

Research and Innovation: Meeting Society's Expectations

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Future Vision for Agriculture: Determines the Need for Research along the Time Axis

Expected agriculture and food sector services

- Safeguarding the food supply
- Reduction of negative impacts at home and abroad

Environmental / background conditions

- Climate-change impacts
- Biodiversity impacts
- Availability of resources
- Land-use impacts
- Impacts on non-agricultural use
- Availability of labour

Consumers & demand

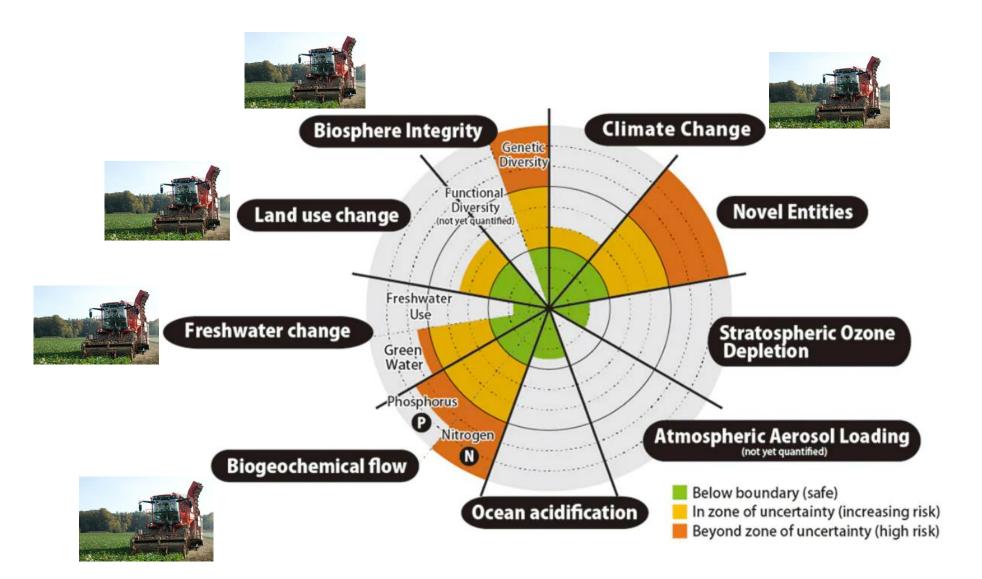
- Dietary habits
- Swiss demographic trends

Society

- Ensuring the economic sustainability of Swiss agriculture
- Fairness and ethics in the value chain

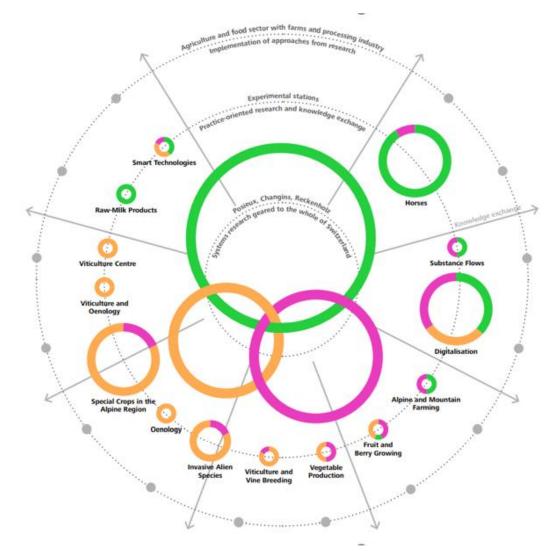
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Planetary Resilience Limits - Diet Plays a Key Role



Source: Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, based on analysis in Wang-Erlandsson *et al*. 2022

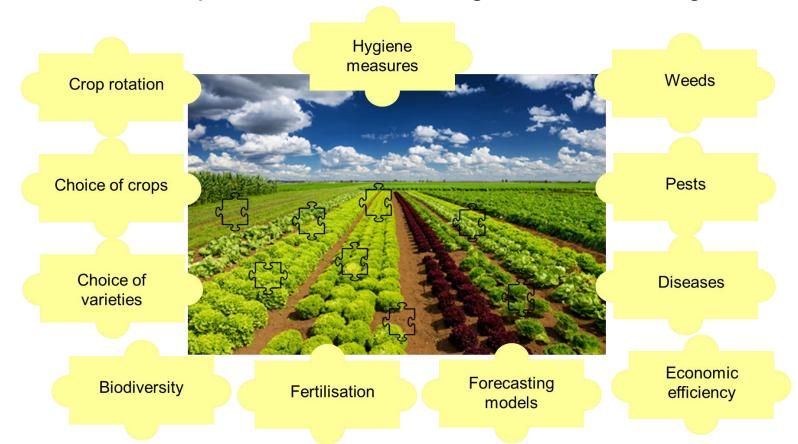
Agroscope's Organization and Strategy





Systems Research in Vegetable Production

- Combining several methods with a partial effect is essential
- Research and production is becoming more demanding and more complex





Research Activities «Then and Now»

Herbicide testing lamb's lettuce 2005

System development 2022: banker plants and flower strips for aphid control in salad crops



Evaluation of effectiveness and compatibility with the crop



Optimising and combining the individual process steps

Systems Research in Fruit Production

Cultivation techniques

Choice of crops

Choice of varieties

Biodiversity

Fertilisation

Forecasting models

Weeds

Pests

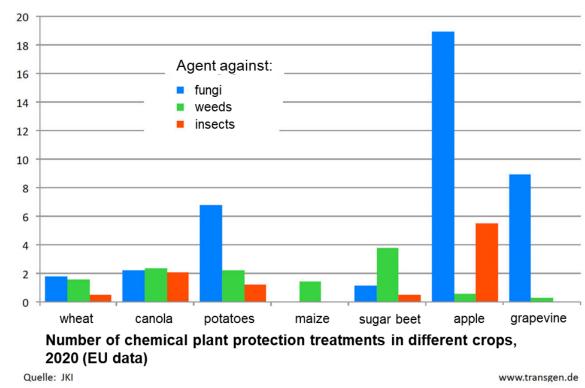
Diseases

Economic efficiency



Disease Resistant Varieties are Needed: Breeding could be a powerful tool







Classical breeding for resistant varieties:

- Cannot directly improve traditional, well-known varieties → market acceptance lacking
- Takes a very long time, usually >20 years



Disease Resistance in Apple and Grapevine **CRISPR/Cas for fast and targeted changes**

Leaf blight- and scab



DNA of resistance gene

DNA double-strand break

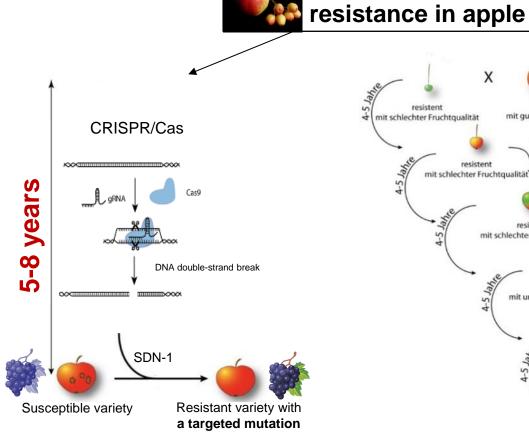
Resistant cis-gene

variety

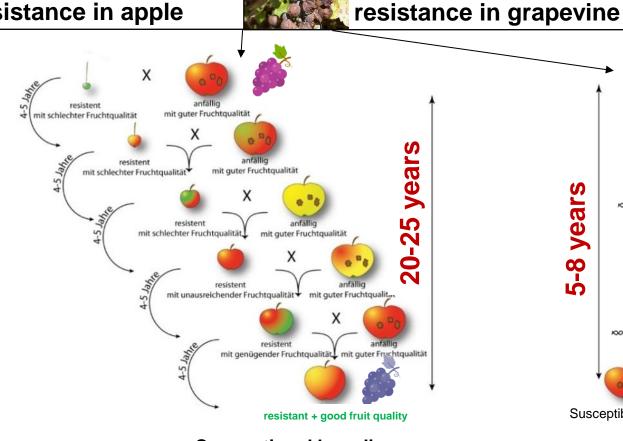
SDN-3 (species-

specific)

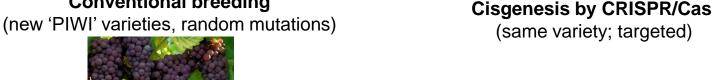
CRISPR/Cas







Conventional breeding



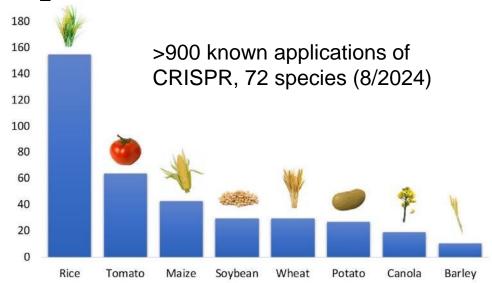
years

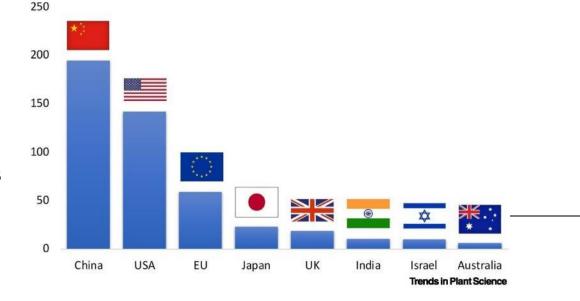
Susceptible variety

Powdery mildew

Applications from Genome Editing Becoming Internationally Available

- NBTs can resolve trade-offs:
 e.g. minimal plant protection vs.
 productivity
- Products from NBTs (no transgenic DNA) approved without declaration in various countries:
 USA, Argentina, Japan, Australia, etc.
- EU:
 - Potentials in Green Deal highlighted
 - Commission tabled proposal in 2023
- CH: The moratorium and the old Swiss Genetic Engineering Act slow down R&D for tailor-made products





U EU Commission Proposes 2 Categories of NGT Plants

New Genomic Technique: Category 1

Plants with mutations comparable to those occurring naturally or in classical breeding.

- → Must be notified and centrally registered
- → Authorisation as for conventional plants



Amendments in the further legislative process

New Genomic Technique: Category 2

Plants with more complex modifications

→ Must undergo a strict process of GMO regulation



Approach is generally welcomed by research and breeding (more science-based)



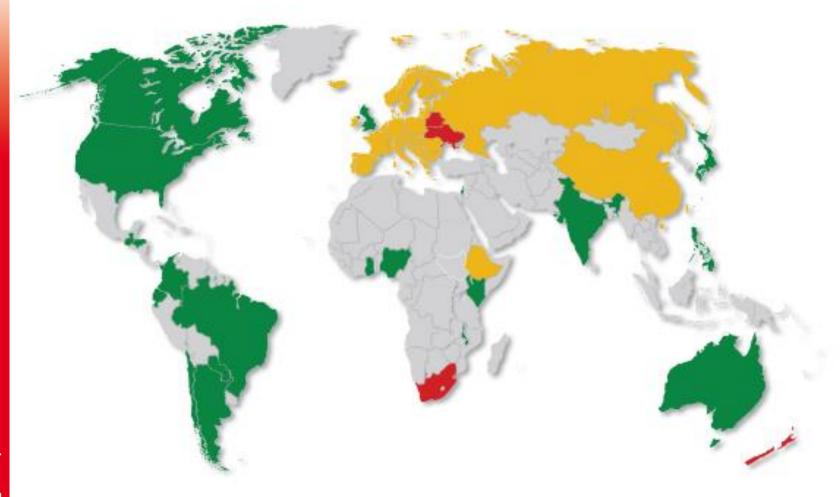


Red line in Switzerland: "Genetically modified organisms without foreign genetic material (created using NGTs)"

→ different regulation required (proposal tabled in 2024)

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Global Regulatory Landscape for Gene-edited Crops



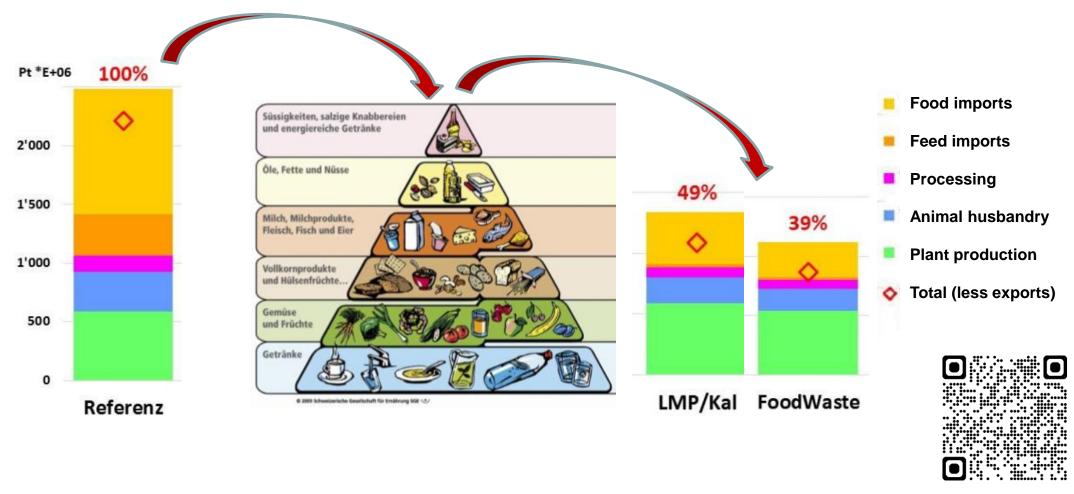
Countries where products are likely to be regulated as conventional new varieties after recent regulatory policy updates.

Countries where there are noticeable policymaking discussions over proposals to treat SDN1 as conventional new varieties.

Countries where SDN1 products should be treated as GMO according to court interpretations based on old regulations.



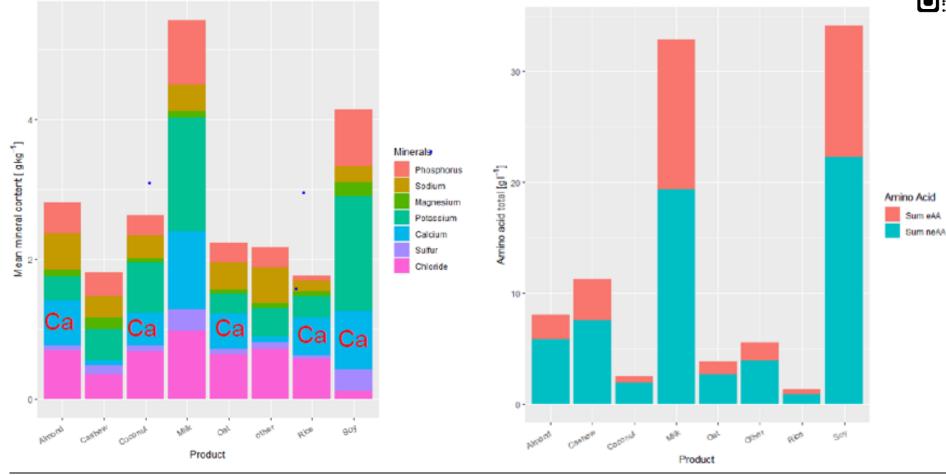
Consumers Influence Environmental Impact – An Optimised Diet Protects the Environment



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Diets Need to Change but plant protein drinks ≠ milk

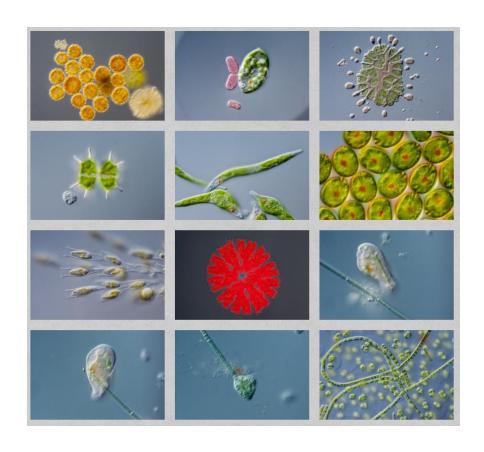




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Microalgae – alternative Feeds?





Nutrient source of the future?

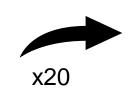
- Decentralised production of nutrient-rich food and feed
- Cultivated hydroponically
- Resource-efficient downstream process for direct use or wet extrusion
- Photoautotrophic cultivation for maximum carbon capture
- Mixotrophic cultivation for optimised utilisation of side-streams in food processing

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Our Vision: From Lab to Practice?





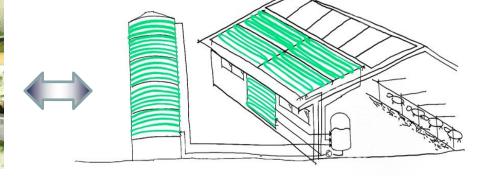












Making Use of Our Opportunities



