



The Convention on Biological Diversity, its Nagoya Protocol, and Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing

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Background

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has three objectives:

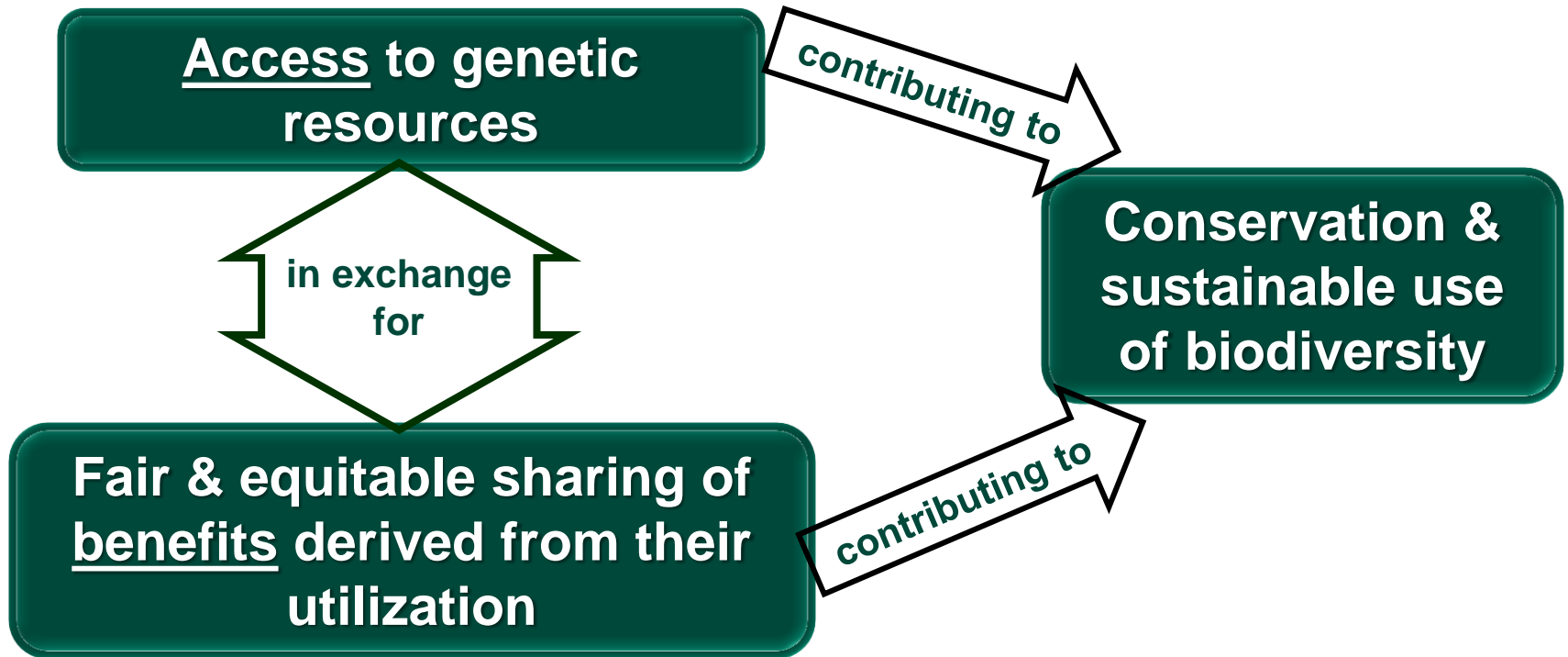
- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- **Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources**





Background

CBD thus provides for an equity relationship:



The Nagoya Protocol aims at providing a legal framework that creates clarity, transparency and legal certainty for the equity relationship of the CBD



Background: ABS & sustainable development



- ABS can help:
 - Increase knowledge of value of natural resources
 - Create incentives for conserving biodiversity
 - Provide conditions for research & development on genetic resources and for conservation & sustainable use of biodiversity
 - Respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002)
 - Mandate for negotiation of Nagoya Protocol (para. 44(o))

- “The Future We Want” (Rio+20 outcome document)
 - Reiterates commitment to three objectives of CBD (para. 198)
 - Acknowledges role of ABS in contributing to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability (para. 199)

- Letter from Secretary General to Heads of State/Government (April 2013)
 - Highlighted valuable contribution Protocol can make to sustainable development & urged early ratification of Protocol

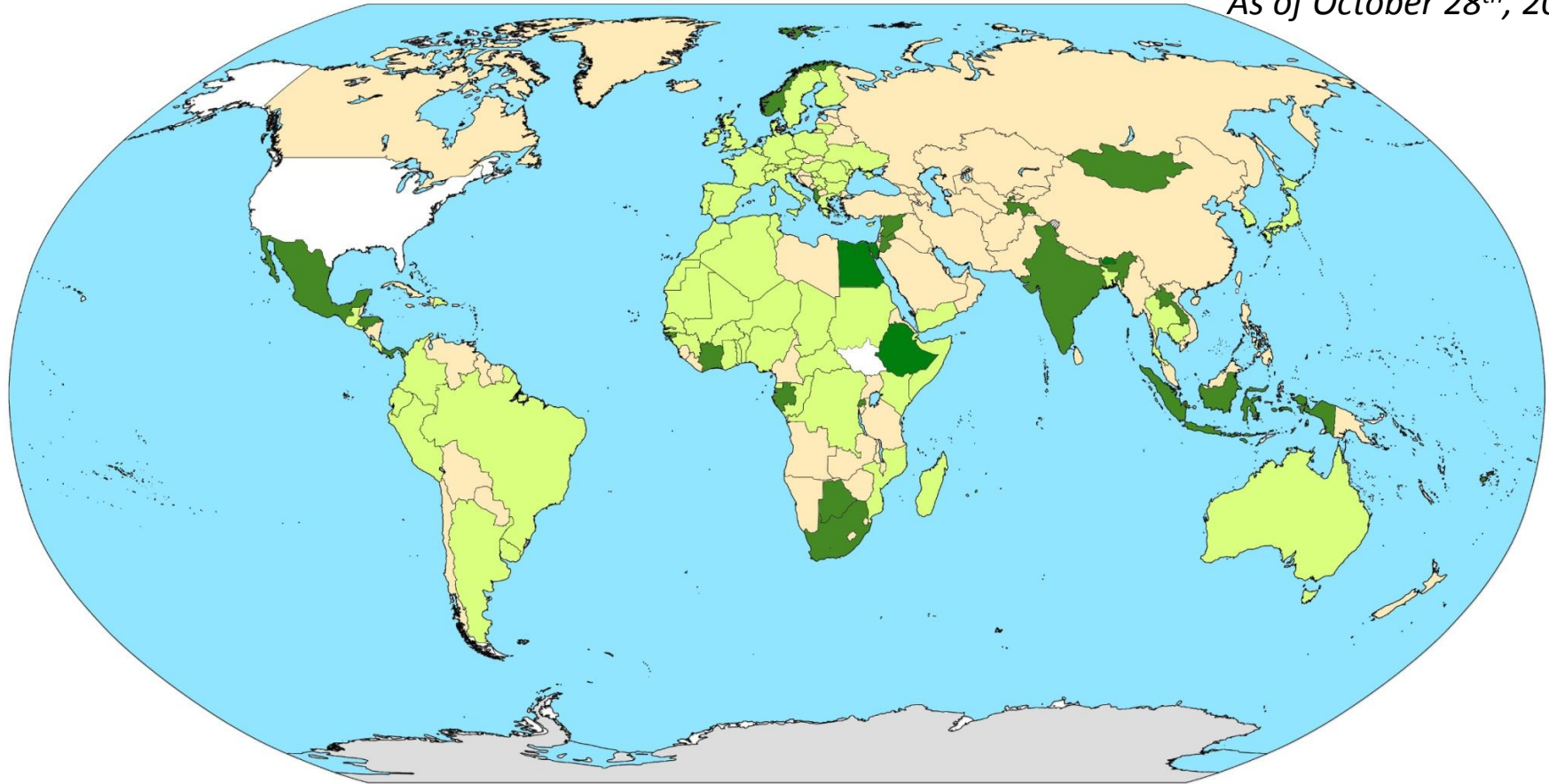






The ABC's of ABS

- **A**ccess - users seeking access to genetic resources must:
 - Get **permission** from the provider country (known as prior informed consent PIC)
- **B**enefit-sharing - provider and user must:
 - Negotiate an agreement to share benefits resulting from the use of a genetic resource (known as mutually agreed terms or MAT)
- **C**ompliance – Nagoya Protocol creates obligations to:
 - Comply with national ABS legislation and mutually agreed terms
 - Monitor the utilization of genetic resources
 - Checkpoints
 - Internationally recognized certificate of compliance
- Protocol also address access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, benefit-sharing from the use of such knowledge, and compliance with ABS legislation on such knowledge

Nagoya Protocol – Status of signature, and ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

As of October 28th, 2013



-  CBD Parties that have ratified or acceded to the Protocol: **26**
-  Parties that signed Protocol by closing date for signature (1 Feb 2012)
-  Parties that did not sign and have not yet acceded to the Protocol
-  Countries that are not Parties to the CBD



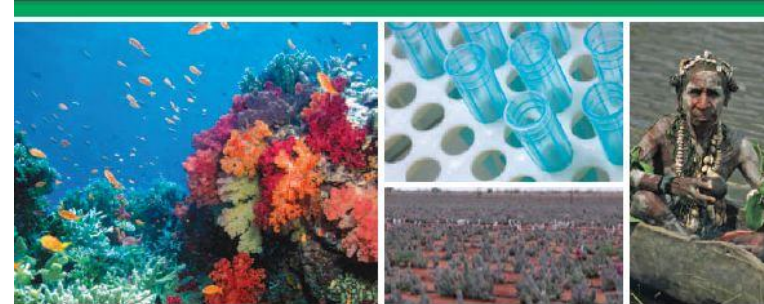
Albania, Bhutan, Botswana, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao PDR, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Norway, Panama, Rwanda, Syrian AR, Seychelles, South Africa, Tajikistan.

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Progress towards entry into force: Key national actions

- **Countries need to:**
 - Deposit the **instrument of ratification**, acceptance, approval or accession with Secretary General in New York
 - Develop or update their **domestic ABS legal framework** in order to implement the Protocol
 - Put in place the required **institutional structures:**
 - ABS National Focal Point
 - One or more competent national authority/ies
 - One or more checkpoints
 - Develop **capacity** and **raise awareness** about the Protocol



THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING
Towards Early Ratification



Progress towards entry into force: Support to countries

- GEF Medium-sized project to support early entry into force of NP
- GEF Regional projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and ASEAN in support of the Nagoya Protocol
- Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
 - Includes project on 'Global Support for the Entry into Force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing' being implemented by UNEP
- CBD Secretariat activities
 - CBD Secretariat carrying out a series of workshops in 2013-2014 beginning with Pacific (November 2013) and Asia (December 2013).
 - Other regions will be covered in first half of 2014
 - E-learning modules under development



Progress towards entry into force: ABS Clearing-House

- Pilot phase of the ABS Clearing-House
 - <http://absch.cbd.int>
- Will contribute to clarity, transparency and legal certainty



ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CLEARING-HOUSE



About ABS-CH

Search

Register

Resources

Nagoya Protocol

CBD

Select a country profile



➔ Sign In

🌐 Language



Search clearing-house records



National Focal Points

190

National ABS Websites and Databases

2

ABS Measures

2



Register Information



➔ Sign In to register information with the ASB-CH



Resources



➔ Sign In to add new resources.

Online discussion forum



Factsheets on the Nagoya Protocol





Progress towards entry into force: Awareness-raising materials

Materials developed by the SCBD:

- Booklets of the Nagoya Protocol
 - In 6 UN languages + courtesy translations available on website
- Factsheets and information kits on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol
- 'Bioscience at a crossroads: ABS in a Time of Scientific, Technological and Industry Change'
 - Policy briefs and factsheets covering the agricultural, botanicals, cosmetics, food & beverage, industrial biotechnology and pharmaceutical sectors





Next steps

- Third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol
 - Preparing for first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol
 - 24-28 February 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea
- First meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol
 - Will be held concurrently with the Conference of the Parties to the Convention
 - COP-12: 6-17 October 2014, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea
- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
 - Aichi Target 16 addresses Nagoya Protocol
 - Will be first target to be achieved when Protocol enters into force



Thank you

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