General Assembly
Zagreb, 25 – 26 August, 2018

ERFP ABS Task Force

Elżbieta Martyniuk

Areas to be addressed by the ABS Task Force

- Impact of ABS measures on livestock sector – animal breeding and production
- Impact of ABS measures on animal genetic resources conservation and sustainable use
- Contribution to the ABS work in the area of AnGR at the FAO forum
- Follow-up on ABS related developments at various international foras, including Convention on Biological Diversity and the EU
- Building awareness on ABS issues among animal breeding community
- Contribution to development of standardized Material Transfer Agreements and Material Acquisition Agreement within the framework of the European Genebank Network for AnGR (EUGENA)

Current Membership of the ABS Task Force:

Poland	**Elzbieta Martyniuk: Chair**
Austria	Beate Berger
Czech Republic	Vera Matlova
The Netherlands	Sipke - Joost Hiemstra
Norway	Nina Sæther
Slovakia	Jan Tomka
Slovenia	Danijela Bojkovski
Switzerland	Alvin Kopše / Corrine Boss

Activities in 2018

I. Finalisation of the ABS Task Force publication: checking proofs in February 2018

- ✓ Martyniuk, E.; Berger, B.; Bojkovski, D.; Bouchel, D.; Hiemstra, S.J.; Marguerat, C.; Matlova, V.; Sæther, N. (2018). Possible consequences of the Nagoya Protocol for animal breeding and the worldwide exchange of animal genetic resources. Paper is published in Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica Section A-Animal Science (2018), ISSN 0906-4702 - p. 1 - 11.
- ✓ ERFP: ABS Task Force submission on DSI transferred to the CBD by the CGRFA Secretariat

II. Preparation for the 10th session of the ITWG-AnGR

III. Further work on MAA and MTA

ERFP

Agenda

	Wednesday, 13th June 2018	
Morning/afternoon	Arrival	
16:30 – 18:30	Joint meeting with Ad Hoc ITWG-AnGR • **Agenda Item 5**, "Digital sequence information" on animal genetic resources	Introduced by Corrine Boss and Sipke-Joost Hiemstra Information on Ad Hoc Expert Group on DGI by CBD: Ela Martyniuk Discussion on the statement

	Thursday, 14th June 2018	
8:30 – 11:00	Joint meeting with Ad Hoc ITWG-AnGR • **Agenda Item 7**, Draft Revised Strategic Plan for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2018-2027)	Introduced by Nina Sæther Discussion on the statement
11:00 – 13:00	Joint meeting with Ad Hoc ITWG-AnGR • **Agenda Item 4** "ABS for AnGR"	Introduced by Ela Martyniuk Discussion on the paper
14:00 – 16:00	Joint meeting with Ad Hoc ITWG-AnGR • **Agenda Item 4** "ABS for AnGR"	Discussion on the paper (cont.)
16:30 – 18:30	• Opening of the meeting • Introduction of the topics to discuss (MAA and MTA) • Information about the ABS related processes ✓ FAO ABS International Workshop ✓ Compliance Committee meeting	Chair ABS TF Members Chair Chair

10.5h

Agenda Item 4 "*ABS for AnGR*" (joint meeting with Ad Hoc ITWG-AnGR)

- We reviewed and amended:
  - ✓ new Table on distinctive features in comparison with the old table
  - ✓ Para 21: description of the sector
  - ✓ Paras 22-39: text of each explanatory note
  - ✓ Para 15 (if we have time…)

- Chair: preparation of the draft statement for ITWG-AnGR;
- Consultation and finalization of the statement
- Our contribution well received during 10th session ITWG-AnGR

ERFP

Plans and priorities for the next year (to be approved by Assembly)

- Future of the ABS Task Force: to continue / to merge ???
- A Chair

- Finalisation of the standard MAA and MTA
- Further contribution to the work on ABS of the Commission
- Further contribution to the work on DSI of the Commission
- Building awareness on ABS issues among animal breeding community

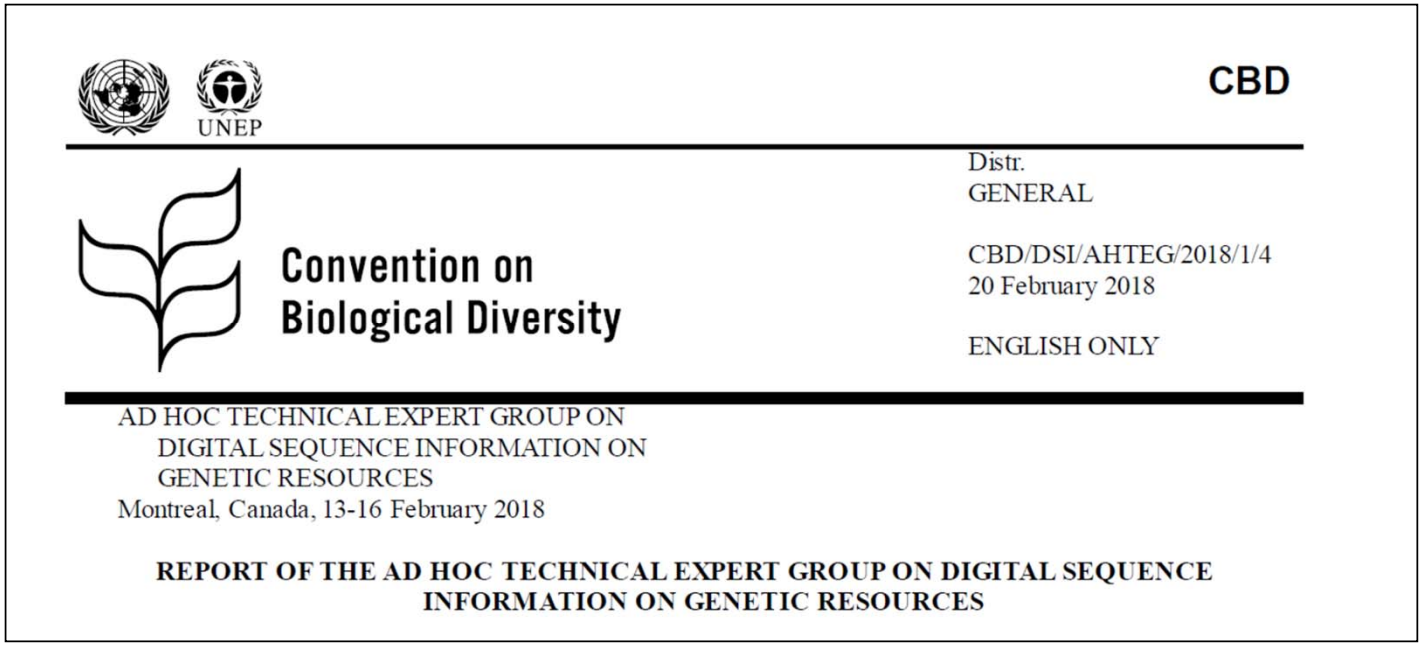
ERFP

Thank you

General Assembly, Zagreb, 25-26 August, 2018

Agenda Item 5, *"Digital sequence information" on animal genetic resources*

- Information on Ad Hoc Expert Group on DGI



UNEP

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/DSI/AHTEG/2018/1/4
20 February 2018

ENGLISH ONLY

AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON
DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON
GENETIC RESOURCES
Montreal, Canada, 13-16 February 2018

REPORT OF THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES

ERFP

COP/MOP16 and NP2/14 decisions

- Coordinated and non -duplicative approach on this matter under the CBD and the NP
- Decisions on digital sequence information on genetic resources (XIII/16 and NP-2/14) contains:

- An invitation to Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations and stakeholders to submit views and relevant information on the potential implications of the use of DSI on genetic resources for the three objectives of the Convention

- A request to the Executive Secretary to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the views and information submitted,

- A request to the ES to commission a fact-finding and scoping study to clarify terminology and concepts and to assess the extent and the terms and conditions of the use of DSI

- The establishment of an ad hoc technical expert group and a request to the ES to convene a meeting of the group in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision XIII/16

Experts nominated by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity:

Region	Country	Expert
Africa	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr. Freddy Bulubulu Otono
	Namibia	Mr. Pierre du Plessis
	Uganda	Ms. Sarah Naigaga
Asia-Pacific	Japan	Mr. Nobuyuki Fujita
	Philippines	Mr. Perry Ong
	Republic of Korea	Ms. Myoung-Hai Kwak
Central and Eastern Europe	Belarus	Mr. Sergei Melnov
	Bulgaria	Mr. Nikolay Tzvetkov
Group of Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina	Ms. Patricia Gladys Gadaleta
	Brazil	Ms. Leticia Piancastelli Siqueira Brina
	Mexico	Ms. Romana Alejandra Barrios Perez
Western Europe and Others	Canada	Ms. Anissa Lybaert
	European Union	Mr. Matthias-Leonhard Maier
	Sweden	Ms. Marie Nyman

27 nominations from Parties to the Convention

15 nominations from other Governments and relevant organizations

ERFP

Zagreb, June 13-15, 2018

Experts nominated by other Governments:

Country	Expert
United States of America	Ms. Jennifer Long

Experts nominated by organizations:

Organization	Expert
Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Mr. Dan Leskien
Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Mr. Daniele Manzella
World Health Organization	Ms. Amelie Rioux
CGIAR	Mr. David Ellis
Global Biodiversity Information Facility	Mr. Paul Hebert
Global Genome Biodiversity Network	Mr. Ole Seberg
World Federation for Culture Collections	Mr. Kevin McCluskey
Third World Network	Mr. Edward Hammond
International Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Dominic Muyldermans
ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Ms. Margo A. Bagley

ERFP

TOR for AHTEG on DSI

3. Consideration of terminology and any potential implications of digital sequence information on genetic resources for the three objectives of the Convention and the objective of the Nagoya Protocol:

3.1. Terminology and different types of digital sequence information on genetic resources;

3.2. Potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components;

3.3. Potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

Zagreb, June 13-15, 2018

Conclusions/recommendations by the AHTEG

Elzbieta Martyniuk

Terminology and different types of digital sequence information on genetic resources

(a) consider the technical scope and legal and scientific implications of existing terminology related to DSI on GR; and

(b) identify the different types of DSI on GR that are relevant to the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol.

Experts agreed that current terminology requires clarification and the term DSI is for time being a „place holder”

ERFP

Various types of information that may be relevant to the utilization of genetic resources:

(a) The nucleic acid sequence reads and the associated data;

(b) Information on the sequence assembly, its annotation and genetic mapping. This information may describe whole genomes, individual genes or fragments thereof, barcodes, organelle genomes or single nucleotide polymorphisms;

(c) Information on gene expression;

(d) Data on macromolecules and cellular metabolites;

Info on genetic and/or biochemical composition

(e) Information on ecological relationships, and abiotic factors of the environment;

(f) Function, such as behavioural data;

(g) Structure, including morphological data and phenotype;

(h) Information related to taxonomy;

(i) Modalities of use.

observational data that provides contextual information

Potential implications of the use of DSI on genetic resources for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components

- (a) identify key issues with respect to the potential implications of the use of DSI on GR for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
- (b) identify key messages to be conveyed to the SBSTTA (Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice) at its twenty-second meeting

The experts agreed on the importance of “DSI”
for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

while emphasizing that the three objectives of the Convention
are interlinked and mutually supportive.

ERFP

Zagreb, June 13-15, 2018

Informal DSI expert meeting

- EU submission:

  Key element: access to GR ≠ access to DSI

- Different positions of MS
  - ✓ DSI out of scope (not a material nature)
  - ✓ Need to postpone any decisions on DSI

  - ✓ Need for more understanding (a potential new AHTEG?)
  - ✓ Development of definition versus „Clarifying the concept”
  - ✓ Study on economics/nature of DSI /implications of obstacles in access
  - ✓ Underline a link with Article 17 of the CBD

Informal DSI expert meeting

Article 17. Exchange of Information

1. The Contracting Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.

2. Such exchange of information shall include exchange of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge as such and in combination with the technologies referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1. It shall also, where feasible, include repatriation of information.

ERFP

Informal DSI expert meeting

- Changing positions of provider countries

genetic resources = DSI on genetic resources

DSI is the outcome of utilisation

- Some developing countries interested in free access to DSI

ERFP

A way forward: EU

WPIEI meeting in Brussels today:

- orientation lines for COP 14 and COP/MOP 3 on DSI
- agreement on what we want to achieve

FAO and DSI

- DSI brought into debate during the last Commission meeting by the African region

- Initially DSI introduced during ABS agenda item

- We manager to decouple discussion from ABS issues and establish a new work stream on DSI

Looking into DSI in the context of
the three objectives of the Convention

ERFP: submission on DSI (transferred to CBD by the CGRFA Secretariat)

ERFP

Agenda Item 4 "*ABS for AnGR*" (joint meeting with Ad Hoc ITWG-AnGR)

Things to do:

1. Check new Table on distinctive features in comparison with the old table
2. Para 21: description of the sector
3. Paras 22-39: analyse text of each explanatory note
4. Para 15 if we have time…

Question

How these explanatory notes will be used?

- ✓ annex to the ABS Elements
- ✓ Inserts into ABS Elements

Table: distinctive features

		ABS Elements	2018
A. Role of GRFA for food security	A.1 GRFA are an integral part of agricultural and food production systems and play an essential role for achieving food security and the sustainable development of the food and agriculture sector.		+
	A.2 Plant, animal, invertebrate and micro-organism GRFA form an interdependent network of genetic diversity in agricultural and aquatic ecosystems respectively.		+
B. Role of human management	B.1 (a) The existence of most GRFA is closely linked to human activity. (b) Many GRFA can be regarded as human-modified forms of genetic resources.		+
	B.2 The maintenance and evolution of many GRFA depend on continued human intervention, and their sustainable utilization in research, development and production is an important instrument to ensure conservation.	+	+
C. International exchange and interdependence	C.1 Historically, GRFA have been widely exchanged across communities, countries and regions over often long periods of time, and a relevant part of the genetic diversity used in food and agriculture today is of exotic origin.	+	+
	C.2 Countries are interdependent with regard to GRFA and act both as providers of some GRFA and as recipients of others.		+
	C.3 The international exchange of GRFA is essential to the functioning of the sector, and its importance is likely to increase in future.	+	+

Table: distinctive features

D. Nature of the innovation process	D.1 The innovation process for GRFA is usually of incremental nature and the result of contributions made by many different people, including indigenous and local communities, farmers, researchers and breeders, in different places and at different points in time.	+	+
	D.2 Many GRFA products are not developed out of an individual genetic resource, but with the contributions of several GRFA at different stages in the innovation process.		
	D.3 Most products developed with the use of GRFA can in turn be used as genetic resources for further research and development, which makes it difficult to draw a clear line between providers and recipients of GRFA.		
	D.4 Many agricultural products reach the market place in a form in which they may be used both as biological resources and as genetic resources.	–	
E. Holders and users of GRFA	E.1 (a) GRFA are held and used by a broad range of very diverse stakeholders. (b) There are distinct communities of providers and users with respect to the different subsectors of GRFA.	+	+
	E.2 The different stakeholders managing and using GRFA are interdependent.		
	E.3 A significant amount of GRFA is privately held.	+	+
	E.4 An important part of GRFA is held and can be accessed *ex situ*.	–	
	E.5 An important part of GRFA is conserved *in situ* and on farm under different financial, technical and legal conditions.	+	+

ERFP

Table: distinctive features

F. GRFA exchange practices	F.1 The exchange of GRFA takes place in the context of customary practices and existing communities of providers and users.	+	+
	F.2 An extensive transfer of genetic material between different stakeholders along the value chain occurs in research and development.	+	+
G. Benefits generated with the use of GRFA	G.1 (a) While the overall benefits of GRFA are very high, (b) it is difficult to estimate at the time of the transaction the expected benefits of an individual sample of GRFA.		
	G.2 The use of GRFA may also generate important non-monetary benefits.		
	G.3 The use of GRFA may lead to external effects going far beyond the individual provider and recipient.		

Agenda

	Friday, 15th June 2018	
8:30 – 10:30	• Current state and further work on MAA and MTA (in the context of EUGENA and IMAGE) • AOB (replacement E. Martyniuk) • Key elements of the report • Closure of the meeting	Chair ABS Task Force Members ABS Task Force Members Rapporteur Chair
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
Morning/afternoon	Departure	

ERFP

Current state and further work on MAA and MTA

- Collection of the MAA and MTA examples in 2014
  - ✓ MAA
  - ✓ MTA research
  - ✓ MTA breeding and conservation

- ABS Task Force meeting in 2015: discussion

- Comments to the doc: Vera

ERFP

AOB (replacement E. Martyniuk)