

Global workshop on monitoring utilization of genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol

Bonn, Germany , September 30 to October 2 2019



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

- Supported by the EU, Japan Biodiversity Fund, and Government of Germany
- Organized in collaboration with the ABS-Initiative and UNDP GEF Global ABS Project
- 3 days - 68 participants (mostly NFP, CNA, PA, CP)
- 54 countries represented (50 parties, 4 non-Parties)
- <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/NP-CB-WS-2019-01>

GOAL – To increase understanding and share practical experience on the Protocol's system for monitoring the utilization of genetic resources through the ABS Clearing-House

Day 1

Theory

What does the Protocol say

Day 2

Practice

Country experiences

Day 3

Moving Forward

How do I apply what I learned

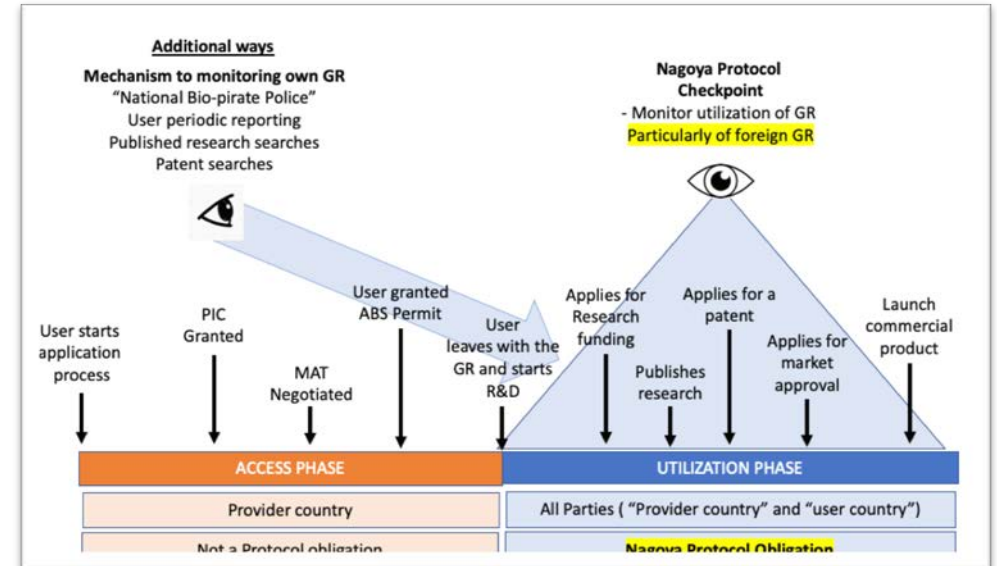
Participants were asked to prepare a presentation about their country a head of time. 45 of the 54 countries provided a presentation.

Checkpoints

- A lot of misunderstanding and confusion about checkpoints
- National CP vs. International CP

Checkpoint checklist

- Obligation for Parties:** ✓ Parties have an obligation to designate of one or more checkpoints relevant to the utilization of genetic resources
- Function:** ✓ Checkpoints collect or receive information on PIC, MAT, source, and utilization.
- Where they are placed:** ✓ The information is collected at any stage of research, development, innovation, pre commercialization or commercialization.
- Obligation for Users:** ✓ Users are required to provide information to checkpoints
- Purpose:** ✓ The information gathered is provided to the provider country and ABSCH (checkpoint communiqué)



International cooperation aspect

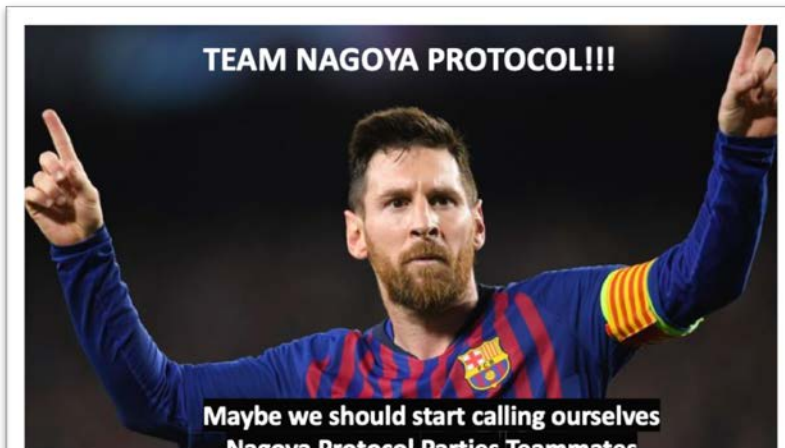
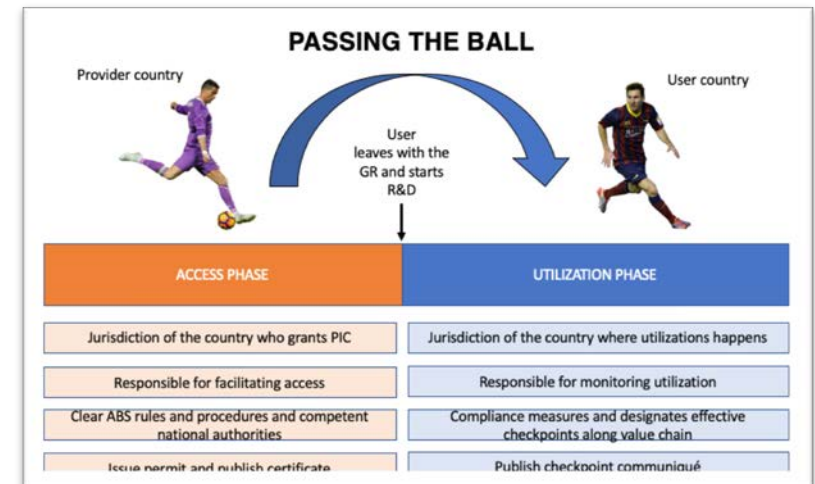
- Monitoring utilization internationally takes global cooperation and collaboration
- Need for global meetings
- Important to see each other as colleagues working towards the same goal
- Good team spirit – both user countries and provider country are motivated to work together
- Communication between Parties is key. Both formal (ABSCH) and informal.

What I learned watching my sons little league soccer (football) team



It is important:

- ✓ To have a common goal
- ✓ It really helps if everybody knows the rules of the game
- ✓ To communicate
- ✓ To support and encourage each other
- ✓ To be able to pass the ball and trust each other
- ✓ To remember that all player are different and diverse
- ✓ That everyone contributes effectively to achieving the goal



Managing permits

- National legal frameworks still in development
- Need to have a clear understanding of rules and procedures for granting access – confusion about what is an ABS permit
- Important for Providers Countries to have an electronic system to manage their permits
- Permitting system need to be connected to the ABS Clearing-House
- IRCCs for national user vs. international users

Misunderstanding about national clearing-houses

- No obligation for a national clearing-house
- National clearing-house should not duplicate the ABS Clearing-House
- If they want a IT system for supporting ABS – better to think about permitting system

Compliance

- Compliance with own legislation vs. the other countries legislations – need compliance measures for when users don't comply with provider's legislation
- User countries will not help much in enforcing contracts - solid MAT contracts are important
- When non-compliance is detected “soft” options available – how to bring non-compliance into compliance

In conclusion

Still a lot of work to do

