

3. Determine which benefits you can potentially share

Providers and researchers negotiate which benefits should be shared and how. In non-commercial research, benefit-sharing often stems from the research process itself and the outputs of research.

Define what you can offer and be transparent with the provider - do not make promises you or your institution can't keep!

What types of benefits can you share?

(This list is not exhaustive)

- Collaboration and joint research with local researcher
- Providing funding for joint field campaigns, covering travel costs
- Sharing results and/or data, publications and reports
- Providing equipment, infrastructure etc.
- Co-authorship of papers, paying for publication costs
- Providing access to information, publications and databases
- Training, funding for study exchanges and joint workshops, local capacity building
- Depositing/ conserving specimens or living organisms
- Sharing duplicate specimens with institutions in the provider country
- Providing information to support conservation decisions, planning and management
- Technology transfer
- Joint ownership of intellectual property rights

Clearly communicate which benefits you can share – there is value in these benefits even if they are non-monetary!



Don't forget to:

- Check whether the proposed benefits are consistent with your grant agreement.
- Define who receives the benefits. This could be the provider country, local researchers, universities and research institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities etc.
- Define the timing and scope of any benefit-sharing requirements, including whether the benefits shared must be reported to the provider country.
- Keep a record of all the benefits shared.
- Define if and how benefit-sharing obligations will be passed on to third parties if the material is shared.
- Include a dispute resolution clause in the benefit-sharing agreement just in case there is a disagreement about benefit-sharing obligations in the future.