



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General  
9 September 2024

Original: English

**Conference of the Parties to the Convention  
on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting  
of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access  
to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable  
Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization  
Fifth meeting**

Cali, Colombia, 21 October–1 November 2024

**Item 11 of the provisional agenda\***

**Cooperation with international organizations,  
bodies established under other conventions, and initiatives**

### **Cooperation with international organizations, bodies established under other conventions, and initiatives**

**Note by the Secretariat**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. In its decision [NP-3/7](#) on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization requested the Executive Secretary to continue to engage with relevant ongoing processes and policy debates and liaise with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives, as appropriate, to provide and collect information on current discussions on matters related to access and benefit-sharing and in particular on public health issues (para. 2). This was complemented by decision [NP-3/14](#), in which the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol decided to include a standing item on cooperation with other international organizations in the agenda of its future meetings to take stock of developments in relevant international forums (para. 6).

2. The present note provides an overview of activities undertaken by the Executive Secretary since the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to develop and enhance cooperation with international organizations, bodies established under other conventions and initiatives, including key developments under international agreements and instruments of relevance. In section II of this note, key developments under international agreements and instruments of relevance to access and benefit-sharing are addressed as well as cooperative activities undertaken with other intergovernmental organizations. In section III, cooperation with other organizations to support ratification and implementation of, as well as awareness-raising and capacity-building for, the Nagoya Protocol is summarized, although the summary does not constitute an exhaustive account. Further information on cooperation under the

---

\* CBD/NP/MOP/5/1.

Convention on Biological Diversity is provided in documents [CBD/SBI/4/10](#) and CBD/COP/16/10. Concluding remarks are provided in section IV of this note.

## **II. Key developments under international agreements and cooperative activities with intergovernmental organizations addressing issues related to access and benefit-sharing**

3. Issues related to access and benefit-sharing are addressed in other international instruments besides the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. The Secretariat of the Convention collaborates with various intergovernmental organizations working in this area with a view to following developments in other international forums and providing information on developments under relevant processes of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol. Many of those organizations participate in processes within the Convention and the Protocol. The information provided in the present section is up to date as of 23 August 2024.

### **A. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

4. The Secretariat of the Convention has had a long-standing relationship with the Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The two secretariats engage in regular communications and the Secretariat of the Convention is actively involved in different areas of work under the International Treaty.

5. The Secretariat of the Convention submitted a report to the tenth session of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on recent developments under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol<sup>1</sup> and participated in the tenth session of the Governing Body, which was held in Rome from 20 to 24 November 2023. The Acting Executive Secretary gave a statement as part of the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote address during the special event on the theme “From seeds to innovative solutions: safeguarding our future”.

6. The Governing Body adopted a number of resolutions of relevance to the Convention and the Protocol, including on the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing, implementation of the Global Information System, farmers’ rights, capacity development, cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity and digital sequence information/genetic sequence data on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

7. In resolution 5/2023 on the implementation of the Global Information System, the Governing Body requested the Secretary of the International Treaty to advance on the exchange of relevant information and links with the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House in the context of the programme of work on the Global Information System (para. 12).

8. In resolution [13/2023](#) on cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Governing Body requested the Secretary to continue monitoring and participating in the relevant processes related to the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol in order to promote practical, harmonious and appropriate interfaces among them, both nationally and internationally (para. 2). In the same resolution, the Governing Body requested the Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue exploring with the Secretariat of the Convention practical means and activities to further enhance that cooperation, including by renewing the memorandum of cooperation, and continue to develop joint initiatives between the two Secretariats (para. 11).

9. Also in resolution 13/2023, the Governing Body requested the Secretary to continue following processes within the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol concerning digital sequence information on genetic resources and providing information on relevant International Treaty activities and collaborate and, as appropriate, coordinate with the Secretariat of the Convention on issues related

---

<sup>1</sup> Document [IT/GB-10/23/16.3/Inf.1](#).

to digital sequence information on genetic resources in order to promote coherence and mutual supportiveness between the respective conventions and implementing processes (para. 18)

10. In resolution 16/2023 on consideration of digital sequence information/genetic sequence data on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture for the objectives of the International Treaty, the Governing Body welcomed decision 15/9 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and encouraged Parties to the Convention, in further developing a solution for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, to consider how it might be mutually supportive of and adaptable to the Treaty (paras. 3 and 4).

11. It may be recalled that, at its ninth session (2022), the Governing Body, in its resolution 3/2022, re-established the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to Enhance the Functioning of the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing. The re-established Working Group met for the first time under that new mandate at its tenth meeting in July 2023. A representative of the Secretariat of the Convention participated in the meeting and delivered a statement providing an update on relevant developments under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol. The Co-Chairs of the Working Group submitted a checkpoint report to the tenth session of the Governing Body and the Governing Body adopted resolution [3/2023](#) on the enhancement of the functioning of the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing.

12. In resolution 3/2023, the Governing Body endorsed the suggestion of the Working Group to use the “June 2019 draft package” as a starting point for its further work and requested the Co-Chairs of the Working Group to give early attention in the negotiations to the three identified “hotspots”: digital sequence information on genetic resources/genetic sequence data, the expansion of Annex I of the International Treaty and payment structure and rates (paras. 1 and 2). In the same resolution, the Governing Body urged the Working Group to take decision 15/9 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and related developments into account when addressing the issue of digital sequence information in the context of the process to enhance the functioning of the Multilateral System (para. 4).

13. The eleventh meeting of the Working Group was held in April 2024. At that meeting, the Working Group provided suggestions for updating the “June 2019 draft package” and agreed that its Co-Chairs would prepare a negotiating text for the twelfth meeting of the Working Group, to be held in September 2024. A representative of the Secretariat of the Convention participated in the eleventh meeting of the Working Group and provided information on relevant developments under the Convention, in particular with regard to work on digital sequence information on genetic resources.

14. As noted directly above, the twelfth meeting of the Working Group will be held in September 2024. It is expected that further meetings of the Working Group will be held in 2025, with the outcomes to be submitted to the eleventh session of the Governing Body in November 2025.

15. The representative of the Secretariat of the Convention participated in the fifth meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee on the Global Information System of Article 17 of the International Treaty, held in May 2023, and shared relevant information during that meeting.

16. A representative of the Secretariat of the International Treaty participated in the fifth meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the intersessional work undertaken to develop the draft capacity-building action plan for the Protocol.

17. The two Secretariats collaborated in the development of indicators on benefit-sharing under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as they related to Goal C and Target 13 and

also collaborated in the monitoring process for target 15.6<sup>2</sup> under the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>3</sup>

## **B. Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

18. The Secretariats of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Convention are cooperating on issues related to access and benefit-sharing, among others, as agreed in their joint programme of work.

19. In the reporting period, the Secretariat of the Convention submitted a report to and participated in the nineteenth regular session of the Commission which was held in July 2023. The Acting Executive Secretary delivered a statement during the opening of the session.

20. In discussing the agenda item on access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture, the Commission took note of and provided comments on a typology of access and benefit-sharing country measures, which had been prepared in response to a request from the Commission at its eighteenth session. A draft of the typology had been reviewed earlier by the Team of Technical and Legal Experts on Access and Benefit-Sharing at its sixth session in May 2023. The Secretariat of the Convention had participated in that meeting.

21. The Commission requested its Secretariat to finalize the typology and make it available on the website of the Commission, keeping in mind that it was a living document which should be updated periodically, as needed. The typology is currently available on the Commission website.<sup>4</sup>

22. The Commission reviewed a draft questionnaire on the implications of access and benefit-sharing measures for the use and exchange of genetic resources for food and agriculture and benefit-sharing. The Commission requested the Secretariat to finalize the draft questionnaire and prepare, based on the responses received and other available sources of information, a report on the implications of implementation of access and benefit-sharing country measures for the use and exchange of genetic resources for food and agriculture, associated traditional knowledge and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

23. The questionnaire was launched in July 2024 and the Secretariat of the Convention issued notification 2024-081 of 5 August 2024 to bring it to the attention of national focal points and others.

24. The Commission requested its Secretariat to contribute to the process of developing indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to monitor benefit-sharing, with the aim of ensuring that the distinctive features of genetic resources for food and agriculture were taken into account.

25. With respect to digital sequence information on genetic resources for food and agriculture, the Commission welcomed decision 15/9 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, including the establishment of, as part of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund.

26. The Commission took note of a draft study entitled “The role of digital sequence information in the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture: opportunities and challenges” and requested its Secretariat to finalize the study and, through the Secretariat of the Convention, to bring it to the attention of the Ad hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources. The finalized study was sent to

<sup>2</sup> Sustainable Development Goal target 15.6 is: “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed”.

<sup>3</sup> The Secretariat of the Convention is the custodian of the related indicator (15.6.1) for target 15.6 and collaborates with the Secretariat of the International Treaty to provide the necessary data to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

<sup>4</sup> See <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/95944f3d-4f4d-4a1d-9558-a936eec9d988>.

the Secretariat of the Convention which made it available for the Working Group at its second meeting.<sup>5</sup>

27. The Commission requested its Secretariat to hold, in collaboration with the Secretariats of the Convention and the International Treaty and other relevant international organizations, virtual or in-person open-ended workshops on digital sequence information, as appropriate, with a view to sharing information about gaps in knowledge and technical capacity-building needs and activities related to digital sequence information on genetic resources for food and agriculture.<sup>6</sup>

28. Furthermore, the Commission requested its Secretariat to invite members to submit information on domestic access and benefit-sharing measures applying to digital sequence information and their actual or potential implications for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including exchange, access to and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use, and to compile that information for the Commission.

29. The Commission encouraged its members to coordinate future work on digital sequence information, including access and benefit-sharing among relevant sectors, with a view to ensuring consistency and mutual supportiveness of the ongoing processes in the different forums. The Commission requested its Secretariat to engage closely with processes under the Convention to ensure that the distinctive features of genetic resources for food and agriculture requiring distinctive solutions for access and benefit-sharing are appropriately reflected in the development of relevant rules and mechanisms for the sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources.

### **C. Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction**

30. During the intersessional period, the Secretariat of the Convention continued to follow developments on access and benefit-sharing as part of the discussions on marine biodiversity held at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Convention Secretariat participated in the resumed fifth session, held from 20 February to 5 March 2023, as well as the further resumed fifth session, held on 19 and 20 June 2023, of the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

31. After nearly 20 years of negotiations, the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction was adopted on 19 June 2023. Part II of the Agreement addresses “marine genetic resources, including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits”, and also includes provisions addressing digital sequence information on marine genetic resources of areas beyond national jurisdiction. Among other things, the text sets out modalities for sharing non-monetary benefits and an initial modality for sharing monetary benefits until the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement decides on modalities for sharing monetary benefits from the utilization of marine genetic resources and digital sequence information on marine genetic resources of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

32. The Agreement is currently open for signature until 20 September 2025 and 60 ratifications are needed for its entry into force. Eight countries had ratified the Agreement as at 22 August 2024.

33. On 24 April 2024, the General Assembly adopted resolution 78/272, in which it decided to establish a preparatory commission to prepare for the entry into force of the Agreement and to prepare

<sup>5</sup> See [www.cbd.int/meetings/WGDSI-02](http://www.cbd.int/meetings/WGDSI-02).

<sup>6</sup> This was similar to a request from the the Commission at its eighteenth regular session, which led to a Global Workshop on Digital Sequence Information and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, held virtually on 14 and 15 November 2022. The Secretariat of the Convention collaborated with the Secretariat of the Commission on the event. Further information is available on the website of the Commission at [www.fao.org/cgrfa/meetings/dsi\\_workshop\\_2022/en/](http://www.fao.org/cgrfa/meetings/dsi_workshop_2022/en/).

for the convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement. An organizational meeting of the Preparatory Commission was held from 24 to 26 June 2024. During that meeting, the Preparatory Commission decided that it would meet for at least two sessions in 2025 (in April and August) and at least one session in 2026.

34. The Secretariat regularly exchanges information concerning access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

#### **D. International Union for Protection of New Varieties of Plants**

35. During the intersessional period, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, the Secretariat of the Convention and the Secretariat of the International Treaty cooperated on the development of a document on complementarities among the three entities, as well as exchanged information on issues at the interface of the different instruments. The document on complementarities was approved by the Council of the International Union at its fifty-seventh ordinary session in October 2023.<sup>7</sup>

#### **E. General Assembly high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response**

36. In its resolution 77/275, the General Assembly decided that a one-day high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response would be convened by the President of the Assembly in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 20 September 2023. The Assembly also decided that the high-level meeting would approve a political declaration on, inter alia, mobilizing political will at the national, regional and international levels for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

37. By its resolution 78/3 of 5 October 2023, the General Assembly adopted the political declaration of the General Assembly high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. In their call to action, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments committed to scale up their efforts to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and further implement a number of actions. Moreover, they expressed their strong resolve to, inter alia, promote the fair, equitable and timely sharing of benefits arising from the use of pathogens, sequences or any other materials, with pandemic potential through a multilateral system taking into account relevant national and international laws, regulations, obligations and frameworks, in line with the work being undertaken in other relevant areas and by other United Nations and multilateral organizations or agencies (para. 43).

38. In the political declaration, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments decided to convene a high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response in 2026, aimed at undertaking a comprehensive review of the implementation of the declaration (para. 78). Also in the declaration, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments requested the Secretary-General to provide, in consultation with WHO and other relevant agencies, a report including recommendations on the implementation of the declaration during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly, which would serve to inform the high-level meeting in 2026 (para. 77).

#### **F. World Health Organization**

39. The extensive relevant developments that had taken place at WHO between 2019 and 2022 are described in documents CBD/NP/MOP/4/8 and CBD/NP/MOP/4/INF/4. Following the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the World Health Assembly had, in particular, established two distinct processes to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, namely, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft and negotiate a WHO convention,

---

<sup>7</sup> The document is available at [www.upov.int/about/en/faq.html#QR10](http://www.upov.int/about/en/faq.html#QR10), under frequently asked questions (FAQ).

agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response and the Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005).

**1. Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft and negotiate a WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response**

40. The Intergovernmental Negotiating Body held nine meetings between February 2022 and May 2024 to draft and negotiate the WHO Pandemic Agreement. The outcomes of its work, including the draft text of the WHO pandemic agreement, were submitted to the seventy-seventh World Health Assembly in May 2024 (see document A77/10). The Intergovernmental Negotiating Body had not reached consensus on the text.

41. Pursuant to that matter, the World Health Assembly adopted decision WHA77(20) in which it decided to extend the mandate of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to finish its work as soon as possible and submit its outcome for consideration by the seventy-eighth World Health Assembly in 2025, or earlier by a special session of the World Health Assembly, if possible in 2024.

42. The tenth meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body, to consider a draft workplan and meeting schedule, was held on 16 and 17 July 2024. The holding of the eleventh meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body has been planned for the period from 9 to 20 September 2024 and the holding of the twelfth meeting from 4 to 15 November 2024.

43. According to the draft workplan presented to the tenth meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (A/INB/10/3 Rev.1), negotiations would continue on the basis of the text of the proposal for the WHO pandemic agreement contained in the appendix to document A77/10. That proposal includes text highlighted in green, signifying text for which initial agreement had been reached; text highlighted in yellow, signifying text for which initial convergence had been reached; text with no highlighting, signifying text for which no convergence had been reached; and text in square brackets, signifying text for which there were divergent views.

44. The draft workplan provided that the eleventh meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body would focus on article 12 of the proposed WHO pandemic agreement, which addresses pathogen access and benefit-sharing system. Recognizing that the text is still under negotiation, the language in article 12 (1), as reflected in the appendix to document A77/10, provides that the parties to the WHO pandemic agreement would establish a multilateral access and benefit-sharing system for pathogens with pandemic potential, referred to as the WHO pathogen access and benefit-sharing system. The text provides that the provisions governing this system would be developed and agreed to through a further instrument, lists elements that would need to be addressed in the system (article 12 (3)) and sets out some minimum provisions on access and benefit-sharing that would be part of the instrument (art. 12 (4)).

45. Article 12 indicates that the WHO pathogen access and benefit-sharing system should be developed with a view to its being recognized or to its already being considered a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument within the meaning of Article 4 (4) of the Nagoya Protocol.

**2. Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005)**

46. The Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005) met eight times between November 2022 and April/May 2024. A compilation of proposed amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005) was published in the fourth quarter of 2022. Among the submissions were proposals to include text regarding access and benefit-sharing and genetic sequence data.

47. While the Working Group did not reach consensus on a package of targeted amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005), a “bureau’s proposed text” was submitted to the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly for its consideration.

48. The Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly adopted amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005), as contained in the annex to resolution WHA77.17. The final amendments do not include specific provisions on genetic sequence data; however, the amendments do address the issue of equity, for example, article 13 has been amended so that it no longer addresses simply the public health response but, instead, addresses the public health response, including equitable access to relevant health products.

49. The amendments will enter into force for all members of WHO 24 months after notice has been given of their adoption by the World Health Assembly, except for such members as may notify the Director-General of rejection or reservations to the amendments within 18 months from the date of the notice.

## **G. World Intellectual Property Organization**

50. The Secretariat of the Convention regularly exchanges information with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). In the context of the Nagoya Protocol, the Secretariat is following the ongoing process of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore.

51. The forty-seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee was held in June 2023. The forty-eighth session of the Intergovernmental Committee was held in November 2023, the forty-ninth session in December 2023 and a special session in September 2023. The special session resulted in a revised text for a new treaty, which was considered at the Diplomatic Conference to conclude an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources in May 2024. On 24 May 2024, the Diplomatic Conference adopted the World Intellectual Property Organization Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge.<sup>8</sup>

52. The main provision of the Treaty is contained in Article 3 on the disclosure requirement for patent applications. Under the article, Parties to the Treaty are to require applicants to disclose certain information where the claimed invention in a patent application is based on genetic resources or on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. In the case of inventions based on genetic resources, the information to be disclosed is the country of origin of the genetic resources. In the case of inventions based on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, the information to be disclosed is the indigenous peoples or local community who provided the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. In both cases, where the information is not known, the applicant is to disclose the source of the genetic resources or the source of the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (Articles 3.1 and 3.2). In cases where none of this information is known to the applicant, Parties are to require the applicant to make a declaration to that effect, affirming that the content of the declaration is true and correct to the best knowledge of the applicant (Article 3.3).

53. In Article 2 of the Treaty, “based on” is defined to mean “that the genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources must have been necessary for the claimed invention, and that the claimed invention must depend on the specific properties of the genetic resources and/or on the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources”. In the same article, it is stated that “[s]ource of genetic resources” refers to any source from which the applicant has obtained the genetic resources, such as a research center, gene bank, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, or any other ex situ collection or depository of genetic resources”. Also in Article 2, “[s]ource of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources” is defined to mean “any source from which the applicant has obtained the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, such as scientific literature, publicly accessible databases, patent applications and patent publications”.

---

<sup>8</sup> Document [GRATK/DC/7](#).

54. Article 3.5 provides that Parties are not to place an obligation on their patent offices “to verify the authenticity of the disclosure”, while Article 3.6 provides that each Party is to “make the information disclosed available in accordance with patent procedures, without prejudice to the protection of confidential information”.

55. Article 8 of the Treaty addresses “review” and provides that the Parties “commit to a review of the scope and contents of the Treaty, addressing issues such as the possible extension of the disclosure requirement in Article 3 to other areas of intellectual property and to derivatives and addressing other issues arising from new and emerging technologies that are relevant for the application of the Treaty, four years after the entry into force of the Treaty”.

56. In the preamble to the Treaty, it is recognized that “[the] Treaty and other international instruments related to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with resources should be mutually supportive”. This is reinforced in Article 7 of the Treaty, in which it is stated that “[the] Treaty shall be implemented in a mutually supportive manner with other international agreements relevant to [the] Treaty”.

57. The Treaty will enter into force three months after the deposit of 15 instruments of ratification or accession (Article 17).

58. The Secretariat of the Convention participated in the special session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore in September 2023 and the Diplomatic Conference to conclude an International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources in May 2024, at which opening remarks were provided by the Convention Secretariat.

59. The adoption of the Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge did not end the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee. At the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly of WIPO in July 2023, the Assembly adopted a decision<sup>9</sup> in which it renewed the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee for the biennium 2024/2025, agreeing that the Committee would continue its work on the protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.

### **III. Cooperation to support ratification, raise awareness and build capacity for implementation**

60. The Secretariat of the Convention works with a number of partners to support ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, raise awareness of the Protocol and build capacity for its implementation. Some specific cooperative activities with partners are outlined below.

#### **A. United Nations Environment Programme**

61. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) collaborates with the Secretariat on the arrangements necessary to support eligible Parties to the Nagoya Protocol in obtaining funds from the Global Environment Facility for the preparation and submission of their first national reports on the implementation of the Protocol.<sup>10</sup>

62. A representative of UNEP participated in the fifth meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in June 2023.

<sup>9</sup> The decision, under item 13 (v), is contained in the [list of decisions – 2023 of WIPO](#).

<sup>10</sup> See notification [2024-074](#) of 19 July 2024 for further information.

**B. Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme**

63. A memorandum of understanding between the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention was renewed at the margins of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in December 2022.

64. In the intersessional period, the Secretariat collaborated with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme specifically to encourage ratification of and compliance with the Protocol among Pacific countries as well as publication of relevant information on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House. In that regard, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention co-organized a workshop for Pacific countries in August 2023.

65. The Secretariat of the Convention has been invited to participate in a Pacific regional preparatory meeting for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties being convened by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in September 2024. The Secretariat of the Convention will join the meeting virtually to provide information on, inter alia, the Nagoya Protocol and digital sequence information on genetic resources.

**C. Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative**

66. The Secretariat of the Convention continues to collaborate with the Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative, a multi-donor initiative that aims at improving the conditions for successful cooperation between providers and users of biological resources for the fair sharing of benefits for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and local livelihoods. The Initiative has been a key partner of the Secretariat since its launch at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in March 2006 and cooperation has also been expressed through an implementation agreement which was renewed in March 2024 and will continue until August 2025. The Secretariat is a member of the Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative steering committee and engages in regular exchanges of information with the Initiative on areas of collaboration.

67. In the intersessional period, the Secretariat participated in and contributed to various events organized by the Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative, such as informal retreats centred on the multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information in October 2023 and September 2024 and a global exchange among users of digital sequence information on genetic resources and regulators in September 2024. Furthermore, the Initiative is a partner in the organization of the global capacity-building workshop on operationalizing access and benefit-sharing frameworks, to be held from 30 September to 3 October in Bonn, Germany, which includes providing financial support for the participation of some attendees.<sup>11</sup>

68. The Initiative participated in the fifth meeting of the informal advisory committee on capacity-building for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the intersessional work undertaken to develop the draft capacity-building action plan for the Protocol.

**D. Leibniz Institute DSMZ**

69. During the intersessional period, the Secretariat collaborated closely with the Leibniz Institute DSMZ-German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures in different areas of work related to access and benefit-sharing. The Leibniz Institute DSMZ leads and manages the German Nagoya Protocol HuB, a project aimed towards helping academic researchers in Germany understand compliance with the Nagoya Protocol.

70. With the generous financial support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Secretariat commissioned the Leibniz Institute DSMZ to undertake a project that

---

<sup>11</sup> See [notification 2024-022](#) of 29 February 2024 for further information on the workshop.

included the preparation of a study on access and benefit-sharing indicators as they related to Target 13 and Goal C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.<sup>12</sup> Further to the study, the Leibniz Institute DSMZ and the Secretariat co-organized two side events, which were held at the first and second meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, in November 2023 and August 2024, respectively. The Leibniz Institute DSMZ presented the results of the study in a webinar in April 2024 and during the meetings of the Informal Advisory Group on Benefit-sharing from the Use of Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources.

71. The Leibniz Institute DSMZ participated in the meeting of the informal advisory committee on capacity-building for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol as well as in the intersessional work on developing the draft capacity-building action plan for the Protocol. It is a partner in the organization of the global capacity-building workshop on operationalizing access and benefit-sharing frameworks, to be held in Bonn, Germany, from 30 September to 3 October 2024.

72. A representative of the Leibniz Institute DSMZ was a member of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators, which was established by the Conference of the Parties in decision [15/5](#) to work on the operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.<sup>13</sup>

## **E. Bioversity International and other CGIAR Centres**

73. The Secretariat provided information on the Nagoya Protocol and its implementation during live sessions of two online courses organized by the CGIAR Genebank Platform. The first course, presented in March 2023, was on genetic resources policies for CGIAR scientists and the second, presented in April 2024, was on gGenetic resources policies for agricultural research scientists.

## **F. Cooperation with other organizations**

74. The Secretariat of the Convention works with other organizations, including stakeholder groups and academic institutions, in order to raise awareness and provide information about the Nagoya Protocol, in particular about the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.<sup>14</sup>

75. The Secretariat receives many requests to participate in events to provide information on the Nagoya Protocol and to deliver presentations on the topic of digital sequence information on genetic resources. In the intersessional period 2023-2024, the Secretariat delivered presentations at, inter alia: meetings of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (January and March 2023); an expert meeting on digital sequence information (October 2023) and a Southern Negotiators Informal Science-Policy Dialogue on digital sequence information (July 2024), organized by the Meridian Institute; a workshop organized by the Global Health Centre of the Geneva Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (February 2024); a caucus meeting organized by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (February 2024); a dialogue on the WHO pandemic agreement organized by the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board secretariat (March 2024); and a webinar on clearing-house mechanisms, which was part of the BBNJ informal dialogues series organized by the International Center for Dialogue and Peacebuilding (April 2024). Moreover, the Secretariat gave guest lectures at the University of Goettingen and the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies Zaragoza (both in January 2024).

<sup>12</sup> The study was made available in document [CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/12](#). Courtesy translations of the study into [French](#) and [Spanish](#) were provided by the authors.

<sup>13</sup> Further information on the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators is available at [www.cbd.int/conferences/indicators-ahteg](http://www.cbd.int/conferences/indicators-ahteg).

<sup>14</sup> See document CBD/NP/MOP/5/7 for further information on awareness-raising activities for the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House.

## **IV. Conclusions**

76. Cooperation with a wide range of organizations is important in the light of the numerous ongoing international processes related to access and benefit-sharing, as summarized in section II of the present report, as well as the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its Goal C and Target 13 which specifically address access and benefit-sharing.

77. At the same time, a number of global and regional capacity-building and development projects that supported the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol have recently come to an end. Further efforts will be needed to support Parties in achieving Goal C and Target 13 and respond to international developments in the field of access and benefit-sharing.

---