The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted in 2010 and entering into force on 12 October 2014, has as its objective the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. Not only does the Protocol contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, it creates greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources by establishing more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources, and helping to ensure benefit-sharing when genetic resources leave the country. Hence the Nagoya Protocol creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources, thus enhancing the contribution of biodiversity to development and human well-being. To date, 112 Parties to the CBD have ratified the Nagoya Protocol. Additional ratifications and accessions are expected prior to the UN Biodiversity Conference as countries finalize their national processes.
The Nagoya Protocol at the UN Biodiversity Conference

An important focus at the UN Biodiversity Conference will be on the first assessment and review of the Nagoya Protocol four years after its entry into force. This exercise provides the opportunity to assess progress towards implementation, as well as identify successes and challenges to implementation.

Based on key findings, this will assist the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its third meeting (COP-MOP 3) to take action to further support implementation of the Protocol and contribute to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for the Protocol. The meeting will also consider progress made in capacity-building and awareness-raising and developments related to the financial mechanism and resource mobilization. Furthermore, it will consider developments under the Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS) Clearing-House, a key tool to facilitate the exchange of information on access and benefit-sharing for both providers and users of genetic resources, as well as future priorities.

Outstanding issues from the negotiations of the Protocol as well as new issues will also be considered. Based on recommendations from the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, Parties will be invited to agree on the way forward regarding Article 10 of the Protocol on a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism. Parties will also be invited to consider the way forward with respect to potential criteria for specialised international ABS instruments in the context of Article 4.4 of the Protocol and any process for recognition of such an instrument. Based on the outcomes of the twenty second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, both the Conference of the Parties and COP-MOP 3 will consider any potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources for the three objectives of the Convention and the objective of the Nagoya Protocol.

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Important links

- The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing: www.cbd.int/abs
- Meeting documents for the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing: www.cbd.int/meetings/NP-MOP-03