On Public Accountability, in relation to Technoscientific Food

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A Brief History of Food Production

- 1. basic food, till about 1800
 low inputs of science and technology
 regional systems of distribution
 direct procedures of accountability
- 2. industrial food, from about 1800 to 1970 high inputs of chemicals and machinery national systems of distribution formalized procedures of accountability
- 3. technoscientific food, from about 1970 based on technoscience (IT, genetic engineering) global systems of distribution problems with public accountability

A Brief History of Technoscientific Food

pre1970s: research and invention

■ from DNA to rDNA

1970s: experimentation and innovation

• from basic research to applied science

1980s: development and production

from the laboratory to the field and factory

1990s-: distribution and sales

from the field and factory to the market

The Story-lines of Technoscientific Food Assessment

ca 1975-1984: scientific story-line concern with lab safety, long-term implications

ca 1985-1996: environmental story-line concern with field tests, environmental risks

ca 1996: ethical story-line concern with appropriateness, accountability

What is Public Accountability?

- How producers satisfy consumers
- How production is made as safe as possible
- How public concerns are taken into account
- How production is made acceptable
- How legitimation crises are resolved

Problems with Technoscientific Food

Economic

- Competition with other food producers
- Concentration, high capital investment

Environmental

- Threats to biodiversity, ecosystem sustenance
- Unintended, uncertain side-effects

Cultural

- Hubris, "playing god"
- Challenge to traditional beliefs

Different Ethical Positions

utilitarian moral dialogic

Worldview mechanical organic pragmatic

Evaluation human integrity case-specific

criteria benefit of life

Attitude positive negative ambivalent

to TS foods

Type of rational emotional "synthetic"

argumentation

Public Accountability Procedures

Commercial procedures (public relations)

- carried out by firms ("the market")
- promotion, advertising

Administrative procedures (policy and law)

- carried out by public authorities ("the state")
- regulation, control

Political procedures (debate and assessment)

- carried out in broader culture ("civil society")
- participation, deliberation