



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
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l'alimentation
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Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

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Item 10 of the Draft Provisional Agenda

**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

SECOND SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Rome, Italy, 29 October – 2 November 2007

**TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Governing Body, at its First Session, adopted the Standard Material Transfer Agreement, emphasising that it is crucial for the implementation of the Treaty.¹ The Governing Body further noted that the Standard Material Transfer Agreement “should ensure the efficient and transparent implementation of the Multilateral System” and requested its Secretary to review the implementation and operation of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement, and report to the Governing Body at its third session.²

2. As requested by the Governing Body, the Secretary reviewed the implementation of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement as well as the possible future needs for its use in the effective implementation of the Multilateral System of Access and benefit-sharing. A number of governments, the International Agricultural Research Centres (IARCs) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), as well as other relevant International Institutions, have also consulted with the Secretariat, in order to seek a common understanding of the procedures to be followed, by both Providers and by Recipients of plant genetic resources.

3. As the Multilateral System becomes operational, one of the main challenges before the Challenges before the Governing Body and its Secretariat is to develop tools that can assist Providers and Recipients of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to use the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA), and effectively implement the Multilateral System, with the lowest possible transaction costs.

3. Subsequent to transaction analyses undertaken by the Secretariat, it was evident that a robust but simple technology support will be required in order to facilitate the ease of use of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement, taking into account parties’ reporting obligations and the Treaty’s stipulation that it should be transparent and accessible.

II. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

4. At its meeting held from 5 to 6 February 2007, the Bureau of the Second Session of the Governing Body also considered the issue and agreed that the Secretariat should continue in its assessment of the possible technology support for the implementation of the Multilateral System.

5. The Secretariat convened an informal stakeholder consultation in Rome on 13 and 14 February 2007, to identify ways in which information technology tools can be used to simplify and, as far as possible, automate the transactions involved in the Multilateral System. Participants at the meeting were drawn from major stakeholders, and from the regions, in the public and the private sectors, government agencies, international institutions holding materials in the Multilateral System and managers of information systems on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The report of the meeting is contained in the *Annex 1* to this document.

6. The participants made a series of recommendations regarding possible information technology tools that could contribute to achieving these ends. Following this consultation, the Secretariat sought collaboration with a range of institutions with appropriate capacity and resources. It also identified a number of information technology tools that can be rapidly developed and deployed to support Providers and Recipients in effectively implementing the Treaty’s Multilateral System.

¹ Resolution 2/2006

² Resolution 2/2006, paragraph 2.

III. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TOOLS

7. The Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) hold some of the world's most important in-trust *ex situ* collections of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and have brought these into the Multilateral System of the Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Treaty. They are, therefore, most supportive of the development of information technology tools that can help operationalize the Multilateral System.

8. Because of the importance of the CGIAR Collections within the Multilateral System, the strong commitment of the CGIAR to support the implementation of the Treaty, and CGIAR's strong technical skills in the Informatics, the Treaty Secretariat requested that Bioversity International, on behalf of the CGIAR System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP), initiate a pilot study for the development of a set of prototype information technology tools to implement the protocols and transactions required for managing the SMTA, that can be used by all Providers and Recipients in the Multilateral System. These tools are also being designed in such a way that they take into account existing information systems, and interface with them efficiently, as described in *Annex 2* to this document, *Development of prototype application to implement protocols and transactions required for the management of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement*.

9. Recognizing that Contracting Parties are central to the implementation of the Multilateral System using the SMTA, the Secretariat also sought the collaboration of a national system for the purpose of testing the tools in a pilot phase. *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA)*,³ Brazil, kindly agreed to test a prototype genetic resources ordering tool kit (OTK) developed in collaboration with Bioversity International. Information on the progress of this testing phase will be presented to the Governing Body at this session.

10. The Secretariat further took cognizance of the fact that not all the possible users of the SMTA would have internet access to use an online version of the information technology support, at least at the initial stages. In light of this, the *Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD)*,⁴ France, kindly agreed to develop a stand-alone module that could be adapted for use by such providers, and before a comprehensive system is developed and agreed upon. This program will facilitate a semi-automatic processing and production of the SMTA each time a transfer is being made. The description of this program is contained in *Annex 3* to this document as *Gene-IT, SMTA module under the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources*, in the original language it was provided.

11. These technologies will not replace the use of physically signed copies of the SMTA, which the relevant parties may prefer to use. They are intended solely as practical tools to assist Contracting Parties and other relevant parties in the utilization of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement as well assist the Secretariat in collecting, collating and managing the large volume of data that is anticipated to be submitted to it in the course of the operation of the Multilateral System. They will, as a result, further enhance the fulfilment of the reporting obligations under the Multilateral System as stipulated by the Treaty and in the Standard Material Transfer Agreement.

³ Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation.

⁴ French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development.

ANNEX I

**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE****INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING****REPORT OF A TECHNICAL CONSULTATION OF
STAKEHOLDERS****Rome, Italy, 13-14 February 2007****I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Technical Consultation of Stakeholders met in Rome on 13 and 14 February 2007, convened by the Treaty Secretariat.
2. The Governing Body, in adopting the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA), noted the need for an “efficient and transparent implementation of the Multilateral System” and for the terms of the SMTA to be “attractive to both providers and recipients of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture”. The Governing Body has requested the Secretary of the Treaty to review the implementation and operation of the SMTA, and report to the Governing Body at its third session
3. This informal consultation was intended to feed into a process of identifying ways in which information technologies can be used to simplify and, as far as possible, automate the various processes involved in the Multilateral System. The Secretariat will report on these matters to the Governing Body at its second session.
4. Stakeholders who attended included Providers and Recipients in both the public and the private sectors and Governments agencies, as well as International Institutions holding materials in the Multilateral System, and managers of information systems on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The Secretariat also invited a number of experts with experience in developing relevant information systems (including information systems under the Convention on Biological Diversity), and with expertise on the use of persistent unique identifiers (PIDs). The list of participants is in *Appendix I*.
5. The following main issues were addressed during the Technical Consultation:
 - (a) Draft transaction analyses were presented of all actions involved in implementing the Multilateral System, by all players, including: Provider transactions and Recipient transactions: the handling of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture under development; management of Standard Material Transfer Agreements; reporting; and payment;

- (b) Implementation of the SMTA in existing systems and integration options to allow existing systems to interact seamlessly in any information support to the implementation of the Multilateral System;
 - (c) Identification of possible information tools to simplify and support the various transactions, including the development of web-based tools to assist users to implement all necessary actions within the Multilateral System; and
 - (d) Transitional and interim arrangements, including for the establishment and use of PIDs.
6. The meeting benefited from several presentations to assist the participants in their discussion of three subjects, including presentations by Marco Marcella, Consultant Systems Analyst, on transactions and system architecture; Samy Gaiji, Bioversity International, on practical approaches to the implementation of the SMTA in the CGIAR system; Frank Begemann, Information and Coordination Centre for Biological Diversity (IBV) on the role of EURISCO in relation to the Multilateral System; and George Garrity on digital object identifiers and persistent identifiers.

II. CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7. The participants in the Technical Consultation discussed the topics outlined above. This section summarizes the main comments and the general understanding of the meeting.

A. Transaction analysis

- (a) Stakeholders are conscious that the Multilateral System needs to be efficient, effective and transparent, both to facilitate access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and to share, in a fair and equitable way, the benefits arising from their use, in a complementary and on a mutually reinforcing basis.
- (b) Stakeholders also observed that automation of processes in the generation and reporting of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) will greatly reduce transaction costs. They would also assist the Third Party Beneficiary, if and when the Governing Body decided to refer a specific question to it.
- (c) An important concern, particularly for the private sector, is the need to securely protect and ensure confidentiality regarding germplasm exchange. Some Providers noted that they currently “black box” information in their information archives (including the Recipient of plant genetic resources made available). Clearly defined protocols will be needed, that ensure that no information provided can be used in ways that do not respect confidentiality.
- (d) It was recognized that information technology support for the Multilateral System could provide various forms of management information to the Governing Body (for example, on progress in including the plant genetic resources for food and agriculture held by natural and legal persons in the Multilateral System⁵), but it was noted that such information generation should be non-invasive, should not require tracking of individual accessions, and should not impose an undue burden for reporting.

⁵ Article 11 of the Treaty, paragraph 4.

B. Integration with existing systems

- (a) Genebanks and institutions involved in the management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture already control a number of sophisticated information systems, and many initiatives are underway to promote common standards. This is a key factor in this early period of operationalization of the Multilateral System, in order to facilitate implementation and ensure mutually compatible procedures. It was also recognised that solutions for integration into the Multilateral System will need to result in minimal adjustments to existing systems.
- (b) In this context, the Multi-Crop Passport Descriptions (MCPDs) were recognized as providing a framework in which to define what is required as passport-associated information. Bioversity International will be revising the MCPDs in the near future.
- (c) Also stressed was the need to adequately fund and support the essential elements on which the Multilateral System will need to be based, including international, regional and national databases, such as SINGER, EURISCO and USDA-GRIN.

C. Identification of information tools

- (a) The Treaty Secretariat had initiated a process to identify ways in which information technologies can be used to simply and as far as possible automate the various processes involved in running the Multilateral System, and reduce transaction costs accordingly. To do this, a transaction analysis of all actions, by all players, throughout the whole cycle of the Multilateral System, is being prepared. This work formed the framework of discussions during the meeting. Based on the transactions identified, it appeared that it would be possible to develop a stand-alone application, which would enable anyone who wished to act as a Provider to carry out all necessary actions. The same application would also provide for all actions required of a Recipient. This application will also include the provision of an integration layer for existing information systems and capabilities to report to the Governing Body fulfilling the reporting requirements set forth by the SMTA.
- (b) Participants in the technical consultation agreed to assist in development of this tool, by providing feedback over the next few months. The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) as well as the CGIAR Centres kindly volunteered to test a prototype, to be developed during the next few months, of the application mentioned in point a) above.
- (c) Participants also noted that there is still a challenge, in many countries, to raise awareness of the very existence and use of the Multilateral System, and stressed the need to develop a variety of education tools. It was suggested that in the initial stages, relevant information could be provided on the Treaty Website, through mechanisms such as a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) page and a document download centre (which should include the SMTA).
- (d) The meeting was informed that FAO and Bioversity International are preparing a large-scale project to provide help to countries on request in establishing the laws and procedures for managing their participation in the Multilateral System. This was welcomed.

D. Transitional arrangements and allocation of persistent identifiers

- (a) The importance of allocating persistent identifiers (PIDs) to various information elements within the Multilateral System was emphasised, and the need to use a robust resolution mechanism that can grow with the system was identified.
- (b) An initial service that assigned PIDs for Providers and Recipients in the Multilateral System would now be developed, and will be hosted on a server generously provided by Bioversity International.
- (c) In the case of user PIDs, the secretariat will explore the use of the existing institute codes employed by FAO World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (WIEWS).

APPENDIX 1

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ANNEX 2

**DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOTYPE APPLICATION TO IMPLEMENT
PROTOCOLS AND TRANSACTIONS REQUIRED FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF
THE STANDARD MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since 2006, the Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) have been leading a series of important Informatics projects, including for the design, implementation and promotion of a one-stop entry point for information on and access to the CGIAR in-trust collections. Through the CGIAR System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER), users can easily search across individual genebank databases to identify germplasm samples of interest from a single entry point. These recent Informatics projects are focused on implementing a central germplasm ordering system within the existing SINGER platform that is fully compliant with the protocols and transactions required for the CGIAR Centres to act as Providers of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture from the Multilateral System, using the (Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA)).

II. GENETIC RESOURCES ORDERING TOOLKIT (OTK)

2. One way to improve the use of materials from the Multilateral System is to offer Providers an effective information technology tool to support SMTA processing, management and, where required, reporting to the Governing Body. A well designed tool (tentatively named the 'Ordering Toolkit' or 'OTK') would be attractive to Providers, even if they already have a working information systems with which it can interface. The provision of an OTK can reduce the costs involved in making Providers' systems compliant with SMTA management and reporting requirements.

3. Cooperation between the Treaty Secretariat and Bioversity International, on behalf of the CGAIR Centres, therefore foresees the creation of a set of web-based applications whereby Providers and Recipients of plant genetic resources from the Multilateral System can meet the full range of their obligations under the SMTA, and covers:

- a) the design and implementation of a Persistent Identifier (PID) Server;
- b) the design of an Ordering Toolkit (OTK), linked with the PID Server, in consultation with selected stakeholders;
- c) the validation of OTK and PID Server with existing information systems, such as SINGER; and
- d) preparation of a document on SMTA reporting protocols and formats.

4. The prototype OTK will be tested in collaboration with Embrapa Cenargen (Brazil) and presented to the Governing Body of the Treaty, and an information document on progress will be made available to the Governing Body at its meeting in November 2007. The activities foreseen will be completed by 31 December 2007.

5. The PID Server is designed to uniquely assign and manage PIDs to Providers and Recipients of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture under the Multilateral System, for

use in SMTA management and reporting. The PID Server will be available on the Internet as well as through web services.

6. PIDs must meet the following requirements:

- a) Uniqueness: Each user or provider will be recorded in the PID Server and assigned a unique PID identifier.
- b) Permanence: PIDs permanently identify individual users, either as Providers or Recipients.

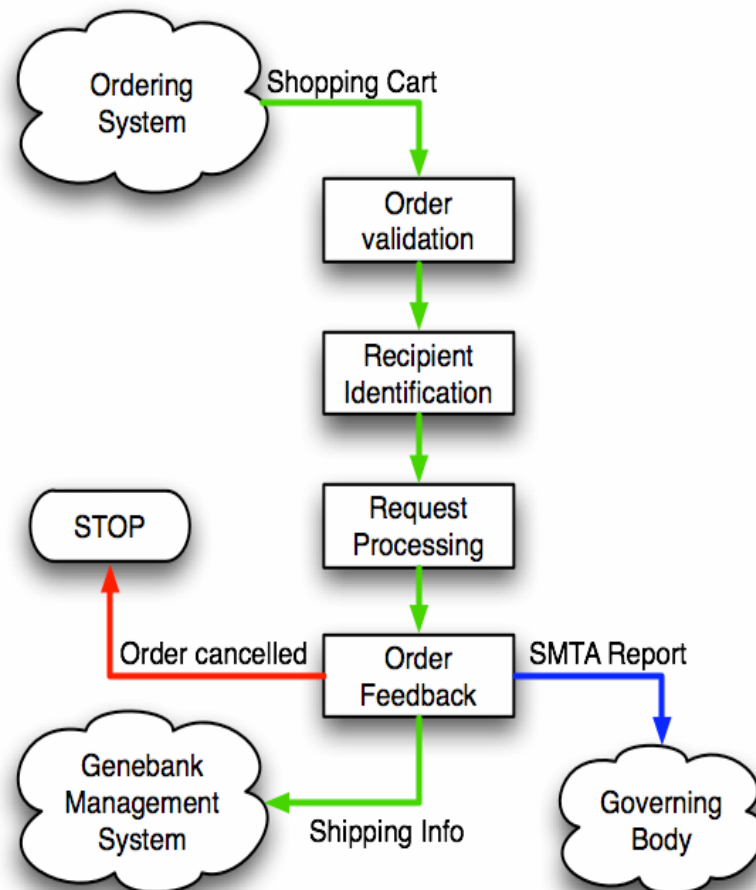
7. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring optimal compatibility with existing international codes and standards, such as the FAO Institute Codes in use within the World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources (WIEWS).

8. The PID Server will:

- a) offer a simple web user interface in English, French and Spanish;
- b) offer context-sensitive help and guidance throughout the registration process;
- c) manage access control to privileged functions, through username and password;
- d) allow users to register and receive a PID;
- e) allow PID holders to maintain their contact information; and
- f) allow authorized systems to access user information, with appropriate access protocols.

9. The OTK will use open source technologies (Java/XML/XSL/SQL) that are widely used in multiplatform solutions. The source code is available free of cost for developers willing to enhance or modify OTK, to meet their specific requirements. Through appropriate design and documentation, this will simplify the adoption and implementation of the OTK by Providers, while minimizing support requests to the Treaty Secretariat.

10. The OTK assumes the presence of a database of materials available, coupled with an ordering system that will allow potential Recipients to identify and mark the plant genetic resources they requesting using a simple 'Shopping Cart' application. Once the Recipient is satisfied with the content of the 'Shopping Cart', the ordering system will forward the order request to the Provider's OTK, which will take over processing and Recipient interaction until the order is finalized or rejected. The OTK's operation is described in the following diagram.



11. The first step in OTK operation is the acquisition of the request for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture from the Multilateral System, in practice, the acquisition of a ‘Shopping Cart’ from the Provider’s system. This acquisition occurs through a message sent from the Provider that contains all information required by the OTK to take over processing and management of the order. This includes:

- a) request identifiers and metadata⁶;
- b) provider PID;
- c) recipient PID and contact information if available;
- d) accession numbers and passport data of the material being requested;

⁶ Note: Provider details will be taken from a configuration file or from the PID Server and will not be passed in the request. Recipient identification will be carried out by OTK if not provided in the request.

- e) quantities of material being requested;
- f) whether or not the material is “under development” in terms of Art. 2 of the SMTA;
- g) identification of SMTAs through which any material “under development” has been received (required by Art. 6.5b);
- h) indication of material received through SMTAs from Providers who have elected to use the alternate payment option of Art. 6.11; and
- i) links to non-proprietary information related to material, where applicable.

12. In addition to the above functions, which derive directly from the SMTA, the OTK can also make provision for separate functions of interest to the Provider, for example:

- j) applicable fees;
- k) additional conditions for the Provider’s material under development; and
- l) information on phytosanitary certificates, as required.

13. Once the OTK receives a request, it validates it by applying the appropriate XML Schema. This ensures that the request is formally correct in terms of information required to continue processing. The XML Schema will be provided as part of the OTK documentation.

14. In case of problems, an error reply will be sent back to the provider’s system for appropriate action. In principle, XML validity checks should never fail, once the systems have been debugged, because a properly designed provider system should never generate a malformed material request.

15. A material request that has passed XML validation is stored in the local OTK database. This ensures that it will be maintained across system crashes and reboots. The XML object is then fetched by a request-manager process that periodically scans pending requests and attempts to process them.

16. Bioversity International, on behalf of SGRP, will be testing both PID and OTK services with SINGER. For the purpose of this evaluation, a demonstration ordering system will be developed and presented at the upcoming Governing Body meeting. In addition, Embrapa Cenargen has offered to implement a similar test site for demonstration purposes.

**GENE-TI, UNE BOITE A OUTILS POUR AIDER A LA REDACTION DES ACCORDS
TYPE DE TRANSFERT DE MATÉRIELS**

I. CONTEXTE⁷

Les ressources biologiques sont au cœur des activités d'un établissement de recherches agronomiques tel que le Cirad et posent des questions de stratégie aussi bien au niveau de leur utilisation et des valorisations que l'on peut en espérer que de la gestion de leur conservation, à des fins de recherche ou patrimoniales. Les domaines concernés recouvrent aussi bien les sciences biologiques (génétique, biodiversité, agronomie, écologie) que les sciences humaines et sociales (économie, sociologie, sciences juridiques).

Le Cirad, du fait de son histoire, se sent particulièrement concerné par les dispositions de la Convention de Rio sur la diversité biologique. [...] Aussi, la circulation de ressources biologiques sera accompagnée d'un contrat de transfert de bio-matériel (MTA) comprenant des clauses sur le consentement préalable en connaissance de cause, la propriété intellectuelle et les modalités de partage des avantages. (Extrait de la Charte de la Propriété Intellectuelle du Cirad - Collection Notes et Documents 2003).

Afin de mettre en œuvre cette volonté de rigueur et pour être en conformité avec la législation internationale en vigueur, TOUT échange de matériel biologique doit être accompagné d'un ATTM (Accord Type de Transfert de Matériels).

L'évolution du contexte international conduit à une évolution très forte des usages et des contraintes liées aux ressources biologiques (conventions internationales, maîtrise des risques, partage des avantages,...). Conscient de la diversité des cas rencontrés et de la complexité de la législation applicable, le Cirad a conçu en collaboration avec l'équipe du Secrétariat du Traité International et réalisé pour les gestionnaires de ressources génétiques et les scientifiques, un outil d'aide à la détermination de l'accord-type adapté à votre situation : **Géné-TI** (Ressources **G**énétiques - **T**raité International).

L'objectif de ce logiciel n'est pas de tracer les accords mais bien de simplifier la tâche des utilisateurs dans la rédaction d'un accord type de transfert de matériel adapté au statut juridique du matériel échangé et aux choix des parties de l'accord. Cet outil n'a pas vocation à se substituer à d'autres outils existants. Il s'agit d'un prototype qui peut constituer un point de départ en vue de s'intégrer le plus harmonieusement possible dans les procédures et outils existants si les partenaires le souhaitent. En tout état de cause, Géné-TI est un module fonctionnel, basé sur un outil développé et utilisé depuis 2005 par le Cirad, ouvert à toutes évolutions, en particulier dans les domaines du respect de la confidentialité des données saisies.

Pour l'utiliser, il suffit de disposer de Windows 98/2000/XP et de fournir au maximum quatre informations :

1. Est-ce que la RB appartient à l'annexe I du Traité international ?
2. Est-ce du matériel végétal en cours de développement ?
3. A-t-il été acquis avec un ATTM ?
4. Est-ce que le partage des avantages choisi est du type « Article 6.7 » ou « Article 6.11 » ?

⁷ The present Annex has been prepared by R. Cottin, Cirad, Montpellier, France. It is presented in its original language.

Vous obtiendrez ainsi l'accord-type adapté directement dans votre traitement de texte : il ne vous reste plus qu'à renseigner quelques champs pour finaliser ce document.

Cet outil, dont l'interface et les sorties sont disponibles en français et en anglais, comporte aussi :

- La liste (imprimable et exportable au format PDF) des espèces de l'annexe I du Traité International
- le texte du Traité International
- Un lien URL vers le site du Traité International.

II. HISTORIQUE

Géné-PI Version 2.02g - Novembre 2005⁸

- Première version diffusée

Géné-PI Version 2.03 - Aout 2007

- Mise à jour en ligne des données via le serveur "Golo" du Cirad
- Changement de l'aspect du logiciel
- Modification de certains libellés

Géné-TI Version 0.1B - Octobre 2007

- Prototype dérivé de Géné-PI prenant en compte les spécificités du SMTA ainsi que celles du SMTA intérimaire pour les variétés n'appartenant pas à l'annexe I
- Ajout de la gestion de l'identité du destinataire de la RB
- Ajout de la gestion de la liste du matériel biologique échangé
- Amélioration de la gestion du traitement de texte externe
- Changement de l'aspect du logiciel


III. UTILISATION


3.1 Ecran d'accueil

Il s'agit du premier écran qui s'affiche au lancement du programme. Il affiche en particulier le numéro de version de cet outil.



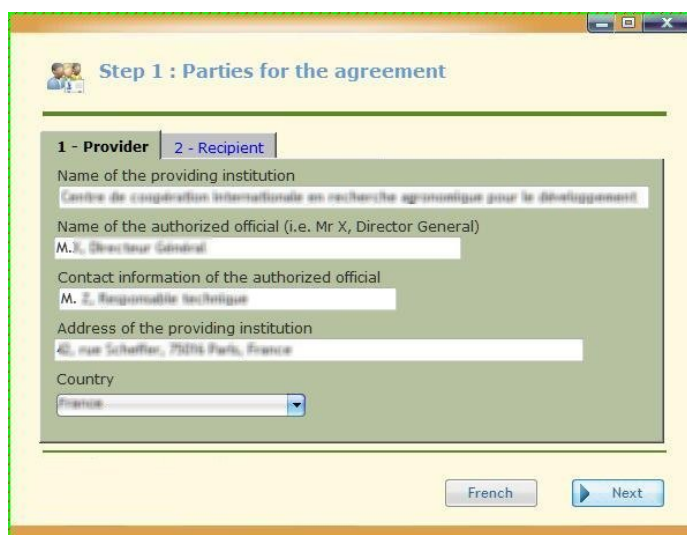
⁸ La version 2.02g de ce logiciel gratuit d'aide à la rédaction d'accords prenant en compte le statut légal des ressources échangées, conçu par une équipe du Cirad : Elise Perset, Mary Savagnier, Henry Feyt, Roland Cottin et réalisé par Roland Cottin, a été déposé à l'Agence de Protection des Programmes en septembre 2005 sous le numéro IDDDN 05-400035-000. Cette version a été finalisée grâce aux conseils et à l'aide d'Andrée Sontot et de Solange Gombert du BRG (Bureau des Ressources Génétiques, Paris).

Un clic sur  ferme cet écran d'accueil et affiche la fenêtre suivante relative aux contractants.⁹

Un clic sur  ouvre une fenêtre sur les conditions d'utilisations de ce logiciel.

3.2 Etape 1 : Les contractants

Cet écran permet de saisir l'identité et les coordonnées du fournisseur et du bénéficiaire des RB. Le passage de la zone de saisie de l'un à l'autre se fait en cliquant sur l'onglet situé dans la partie haute de la fiche grisée.



Step 1 : Parties for the agreement

1 - Provider | 2 - Recipient

Name of the providing institution
Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement

Name of the authorized official (i.e. Mr X, Director General)
M. J., Directeur Général

Contact information of the authorized official
M. J., Responsable technique

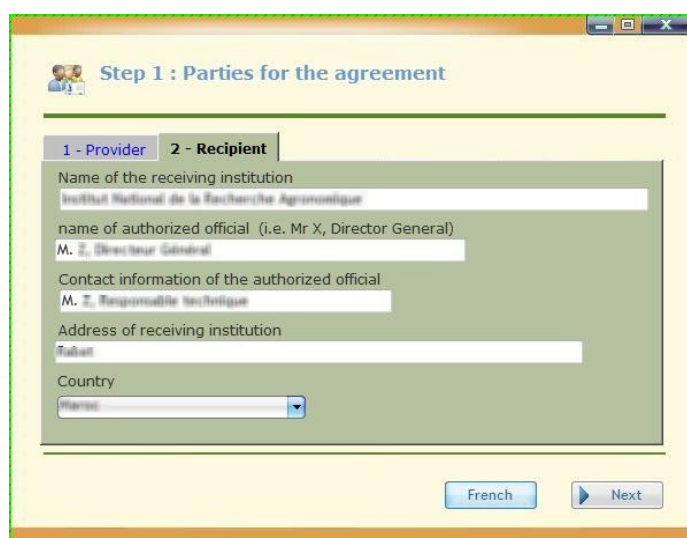
Address of the providing institution
40, rue Schaffer, 75014 Paris, France

Country
France

French Next

Par défaut, Géné-TI permet d'éditer des accord-type pour le Cirad. Si vous utilisez le logiciel au sein d'un autre organisme, vous devez préalablement le configurer en indiquant les caractéristiques propres à celui-ci. Renseignez les divers champs sur clair en remplaçant les valeurs par défaut par celles correspondant à votre organisme dans l'onglet « 1 - Fournisseur ».

Ensuite, saisissez les informations relatives au destinataire du matériel végétal après avoir cliqué sur l'onglet « 2 - Destinataire »



Step 1 : Parties for the agreement

1 - Provider | **2 - Recipient**

Name of the receiving institution
Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique

name of authorized official (i.e. Mr X, Director General)
M. J., Directeur Général

Contact information of the authorized official
M. J., Responsable technique


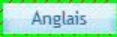
Address of receiving institution
Tadbat


Country
Maroc


French Next

⁹ Remarque : au bout de 15 secondes et en l'absence d'action de votre part, cette fenêtre se ferme automatiquement.

C'est aussi sur cet écran que vous pouvez choisir la langue de l'interface et des ATTM :

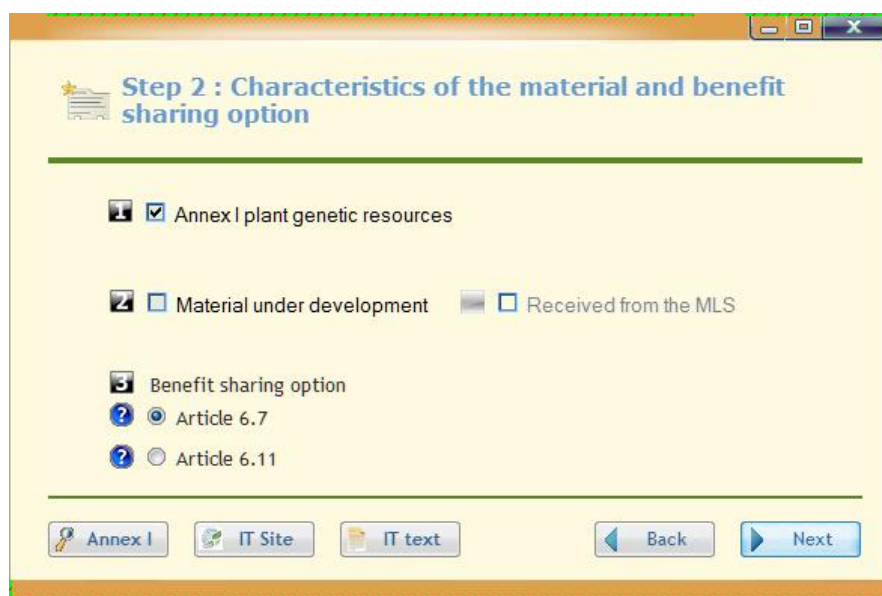
- Un clic sur le bouton  bascule vers la version française
- Un clic sur le bouton  affiche la version anglophone du logiciel et des accords

Une fois les informations saisies, cliquez sur le bouton « Suivant » , ce qui ferme la fenêtre, sauve votre configuration et passe à l'écran suivant relatif au statut juridique de la RB échangée.

Remarque : Vous pouvez fermer quitter le programme en cliquant sur le bouton  en haut à droite de chaque fenêtre.

3.3 Etape 2 : Caractéristiques du matériel échangé et partage des bénéfices

Lors de cette étape, vous devez répondre à un certain nombre de questions afin de déterminer quel est l'accord-type qui s'adapte à votre situation.









Step 2 : Characteristics of the material and benefit sharing option


1 Annex I plant genetic resources


2 Material under development Received from the MLS

3 Benefit sharing option
? Article 6.7
? Article 6.11

Les chiffres blancs sur fond noir vous indiquent les étapes à suivre avant de cliquer sur le bouton « suivant » .

Le nombre d'étapes varie de 2 à 6 selon vos réponses. Par exemple,  situé à côté d'une question indique que vous devez répondre à celle-ci avant de passer à la cinquième étape.

Si  est situé au dessus du bouton « suivant » et que vous avez répondu aux questions 1, 2 et 3, vous pouvez passer à l'écran suivant.

Vous devez décrire en 4 étapes maximum la RB que votre organisme détient, en cochant la case à côté des différentes informations la caractérisant si la réponse est « Oui » et en la décochant en cliquant dessus dans l'autre cas :

- a) Est-ce que la RB appartient à une espèce inscrite dans l'annexe I du Traité

International ? Afin de vous aider, vous pouvez cliquer sur le bouton « Annexe I » qui vous affichera la liste de ces espèces (voir paragraphe 3.4 ci-dessous).

Remarque : Dans cette version, cette case est toujours cochée car l'ATTM ne couvre pour le moment que le matériel figurant dans l'annexe I, utilisé dans un but de recherche, de formation pour l'agriculture ou l'alimentation

b) Est-ce du matériel en cours de développement ?

Si la réponse est « Oui », la question relative aux modalités d'acquisition s'active (voir c))

Si la réponse est « Non » (case décochée), le choix du type de partage des avantages s'active (voir d)). Dans les deux cas, cela constitue la question n°4.

c) Est-ce que matériel provient du système multilatéral ?

Cochez la case si c'est le cas, décochez la dans le cas contraire.

Quel que soit votre choix, vous pouvez passer à l'étape n°5 : cliquez sur le bouton « Suite » en bas à droite de la fenêtre).

d) Si le matériel végétal n'est pas en développement (étape n°3), vous avez le choix entre deux options pour le partage des avantages :


Soit selon l'article 6.7

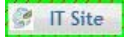
Soit selon l'article 6.11


Le choix est exclusif, c'est-à-dire que le fait de cliquer sur un désactive l'autre.

Quel que soit votre choix, vous pouvez passer directement à la validation de votre saisie en cliquant sur le bouton « Suite ».

Trois boutons, en bas à gauche de la fenêtre, vous permettent d'obtenir des informations complémentaires sur divers sujets :

 ouvre une fenêtre sur la **liste des espèces de l'annexe I** du Traité International (voir paragraphe 3.4).

 ouvre directement la page d'accueil (en français ou en anglais selon votre configuration du logiciel) sur le serveur du Traité International. Votre explorateur Internet par défaut (Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, ...) sera automatiquement lancé.


 ouvre directement un document au format PDF (en français ou en anglais selon votre configuration du logiciel) relatif au texte officiel du Traité International. Votre lecteur PDF (Adobe Reader, Foxit Reader, ...) sera automatiquement lancé.

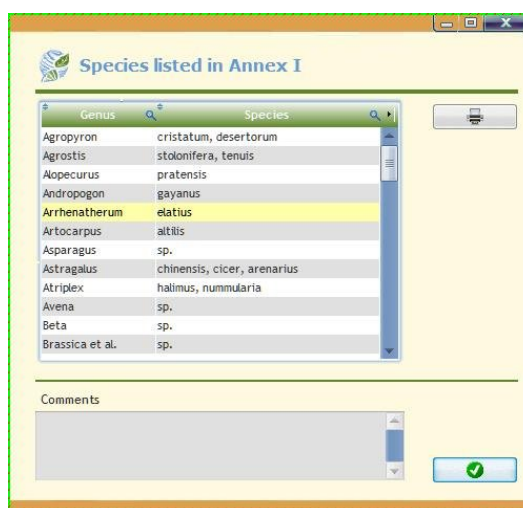
Les boutons situés en bas à droite vous permettent de naviguer entre les fenêtres :

 Réaffiche l'écran précédent

 quitte la fenêtre actuelle et affiche la fenêtre relative à l'étape suivante.

3.4 Liste des espèces de l'Annexe I du Traité International

Comme indiqué précédemment, un clic sur le bouton « Annexe I »  affiche une fenêtre d'information sur les espèces listées dans l'annexe I du Traité International.

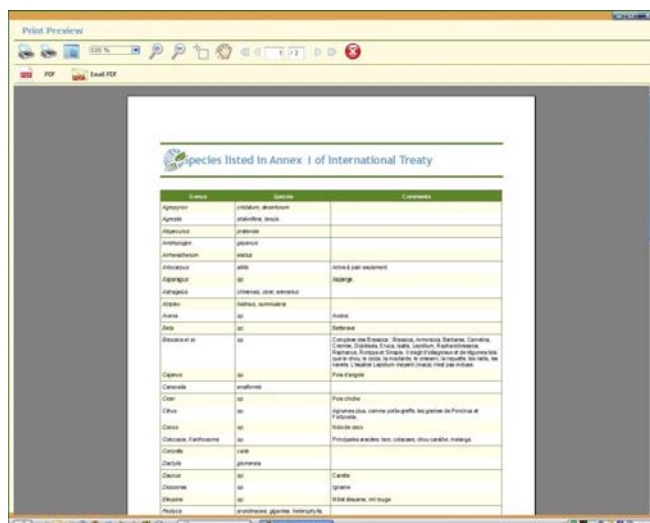



Un clic, dans la liste, sur le genre affiche d'éventuels commentaires sur ce dernier. Utilisez l'ascenseur sur le coté droit de la liste pour faire défiler cette dernière.

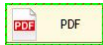
Afin de disposer d'une copie papier ou au format PDF, cliquez sur le bouton « Imprimer »





Une fenêtre de prévisualisation s'affiche alors.



Un clic sur le bouton  vous permet de choisir l'imprimante à utiliser et le nombre de copie souhaitée.

Un clic sur  crée l'état au format PDF, utilisable avec Acrobat Reader® par exemple.

Cliquez sur le bouton  situé en haut à droite de la fenêtre pour fermer cette prévisualisation et retourner à la liste des espèces.

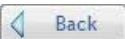
Une fois la consultation terminée, un click sur le bouton « OK »  ferme la fenêtre et retourne à l'écran de saisie des caractéristiques juridiques de la RB transférée.

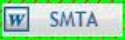
3.5 Etape 3 : Liste du matériel fourni et génération de l'ATTM

La dernière étape consiste à indiquer les caractéristiques du matériel végétal échangé.

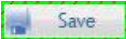
Vous disposez à cet effet d'un tableur simplifié qui vous permet de saisir directement ces données dans Géné-TI.

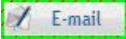


Si vous souhaitez revoir les caractéristiques juridiques de ce matériel végétal, un clic sur le bouton « retour »  vous ramènera à l'écran précédent.

Dans le cas contraire, cliquez sur le bouton « ATTM »  pour générer l'accord répondant aux informations que vous venez de saisir.

Deux autres boutons, en bas à droite de la fenêtre, vous permettent de :

 sauvegarder le texte de l'ATTM sur votre disque dur en vue de sa gestion selon vos procédures.

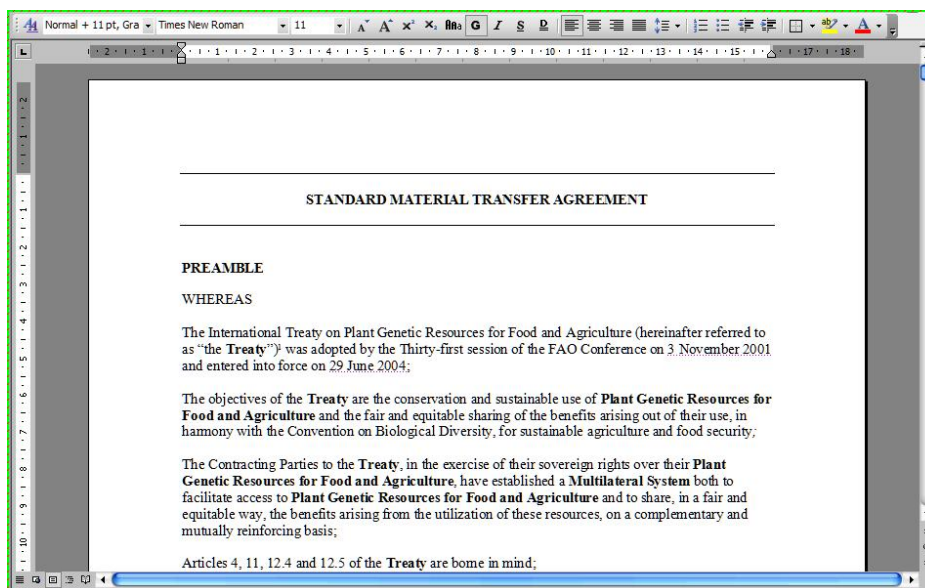
 ouvrir une fenêtre de prévisualisation de l'ATTM et de pouvoir l'envoyer par e-mail, soit directement dans le corps du message (bouton « E-Mail ») soit en temps que fichier attaché au format PDF (bouton « E-mail PDF... »).

3.6 Etape 4 : Finalisation du document dans votre traitement de texte

Après avoir cliqué sur le bouton « ATTM », votre traitement de texte est lancé automatiquement par Géné-TI et ouvre un document RTF, appelé MTA_ xxxxxx.RTF.

La partie variable du nom (xxxxxx) est générée aléatoirement par Géné-TI afin que le fichier soit unique et puisse être sauvé par l'utilisateur dans le cadre de ses procédures de gestion des échanges de matériel végétal et ainsi constituer l'historique de ces derniers.

Les informations précédemment saisies (identités et adresses, liste du matériel végétal, ...) ont été insérés dans le texte.



Il ne vous reste plus qu'à compléter quelques informations (date, URL de site, ...), de le relire et de l'imprimer avant de le proposer à la signature des contractants.

En cas d'erreur de saisie, fermer simplement votre traitement de texte et utiliser les boutons « Retour » et « Suivant » des divers écrans de Géné-TI pour modifier les données erronées.

Un clic sur le bouton « ATTM » de l'étape 3 vous créera un nouveau accord-type prenant en compte vos modifications.

IV . EVOLUTIONS ENVISAGEABLES

De par sa conception, Géné-TI peut évoluer grâce à un système de mise à jour. Les données sur les espèces de l'annexe I, le contenu des différents accord-types proposés peuvent être modifié sans altérer le programme. Afin de simplifier la tâche des personnes échangeant des ressources biologiques, il pourrait aussi évoluer vers une boîte à outils pour la gestion locale des ATTM avec ses possibilités d'échanges d'informations (fichiers RTF, XML, ...) ne nécessitant pas obligatoirement une connexion Internet.

D'un point de vue de l'utilisateur, la déclinaison de ce logiciel en plusieurs langues est aisément et rapidement réalisable. De même, la mise en place d'un accès contrôlé par mot de passe permettrait de garantir la confidentialité des données précédemment saisies sur le poste de l'utilisateur.

Des évolutions plus structurelles peuvent être envisagées, en particulier en affinant les questions liées à la structure juridique des RB et proposer ainsi des accords répondant encore mieux à la grande diversité de situations rencontrée par les utilisateurs de ressources génétiques.

La mise à disposition de ce logiciel, sous licence d'utilisation Cecill (dérivée du GNU), permettra de le faire évoluer en fonction des besoins de chacun. La liste des possibilités d'évolutions de ce logiciel n'est évidemment limité que par notre imagination, en gardant en tête que cela doit rester un outil utile et agréable à utiliser, conditions *sine qua non* de son usage par l'utilisateur.