



Innovative Management of
Animal Genetic Resources

Participants survey answers



- **Genebank: general access criteria**
 - Gene banks are legal entities which are bound on a legal framework
 - The focus of the genebank is crucial: National genebanks have a national focus. This focus should be widened
 - Breeding purposes at national level
 - research projects
 - MTA (genebank and user)
 - Cross-border only research (sanitary status – esp. Non-EU)
 - Germany: no national genebank, but various breeding org. with private ownership. Access for members only and a fee

Access to gene bank material (within the country and crossborder)



- Restrictive and rigid regulations far away from practical needs and individual solutions
- With a MAT and/or MAA
- Including a transfer of ownership
- Not including a transfer of ownership
- Difficult to get access esp. for breeders
- Crossborder exchange is very difficult
- Old material is not available / not allowed to use

Conditions to give material to the gene bank for conservation



reasons

- Agreement with owner / provider of material, including transfer of ownership incl. Rights and obligations = MAA (Material Accessing Agreement)
- With a MAT and/or MAA:
 - Including a transfer of ownership
 - Not including a transfer of ownership
- Conditions vary according to the different organisations holding material
- Conditions are not clear; Governmental authorities propose material

Exchange of information between the (national) genebank and my institution/organisation



- Lack of exchange of information
- Close collaboration
- Institutional collaboration is missing

My ideas for common standards for old material



- Task Force ABS of ERFP is working on model MTA and MAA
- Adapt EU rules and conditions for the exchange of old material in both cases cross-border and within the country.
- Flexible guidelines (?)
- Common standard is impossible; Material is stored at different places
- Governmental authorities should make contracts and to get access for science and breeding
- It should be possible to use material for today's breeding and analysis (genetic typing of breeds and their historical origin)
- Bilateral agreements between countries
- Requirements needs to be attached to its use otherwise storage makes no sense

Material to Genebanks:



- rare breeds should run under the same conditions as commercial breeds or better (better /lower price, because of the obligation to conserve rare breeds).
- Minimize errors and complete data transfer (from handwritten books to databases). This is important to reconstruct clearly where which material originally came from.
- NGO's, private breeders, gene banks and responsible authorities should develop a set of rules which defines the access to genetic reserves/material: which conditions needs to be fulfilled to get access
- Regular reporting of gene bank material to a common portal, such as EUGENA.
- Promotion of success stories.
- Information online accessible for everybody. (One responsible organisation in contact with all relevant stakeholders).

Session of Discussion Groups



**There is a time before and after directive
92/65:**

The case of Denmark and Estonia:

- Search for 3 years for the old Danish Mik Cattle (RDM) in different countries
- Old material found in Estonia (sperms of 31 bulls of RDM) in 2016
- EU and with that country regulations hinder the import and use of the material

Aim of this session in groups

- What are the OPPOTUNITIES for the exchange of „germinal products“
- What are the CHALLENGES to exchange material?
- What are the OBSTACLES?
- SUGGESTIONS and DEMANDS

Next Dialogue Forum, Topical Meeting

- Suggestions

Additional Suggestions

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