Publishing a Permit or its Equivalent Constituting an Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance (IRCC)

Introduction to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (ABSCH)

The Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (ABSCH) (http://absch.cbd.int) is a platform for sharing information related to access and benefit-sharing in order to enhance legal certainty and transparency on procedures for access and benefit-sharing, and for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources along the value chain, including through the internationally recognized certificate of compliance. In particular, it provides access to the information made available by each Party relevant to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. For additional information you are invited to read the "About the ABSCH" (http://absch.cbd.int/about) section on the ABSCH website.

Minimum Requirements

- Please ensure you are using the latest version of a popular internet browser, such as: Chrome, Firefox or Internet Explorer 9+.
- · To submit records you will need to have a CBD Account.
- To publish national records you will need a CBD Account, as well as the appropriate permissions to access and publish information on behalf of your Government.
- · Please ensure you are following the latest version of this guide. Download the latest version here: https://absch.cbd.int/help/guides

Getting help

The CBD Secretariat is available to provide technical support, answer any questions, and receive feedback on the use of the ABSCH. Contact us by email at absch@cbd.int or via the live chat service available on the ABSCH website for immediate technical support.

Introduction to the Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance (IRCC)

In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3(e), of the Nagoya Protocol, Parties that require prior informed consent (PIC) must provide for the issuance of a permit or equivalent at the time of access. The permit or its equivalent issued must also be made available to the ABSCH in order to constitute an internationally recognized certificate of compliance (IRCC) (Article 17, paragraph 2).

Article 17, paragraph 3, further establishes that the IRCC shall serve as evidence that the genetic resource which it covers has been accessed in accordance with prior informed consent (PIC) and that mutually agreed terms (MAT) have been established, as required by the domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements of the Party providing prior informed consent.

The Protocol also provides that the IRCC shall contain the following minimum information, when it is not confidential: issuing authority, date, provider, unique identifier of the certificate, the person or entity to whom prior informed consent was granted, subject-matter or genetic resources covered by the certificate, confirmation that MAT were established, confirmation that PIC was obtained, and commercial and/or non-commercial use.

The IRCC plays a key role in enhancing transparency and monitoring the utilization of genetic resources along the value chain (research, development, innovation, pre-commercialization or commercialization). The IRCC helps by providing solutions to problems that can arise when utilization takes place outside of the provider's country.

Some ways the IRCC can help when utilization takes place outside of the provider's country

Problem Solution

Permits or their equivalents issued by countries can come in different formats and in different languages. These differences can make it difficult when used as evidence of compliance with the country providing the genetic resource outside of the provider's country.

A permit or its equivalent is entered into the ABSCH through a standardized format and in one or more of the six official languages of the United Nations. Once a permit or its equivalent is published on the ABSCH an IRCC is immediately generated and available online.

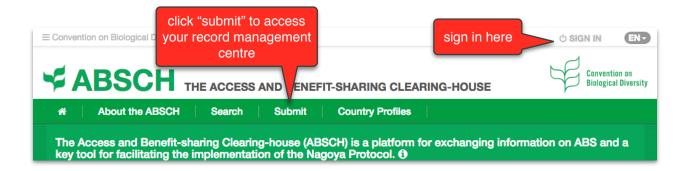
Permits or their equivalents may contain confidential information and therefore can be problematic to share.

The IRCC is a representation of the permit or its equivalent at the international level. It creates a standardized and transparent way for provider countries to provide to users with evidence that the genetic resource that it covers has been accessed in accordance with PIC and that MAT has been established in compliance with the domestic requirements of the provider country without giving away confidential information.

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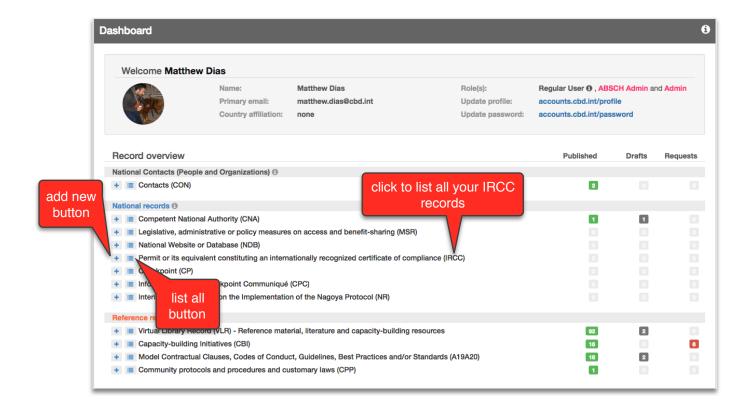
Step 1: Sign in to the ABSCH

Open an up-to-date and current version of your favourite internet browser and go to http://absch.cbd.int. To sign in, click the "SIGN IN" button located at the very the top right corner of any page, and enter your email and password. For help creating an account, please refer to the guide: Creating and managing your CBD Account.



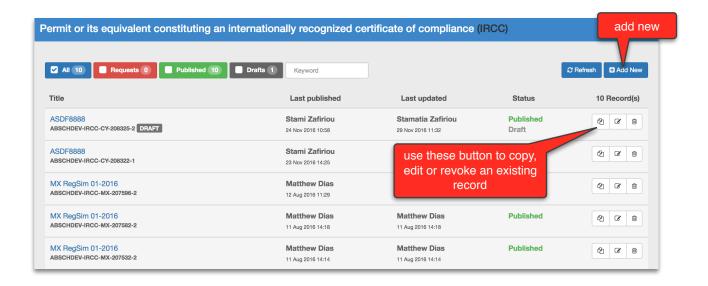
Step 2: Go to your record management centre

Once signed in, click on "Submit" in the main navigation bar to open the record management centre. The dashboard provides an overview of all national records for your country. To submit information on a permit or equivalent click on "Permit or its equivalent constituting an internationally recognized certificate of compliance (IRCC)" link to load the list page displaying all IRCC records.



Step 3: Fill out the form

From the page listing your IRCC records, to add a new record, click on the "Add New" button located in the top right corner of the panel. This will open a new submission form. To edit an existing record click the edit button associated with the record you want to edit.



IRCC and confidential information

Article 17, paragraph 4, of the Nagoya Protocol provides that the IRCC shall contain certain minimum information, when it is not confidential. Following this provision, the common format for the IRCC requires mandatory minimum information along with the possibility to identify some of these fields as confidential. The mandatory information that may be confidential is:

- · the provider;
- · the person or entity to whom prior informed consent (PIC) was granted;
- the subject-matter or genetic resources covered by the permit or its equivalent; and
- whether the permit or its equivalent covers commercial and/or non-commercial use.

The mandatory information that cannot be confidential is: the issuing authority, the date of issuance, the unique identifier, and confirmation that PIC was granted and that MAT was established.

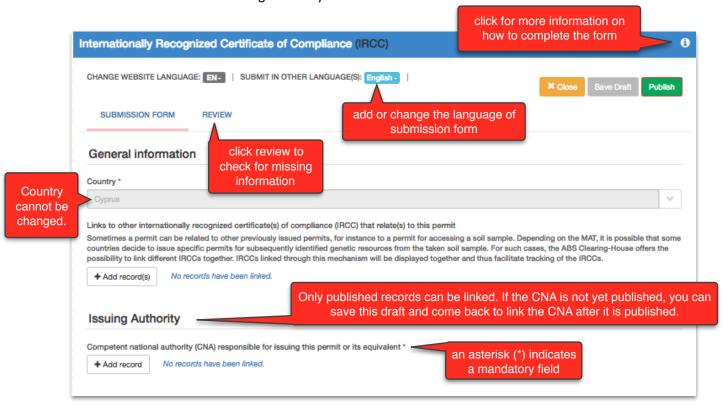
Responsibilities of the Publishing Authority (PA)

The ABSCH does not host any confidential information and all information published in the ABSCH is publicly available and can be accessed by the general public. Therefore, the PA plays an important role in ensuring that no confidential information is published in the ABSCH.

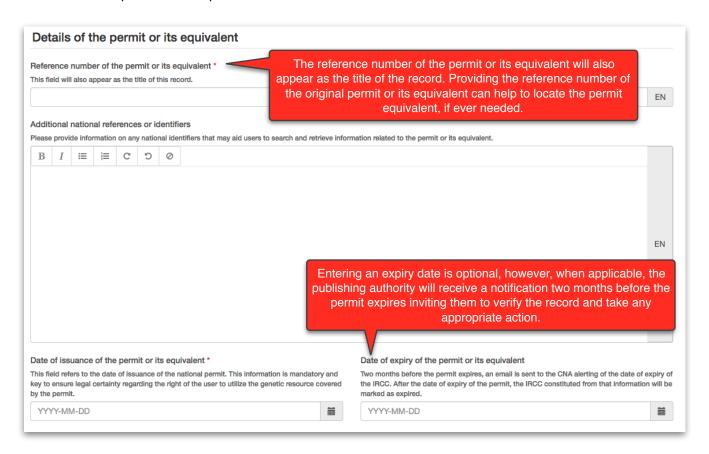
The PA is responsible for:

- · Authorizing the publication of all national records registered in the ABSCH;
- Ensuring that the information made available on the ABSCH is complete, relevant and kept up-to-date;
- Ensuring that no confidential information is published in the ABSCH; and
- Managing the designation of the national authorized users (NAUs).

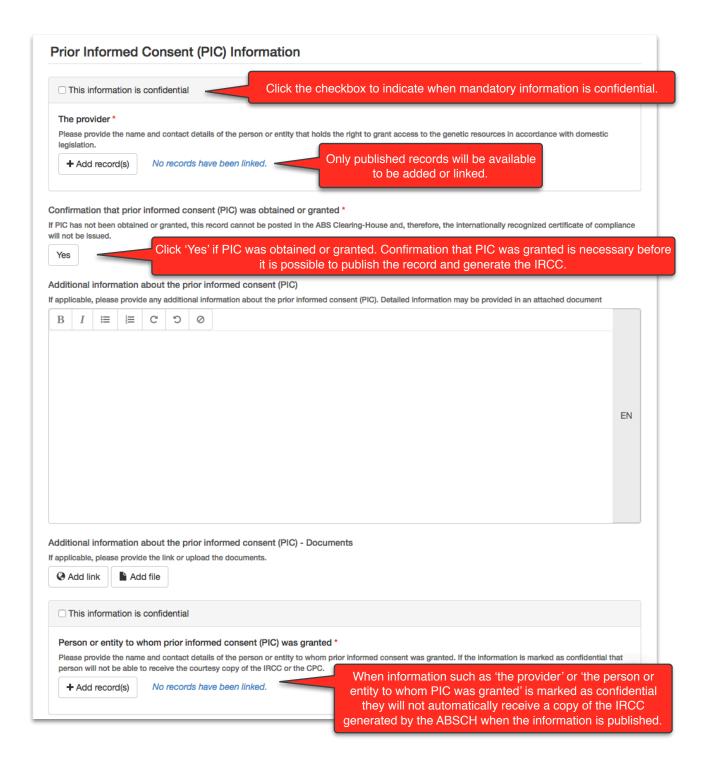
Section: General information and issuing authority.



Section: Details of the permit of its equivalent

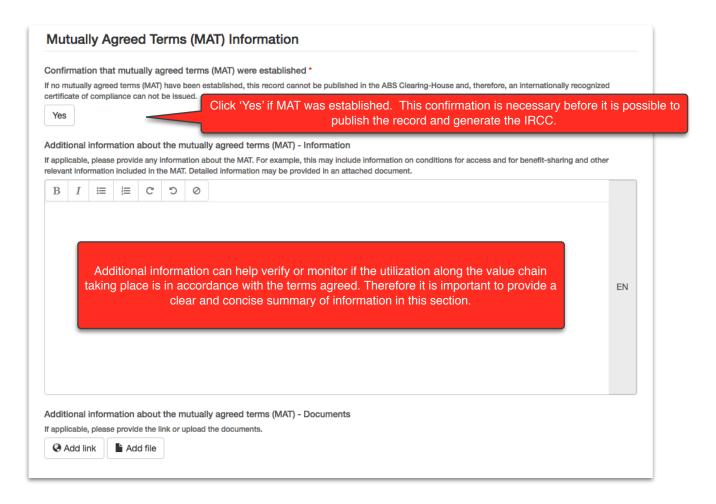


Section: Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Information

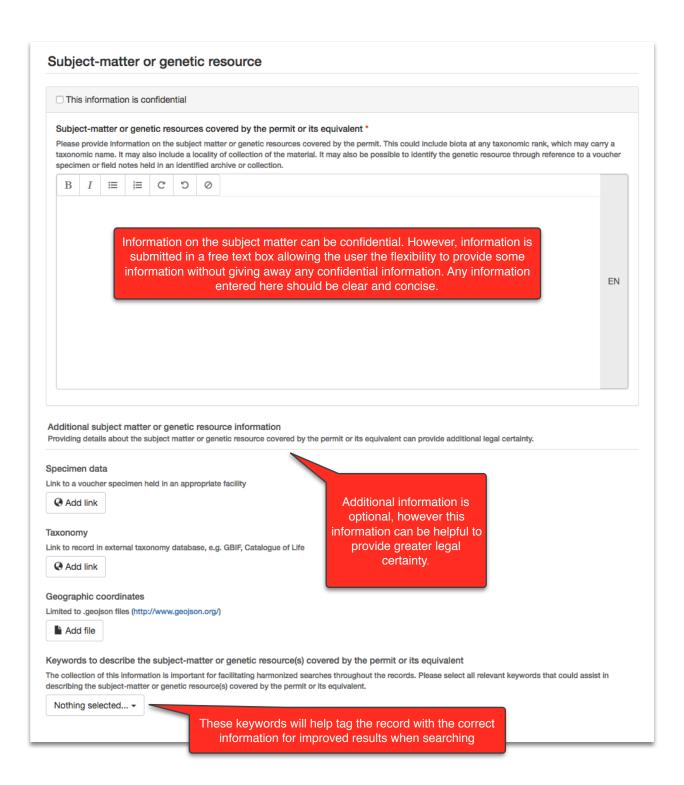


Section: Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) Information

It is important to include in the form conditions included in the MAT that you consider relevant to assist in the monitoring of the utilization of the genetic resource. For example sometimes access to genetic resources could be granted only for specified uses (e.g., for medical use), or on the contrary access could be granted for multiple uses but with specific restrictions applying (e.g., restriction to obtain intellectual property rights).

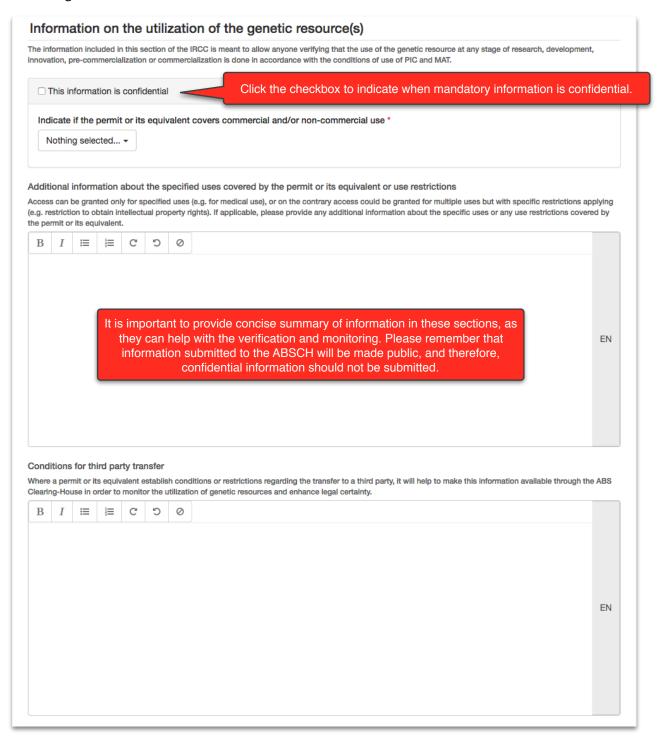


Section: Subject-matter or genetic resource



Section: Information on the utilization of the genetic resource(s)

Where a permit or its equivalent establish conditions or restrictions regarding the transfer of the permit or rights over the genetic resources to a third party, it will help to make this information available on the IRCC to be able to help monitor the utilization of the genetic resources.



Section: Documentation

In the remaining section on documentation you may attach a copy of the permit or its equivalent and any additional useful information.

Step 4: Submitting the information for publication

Once you have filled the form, nationally authorized users (NAUs) can click "Request Publication" to send a request to the publishing authority to verify and approve publication of the record. If you are the publishing authority, then you can click on "Publish" to directly publish the record in the ABSCH. Please remember to review the record prior to its publication to ensure that no confidential information has been included.

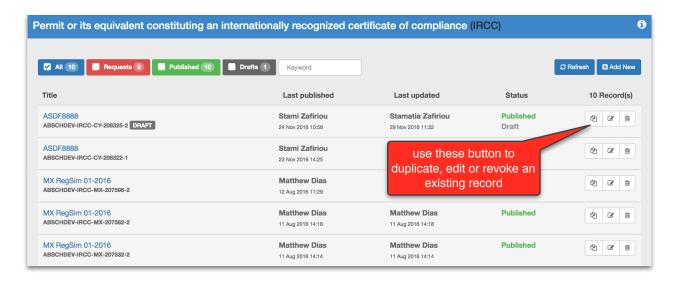


Once this information is published in the ABSCH, an IRCC is constituted. The ABSCH will then send a courtesy copy of the internationally recognized certificate by email to:

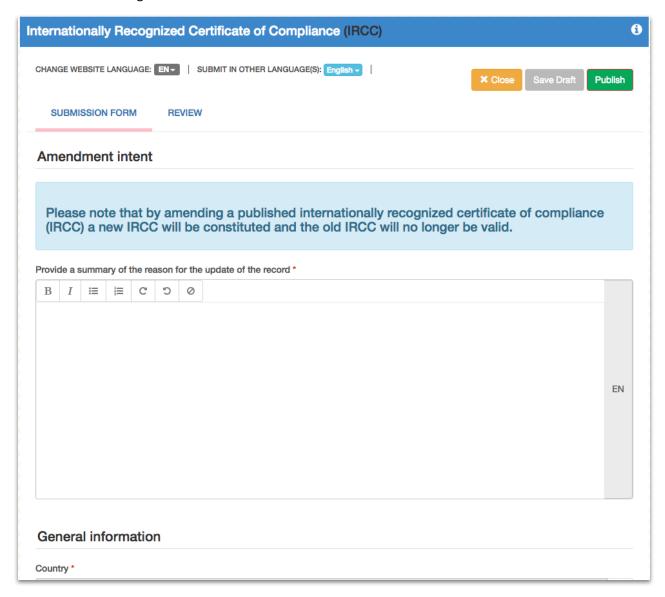
- The national focal point (NFP) and the competent national authority/ies (CNA) of the country responsible for issuing the permit or its equivalent;
- The provider, if this information is not confidential; and
- The person or entity to whom prior informed consent was granted, if this information is not confidential.

Step 5: Updating or revoking an IRCC

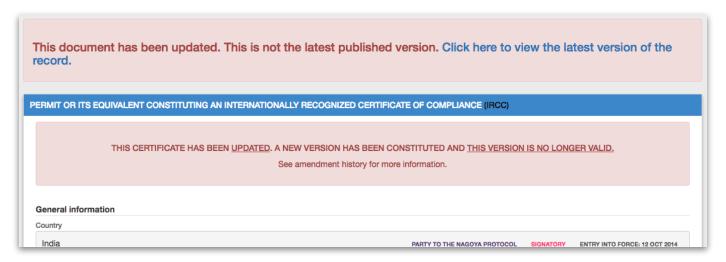
Each IRCC is meant to be kept in-sync with the permit or equivalent it represents. If the information in the national permit or equivalent changes, this change should also be reflected in the IRCC. IRCCs can either be updated or revoked. For transparency and traceability, an IRCC cannot be deleted only revoked or cancelled. Each time an IRCC is changed a copy of the previous record is archived in an amendment history that is included with the record.



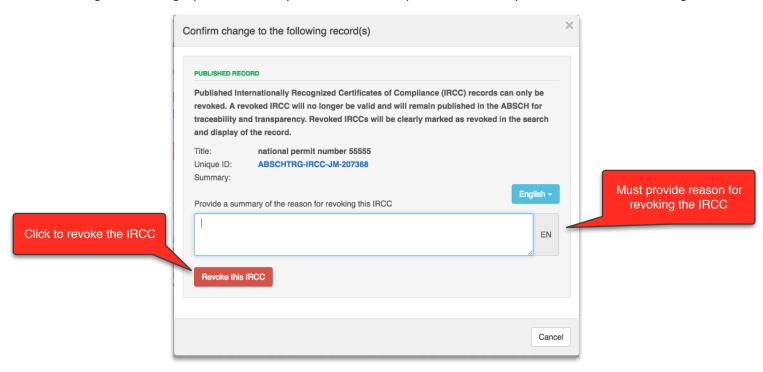
When editing or updating an IRCC you will need to provide a summary of the reason for the amendment. With a view to ensuring transparency and traceability, the ABSCH will keep previous versions of IRCCs in an archived format. Archived or previous versions are no longer valid.



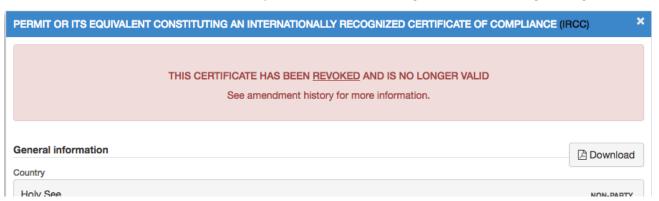
When viewing an older version of an IRCC, it will be displayed with warning and a link to the latest version, see an example below.



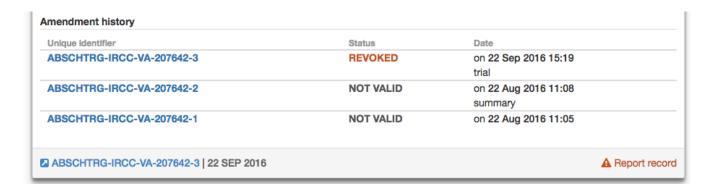
When revoking or cancelling a published IRCC you will be asked to provide a summary of the reason for this change.



When an IRCC is revoked or cancelled it is clearly identified, when viewing the record, as being no longer valid.



Examining the details of the IRCC, in the section on amendment history, you will be able to see all the changes that have been made to this record. The amendment history is located at the bottom of each IRCC record. You may click on the version's unique identifier to view its complete details.



Thank you for following this guide. Was it helpful? Please send us your comments.

The CBD Secretariat is available to provide technical support, answer any questions, and receive feedback on the use of the ABS Clearing-House. Contact us by email at absch@cbd.int or via the live chat service available on the ABSCH website for immediate technical support.