



LETTERS

Edited by Jennifer Sills

Make EU trade with Brazil sustainable

Brazil, home to one of the planet's last great forests, is currently in trade negotiations with its second largest trading partner, the European Union (EU). We urge the EU to seize this critical opportunity to ensure that Brazil protects human rights and the environment.

Brazil's forests, wetlands, and savannas are crucial to a great diversity of Indigenous peoples, the stability of our global climate, and biodiversity conservation (1). By working toward dismantling anti-deforestation policies, Brazil's new administration threatens Indigenous rights and the natural areas they protect (2).

The EU spent more than €3 billion on Brazilian iron imports in 2017 (3), despite perilous safety standards and extensive deforestation driven by mining (4). In 2011 alone, the EU imported beef and livestock feed associated with more than 1000 km² of Brazilian deforestation [equivalent to more than 300 football fields per day (5)]. The EU thus urgently needs to strengthen efforts on sustainable trade (6–8) and uphold its commitments on human rights, environmental protection, and climate change mitigation (9).

Halting deforestation makes economic sense, as intact forests are critical to maintaining the rainfall patterns on which Brazilian agriculture depends (10). Restoring degraded lands and improving yields could meet rising agricultural demand for at least two decades without need for further forest clearance (11).

We urge the EU to make trade negotiations

with Brazil conditional on: (i) upholding the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) improving procedures to trace commodities associated with deforestation and Indigenous rights conflicts; and (iii) consulting with, and gaining consent from, Indigenous Peoples and local communities to define strict social and environmental criteria for traded commodities.

The EU was founded on the principles of respecting human rights and human dignity. Today, it has the opportunity to be a global leader in supporting these principles and a habitable climate by making sustainability the cornerstone of its trade negotiations with Brazil.

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†Signatories include 602 European scientists and 2 Brazilian Indigenous organizations, which together represent 300 Brazilian Indigenous groups. The full list of signatories is available online.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

science.sciencemag.org/content/364/6438/3411/suppl/DC1
Full list of signatories

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Evidence supports prediabetes treatment

In his News Feature on prediabetes ("Dubious diagnosis," 8 March, p. 1026), C. Piller asserts that prediabetes diagnoses and treatment may be ineffective and sullied by conflicts of interest. As current and former chairs of the American Diabetes Association's (ADA's) Professional Practice Committee [the group that reviews and updates the Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes (Standards) each year], we disagree. Prediabetes is a useful term to convey future risk of diabetes, and recommendations for diabetes prevention are based on best current evidence.

The ADA classifies prediabetes as a risk factor for diabetes that can be mitigated by lifestyle changes or, in limited circumstances, with the addition of metformin. Piller reports that prediabetes does little or no harm on its own and that fewer than 2% of people with prediabetes progress to diabetes each year. The risk of progressing from prediabetes to diabetes varies according to the diagnostic criteria used (1), but even a 2% progression rate per year would translate to nearly 1 of 5 people with prediabetes developing diabetes within 10 years. Also, many individuals with prediabetes have a multiplicity of risk, due to ethnicity, body weight, and other factors, and these may render their annual risk much higher.

In the online "Key takeaways" box (<https://scim.ag/prediabetes>), Piller states that "Many studies suggest that for most people the usual treatments for prediabetes, diet and exercise, do little to further reduce the risk of diabetes." However, healthy eating and regular physical activity (2) have been shown (along with the medication

metformin for select patients) to delay or prevent progression to diabetes (3–5). Accordingly, the Standards place a heavy emphasis on these lifestyle interventions.

Piller writes that the ADA lists costly medications for diabetes prevention, sold by pharmaceutical companies from which Professional Practice Committee members have collected “large sums.” We disagree that this funding affected the committee’s positions. No pharmaceutical agents have been FDA-approved for diabetes prevention, and the only recommended medication is metformin, which has been shown to be effective and safe (3, 6) and is available for as little as \$4 per month [e.g., (7)], rendering the conflicts of interest described in the article irrelevant to the current ADA recommendations for diabetes prevention. In fact, metformin may save costs over a 10-year period when used for diabetes prevention (6). The Standards of Care mentions pharmacologic agents other than metformin, including glucose-lowering and weight loss therapies that have been studied for diabetes prevention (3), but these agents are not recommended by the ADA for diabetes prevention. Additionally, the ADA states that metformin should be considered for those who have prediabetes, especially those who have a body mass index (BMI) of at least 35 kg/m², are under the age of 60 years, or have a history of gestational diabetes mellitus (2). These recommendations highlight the importance of risk stratification and individualization of therapy.

We acknowledge that unanswered questions surrounding prediabetes and its management remain important issues that warrant open discussion. Indeed, the ADA has not shied away from such debate (8, 9). It is important to engage in these discussions with full consideration of the available evidence.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

W.H.H. serves as chair for a Data Safety Monitoring Board for Merck Sharp & Dohme. C.H.W. receives institutional research support from Mylan and Novo Nordisk; she has received honoraria from Abbott, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Dexcom, Janssen, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi. S.E.I. has served as a consultant to Boehringer Ingelheim, AstraZeneca, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi/Lexicon, and Eisai (TIMI) and has lectured for Boehringer Ingelheim. I.B.H. receives institutional research support from Medtronic Diabetes and serves as a consultant for Abbott Diabetes Care, Roche, Bigfoot, and Becton Dickinson. V.A.F. declares a duality of interest: research support (to Tulane) (grants from Bayer and Boehringer Ingelheim), honoraria for consulting and lectures (Takeda, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi-Aventis, Eli-Lilly, Abbott, Astra-Zeneca, Intarcia, and Asahi), stock options (Microbiome Technologies, Insulin Algorithms, and BRAVO4Health), and stock (Amgen). J.B.B.’s contracted consulting fees are paid to the University of North Carolina by Adocia, AstraZeneca, Dance Biopharm, Dexcom, Elcelyx Therapeutics, Eli Lilly, Fractyl, GI Dynamics, Intarcia Therapeutics, Lexicon, MannKind, Metavention, NovaTarg, Novo Nordisk, Orexigen, PhaseBio, Sanofi, Senseonics, Shenzhen HighTide, Takeda, vTv Therapeutics, and Zafgen; he reports grant support from AstraZeneca, Eli Lilly, GI Dynamics, GlaxoSmithKline, Intarcia Therapeutics, Johnson & Johnson, Lexicon, Medtronic, Novo Nordisk, Orexigen, Sanofi, Scion NeuroStim, Takeda, Theracos, and vTv Therapeutics; he is a consultant to Cirus Therapeutics Inc., CSL Behring, and Neurimmune AG; he holds stock or options in Mellitus Health, PhaseBio, and Stability Health.

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Pay to protect at-risk bycatch species

The incidental capture of threatened species as bycatch is placing global biodiversity at risk (1, 2), particularly in developing countries where small-scale fishing and hunting often rely on unselective capture methods (3, 4). To address this, the Indian Maharashtra state government recently announced that



India is emulating Kenya’s bycatch release program, which protects endangered green sea turtles.

it will financially compensate fishers who release incidentally captured endangered species. Payment will be made based on photographic evidence of the captured individual and proof that fishing gear was damaged to allow the release (5).

Financially incentivizing the release of threatened bycatch considers the needs of fishers and hunters whose actions often have direct consequences for conservation (6, 7). As a result of a similar pay-for-release program, Kenyan fishers have released about 17,000 threatened bycaught sea turtles over the past two decades (8). This positive outcome underscores clear and measurable conservation gains, yet pay-for-release schemes remain a rarely used conservation strategy.

Instead, tackling the issue of bycatch mostly relies on modifying capture gear, education, and enforcing legislation (1, 2, 9), approaches that commonly require long-term investment for positive outcomes (3, 4, 10). The pay-for-release strategy could provide a rapid, complementary mechanism to ease pressure on threatened species, such as sawfishes (11), that are not the focus of harvest and require immediate conservation action (5, 12). The Maharashtra government, and any local governments that follow suit, should explore a broad range of scenarios and collect results to determine the most effective way to implement this type of program and to assess its effectiveness.

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