



**Patent application EP 07006352; 28.3.2007**

(this is an unofficial translation of a pending European Patent application in German)

**Title**

**Gene profiling for the selection of political candidates, commercial use of politicians**

States applied for:

All European Patent Convention states

Applicant:

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## Background to the invention

The present invention uses developments in international patent law in which living nature, discoveries and biological processes can be legally patented. Thus, for example, patents were granted in 2007 to a process for breeding normal (and genetically manipulated) cows (EP 1330552), and in 2006 to a process for cultivating lettuce which has not been genetically modified (EP 1179089).

In these 'inventions', genes occurring naturally in plants and animals are used; but the genes are only analysed and used as markers for selection purposes, they are not genetically modified. Now, in the case of a patent for broccoli (EP1069819 B1), the European Patent Office is even looking into quite general patents for essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals being permitted by the Enlarged Board of Appeal.

This development opens up the possibility of filing for patents for the commercial use of the relevant genes and genetic profiles of people to be used to select human resources which are particularly desired. This patent application takes this as its starting point and describes - to the technical and legal standard of patents already granted - a technical process for the selection, or 'marker assisted breeding', of politicians.

In a world of increasing complexity it appears particularly problematic that politicians still stand for election, are elected and appointed to government office on account not of scientifically verifiable facts but of traits which usually cannot be either qualitatively or quantitatively analysed. This is where this invention applies. It is well known that genes can co-determine behaviour and idiosyncracies, in politicians too. The point of the invention is to record this genetic influence in such a way that it can be made useful commercially.

The basic scientific background to the invention can be read about in Richard Dawkin's book *The Selfish Gene* (New York / Oxford, Oxford University Press) and elsewhere. This book gives a detailed account of how human individuals are nothing else but robots controlled by their genes, and social interactions can be traced back entirely to genetic predispositions. According to this people are nothing else but 'slaves to their genes'. Until now, however, this scientific analysis has not been drawn on to make actual, scientifically utilisable conclusions about the very persons who, as politicians, are of prime importance to the future of society.

Methods for recording (gene profiling, marker assisted breeding), analysing and commercially using politicians' genetic matter are described here for the first time. They will enable a record to be made of the genetic make-up of any politician wherever this is commercially utilisable. Possible uses range from putting up candidates for election, targeted selection of persons for government office, and the pre-screening of candidates for the office of German chancellor and president, EU commissioners and other government positions in Germany and abroad.

The ethical and legal parameters of European patent laws have been strictly heeded in drawing up the patent application. Specific commercial applications are cited in the claims and the description of the patent specification.

The method is based on a comparison between genetic profiles of a representative cross-section of the population and the profiles of politicians or those who would like to be

politicians.

The process has particular relevance for (the list is not comprehensive):

- selection of politicians who have to meet profiles for traits typical for a region ('regional types')
- selection of politicians who should fulfil requirements for traits which are suitable for national or Europe-wide assignments and as little typical as possible for a region ('global type')
- selection of politicians with particularly marked and unusual traits ('character type')
- selection of politicians with as little marked traits as possible ('flexible type')
- selection of politicians especially suited for particular sections of the electorate or spectrum of issues ('type tied to issues')
- selection of politicians who can be employed for all issues and sections of the electorate ('one-size-fits-all' type')

But the process can also be used to select politicians who should display special aptitudes or traits over and above these.

Until now selection of politicians has been based mainly on matters of accident, or the result of internal connections, party membership, traditions or opinion polls. Here a scientifically-based process for selecting them is described for the first time. This can be combined with conventional methods like opinion polls and lead to considerable improvement in standards and effectiveness in selecting them.

The commercial use of and potential in the process can be seen most clearly when one looks at the economic damage caused by unsuitable politicians in the course of the last hundred years. The process could also be used in relation to the current German government or European Commission as a way of optimising the quality of human resources for current political tasks.

This invention will give the commercial use of politicians a completely new dimension. Politicians' traits will be able to be clearly defined, technically and in qualitative terms, and as a result be made into a real invention and a product protected by patent. The result of this technical development is a broad range of new and innovative applications. It may be expected that not only democracy as a whole, but particular branches of industry, in particular, will profit from this invention.

Further to this it will for the first time be possible, through relevant licence agreements, to make commercial use of political successes, elections that are won and rising poll figures. Political successes can even be made the object of value added quoted on the stock exchange. For the first time it will make it possible for a large circle of interested investors to make well-targeted investments in particular careers or political programmes.

## **Description**

Science shows that politicians can be characterised and in certain circumstances influenced both by their individual genes and by the interaction between their genes. A major feature of this invention is that it does not confine itself to individual predispositions; it makes the whole genome the basis for commercial use.

To put the invention into practice, biological material of a suitable quality (like saliva

samples, hair with roots, all kinds of tissue samples) is collected at a suitable location and treated in recognised technical processes so that the pattern of individual gene sequences produces a typical genetic profile or 'fingerprint' of the person. The relevant genetic sequences are then analysed and, in 'marker assisted breeding', verifiable conclusions as to the suitability of politicians deduced by making comparisons with other genetic profiles.

The invention is new in linking various analytic procedures to a system for identifying genetic features in politicians and selecting them - in run-ups to elections, for example. But the process revealed here can also be used to select plants, animals, micro-organisms and other forms of life which are of particular economic interest and can be made available for a commercial use.

Particularly in evidence here is the use of so-called fingerprinting or gene profiling in connection with genetic analyses in defined circumstances for the purpose of determining relevant traits of politicians. The process can be proffered as a service to big political parties and others whose financing and political success is known to depend especially on the selection of suitable personalities (human resources), these being political parties' 'capital'.

Also disclosed here in an exemplary way are genetic markers and sequences suitable for selecting politicians of the 'global type'.

Still further, the invention reveals procedures for selecting appropriate, defined environmental conditions in which the process described can be effectively used.

The process patented here comprises of the following steps:

1. Selection of suitable traits with which relevant human resources related to specific short, medium and long-term political goals are to be selected
2. Determining the base-reference population in each instance
3. Selection of suitable marker regions by comparing gene profiles
4. Sequencing particularly prominent gene regions to deduce specific information
5. Comparing gene profiles of available political candidates and/or determining persons who could be considered as further candidates
6. Adducing further selection processes like polls, effectiveness in the media, and/or political development, so as to verify the result of the gene profiling
7. Standardising methods through repetition to establish a 'fast screen' test system for multiple situations which is effective and available at any time

In a further variant, the process can be referred to in order to select other economically interesting biological material (such as animals and plants)

## Examples

### 1. Use of gene data bank for determining 'global' or 'one-size-fits-all' types

Considerable quantities of data exist as a result of genetic fingerprints having been acquired for quite diverse purposes (examining family relationships, investigating criminals) over several years. This data can be used to determine 'global' types as follows.

1. Comparing a large quantity of genetic profiles to ascertain marker regions occurring particularly frequently
2. Sequencing the genes belonging to these and comparing the gene sequences with other data banks to determine possible biological functions
3. Comparison with gene profiles of base populations from defined environments (e.g. Berlin taxi drivers, at EU conferences in Brussels) to weigh and assess the gene profiling
4. Comparing with markers of suitable candidates and/or selecting persons who might be suitable as candidates

Relevant marker regions have been investigated here. According to John M. Butler's Forensic DNA Typing the allele 8 of the TPOX micro-satellite is present in approximately 50% of the Caucasian population, 37% of Afro-Americans and 47% of the Hispanic population. This means this allele appears to be particularly suitable for being able to be used in processes investigating people to see if they are suitable as politicians (for example as part of so-called difference processes).

A subsequent step then determined resultant gene sequences belonging to these marker regions. A random base population of 16 persons of Caucasian type in which the presence of the allele in a gene profile was ascertained was selected to this end. This shows the gene sequence analysed in all 16 people matches exactly.

Having done this, it is a simple matter for skilled experts in this field to compare relevant gene sequences with other data banks and attain results on possible biological functions.

It is further possible for any skilled expert to draw up gene profiles of candidates so as to be able to compare these with the gene sequences available.

### 2. Determining 'regional' or 'character' types by purposeful comparison with suitable base-reference populations

In this case the process described here is brought in to ascertain the suitability of politicians for office. Noted traits in people holding a particular office ought to be described more precisely and scientifically if the process is to be put to use.

A suitable base population for reference purposes would be decided on, e.g. delegates at an EU conference.

The following samples could serve as possible substances in starting purposeful 'bio

prospecting' at the conference: paper tissues or serviettes having various bodily secretions, urine samples , blood samples , hair, dandruff, cutlery with remains of saliva, residues from spitting samples or tissues.

The samples would have been used in the following steps aimed at the goal concerned:

1. Drawing up gene profiles
2. Comparing gene profiles for particularly common traits
3. Comparing the markers identified with global type profiles in order to identify regionally-specific gene markers (in 'difference processes', as they are called)
4. Sequencing the genes identified in order to record their possible biological relevance
5. Comparing genes with suitable candidates
6. Applying further standards to verify the result of the gene profiling

### 3. Determining a particular 'character' type by purposeful comparison with suitable base-reference populations

In this case the process described here is brought in to find examples of politicians who display particularly notable daring.

A suitable base population could be arrived by selecting persons who have been on big dippers or the like, the use of which requires a particular preparedness to take risks.

The following samples could serve as possible substances as starting points in purposeful 'bio prospecting': chewing gum, beer glasses, paper tissues with various bodily secretions, blood samples (e.g. camouflaged as breathalyser test), hair, dandruff, residues from spitting samples or tissues.

The samples would have been used in the following steps aimed at the goal concerned:

1. Drawing up gene profiles
2. Comparing gene profiles for particularly common traits
3. Comparing the markers identified with profiles of, for example, the 'one-size-fits-all' type, in order to identify gene markers as specific as possible for the quality of being daring ('difference processes')
4. Sequencing the genes identified in order to record their possible biological relevance
5. Comparing genes with suitable candidates
6. Applying further standards to check the result of the gene profiling

## Claims

1. A method for examining people to see if they are suitable as politicians comprising the following steps:
  - a) Drawing up genetic profiles (GP) with the help of appropriate reference populations (RP)
  - b) Determining particularly suitable genetic markers (GM) selected by comparing GPs of RPs
  - c) Sequencing genes which can be ascribed to the relevant GM in order to determine their specific character
  - d) Comparing GPs with the gene profile of political candidates or persons who may be suitable as political candidates
  - e) Comparing the results from the process from a to d with further criteria (like opinion polls) to verify the result of the gene profiling
2. The method of Claim 1, with RP selected according to special regional features and/or pre-set preferences and/or particular sections of the electorate
3. The method of Claim 1 or 2 with the further step of selecting people as suitable politicians of the global, regional, character or issue type or having another pre-determined personality profile
4. Politicians selected in a method according to Claim 3.
5. GM to determine and select politicians, comprising
  - a) Drawing up a GP with the help of an RP
  - b) Comparing GP of RP and determining particularly common or particularly notable regions in GPs
  - c) Comparing with GPs of other reference populations
6. GMs as in Claim 5, with the comparison with the GPs of other RPs being made in difference processes
7. Human allele 8 of TPOX micro-satellite for use as genetic markers in a process as in Claims 1-3
8. Gene sequences, RNA and proteins which can be correlated with GMs in accordance with one of Claims 5 or 6
9. Human gene sequences of TPOX micro-satellite allele 8 as revealed in Fig. 1
10. Test kit based on ELISA tests for identifying proteins in accordance with Claim 8 for the selection of politicians
11. A method for determining, viewing and assessing politicians' genetic make-up and its use for political, commercial or cultural purposes
12. Genetic make-up of politicians insofar as this can be used commercially
13. A method for development and use of a data bank of politicians' genetic data
14. A method according to Claims 1 to 3, with the further step of selecting people suitable

as politicians as candidates for party events, ministerial appointment, chancellor, president or prime minister, or other political posts in Germany and abroad

15. A method for predicting election results by using genetic fingerprint of the electing population
16. A herd or group of politicians with an increased frequency of a specific type of politician assembled by the following methods
  - a) screening the candidates using a process as in Claims 1 to 3
  - b) selecting politicians with similar profiles of types as in Claim 3
  - c) collecting the selected politicians together into a 'party'
17. Plants or animals or other forms of life which have been selected by the following methods:
  - a) Drawing up GPs with the help of appropriate RPs
  - b) Determining particularly suitable GMs selected by comparing GPs of RPs
  - c) Sequencing genes which can be ascribed to the relevant GMs in order to determine their specific character
  - d) Comparing GMs determined with gene profile of other plants or animals for the purpose of being able to identify suitable biological material for breeding purposes
  - e) Comparing with further criteria (such as other features of performance) to verify result of gene profiling

## Summary

The present invention comprises a method for examining people to see if they are suitable as politicians comprising the following steps:

- a) Drawing up genetic profiles (GP) with the help of appropriate reference populations (RP)
- b) Determining particularly suitable genetic markers (GM) selected by comparing GPs of RPs
- c) Sequencing genes which can be ascribed to the relevant GM in order to determine their specific character
- d) Comparing GPs with the gene profile of political candidates or persons who may be suitable as political candidates
- e) Comparing the results from the process from a to d with further criteria (like opinion polls) to verify the result of the gene profiling

## Appendix

Fig. 1, sequence data of human allele 8 of TPOX micro-satellite