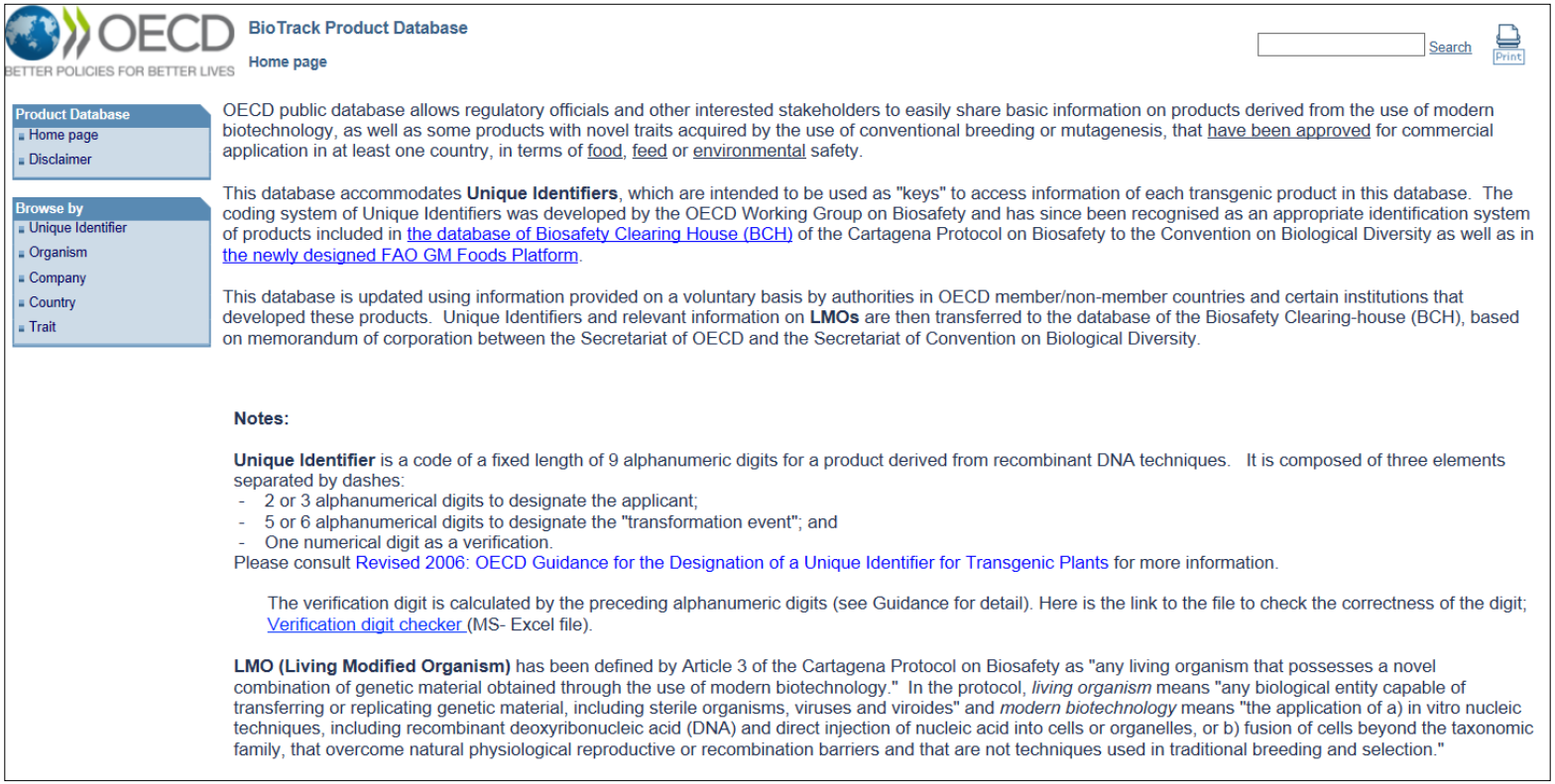
Effective Use of Data on the Biosafety Database: Philippines



OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

BioTrack Product Database

Home page

Search

Print

Product Database
- Home page
- Disclaimer

Browse by
- Unique Identifier
- Organism
- Company
- Country
- Trait

OECD public database allows regulatory officials and other interested stakeholders to easily share basic information on products derived from the use of modern biotechnology, as well as some products with novel traits acquired by the use of conventional breeding or mutagenesis, that have been approved for commercial application in at least one country, in terms of food, feed or environmental safety.

This database accommodates **Unique Identifiers**, which are intended to be used as "keys" to access information of each transgenic product in this database. The coding system of Unique Identifiers was developed by the OECD Working Group on Biosafety and has since been recognised as an appropriate identification system of products included in the database of Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as in the newly designed FAO GM Foods Platform.

This database is updated using information provided on a voluntary basis by authorities in OECD member/non-member countries and certain institutions that developed these products. Unique Identifiers and relevant information on **LMOs** are then transferred to the database of the Biosafety Clearing-house (BCH), based on memorandum of corporation between the Secretariat of OECD and the Secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity.

Notes:

Unique Identifier is a code of a fixed length of 9 alphanumeric digits for a product derived from recombinant DNA techniques. It is composed of three elements separated by dashes:
- 2 or 3 alphanumerical digits to designate the applicant;
- 5 or 6 alphanumerical digits to designate the "transformation event"; and
- One numerical digit as a verification.

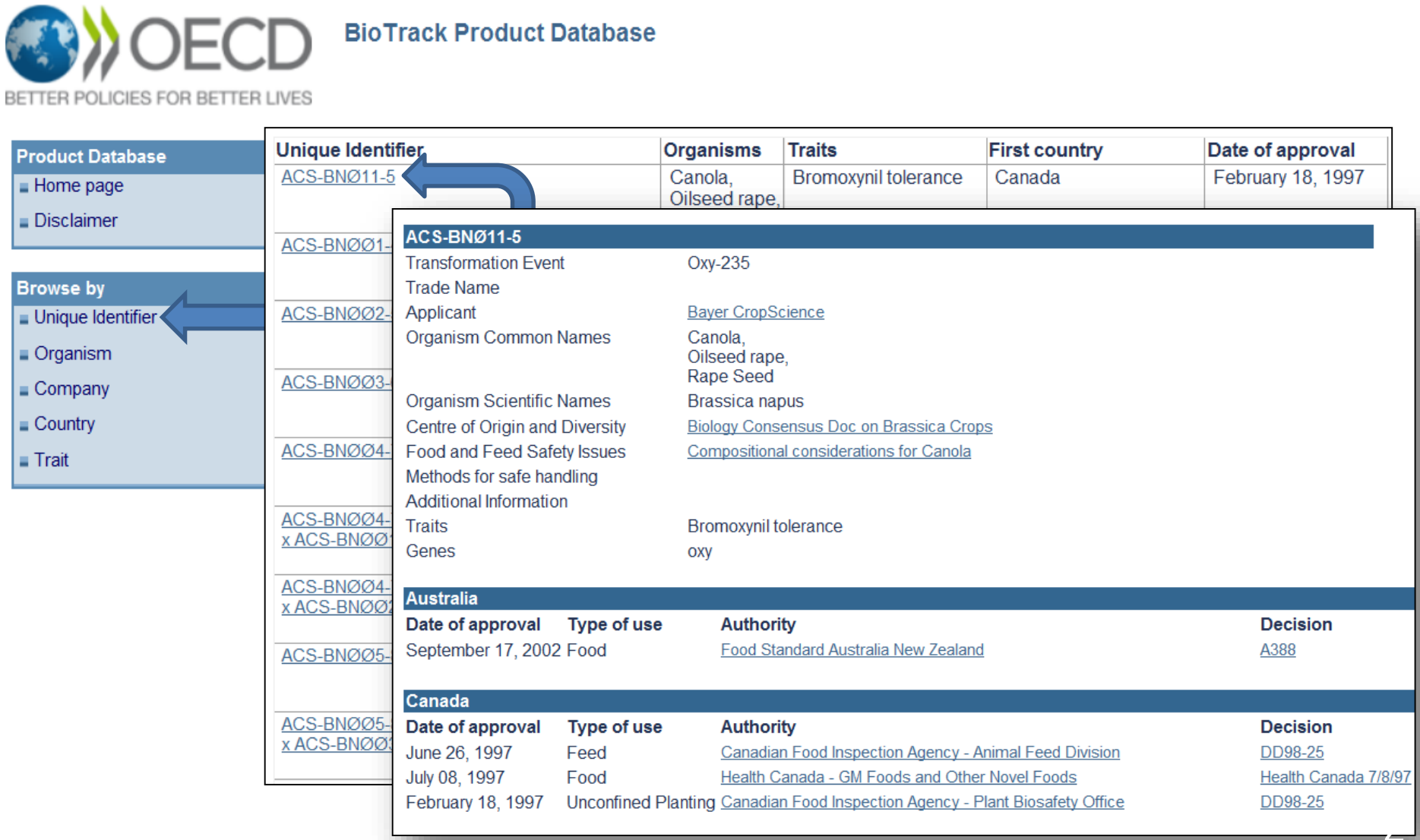
Please consult Revised 2006: OECD Guidance for the Designation of a Unique Identifier for Transgenic Plants for more information.

The verification digit is calculated by the preceding alphanumeric digits (see Guidance for detail). Here is the link to the file to check the correctness of the digit; Verification digit checker (MS- Excel file).

LMO (Living Modified Organism) has been defined by Article 3 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as "any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology." In the protocol, *living organism* means "any biological entity capable of transferring or replicating genetic material, including sterile organisms, viruses and viroides" and *modern biotechnology* means "the application of a) in vitro nucleic techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or b) fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection."

Amparo C. Ampil
Chief, Food, Agriculture and Fishery Policy Division
Policy Research Service
Department of Agriculture
Philippines

Database – How it works (by U.I.)



Database – How it works (by Organism)

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

BioTrack Product Database

Product Database
- Home page
- Disclaimer

Browse by
- Unique Identifier
- Organism
- Company
- Country
- Trait

- Alfalfa
- Canola / Oilseed rape / Rape Seed
- Carnation
- Corn / Maize

Unique Identifier	Traits	First country	Date of approval
ACS-GHØØ1-3	Glufosinate tolerance	United States of America	March 10, 2003
ACS-GHØØ1-3 x MON-15985-7	Glufosinate tolerance, Lepidoptera resistance	Japan	August 15, 2006
BCS-GHØØ2-5	Glyphosate tolerance	Canada	March 13, 2008
BCS-GHØØ2-5xACS-GHØØ1-3	Glufosinate tolerance, Glyphosate tolerance	Mexico	January 20, 2010
BCS-GHØØ2-5xACS-GHØØ1-3xMON-15985-7	Glufosinate tolerance, Glyphosate tolerance, Lepidoptera resistance	Japan	October 08, 2010
BCS-GHØØ4-7	Glufosinate tolerance, Lepidoptera resistance	Australia	May 20, 2010
BCS-GHØØ4-7xBCS-GHØØ5-8	Glufosinate tolerance, Lepidoptera resistance	Canada	December 15, 2011
BCS-GHØØ5-8	Glufosinate tolerance, Lepidoptera resistance	Australia	January 20, 2011

Database – How it works (by Company)

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

BioTrack Product Database

Product Database
- Home page
- Disclaimer

Browse by
- Unique Identifier
- Organism
- Company
- Country
- Trait

- Aventis (AgrEvo) Canada Inc.
- BASF
- BASF Plant Science GmbH
- Bayer and Syngenta
- Bayer CropScience
- Bayer CropScience and Monsan
- Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc.

Unique Identifier	Organisms	Traits	First country	Date of approval
ACS-BNØ11-5	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Bromoxynil tolerance	Canada	February 18, 1997
ACS-BNØØ1-4	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Fertility restoration, Glufosinate tolerance, Kanamycin resistance	Canada	September 08, 1994
ACS-BNØØ2-5	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Fertility restoration, Glufosinate tolerance, Kanamycin resistance	Canada	April 28, 1995
ACS-BNØØ3-6	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Fertility restoration, Glufosinate tolerance	Canada	October 21, 1996
ACS-BNØØ4-7	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Glufosinate tolerance, Kanamycin resistance, Male sterility	Canada	September 08, 1994
ACS-BNØØ4-7 x ACS-BNØØ1-4	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Glufosinate tolerance, Kanamycin resistance	Canada	September 08, 1994

Database – How it works (by Country)

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

BioTrack Product Database

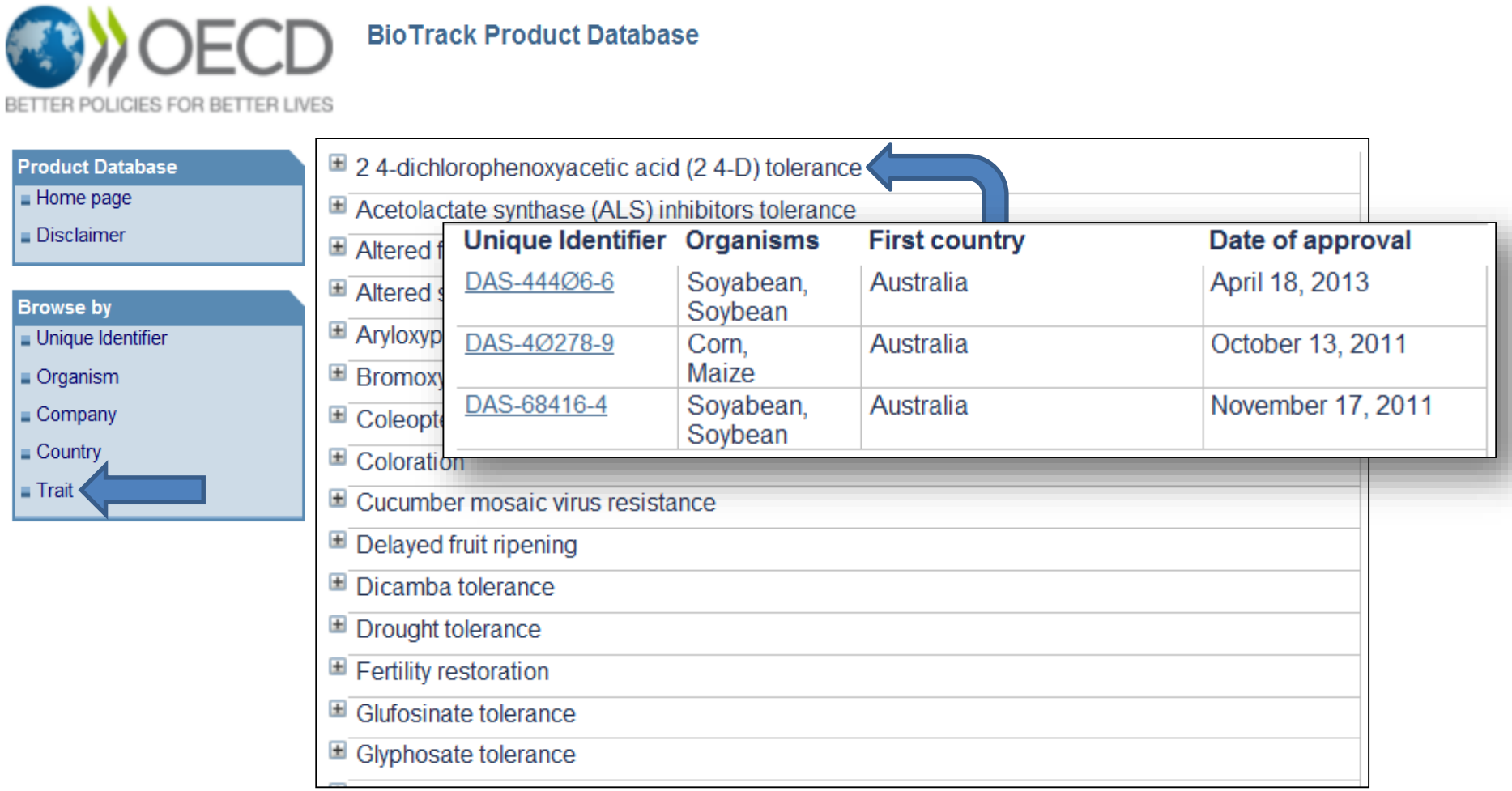
Product Database
- Home page
- Disclaimer

Browse by
- Unique Identifier
- Organism
- Company
- Country
- Trait

- Australia
- Canada
- European C
- Japan
- Mexico
- New Zealan
- Norway
- Republic of
- Switzerland
- United State

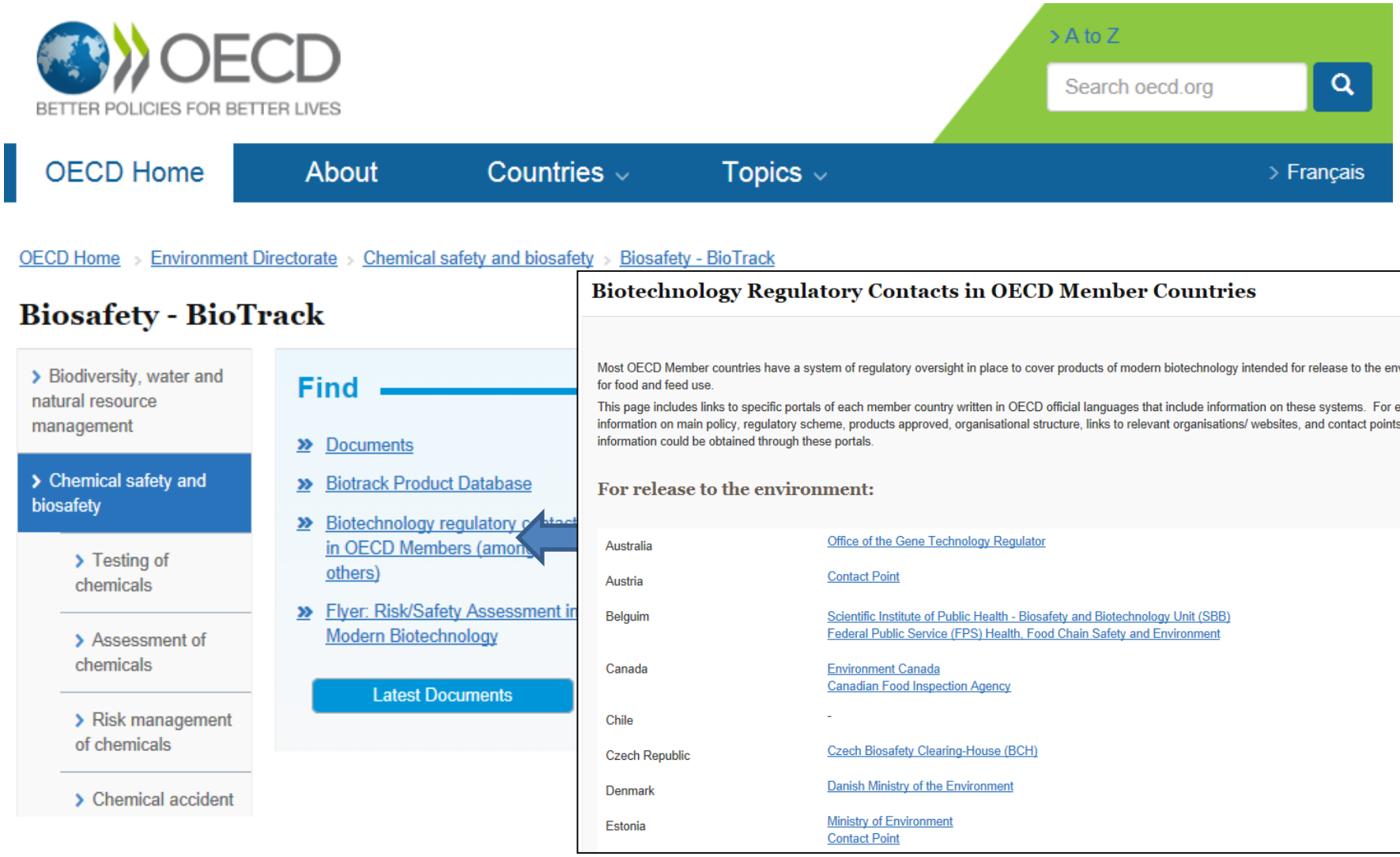
Unique Identifier	Organisms	Traits
ACS-BNØ11-5	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Bromoxynil tolerance
ACS-BNØØ1-4	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Fertility restoration, Glufosinate tolerance, Kanamycin resistance
ACS-BNØØ2-5	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Fertility restoration, Glufosinate tolerance, Kanamycin resistance
ACS-BNØØ3-6	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Fertility restoration, Glufosinate tolerance
ACS-BNØØ4-7	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Glufosinate tolerance, Kanamycin resistance, Male sterility
ACS-BNØØ5-8	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Glufosinate tolerance, Male sterility
ACS-BNØØ5-8 x ACS-BNØØ3-6	Canola, Oilseed rape, Rape Seed	Glufosinate tolerance

Database – How it works (by Trait)



Database – How it works (BioTrack)

Database – How it works (BioTrack)



Effective use of the database

With its broad coverage, the **Biotrack database** complements and supports the biosafety policy and regulatory work in the Philippines.

- For applications for importation and release into the environment, including those for food, feed and processing, regulatory agencies access decision documents to seek clarifications on difficult technical issues, which they encounter in the conduct of risk assessment.
- Regulators also use the data base to monitor approvals in other countries.

Other Examples of Important OECD Biotrack documents

- The updated ***Compositional Considerations Document for Rice***

  → used by regulatory agencies as a basis for the development of a risk assessment instrument for the approval process for regulated articles for food and feed or processing (FFP) for Golden Rice. Golden Rice is currently under confined fields in the Philippines

- The recommendations of the Consensus document, ***"Low Level Presence of Transgenic Plants in Seed and Commodities: Environmental Risk Safety Assessment and Availability and Use of Information"***

  → has been studied for consideration in regulations

The following OECD documents were also very useful in providing basic information in our formulation of our Guidelines for the Safety Evaluation of Plants Derived from Modern Biotechnology, both for environmental safety assessment and food safety assessment:

- ***Report of the Working Group on Harmonization of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology (2000)***
- ***Report of the Task Force For the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds (2000)***

Insights/tips on the effective use of the data on the database for people outside

- ✓ Official source of information related to UI
- ✓ Important *OECD Biotrack documents* for the Philippines