How politics affects research and innovation in the life sciences

THE CASE OF GENE EDITING

Huib de Vriend, LIS Consult

How politics affects research and innovation in the life sciences

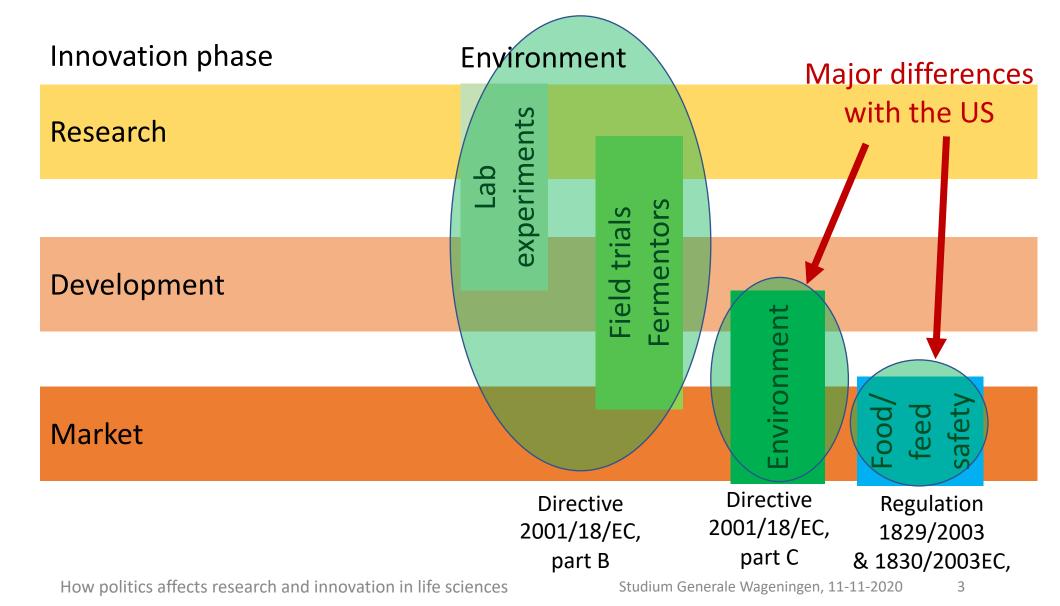
- 1. The R&D and regulatroy ecosystem
- 2. Differences between EU and US
- 3. Consquences
- 4. Causes
- 5. Values



The R&D and regulatory ecosystem

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Life siences, Innovation and Society



Differences EU-US

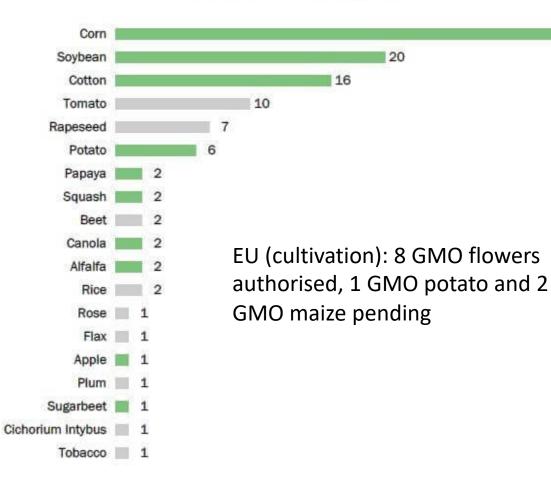
- Scope: Each GMO has to go through authorisation process in EU, in the US 'deregulated genes' can be used without authorisation
- US regulated genes for plant pests as pesticides (more lengthy EPA procedures), in the EU like any other GMO
- Speed: The Regulatory process can take 4 years or even longer
- Uncertainty about outcome of regulatory process, especially regarding GMO cultivation in the EU



Consequences of these differences

USDA Approved Genetically Modified Crops

Produced in US 👘 Not currently produced

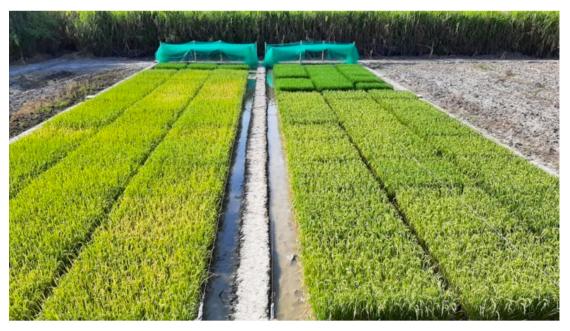


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Gene-edited crops approved by USDA jumps from 7 to 70 between 2019 and 2020

💯 geneticliteracyproject.org/2020/10/19/gene-edited-crops-approved-by-usda-jumps-from-7-to-70-between-2019-and-2020/

Melody Bomgardner | Chemical and Engineering News | October 19, 2020



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What causes these differences?

J Agric Environ Ethics (2011) 24:575–599 DOI 10.1007/s10806-010-9287-x

ARTICLES

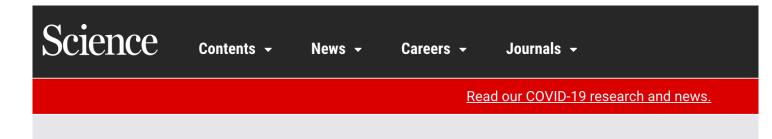
The "Revolving Door" between Regulatory Agencies and Industry: A Problem That Requires Reconceptualizing Objectivity

Zahra Meghani · Jennifer Kuzma

Accepted: 10 August 2010/Published online: 17 September 2010 © Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2010

Abstract There is a "revolving door" between federal agencies and the industries regulated by them. Often, at the end of their industry tenure, key industry personnel seek employment in government regulatory entities and vice versa. The flow of workers between the two sectors could bring about good. Industry veterans might have specialized knowledge that could be useful to regulatory bodies and former







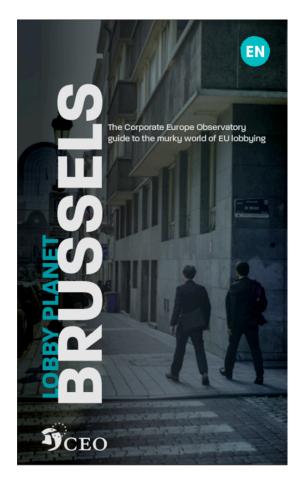
STEPHAN SCHMITZ

FDA's revolving door: Companies often hire agency staffers who managed their successful drug reviews

By Charles Piller | Jul. 5, 2018 , 2:00 PM

How politics affects research and innovation in the life sciences

What causes these differences?



Lobby Planet: Our guide to the murky world of corporate EU lobbying

Lobby Planet, our new guide to corporate lobbying in Brussels, is out now!

... et ce petit guide des lobbies est aussi disponible en francais!

There are an estimated 25,000 lobbyists working in Brussels; most of whom are representing the interests of corporations and their lobby groups. Lobby Planet takes you on a tour of the EU Quarter to explain the many – and often shady – methods of corporate lobbying used to influence decision making in the European Union.



Is it politics?



BUSINESS

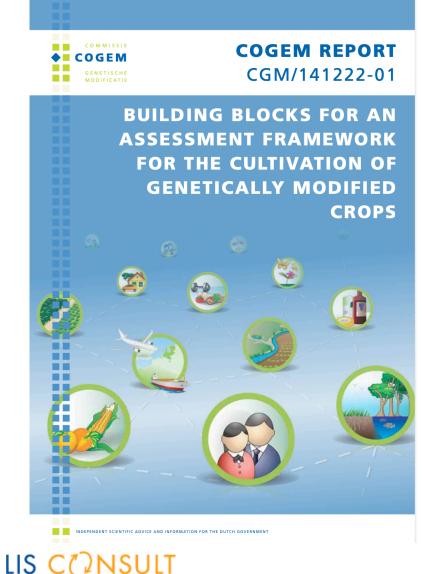
EU nations vote against GM crops

A majority of EU nations voted against genetically modified corn during a meeting of the EU appeals committee. However, that was not enough to stop GM cultivation. The decision now rests with the Commission.



EU's 'comitology procedure', which requires a qualified majority and allows a small number of member states to block decisions.

A blocking minority in the Council of Europe may be formed comprising at least four Member States.



Life siences, Innovation and Society

- 1. Economy and prosperity
- 2. Health and welfare
- 3. Food supply and food security
- 4. Cultural heritage
- 5. Freedom of choice
- 6. Safety
- 7. Biodiversity
- 8. Environmental quality

Building blocks COGEM 2009	national cultivation proposal grounds	non-exhaustive list of components
1. Economy and prosperity	Socio-economic Agricultural policy objectives	 employment efficiency of production processes productivity income competitive position export (balance of trade) damage to reputation Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
2. Health and welfare	Socio-economic	 human rights working conditions employment terms recreation food quality



Building blocks COGEM 2009	national cultivation proposal grounds	non-exhaustive list of components
3. Food supply & food security	Agricultural policy objectives	 ecological footprint
4. Cultural heritage	Spatial (town and country) planning land use	landscape changeschanges in land use
5. Freedom of choice & co- existence	Preventing cross- breeding Agricultural policy objectives	 consumer freedom of choice: labelling manufacturers' freedom of choice: co- existence damage to reputation/conflicts regional food production



Building blocks COGEM 2009	national cultivation proposal grounds	non-exhaustive list of components
6. Safety		 food and environmental safety
7. Biodiversity	Environmental policy objectives Agricultural policy objectives	 agrobiodiversity protection of biodiversity
8. Environmental quality	Environmental policy objectives Agricultural policy objectives	 energy consumption emission of hazardous substances to soil, surface waters and atmosphere soil fertility, and resilience Integrated Pest Management (IPM)



