



**Grupo Técnico de Bioseguridad de la  
Comisión Nacional de Diversidad Biológica CONADIB  
Reunión Ordinaria VIII**

**22/02/2011 – 15:00 – 17:00 h. Sala de Los Nogales 236. MINAM**

Siendo las 15:00 y con el quórum de reglamento, se dio inicio a la Reunión Ordinaria VIII

**INFORMES**

INIA pide que se explique la finalidad de la revisión de los resultados del informe de Barranca. Pide saber sobre la base de que normativa el MINAM realizó dicha revisión; Qué competencias técnicas y normativas han apoyado dicho procedimiento. Comunica que el informe de los resultados de OVM en Barranca ha sido publicado en un artículo de la revista adjunta Nature.

INIA reitera el pedido de inclusión de nuevos miembros en el GT. Pedido que es apoyado por el VMP y ante el cual ningún representante expresó oposición.

MINAM informó que al recibir el informe del INIA se tomó conocimiento y se observaron vacíos y posibles inconsistencias, las mismas que fueron señaladas en dos informes técnicos desarrollados por sus especialistas. Luego se expusieron ante el grupo técnico de Bioseguridad donde se acordó convocar aun Grupo de expertos para el análisis de tales resultados (Reunión Extraordinaria XXIII del 17-12-2010).

Respecto a la inclusión de nuevos miembros, se canalizará el pedido a la CONABIB, que es la instancia a la que corresponde tal competencia. Se informó que esta reunión de la CONADIB ha sido convocada para el 02-03—2011.

VMP informa que se viene desarrollando reuniones de trabajo para revisar y analizar la propuesta de reglamento sectorial de bioseguridad del Sector Pesquería; la próxima reunión se realizará el 24 de febrero en la sala multiusos del Ministerio de la Producción. Han sido invitados especialistas en Biotecnología y Bioseguridad, así como integrantes del GTS.

ASPEC consulta sobre la posibilidad de participar en la discusión del reglamento sectorial de pesquería sobre bioseguridad.

VMP informó que se está en una fase interna de discusión con especialistas de sus GTS y otros expertos invitados y que posteriormente habrá una fase de consulta en distintas instancias en la que se recibirán opiniones de todos los sectores.

INS manifiesta su posición como líder para representar al sector salud en el GT.

**ACUERDOS**

Realizar una Reunión Extraordinaria el miércoles 9 de marzo de 9:00 a 13:00 para presentar y analizar los informes del INIA, de la Dra. Antonieta Gutierrez, y del MINAM, sobre la posible presencia de OVM no autorizados en Barranca. Se enviará a los participantes los informes respectivos. Cada sector podrá invitar a un especialista.

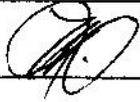
Realizar una Reunión Extraordinaria para continuar con la discusión de la modificatoria de la Ley 27104, los días 23 de marzo (de 15 a 18 horas) y el 24 de marzo (de 9 a 13 horas) de 2011.

Se recomienda formular un procedimiento para futuros acuerdos del Grupo Técnico de Bioseguridad de la CONADIB.

Siendo las 18h, terminó la reunión

Participantes Reunión Ordinaria VIII Grupo Técnico de Bioseguridad de la CONADIB

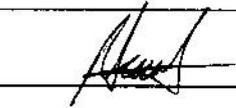
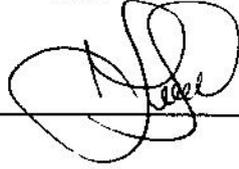
22-02-2011



Teófilo Pichilingue  
PRODUCE



Fernando Rimachi  
INIA



Nicolasa Sumiano  
DIGESA



Julia Salazar Suárez  
SENASA



Flora Luna  
ASPEC



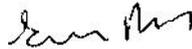
Juan José Quispe  
INS-CENAN



Eliana Yglesias  
MINAM



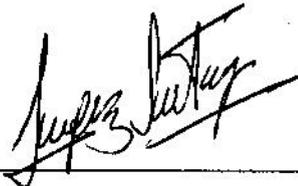
Ysabel Negrón  
PRODUCE



Ricardo Gutierrez  
MINAG



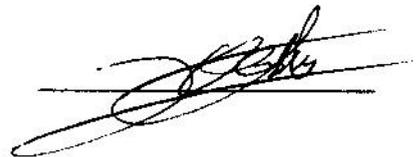
Santiago Pastor  
MINAM



Emma Rivas  
MINAM



Josefina del Prado  
MINAM



Alberto López  
UNMSM



José Vásquez  
MINAM

Omar Cáceres Rey  
INS

Sayda Mujica  
PUCP

# CORRESPONDENCE

## Negative results need airing too

The problem of the invisibility of negative results is underlined by the media storm over a paper supporting extrasensory perception being published in a reputable psychology journal (see *The New York Times*, 5 January 2011). Although individual reports might be statistically valid in isolation, their conclusions could still be questionable — other test results of the same hypothesis must also be taken into account.

Say a study finds no statistically favourable evidence for a hypothesis at the predetermined significance level ( $P=0.05$ , for example) and, like most with negative results, it is never published. If 19 other similar studies are conducted, then 20 independent attempts at the 0.05 significance level are, by definition, expected to give at least one hit. A positive result obtained in one of the 19 studies, viewed independently, would then be statistically valid and so support the hypothesis, and would probably be published.

Statistical corrections are routinely made for multiple testing within a study, but they are important across studies too. The difficulty lies in determining the number of parallel investigations of the same hypothesis. Perhaps different disciplinary research societies could help bring these covert experiments to light.

**Nitin Gupta, Mark Stopfer**  
NICHD, National Institutes of Health, USA.  
nitin.gupta2@nih.gov

## Think bigger for conservation

The US initiative to ‘think big’ about landscape-conservation cooperatives is an imaginative approach to conserving species

in the face of climate change (*Nature* 469, 131; 2011) — but thinking needs to be bigger still.

Because climate change is likely to shift entire biomes, we urge proponents to include the entire continent as a management area, with flexible borders between particular units.

We suggest that such cooperatives should collaborate with and learn from other large-scale conservation ventures, such as the International Model Forest Network — an integrated resource-management system that has operated globally since 1992 — and Natura 2000, in which different sectors and agencies are collaborating across Europe to conserve biodiversity.

Cooperation between agencies at various levels and geographical locations could then be tailored to meet particular conservation requirements.

**Malgorzata Blicharska, Grzegorz Mikusinski**  
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden.  
malgorzata.blicharska@slu.se

## Research type can affect citation rate

You do not mention possible confounding factors in your discussion (*Nature* 468, 1011; 2010) of the reported positive effect of first and last author geographical proximity on paper citations (K. Lee *et al.* *PLoS ONE* 5, e14279; 2010).

One is that these are biomedical research papers. This field has many different author-sequence conventions and citation cultures.

In basic research, the first author on a publication is typically a PhD student and the last author is his or her supervisor. The papers come from closely knit research groups, especially in molecular biology, and tend to have zero

distance between the first and last authors, and to be cited more frequently than clinical research papers.

By contrast, clinical research projects typically have no clear hierarchical structure among collaborators, and often apply alphabetical ordering of co-authors. Hence, the type of research could also explain the positive correlation you discuss.

The challenge in training researchers to collaborate on publications is to find a balance between face-to-face discussion and the use of new communication technologies.

**Henk Moed** Elsevier, the Netherlands.  
h.moed@elsevier.com

## Controversy over GM maize in Peru

Researchers from the Peruvian National Institute for Agricultural Innovation (INIA) — which has been enforcing national and international policy on biosafety in agriculture since 1999 — have investigated claims that genetically modified maize (corn) is being farmed in the Barranca valley north of Lima (see [go.nature.com/ijkpkz](http://go.nature.com/ijkpkz)).

The INIA analysed the source and quantity of maize imports, records of seed cultivars, their genetic diversity and planting location. Samples were also tested from the Pativilca River basin — the main river in Barranca and its neighbouring valleys. These came from maize fields, local markets, a local collecting facility and seed companies that sell poultry feed.

Evidence of transgenes was discovered in only some of the poultry grain samples (full details are available in Spanish at [go.nature.com/ikgyqj](http://go.nature.com/ikgyqj)). This finding is not

surprising. Peru imports about 1.5 million tonnes of maize grain annually — mainly for animal feed — from Argentina and the United States, where genetically modified maize is widely grown.

We believe that the Barranca region today is unlikely to be a primary centre of maize diversity. However, farmers there may be growing maize hybrids and other cultivars that have seeds of foreign origin.

**Luis Fernando Rimachi Gamarra, Jorge Enrique Alcántara, Rodomiro Ortiz**  
Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agraria, Perú.  
rodmiroortiz@gmail.com

## Self-plagiarism in music and science

Composers are much more relaxed about self-plagiarism than scientists. It was practised by the best: take Bach's *Christmas Oratorio*, which recycles several of his secular cantatas, and Mozart's *Mass in C Minor*, which was transformed into his *Davidde Penitente*.

As for Handel, he was prone to reproducing his own and his colleagues' music with equal nonchalance. His love duet ‘No [pause] di voi non vo' fidarmi’ becomes ‘For [pause] unto us a child is born’ in *Messiah*. Same music, different atmosphere.

Some scientists might also defend self-plagiarism on the grounds that the data are the same but the conclusions are not. Even my venerable professor of biochemistry, when I chided him for setting his students the same exam questions he had asked us 20 years before, replied tersely, “The questions are the same, the answers are different.”

**Renato Baserga** Kimmel Cancer Center, Pennsylvania, USA.  
r\_baserga@kimmelcancercenter.org