



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Twelfth meeting
Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, 6-17 October 2014
Item 12 of the provisional agenda*

STATUS REPORT ON THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS

1. By 14 July 2014, 51 Parties to the CBD had deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, reaching the required number of ratifications for its entry into force on 12 October 2014, thereby ensuring that the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol will be held from 13 to 17 October 2014, concurrently with the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. The 51 Parties to the Convention that have ratified the Nagoya Protocol by 14 July 2014 are listed in annex I. These countries will officially become Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on 12 October 2014.
3. The entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol represents a major step towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 16, which requires that “by 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.”
4. After 14 July 2014, and as of 12 October 2014, the countries listed in annex II deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. These countries will become Parties to the Nagoya Protocol 90 days after they deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/12/1/Rev.1.

II. OTHER INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. *Third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol*

5. Pursuant to decision XI/1, the third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (the Intergovernmental Committee) was held from 24-28 February 2014, in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, in preparation for the entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. It adopted eight recommendations for consideration by the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. The meeting made major progress on issues relating to compliance procedures and mechanisms; a possible roadmap for advancing the consideration by Parties of the need and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism; and a draft strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to effectively implement the Nagoya Protocol. Further information is available in the report of the third meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.¹

B. *Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABS Clearing-House)*

6. On the basis of guidance provided by the Intergovernmental Committee in recommendation 3/4 and by the Informal Advisory Committee for the ABS Clearing-House, the Secretariat is implementing and administering the pilot phase of the ABS Clearing-House, taking into account ongoing feedback from users. The pilot phase of the ABS Clearing-House includes: (i) a dedicated website accessible online at <http://absch.cbd.int>; (ii) facilities for registration of national and reference records; (iii) the use of metadata and controlled vocabulary; (iv) features for interoperability; and (v) the use of common formats for submitting information in a standardized form.

7. Common formats for the following types of information have been developed: (i) designation of ABS national focal points and publishing authorities for the ABS Clearing-House (MS Word offline format only); (ii) competent national authority/ies; (iii) legislation, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing; (iv) permit or its equivalent constituting an internationally recognized certificate of compliance; (v) designation of checkpoints; (vi) information on the checkpoint communiqué; (vii) national ABS websites and databases; and (viii) Virtual library resources.

8. The pilot phase of the ABS Clearing-House is being tested by Parties, indigenous and local communities, international organizations and relevant stakeholders and all users of the ABS Clearing-House are encouraged to publish records and provide feedback to the Executive Secretary. Efforts are underway, including an outreach and engagement campaign to ensure that the ABS Clearing-House is fully operational when the Nagoya Protocol enters into force by the first meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol.

9. Thanks to the financial support of the European Union, a component on the ABS Clearing-House was included in the regional workshops carried out by the Secretariat during 2014 on the Nagoya Protocol. In addition, a capacity-building workshop will also be held on 12 October 2014 in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea.

C. *Regional capacity-building workshops*

10. Following the requests of the Conference of the Parties contained in paragraph 1 of both decision XI/1 D and XI/1 E, the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with partners and with the financial assistance from the Governments of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Norway as well as through the

¹ UNEP/CBD/COP/12/6

GEF Medium-Sized Project on capacity-building for the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol, organized subregional capacity-building workshops on the Nagoya Protocol for the Pacific; East, South and South-East Asia; Latin America; Caribbean; Central Asia and Central and Eastern Europe and West Asia and North Africa regions in 2013 and 2014.

D. Awareness raising materials on the Nagoya Protocol

11. A series of awareness-raising materials has been developed in collaboration with the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies under the GEF Medium-Sized Project on capacity-building for the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. These materials include factsheets and policy briefs, which provide an overview of the types of activities and products of different sectors (i.e. pharmaceuticals, agriculture, industrial biotechnology, cosmetics, botanicals and food and beverage) and an analysis on the relevance and impact of the Nagoya Protocol for these sectors in light of recent trends and practices. These materials are designed to provide convincing arguments in support of the Nagoya Protocol for users of genetic resources operating in different sectors. They also aim to inform Governments of developments in the use of genetic resources by various sectors with a view to assisting in the development of ABS measures for the implementation of the Protocol. All materials are made available in electronic format at: <http://www.cbd.int/abs/policy-brief/default.shtml/>.

Annex I

The 51 Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on its entry into force (12 October 2014)

Albania	Guinea Bissau	Niger
Belarus	Guyana	Norway
Benin	Honduras	Panama
Bhutan	Hungary	Peru
Botswana	India	Rwanda,
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Samoa
Burundi	Jordan	Seychelles
Comoros	Kenya	South Africa
Côte D'Ivoire	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Spain
Denmark	Madagascar	Sudan
Egypt	Mauritius	Switzerland
Ethiopia	Mexico	Syrian Arab Republic
European Union	Micronesia (the Federated States of)	Tajikistan
Fiji	Mongolia	Uganda
Gabon	Mozambique	Uruguay
Gambia	Myanmar	Vanuatu
Guatemala	Namibia	Viet Nam

*Annex II***Other Parties to the Convention that have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession (after 14 July 2014, and as of 25 August 2014)**

Party	Date on which it will become Party to the Nagoya Protocol <i>(90 days after the date it deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession)</i>
Malawi	24 November 2014
United Arab Emirates	10 December 2014
Guinea	5 January 2015
