

The Network of Laboratories for the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms

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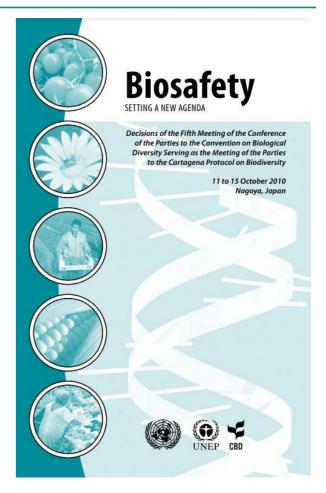






What is the Network of Laboratories for the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms?

- Established in response to decision BS-V/9
- "An electronic network of laboratories to facilitate the identification of living modified organisms as well as the sharing of information and experiences"
- Hosted on the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)
- Functions as an information exchange platform for experts within the field











The Network has global membership

164 experts:

- 36 from Africa
- 39 from Asia
- 24 from Central and Eastern Europe
- 30 from Latin America and the Caribbean
- 35 from Western Europe and North America

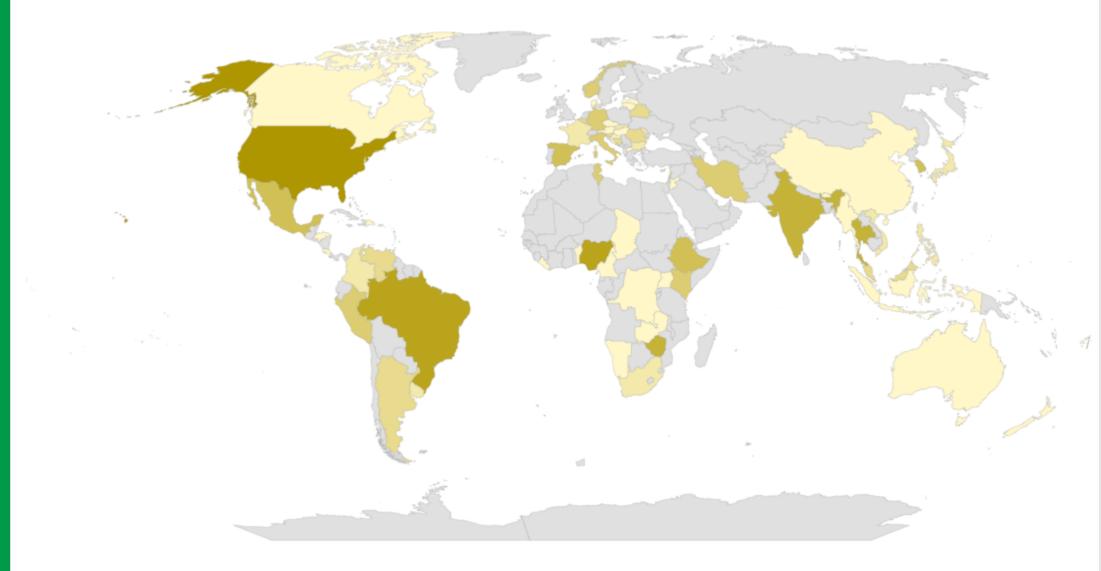










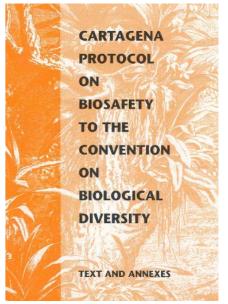




What is the Network of Laboratories for the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms?

- Meets at least once per intersessional period for online discussions
- Previous face-to-face workshops have been held in 2013 and 2015
- Supports the programme of work on detection and identification of LMOs













How has the Network of Labs contributed to the field of detection and identification of LMOs?

- Informed and suggested elements for decisions taken by COP-MOP
 - Technical views on emerging techniques, capacity-building needs, performance criteria, etc.
 - Helped define illegal vs unintentional transboundary movements
- Developed capacity-building materials





Photo: Chris Curry



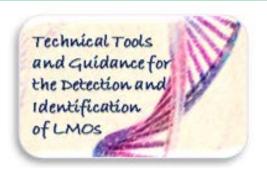






Capacity-building materials

- Technical Tools and Guidance for the Detection and Identification of LMOs
- Developed following 2013 workshop
- Input from global experts
- Available in online and offline formats on BCH at: https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/cpb detection/toolsandguidance.sht



UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/7/INE/S

TECHNICAL TOOLS AND GUIDANCE FOR THE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS

Organisms (LMOs) (commonly known as Genetically Modified Organisms or GMOs) being developed Currently, there are more than 300 LMOs in the research and development pipeline with more than 100

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) as an international legally binding instrument that sets the minimum requirements for regulating the transboundary movement of LMOs. The Cartagena Protocol came into force in 2003 and, by May 2014, it was ratified or accessioned by 167 countries. Its objective is to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on he conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human ealth, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.

identify LMOs in such a manner that enables them to meet the requirements of trade agreements, as

(COP-MOP) acknowledged the importance of the detection and identification of LMOs by including the following three outcomes in the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to be achieved by

- . Guidance is available to assist Parties to detect and take measures to respond to unintentional
- · Personnel is trained and equipped for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs

fety Clearing-House (BCH), of an electronic network of laboratories involved in the detection and









Capacity-building materials

- Developed in collaboration with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre
- In response to:
 - Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020
 - Action plan for capacity-building activities following workshop
- Published as Biosafety Technical Series 05
- Available on BCH as Biosafety Virtual Library Resource record (#260177).
- Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish



Training Manual on the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms in the Context of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety











What is planned for the Network of Laboratories?

- Decision CP-10/11:
 - Requested the Executive Secretary to continue the work mandated under the previous decision
 - Call for submissions on whether there is a need to update the training manual
- Online discussions will take place in later this year (tentative) to support requests under decision CP-10/11
- Continued enlargement on an on-going basis





Photo: Earth Negotiations Bulletin







How else could the Network of Laboratories be deployed to support the Convention and the Protocol?

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
 - Target 17
 - Biosafety measures (Article 8g) + handling of biotechnology and distribution of benefits (Article 19)
- Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol
 - Goal A.8
 - Ability to detect and identify LMOs
- Capacity-Building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol
 - Goal A.8















How to engage with the Network of Laboratories

- Join the Network!
 - Send a nomination
 - signed letter either:
 - National focal point to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; or
 - Head of organization
 - CV with description of involvement in detection and identification activities
- Visit: https://bch.cbd.int/protocol













Thank you

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