

Sharing in Collaborative Innovation

— 2026 —
white paper



Dutch stakeholder perspectives
on international developments
in access and benefit-sharing

Welcome to the presentation of Dutch stakeholder perspectives on ABS!

COP17 - NL Pavillion - 19th of October, 2026

Facilitated by:



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,
Food Security and Nature



Netherlands Food and Consumer
Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,
Food Security and Nature

Supporting organizations:

Plantum



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



**Utrecht
University**



Naturalis
Biodiversity
Center



OXFAM Novib



**Leiden University
Medical Center**



CHAPTER 1

- Actors in the Netherlands
- Public-private research model
- Developments ABS landscape

CHAPTER 2

- Scope of treaties
- Mutual supportiveness
- Practical innovation implications



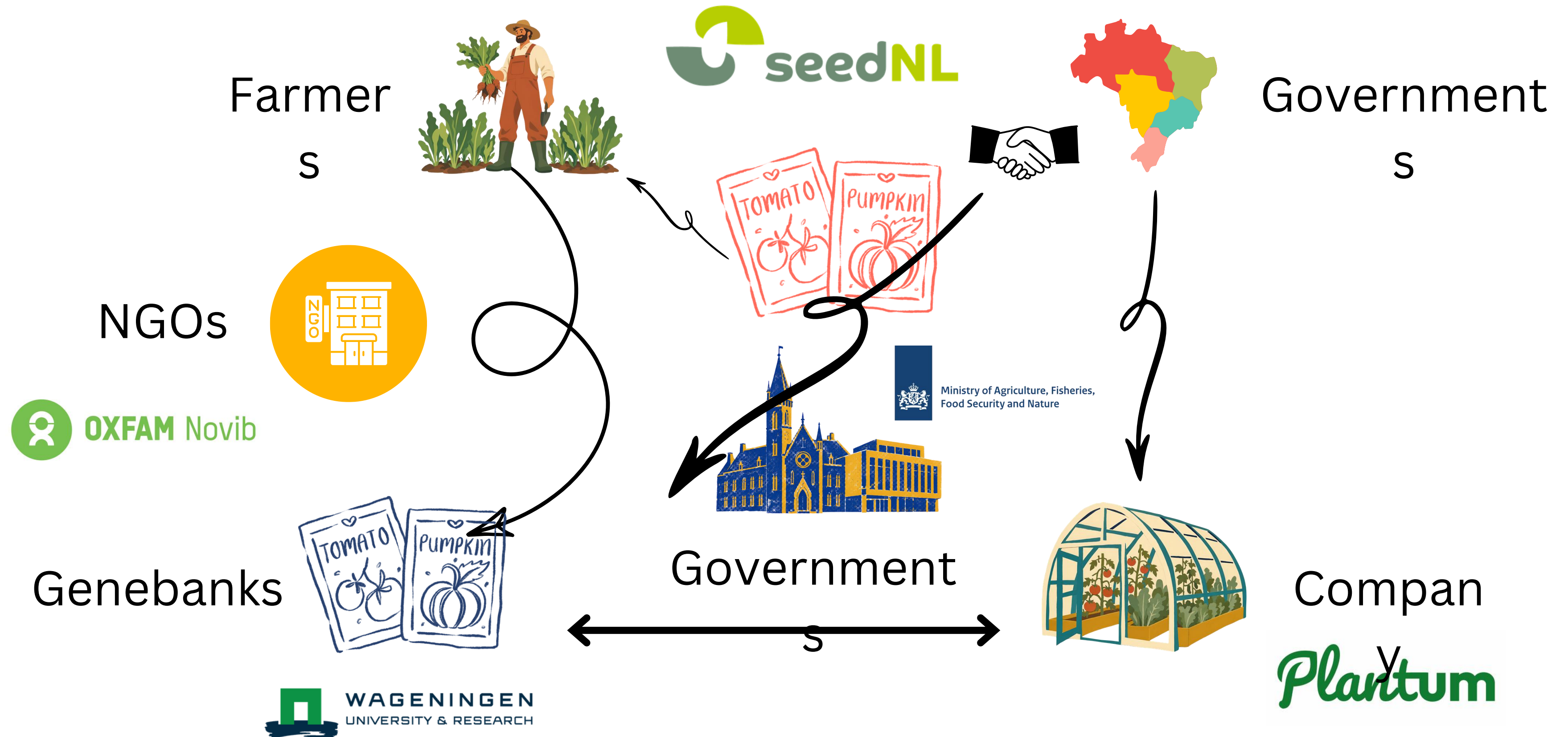
CHAPTER 3

- Growing complexities in ABS
- Data governance and N.M.B.S.
- Considerations for impact
- Business considerations

CHAPTER 4

- Joint vision
- Proposal for technical assistance

public-private model for plant genetic resources





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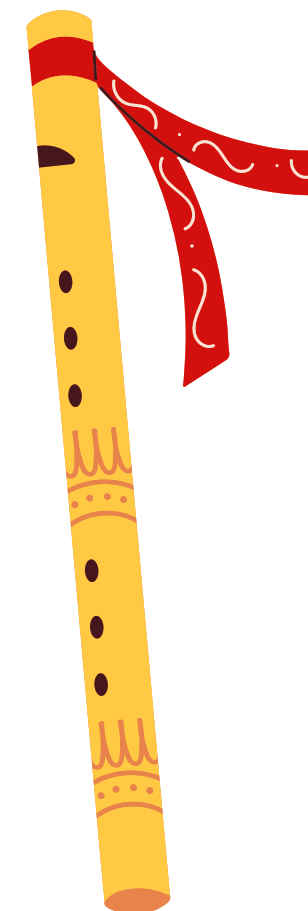


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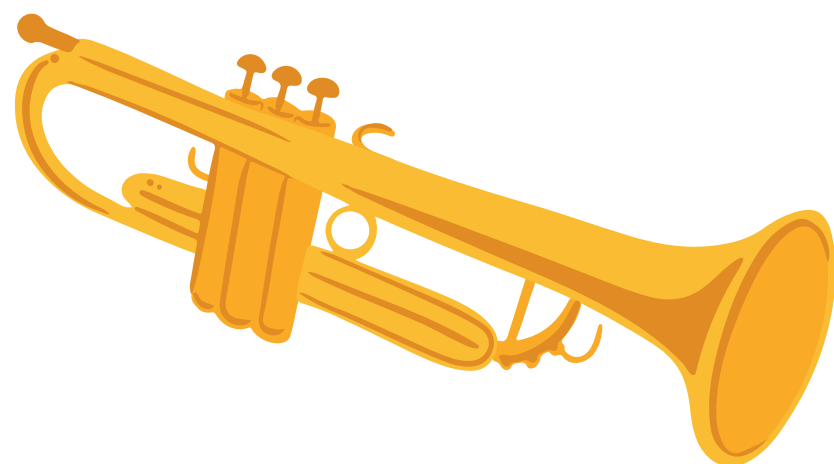


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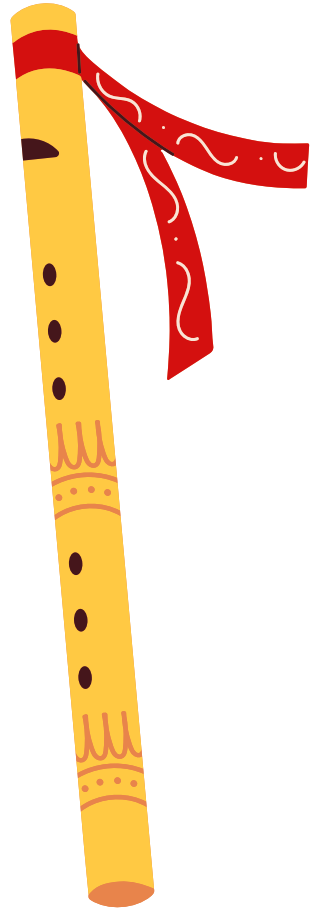


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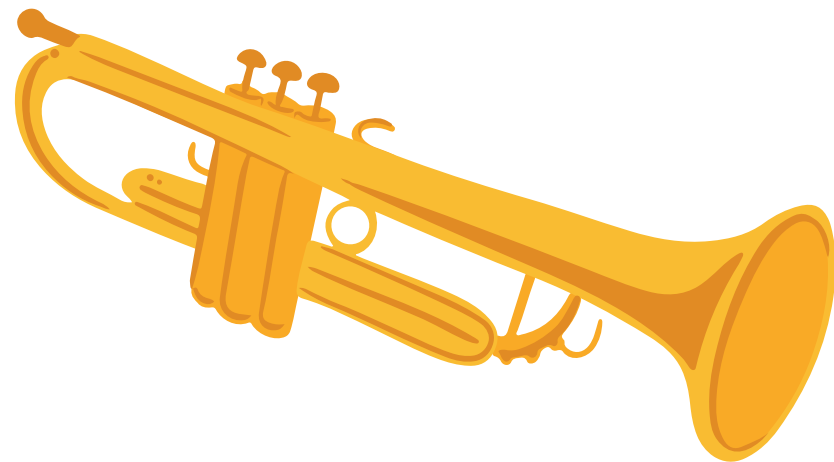


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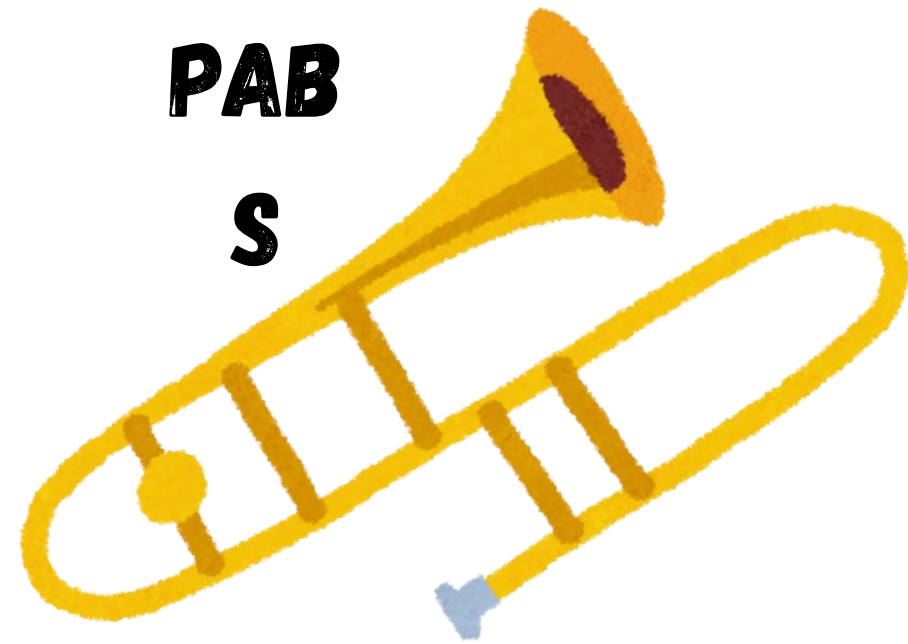
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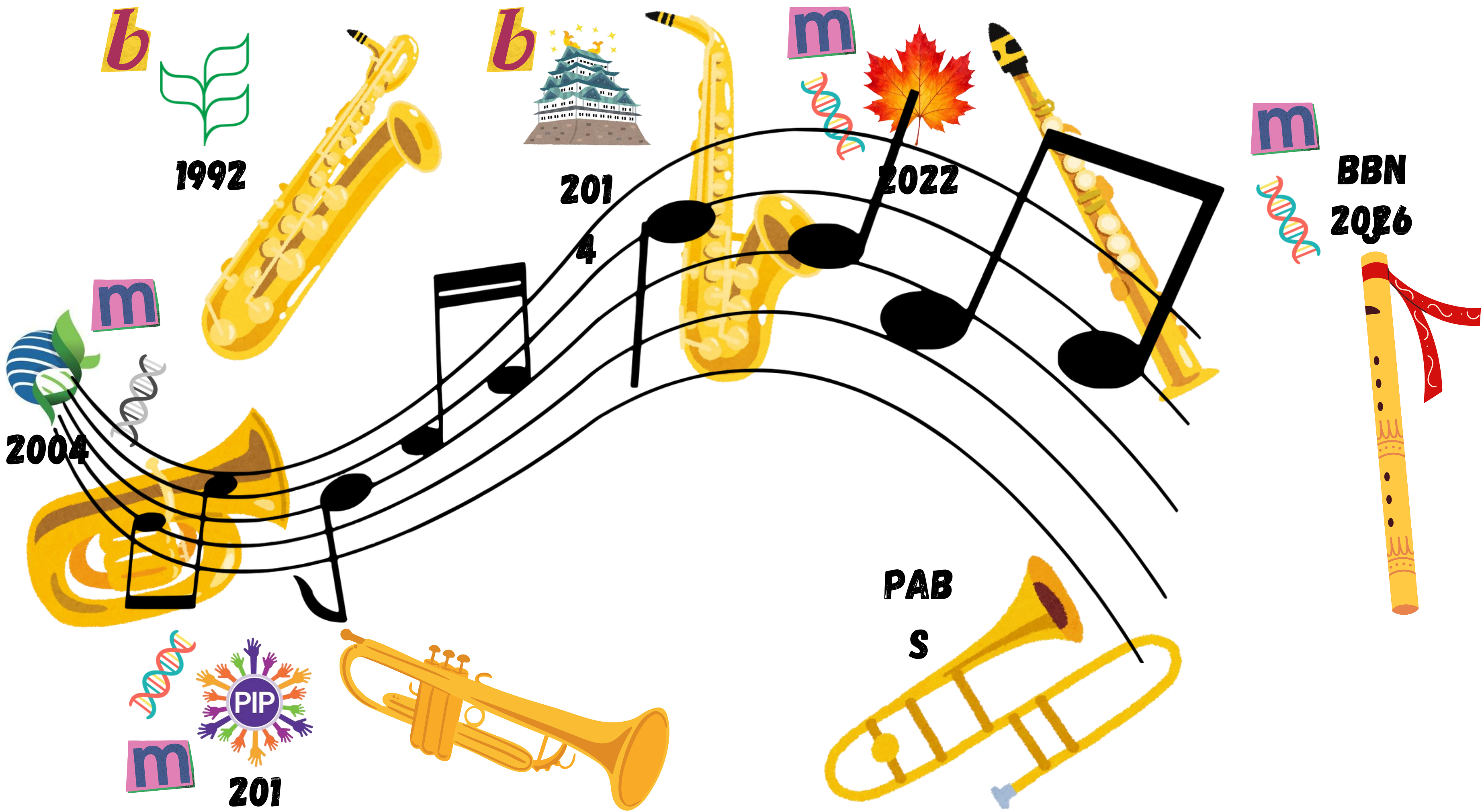
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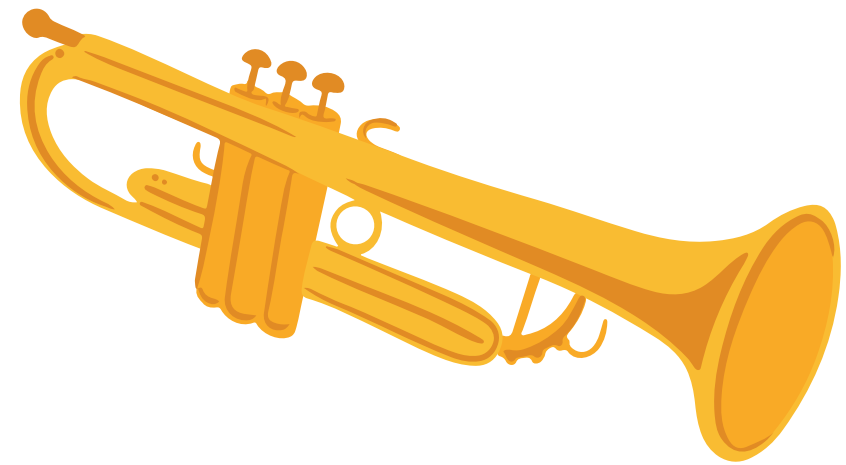


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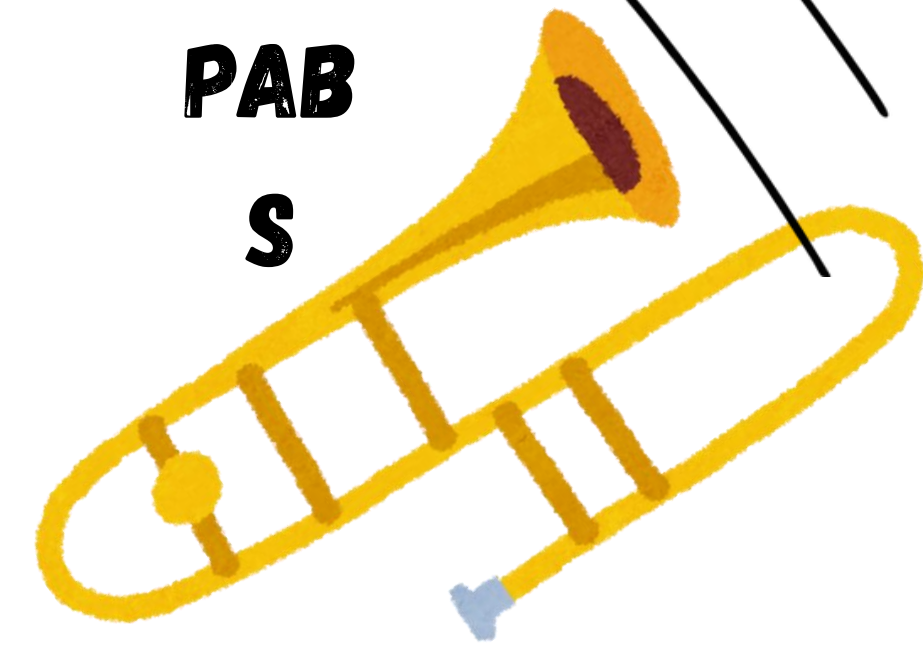


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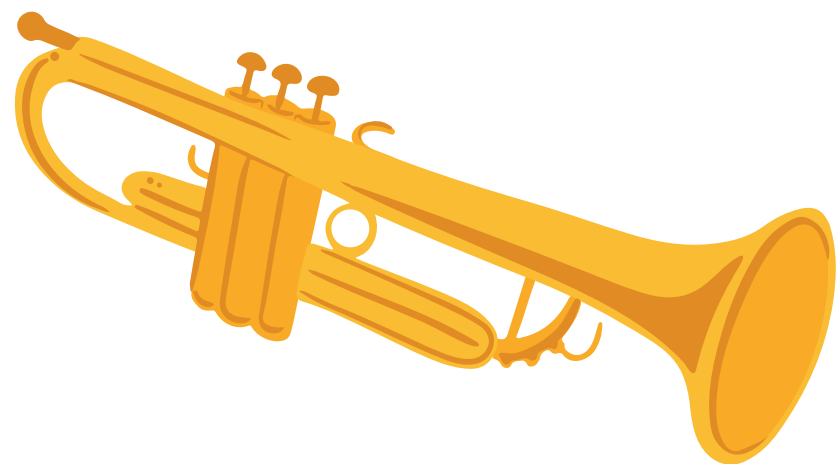


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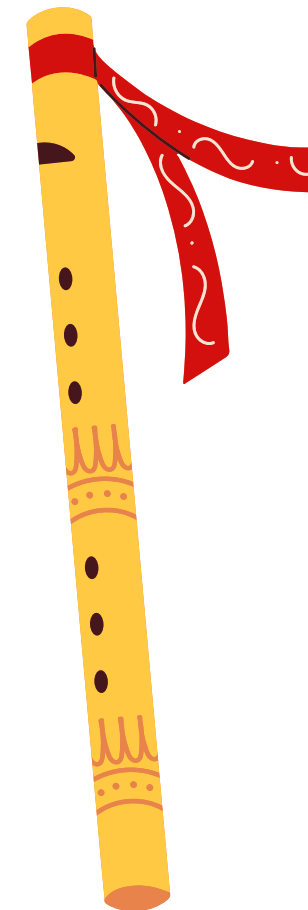
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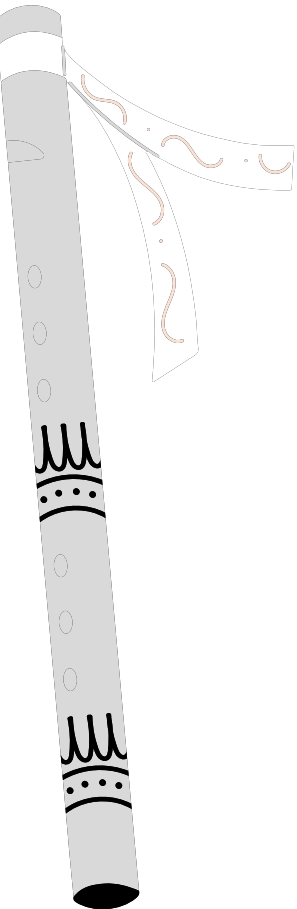
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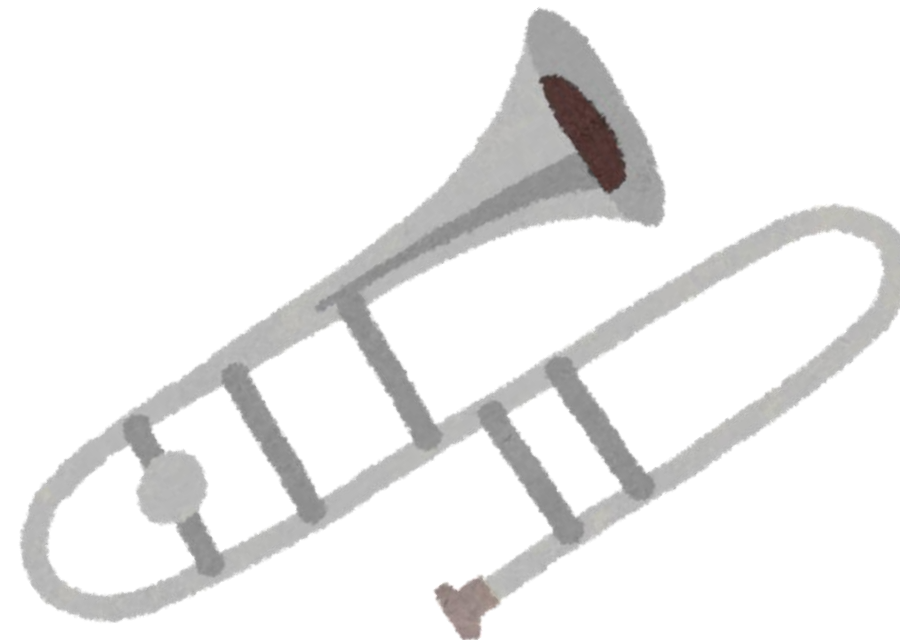
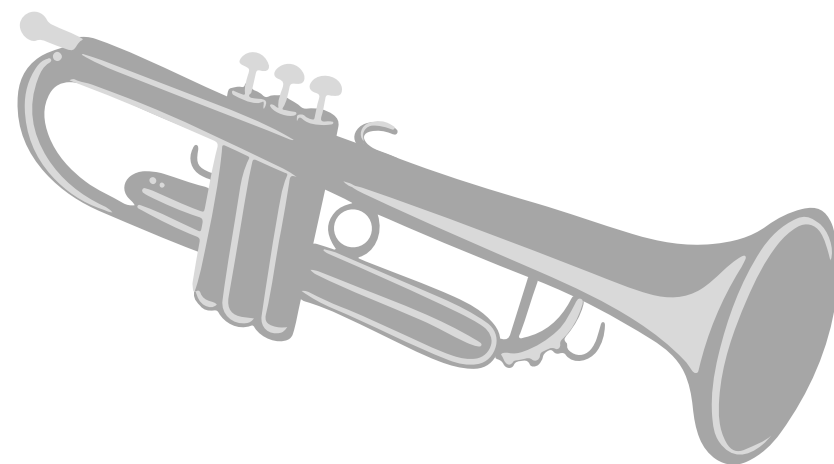
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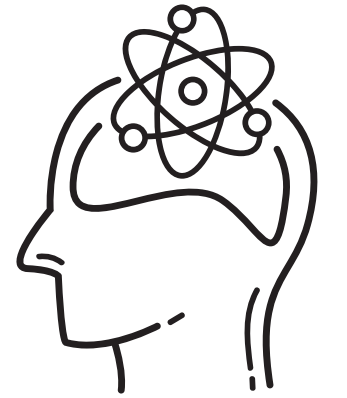
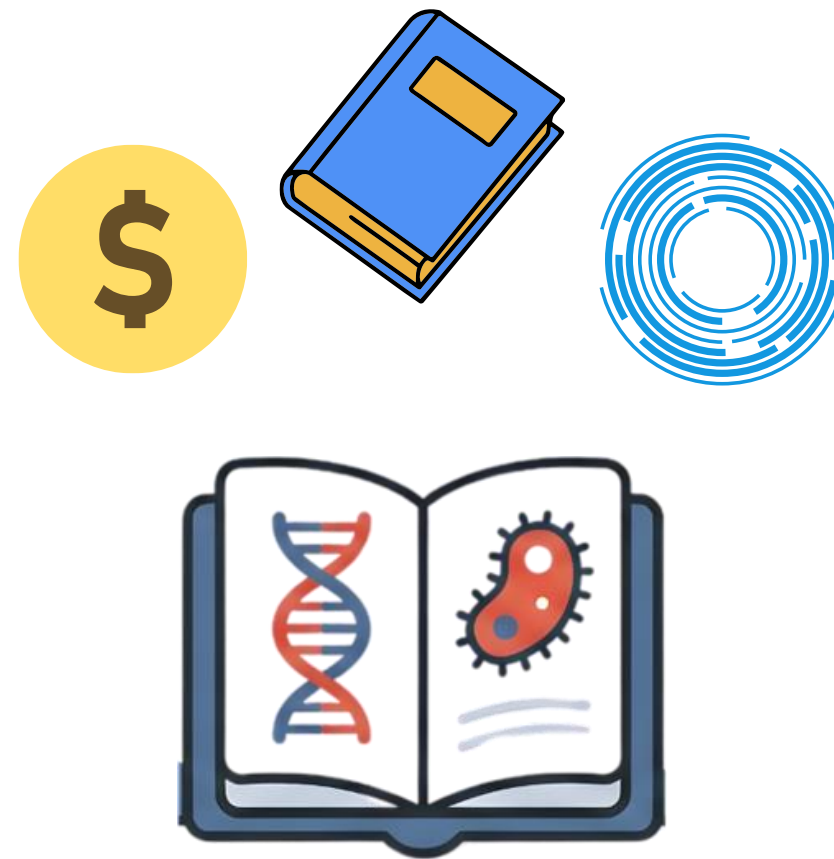
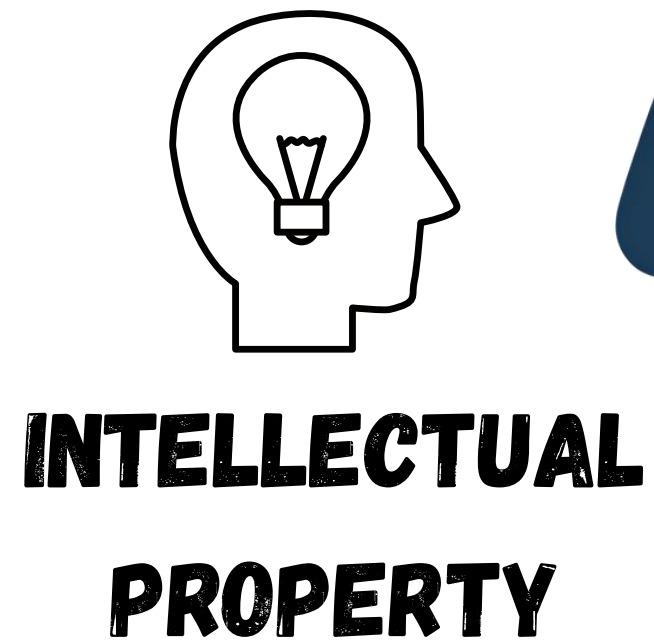




Take-away #1

ABS landscape is getting more complex
so let's keep it simple where possible





OPEN SCIENCE

- High compliance costs
- Potential double payments
- Looked upon to scale up monetary benefit-sharing
- Potential role in N.M.B.S.

- In need of strong research support services
- Already engaged in N.M.B.S. though not recognized



Take-away #2

Unclarity around (legal) obligations, and norms in public-private research demand compliance brokers

ABS
Loket Nederland



Netherlands Food and Consumer
Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries,
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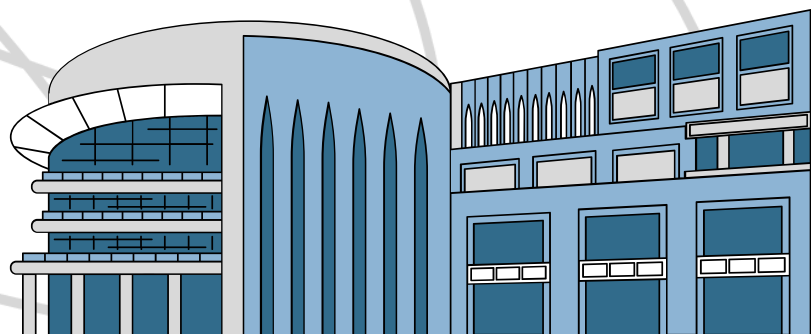
ON FARM CONSERVATION



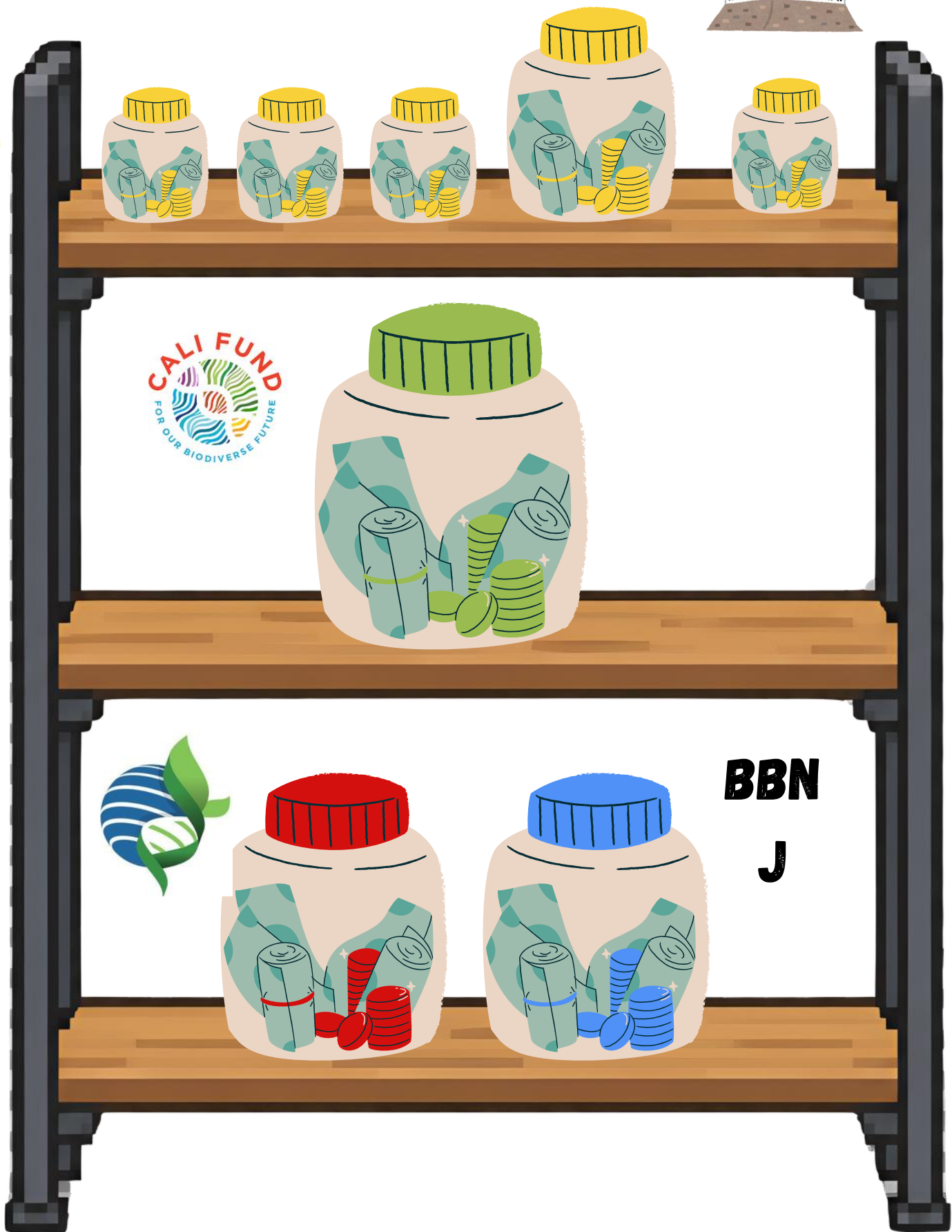
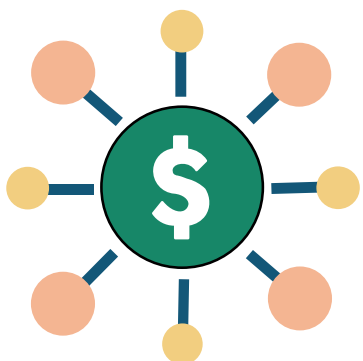
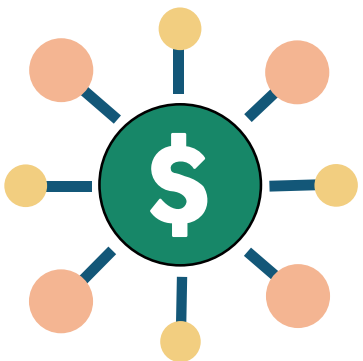
MARINE + AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION



EX SITU CONSERVATION



IN SITU CONSERVATION





- avoid general conservation funding and instead focus on gene conservation units (GCUUs), biodiversity hotspots, corridors
- coordination with Target 4 KMGBF and FAO CGRFA strategies

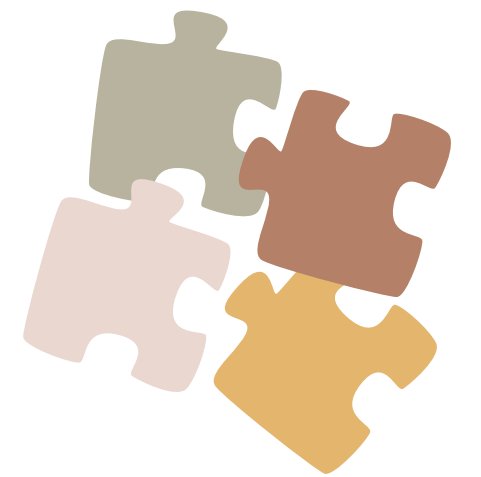
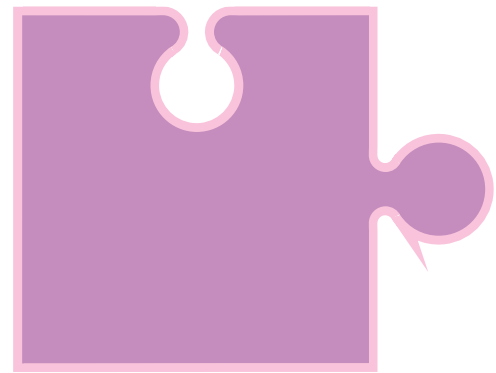


- self-identified needs
- attention for bottle-necks in capacity and long-term commitment
- potential for in-kind company contributions and corporate volunteering as N.M.B.S.





BBNJ



Take-away #3

Funding mechanisms and initiatives
should contribute with laying the puzzle



- significant time and resources (> \$10s) are spent on data curation and infrastructure, which merits acknowledgement as NMBS
- open access delivers benefits at global scale and feeds innovation
- currently 17% of INSDC data mentions geographic provenance, assignment for some data is scientifically meaningless or impractical due to aggregation from multiple countries
- limitations to publish sensitive data (e.g. CITES)
- IPLCs-related metadata ensure open access can deliver meaningful and equitable benefits
- hard to implement “Authority to Control” merit pragmatic approaches to integration with FAIR

Practical indicators for Dutch institutions

Direct data contributions

Indicator	Description	Data source
Number of DSI entries	Sequences contributed to public databases	INSDC, BOLD
Provenance breakdown	Percentage of data with country-of-origin metadata	Database metadata
Sample-level metrics	Number of biological samples from which DSI was generated	BioSamples

Capacity-building

Indicator	Description	Data source
Training activities	Number of courses, workshops, webinars	Institutional reports
Teaching materials	Available manuals, tutorials	Database websites
Collaborative projects	Joint research projects with partners from low/middle-income countries	Project administration

Use and impact

Indicator	Description	Data source
User statistics	Number of unique users, broken down by country	Anonymised IP data
Download statistics	Volume of data downloads	Server logs
Citations	Publications citing DSI records	DOI tracking, literature databases

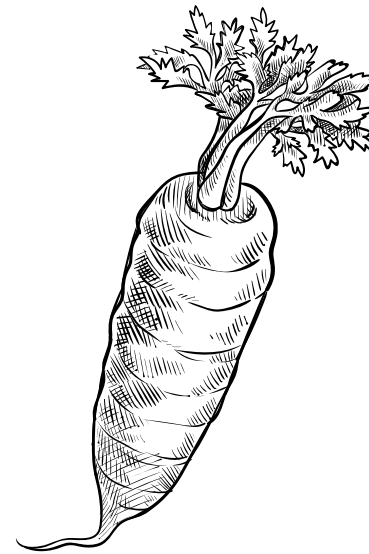
Infrastructure and interoperability

Indicator	Description	Data source
API integrations	Number of connections with other databases	Technical documentation
Frameworks adherence	Implementation of FAIR, CARE and TRUST principles	Self-assessment
Open-source contributions	Software and tools made available	GitHub, repositories

Take-away #4: public-private advances (principles of) ABS



- *Benefit-sharing* with farmers preserving native potato biodiversity
- *Technical support* for small-scale growers who maintain traditional crops under challenging conditions
- *Market development* of specialty potato varieties, which are introduced to European markets, for example under the Perupas brand



- *Financial support* by breeding companies to research and PPPs that help characterize, evaluate, and utilize the genetic resources conserved by CGN.
- *Knowledge and expertise* shared help CGN prioritize (collection) activities that increase the value of genebank collections
- Companies *donate germplasm* of obsolete varieties for long-term conservation, enriching the national collection
- Plant breeding association *advocates* for genetic resource conservation

BIODIVERSITY



- the broader ABS community frequently fails to step outside of its own jargon
- linkages to CSR/ESG reporting frameworks make Cali Fund relevant beyond ABS
- reporting should be clear about on-the-ground biodiversity and social impacts
- by allowing companies some room to 'select' between projects, thereby aligning sector interests and rewarding major donors
- frontrunners are spooked by the limited number of contributors, but MPTFO has a built-in anonymity function that can be used

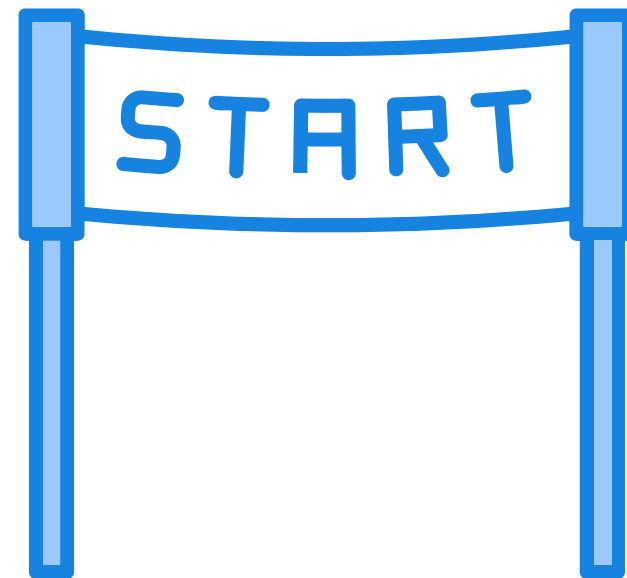
INITIATIVES BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS

- *Encouraging companies to contribute to the Cali Fund*
 - 25' - present: stakeholder outreach through ABS Focal Point
 - 26': application tax exemption for contributions through "ANBI"-status UNDP (upwards to 50% and maximum of EUR 100.000)
 - 27': sector-specific roundtables to discuss joint contributions
- *Proposal for 'Genebank Development Programme'*
 - expert committee reviews requests for technical assistance for development of genebank management (e.g. quality control, making PGR available, digital genebanking)
- *Broader engagement following white paper*
 - 27': working with Dutch stakeholders and ABS 'as it stands'

Ingredients for a multi-stakeholder dialogue?

START

MEETING

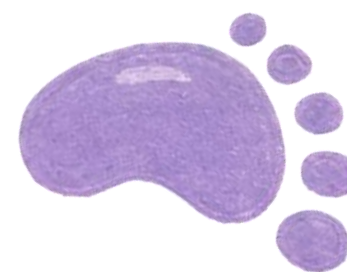
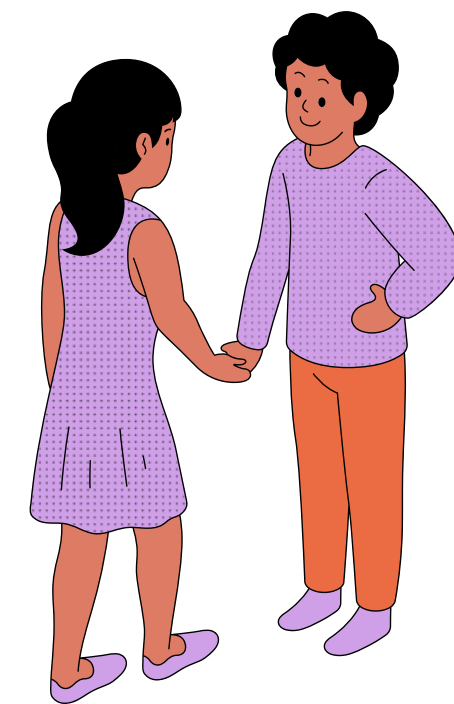


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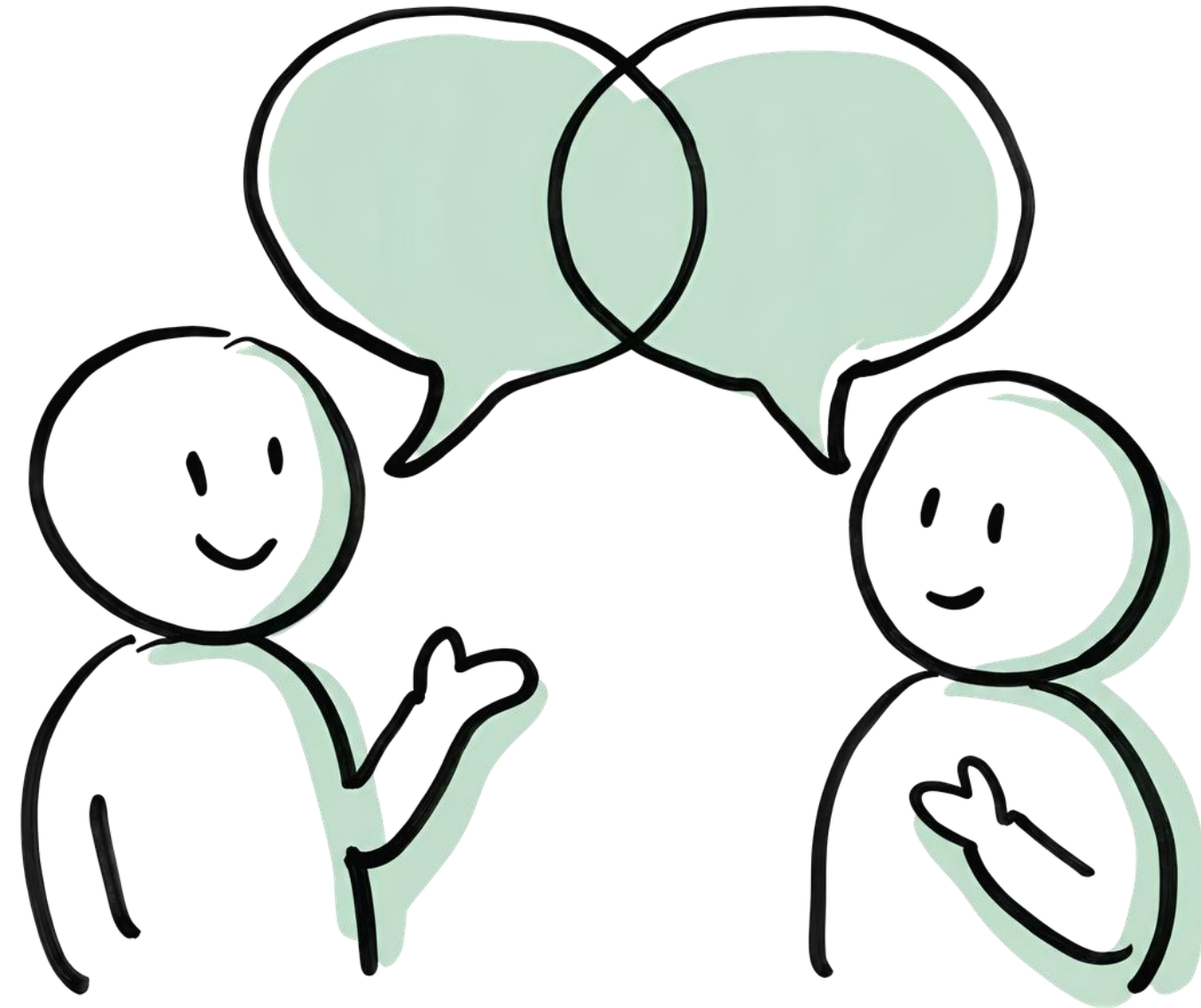
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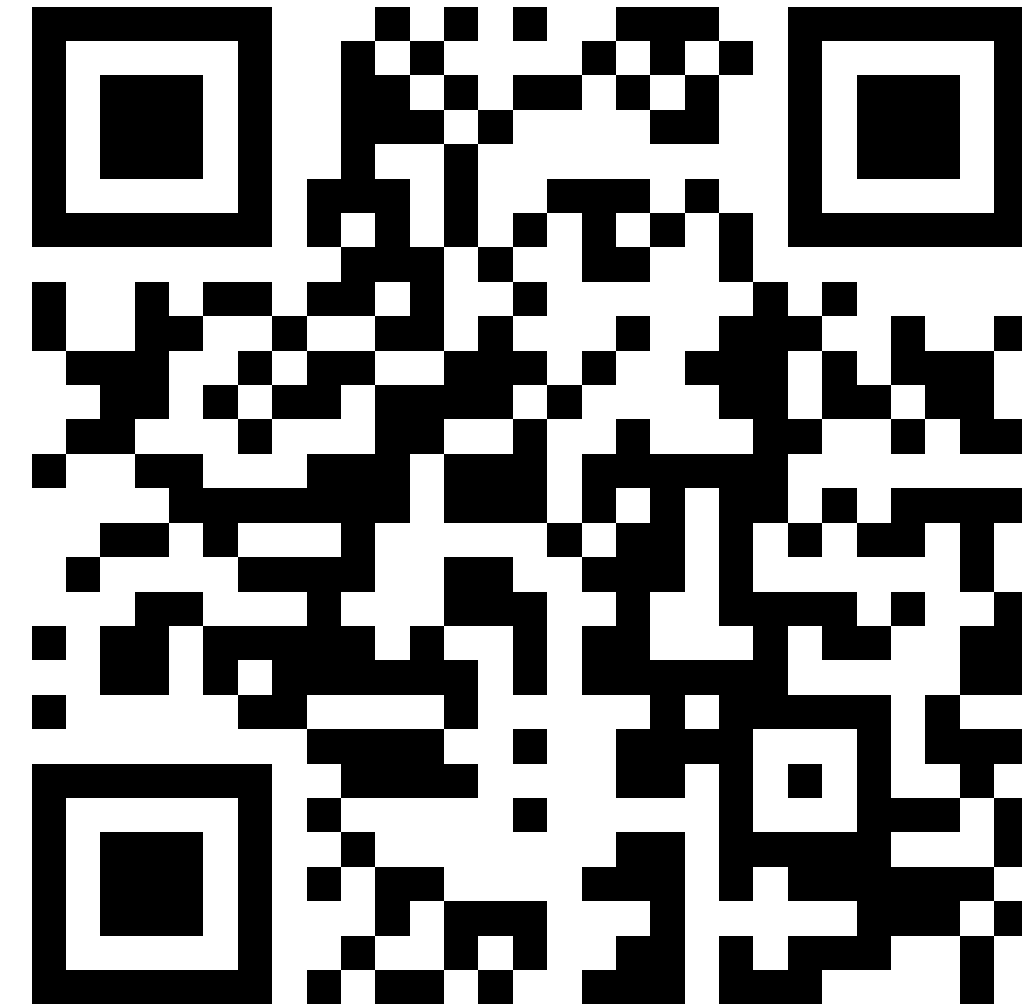
MEET IN THE MIDDLE



**TIME TO
TALK**



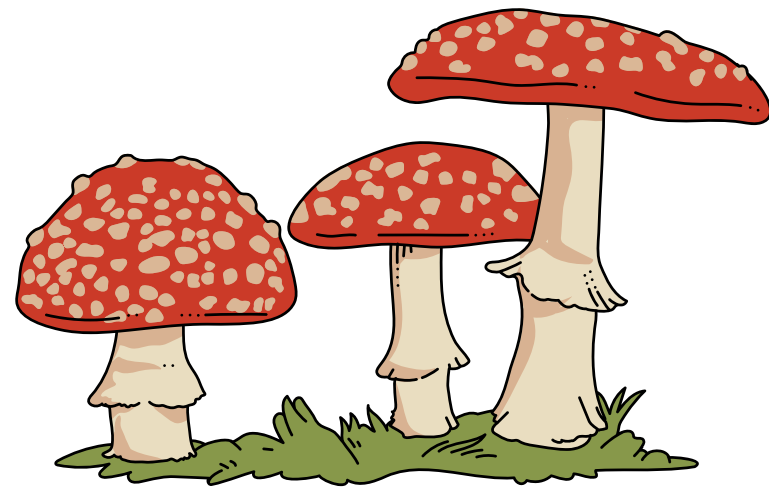
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Reach out to: bob.kreiken@wum.nl



BIODIVERSITY



TOPIC OF CHOICE



COMMUNICATIO

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MUTUAL SUPPORTIVENESS

