

WORKSHOP REPORT

**Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing
National Workshop
15-16 February 2001
Mitiaro Hostel, Rarotonga, Cook Islands**

THURSDAY 15 FEBRUARY 2001

1. OPENING SESSION

- 1.1 The National Workshop on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing was held at the Mitiaro Hostel in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 15-16 February 2001.
- 1.2 The workshop was attended by thirty three participants including government officials, representatives of local communities, traditional leaders and traditional healers. A list of participants is included as Annex 2.
- 1.3 The workshop was organised by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the World Wide Fund for Nature-South Pacific Programme (WWF-SPP) and the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) and hosted by the Cook Islands' Environment Service.

Opening prayer

- 1.4 An opening prayer was given by Mr Tingika Elikana, from the Crown Law Office.

Official opening

- 1.5 The workshop was officially opened by the Minister for Environment, Mr Norman George. Mr George welcomed the workshop participants and thanked the workshop organisers and funders (UK Darwin Initiative, WWF-SPP, SPREP, FIELD) as well as the role played by the Environment Service. He highlighted the importance of the issue to be discussed and wished all participants a fruitful workshop.

Welcome and opening remarks

- 1.6 Opening statements were made by the workshop organisers: Andrea Volentras from SPREP, Carolina Lasén Díaz from FIELD, Jacqui Evans from WWF-Cook Islands, on behalf of WWF-South Pacific Programme, and Clark Peteru, legal consultant. The workshop was put in the context of the ongoing SPREP/WWF-SPP/FIELD Darwin Initiative project on "Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Pacific Islands Region". The organisers outlined the objectives of the workshop, which were:

1.6.1 To raise awareness about regional and international processes and initiatives on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, including traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights.

1.6.2 To consult on elements of a draft national access framework – ***Output: Revised draft national framework on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing***

Introduction of the agenda

- 1.7 The facilitator of the meeting, Director of the Environment Service Mrs I’o Tuakeu-Lindsay, introduced the agenda and documentation provided to the participants.

2. INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATION: EXAMPLES OF BIOPROSPECTING APPLICATIONS IN THE COOK ISLANDS

- 2.1 Mr Ben Ponia, Aquaculture Adviser to the Secretariat of the South Pacific Community, and member of the CBD Panel of Experts on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing, introduced the issue of the market value of genetic resources and presented some examples of recent applications for bioprospecting received by the Ministry of Marine Resources. He highlighted the current lack of regulations and policy guidelines to process these applications in the Cook Islands.
- 2.2 Mr Josh Mitchell, of the Ministry of Marine Resources, commented on the good timing of the workshop as the Cook Islands’ Marine Resources Act is currently being reviewed. He stressed that the Act would need to incorporate the issue of access to genetic material in the marine environment although he favoured an all-encompassing instrument to cover all types and uses of genetic resources.

3. SETTING THE BACKGROUND: INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS UNDER THE CBD

- 3.1 Andrea Volentras presented an overview of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the key provisions related to access to genetic resources. He stressed the relevance of the Convention and the need to address the issue of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in the Cook Islands.
- 3.2 Carolina Lasén Díaz gave an overview of the concept and interpretation of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) as a key element of any regime to regulate access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.
- 3.3 Clark Peteru gave an introduction to benefit sharing and mutually agreed terms under the Convention and also in the context of specific examples of bioprospecting activities in Samoa and Fiji. Mr Peteru also raised the issue of the need to protect traditional knowledge and the linkage with intellectual property rights. In this context, he mentioned the forthcoming meeting organised by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the Forum Secretariat and UNESCO to be held in Noumea on 26-28 February 2001 to discuss model legislation to protect traditional knowledge in relation to expressions of culture.

4. THE REGIONAL CONTEXT: THE 1998 AND 2000 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS AND THE ABS REGIONAL GUIDELINES

- 4.1 Andrea Volentras presented the *Information Package on the Convention on Biological Diversity for Pacific Island Countries* prepared by SPREP, WWF-SPP, and FIELD and funded by the UK's Darwin Initiative. Mr Volentras drew the participants' attention to the chapter related to access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. Copies of the *Information Package* were made available to the workshop participants and the Cook Islands' Environment Service.
- 4.2 Mr Volentras provided the background and context to the national workshop by setting the regional framework of the two recent regional meetings held in 1998 and 2000 in Nadi, Fiji, to discuss this issue. Both the 1998 and 2000 Nadi Statements adopted at these regional workshops were circulated to the participants. In particular, the regional workshop on "Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in the Pacific islands region" held in Nadi, Fiji, on 13-17 March 2000 adopted a set of regional guidelines on access to genetic resources in Pacific Island countries. Mr Volentras introduced and gave an overview of these guidelines to the workshop participants. He also mentioned the immediate impact of the regional workshop and guidelines in Samoa, where the Department of Lands, Surveys & Environment adopted 'Conditions for access to and benefit sharing of Samoa's biodiversity resources' shortly after the regional workshop.
- 4.3 The national workshop on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in the Cook Islands was highlighted as the first pilot project to be undertaken as a follow-up to the Nadi regional workshop in March 2000. A second pilot project involving a national consultation in Vanuatu is planned for the end of March 2001.

5. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE PREVIOUS PRESENTATIONS

- 5.1 Workshop participants raised the need for education and public awareness on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. The need to protect the country's resources before legislation is passed was also highlighted. Other issues of concern were the question of ownership of the genetic resources and the specific case when resources are common to more than one Pacific Island country.
- 5.2 Participants also discussed types of benefits and who should ultimately receive them was another issue brought on to the table. The plenary discussion also touched on the protection of traditional knowledge, the fragmentation of its consideration in different for a according to its use (biodiversity, culture, medicinal, etc.). The discussion drew to an end on the note that lack or insufficient knowledge about the country's biodiversity does not justify lack of action in this area.

6. WORKING GROUPS SESSION I

- 6.1 The Plenary session broke into three small working group sessions that were asked to consider three questions in relation to each of the three following topics: (1) prior informed consent, (2) mutually agreed terms+benefit sharing, and (3) traditional knowledge. The questions and main ideas that emerged from the working groups are presented below.

Working group I: Prior informed consent

Question 1: Who should give consent to access the genetic resources of the Cook Islands?

There should be a national body: a form of the present National Research Committee but it should be independent from Government. This body should address every access application on a case-by-case basis and request the necessary expertise according to the area. In every case, there should be consultation with relevant stakeholders (owners, users, community, government) regarding the access application.

Question 2: How should local communities and traditional healers be involved in the PIC process?

They should have representatives in the national body and also included in the consultations.

Question 3: What should be the key elements of the PIC procedure?

- need to create awareness and consult to establish guidelines and a policy framework
- need to determine the responsible agencies
- guidelines for the process are needed
- there should be a register of all projects, expressions of interest, details of applications and monitoring of the research projects.

Working Group 2: Mutually agreed terms and benefit sharing

Question 1: What mechanisms are needed to assist local communities in the negotiation of contracts and benefit sharing?

- A legal framework is needed (should address academic and research uses of the resources)
- Public awareness and understanding prior to giving access.

Question 2: Which type of benefits should be addressed in legislation?

- Both monetary and non-monetary.
- Benefits should be protected at all stages: from the discovery to the marketing stage.
- Principles are needed as to what benefits should be enjoyed. They should be applied by legislation and policy.

Question 3: What mechanisms might be appropriate for the distribution of benefits at the national and local level?

- The legal framework should define: (a) resources, (b) ownership and (c) the benefits that will accrue to those who are defined as owners.
- The national body to be set up should also determine the distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits.
- The framework must protect individual property rights, community property rights, landowners property rights and intellectual property rights.

Working group 3: Traditional Knowledge

Question 1: Examples of missappropriation of traditional knowledge in the Cook Islands

- Lack of information. It could be happening elsewhere. All materials that have been published should acknowledge the source of the information.
- Materials in archives: is that neglect or misappropriation?
- Traditional knowledge should be documented appropriately and for much of it, it could be too late.

Question 2: What protection is there for traditional knowledge?

None at the moment, the group recommendations are:

- Documentation
- Ownership
- Preservation
- Legislation needed to protect all forms of traditional knowledge
- Western and traditional medicine should go hand in hand
- Education
- Need to set up a Code of Conduct
- Financial resources

The government must take pride in their culture.

Question 3: Is traditional knowledge for sale? Should it be commercialised?

- It's too late, it's already published and commercialised. Many medicinal practices have already been published.
- Role of government to look after documentation and preservation of traditional knowledge in archives.
- Question of ownership of the traditional knowledge and genetic resources. Indigenous laws and values.

FRIDAY 16 FEBRUARY 2001

7. OVERVIEW OF DRAFT ELEMENTS OF A NATIONAL ACCESS FRAMERWORK

7.1 Mr Clark Peteru gave an overview of the main elements of a national access framework and introduced the questionnaire that workshop participants were invited to discuss in small working groups. The questionnaire was divided into three sections and each working group was asked to consider one of the sections. The headings of the questionnaire are listed below and the full questionnaire is presented as Annex 5 to this report.

1. Policy objectives
2. Genetic resources to be covered
3. Ownership of genetic resources
4. Role of government
5. Body to deal with bioprospecting applications
6. Information required before access is allowed
7. Who will grant the licence?
8. Who will police the licence?
9. What terms should be negotiated in the ABS agreement between user and owner
10. What benefits can be shared
11. Enforcement of ABS agreements
12. Regional genetic resources
13. Need for legislation
14. Interim policy

7.2 Working group I was allocated questions 1 to 5, whereas working group II was asked to consider questions 6 to 9. Working group III looked at questions 10 to 14. A summary of the working groups' responses to each of the questions is attached to this report as Annex 6.

8. ADOPTION OF WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 In the light of the discussion generated at the workshop, the Plenary proposed and endorsed a list of recommendations for further action. It was agreed that the workshop recommendations would be presented to the Minister of Environment, Mr Norman George, at the evening's cocktail function that officially closed the workshop. The list of recommendations is attached to this report as Annex 1.

9. CLOSE OF WORKSHOP

- 9.1 Workshop organisers gave closing statements thanking all participants for their hard work and useful outputs achieved.
- 9.2 Mrs Akaiti Ama gave a closing speech on behalf of all participants. She thanked the organisers and participants for an informative and useful meeting.

- 9.3 Mr Tuamotu Matamaki closed the meeting with a prayer.
9.4 The workshop was closed at 1pm on Friday 16th February 2001.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: Workshop Recommendations

Annex 2: List of Participants

Annex 3: Workshop agenda

Annex 4: List of workshop documents

Annex 5: Questions for a Policy on Access to Cook Islands' Genetic Resources & Sharing of Benefits Derived from them

Annex 6: Summary of working group discussions

Annex 1

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE WORKSHOP

1. There is an urgent need for government to develop a legislative framework for biological diversity, including access to genetic resources, benefit sharing, the protection of traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights, for the Cook Islands.
2. The development of this legislative framework should be given priority consideration by those Ministries with an interest such as Agriculture, Culture, Immigration, Environment, Justice, Marine Resources and Customs.
3. The Environment Service should be responsible for initiating the legislation.
4. There needs to be a new national body to deal with access applications. In the interim period, until legislation is passed, a new committee should be established and given a mandate to review and accept/reject the access applications. This committee should be chaired by the Environment Service with representation from traditional leadership with the power to co-opt or add as and when required.
5. The permanent national body should include representation of all affected government departments and communities.
6. The Environment Service should act as the secretariat to the interim committee.
7. SPREP should prepare the terms of reference and mandate, based on the proceedings of this workshop, for the interim national committee ahead of its first meeting.

These recommendations were adopted by the participants of the National Workshop on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Cook Islands at 1pm on Friday 16th February 2001.

Annex 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr Peter Graham
Acting Chief Executive Officer
Public Service Commission
Avarua
2. Ms Elma MaUa
Minister Woonton's Office
Media Department
3. Mr Rod Olserski
Research Student
University of Michigan
4. Mr Tuamotu Matamaki
NBSAP Administrative Consultant
PO Box 371
5. Mr Travel Tou
Island Council
Mitiaro
6. Marie Tapaeru Te Ariki Upokotini Ariki
House of Ariki
Avarua
7. Ms Nari Crocombe
Nikao
8. Mr Terry Hagan
Secretary for Ministry of Justice
Avarua
9. Ms Lara Mangarangi-Trott
Ministry of Marine Resources
Avarua
10. Mr Teariki Rongo
Te Vaka Taunga
Te Rito o Te Vairakau Maori Association
Avarua
11. Mr Andy O'Brien
Maire Organisation
Mauke

12. Ms Akaiti Ama
Tamarua Nui Mataiapo
Koutu Nui
13. Mr Othaniel Tangianau
Outer Island Devolution Programme
(Formerly known as MOID)
14. Mr Tingika Elikana
Crown Law Office
15. Ms Vereara Maeva
President
CIANGO
PO Box 574
16. Mr Josh Mitchell
Director of Policy
Ministry of Marine Resources
Avarua
17. Ms Helen Wong
Consultant
18. Mr David A Greig
Director of Consumers & Trade
Ministry of Internal Affairs
19. Mr Tapuni Henry
NBSAP Steering Committee Member
Atiu
20. Mr Joe Ngatae
C/O Prime Ministers Department
21. Mrs Majorie Crocombe
Cultural and Historical Places Trust
Nikao
22. Mr Poona Samuel
Ministry of Agriculture
23. Ms Tereapii Enea
Acting Mayor
Takitumu Vaka Council
24. Ms Jacqui Evans
World Wide Fund
PO Box 649

25. Mr Sonny Williams
Secretary
Ministry of Cultural Development
26. Ms Mathilda Tairea
Policy Advisory Unit
Ministry of Works
27. Ms Teresa Mangarangi-Trott
Private Consultant
PO Box 829
28. Mr Mike Tavioni
Traditional Carver
Atupa
29. Mr Maki Toko
NBSAP Steering Committee Member
Aitutaki
30. Mr Sonny Tatuava
Ministry of Marine Resources
Avarua
31. Ms Dorice Reid
Te Tika Mataiapo
Koutu Nui
32. Mr John Herrman
Director
USP Centre
PO Box 130
33. Ms Makiroa Mitchell
Director for Youth and Sports
Avatiu

Secretariat:

Environment Service
PO Box 371
Avarua

Ms I'o A. Tuakeu-Lindsay
Ms Tania Temata
Ms Twila Reuther
Mr Tukataru Tangi (Media)

Annex 3

WORKSHOP AGENDA

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
World Wide Fund for Nature - South Pacific (WWF-SPP)
Foundation for International Environmental law and Development (FIELD)

<p style="text-align: center;">Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing National Workshop 15-16 February 2001 Mitiaro Hostel, Rarotonga, Cook Islands</p>

SPREP, WWF-SPP and FIELD have been working in partnership to assist small island developing states in the Pacific region to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The CBD is a key international agreement for the conservation and sustainable use of the world's biodiversity. The Cook Islands is a Party to the Convention.

The workshop is part of a SPREP/WWF-SPP/FIELD Darwin Initiative project to assist Pacific island countries to implement the provisions of the Convention on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (Article 15), technology transfer (Article 16) and indigenous and local communities (Article 8(j)).

The intention is to enhance the ability of the Cook Islands to meet its obligations and secure their rights under the Convention by discussing a draft framework with possible policy, administrative and legislative approaches and measures to regulate access to genetic resources in the Cook Islands.

This initiative has been supported by SPREP, WWF-SPP and the Government of United Kingdom (Darwin Initiative, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions).

Workshop Objectives:

In the framework of promoting the discussion and implementation of the recommendations included in the 1998 Nadi Statement, and following up on the 2000 Regional Workshop on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in the Pacific Island Region, this workshop's objectives are:

- To raise awareness about regional and international processes and initiatives on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, including traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights.
- To consult on elements of a draft national access framework – ***Output: Revised draft national framework on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing***

Thursday 15 February 2001

OPENING SESSION

- 8:15-8:30 Registration
- 8:30-8:35 Prayer
- 8:35-8:40 Opening statement by the Minister of Environment
- 8:40-8:45 Introduction of the agenda

PLENARY SESSION I

- 8:45-9:00 **Introduction by Workshop Organisers:** the work ahead and workshop objectives
- 9:00-9:15 **Bioprospecting in the Cook Islands**
- 9:15-10:10 **Setting the background: International commitments under the CBD**
- 10:10-10:30 Morning Tea

PLENARY SESSION II

- 10:30-11:00 **The regional context:** The 1998 and 2000 Nadi regional workshops, and the ABS regional guidelines
- 11:00-11:45 **General discussion on the day's presentations**

WORKING GROUP SESSION I

- 11:45-12:30 **Three Working Groups to discuss:** (1) Prior Informed Consent, (2) Mutually Agreed Terms+ Benefit Sharing, and (3) Traditional Knowledge
- 1:00 Lunch and break for the day

Friday 16 February 2001

PLENARY SESSION IV

- 8:00-8:10 **Recap of day 1 and purpose of day 2**
- 8:10-8:55 **Working groups to report back**
- 8:55-9:15 **Overview of draft national access framework**

WORKING GROUP SESSION II

- 9:15-10:15 **Working Groups** to discuss and give replies to a questionnaire that will be circulated.
- 10:15-10:30 Morning coffee

PLENARY SESSION V

- 10:30-11:15 **Working groups to report back to plenary**
- 11:15-11:45 **General discussion on draft national access framework: final questions and clarifications**
- 11:45-12:15 **Adoption of recommendations**
- 12:15-12:45 **Next Steps: follow-up of workshop and actions to be taken for advancing the national access framework**
- 12:45-1:00 Closing

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- 4:30-7:00pm **Cocktail function at the ‘Nu Bar’**

Annex 4

LIST OF WORKSHOP DOCUMENTS

1. Workshop Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. Questions for a policy on access to Cook Islands' genetic resources & sharing of benefits derived from them.
4. 1998 Nadi Statement
5. Regional Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and benefit-Sharing (March 2000)
6. Conditions for Access to and Benefit Sharing of Samoa's Biodiversity Resources (March 2000)
7. Information Package on the Convention on Biological Diversity for Pacific Island Countries (available on display - copied to be sent to workshop participants on request)

Annex 5

QUESTIONS FOR A POLICY ON ACCESS TO COOK ISLANDS' GENETIC RESOURCES & SHARING OF BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THEM

Background

- 1 The Cook Islands has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and therefore needs to provide for access to and benefit-sharing from genetic resources.
- 2 Bioprospecting occurs in the Cook Islands.
- 3 There is no direct legal control of bioprospecting.
- 4 There is no policy on bioprospecting, access or benefit-sharing

1. Policy objectives

- a) To control the exploitation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
- b) To ensure a method of sharing benefits from the utilisation of genetic resources;
- c) other?

2. What genetic resources are to be covered? (“genetic” covers biochemicals and biomolecules)

- a) All genetic resources (except human).
- b) Government and regional agricultural-forestry-marine research and genetic resources exchange programmes to be exempted?
- c) Private sector researchers and scientists to be exempted?
- d) Traditional research, exchanges, and practices to be exempted?

3. Who owns the genetic resources?

This is nowhere specified in law. Will it be:

- a) the owner of the biological resource?
- b) the land-owner on which the biological resource is found?
- c) Government on behalf of the country?

4. Role of government

- a) Will government have an active, “cradle-to-the-grave” role?
- b) A minimalist role, just to provide an enabling environment and to ensure fairness between users and owners?

5. What body should deal with applications for bioprospecting?

- a) The existing Environment Council? Under the Environment Minister.
- b) Reactivated Research Committee? Under which Minister?
- c) Entirely new body? Composition? Funding? Location?

6. What information is required before access is allowed?

- a) Information about the user
 - b) Information about the use
 - c) Information about impacts, EIA, SIA
 - d) public consultation
- 7. Who will grant the licence?**
- a) The existing Environment Council? Or the Environment Minister.
 - b) Reactivated Research Committee? Or its Minister?
 - c) Entirely new body? Or its Minister?
 - d) Will this decision be appealable? To who?
- 8. Who will police the licence?**
- a) Environment officers?
 - b) Villagers?
- 9. What terms should be negotiated in an ABS Agreement between user and owner?**
- Prior Informed Consent
- a) Whether consent of ultimate providers has been obtained
 - b) Have all relevant permits been obtained?
 - c) How the material is to be used
- Conservation
- d) Non-destructive harvesting; effect on target and non-target species
 - e) Results of Environmental Impact Assessment or Social Impact Assessment
 - f) Collection and export restrictions based eg, on conservation grounds
 - g) Strategic importance of genetic resources targeted
- Testing
- h) Research and development results: reporting and tracking requirements during the course of testing
- Administrative
- i) Duration of the agreement
 - j) Conditions on which agreement can be nullified
 - k) Choice of law provisions, local law to apply?
 - l) What the options are upon breach (is enforcement adequate?)
Litigation or arbitration?
- 10. What benefits can be shared?**
- a) benefit-sharing (to be consistent with national development goals, eg, employment and value adding)
 - b) ownership of samples, derivatives and associated knowledge or information
 - c) participation of locals in research and publication
 - d) training of locals in taxonomy and database management
 - e) priority access to the results and benefits arising from biotechnological use of the genetic resource
 - f) providers to receive all technologies developed from research on endemic species
 - g) technology transfer for performing in-country research
 - h) in-kind support for conservation and village development

- i) up-front payments per sample
- j) fees for recollection
- k) salaries
- l) fellowships
- m) milestone payments
- n) fees from licensing of intellectual property rights
- o) royalties

11. How will a ABS Agreement between a user and an owner be enforced?

- a) Bond money deposit
- b) Bad publicity (blacklisting)
- c) Litigation (local Courts)
- d) Binding arbitration
- e) User may be bound by a “code of conduct”

12. Regional genetic resources

- a) What arrangements can be made with neighbours who share a genetic resource?
- b) How can “island-shopping” for genetic resources be avoided?

13. How might this policy be transformed into law?

- a) Via a new Act?
- b) Via a Regulation made under an existing Act?
- c) Via Amendments to be made to existing Acts?
- d) No need for a law?

14. Is it possible to have an interim policy

- a) Under which Department?
- b) On what terms? (See Samoa example)
- c) Need for interim committee?

Annex 6

SUMMARY OF WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Working Group 1 [Questions 1-5]

1. Agree with a) and b). For c) to ensure a method of public consultation to achieve a) and b).
 2. All genetic resources to be covered (except human) but certain areas should be covered by a more stringent process.
 3. Initial step, this issue needs further looking at. Government as the owner/guardian. Benefits to go to a trust until the ownership is determined. Need for national framework (provision for specific areas to be dealt with by the presently recognised body).
 4. Role of government: legislative.
 5. National body to deal with applications. National Research Committee to be revived in the meantime (Code of Conduct to ensure their activities).
- [Additional issue raised: the case of migratory animals]

Working Group 2 [Questions 6-9]

6. All of it plus need to address when, what, where and how.
7. If we have the legal framework, it depends on the nature of the application (marine resources, agriculture, etc.). No body identified. Initial application to go to Biodiversity before it's distributed.
8. The agency in the field of the application.
9. PIC: all 3 points; Conservation: stricter monitoring mechanism in place. Administrative: Fees to be paid for the license must cover the monitoring (applicant to cover the costs of monitoring).

Working Group 3 [Questions 10-14]

10. Agree with suggestions from a) to o), but k) should be changed to read 'labour fees to be paid by researcher'. On n), need to consult with lawyers regarding IPRs (need clarification).
11. Researcher should be checked in a Register.
12. Regional arrangements should be made for shared resources.
13. Copyright Act needs to be taken into account. Don't agree with 13: there's need for legislation. Exercise the QR's power to prevent export and import of endemics.
14. Reactivate previous committee and report to Environment Service. Terms developed from this workshop. Suggestions for membership of the Committee.