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A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE CONCEPTS OUTLINED IN SOME OF THE
KEY TERMS AND PHRASES USED IN THE DRAFT ARTICLES

1. Genetic material means any material of plant, animal or microbial origin containing the chemical units of heredity that determine certain traits of the organism and can be used further by means of biotechnology.
2. Ex situ conservation means the maintenance of organisms outside their original habitat or natural environment in the form of seeds, pollen, tissue or cell culture; vegetative propagules in the case of plants; semen, embryos or gonadal tissue in the case of animals; or living collections in habitats other than those in which they originated.
3. In situ conservation means the conservation of organisms in their original habitat or natural environment within the evolutionary dynamic ecosystems and the communities of which they form a part or, in the case of land races of plants, in the area of cultivation in which they originated.
3. Wild species means a population or series of populations of organisms that are taxonomically related and are capable of interbreeding freely with each other but not with members of other species and which have not been deliberately modified genetically by human activity.
4. Wild relatives of crop plant species means plant species that are taxonomically related to crop species, strictly the products of nature and that serve as potential sources for genes in breeding new varieties of those crops.
5. Environmentally sound use/utilization of biodiversity components means using them at rates within their capacity for renewal and at levels within their carrying capacity to ensure that benefits are derived from these resources without negatively affecting their further evolutionary development, possible different and future uses and without having negative impacts on social, economic and environmental development.

6. Environmentally sound technology means a technology that is more efficient in terms of resources use, that generates less pollution and waste than that currently used, that is based on the use of renewable rather than non-renewable resources and that has minimum negative ecological, social and economic impacts.
7. Access means the right and/or means of acquiring a biological resource or a technology that can exploit the resource, as well as relevant information and know-how, for scientific, commercial or other purposes on conditions agreed upon multilaterally or bilaterally.