THE ROLE OF WFCC IN THE UTILIZATION OF MICROBIAL RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MANKIND

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ON BEHALF OF THE EB OF THE WFCC, I THANK THE ORGANIZERS OF THE ECCO'2019
FOR THEIR KIND INVITATION

Copyright Map Not To Scale

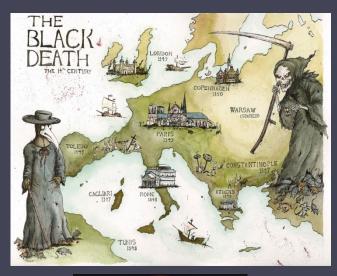
Map Not To Scale

CULTURE COLLECTIONS IN MEDICAL CONTEXT





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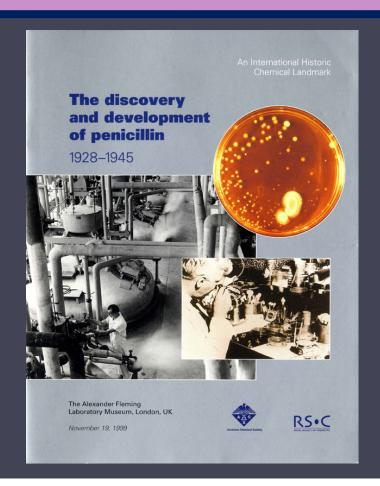








CULTURE COLLECTIONS IN INDUSTRIAL CONTEXT







CULTURE COLLECTIONS IN BIOTECHNOLOGICAL CONTEXT







CULTURE COLLECTIONS IN STARTER CULTURE/FOOD INDUSTRY CONTEXT







CULTURE COLLECTIONS RESPONDING THE NEEDS BROUGHT UPON BY RECENT ADVANCES

GENOMICS

METAGENOMICS

FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY

FUNCTIONAL GENES





Surveillance targets

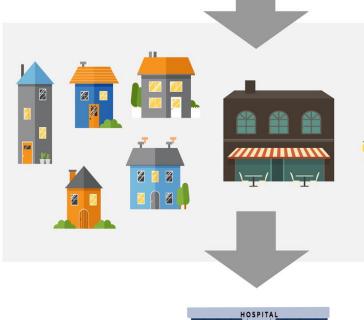
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Metagenomic insight

(A) Environment

- -Food industry
- -Wild/Bush meat
- -Aqua culture/Fishery
- -Sewage

- -Viral trends
- -Potential outbreak strains
- -Novel emerging viruses





(B) Food

- -Consumer foods
- -Imported foods
- -Illegal trade

- -Viral origins
- -Viral trade routes
- -Food safety

(C) Outbreak

- -Patients in clinic
- -Local area

- -Foodborne origin recognition
- -Cluster detection
- -Outbreak tracing

DETECTION AND PRESERVATION OF MICROBIAL BIOINDICATORS

POLLUTION
CLIMATE CHANGE
GLOBAL WARMING



AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL

After the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, 70,000 reindeer in Lapland that had been raised for food had to be destroyed because of high levels of radiation

The lichens on which the reindeer fed had absorbed radioactive cesium-137, which was spread in the air





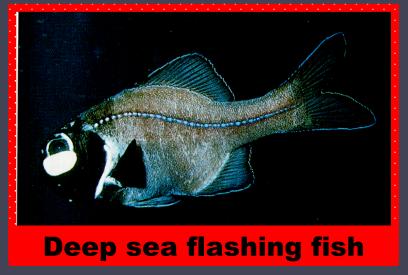


BIOLUMINESCE

Some marine invertebrates and fish establish mutualistic relationships with luminescent bacteria

These fish sometimes use the glow of their resident bacteria as an aid to attracting and capturing prey in the complete darkness of the ocean depths

If these bacteria are detrimentally impacted due to pollutants, the ecological consequence of such impact is significant



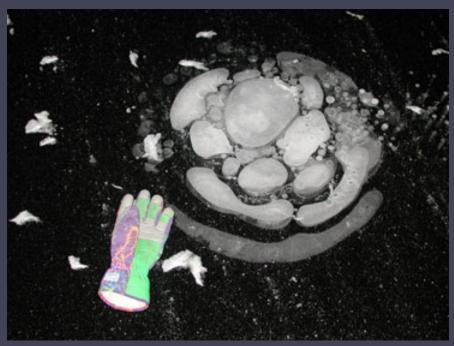






GREEN HOUSE GASES

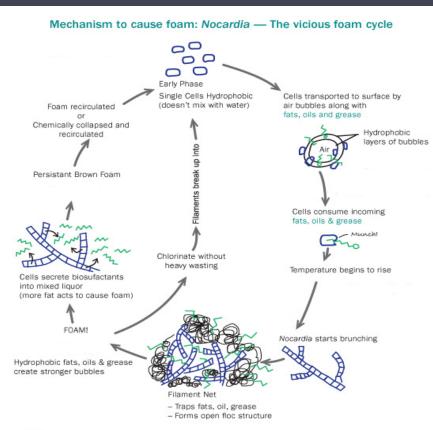
Melting Permafrost and emergence of Methane gas producing bacteria





Foaming in the Waste Water Treatment Plants





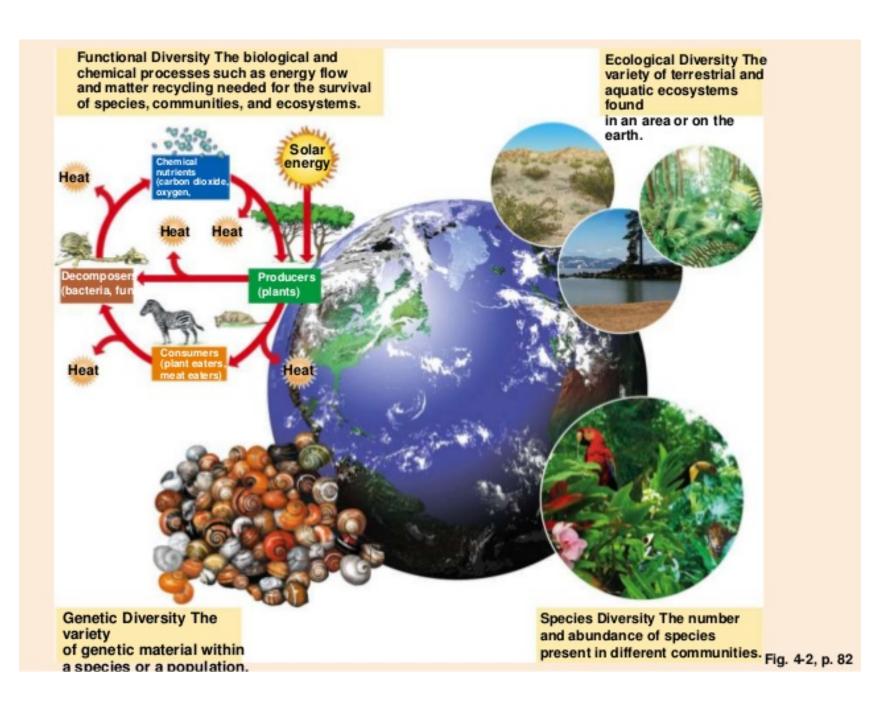
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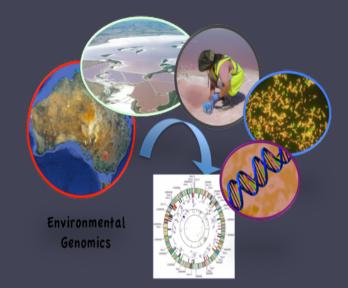


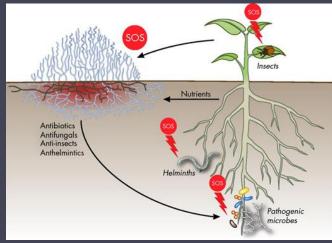


THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The CBD obliges governments to take a number of measures in order to fulfil its objectives of conserving biodiversity and using it sustainably. These measures include:

- Monitoring and identification of biodiversity
- Environmental impact assessments
- National strategies, plans or programmes to conserve and use of the components of biological diversity sustainably
- The integration of biodiversity policy into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies
- The Convention also focuses on threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including those from climate change and technological advancements utilizing biological resources
- Promotes a sustainable development and the "Future We Want"







The three key objectives of the CBD

- (i) the conservation of biological diversity,
- (ii) the sustainable use of its components and
- (iii)the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate
 - (i) access to genetic resources
 - (ii) transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources

The Convention is the first agreement to address all aspects of biological diversity: species, ecosystems and genetic resources. It is indeed the first time that genetic diversity is specifically covered in a binding global treaty

The Convention also recognises - for the first time - that the conservation of biological diversity is "a common concern of humankind" and an integral part of the development process

In other words, the Convention recognises that all humanity has an interest ensuring the conservation of biological diversity, including poor nations, women and indigenous people, and that it needs to be addressed by concerted international action



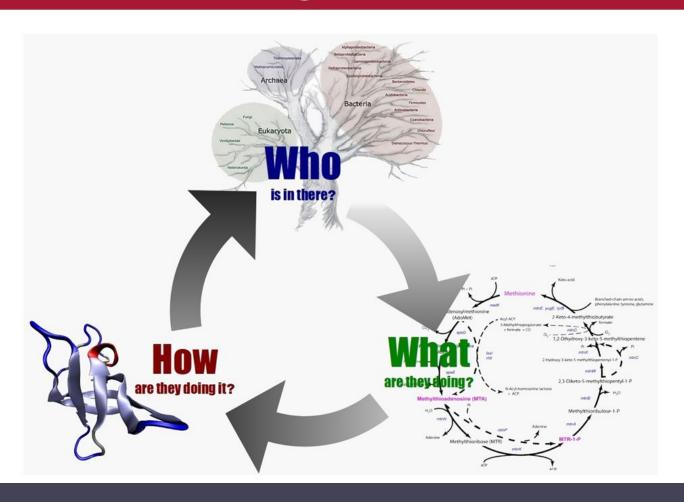
(iii) funding



CBD: All humanity has an interest ensuring the conservation of biological diversity



Metagenomics



DSI

The World Health Organization may be an appropriate source of knowledge on proportionate frameworks to ensure benefit-sharing from research, based on digital sequence information, does not hinder epidemic preparedness, response efforts or international collaborations



Two European organizations and a US company produced an Ebola vaccine using the genetic sequences of the virus that was deposited in GenBank



CULTURE COLLECTIONS

Are the bodies that the public and the policy makers can call upon for objective help in developing regulations and guidelines for the safe and ethical use of biological resources while ensuring compliance with the three key objectives of the CBD



WFCC IS THE LARGEST INDEPENDENT GLOBAL ORGANISATION THAT REPRESENTS CULTURE COLLECTIONS CONCERNED WITH THE COLLECTION, AUTHENTICATION, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF CULTURES OF MICROORGANISMS AND CULTURED CELLS

WFCC'S POSITION ON THE OPEN ACCESS TO DSI

- WFCC supports open access to DSI for the advancement of biological sciences and scientific endeavours,
- Culture collections require such information to be able to correctly identify the cultures under their conservation. Integrity and true identity of such reference strains have extreme importance for taxonomists when new strains are identified using such reference strains,
- In parallel, the WFCC also acknowledges that the benefit sharing rights that should be acknowledged during the utilization of the DSI,
- WFCC strongly supports the ethical use of DSI at all times,
- WFCC also acknowledges sovereign rights and existing rules and regulations that might apply to information sharing in locations where the original DSI might have been generated



WFCC WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN LINKING SPECIALIZED CULTURE COLLECTIONS TO PROVIDE A SOUND PLATFORM OF KNOWLEDGE FROM WHICH BIO-ECONOMIES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY AND SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT WILL EMERGE

WFCC PARTNERSHIPS

IUMS, ECCO, GBIF, WHO, CBD, WIPO, ISO, WHO, FAO

WFCC WILL ALSO ENSURE SUSTAINED EXISTENCE OF ENDANGERED CULTURE COLLECTIONS

(PLEASE REFER TO THE WFCC WEB SITE TO DOWNLOAD THE QUESTIONAIRE)



WFCC-WDCM PARTNERSHIP: GLOBAL CATALOGUE OF MICROORGANISMS

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

The Global Catalogue of Microorganisms 10K type strain sequencing project: closing the genomic gaps for the validly published prokaryotic and fungi species 3

Linhuan Wu, Kevin McCluskey, Philippe Desmeth, Shuangjiang Liu, Sugawara Hideaki, Ye Yin, Ohkuma Moriya, Takashi Itoh, Cha Young Kim, Jung-Sook Lee ... Show more

GigaScience, giy026, https://doi.org/10.1093/gigascience/giy026

Published: 22 March 2018











Abstract

Genomic information is essential for taxonomic, phylogenetic and functional studies to comprehensively decipher the characteristics of microorganisms, to explore microbiomes through metagenomics, and to answer fundamental questions of nature and human life. However, large gaps remain in the available genomic sequencing information published for bacterial and archaeal species, and the gaps are even larger for fungal type strains. The Global Catalogue of Microorganisms (GCM) leads an internationally coordinated effort to sequence type strains and close gaps in the genomic maps of microbes. Hence, the GCM aims to promote research by deep-mining genomic data.

WFCC INVITES YOU TO REGISTER WITH THE WDCM AND BECOME A MEMBER OF THE WFCC



WFCC INVITES YOU TO THE ICCC'15

Preliminary Programme available online at: www.iccc15.ufro.cl



15th International Conference on Culture Collections - ICCC15 Building Knowledge Based Societies

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