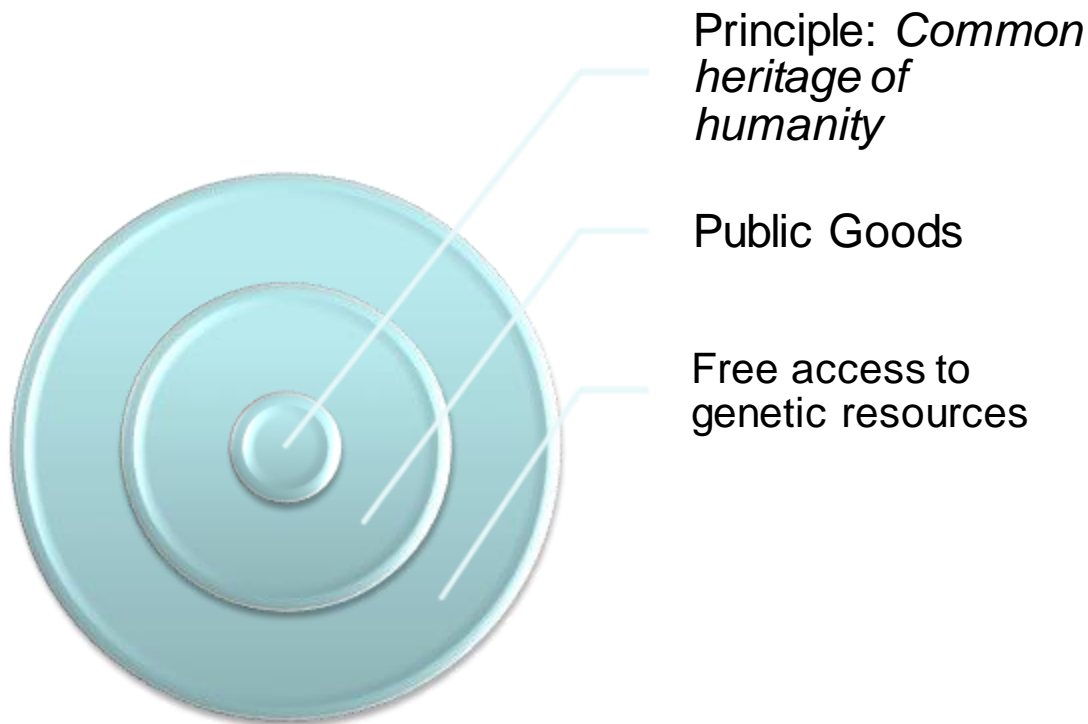


International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and Benefit Sharing: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Nagoya Protocol and International Treaty

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November 20th, 2019

Background: Genetic Resources



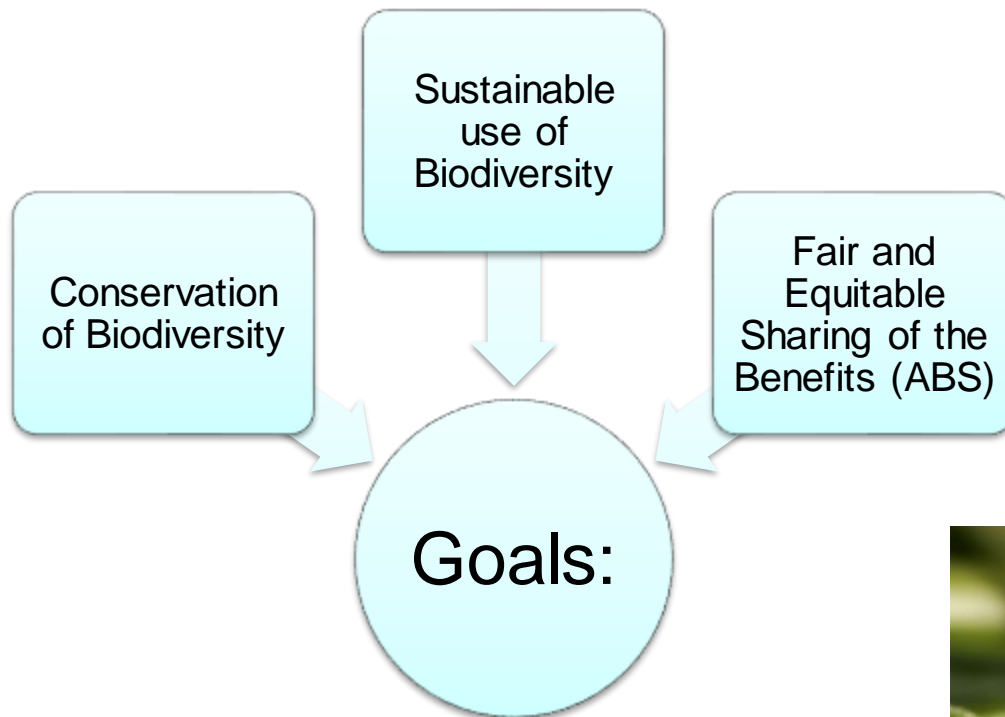
Concern about the decline/loss of biodiversity.
Recognition of sovereign rights
Benefit sharing, sustainable use



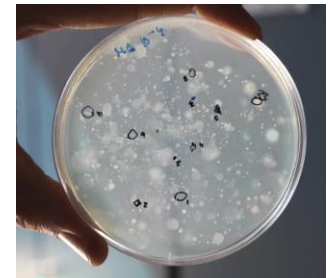
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993.



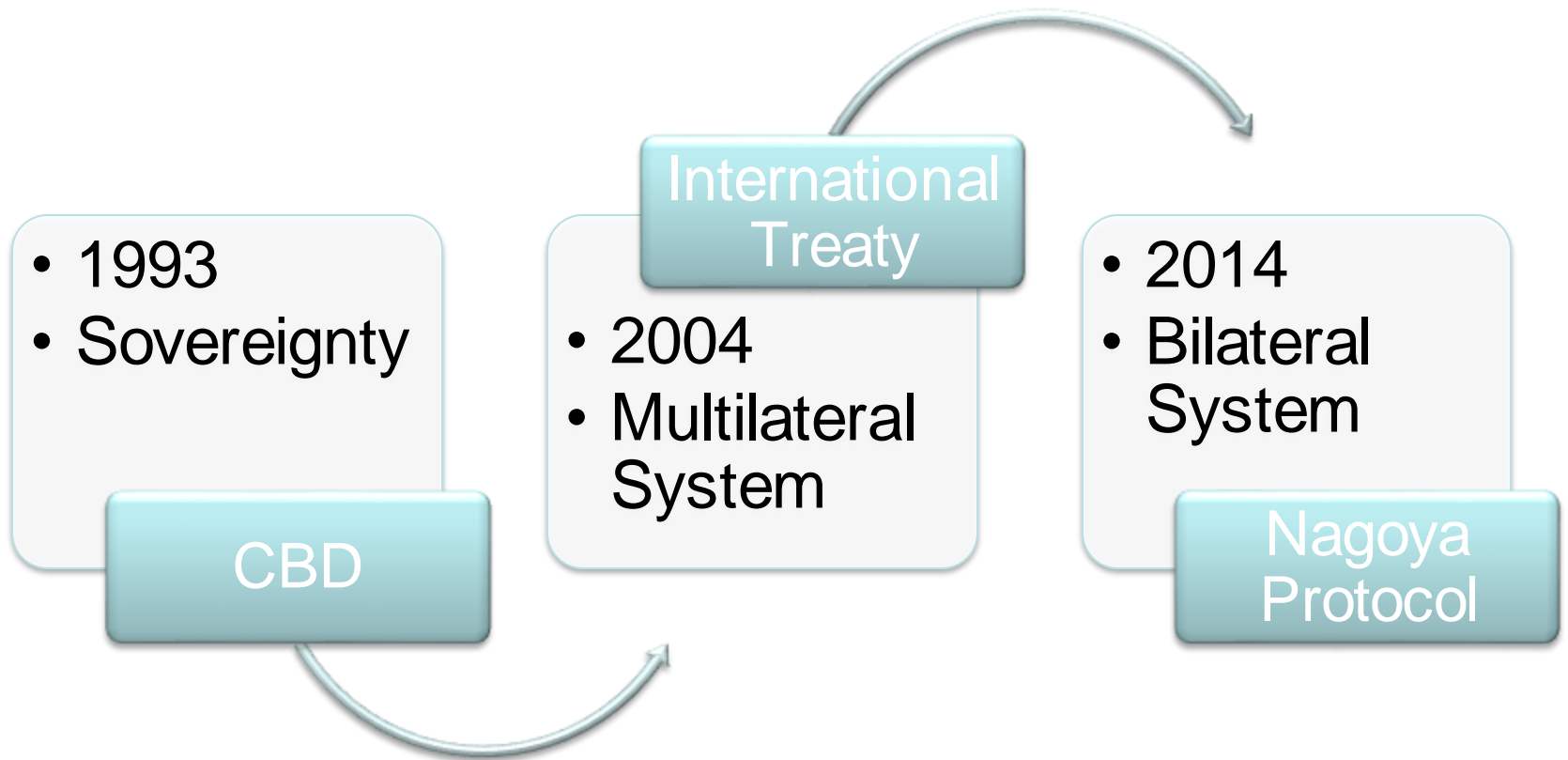
Components of Biodiversity: all the various forms of life on Earth including ecosystems, animals, plants, fungi, microorganisms, and genetic diversity.



Sovereign Rights over genetic resources (Article 3)

PIC (Prior
Informed
Consent)

MAT (Mutually
Agreed
Terms)





**International Treaty on Plant Genetic
Resources for Food and Agriculture
(International Treaty)**

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (International Treaty)

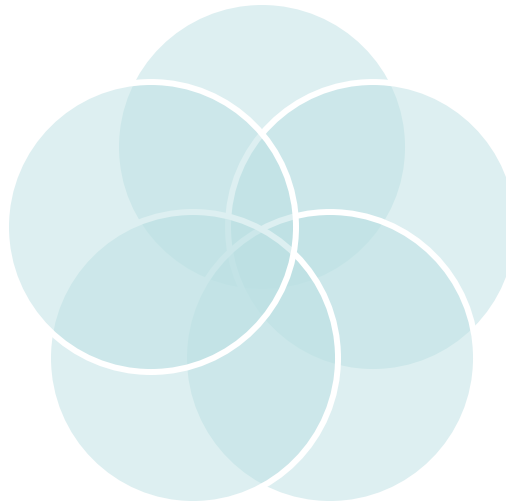
- ✓ Adopted by the Thirty-First Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 3 November 2001
- ✓ In force since June 29, 2004

Goals

Farmers' rights



Facilitated Access



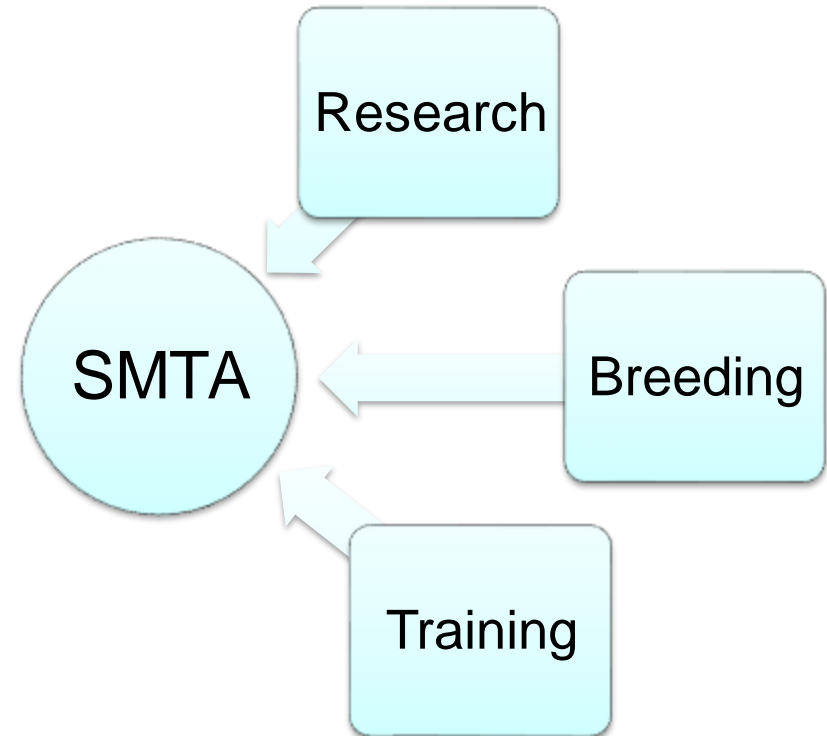
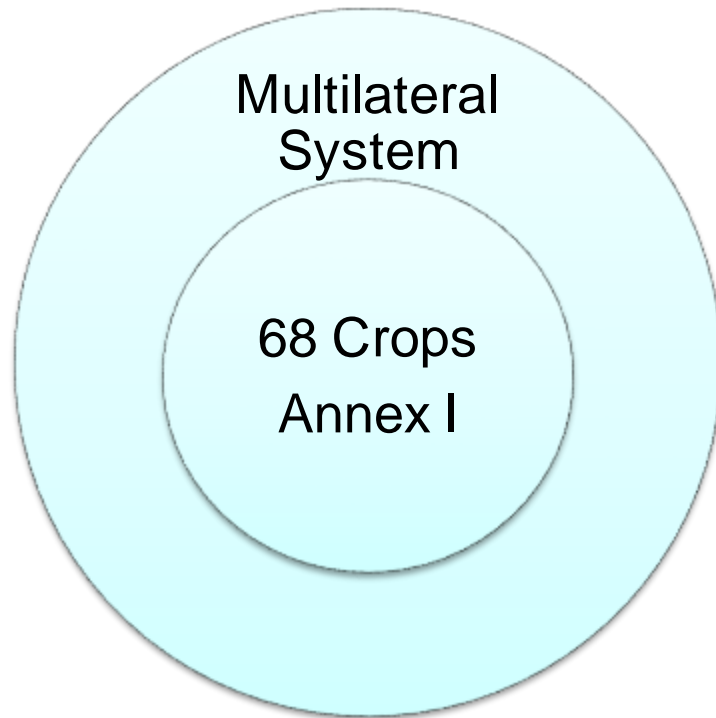
Sustainable use and Conservation



Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing

INTERNATIONAL TREATY

- ✓ Under management and control of states
- ✓ Public Domain

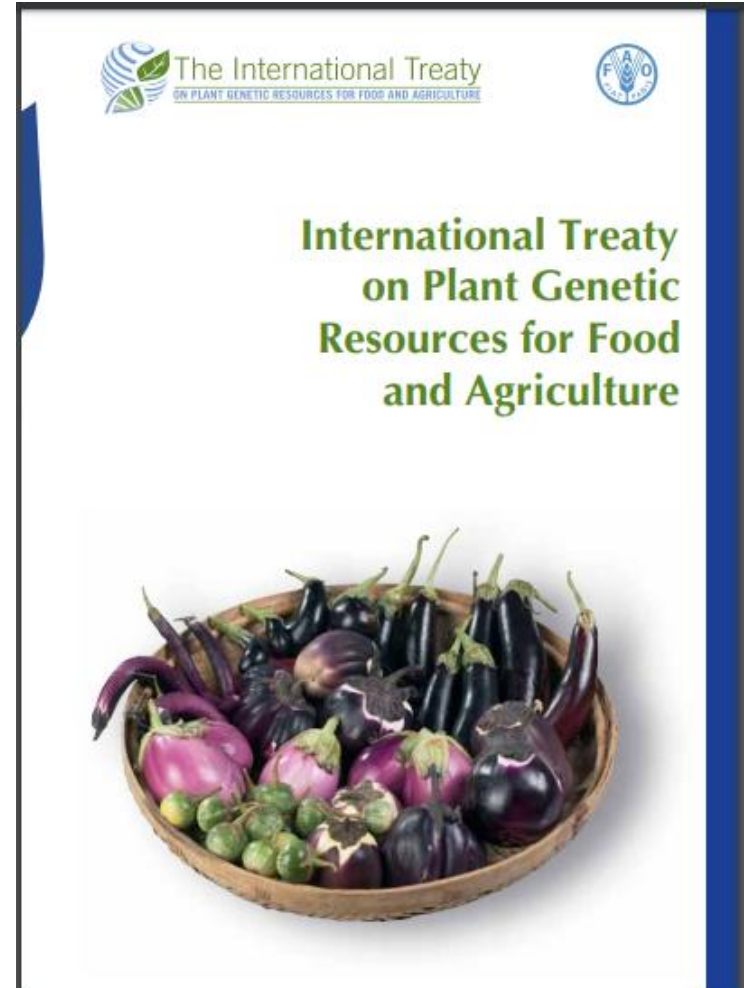


- SMTA: Standard Material Transfer Agreement.
- Includes ex-situ collections from the research centers of the CGIAR

INTERNATIONAL TREATY

Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA)

- ✓ Use and conservation for research, breeding and training for food and agriculture.
- ✓ No chemical, pharmaceutical application
- ✓ Free of charge
- ✓ Passport data available
- ✓ No intellectual property rights
- ✓ Plant breeding resources under development available at the discretion of the breeder.
- ✓ Emergency situations due to catastrophes
- ✓ Benefit sharing mechanisms



Material under Development

Article 12.3 letter e) from International Treaty

Access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture **under development**, including material being developed by farmers, shall be **at the discretion of its developer**, during the period of its development



SMTA + Additional Terms and Conditions

- ✓ Use and conservation for research, breeding and training for food and agriculture.
- ✓ Acknowledgement to the breeder and origin of the material
- ✓ No transfer to third parties
- ✓ Passport data available
- ✓ No intellectual property rights

Nagoya Protocol



MORON TOSTADO

SEVOLA

MACA TOSTADA

LECHE DE SOYA

MACHCA DE 7 SEMILLAS

MACHCA DE CEBADA

HABA PARTIDA

HARINA DE TRIGO

HARINA DE QUINUA

HARINA DE

MACA INSTANTANEA

HOJUELA DE CAN...

HOJUELA DE QUINUA

PRO...

PRO...

Nagoya Protocol

- ✓ Adopted on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya at CBD COP 10
- ✓ Entered into force on 12 October 2014, 90 days after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification
- ✓ On access to genetic resources and fair and equitable participation in the benefits arising from their Use.



Genetic
Resources



Derivatives

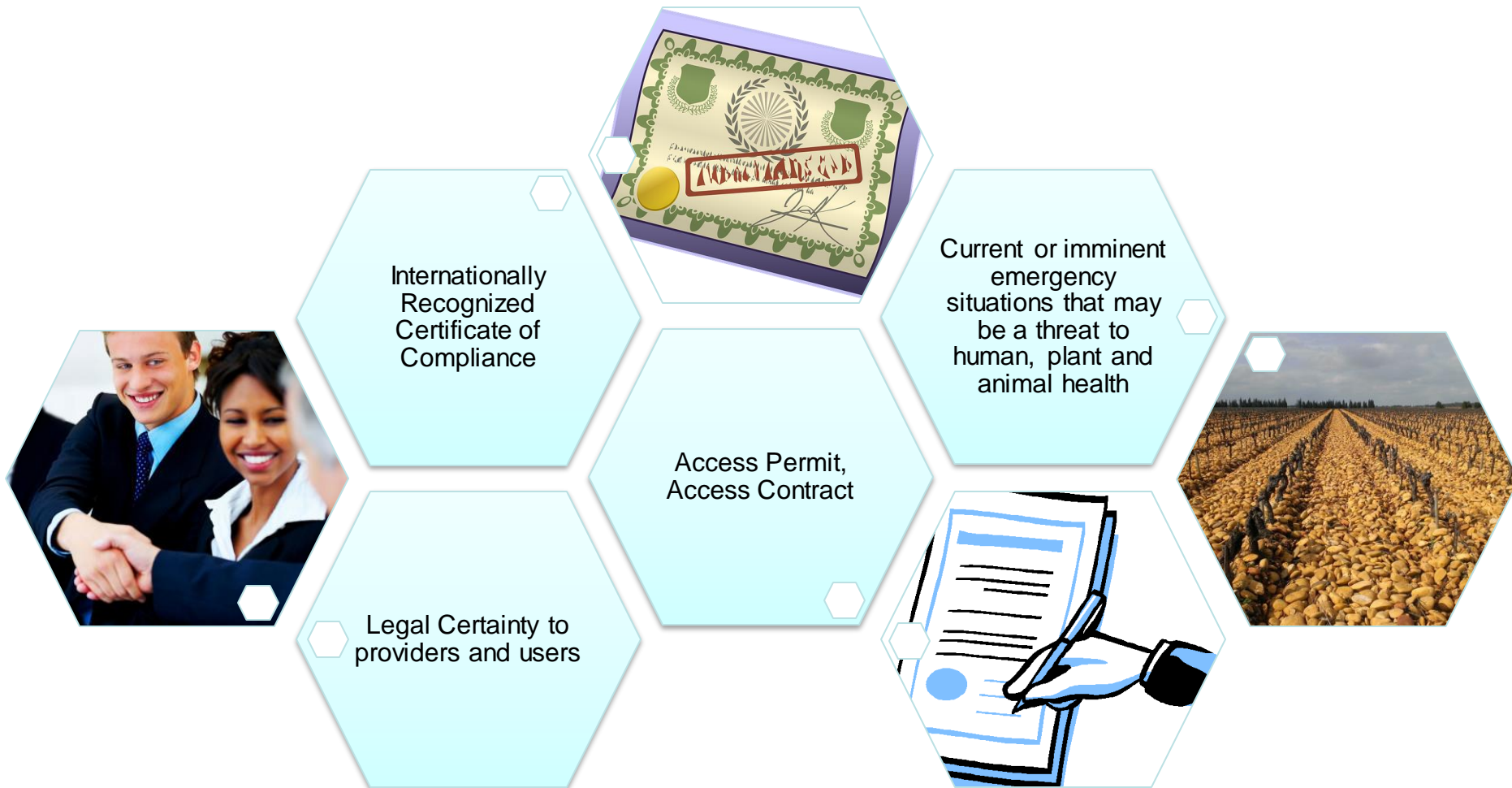


Asociated
Traditional
Knowledge

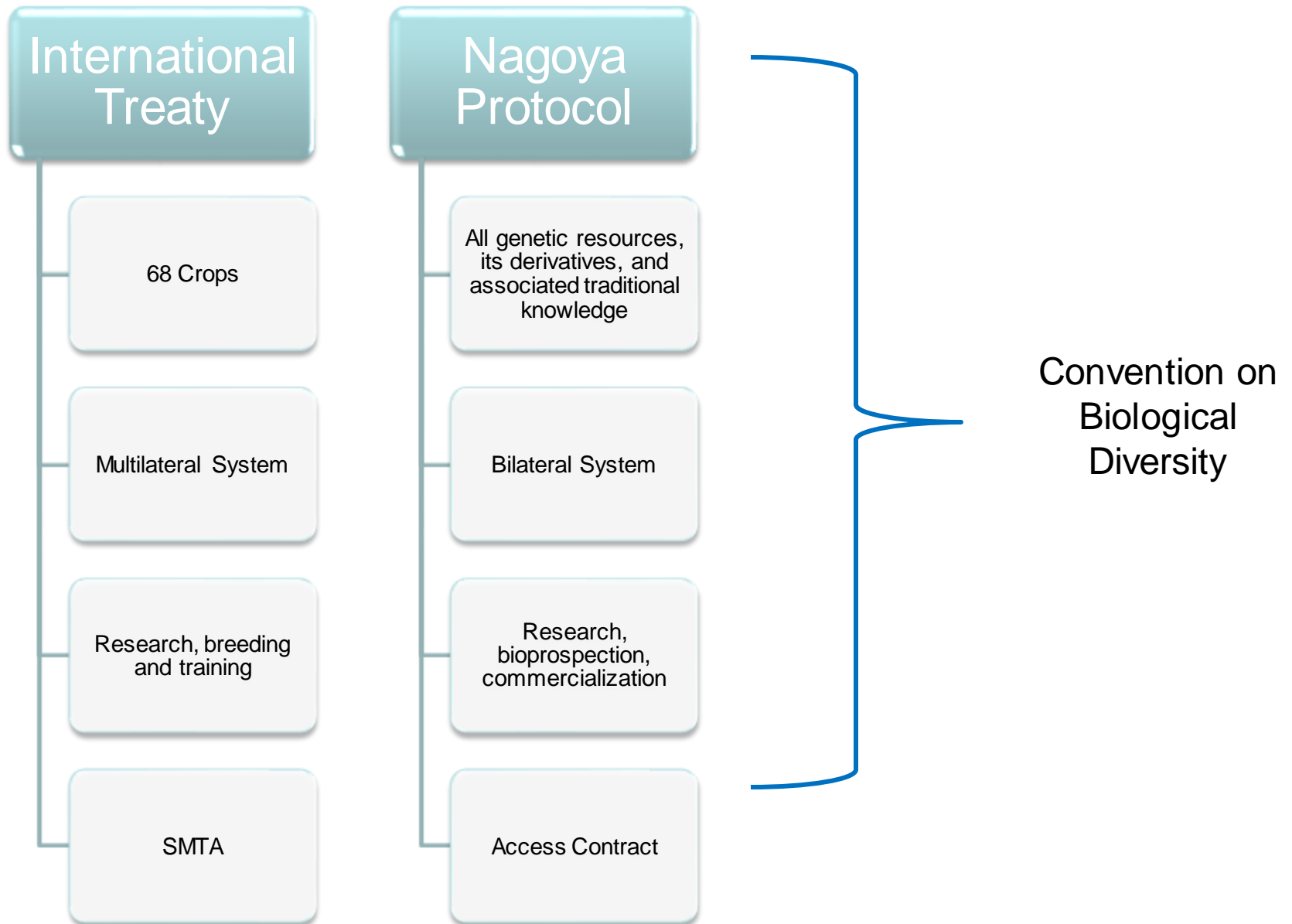


Article 15:

- ✓ Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- ✓ Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT)



Main Differences



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The International Potato Center (known by its Spanish acronym CIP) is a research-for-development organization with a focus on potato, sweetpotato, and Andean roots and tubers. CIP is dedicated to delivering sustainable science-based solutions to the pressing world issues of hunger, poverty, gender equity, climate change and the preservation of our Earth's fragile biodiversity and natural resources.

www.cipotato.org



CIP is a member of CGIAR

CGIAR is a global agriculture research partnership for a food secure future. Its science is carried out by the 15 research centers who are members of the CGIAR Consortium in collaboration with hundreds of partner organizations.

www.cgiar.org