

SAMRC InfoSpace

An optimistic vision for biosciences in South Africa: Reply to Thaldar et al. (2019)

Item Type	Article
Authors	Pepper, M.S;Dandara, C;de Vries, J;Dhai, A;Labuschaigne, M;Mnyongani, F;Moodley, K;Olckers, A;Pope, A;Ramesar, R;Ramsay, M;Towers, W
Citation	Pepper MS , Dandara C, de Vries J, et al. An optimistic vision for biosciences in South Africa: Reply to Thaldar et al. (2019). South African Journal of Science. 2019 Jul-Aug;115(7-8):1. doi: 10.17159/sajs.2019/a0312
Publisher	South African Journal of Science
Journal	South African Journal of Science
Rights	Attribution 3.0 United States
Download date	2026-03-07 00:11:24
Item License	http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/us/
Link to Item	https://sajs.co.za/article/view/6765



AUTHORS:

Michael S. Pepper^{1,2}
 Collet Dandara³
 Jantina de Vries⁴
 Amaboo Dhai⁵
 Melodie Labuschaigne⁶
 Freddy Mnyongani⁷
 Keymanthri Moodley⁸
 Antonel Olckers⁹
 Anne Pope¹⁰
 Raj Ramesar¹¹
 Michèle Ramsay¹²
 Wayne Towers¹³

AFFILIATIONS:

¹Institute for Cellular and Molecular Medicine, Department of Immunology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

²South African Medical Research Council Extramural Unit for Stem Cell Research and Therapy, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

³Division of Human Genetics, Department of Pathology and Institute of Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

⁴Department of Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

⁵Steve Biko Centre for Bioethics, School of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

⁶Department of Jurisprudence, School of Law, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa

⁷School of Law, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

⁸Centre for Medical Ethics and Law, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa

⁹DNAbiotech (Pty) Ltd, Pretoria, South Africa

¹⁰Emeritus Associate Professor, Department of Private Law, Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

¹¹MRC/UCT Research Unit for Genomic and Precision Medicine, Division of Human Genetics, Institute of Infectious Diseases and Molecular Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

¹²Sydney Brenner Institute for Molecular Bioscience, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

¹³Africa Unit for Transdisciplinary Health Research (AUTHeR), North-West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa

CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Michael Pepper

EMAIL:

michael.pepper@up.ac.za

ARTICLE INCLUDES:

- Peer review
 Supplementary material

© 2019. The Author(s). Published under a Creative Commons Attribution Licence.

An optimistic vision for biosciences in South Africa: Reply to Thaldar et al. (2019)

Our reply to Thaldar et al.'s¹ response to the ASSAf report² on human genetics and genomics focuses on two elements of the Report which they highlight, namely ubuntu and sovereignty. The lack of engagement with other issues raised by Thaldar et al. does not acknowledge agreement with those views.

Ubuntu

Thaldar et al. state that there is no role for the value of ubuntu in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution; that the concept, insofar as it reflects African values, as presented in the ASSAf report, is either vague or provides questionable guidance for public policy. The undertone to this assertion appears to be that African values have no relevance in the Fourth Industrial Revolution era, particularly for competing against the best in the world.

We hold a different view as was expressed in the Introduction to Respect for Persons (p.42) where we note that 'respect for persons requires that the interests and rights of both the individual and the collective, specifically those relating to autonomy, privacy, confidentiality and access to the benefits arising from research results, are recognised and protected in a balanced, reasonable and justifiable manner'. Further, the notion of 'relative solidarity' appears to have been misconstrued by Thaldar et al. The recent article by Ogunrin et al.³ was referred to in the Report to emphasise that generalisations, including those about ubuntu (p.41), are undesirable. Ogunrin et al. describe empirical research conducted in Nigeria which found that younger people and urban populations may value self-interest and individual rights more than the common good approach, espoused in the traditional concept of ubuntu. We acknowledge that neither South Africa nor the African continent is culturally homogeneous.

Sovereignty

A consensus study will provide a consensus if one can be reached and, where this is not the case, differing views are presented. The sovereignty issue illustrates a topic that did not lead to consensus. Thaldar et al. have, however, limited their comments to only one section of the discussion on this topic i.e. that presented on p.85 and p.86.

On p.85, we suggest that the State might take responsibility for 'providing the infrastructure to govern and manage access to and (re)use of samples and data', and we draw an analogy with 'the notion of State custodianship (similar meaning to stewardship) of natural resources'. We then point out that 'infrastructure and governance systems are designed to manage exploitation, protection, sustainability and fair access to those resources and a form of redistribution or benefit sharing'. We conclude by noting that: 'There is no obvious reason, thus, why stewardship of genomic resources should not successfully recognize sovereignty over genomic resources in light of stewardship principles'. A number of other views are presented in the paragraphs that follow. The 12th recommendation at the end of the section (p.91–92) provides a balanced consensus view on this complex topic in which we recommend the following:

Debate, explore and adapt the 'sociologically informed model' for the principles of (a) custodianship/ownership of samples and (b) benefit sharing in South Africa. Include relevant stakeholders like the National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO) and the South African Law Reform Commission, since the topics affect a cascade of implications: ethical values of equity and distributive justice; good governance principles of benefit sharing; whether intellectual property can exist if genomic resources are to be regarded as a 'common good'.

We welcome critical engagement by others with the contents of the ASSAf report. Readers are encouraged to read and assess the Report in its entirety.

References

1. Thaldar D, Kinderlerer J, Soni S. An optimistic vision for biosciences in South Africa: A response to the ASSAf report on human genetics and genomics. *S Afr J Sci.* 2019;115(7/8), Art. #6146, 1 page. <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2019/6146>
2. Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf). Human genetics and genomics in South Africa: Ethical, legal and social implications. Pretoria: ASSAf; 2018. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17159/assaf.2018/0033>
3. Ogunrin O, Woolfall K, Gabbay M, Frith L. Relative solidarity: Conceptualising communal participation in genomic research among potential research participants in a developing sub-Saharan African setting. *PLoS ONE.* 2018;13(4), e0195171, 18 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0195171>

HOW TO CITE:

Pepper MS, Dandara C, De Vries J, Dhai A, Labuschaigne M, Mnyongani F et al. An optimistic vision for biosciences in South Africa: Reply to Thaldar et al. (2019). *S Afr J Sci.* 2019;115(7/8), Art. #a0312, 1 page. <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2019/a0312>

KEYWORDS:

ubuntu; sovereignty; human genomics

PUBLISHED:

30 July 2019