



Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation in Agrobiodiversity Research in the Context of the Labex Program



Mauricio Antonio Lopes, PhD
Embrapa Labex Korea
Rural Development Administration – RDA
Suwon - Republic of Korea



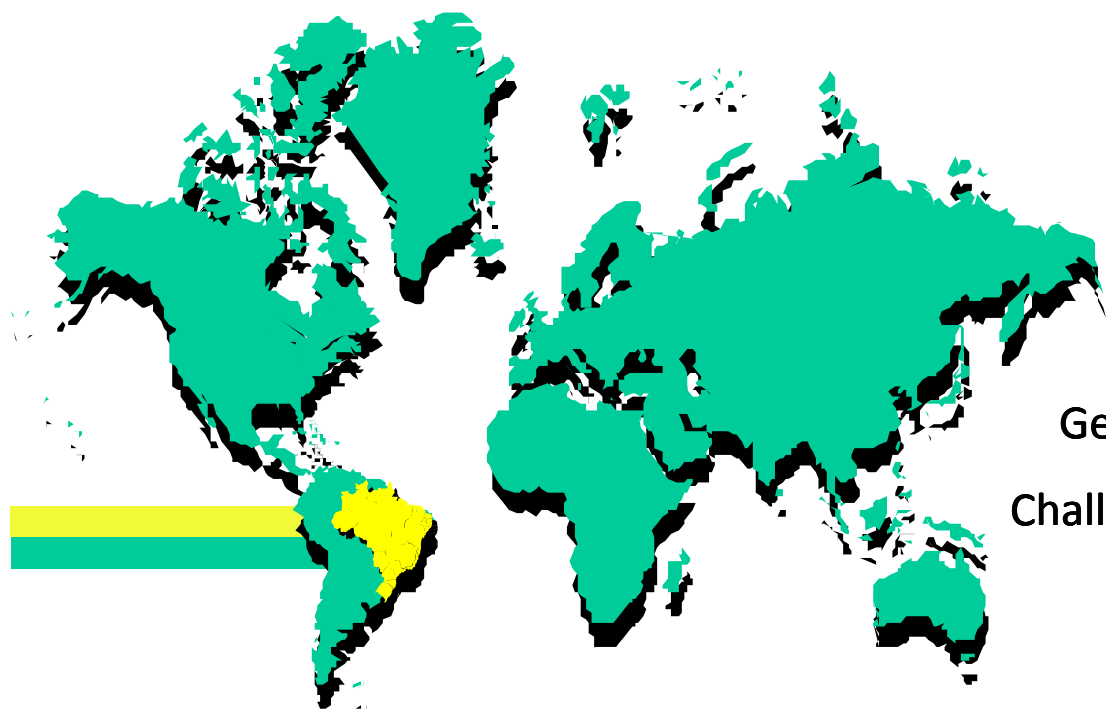
Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation in Agrobiodiversity Research in the Context of the Labex Program

SUMMARY

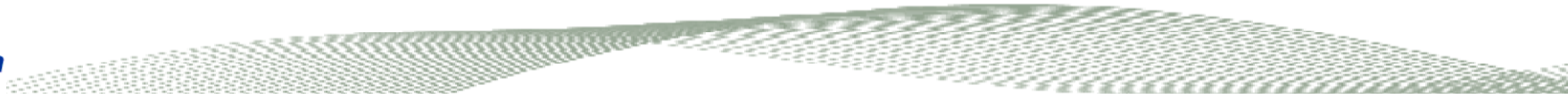
For over a decade the Embrapa Labex Program has become an innovative initiative of international cooperation of Brazil with North America and Europe, creating opportunities for identification of trends and opportunities of cooperation and for implementation of R&D activities in partnership with multiple international organizations. The decision to implement a Labex in South Korea, with the creation, by RDA, of a similar structure in Brazil (RAVL), is a fact that creates opportunities for improving the Labex concept, since both organizations will be able to embrace the challenges and the learning process together, towards maximum benefits for both sides. The decision to include genetic resources as a priority area of cooperation creates an opportunity for both, Embrapa and RDA, to boost their ability to access and use genetic variability as means of overcoming challenges and seeking new opportunities for agriculture, agribusiness and bioindustries of both countries. The emerging bioeconomy, the expected risks and challenges associated with global climate change and the increasing pressures for development of sustainable agricultural production systems point to the need to streamline the process of enrichment, conservation, characterization, value addition and use of plant, animal and microbial genetic resources. Adequately studied and better known, many biological functions stored in germplasm collections, in non-domesticated species and in biodiversity resources not yet collected or described, may be gradually incorporated into species of importance to agriculture and bioindustry. Traits and values not yet important to conventional breeding programs, such as those related to environmental services, dynamics of carbon, as well as biological functions in the confluence with the food, pharmaceutical, chemical, health and energy industries will, certainly, increase the interest in biologic resources, as well as in innovative processes to mobilize and use genetic variability in the near future.

However, in this type of cooperation it is important to take into consideration that issues related to access and use of biological resources, which were until recently considered in the scientific domain, have acquired political, social, economic and legal dimensions. Therefore, R&D programs that depend on exchange and use of biological resources must make concrete efforts to analyze and to understand policy and legal issues related to their mobility, taking into account developments in both international and national contexts. In light of the above, any Brazil-Korea cooperation in biological resources must be fully compatible with national strategies and policies implemented in both countries, as well as aligned to the global policy landscape. Labex Korea will be developing, in partnership with the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), in Daejeon, an information and decision support process to facilitate future exchange and use of biological resources for agriculture and bioindustry between the two countries.

Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation in Agrobiodiversity Research in the Context of the Labex Program



The Embrapa Network
The Labex Program
Labex in Asia
Genetic Resources in the Labex Program
Challenges and Opportunities of Cooperation
Discussion



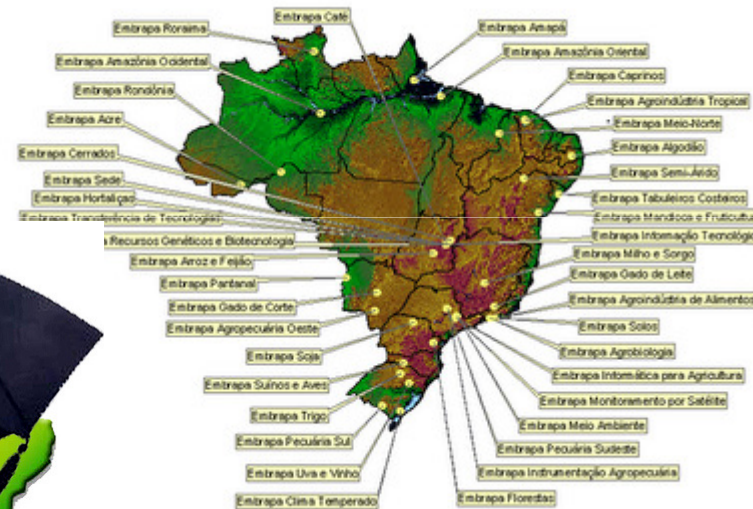
The Brazilian Agricultural Research System

17 State Research Networks OEPAS



CONSEPA
Conselho Nacional dos Sistemas Estaduais de Pesquisa Agropecuária

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation 40 Embrapa Centers



70 Universities

Private Sector

Brazil has also an active and growing private sector, which supplies technologies and technical assistance mainly in farm inputs and food processing

The Brazilian Agricultural Research System



“Brazil clearly has very real strength in life sciences, particularly related to natural resources. It really is the ‘natural knowledge’ economy...”

Brazil is also strong in areas related to animal and plant biology, agriculture and veterinary science. Its greater than 5% share of world publications has underpinned key economic sectors but also gives it the knowledge base to develop its ‘natural knowledge’.”

Global Research Report – Brazil, Research and collaboration in the new geography of science
Thomson-Reuters - <http://researchanalytics.thomsonreuters.com/grr/>

A strong academic base

10,000 doctors trained every year

16,000 scientific papers

Rank 13 in scientific publications

A growing intensity of industry R&D

The Brazilian Agricultural Research System

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation – Embrapa, is the largest component of the Brazilian ARD System



Embrapa Network for R,D&I

- ✓ 41 Research Centres and Services Units
- ✓ 3 Virtual Laboratories Abroad (Labex)
- ✓ Offices for Technology Transfer: 14 in Brazil and 2 abroad (Africa and Venezuela)

North

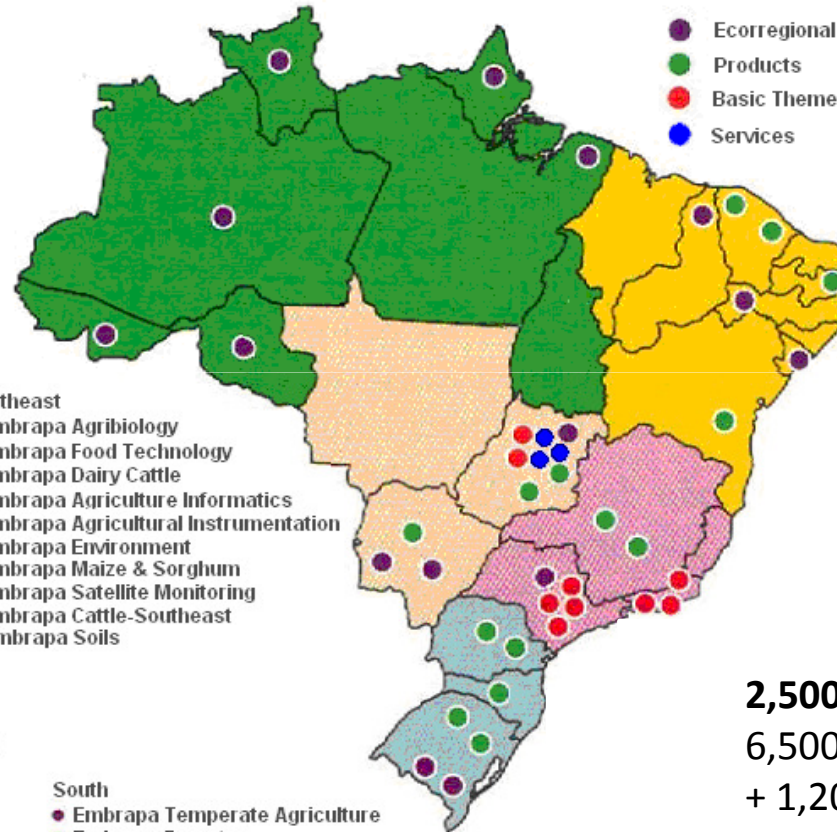
- Embrapa Acre
- Embrapa Amapa
- Embrapa Western Amazon
- Embrapa Eastern Amazon
- Embrapa Rondonia
- Embrapa Roraima

Northeast

- Embrapa Mid-North
- Embrapa Tropical Semi-Arid
- Embrapa Coastal Tablelands
- Embrapa Goat and Sheep
- Embrapa Cassava & Tropical Fruits
- Embrapa Cotton
- Embrapa Tropical Agroindustry

Mid-West

- Embrapa Agrienergy
- Embrapa Western Region Agriculture and Livestock
- Embrapa Rice & Beans
- Embrapa Coffee
- Embrapa Cerrados
- Embrapa Beef Cattle
- Embrapa Vegetables
- Embrapa Technological Information
- Embrapa Pantanal
- Embrapa Genetic Resources & Biotechnology
- Embrapa Technology Transfer



Southeast

- Embrapa Agribiology
- Embrapa Food Technology
- Embrapa Dairy Cattle
- Embrapa Agriculture Informatics
- Embrapa Agricultural Instrumentation
- Embrapa Environment
- Embrapa Maize & Sorghum
- Embrapa Satellite Monitoring
- Embrapa Cattle-Southeast
- Embrapa Soils

South

- Embrapa Temperate Agriculture
- Embrapa Forestry
- Embrapa South Animal Husbandry & Sheep
- Embrapa Soybean
- Embrapa Swine and Poultry
- Embrapa Wheat
- Embrapa Grape & Wine

- Ecorregional
- Products
- Basic Themes
- Services

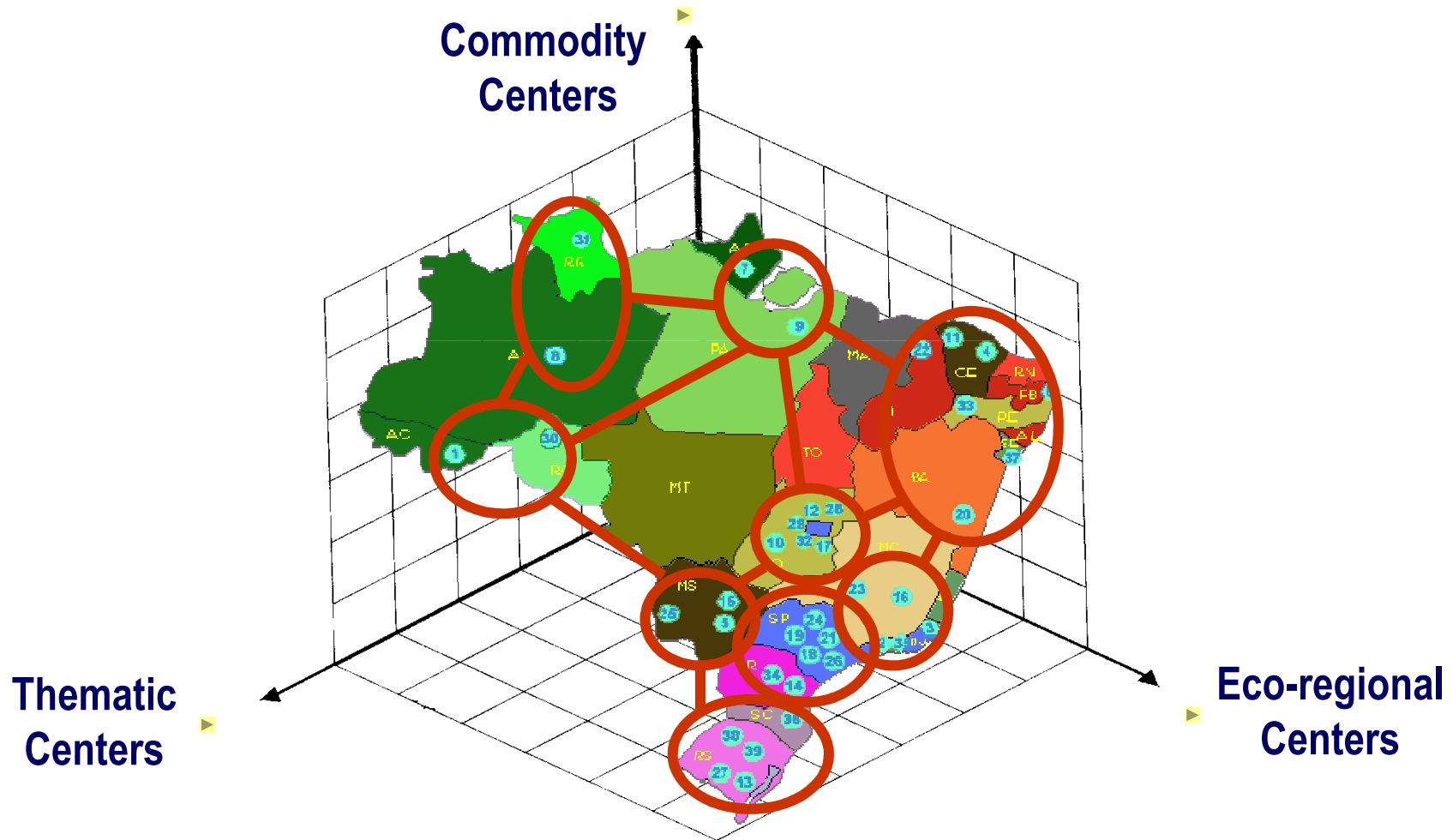
2,500 Researchers

6,500 Staff

+ 1,200 new hirings (2013)

2009 Budget: US\$ 1 Billion

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation



The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation



Strong emphasis in perfecting its strategy to shape research programs to meet the demands of the users



**Competitiveness
Sustainability**



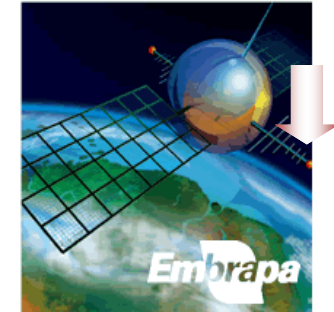
**Renewable
Energy**



**Natural
Resources**



**Agrobiodiversity
Conservation and Use**

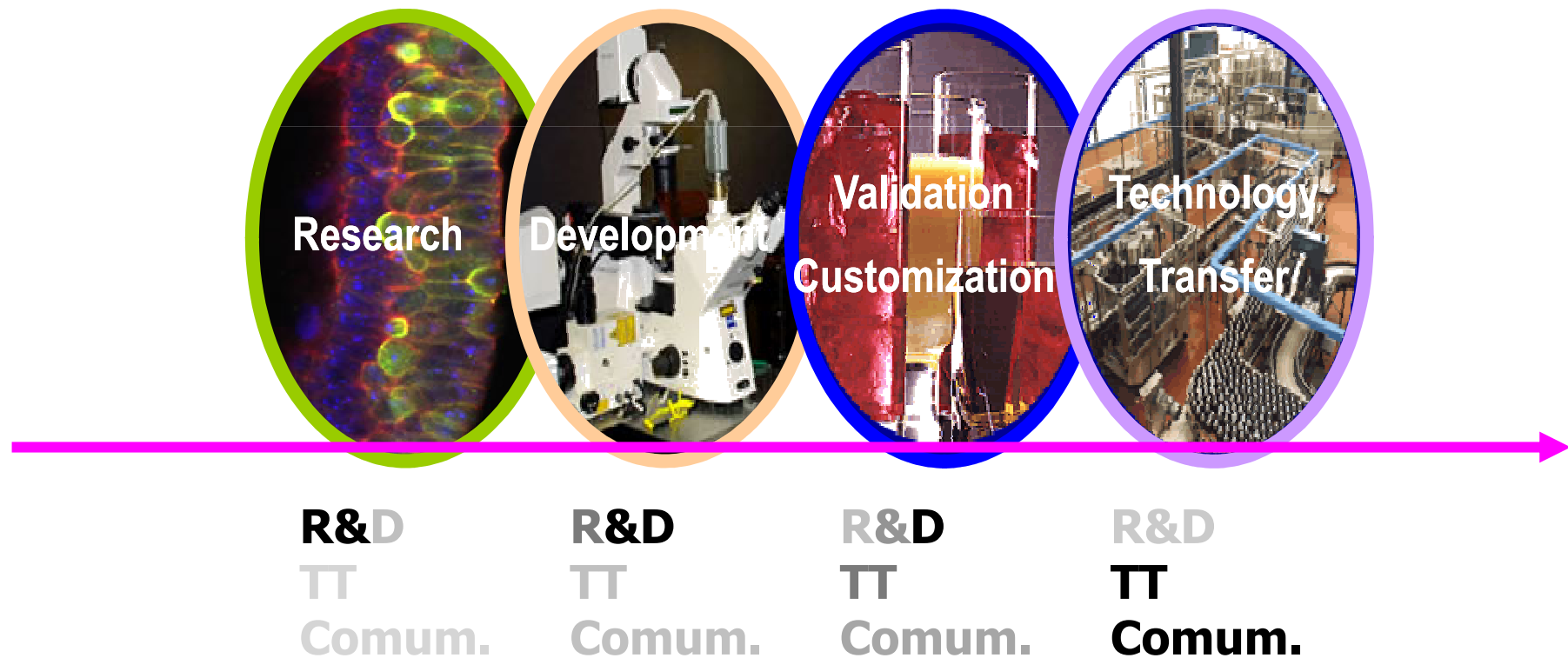


**Frontier
Programs**

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation



Emphasis in the continuum R&D – Technology Transfer - Communication
Quality to Science - an internal competitive system strongly sustained in peer review.
R&D & TT strategies that that promote networking and strong slinks with the private sector



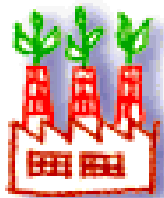
The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation



Contributions of Embrapa



Advanced Production Systems



Agroindustry

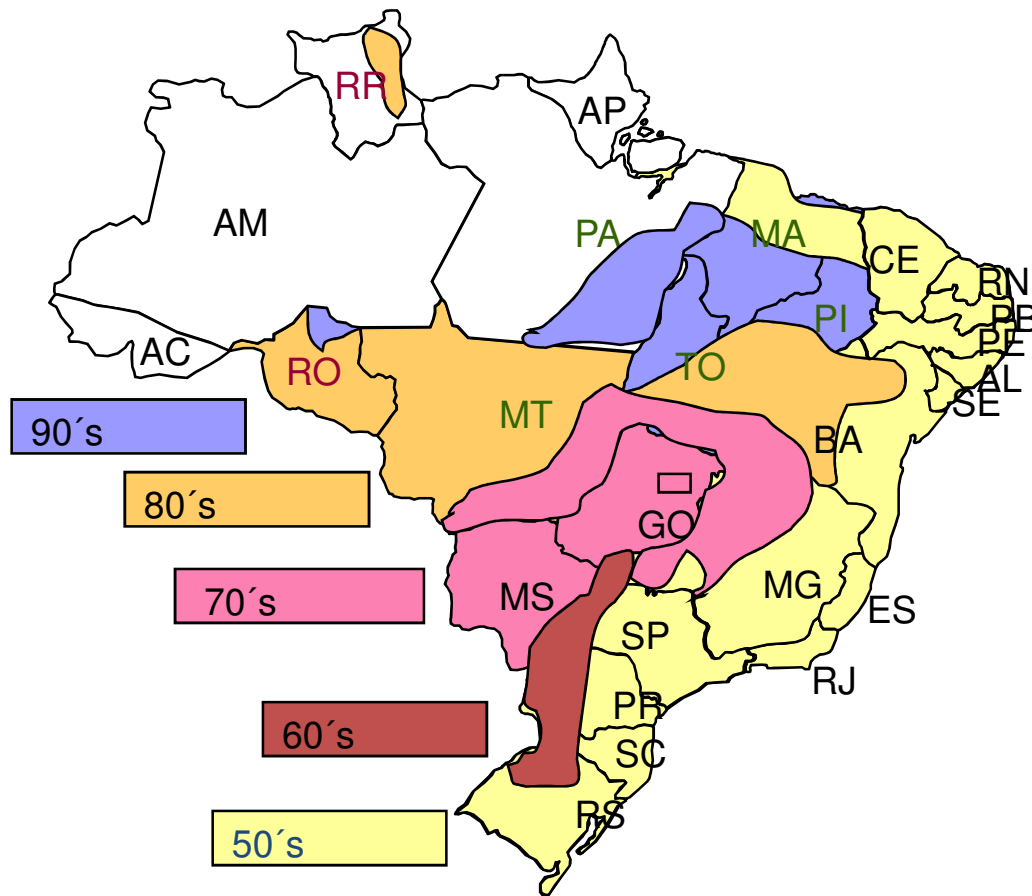


Environment



Regional Development

The Brazilian Experience in Tropical Agriculture



Brazilian Agriculture From the 50's to the 90's



http://www.thedailygreen.com/cm/thedailygreen/images/EM/Cerrado_map-lg.jpg

Source: MAPA, 2002

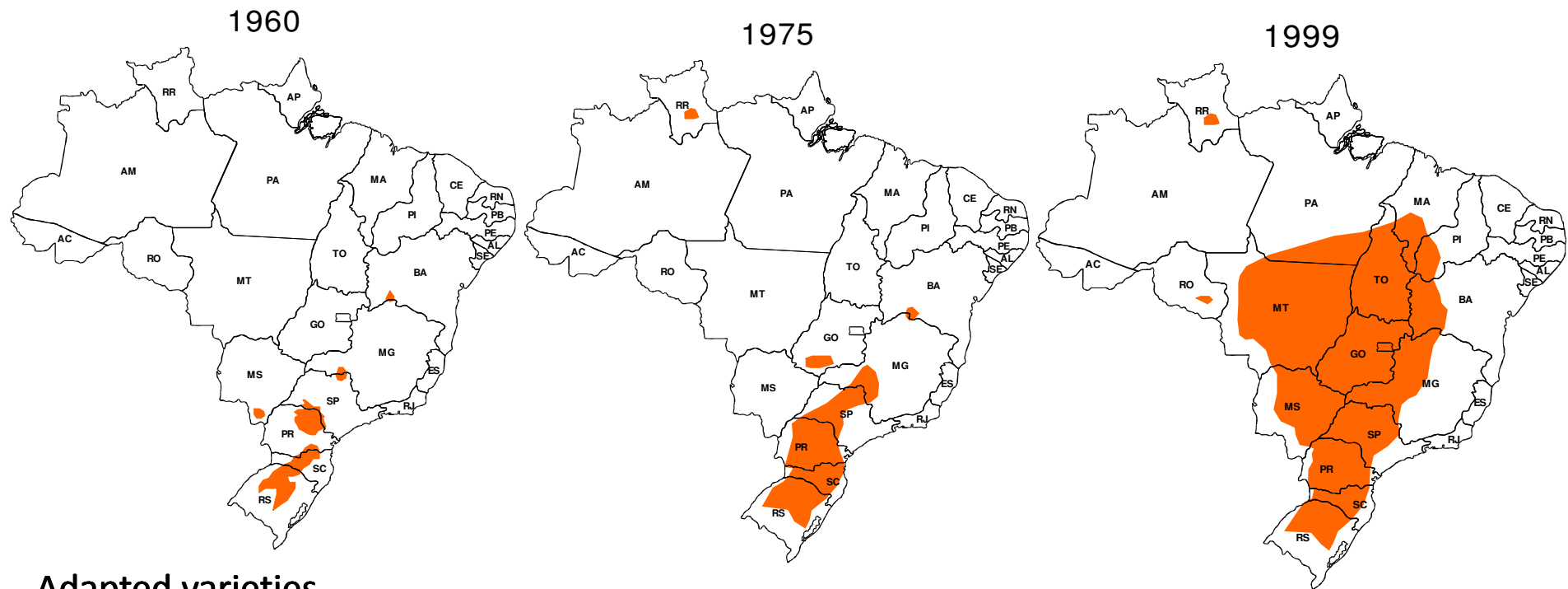
The Brazilian Experience in Tropical Agriculture



The Brazilian Experience in Tropical Agriculture

Tropical soybeans

Technological evolution and crop expansion in Brazil



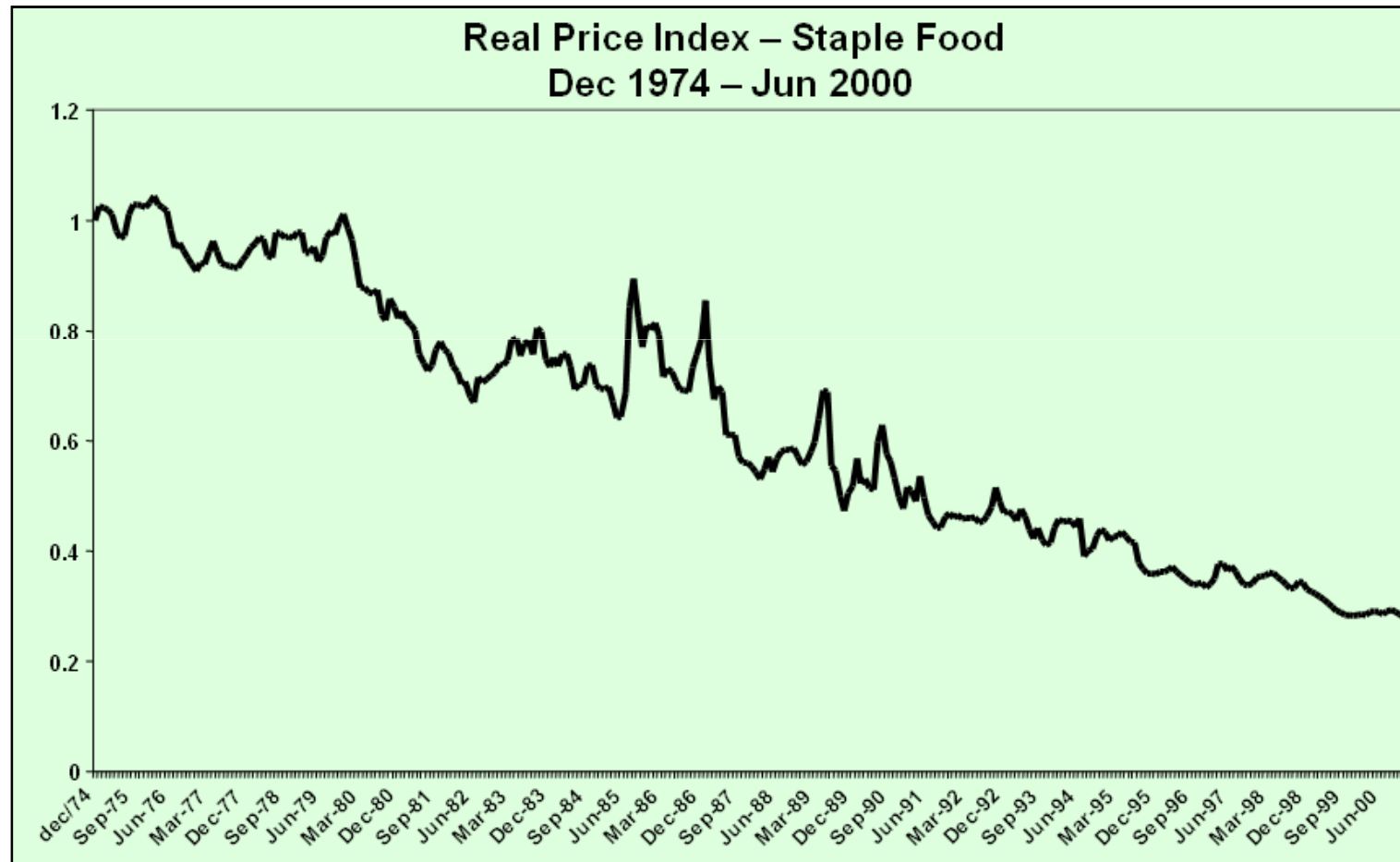
Adapted varieties

Biological nitrogen fixation

Minimum tillage - mechanization

Source: Embrapa Soybean

Agricultural Innovation and Food Security in Brazil



Source: Embrapa

Agribusiness in Brazil – Food, Feed, Fiber

Exports

In 2008 Brazil exported more than 1500 types of agricultural products to foreign markets

Commercial partners

Around 79% of the Brazilian food production is consumed domestically and 21% is shipped to over 212 foreign markets

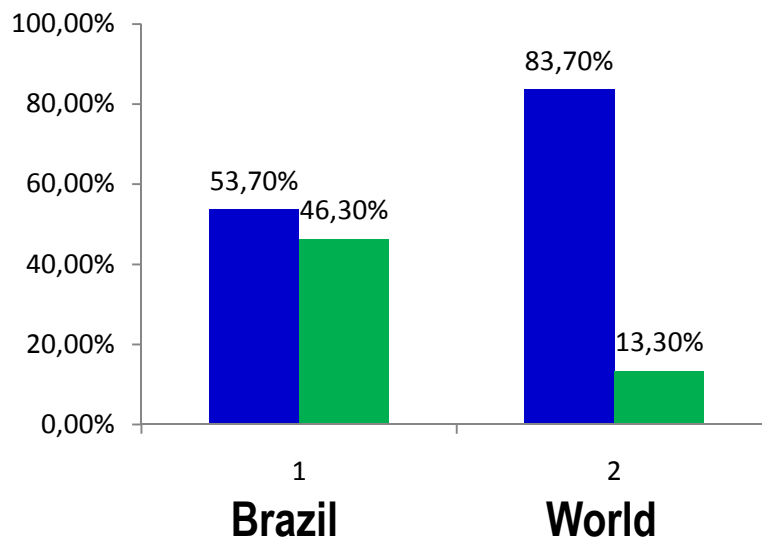
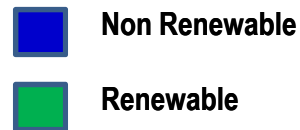
<u>Product</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>
Sugar	1st	1st
Orange juice	1st	1st
Coffee	1st	1st
Beef	2nd	1st
Soybean	2nd	1st
Tobacco	3rd	1st
Broiler	3rd	2nd
Corn	3rd	4th

Source: SPA/MAPA (Agricultura Brasileira em Números)



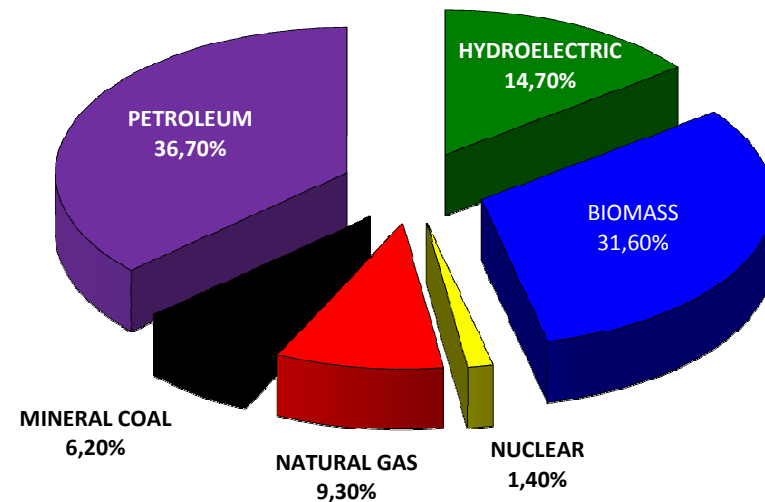
Agribusiness in Brazil – Food, Feed, Fiber and Fuel

Brazilian vs World Energy Matrix



Source: MME, 2008

Brazilian Energy Matrix

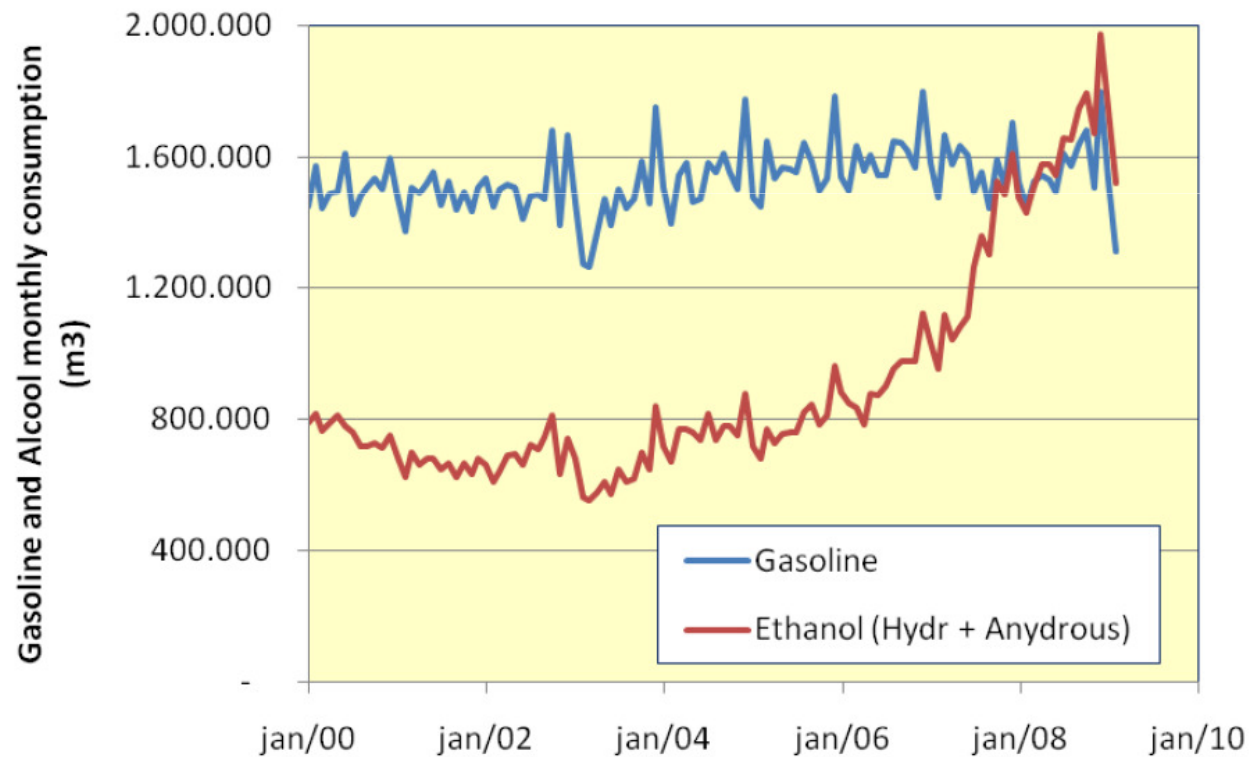


Source: EPE, 2008.

Agribusiness in Brazil – Food, Feed, Fiber and Fuel

Sugarcane Etanol as Energy Source in Brazil

Gasoline is Becoming the Alternative Fuel in Brazil`



Source: ANP, 2009 and Brito Cruz, 2009

International Cooperation is Key to Embrapa



Our Belief

As the world becomes more interconnected and challenges become more complex, it will be increasingly necessary to work through intense cooperation.

President Lula: “The Internationalization of Embrapa is a State Policy”

September 11, 2009 · Leave a Comment



Source: Embrapa

The Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva welcomed the new President of Embrapa during the inauguration ceremony, last July. He said that “the mark of Embrapa has always to be the technical expertise, no other” and that “Brazil is a plural country and Embrapa has to be plural and capable to attend many, as well as to increase its

contribution to the world.” President Lula spoke about the expectations for the new management and one of his most emphatic remarks was that “the internationalization of Embrapa is not only a desire for the government, but a state policy, which will be a constant in the future.” Read more (in Portuguese) [here](#).

<http://labexkorea.wordpress.com/>

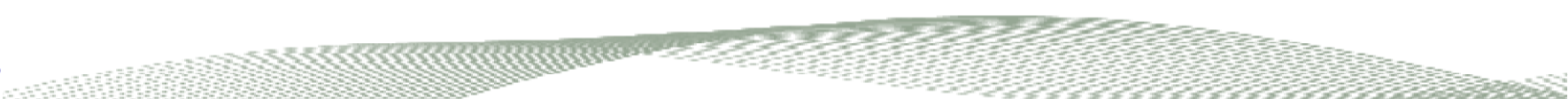
International Cooperation at Embrapa



Two Distinct Strategies

Technology Transfer Offices

Virtual Laboratories Abroad- Labex



International Cooperation at Embrapa



Technology Transfer Offices



Embrapa Latin America

Technology transfer office in Caracas, Venezuela, since May 2008

11 Agreements and ongoing projects in Latin American countries

Embrapa Americas will be soon opened in Central America - Panama



Embrapa Africa

Technology transfer office in Accra, Ghana since November 2006

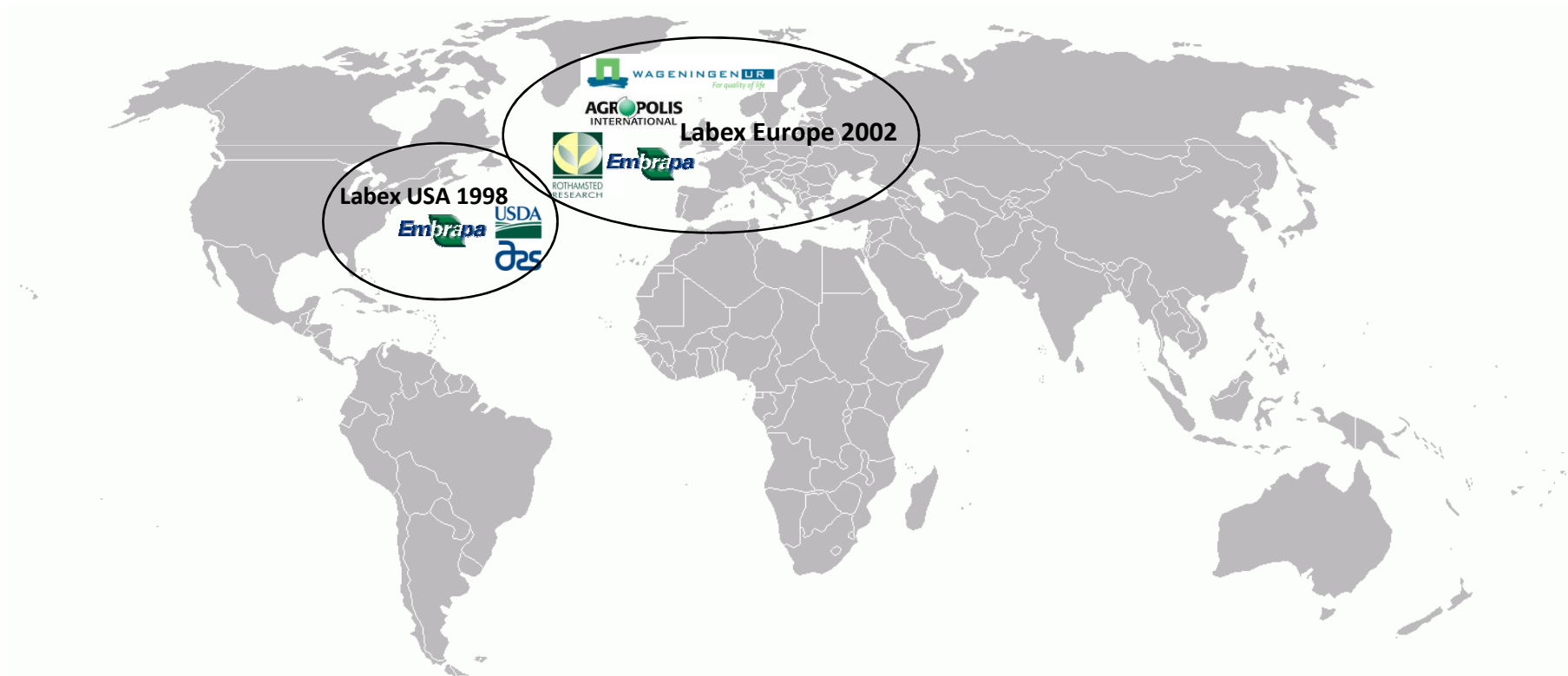
11 agreements and ongoing projects in several African Countries

8 agreements and projects being negotiated

Labex – cooperation in cutting-edge agricultural R&D



Embrapa has developed more than a decade ago the concept of “Virtual Laboratories Abroad” – Labex, as means of increasing its scientific and technological ties with advanced research organizations around the world.



Expanding the Labex Program to Korea



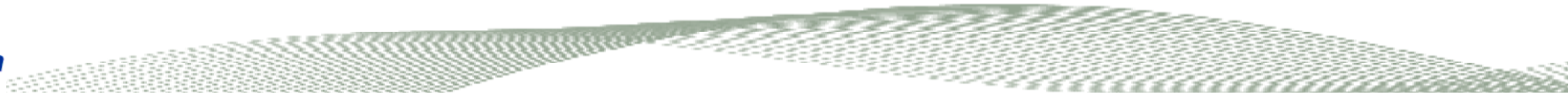
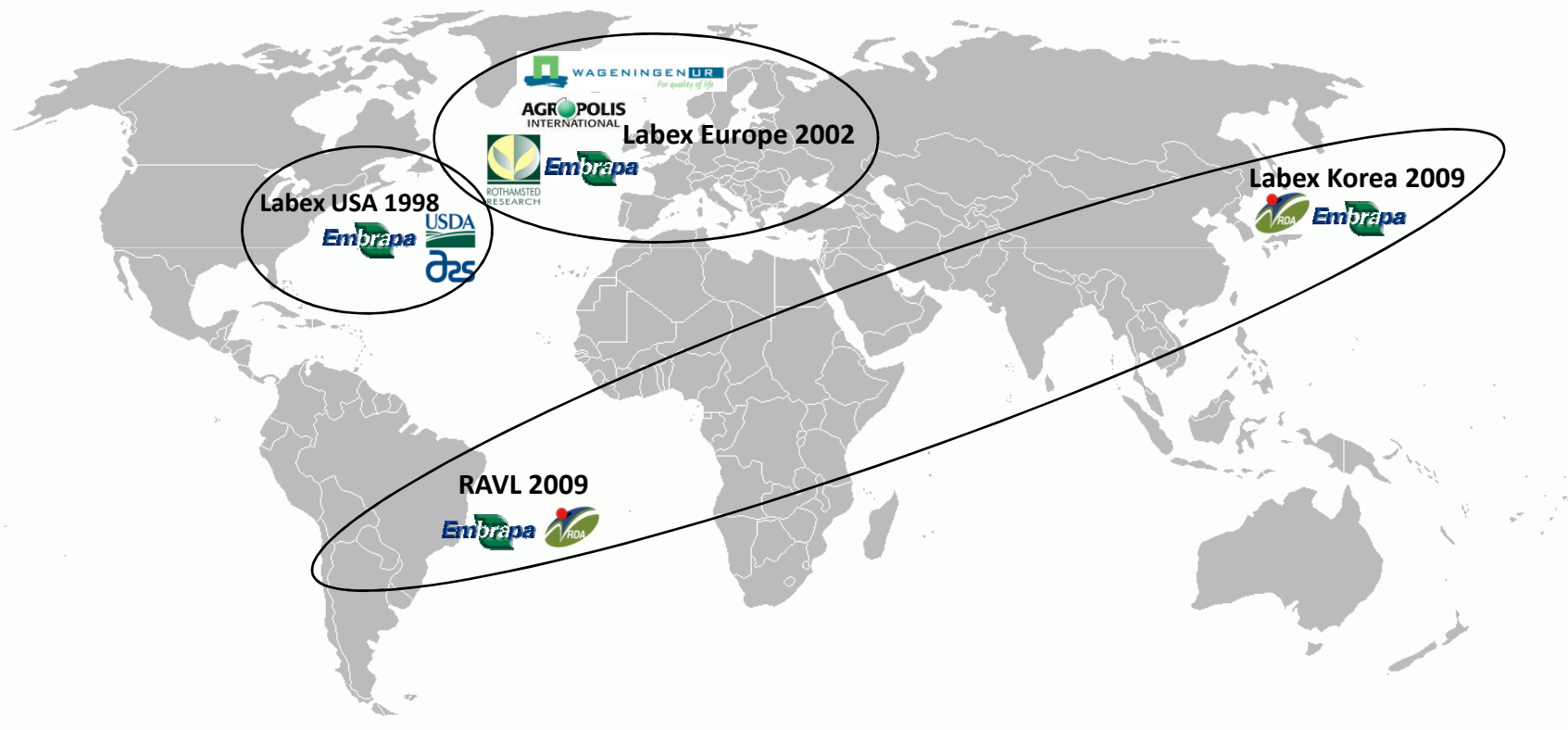
Inauguration of Labex Korea (12.2009)



Korea-Brazil Summit (11.2008)



Labex – cooperation in cutting-edge agricultural R&D



The Embrapa Labex Program



“Labex Mission and Objectives”

To bring the international dimension to the Embrapa network

Monitoring trends in S&T and opportunities of cooperation

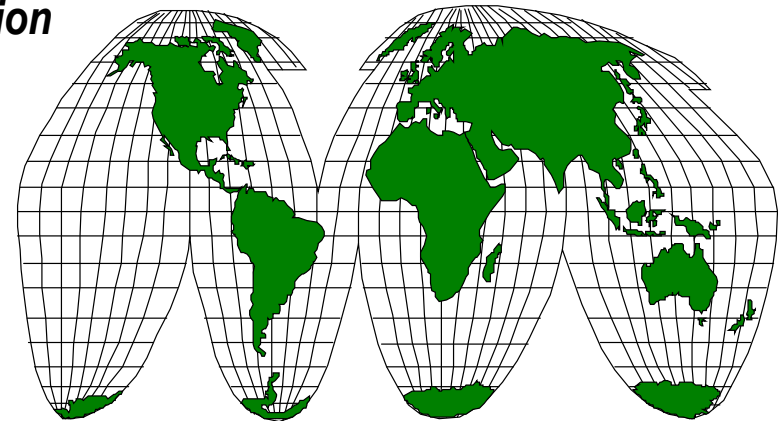
Promoting collaborative projects in strategic areas

Facilitating exchanges of scientists

Identifying training opportunities

Promoting technical meetings and scientific exchange

Follow-up on joint research projects



The Embrapa Labex Program



“The Labex Impact”

International networking - cutting-edge research - capacity building - access knowledge
access new funds and tools - increased visibility - dialogue in international fora, etc,etc...

- “Advanced Biology”
- “Applied Nanotechnology”
- “Food Safety”
- “Genetic Resources”
- “Agro-energy”
- “Animal Health”
- “Climate Change”
- “Precision Agriculture”
- “Forestry”
- “Natural Resource Management”
- “Food Processing”
- “Functional Foods”
- “Intellectual Property”

The Embrapa Labex Program



USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service
 The in-house research arm of the U.S. Department of Agriculture


Home | About ARS | Help | Contact Us | En Español

Share/Bookmark | Printable Version | E-mail this page

You are here: News & Events /

News & Events

LABEX: A Successful Partnership From Way Down South



Brazil proposed the Labex program because the country saw itself and the United States as natural partners in agricultural research, with many similar agricultural and environmental problems to solve. Both are also world leaders in agricultural research and technology—the United States particularly in temperate and subtropical agriculture and Brazil more so in tropical agriculture.

Under way only since 1998, the Labex program, which is coordinated by ARS' Office of International Research Programs, is already paying off with significant results. (See "Crossing the Equator with Science," *Agricultural Research*, May 2000, pp. 12–15.)

Labex brings Brazilian scientists to ARS laboratories for 2- to 3-year terms and encourages other formal and informal exchanges between the two research services.

This herd of Gyr, a tropical cattle breed, is being studied as part of Labex research on cattle genetics. Above, animal caretaker José Cristiano dos Santos takes the cows for a health inspection at the Coronel Pacheco Experimental Station, near Valença, Brazil. (K9687-12)

Search: Enter Keywords [Go]
 Advanced Search | Search Tips

Browse By Subject:
 Research
 Products & Services
 People & Places
News & Events
 Search News & Events
 News
 Magazine
 Subscriptions
 Editorial Staff
 Magazine Archives
 Image Gallery
 Noticias en español
 Press Room
 Video
 Briefing Room
 Events

<http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/dec01/labex1201.htm>

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service
 The in-house research arm of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Home | About ARS | Help | Contact Us | En Español

Share/Bookmark | Printable Version | E-mail this page

You are here: News & Events /

News & Events

United States and Brazil Sow Seeds for Germplasm Exchange



What effect does temperature have on long-term seed storage?

Christina Walters, a plant physiologist at the ARS National Center for Genetic Resources Preservation (NCGRP) in Fort Collins, Colorado, and visiting scientist Luciano Nass, from Brazil, are trying to find out. They're using germplasm—the genetic material of a plant—from maize, which is an important crop in both nations.

"NCGRP has a lot of data on maize storage, dating back to 1977, which makes it an ideal crop for a comparison study like this," Walters says.

She and Nass plan to clarify how maize grains respond to both extremely cold cryogenic storage and conventional storage over time. Previous NCGRP research suggests that maize deteriorates faster in the frigid temperatures of cryogenic storage (about -238°F) than in those of conventional storage (about 0°F). Walters and Nass want to know why.

They'll use this information to determine the most economical and efficient method for storing maize germplasm. They may be able to extrapolate the results to other crops as well. This will aid both countries in evaluating the cost efficiency of their respective genebanking systems and could guide future investment decisions.

"This research will show us how to use taxpayers' money to the greatest advantage," Walters says. "We want to know which method gives them the most bang for their buck and how we can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of germplasm storage."

At the ARS germplasm preservation facility in Fort Collins, Colorado, plant physiologists Dave Ellis (left) and Christina Walters and visiting Brazilian geneticist Luciano Nass remove pepper seeds from long-term storage in liquid nitrogen. Nass is working at the ARS facility as part of the Labex exchange program. (D683-1)

Search: Enter Keywords [Go]
 Advanced Search | Search Tips

Browse By Subject:
 Research
 Products & Services
 People & Places
News & Events
 Search News & Events
 News
 Magazine
 Subscriptions
 Editorial Staff
 Magazine Archives
 Image Gallery
 Noticias en español
 Press Room
 Video
 Briefing Room
 Events
 Partnering
 Careers

[Contents](#)

<http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/feb07/seeds0207.htm>

Labex Korea – Agenda of Priorities



1. Bioenergy
2. Genetic resources
3. Biotechnology (Plant & Animal)
4. Plant breeding (Crop & Horticulture)
5. Agro-ecosystem and environment
6. Agricultural engineering



Labex Korea – Agenda of Priorities



Bioenergy

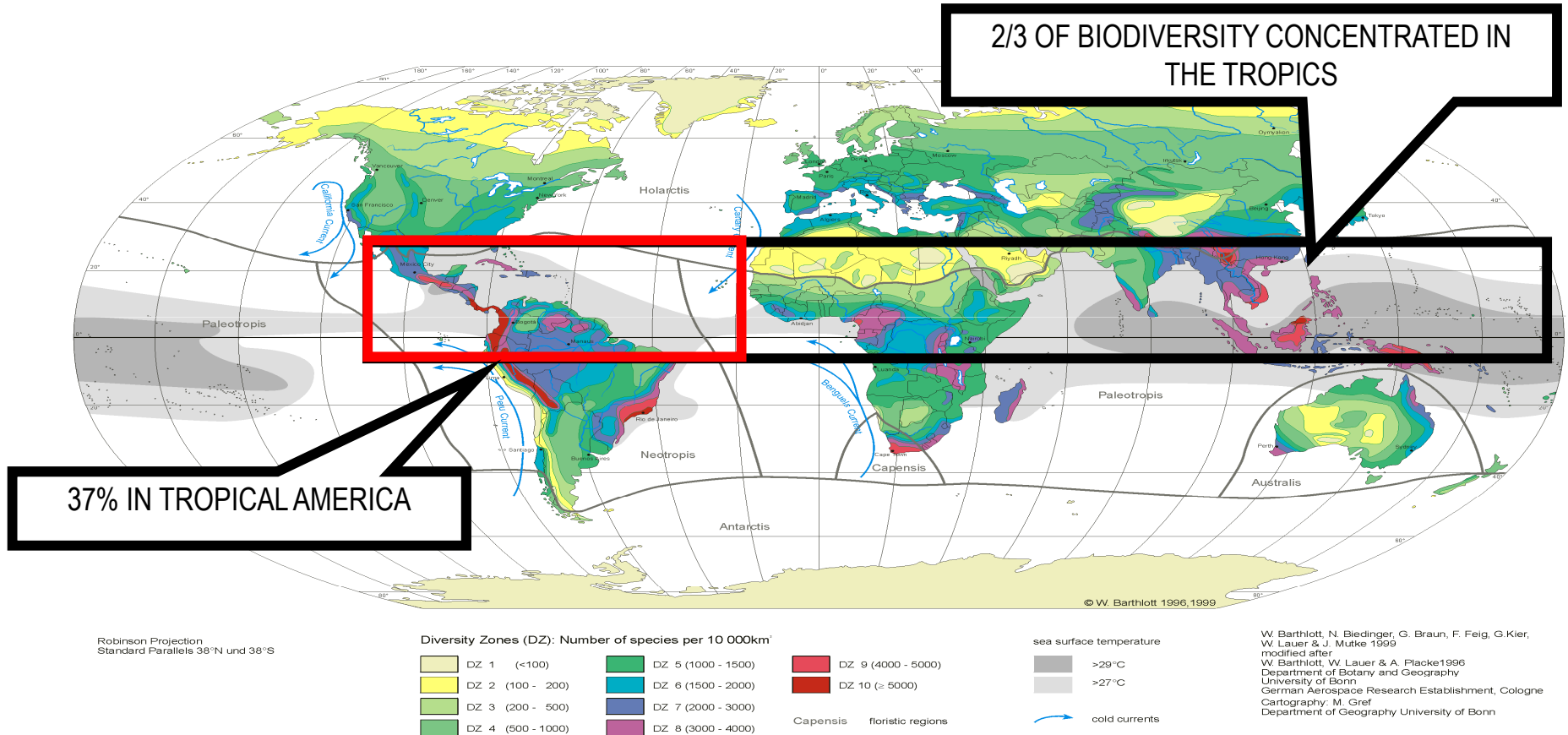
Research cooperation for 1st generation bioethanol production technology

Genetic resources, breeding technology and production systems – biomass and energy

Cooperative research on 2nd generation bioenergy technology (cellulosic ethanol)

- Bioenergy Crop Research Center, RDA
- KIER – Korea Institute of Energy Research
- KRICT - Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology
- Chungcheongnam-do Agricultural Research and Extension Service

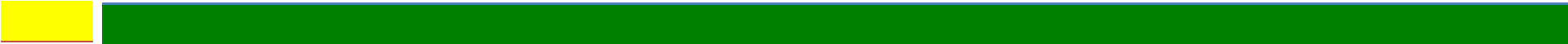
Agrobiodiversity Research



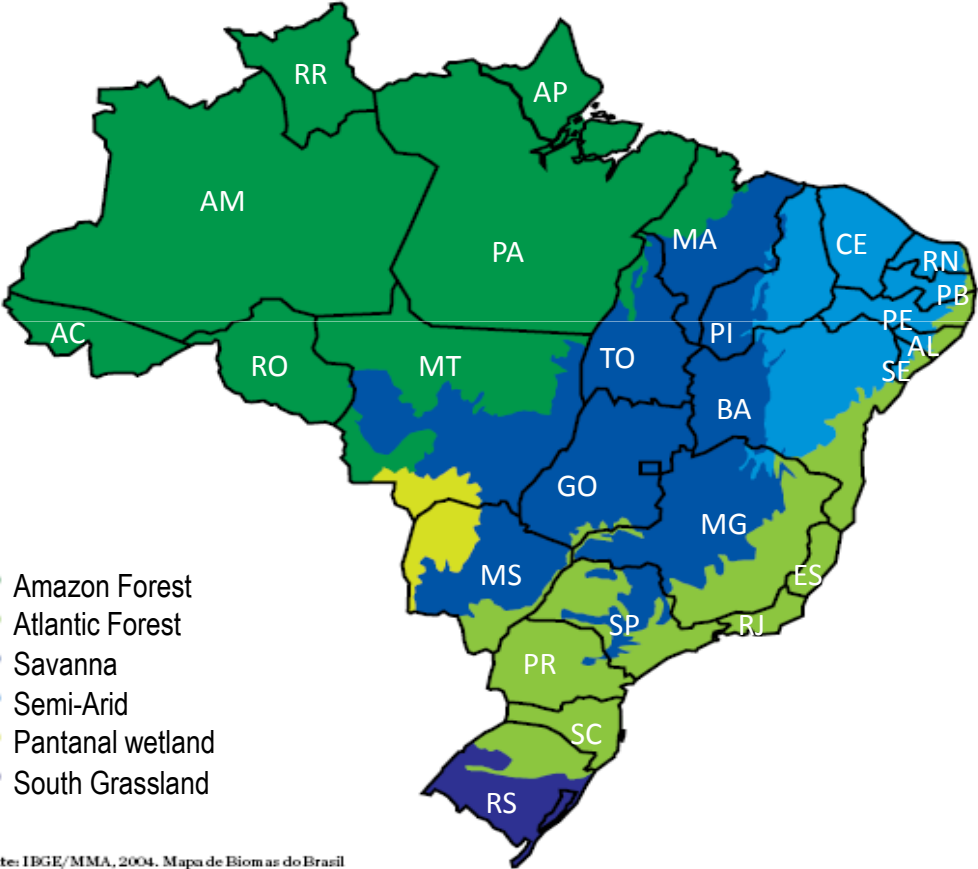
Barthlott, W., Biedinger, N., Braun, G., Feig, F., Kier, G. & J. Mutke (1999): Terminological and methodological aspects of the mapping and analysis of global biodiversity. In: Acta Botanica Fennica 162: 103-110.



Brazilian Biodiversity



Brazilian Biomes



The country harbors nearly 12% of the entire wildlife of the planet and has high levels of endemism.

Plant diversity is estimated at 55,000 species, of which 22% endemic.

Vertebrate diversity is also quite high, with 524 species of mammals, more than 3,000 freshwater fish species, and about 1,677 bird species.

Terrestrial invertebrate diversity can be impressive, with 10-15 million estimated species of insects

Fonte: IBGE/MMA, 2004. Mapa de Biomas do Brasil

Source: www.celb.org/xp/CELB/downloads/brazil_5factsheet.pdf

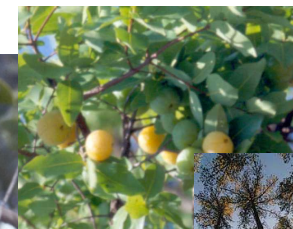
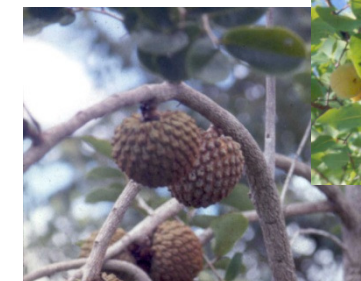
Brazilian Biodiversity



World Classification Biological Diversity

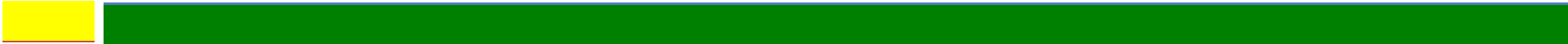


COUNTRY	Plants	Mammals	Birds	Reptile	Anfibian
Brasil	1	1	3	5	2
Colômbia	2	4	1	3	1
Indonésia	3	2	5	4	6
China	4	3	8	7	5
México	5	5	10	2	4
África do Sul	6	14	11	9	15
Venezuela	7	10	6	13	9
Equador	8	13	4	8	3
Peru	9	9	2	12	7
Estados Unidos	10	6	12	16	12
Papua Nova-Guiné	11	15	13	10	10
Índia	12	8	7	6	8
Austrália	13	12	14	1	11
Malásia	14	11	5	14	14
Madagascar	15	17	17	11	13
Congo (ex-Zaire)	16	7	9	14	16
Filipinas	17	16	16	7	17



<http://www.ib.usp.br/gra/ffa/ffa-biosfera-megadiversidade.htm>

Brazilian Biodiversity



COUNTRY	Plants	Mammals	Birds	Reptile	Anfibian
Brasil	1	4	3	5	2
Indonésia	2	2	1	6	11
África do Sul	3	14	17	14	17
Colômbia	4	12	5	11	1
Austrália	5	1	2	1	5
Papua Nova Guiné	6	9	10	13	8
México	7	3	6	2	5
China	8	7	9	7	4
Madagascar	9	7	8	3	3
Índia	10	11	12	4	10
Malásia	11	14	16	15	14
Venezuela	12	17	13	16	13
Peru	13	10	7	10	12
Filipinas	14	5	4	8	16
Equador	15	16	14	9	7
Estados Unidos	16	6	11	12	9
Congo (ex-Zaire)	17	12	15	17	15

World Classification Endemic Species



<http://www.ib.usp.br/gra/ffa/ffa-biosfera-megadiversidade.htm>

Brazilian Biodiversity



Fruit Species of the Brazilian Savannah – “Cerrado”



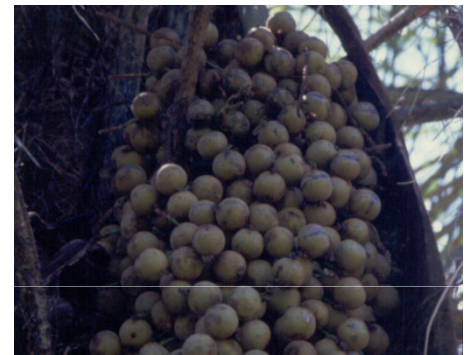
Araticum



Cagaita



Baru



Macaúba



Barbatimão



Faveira



Pequi



Mangaba

Brazilian Biodiversity

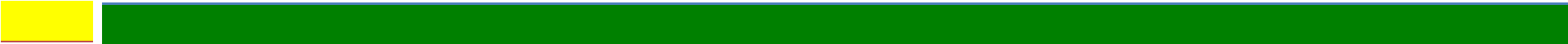


Celebrating Cassava Diversity
(A Contribution from Embrapa/LBB)

Luiz J. C. B. Carvalho, PhD

Source: Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology

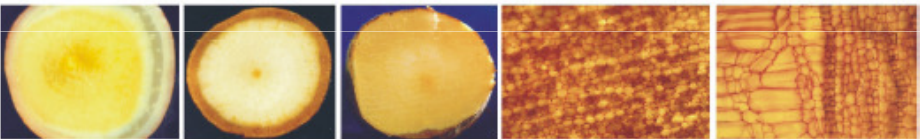
Brazilian Biodiversity



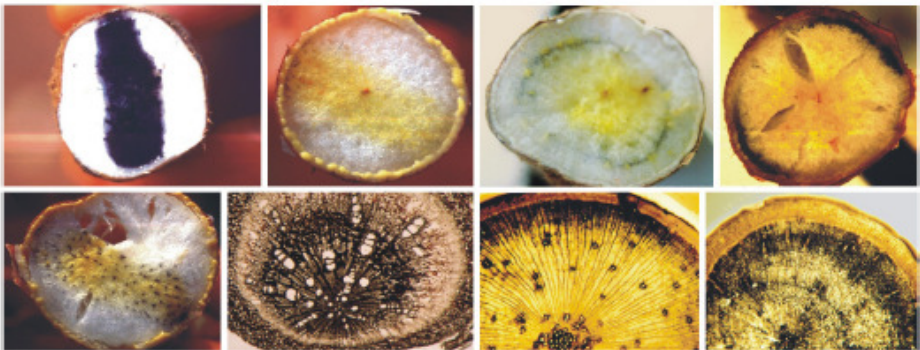
Color Diversity



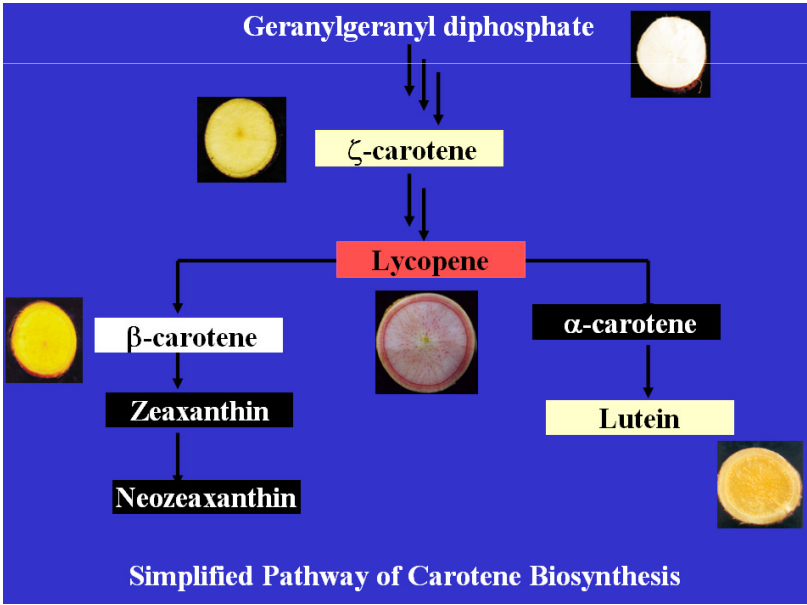
Structure Variability



Starch Pattern Variability



Cassava Root Mutants Starch & Pigments



Source: Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology

Brazilian Biodiversity



*Embrapa Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia
Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária
Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento
Parque Estação Biológica - Fincal W/5 Norte
Fone: (61) 3448-4770, 3448-4769 Fax: 3340-3666
Brasília, DF*

www.cenargen.embrapa.br
sac@cenargen.embrapa.br

CULTURAL RECOVERY, SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF AGROBIODIVERSITY

RESGATE CULTURAL, MANEJO SUSTENTÁVEL E CONSERVAÇÃO DA AGROBIODIVERSIDADE

Argument: 2000 exemplares

Embrapa
Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia

Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento

BRASIL
UM PAÍS DE TODOS
GOVERNO FEDERAL

Embrapa
Brasília, DF
2006



Source: Embrapa Genetic Resources and Biotechnology

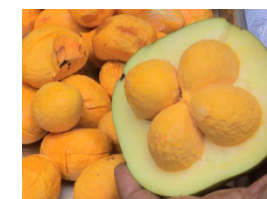


Brazilian Biodiversity



Brazil has around 100 oil plants in the Cerrado and Amazon Biomes with potential to be developed as oil crops for energy and other industrial purposes

<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> (macauba palm)	<i>Licania rigida</i> (oiticica)
<i>Astrocaryum murumuru</i> (murumuru)	<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> (buriti palm)
<i>Astrocaryum vulgare</i> (tucumã)	<i>Maximiliana maripa</i> (inaja palm)
<i>Attalea geraensis</i> (indaiá-rateiro)	<i>Oenocarpus bacaba</i> (bacaba-do-azeite)
<i>Attalea humillis</i> (pindoba)	<i>Oenocarpus bataua</i> (patauá)
<i>Attalea oleifera</i> (andaiá)	<i>Oenocarpus distichus</i> (bacaba-de-leque)
<i>Attalea phalerata</i> (uricuri)	<i>Paraqueiba paraensis</i> (mari)
<i>Caryocar brasiliense</i> (pequi)	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> (benneseed)
<i>Cucumis melo</i> (melon)	<i>Theobroma grandiflorum</i> (cupuassu)
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> (pinhão-manso)	<i>Trithrinax brasiliensis</i> (carandai)
<i>Joannesia princeps</i> (cutieira)	



Source: Nass et al. (2007)

Domestic Animal Diversity in Brazil



Most livestock are not indigenous to Brazil. Periodic introductions resulted in a wide range of genetic diversity that, for centuries, supported domestic animal production in the country;

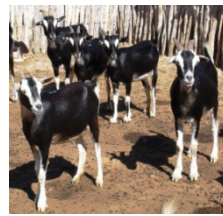
Natural selection → adaptation to biotic and abiotic pressures;



Moxotó goats



Blue goats



Canindé goats



Santa Inês Sheep



Baio type buffalo



Carabao buffalo



Pantaneiro cattle



Pantaneiro horse



Curraleiro cattle



Criollo Lanado sheep



Lavradeiro horses



Piau pig



Colonial chicken



Caracu



Mochó Nacional



Crioulo Lagano



Crop Genetic Diversity in Brazil



Despite of its rich biological diversity, Brazil is very dependent on exotic diversity for food production and agribusiness operations.

Genetic Resources Research Network



Genetic Resources Research Network



Access & Collection

Maintenance

Regeneration

Documentation and Data Management

Distribution & Exchange

Characterization

Evaluation

Pre-Breeding or Enhancement

Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>



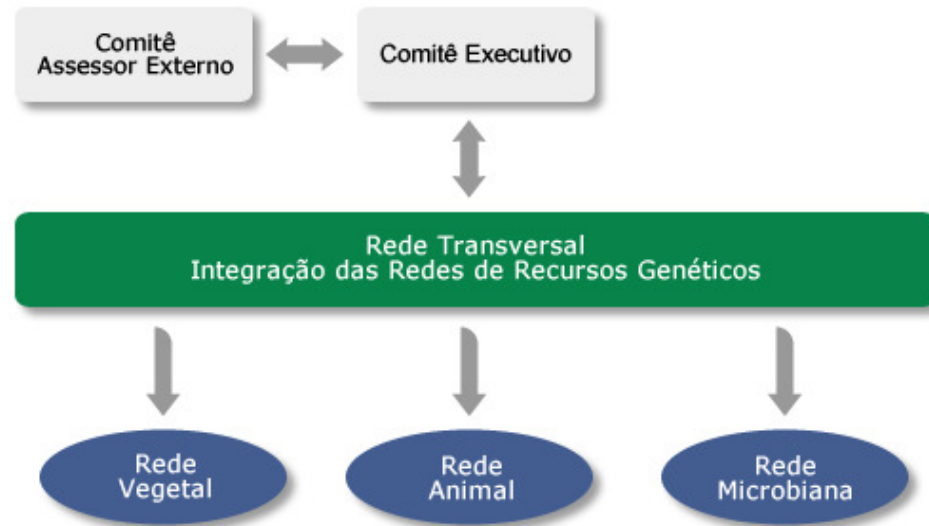
Labex Korea

Genetic Resources Research Network



Genetic Resources Research Network

- Recursos Genéticos
 - Unidades
 - Curadores
 - Núcleos de Conservação
 - Coleções de Culturas Microbianas
 - Bancos Ativos de Germoplasma



Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>

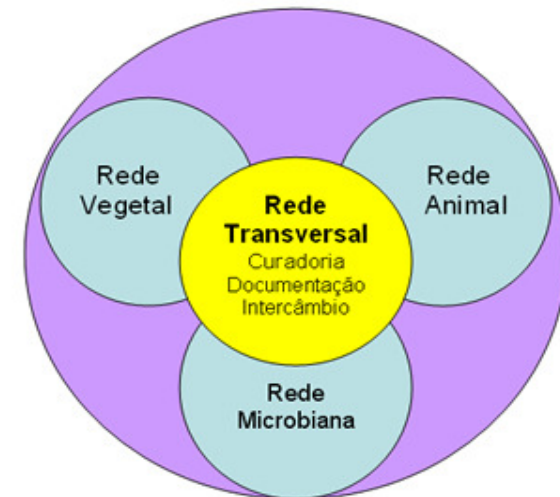
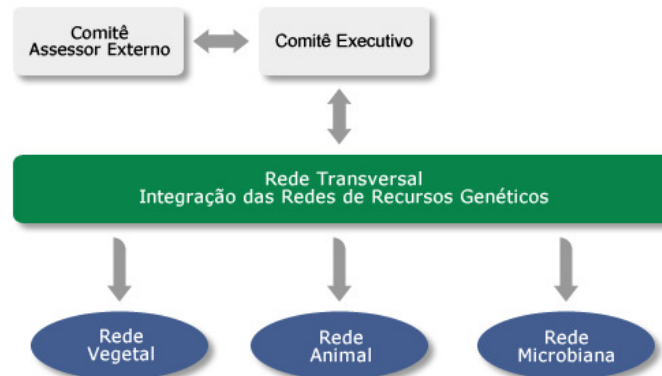


Genetic Resources Research Network



Genetic Resources Research Network

- Recursos Genéticos
- Unidades
- Curadores
- Núcleos de Conservação
- Coleções de Culturas Microbianas
- Bancos Ativos de Germoplasma



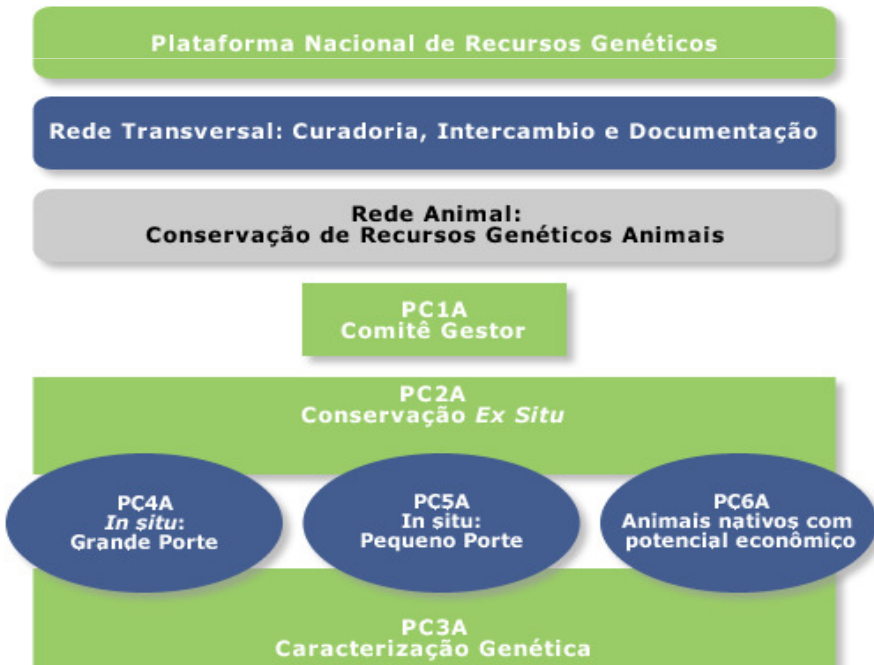
Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>

Genetic Resources Research Network



Genetic Resources Research Network

- Recursos Genéticos
 - Unidades
 - Curadores
 - Núcleos de Conservação
 - Coleções de Culturas Microbianas
 - Bancos Ativos de Germoplasma



Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>



Labex Korea

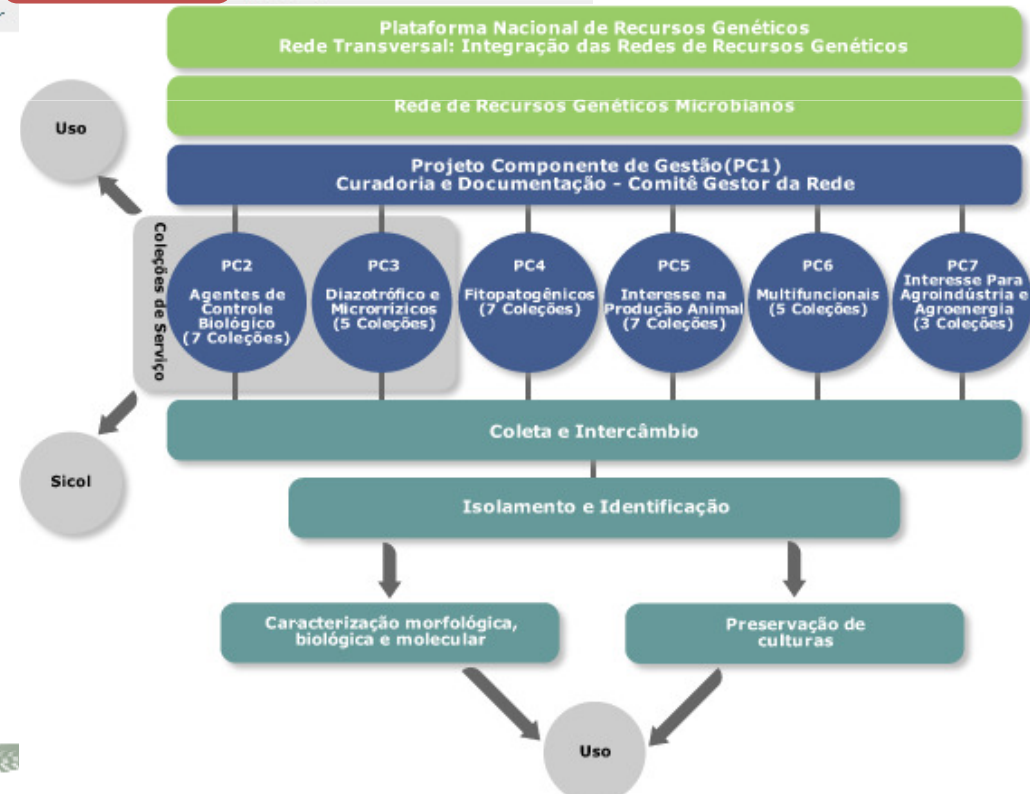
Genetic Resources Research Network



Genetic Resources Research Network

- Recursos Genéticos
- Unidades
 - Curadores
 - Núcleos de Conservação
 - Coleções de Culturas Microbianas
 - Bancos Ativos de Germoplasma

Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>



Genetic Resources Research Network



Genetic Resources Research Network

Works through a network of 170 genebanks located at Embrapa Centers and partner organizations in different parts of the country

This network holds approximately 250 000 accessions of plant, animal and microbial germplasm

Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>



Labex Korea

Genetic Resources Research Network



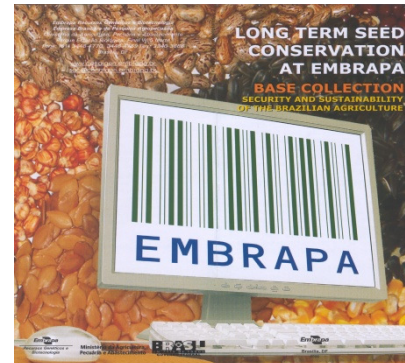
Genetic Resources Research Network

Long term storage facility (Base Collection) located in Brasilia holds 107 000 orthodox seed accessions, representing 661 different species, subspecies or varieties of plants

At full capacity this facility can store up to 240 000 accessions

In vitro - Cryocollections - Herbaria

Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>



Labex Korea

Genetic Resources Research Network



Genetic Resources Research Network

***In situ* germplasm conservation has been carried out by a team of botanists and ecologists, whose work has provided the basic guidelines for the delimitation and creation of in situ conservation areas in different regions of Brazil**

***On farm* with local and indigenous communities - Ethnobiology**

Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>



Labex Korea

Genetic Resources Research Network

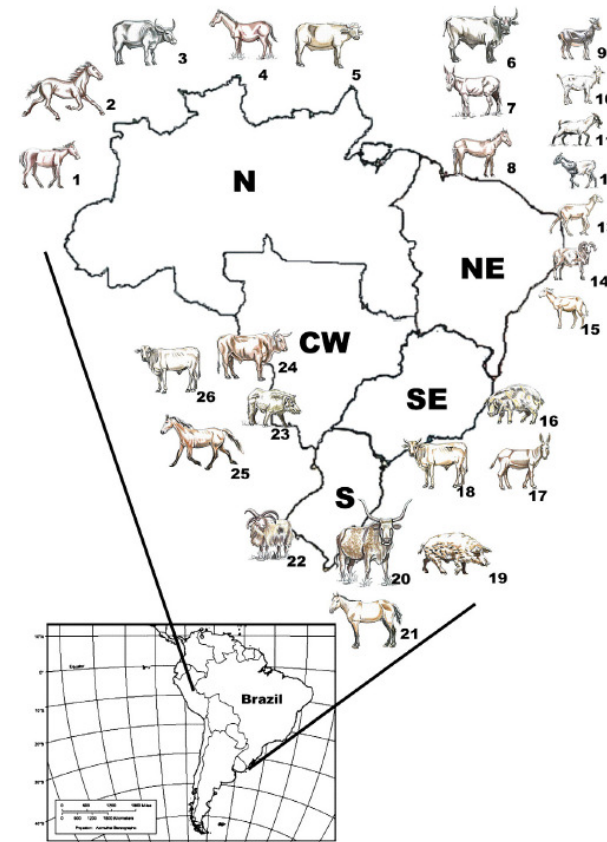


Genetic Resources Research Network

Ex situ animal genetic resources conservation: cryopreserved semen and embryos

In situ conservation is carried out in nucleus herds (Conservation Nuclei), maintained in the habitats where the animals have been naturally selected

Source: <http://plataformarg.cenargen.embrapa.br/pnrg>



Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs



Pre-Breeding

Assessing new genetic variability from wild relatives



Pre-breeding of autoctonous species

Ananas spp.: introgressão de genes de espécies silvestres de *Ananas* e *Pseudoananas* visando à obtenção de abacaxi ornamental

Arachis spp.: ampliar a base genética de *A. hypogaea* com introgressão de genes de resistência a doenças fúngicas de espécies silvestres diplóides, recorrendo à formação de linhas alotetraplóides sintéticas para cruzamentos com a espécie cultivada

Capsicum spp.: explorar espécies silvestres e semidomesticadas brasileiras visando disponibilizar novas fontes para os programas de melhoramento

Manihot spp.: estudar a cruzabilidade de espécies silvestres de *Manihot* com a mandioca cultivada, visando à seleção de clones com resistência a doenças e deficiência hídrica

Pre-breeding of landraces

Citrullus lanatus:

- Identificar germoplasma resistente a pulgões, tripses, mosca-minadora e mosca-branca;
- Identificar germoplasma resistente a podridão de micosferela, mancha aquosa, patógenos do solo e aos vírus PRSV-W, ZYMV e WMV-2;
- Sintetizar populações base e linhagens recombinantes e contrastantes para os patógenos acima citados;
- Definir grupos heteróticos;
- Associar marcadores SSR e RAPD a gene de resistência a vírus.

Cucumis melo:

- Sintetizar populações base e linhagens recombinantes e contrastantes para resistência a mancha aquosa.

Cucurbita spp.:

- Diagnóstico sobre a conservação *on farm* e *ex situ* para definição de estratégias de pré-melhoramento.

Zea mays:

- Uso de raças locais e variedades tradicionais no melhoramento participativo.

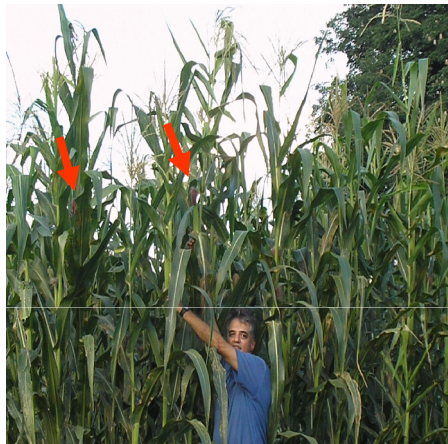


Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs

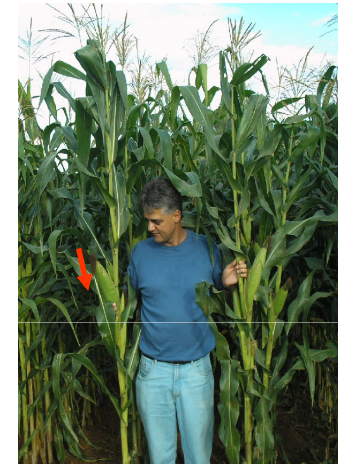


Strong emphasis in breeding for stress tolerance

Tropical corn had poor agronomic performance



New materials



Fonte: Parentoni & Teixeira, 2006



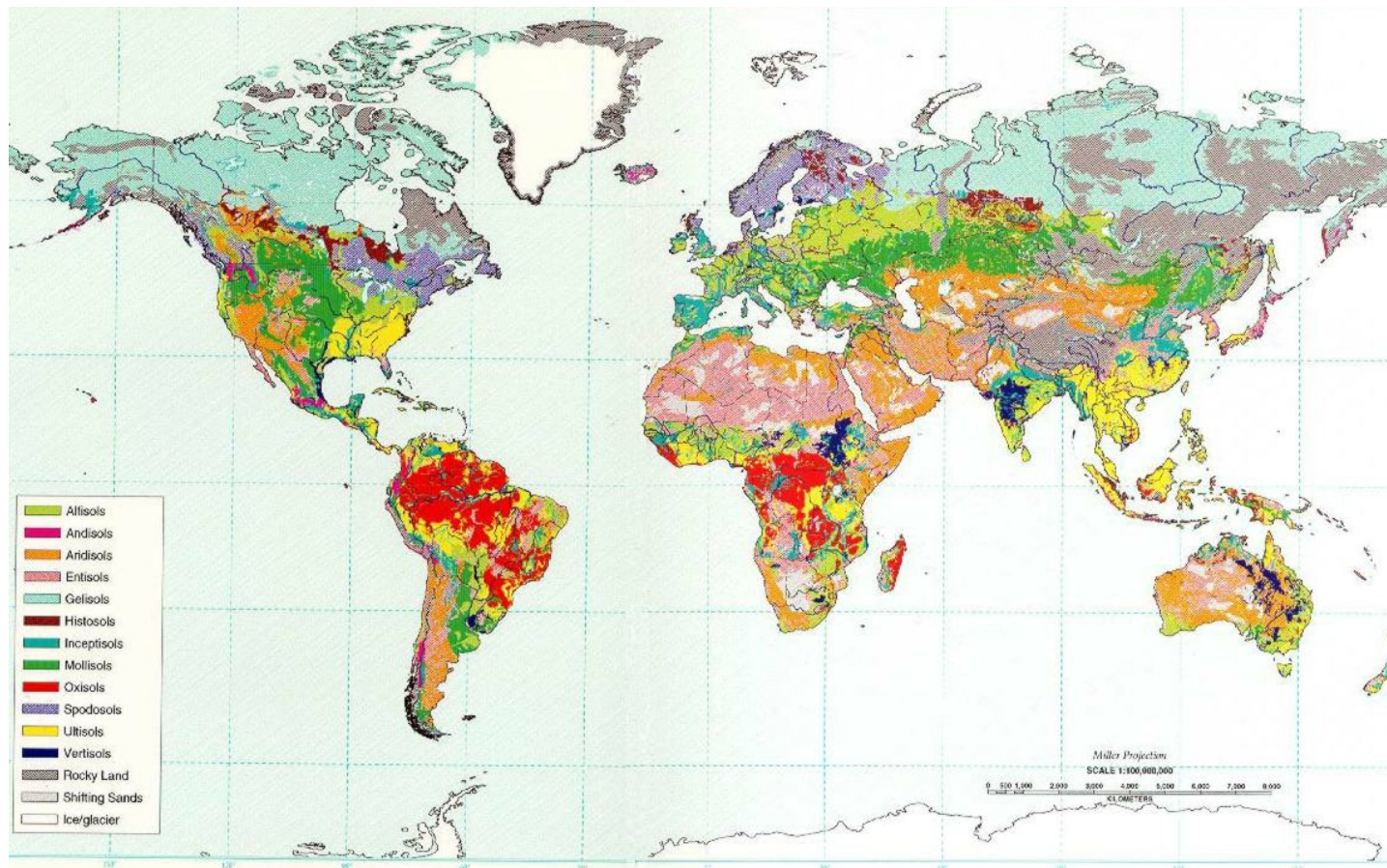
Labex Korea

Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs



Strong emphasis in breeding for stress tolerance

World Distribution of Soils



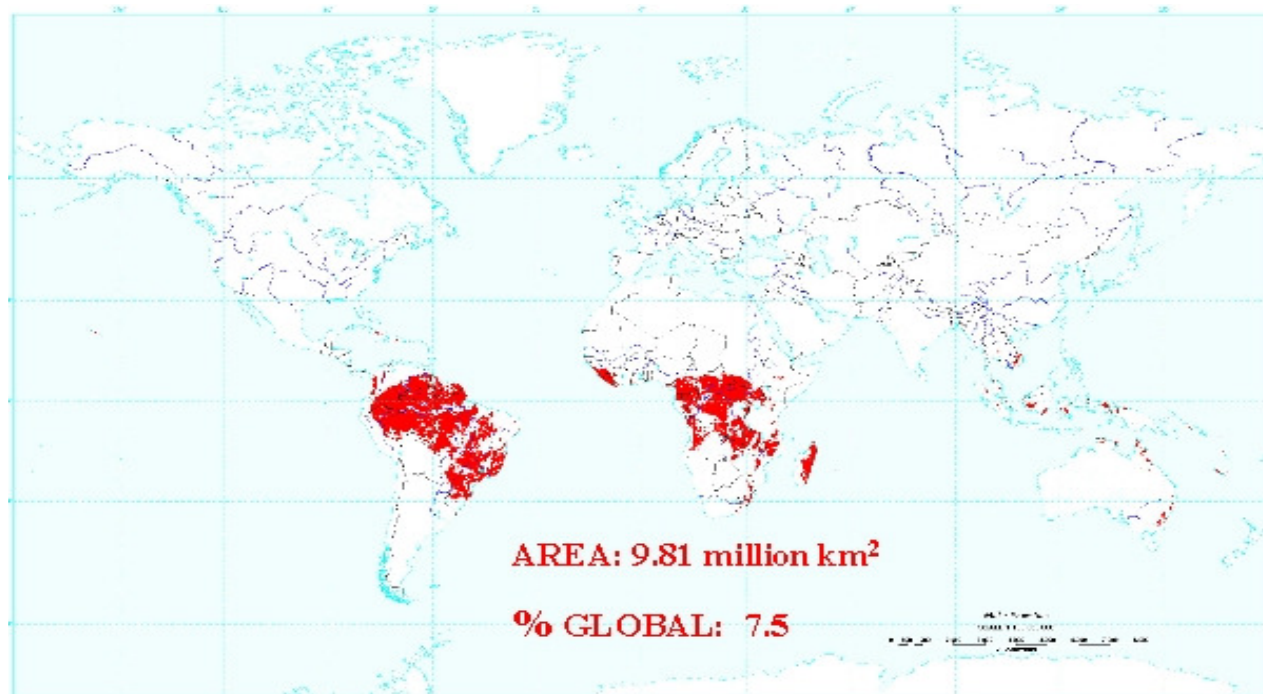
Labex Korea

Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs

Strong emphasis in breeding for stress tolerance

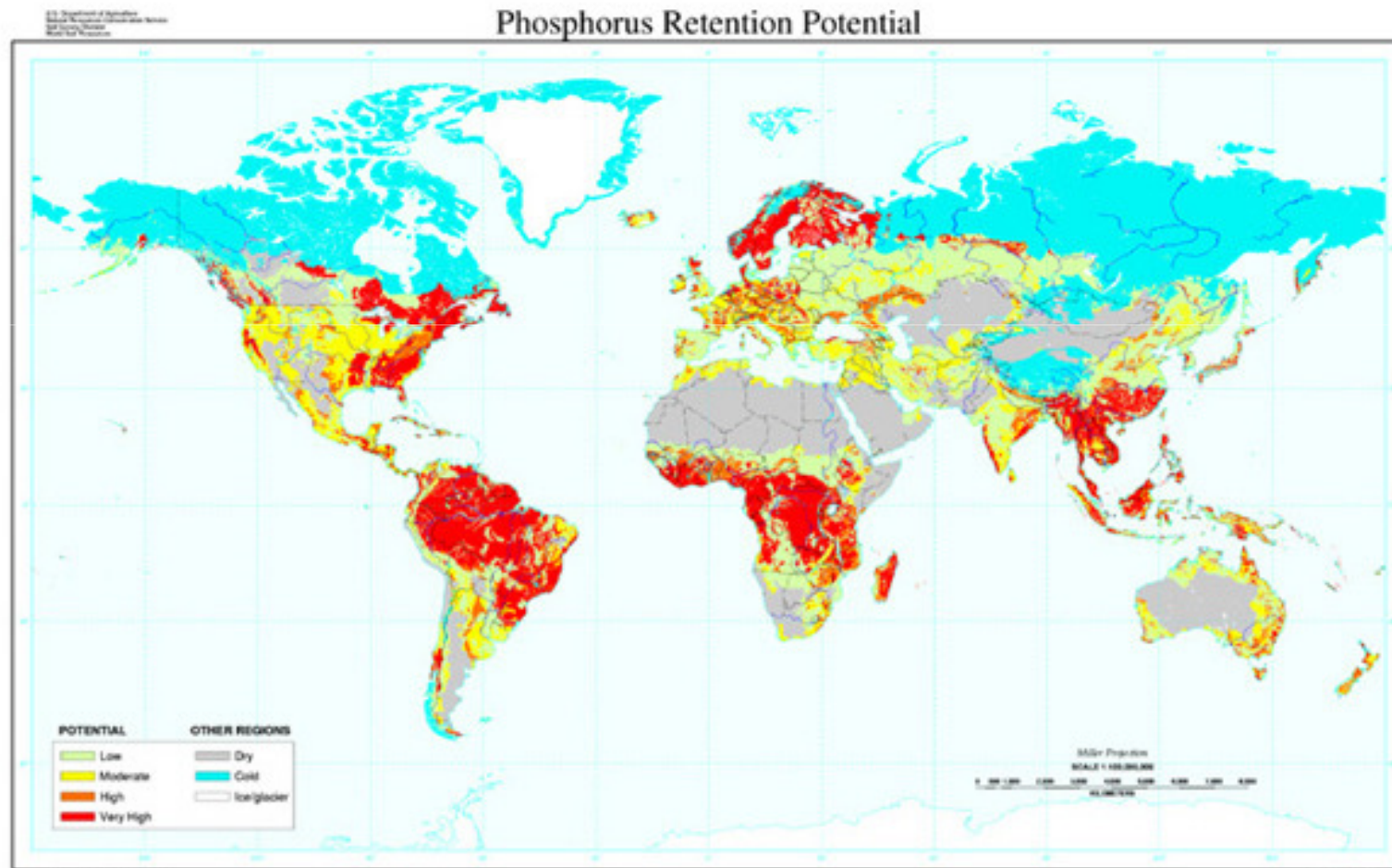


World Distribution of Oxisols



Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs

Strong emphasis in breeding for stress tolerance



<http://soils.usda.gov/use/worldsoils/mapindex/>



Labex Korea

Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs



Maize and Sorghum Varieties Adapted to Tropical Savannas



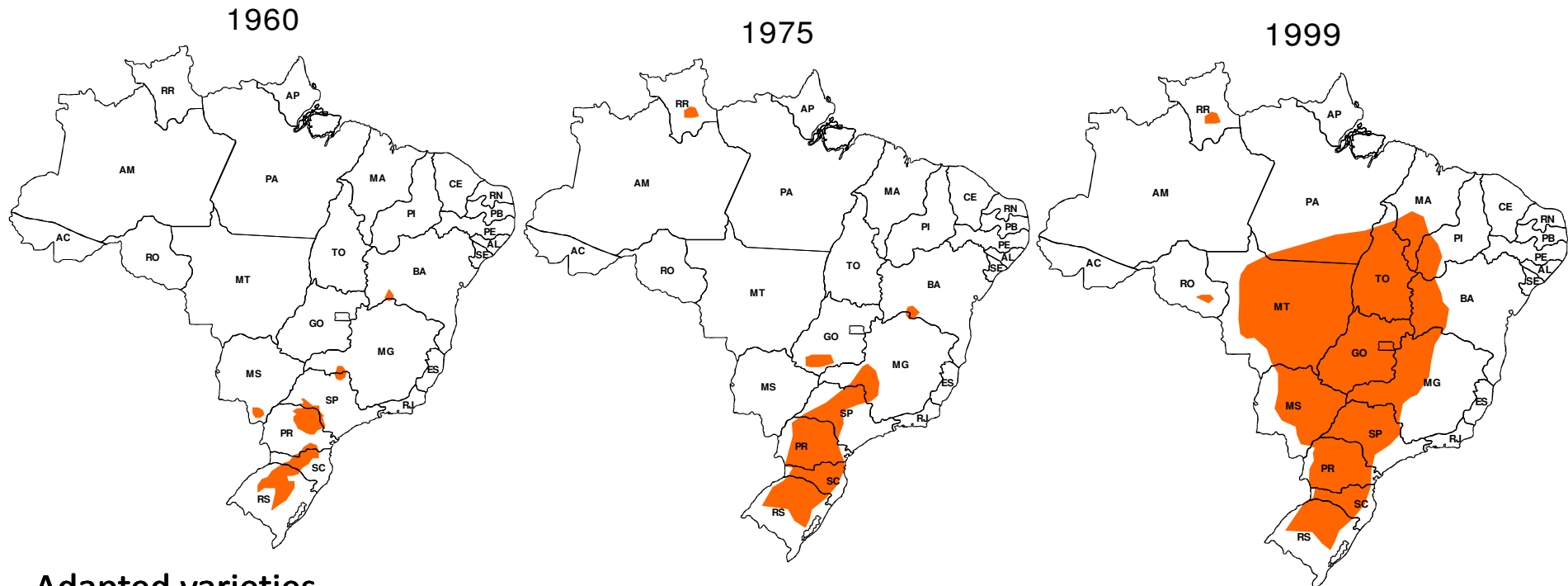
Labex Korea

Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs



Tropical soybeans

Technological evolution and crop expansion in Brazil



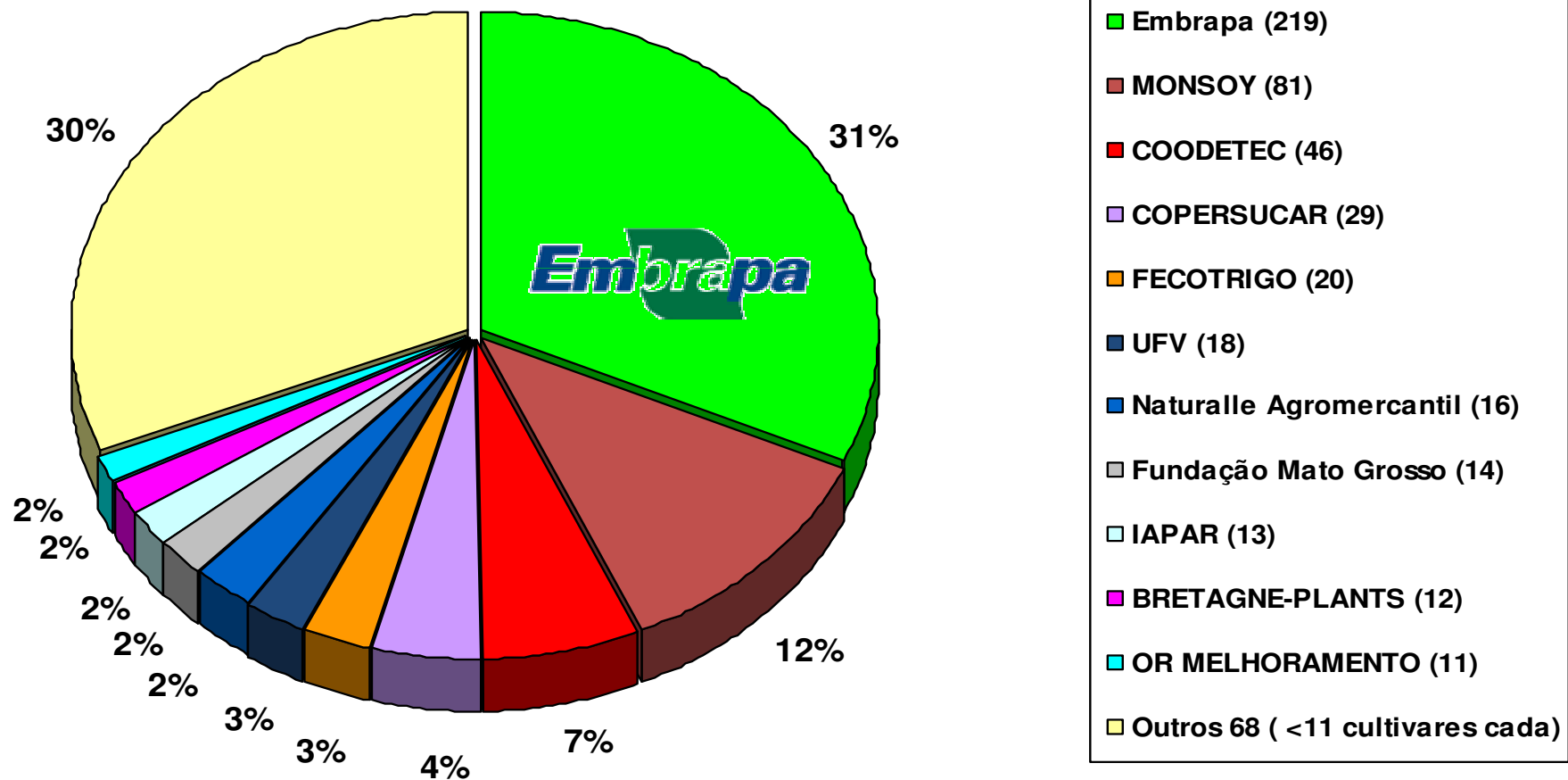
- Adapted varieties
- Biological nitrogen fixation
- Minimum tillage - mechanization

Source: Embrapa Soybean

Pre-Breeding and Breeding Programs



Embrapa's Share in Crop Variety Protection in Brazil (em %)

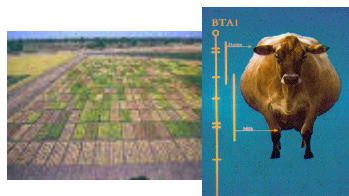


(August 2005)

Total protected cultivars: 699



Genetic Resources and Advanced Biology



MOLECULAR TOOLS

MOLECULAR BREEDING

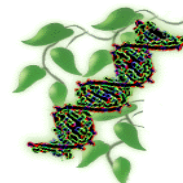
Molecular Markers/Maps
Genetic Resources Charc.
Gene/Trait Mapping
Function Characterization



GENETIC ENGINEERING

TRANSGENIC TECHNOLOGY

Biotic Stress Tolerance
Abiotic Stress Tolerance
Quality/Functionality
New Bioproducts



GENOMIC SCIENCES

GENOMICS PROTEOMICS

Coffee
Eucalyptus
Banana/Rice
Bovine & Others



ADVANCED REPRODUCTION

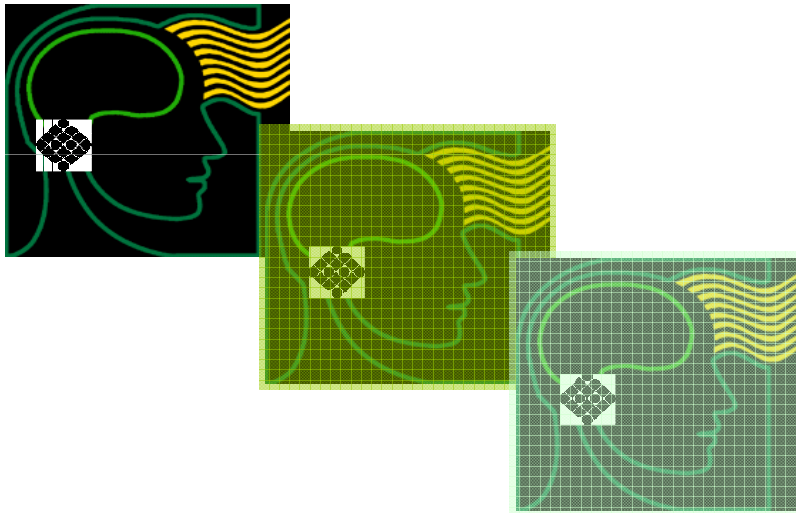
CLONING IN-VITRO FERTILIZATION

Animal Breeding
GR Conservation
Germplasm Enhancement
Biofactories

Future...



Challenges and Opportunities



Sustainable development is one of the most challenging goals for mankind, and is vital to Brazil!

Challenges and Opportunities



Better understanding of the impacts of agricultural innovation

Good:

- High Performance Genetics
- Highly Specialized Production Systems
- Sustainable Growth in Productivity
- Highly Competitive Agriculture - Exports
- Generates Needed Resources for Development



Bad:

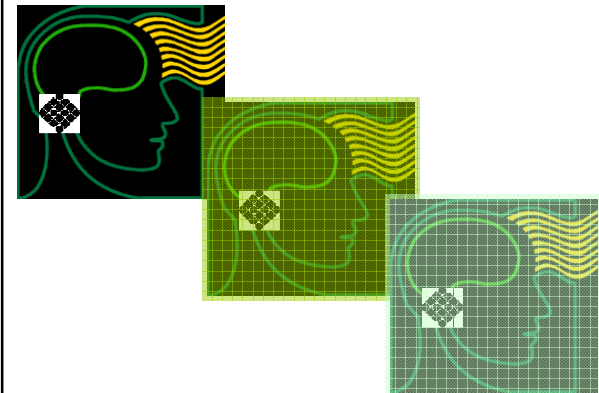
- Environmental Impacts
- Social Inequities
- Regional imbalances
- Pressure over fragile biomes

Challenges and Opportunities



We need a new knowledge-intensive revolution to address:

- The raising cost of energy and the need to reduce the use of petrochemical inputs in agriculture;
- The vulnerability of agricultural systems to global environmental change and to biological threats;
- The need to increase the productivity of environmental services and natural resources, and to protect fragile biomes;
- The need to promote the multi-functional roles of agriculture;
- The need to reduce the technological divide between social groups & regions;
- The growing demand for traceability and certified sustainable production ...

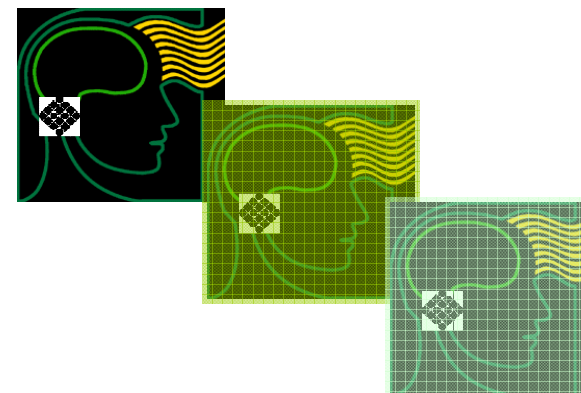


Challenges and Opportunities



Key challenges in the next 10 to 20 years:

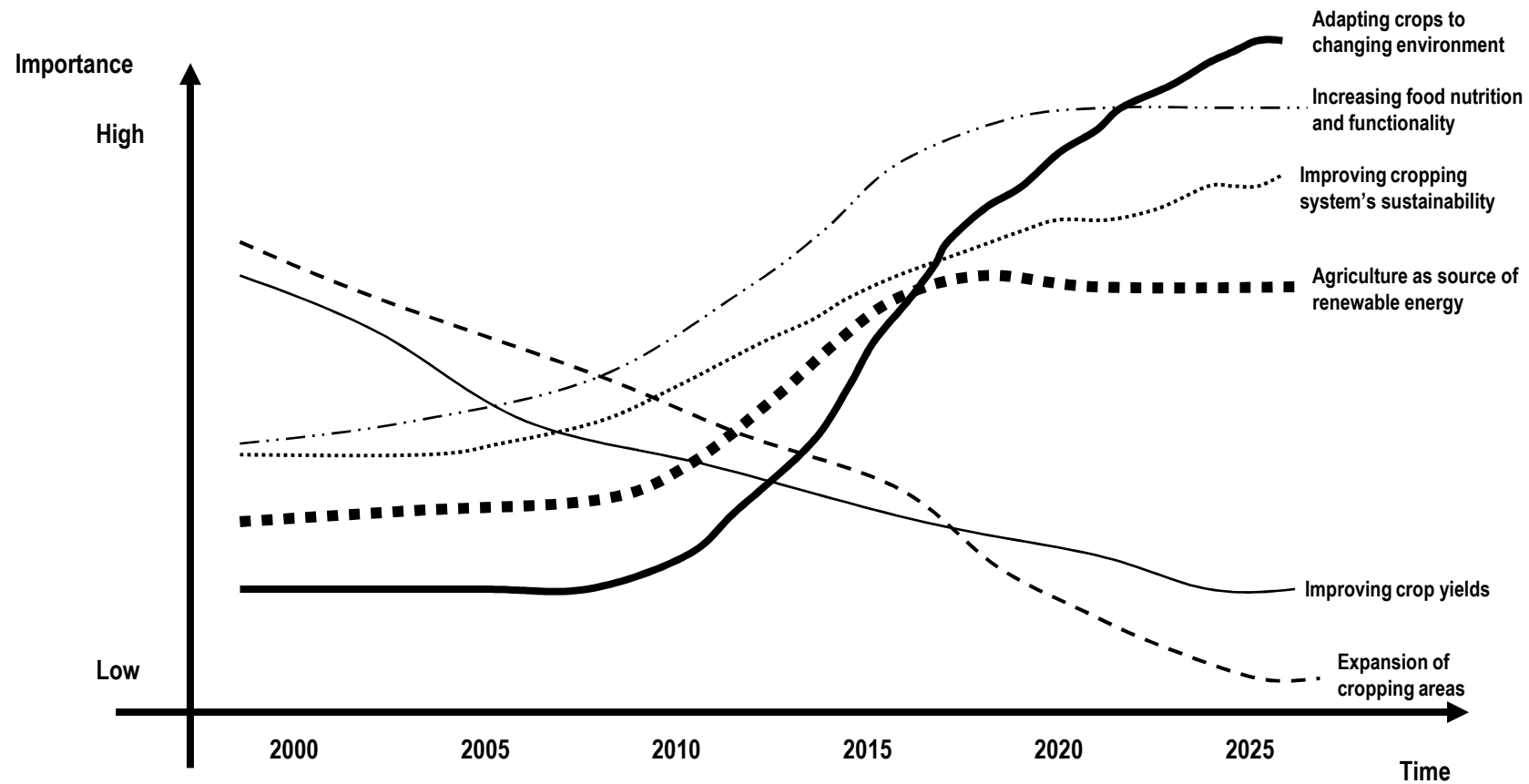
- To intensify genetic resources research and the use of advanced biology in genetic improvement;
- To pursue the development of a strong and sustainable Brazilian bio-economy;
- To develop further and intensify the use of precision farming and new tools for safety and pest monitoring and control;
- To improve and intensify the use of integrated systems (agro-animal-forest);
- To generalize the use of IT as a tool to reduce trade costs, especially by small-scale producers;
- To accelerate the integration of value chains;
- To promote sustainable overall increases in production and productivity;



Challenges and Opportunities



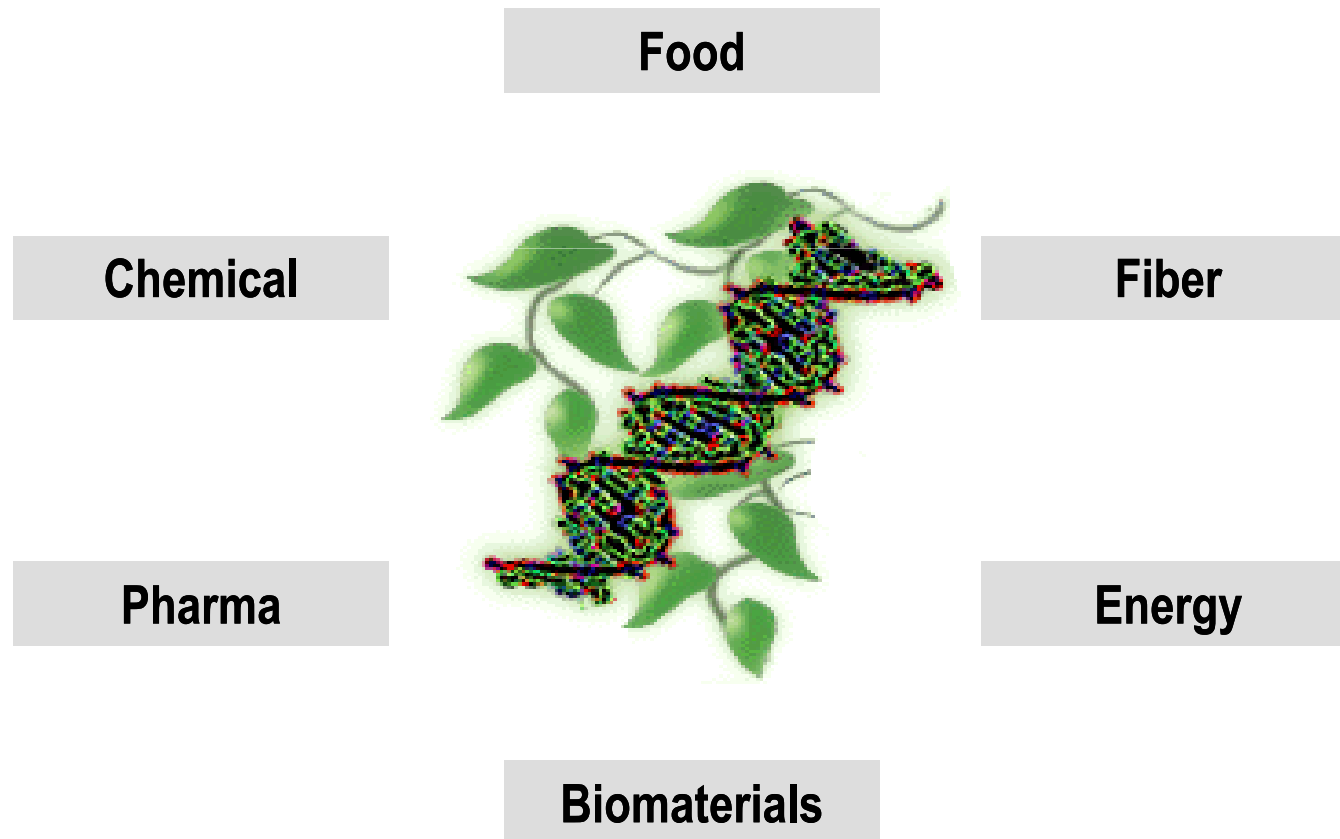
Issues and trends expected to impact utilization of PGRFA in the near future



Challenges and Opportunities



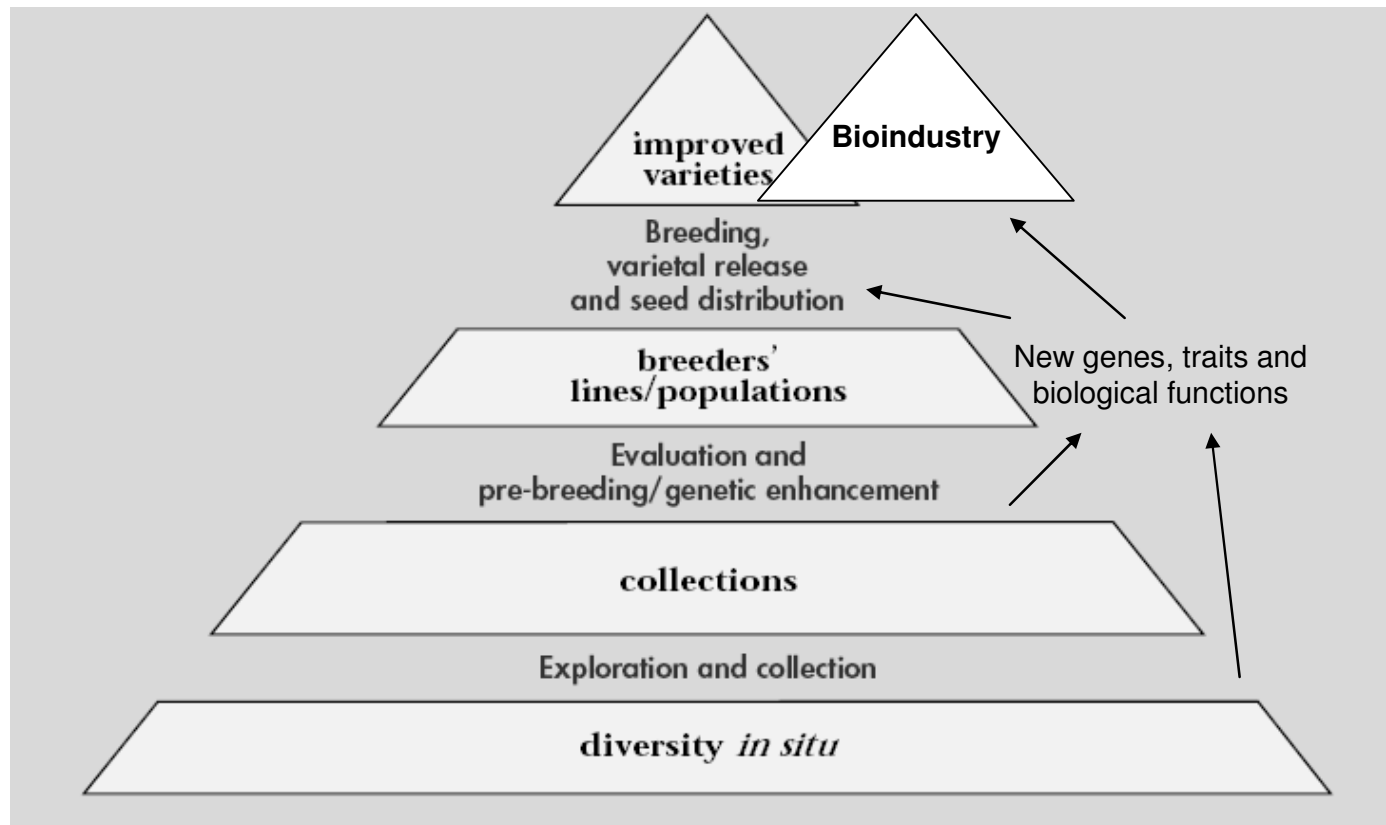
Agriculture and the Emerging Bioindustry (“Global Green Growth”)



Challenges and Opportunities



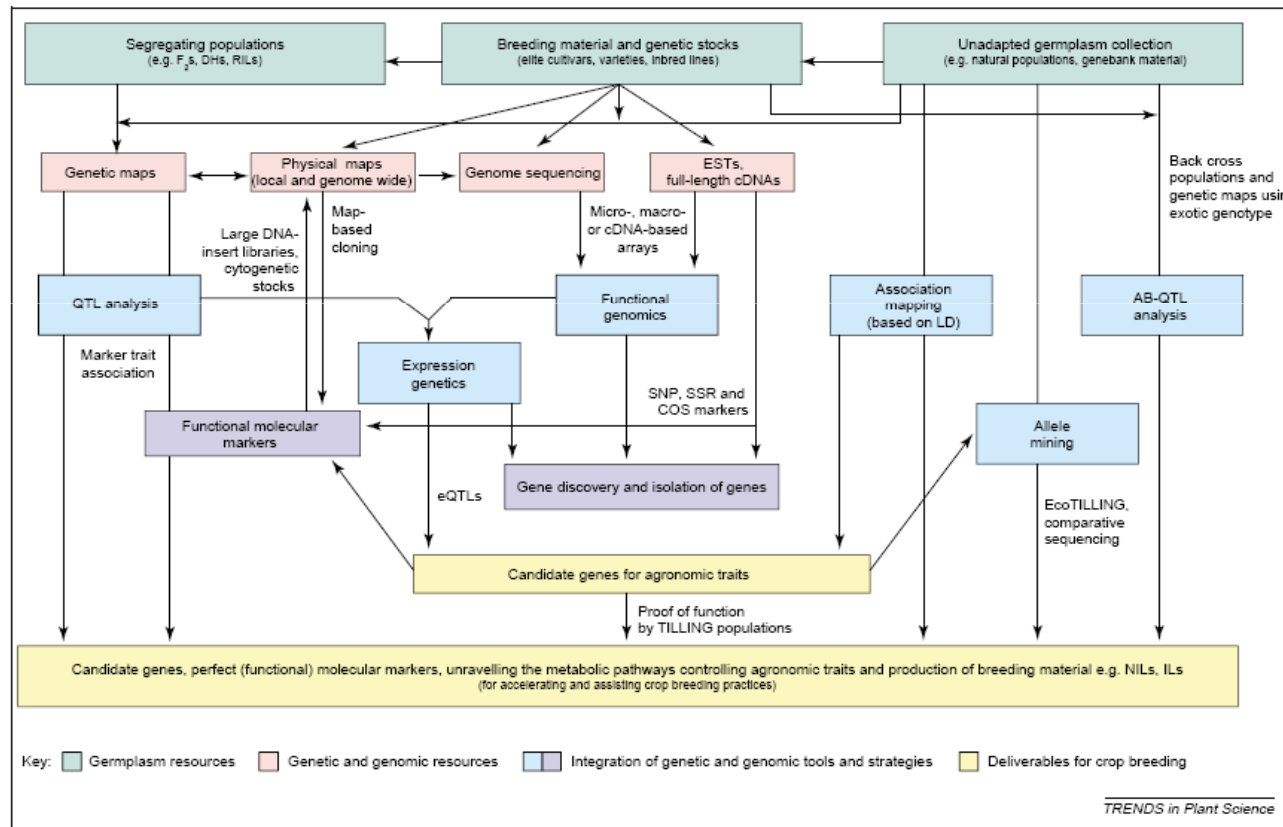
A new Vision of the Breeder's Diversity Triangle to Accommodate the New Clients of Genetic Diversity
The nascent bioindustry will be interested in new genes, traits and biological functions stored in germplasm banks.



Challenges and Opportunities



Strategies for Integration of Genomics, Genetic Resources and Crop Improvement



From Varshney et al. *TRENDS in Plant Science* Vol.10 No.12 December 2005

Challenges and Opportunities



International	National
ITPGRFA	Ntl Biodiversity Plans
CBD	Ntl CBD policies and regulations
WTO-TRIPS	Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations
WIPO	Breeder's Rights Policies
Cartagena Protocol	Quarantine Regulations
UPOV	Varietal Test Regulations
Biological Security Regulations	Seed Policies and Regulations
	Ntl Biotechnology Policies
	Ntl Biosfety Regulations

Major Limitation to Cooperation

Complexity of norms and regulations affecting access, exchange and use of biological resources for food, agriculture and bioindustry.

Today, there is a widespread understanding that policies, laws and regulations are key factors underlying the processes of development and application of technologies that depend on access and use of biological resources;

Issues related to access, conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, which were until recently considered in the scientific domain, have acquired political, social, economic and legal dimensions.



Challenges and Opportunities



Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
Embrapa Labex Korea

Proposal for Collaboration with KAIST The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology

Title:

Comparative analysis of Korean and Brazilian regulations affecting access, exchange and use of biological resources for food, agriculture and bioindustry.

Objective:

To develop an information and decision support process to facilitate the exchange and use of biological resources between Brazil, Korea and, eventually, other partner countries.

Rationale:

Today, there is a widespread understanding that policies, laws and regulations are key factors underlying the processes of development and application of technologies that depend on access and use of biological resources (*which, for the objective of this proposal include genetic resources, organisms, parts of organisms, populations and any other biotic component of an ecosystem with actual or potential use or value for humanity*¹). Issues related to access, conservation and sustainable use of these components, which were until recently considered in the scientific domain, have acquired political, social, economic and legal dimensions². Therefore, R&D programs that depend on access, exchange and use of biological resources must make concrete efforts to analyze and to understand policy and legal issues related to their mobility, taking into account developments in both international and national contexts^{2,3}.

Development of genetic resources is an area of research that can be explored in the framework of cooperation programs between Brazil and South Korea and other Asian countries⁴. However, the successful development of R&D cooperation between countries in this area will be increasingly dependent on a good mutual understanding of strategies, policies and regulations related to conservation, exchange and sustainable use of genetic resources which are in place or evolving in these countries. It is, therefore, desirable that any initiative to promote exchange or sharing of genetic resources and/or biological components in the framework of bi-lateral cooperation programs be supported by analytical strategies to help map limitations and opportunities of cooperation, as well as to help overcome barriers towards facilitated exchange, sharing and sustainable use of these resources with benefits to the countries involved.

A Collaboration Labex – KAIST- GIPB/FAO

School of Innovation and Technology Management - KAIST

Comparative analysis of Korean and Brazilian regulations affecting access, exchange and use of biological resources for food, agriculture and bioindustry.

Policy research aimed at developing an information and decision support process to facilitate the exchange and use of biological resources between Brazil, Korea and, eventually, other partner countries.

Anticipating information to support future collaboration programs between the two countries, especially in areas related to bioindustrial development.

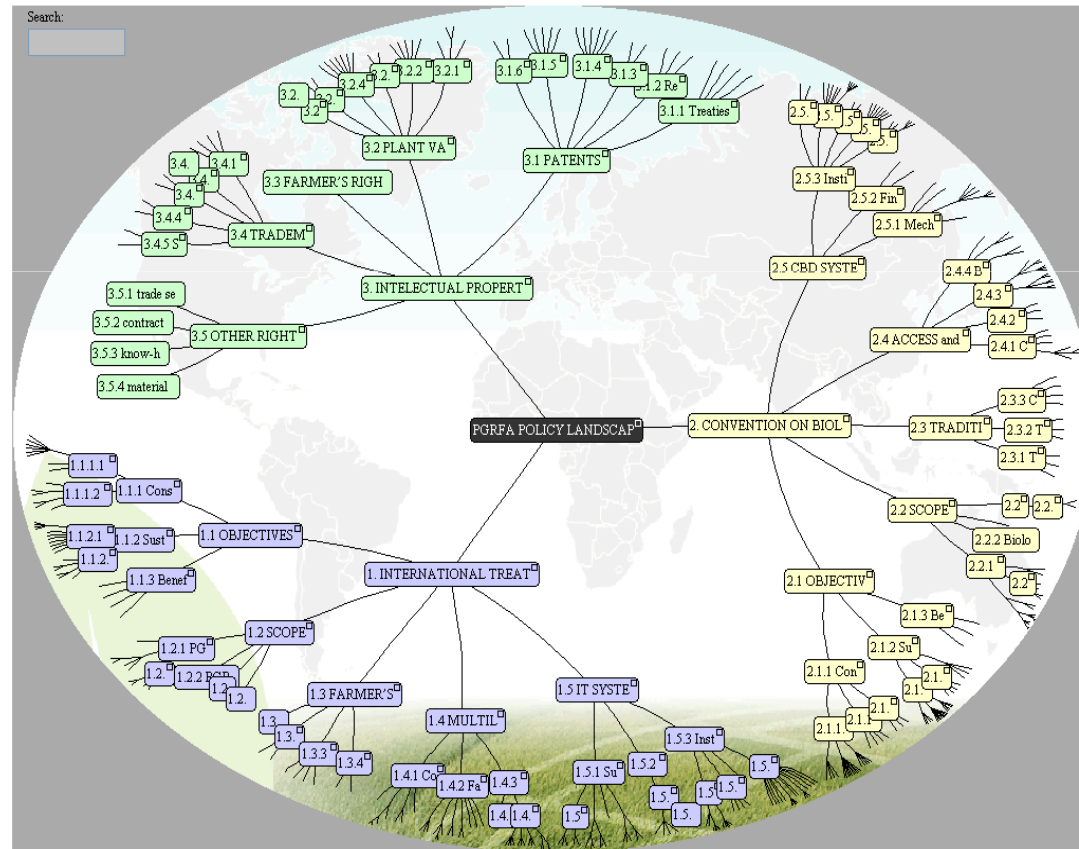


Labex Korea

Challenges and Opportunities



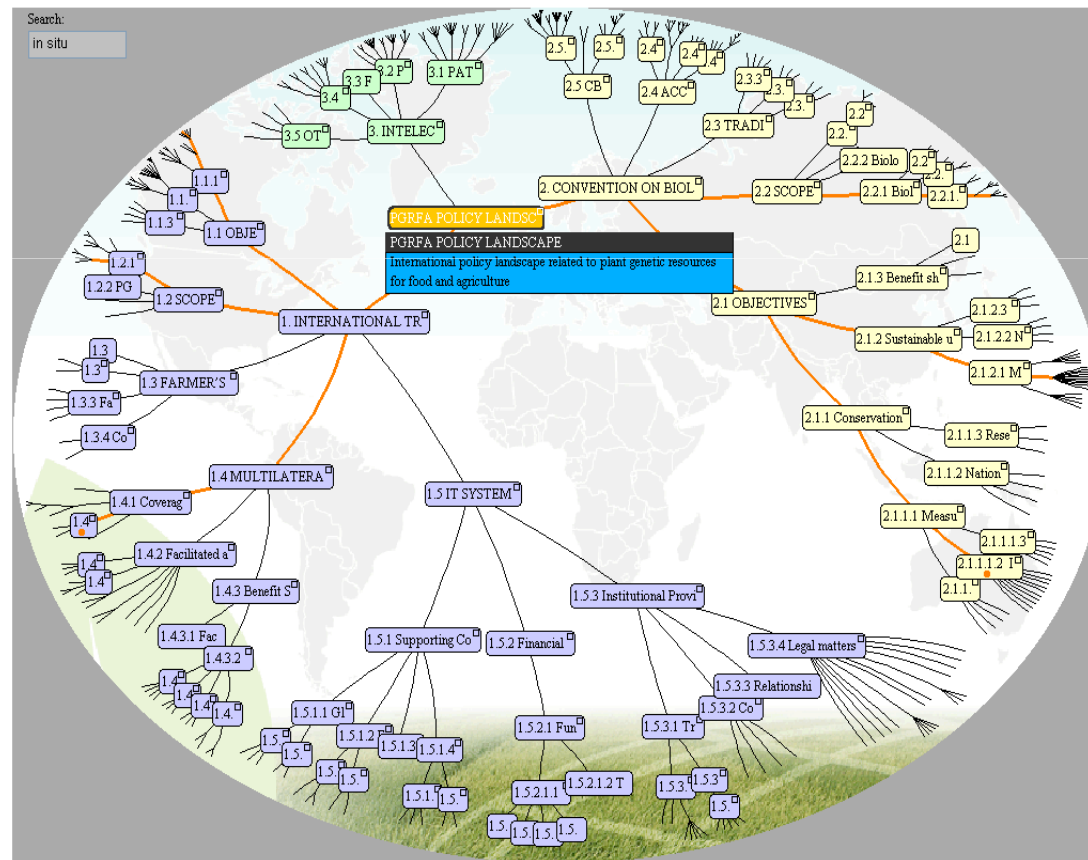
Knowledge Tree of PGRFA-related Policy Landscape



Challenges and Opportunities



Knowledge Tree of PGRFA-related Policy Landscape



Challenges and Opportunities



Decision Support Toolbox for PGRFA Policy Dialogue, Coordination and Implementation





GIPB
Global Partnership Initiative
for Plant Breeding Capacity Building

sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies

ITPGRFA

Search, Refresh, Print icons

CBD

Search, Refresh, Print icons

IPR

Search, Refresh, Print icons

National Policies

Ntl CBD policies and regulations

Search, Refresh, Print icons

Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations

Search, Refresh, Print icons

Breeder's Rights Policies

Search, Refresh, Print icons

Breeder's Rights Policies

Search, Refresh, Print icons

Istitutional Policies and Regulations

Ntl CBD policies and regulations

Search, Refresh, Print icons

Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations

Search, Refresh, Print icons

Breeder's Rights Policies

Search, Refresh, Print icons

Breeder's Rights Policies

Search, Refresh, Print icons

LINKS

DOCUMENTS

Using this Decision Support Toolbox...

[HOME](#)



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies

[back](#)

[ITPGRFA](#)

free search

keyword search

- OBJECTIVES
- SCOPE
- FARMERS RIGHTS
- MULTILATERAL SYSTEM
- IT SYSTEM

International Policies: ITPGRFA

[locate paragraph](#)

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

The Treaty, in harmony with the CBD, provides for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) as the basis for sustainable agriculture and food security. Most importantly, it provides for the special needs associated with plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

The objectives of the Treaty are:

- the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and
- the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use (Article 1).

The scope of the Treaty is all plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (Article 3).

The main components of the Treaty are:

- general provisions relating to conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resource for food and agriculture,
- provisions on Farmers' Rights,
- Multilateral System of Access and Benefit Sharing,
- Supporting Components,
- Financial Provisions, and
- Institutional Provisions.

LINKS

- [Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
- [Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
- [Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
- [Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
- [Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
- [Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
- [Lorem ipsum dolor](#)

DOCUMENTS

National Policies

Institutional Policies and Regulations

[Using this Decision Support Toolbox...](#)

[HOME](#)



sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations home

International Policies back

ITPGRFA free search keyword search

OBJECTIVES

- SCOPE
- FARMERS RIGHTS
- MULTILATERAL SYSTEM
- IT SYSTEM

- Conservation
- Sustainable use
- Benefit sharing

National Policies

- NB CBD policies and regulations
- NB PGRFA policies and regulations
- Breeder's Rights Policies
- Breeder's Rights Policies

Institutional Policies and Regulations

- NB CBD policies and regulations
- NB PGRFA policies and regulations
- Breeder's Rights Policies
- Breeder's Rights Policies

ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES locate paragraph

Preamble, Articles 1.1, 5, 6, 7.1, 7.2(a)(b), 9.1, 9.2(b)(c), 15.1(b)(iii), 17.1, 18.4(d)(e)

Preamble
 Convinced of the special nature of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, their distinctive features and problems needing distinctive solutions;
 Alarmed by the continuing erosion of these resources;
 Cognizant that plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are a common concern of all countries, in that all countries depend very largely on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture that originated elsewhere;
 Acknowledging that the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation and documentation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are essential in meeting the goals of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and for sustainable agricultural development for this and future generations, and that the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to undertake such tasks needs urgently to be reinforced;
 Desiring to conclude an international agreement within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, hereinafter referred to as FAO, under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution;
 1.1 The objectives of this Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security.

LINKS

- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor

DOCUMENTS

Using this Decision Support Toolbox... HOME



sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies back

ITPGRFA free search
keyword search

<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>SCOPE</p> <p>FARMERS RIGHTS</p> <p>MULTILATERAL SYSTEM</p> <p>IT SYSTEM</p>	<p>Conservation</p> <p>Sustainable use</p> <p>Benefit sharing</p>	<p>Measures</p> <p>National commitments</p>
---	--	---

ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES - Conservation locate paragraph

Preamble
 Aware of their responsibility to past and future generations to conserve the World's diversity of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;

LINKS

[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)

DOCUMENTS

Using this Decision Support Toolbox... HOME

National Policies

Ntl CBD policies and regulations	Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations	Breeder's Rights Policies	Breeder's Rights Policies
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

Istitutional Policies and Regulations

Ntl CBD policies and regulations	Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations	Breeder's Rights Policies	Breeder's Rights Policies
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------



GIPB
Global Partnership Initiative
for Plant Breeding Capacity Building

sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies

[back](#)

ITPGRFA

free search

keyword search

RIGHTS
AL

Conservation

Sustainable use

Benefit sharing

Measures

National commitments

Integrate pol
International

National Policies

Institutional Policies and Regulations

ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES - Conservation - National commitments

[locate paragraph](#)

7.1 Each Contracting Party shall, as appropriate, integrate into its agriculture and rural development policies and programmes, activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6, and cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or through FAO and other relevant international organizations, in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

LINKS

[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)

DOCUMENTS

Using this Decision Support Toolbox...

[HOME](#)



GIPB
Global Partnership Initiative
for Plant Breeding Capacity Building

sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies

[back](#)

ITPGRFA

free search

keyword search

Conservation

- Sustainable use
- Benefit sharing

Measures

- National commitments

Integrate policies & programmes

International cooperation



ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES - Conservation - National commitments

[locate paragraph](#)

7.1 Each Contracting Party shall, as appropriate, integrate into its agriculture and rural development policies and programmes, activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6, and cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or through FAO and other relevant international organizations, in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

National Policies

Ntl CBD policies and regulations

Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations

Breeder's Rights Policies

Breeder's Rights Policies

Istitutional Policies and Regulations

Ntl CBD policies and regulations

Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations

Breeder's Rights Policies

Breeder's Rights Policies

LINKS

[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)
[Lorem ipsum dolor](#)

DOCUMENTS

Using this Decision Support Toolbox...

[HOME](#)



sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies

back

ITPGRFA

Measures

- National commitments
- International cooperation

Integrate policies & programmes

Capacity build

Promote cons

ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES - Conservation - National commitments

International cooperation

[locate paragraph](#)

.2 International cooperation shall, in particular, be directed to:

LINKS

- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor

DOCUMENTS


Using this Decision Support Toolbox... [HOME](#)

National Policies

- Ntl CBD policies and regulations
- Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations
- Breeder's Rights Policies
- Breeder's Rights Policies

Istitutional Policies and Regulations

- Ntl CBD policies and regulations
- Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations
- Breeder's Rights Policies
- Breeder's Rights Policies



GIPB
Global Partnership Initiative
for Plant Breeding Capacity Building

sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development

Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

home

International Policies

- ITPGRFA

Measures

- National commitments


National Policies

- National CBD policies and regulations


Institutional Policies and Regulations

- National CBD policies and regulations
- National PGRFA policies and regulations
- Breeder's Rights Policies
- Breeder's Rights Policies

Using this Decision Support Toolbox... HOME

 **relations** ITPGRFA - International cooperation close

- International Policies
- National Policies
- Institutional Policies and Regulations



GIPB

Global Partnership Initiative
for Plant Breeding Capacity Building

sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development

Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

home

International Policies

- ITPGRFA
- Measures
- National commitments

National Policies

- National commitments

Institutional Policies and Regulations

Relations

- International Policies
- National Policies
- Institutional Policies and Regulations

Relations: ITPGRFA - International cooperation

- International Policies
- National Policies
 - Ntl CBD policies and regulations
 - Breeder's Rights Policies
- Institutional Policies and Regulations

Relation between ITPGRFA - International cooperation and Breeder's Rights Policies

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Fusce mi nisi, viverra faucibus, mattis eget, accumsan non, lacus. Cras at nisl. Donec in ante. Morbi sed tellus ac nibh adipiscing bibendum. Praesent purus elit, pellentesque at, placerat in, sagittis sit amet, lacus. Sed et diam dignissim ipsum pretium ultricies. Nunc viverra. Maecenas lobortis felis nec pede. Nulla lorem massa, dignissim ac, sagittis ac, lacinia viverra, sem. Maecenas eget dui. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Morbi eget felis. Quisque id justo sit amet neque malesuada venenatis.

Phasellus aliquam auctor enim. Phasellus egestas arcu id nulla. In orci ligula, elementum id, tincidunt ac, venenatis non, nunc. Cras pharetra, neque aliquam rutrum rutrum, ligula risus faucibus sapien, ac aliquam eratMaecenas lobortis felis nec pede lacus. Sed et diam dignissim ipsum pretium ultricies. Nunc viverra. Maecenas

click for next slide



sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies

[back](#)

ITPGRFA

Search icons: magnifying glass, refresh, share

free search

keyword search

Measures	Integrate policies & programmes	Capacity building
National commitments	International cooperation	Promote conservation

National Policies

Ntl CBD policies and regulations	Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations	Breeder's Rights Policies	Breeder's Rights Policies
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

Institutional Policies and Regulations

Ntl CBD policies and regulations	Ntl PGRFA policies and regulations	Breeder's Rights Policies	Breeder's Rights Policies
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES - Conservation - National commitments International cooperation - Capacity building

[locate paragraph](#)

7.2(a) establishing or strengthening the capabilities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition with respect to conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;

LINKS

- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor
- Lorem ipsum dolor

DOCUMENTS

Empty document list area



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations [home](#)

International Policies [back](#)

ITPGRFA free search
 keyword search

Measures
 National commitments
 Integrate policies & programmes
 International cooperation
 Capacity building
 Promote conservation

[click for next slide](#)

National Policies

National CBD policies and regulations
 National PGRFA policies and regulations
 Breeder's Rights Policies
 Breeder's Rights Policies

Institutional Policies and Regulations

National CBD policies and regulations
 National PGRFA policies and regulations
 Breeder's Rights Policies
 Breeder's Rights Policies

ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES - Conservation - National commitments
 International cooperation - Capacity building

[locate paragraph](#)

1.1.1.1.1. Use of diversity
 6.2(f) supporting, as appropriate, the wider use of diversity of varieties and species in on-farm management, conservation and sustainable use of crops and creating strong links to plant breeding and agricultural development in order to reduce crop vulnerability and genetic erosion, and promote increased world food production compatible with sustainable development.

1.1.1.2. National commitments
 7.1 Each Contracting Party shall, as appropriate, integrate into its agriculture and rural development policies and programmes, activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6, and cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or through FAO and other relevant international organizations, in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

1.1.1.2.1. Integrate policies and programmes
 1.1.1.2.2. International cooperation
 7.2 International cooperation shall, in particular, be directed to:
 1.1.1.2.2.1. **Capacity building**
7.2(a) establishing or strengthening the capabilities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition with respect to conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
 1.1.1.2.2.2. Promote conservation
 7.2(b) enhancing international activities to promote conservation, evaluation, documentation, genetic enhancement, plant breeding, seed multiplication; and sharing, providing access to, and exchanging, in conformity with Part IV, plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and appropriate information and technology;

- LINKS**
- Lorem ipsum dolor
 - Lorem ipsum dolor
 - Lorem ipsum dolor
 - Lorem ipsum dolor
 - Lorem ipsum dolor
 - Lorem ipsum dolor
 - Lorem ipsum dolor

- DOCUMENTS**



sustainable use of plant genetic resources supporting food security and development



Tool for Knowledge Management on PGRFA-related Policies and Regulations

[home](#)

International Policies

back

ITPGRFA

free search

keyword search

agreement
 conservation
 erosion
 fair
food security
 genetic
 legislation
 populations
 plant
 sustainable
 wild crop

Measures

National commitments

Integrate policies & programmes

International cooperation

ITPGRFA - OBJECTIVES - Conservation - National commitments International cooperation - Capacity building

[locate paragraph](#)

1.1.1.1.1. Use of diversity
 6.2(f) supporting, as appropriate, the wider use of diversity of varieties and species in on-farm management, conservation and sustainable use of crops and creating strong links to plant breeding and agricultural development in order to reduce crop vulnerability and genetic erosion, and promote increased world food production compatible with sustainable development.

1.1.1.2. National commitments
 7.1 Each Contracting Party shall, as appropriate, integrate into its agriculture and rural development policies and programmes, activities referred to in Articles 5 and 6, and cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or through FAO and other relevant international organizations, in the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

1.1.1.2.1. Integrate policies and programmes
 1.1.1.2.2. International cooperation
 7.2 International cooperation shall, in particular, be directed to:
 1.1.1.2.2.1. **Capacity building**
7.2(a) establishing or strengthening the capabilities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition with respect to conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture;
 1.1.1.2.2.2. Promote conservation
 7.2(b) enhancing international activities to promote conservation, evaluation, documentation, genetic enhancement, plant breeding, seed multiplication; and sharing, providing access to, and exchanging, in conformity with Part IV, plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and appropriate information and technology;

National Policies

click for next slide

National CBD policies and regulations

National PGRFA policies and regulations

Breeder's Rights Policies

Breeder's Rights Policies

Institutional Policies and Regulations

National CBD policies and regulations

National PGRFA policies and regulations

Breeder's Rights Policies

Breeder's Rights Policies

LINKS

Lorem ipsum dolor
 Lorem ipsum dolor
 Lorem ipsum dolor
 Lorem ipsum dolor
 Lorem ipsum dolor
 Lorem ipsum dolor
 Lorem ipsum dolor

DOCUMENTS

Using this Decision Support Toolbox... [HOME](#)

Labex Korea Web Link

FRONT PAGE ABOUT LABEX ADDRESS PARTNERS DOWNLOADS EDITOR

 **Labex Korea** Brazil-Asia Cooperation in Agricultural Research

← [Quotes Inspiring Cooperation](#)
[Embrapa and BASF Develop the First GM Crop in Brazil](#) →

Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in Brazil

February 5, 2010 · [Leave a Comment](#)



The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), through the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA), carries out periodic assessments and produces reports describing the current status of conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) throughout the world. These Reports provide a comprehensive overview on the status and trends of conservation and use of plant genetic resources, with objective information and analyses on priorities, gaps and needs at the national, regional and global levels.

Two Reports for plant genetic resources, titled "The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture" (SoW) have been produced so far.

The First Report was published in 1998. It assessed the state of plant genetic diversity and capacities at the local and global levels for *in situ* and *ex situ* management, conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources. To read or download the First Report (SoW-1), click [here](#).

A draft version of the Second Report has been endorsed at the Twelfth Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Rome, 18-23 October 2009). It is based on 106 country reports, regional synthesis, thematic

EMBRAPA LABEX



The concept of Virtual Laboratory – or Labex, was created by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Organization, Embrapa, as means of increasing its scientific and technological ties with advanced research organizations around the world. Instead of building its own platform abroad, Embrapa uses the concept of virtual lab, or lab without walls, to negotiate access to its partner organizations' existing facilities. The concept, which has been tested and validated in the United States and in Europe, is now being extended to Asia, in partnership with the Rural Development Administration – RDA, of South Korea. More [here](#).

SUBSCRIBE TO LABEX KOREA

[Subscribe to LabexKorea by Email](#)

OUR MAIN SUBJECTS

[About Brazil](#) [About Labex Korea](#)
[Agricultural Research in Brazil](#) [Brazil-Korea Cooperation](#)
[Conferences & Meetings](#) [Cooperation & Networking](#) [Documents and Reports](#) [Embrapa News](#)
[Emerging Themes and Issues](#)
[Foresight & Future Challenges](#)
[Inspiring Cooperation](#) [Labex Korea News](#) [Scientific Advances](#)

BROWSE BY CATEGORIES

<http://labexkorea.wordpress.com/>





Thank You!

Embrapa

Mauricio Antonio Lopes, PhD
Embrapa Labex Korea
Rural Development Administration – RDA
Suwon - Republic of Korea

www.embrapa.br
<http://labexkorea.wordpress.com/>