

through a program of refunds to chemical manufacturers to compensate them for higher carbohydrate prices.³⁹ But it is widely thought to have set back the development of biotechnology in the EC which, on balance, lags behind the U.S. and Japan.⁴⁰

A number of regulations generated as part of Europe 1992 are specifically addressed to this sector. Regulations have been proposed on common approval processes, on market exclusivity, on what

can be patented and when, on the containment of genetically modified micro-organisms and on the release of such entities into the environment. The regulations on labelling, procedures for non-clinical testing and worker protection also apply to this section. By providing a predictable, pan-European set of standards these regulations are likely to strengthen the EC industry and to increase the pay-off from the pan-European program of biotechnology R&D subsidies.