

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing



What is the Nagoya Protocol?

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing is a supplementary treaty adopted under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan on 29 October 2010.

There are seven countries from the Pacific that have become Parties to the Protocol till date. These are Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

About the Convention on Biological Diversity

The CBD has three main objectives that are:

1. Conservation of biological diversity;
2. Sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and
3. Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

The Nagoya Protocol intends to promote the objectives of this Convention.

Why do we have a Nagoya Protocol?

Its objective is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and implementing the three objectives of the CBD.

Why is the Nagoya Protocol important to us?

The Nagoya Protocol has created greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources by:

1. Establishing more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources;
2. Helping to ensure benefit-sharing when genetic resources leave the country providing the genetic resources.

By helping to ensure benefit-sharing, the Nagoya Protocol creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources. This helps enhance the contribution of biodiversity to development and human well-being.

The Nagoya Protocol, Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous and Local Communities

The Nagoya Protocol addresses traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit sharing and compliance.

It also addresses genetic resources where indigenous and local communities have the established right to grant access to them.

Contracting Parties are to take measures to ensure these communities' prior informed consent, and fair and equitable benefit-sharing, keeping in mind community laws and procedures as well as customary use and exchange.

Under the Nagoya Protocol there are obligations to be met by countries

At the national level you must:

1. Create legal certainty, clarity and transparency;
2. Provide fair and non-arbitrary rules and procedures;
3. Establish clear rules and procedures for prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.
4. Provide for issuance of a permit or equivalent when access is granted.
5. Create conditions to promote and encourage research contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
6. Pay due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten human, animal or plant health.
7. Consider the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture for food security.

To learn more about the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing please visit www.cbd.int/abs/ or www.sprep.org/abs, or email sprep@sprep.org.



Nagoya Protokol lo Akses an Benefit Sharin



Wanem na Nagoya Protocol?

Nagoya Protocol long Akses an Benefit- Sharin hem wanfala adisinal treaty olketa adoptem under long care blong disfala convention long biology diversity (CBD) long Nagoya , Japan long 29 October 2010.

Seven fala kantri long Pasifik nao i party long disfala protocol kasem tude. Olketa nao olsem Federated state of Micronesia, Fiji, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu, an Vanuatu.

Samting abaotim Convention long Biological Diversity

CBD hem garem three fala main objectives long hia:

1. Protectim biological diversity;
2. Maintainim use long olketa component blong biological diversity; an
3. Fair an equal share from benefit long yus blong genetic resources.

Nagoya Protocol hem like fo promotim nao olketa objectives blong disfala Convention.

Why nao yumi garem Nagoya Protokol?

Objective blong hemi fair an benefit hem kamap from yus long resources ia olketa shearim fairly, where hem contribute fo lukaftarem an yusim longtaem nao disfala biodiversity an implimentim three fala objectives blong CBD.

Why nao disfala Nagoya Protocol hemi impotent fo yumi?

Nagoya Protocol hem been creatim greater legal certainty an transparency fo disfala provider an user blong genetic resources ia fo:

1. Establishim more predictable condition for save yusim genetic resources;
2. Help fo meksua dat benefit-sharing taem genetic resources olketa livim kantri by hem providim genetic resources.

Taem yumi help fo ensure dat benefit-sharing hem must waka, Nagoya Protocol hem creatim incentives for conserve an sustain yus fo genetic resources. Diswan hem help fo kamapem contribution blong biodiversity for develop an human wel-being.

Nagoya Protocol, Traditional Knowledge an indigenous an local communities

Nagoya Protocol hem adresim traditional knowledge where hem associate wetem genetic resources wetem provision hem save accessim, an benefit sharing an compliance.

Hem also adresim nao genetic resources where olketa indigenous an local community olketa been establishim rights fo olketa save accessim.

Olketa contracted parties must tekem measures for ensure dat olketa communities ia must talem olketa fastaem an agree wetem fair equal benfit sharing and watchout fo olketa community laws an procedures an also customary use an exchange.

Under long disfala Nagoya Protocol samfala obligation olketa kantry must meetim

Long National level yu must:

1. Creatim legal certainty ,hem clear and transparent;
2. Hem providem fair an collective rules an procedures;
3. Kamapem wanfala clear rule an procedures prior informed; consent an everiwan must agree wetem olketa terms ia;
4. Yu save givimaot permit taem olketa givim someone access;
5. Kamapem ways fo promotim an encouragim research for helpem biodiversity conservation an sustainable use;
6. Looksave long cases blong current emergencies where hem save threatenem health blong olketa human, or animol or plant;
7. Looksave long importance blong genetic resources long side long food an agriculsa fo food security.

Fo lanem moa abaotem Nagoya Protokol lo Akses and Bennefit Searing plis visitem www.cbd.int/abs/ or www.sprep.org/abs, or email sprep@sprep.org.

