



# Hendrik Tschoep Director of Global Breeding at SESVANDERHAVE













Plants

# Developing new plant varieties

# How Public-Private Partnerships can accelerate breeding progress

Hendrik Tschoep I SESVanderHave

hendrik.tschoep@sesvanderhave.com













# Why is this presentation interesting?

- **Contribution of breeders** from the perspective of a minor, though important crop 1.
- **Challenges** breeding companies face 2.
- 3. How public-private-partnership can help circumventing some challenges





# SESVanderHave is part of Groupe Florimond Desprez and member of Euroseeds

35

National member associations from EU Member States and beyond, which in turn represent many thousand seed businesses across Europe.

79

Direct company members from family businesses to multinationals, including seed related industries.

Euroseeds has members also in other parts of the world: e.g. **Morocco**, **South Africa**, USA, **Canada**...



# Euroseeds

The voice of the European seed sector

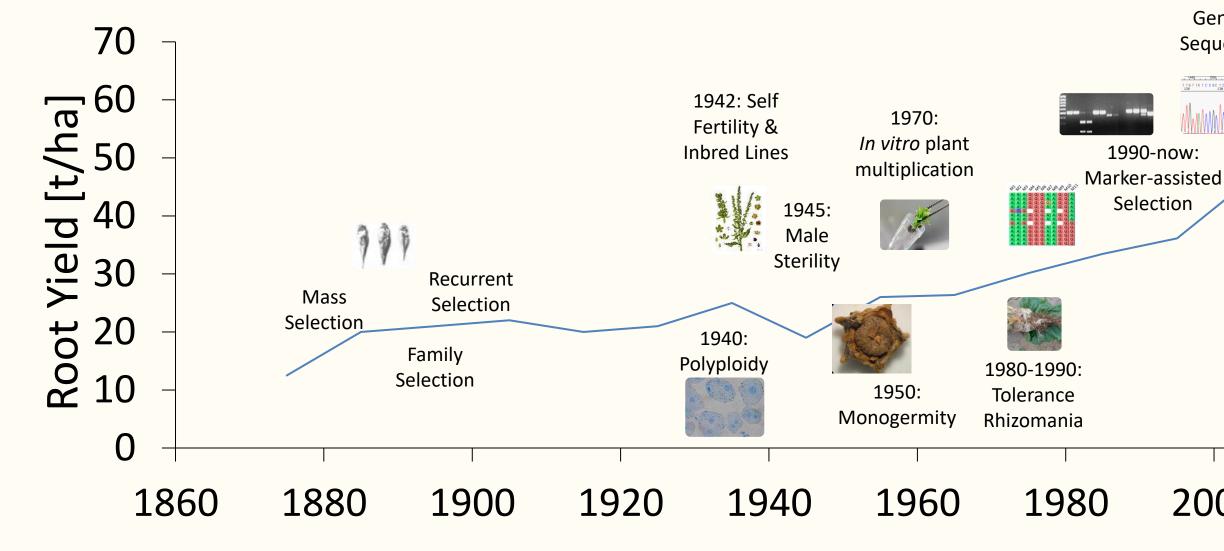
"The R&D budget and strategy of a company depends upon the crop specificities, market size, regulatory frameworks as well as technology readiness for each crop"







# Scientific progress is the main driver for yield increase History of major scientific landmarks since start of sugar beet domestication

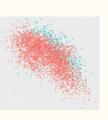




2010-now: Whole-Genome Sequencing

1440, 1520, 1600, 1660, 1660, 1 TOTINICCOCTONONNITCOCOCOCOC 128 149 Predictive Breeding & Genomic Selection

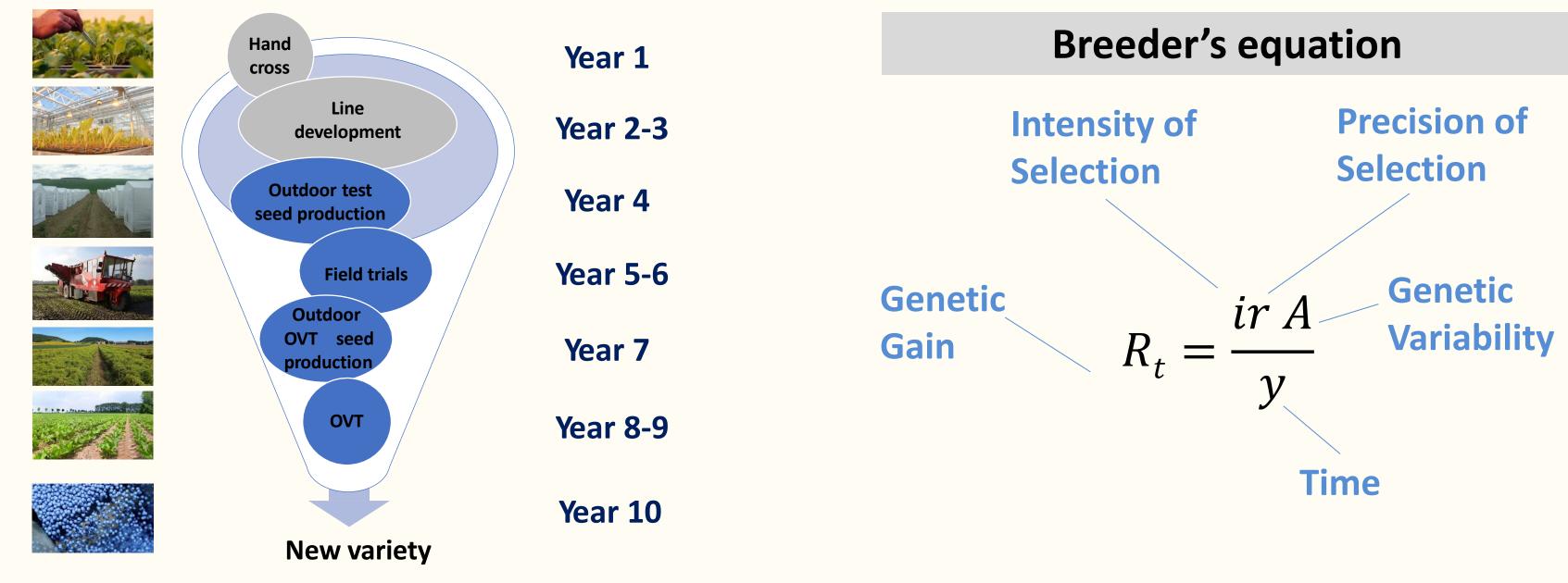
2015-now:



2000 2020 2040



# The development of a new sugar beet variety takes up to 10 years Variety development in time with major steps



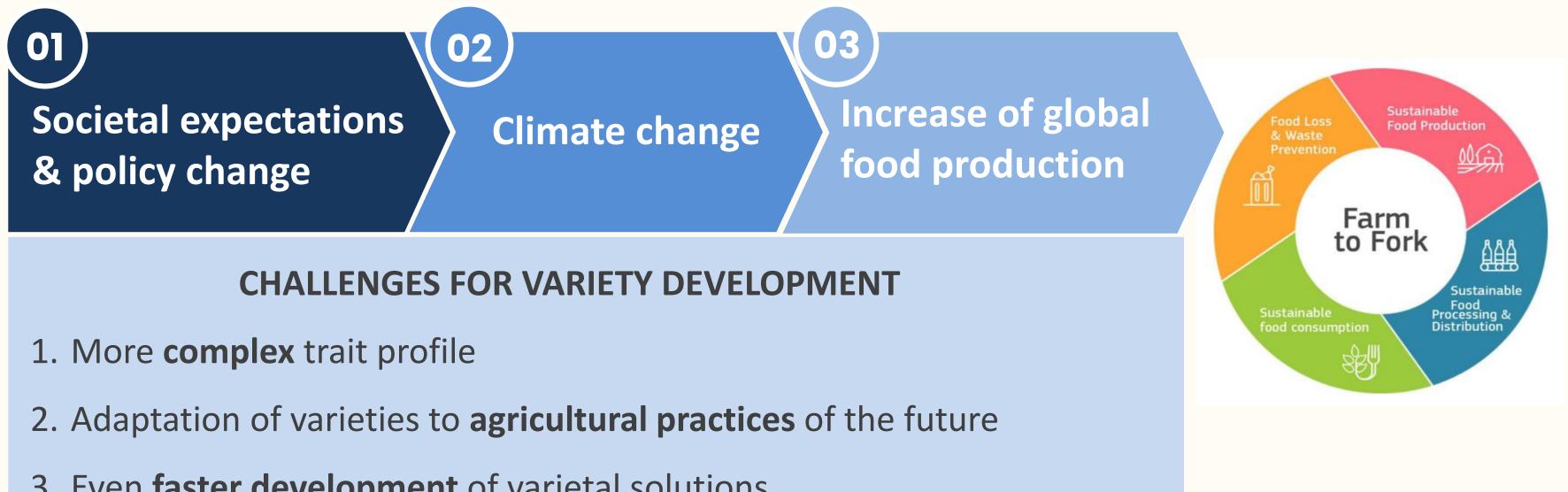
OVT = Official Variety Trial





## The agro-ecological transition requires more and faster varietal solutions than ever

For the breeding companies this is a significant challenge, but an opportunity at the same time



3. Even **faster development** of varietal solutions





# In the past, plant breeders had to handle less complex information

Major sources of information plant breeders used to advance their breeding programs

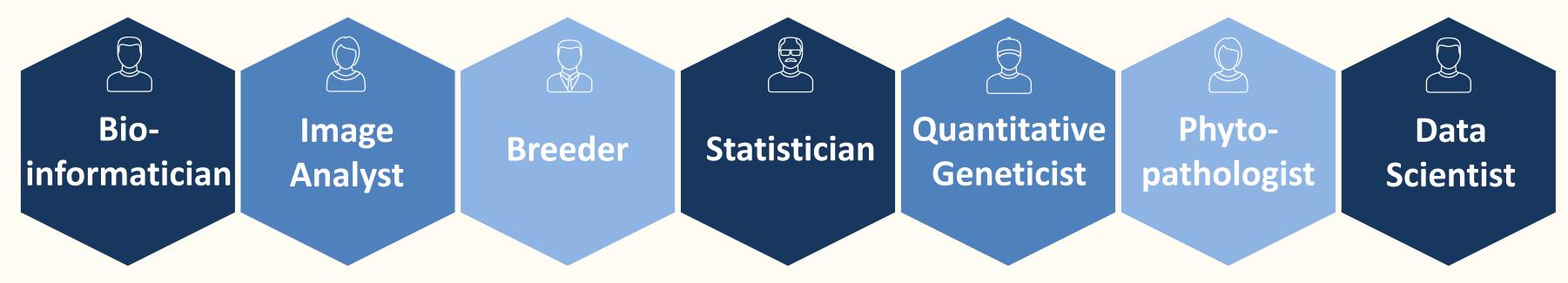






# Plant breeding has become increasingly complex due to more rapid generation of scientific knowledge

A diverse set of expertises is required to be successful



Breeders are part of a multifunctional team

Modern Project Managers

Team players with people management skills





Plant breeding has become increasingly complex and requires a diverse set of expertise & specialization Insourcing of scientific expertise can happen via different routes

- Ensures in-house expertise
- Rapid progress
- Increasingly costly
- Requires training







Breeding company





Academic research & research institutes

- State-of-the-art expertise
- Limited secrecy agreements



# Public-Private Partnerships facilitate access to cutting-edge science especially for small & medium breeding companies Insourcing capabilities of all required scientific expertise is limited for smaller players

**Bottlenecks for small and** medium-sized companies

- Lack of detailed scientific expertise in all required domains
- Scientist cover multiple domains
- Lack of time studying all relevant scientific literature

### **Benefits for private** actors

- Access to specialized knowledge
- Access to scientific exchange network



### **Benefits for public** actors

- Access to large-scale breeding data
- Possiblity to perform larger-scale operational activities (eg field trials)
- Access to detailed knowledge about **minor** crops



# A Research collaboration between SESVanderHave and IfZ has led to the identification of virus yellows resistance gene in sugar beet Both project partners contributed complementary expertise to the success of the project

- PolerRes Project in collaboration with IfZ (DE), 2019-2023
- Objective: Identification of molecular mechanisms of resistance to Poleroviruses (BChV and BMYV) in Sugar Beet
- Outcome: Identification of resistance gene against BChV
- Results **published** (Rollwage *et al.*, 2024)

Plant Biotechnology Journal (2024), pp. 1–13

### **Recessive resistance against beet chlorosis virus is** conferred by the eukaryotic translation initiation factor (iso)4E in *Beta vulgaris*

Lukas Rollwage<sup>1</sup> (D), Hilde Van Houtte<sup>2</sup>, Roxana Hossain<sup>1</sup>, Niels Wynant<sup>2</sup>, Glenda Willems<sup>2</sup> and Mark Varrelmann<sup>1,\*</sup>





doi: 10.1111/pbi.14333

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Institute of Sugar Beet Research, Göttingen, Germany <sup>2</sup>SESVanderHave, Tienen, Belgium

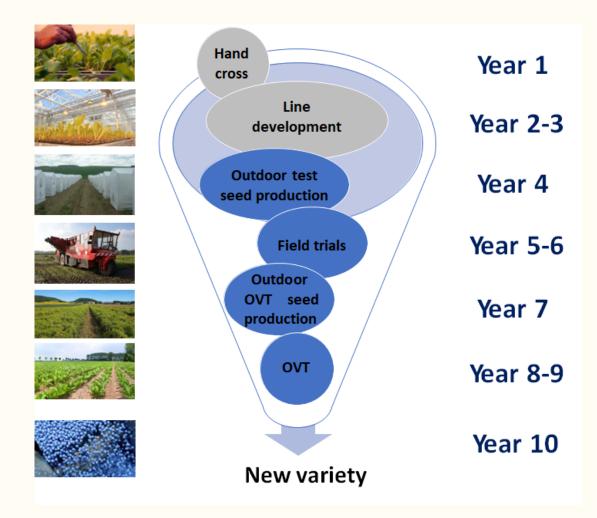


# Plant Breeding requires a stable policy outlook to make correct strategic investment choices for the future This is even more crucial for small breeding companies

### **Policy outlook:**

- Regulations concerning agricultural policies and sustainability criteria
- Funding frameworks
  - -Longer duration
  - -Open for smaller projects
- Recognition of plant breeding as a major contributor to a sustainable and effective agriculture







# Increasing complexity and greater expectations require especially medium & small breeding companies to adapt

- Plant breeding has **significantly contributed to food security** and will have to play 1. an even more important role
- 2. Higher **complexity** and accelerated **demand** for innovative solutions
- 3. **Private-Public-Partnerships** assure that especially small & medium-sized breeding companies have access to state-of-the-art scientific expertise





# Thank you!







### Hendrik Tschoep

@sesvanderhave



www.sesvanderhave.com

hendrik.tschoep@sesvanderhave.com

