









Benefit sharing clauses in ABS Contracts

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Training on Mutually Agreed Terms: Contracts for making ABS functional

30 November – 04 December 2015, Paramaribo, Suriname

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Key element of the content of contracts:

- Parties legal persons
- Subject of the contract what is being transferred?
- Purpose
- Benefit sharing linked to specific utilisation or products (including IPR)
- Subsequent third party use
- Changes of intent
- Confidentiality
- Dispute settlement



Nagoya takes us back to access

Why did the NP take us back to access

- User country: relax in their implementation
- Providing countries: afraid of loosing their sovereign rights (defensive strategy)

This shows the importance of your ABS policy and law The Nagoya Protocol has rules to help

Trigger-points for the sharing 'Utilisation of GR'

ARTICLE 2: definitions

- (c) "Utilization of genetic resources" means to **conduct research and development** on the **genetic and/or biochemical composition** of genetic material, including through the application of <u>biotechnology</u> as defined in Article 2 of the Convention.
- (d) "Biotechnology" as defined in Article 2 of the Convention means **any technological application** that uses biological systems, living organisms, or <u>derivatives thereof</u>, to make or modify products or processes for specific use.
- (e) "Derivative" means a **naturally occurring** *biochemical compound* resulting **from the genetic expression** or **metabolism** of biological or genetic resources, even if it does not contain functional units of heredity.

Task: Is this a good trigger-point in an agreement?



The overall virtue

- Remove uncertainties
- Describe what you foresee happening in the clearest language (ever)
- Make it possible for a non-biologist, lawyer judge to understand the res

Benefit-sharing virtues:

- Clear and defined trigger-points
- What shall be shared?
- When?
- How to calculate?
- What happens if/ when something goes wrong?

Benefit sharing in a scoping agreement

2.4 Benefit sharing under the ABS Agreement during Actualization Phase shall be based on each party's contribution, fairness and mutual consensus.

Questions:

- Based on each contribution relative contribution.
 - Danger: low value to natural resources, high value to research
- 'mutual consensus' what happens if they do not agree?

Nestle agreement

4.1 Calculation of Benefits and payment

Nestlé will make payment to the ILCs of an amount of three percent (3%) of the net sales (as per Nestle accounting standards) of the Products by Nestlé, whether in South Africa or abroad. The payments will be calculated bi-annually (every six months) by Nestlé and paid to the Bioprospecting Trust fund managed by Department of Environment Affairs within two months after the end of each six month period.

Nestle agreement

4.1 Calculation of Benefits and payment

Nestlé will make payment to the San and Khoi of an amount of three percent (3%) of the net sales (as per Nestle accounting standards) of the Products by Nestlé, whether in South Africa or abroad. The payments will be calculated bi-annually (every six months) by Nestlé and paid to the Bioprospecting Trust fund managed by Department of Environment Affairs within two months after the end of each six month period.

- three percent (3%)
- net sales, after all and every cost Nestle might
- as per Nestle accounting standards [themselves?]
- the Products which products the coffee machine or only this particular cappucino?
- Nestlé [which Nestlé?]
- whether in South Africa or abroad Will Nestle SA sell anything abroad?



Benefit-sharing calculation principles:

- Relative contribution?
- What if the GR was taken out of the scenario?
- The low value of nature as a problem
- How to calculate? Net or gross?



Building a lab:

- Identify the vision for bio-innovation
- Identify your needs
- Which institutional structure exists?
- What can each bio-prospector contribute with?
- Development aid contribution?

Griffith University and Eskites as 'best practices'

Buthan



Specific Undertakings:

- 5.1 The INDIGENOUS PEOPLE undertake and offer their cooperation and collaboration with COMPANY, if required, regarding their endorsement and marketing assistance regarding all Products as herein defined.
- Remuneration for endorsement or marketing assistance?
- Instead of b.sh?
- Who will determine what is required? Mutually accepted?
- Any legitimate reasons to say no? Procedures?

The link to IPRs - patents:

- Apply for a patent together? Common recognition as inventors
- A patent is an object for property can be transferred
- Prohibit patenting?
- Encourage patenting?
- How to ensure a part
- Relative values?



Draft some clauses for your contract:

- Subject matter that you transfer
- Benefit sharing obligations, when, how much and so on
- Thirdparties





Thank you for your attention

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