



Genome architecture: its expression in phenotypes and populations XVII Latin American Congress of Genetics, XLVII Argentine Congress of Genetics, LII Annual Meeting of the Society of Genetics of Chile, VI Congress of the Uruguayan Society of Genetics, V Latin American Congress of Human Genetics and V Latin American Symposium of Cytogenetics and Evolution

Challenges of implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing measures in livestock sector: animal breeding, research and genebanking



Elżbieta Martyniuk

Department of Genetics and Animal Breeding WARSAW UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES



Content

- New ABS legal landscape
- Specific characteristics of AnGR
- Gene flow of AnGR
- Impact of ABS measures
 - animal breeding
 - conservation of AnGR & genebanking
 - research
- Conclusions



European Project n° 677353





ABC of the Nagoya Protocol

Access

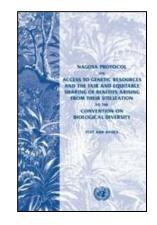
Benefit
 Sharing

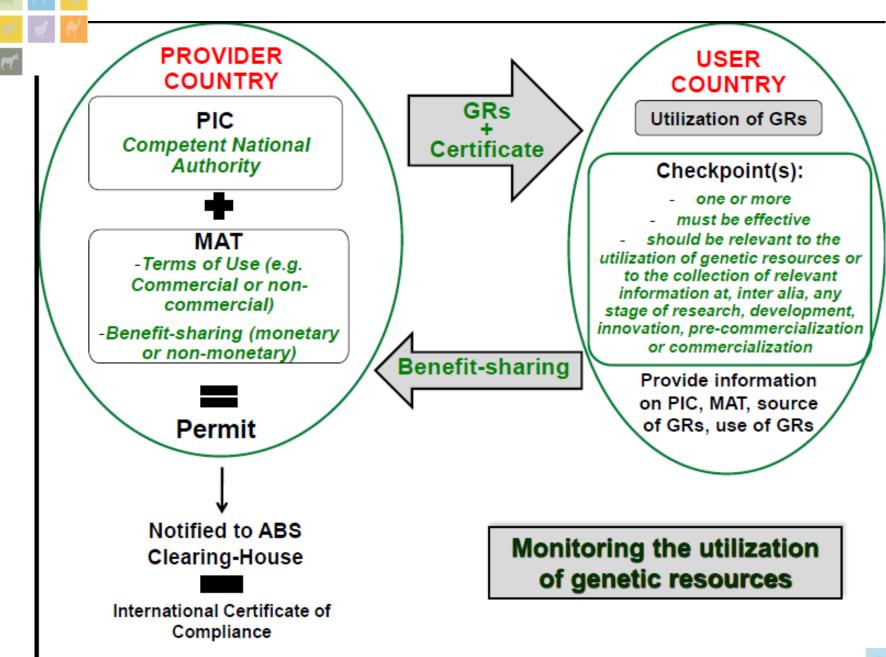
Compliance

- to GR and TK (**PIC**)
- (or no access regulations)

- bilaterally: according to MAT
- the GMBSM?
- monetary/non-monetary
- national legislation
- IRCC / checkpoints
- checks on users







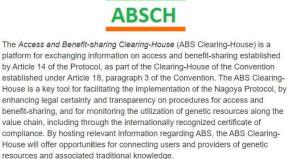


- National legislation: 244 acts by 73 countries
- IRCC: 1109 certificates issued by 18 countries
- Checkpoints: 52 by <u>25 countries</u>

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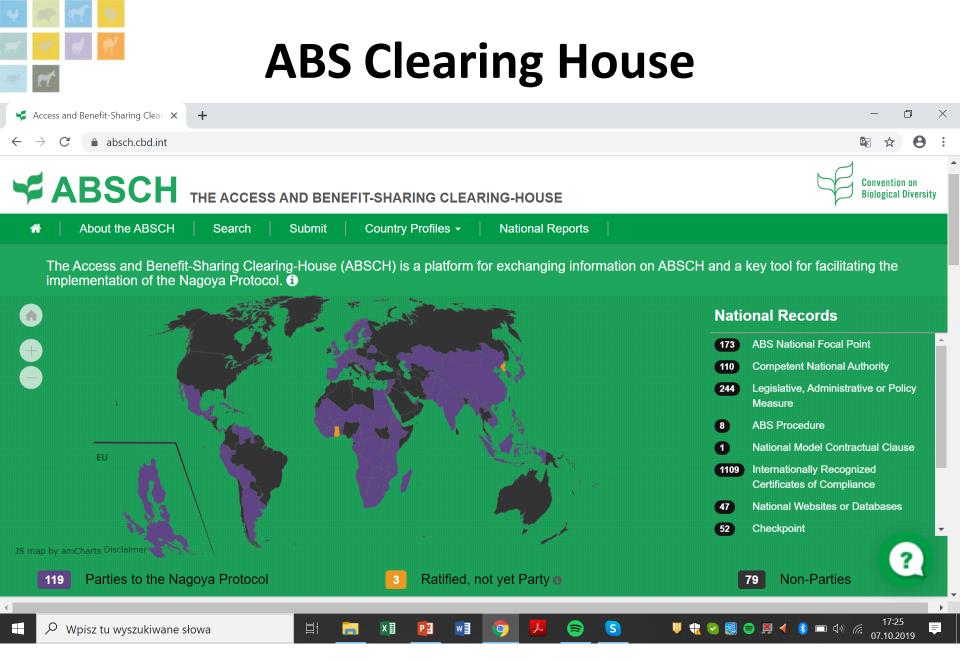
Vagoya Protocol: implementation

- Adopted 12 October 2010
- Came into force 12 October 2014
- As for 7rd October 2019
 - Parties: **119 + 3**
 - CNA: **110**



Visit the ABS Clearing-House:

Learn more about the ABS Clearing-House







Specific characteristics of AnGR

Diverse breeding systems:

- pastoralists sometimes collective ownership with customary law
- small-scale subsistence farmers and smallholders individual ownership of livestock
- centralized breeding systems with breeding organizations private companies or cooperatives

Open market:

- domestic and international exchange by private-private transaction
- contracts from very simple to very sophisticated
- price according to the phenotypic/genetic value of animals

Information standards on transfer germplasm set by:

- WTO: Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)
- EU zootechnical legislation (pedigree, genetic value)



Private companies

Cooperative breeding enterprises

Individual operators

State-run breeding farms

Small-scale farmers

Livestock keepers



Breeders

Commercial producers

(FAO, 2009)



	PGR	AnGR	
Ownership	public genebanks	private	
Value of individual	low	high to very high	
Exchange	S→N	$N \rightarrow N$ and $N \rightarrow S$	
Trading	farmers'/breeders' rights	bilateral agreements	
Genetic progress	new varieties	continuous, selection in purebred populations	
Inbreeding	used extensively	not desirable	
Breeding/testing costs	inexpensive	expensive	
GM	possible/efficient	difficult/not accepted	
Patentability (TRIPS)	varieties	breeds not patentable	
Centres of origin	well defined	multiple domestication	



Specific characteristics of AnGR

- Private ownership
- Small part of AnGR in public domain
 - breeding/researach stations
 - genebanks





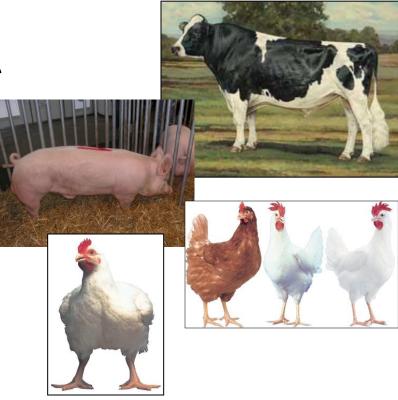
Gene flow of AnGR

• Major gene flow:

 $N \rightarrow N$ and $N \rightarrow S$ supporting enhancement of livestock production in developing countries "the Livestock revolution"

- Very limited $S \rightarrow N$
- Rare examples on successful introgression of exotic AnGR to mainstream breeds (e.g. Meishan pig: early maturity, high litter size but slow growth and high fat level)
- Use of wild species almost negligible

http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/graphics/photos/nov02/k10089-2.htm







Gene flow of AnGR

• Growing $S \rightarrow S$ flow

Artur Mariante, 2013

Potentially will be most affected

by the Nagoya Protocol and national ABS legislation

3 years of negotiations between authorities of Brazil and Indie

RECENT EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

- After the last ban that forbid the importation of zebu cattle from India in 1962, Brazil and India re-started the discussion about Animal Genetic Resource exchange in 1998.
- Recently, Brazil and India signed two Agreements:
 - Agreement to import embryos from India
 - Agreement to export semen from Brazil







Awassi sheep

Primitive fat tail sheep from Arabian Pennisula







Israel, ARO Volcani Center



http://www.freeisraelphotos.com/photo/69

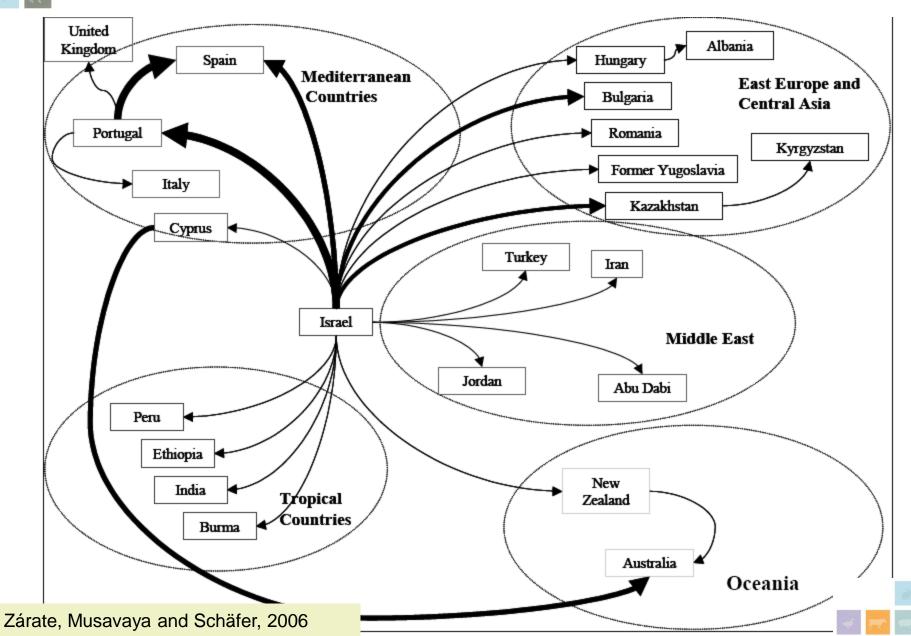
Assaf:5/8 Awassi 3/8 East Friesian





Gootwine, 2008

Gene flow of Awassi and Assaf



Why do we exchange AnGR?

Welsch, E. J., Anim. Breed. Genet. 129 (2012)

For the livestock sector, there are three integrated contexts in which genetic resources are exchanged and used that may be affected by a new ABS regime:

- Market (breeding, multiplication, production, conservation)
- Research
- Culture

Exchange of AnGR is beneficial and smoothly running

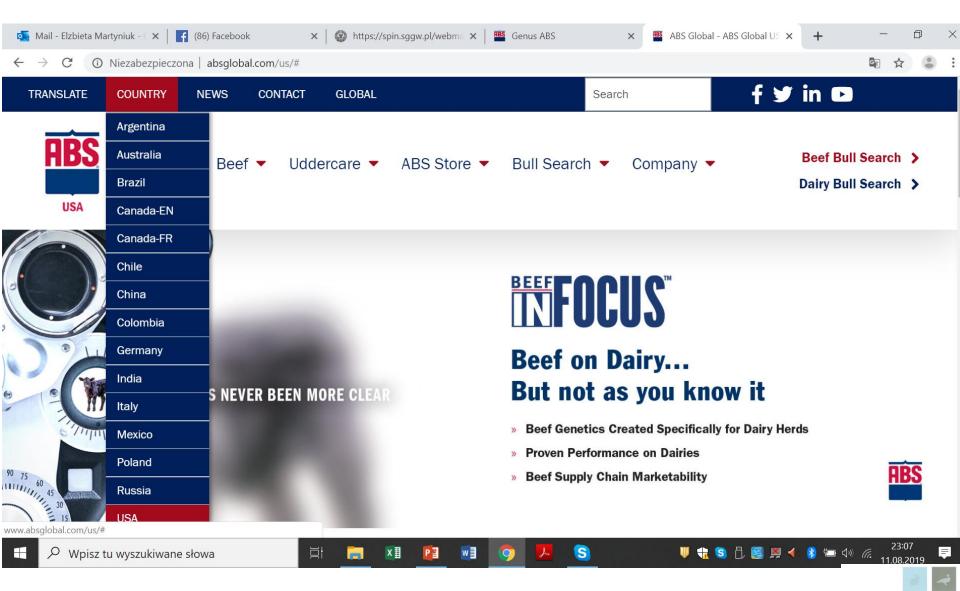


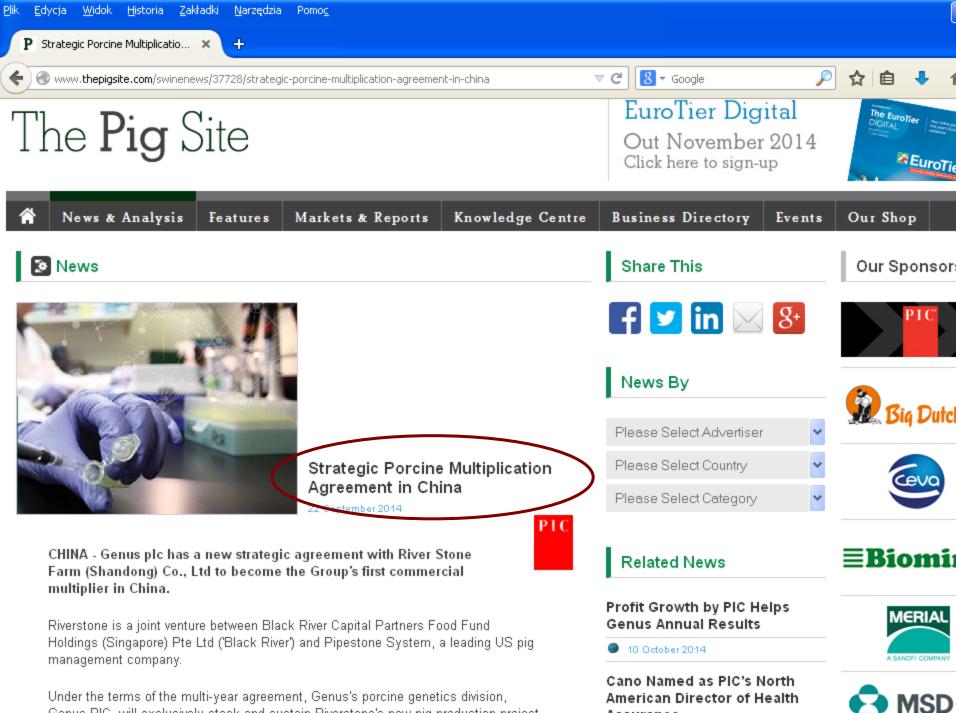
Commercial trade in AnGR



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American Breeders Service



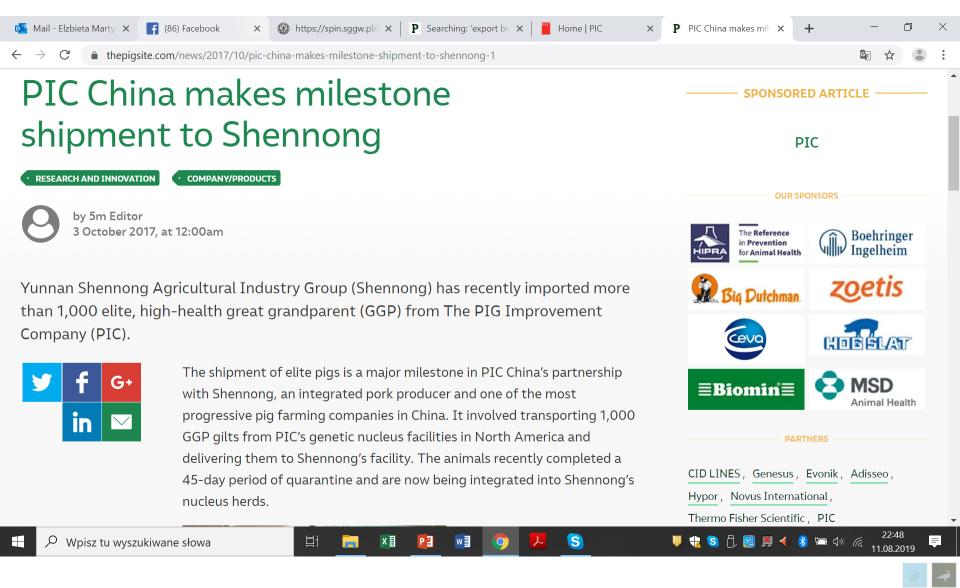


Assurance

Under the terms of the multi-year agreement, Genus's porcine genetics division, Genus PIC, will exclusively stock and sustain Riverstone's new pig production project



PIC in China





Register

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National Hog Farmer





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ter.com/longform/money/agriculture/2014/10/15/feeding-china-iowa-eggs-day-five 🤝 🧲

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Feeding China: Iowa firm helps hatch egg industry expansion

WEST DES MOINES-BASED HY-LINE INTERNATIONAL HOPES TO PLAY BIG ROLE AS CHINA MOVES TOWARD U.S.-STYLE MEGA-OPERATIONS.

Lynn Hicks, Ihicks@dmreg.com

Every year, about 250,000 chicks make a 7,000-mile journey from central lowa to China.

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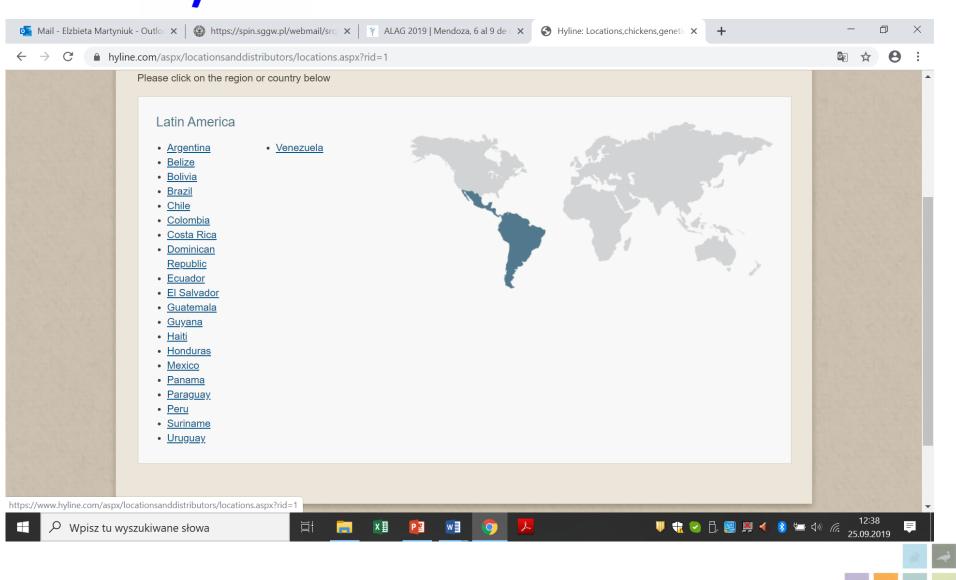
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Sells all over the world



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US trade value of AnGR in 2018 (USD)

AnGR	IMPORT	EXPORT
Purebred breeding cattle: live	3,556,520	76,960,782
Cattle semen	37,025,000	190,306,36 9
Purebred breeding pigs: live	666,770	13,876,109
Chicken below 185g	8,746,680	203,491,176
Turkeys below 185g	24,739,975	12,607,230
Fertilised eggs for incubation: chicken	19,790,373	315,184,649
Fertilised eggs for incubation: other poultry species	26,420,068	9,649,282
TOTAL USD	120,975,386	819,075,598

In 2011, the USA exported \$664 million worth of breeding stock and genetic material

https://comtrade.un.org/data

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Period	Trade Flow	Reporter	Partner	Commodity Code		letweight (kg) 🔶	Qty Unit	🌲 Qty 🍦	Flag 🍦	š
2018	Export	Mexico	USA	051110	\$7,804	1	Weight in kilograms	1	0	Feedback
2018	Export	Australia	USA USA	051110	\$202,098 \$32.833.274	0	No Quantity	0	4	Fe
2018 2018	Export Export	Canada Czechia	USA	<u>051110</u> 051110	\$32,833,274	0	No Quantity Number of items	250	4	
2018	Export	Denmark	USA	051110	\$54,357	0	Number of items	0	4	兼
2018	Export	France	USA	051110	\$1,444,272	0	Number of items	0	4	
2018	Export	Germany	USA	051110	\$189,559	7	Number of items	44,170	0	
2018	Export	Hungary	USA	051110	\$31,893	9	Number of items	31,893	0	
2018	Export	Ireland	USA	051110	\$6,687	54	Weight in kilograms	54	0	
2018	Export	Israel	USA	051110	\$2,000	0	No Quantity	0	4	
2018	Export	Italy	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$55,320	4	Number of items	3,503	0	
2018	Export	Netherlands	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$1,365,760	5,567	Number of items	242,063	0	
2018	Export	New Zealand	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$163,526	0	No Quantity	0	4	
2018	Export	Norway	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$211,946	30	Weight in kilograms	30	0	
2018	Export	Slovakia	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$7,083	1	Number of items	6,000	0	
2018	Export	Sweden	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$43,394	0	Number of items	7,901	4	
2018	Export	Switzerland	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$32,033	4	Number of items	66	4	
2018	Export	United Arab Emirates	USA	051110	\$16,089	25	Weight in kilograms	25	0	
2018	Export	United Kingdom	USA	051110	\$187,307	217	Number of items	18,785	0	
2018	Export	United Rep. of Tanzania	USA	<u>051110</u>	\$10,757	97	Weight in kilograms	97	0	
Showing	g 1 to 20 of 20 entries	S					First	revious 1 Ne	ext Last	

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Commercial trade in AnGR

- When selling animal genetic resources (breeding animals, semen, embryos, fertilised eggs for incubation...)
 - the value of this material as a genetic resource is reflected in its price
 - the buyer usually is free to use it for further breeding and research
- The price of animals in fact includes a benefit-sharing agreement: the breeder/breeding company gets money in exchange for providing genetic material to user
- In some case parties may agree on restrictions on the further use of breeding material and its transfer to third parties, either through contracts or through "gentlemen's agreements".





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Impact of the ABS measures

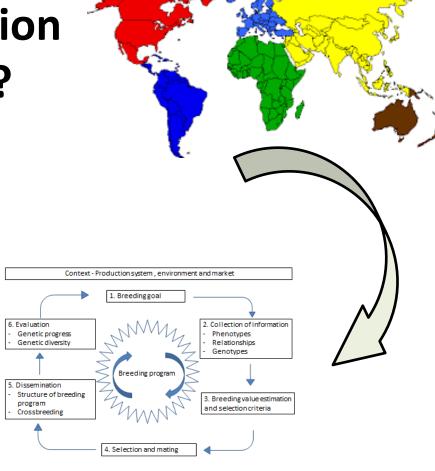




When ABS legislation becomes relevant?

Introduction of AnGR from a country regulating access!

- New breeds/lines
- Individual breeding animals
- Any type of germinal material



Adapted from: H. Mulder, Animal Breeding and Genomics Centre, Wageningen University and Research

Users have to comply with national legislation of the Provider country! and obligations arising from their national law (EU ABS law)



Impact of ABS measures: BREEDING

• North: Breeding industry, cooperatives, national breeding programmes: Genetic improvement for mainstream breeds carried out within their selected populations

At present no need for exotic AnGR from the South

BUT

- Transboundary breeds or imported breeds may require influx or exchange of breeding material
- Important to facilitate a gene flow from South to South
- Future needs? Resistance to diseases /adaptation to climate

Some European countries introduced access legislation but livestock GR is exempted from access measures (FR & ES)

Impact of ABS measures: CONSERVATION

In case of endangered transboundary breeds

- If there are national ABS measures in one country where the breed is present
 - Access to breeding stock / reproductive material might be more difficult
 - Collection of samples for *ex-situ* conservation might be more difficult
 - Developing joint strategies for conservation might be more difficult

AnGR conservation activities are usually undertaken and implemented at the national level, so potentially only single difficult cases





Svalbard Norway

Impact of ABS measures: GENEBANKS





BioBank Norway







AnGR GENEBANKS

- Animal genebanks: high management requirements
 - ✓ Type of genetic material
 - ✓ Storage requirements/costs
- Still a limited number of operational national genebanks (in public domain) to conserve AnGR in comparison with PGR
- Animal genebanks are recently growing in number
- Ownership of the genetic material
 - Stays with the owner od the donor animal (AU, FR)
 - Transferred to the genebank (NL, PL)



Impact of ABS measures: GENEBANKS

Need to:

- Document source of material that is introduced to the genebank
- Store this information and make it available for users
- **Develop protocols and procedures for exchange** of biological material
 - between genebanks
 - transfer from genebank to users
- Adopt and implement voluntary best practices, that include:
 - Standard MAA Material Acquisition Agreement
 - Standard MTA Material Transfer Agreement

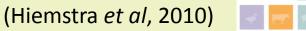
ERFP on AnGR: guidelines for MAA and MTA development



Exchange of AnGR for RESEARCH

- Exchange of AnGR is usually governed by scientific cooperation contracts
- Some research organisations developed own model contracts
- Each party keeps the property of its inputs in the project
- No other use allowed than specified in the project
- Confidentiality required
- The scientific results, publication and potential IPRs are shared
- Remaining genetic material taken care of (give back or destroy options)

Global research community considers the facilitated exchange of research material between countries of a major relevance





Impact of ABS measures: RESEARCH

Research projects often require AnGR from countries regulating access to GR, including AnGR

The User:

- Need to follow requirements on ABS of the Provider country: it often require time and efforts
- Need to respect domestic ABS legislation (compliance measures) and the EU ABS Regulation, if relevant

Countries facilitating access/exempting AnGR from ABS measures will become attractive partners in research projects

The ABS legislation will have a highest impact on the farm animal research sector



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Conclusions: the NP and AnGR

	AnGR Genebanks	Live animals/germinal products
Access	Relatively easy to regulate	Difficult to regulate! Ownership and extent of transactions
Benefit haring	 Unclear: ✓ Bilateral arrangements? ✓ Benefits towards the Fundin Strategy of the GPA? 	 At present: ✓ Bilateral private contracts ✓ Price of AnGR reflects its value ✓ No requests for additional benefits
Compliance	Subject to national legislation, check points and monitoring - feasible	Subject to national legislation, check points and monitoring - difficult

Different rules for different breeds?

Global trade in international, mainstream breeds:

- Contributes to enhancement of livestock production, supports Livestock revolution, especially in developing countries
- Profitable for buyers, enhances profitability
- Breeding companies do not expect additional benefits arising • from utilisation of their breeding stock
- The price and ability to sell "products" provides benefits

Exchange of native and locally adapted breeds that may have:

- desirable traits for future breeding needs
 unique cultural /social value
- unique cultural /social value

might be a subject of ABS measures

It may restrict research and $S \implies S$ exchange of these breeds





United Nations Decade on Biodiversity



Thank you for your attention