

Field Work: Weighing up the Costs and Benefits of GM crops



A roller-coaster ride ...

"... worse than useless" ...

" ... deep concerns ... "

"... warmly welcomed ..."

- " ... careful economic analysis ... "
 - "... clear direction ..."

FIELD WORK"

- Reflections on the Strategy Unit study on the costs and benefits of GM Crops
 - Presentation to the Foundation for Science and Technology
 - Ian Coates, Project Team Leader
 - Tuesday 28th October 2003

The role of the Strategy Unit

- Provides a clear focus for strategic thinking and policy analysis at the heart of Government
 - long-term strategic reviews
 - studies of cross-cutting policy issues
 - strategic audit, (e.g. where does Government stand in relation to its main objectives?)
 - working with departments to promote strategic thinking and improve policy making
- Now linked directly to No 10 Policy Directorate

Outline of presentation

- Where the report fits in
 - Aims and objectives of the SU study
- What the report says
 - Main messages and conclusions
- How the report came together
 - Some reflections on process
- Concluding thoughts
 - Next steps
 - Issues for discussion

Where the report fits in



Aims & objectives of the SU study

- A comprehensive and balanced analysis of costs and benefits of commercial cultivation (or not) in the UK the next 10-15 years
 - A mixture of quantitative and qualitative analysis ...
 - ... covering a range of scenarios ...
 - ...looking at GM crops and other approaches that may be used alongside or instead of GM
- A contribution to Government decisionmaking

Some myths exposed

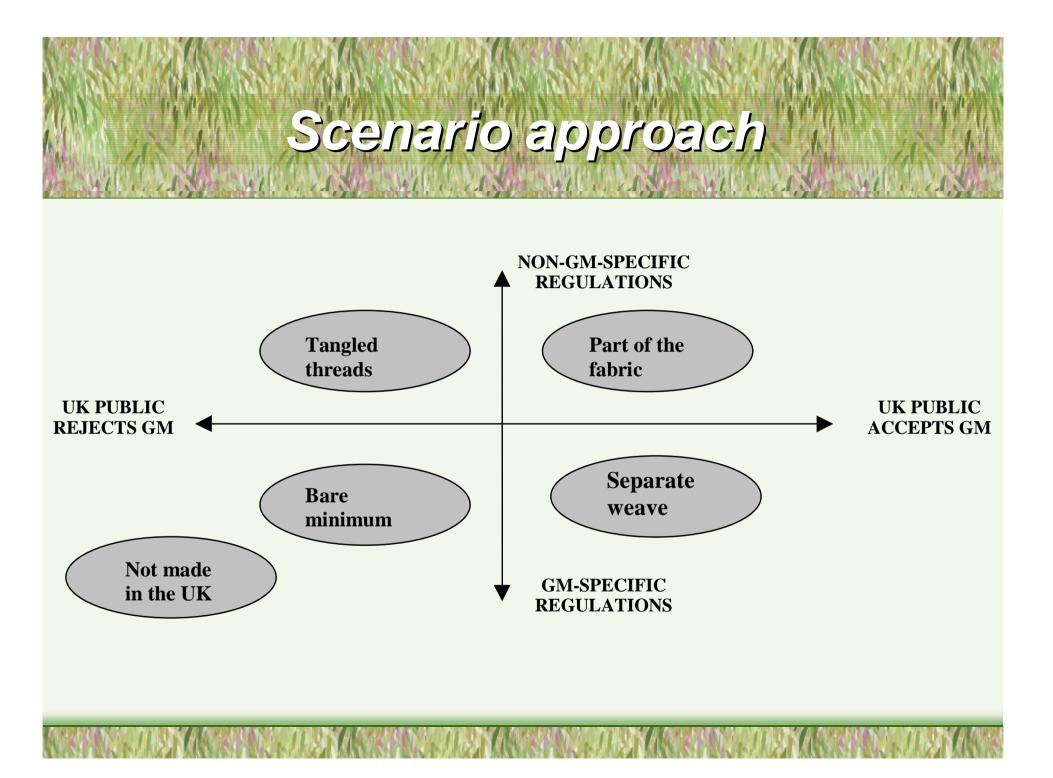
- The report did NOT:
 - put monetary values on everything instead, it used quantification only where appropriate
 - substitute for case-by-case assessments instead, it should be seen as a complement
 - seek to pre-empt the outcome of "GM Nation?"
 instead, it sits alongside the public debate
 - set Government policy nor make specific policy recommendations - instead, it is informing policy decisions

What the report says



Establishing the context

- GM crops are not an end in themselves
- Instead, they are one possible tool to be used in seeking to achieve a range of policy objectives
 - Agricultural policy
 - Rural policy
 - Environmental policy
 - Science policy
 - Food safety policy
 - Development policy
- These policy objectives are ultimately determined by society's preferences



Shocks and surprises

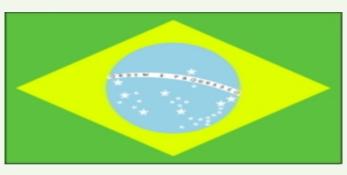
Health



Environment



Political / economic



Innovation



Main conclusions (1)

- Existing GM crops could offer some cost and convenience advantages to UK farmers
- But any economic benefit to the UK is likely to be limited (in the short-term)
- This is because only a narrow range of existing GM crops are currently suited to UK conditions, and ...
- ... weak consumer demand (+ current retailer policy) is likely to limit take-up

Main conclusions (2)

- Longer term trade-offs in every scenario
- Future developments in GM crops *may* have the *potential* to offer wider-ranging benefits
- But the overall balance of future costs and benefits will depend on:
 - public attitudes
 - ability of the regulatory system to manage uncertainties
 - what GM technology can actually deliver

Main conclusions (3)

- Changes in farm management could have positive or negative environmental impacts depending on incentives
- GM crop R&D in decline in the UK but significant costs to losing it altogether
- Decisions about GM crops in the UK will have an indirect influence on:
 - wider science-based industries
 - the international community (including developing countries)

How the report came together



A learning process

- A wide range of diverse interest groups ...
- ... debating across a wide range of issues ...
- ... in a context in which Government is not trusted, and is perceived to have its own agenda

We made some mistakes!

- Insufficient range of perspectives reflected in Scoping Note
- Early reliance on indirect consultation, rather than direct stakeholder involvement
- Initial failure to recognise that our own work would itself influence perceptions and trust of Government motives
- Some key stakeholders not consulted until late in the project

But we did some things right!

- Objective approach willingness to listen to all sides of the debate
- No pre-conceived ideas and no imposition of ideas from officials and Ministers
- Willingness to be flexible in our approach
- Ever-increasing involvement of stakeholders, through Expert Groups, seminars, workshops, etc
- Open publication of work-in-progress

And there are lessons for the future

- Multi-stranded dialogues are complex
 - Forward planning and coherent projectmanagement are required
- The GM Crops universe is a crowded one
 - Ripple effects need to be understood and taken into account
- Categorisations are helpful
 - But they are often not how people think
- Trust no-one!
 - All opinions need to be treated with caution

Concluding thoughts



What happens next?

- Government with Defra in the lead is taking the SU report into account in its policy decisions
- The deadline for responses to the report has now passed
 - All responses will be published and passed on to Defra
 - We will also publish a summary of the issues raised

Issues to discuss

- What constitutes a "GM crops policy"?
 - The role of generic policy-making in a framework dominated by case-by-case assessments
- Can the market be trusted to decide about GM crops?
 Consumer power versus the might of the multi-nationals
- What is the verdict on GM crops technology?
 - Heading to the top of the class, or struggling to make further progress?
- What is the point of agricultural research in the UK?
 - And how does it fit with the future of agriculture?



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