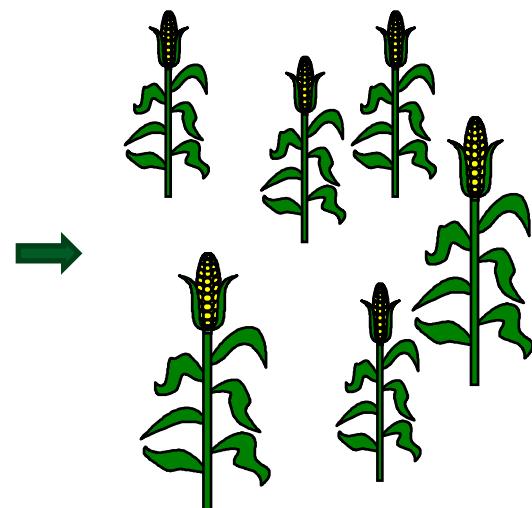
Conventional
counterpart



Transgenic
original event



Transgenic
stacked event



Different
conventional
varieties



Approved or completely risk assessed events are considered as safe.

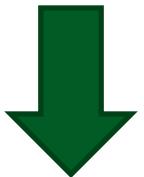
Why does the GMO panel hesitate to use them as comparators?

The conventional counterpart used for the transformation of the original event should be one of the six conventional varieties that are part of the risk assessment to describe the natural variation of the parameters assessed



Conventional lines with similar properties as comparators

Comparison high amylopectin conventional variety to a high amylopectin transgenic event:



Comparison of production process instead of the of the new trait.