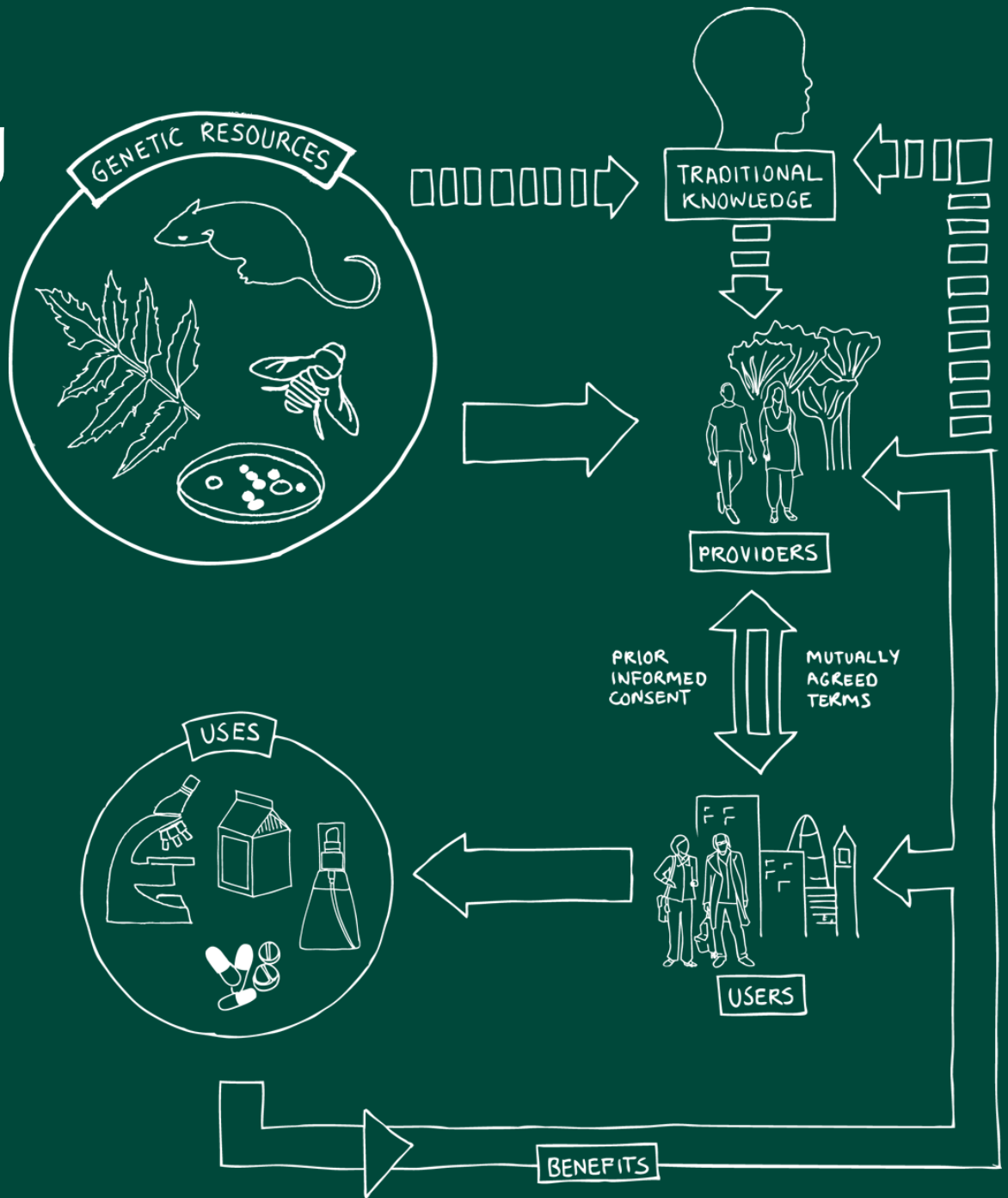
Access and benefit- sharing information kit



Introduction on access and benefit-sharing

An information kit was developed to build awareness on ABS. The key themes addressed in the information kit are:

- Access and benefit-sharing
- Uses of genetic resources
- Traditional knowledge
- The Bonn Guidelines
- National Implementation
- The Nagoya Protocol on ABS

A brochure, factsheets and PowerPoint slides can be downloaded at: www.cbd.int/abs

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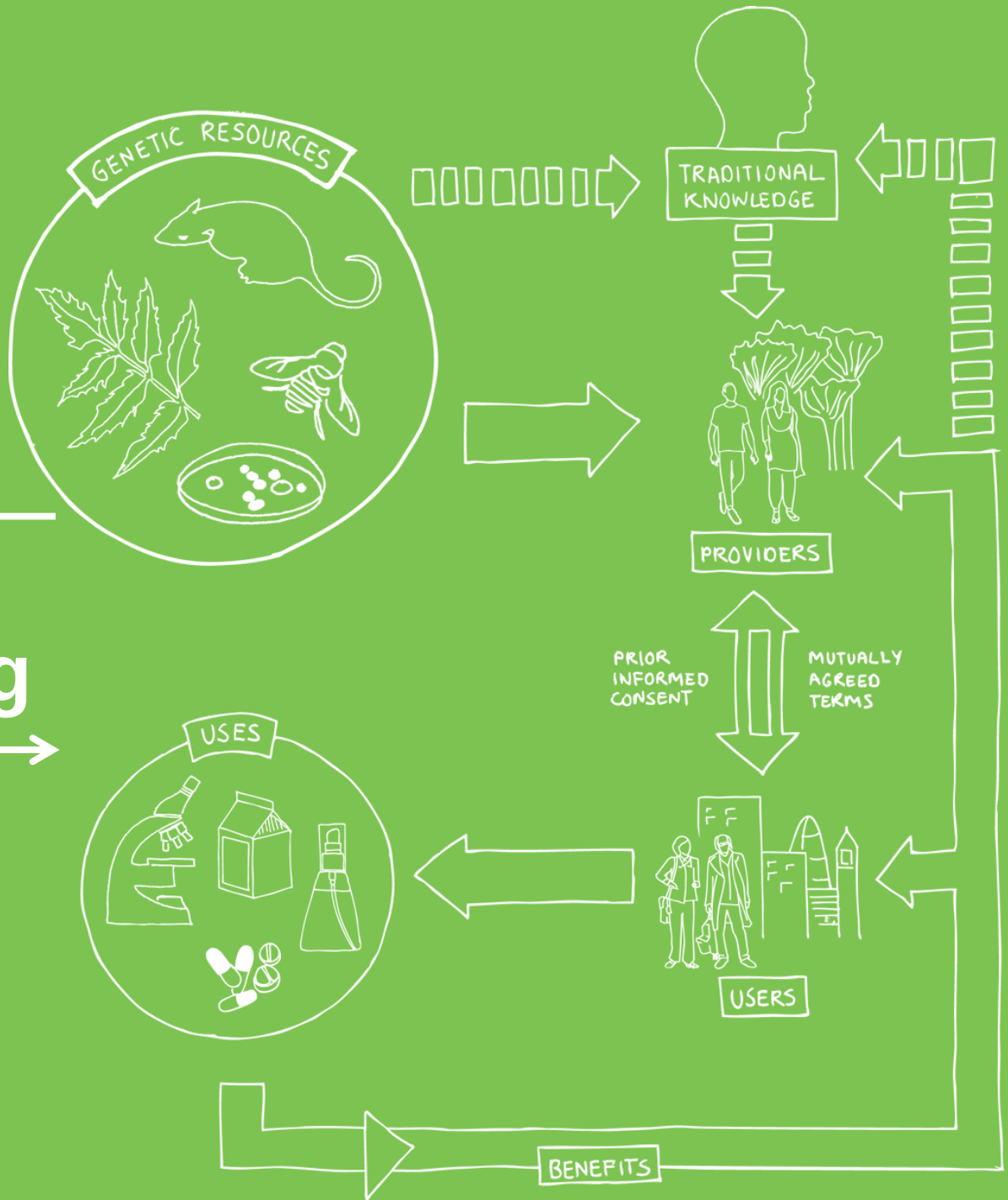
Access and benefit- sharing



Access and benefit-sharing

What is ABS about?

- How genetic resources may be accessed
- How users and providers reach agreement on the sharing of benefits that may result from their use

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Access and benefit-sharing

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ABS rules (Article 15 of the CBD) state that governments should:

- Create systems that facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound purposes
- Ensure that benefits resulting from their use are shared fairly and equitably between users and providers

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Access and benefit-sharing

Users seek access to genetic resources for:

- Scientific research (e.g. taxonomy)
- Development of commercial products (e.g. pharmaceuticals)

Providers of genetic resources grant access:

- In exchange for a share of the benefits that result from their use

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Access and benefit-sharing

Users seeking access to genetic resources must:

- Get permission from the provider country (known as prior informed consent or PIC)

Both provider and user must:

- Negotiate an agreement to share resulting benefits (known as mutually agreed terms or MAT)

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Access and benefit-sharing

Benefits arising from the use of genetic resources may be:

- **Monetary** when research and developments leads to a commercial product (e.g. royalties, milestone payments, licensing fees)
- **Non-monetary** (e.g. technology transfer, enhancement of research skills)

ABS can contribute to **poverty alleviation** and **sustainable development**

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Access and benefit-sharing

Case-study: The International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG) Bioprospecting Programme in Panama

- ICBG Panama programme started in 1998
- Ensures that benefits arising from the use of Panama's genetic resources are shared with Panama

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Access and benefit-sharing

Case-study: The International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG) Bioprospecting Programme in Panama

So far, benefits have included:

- New and improved scientific infrastructure
- New research programmes
- Training of scientists
- Development of drug-discovery programs for diseases

Access and benefit-sharing

Case-study: The International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG) Bioprospecting Programme in Panama

- The programmes ensures that local scientists play a key role in the research
- An important focus is awareness raising on the importance of biodiversity conservation at all levels of the Panamanian society

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Access and benefit-sharing

Case-study: The International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups (ICBG) Bioprospecting Programme in Panama

- The programme has increased the incentive for conservation
- It played an important role in the creation of the Coiba National Park and establishing it as a UNESCO World Heritage Site

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