



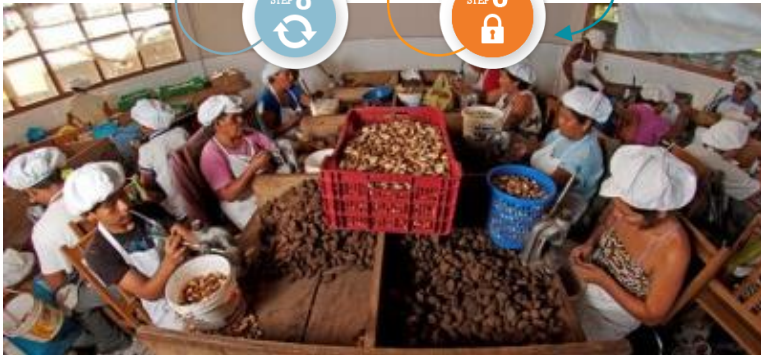
The ABS and BioTrade experience in Colombia and Peru

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The context



- Andean regime for genetic resources and associated TK
- In Colombia, several implementing decrees, including to facilitate non-commercial research
- In Peru, separate instruments for genetic resources and TK
- In 2014, natural product exports from Peru reached US\$ 169 millions (up 51.6% from previous year)
- In 2013, Colombian exports in the cosmetics sector reached US\$ 685.3 millions
- Colombia has over 55'000 species in GBIF
- Peru has approx. 4'500 native plants with known uses in food, medicine, spices, dyes, cosmetics and pesticides.

The challenge

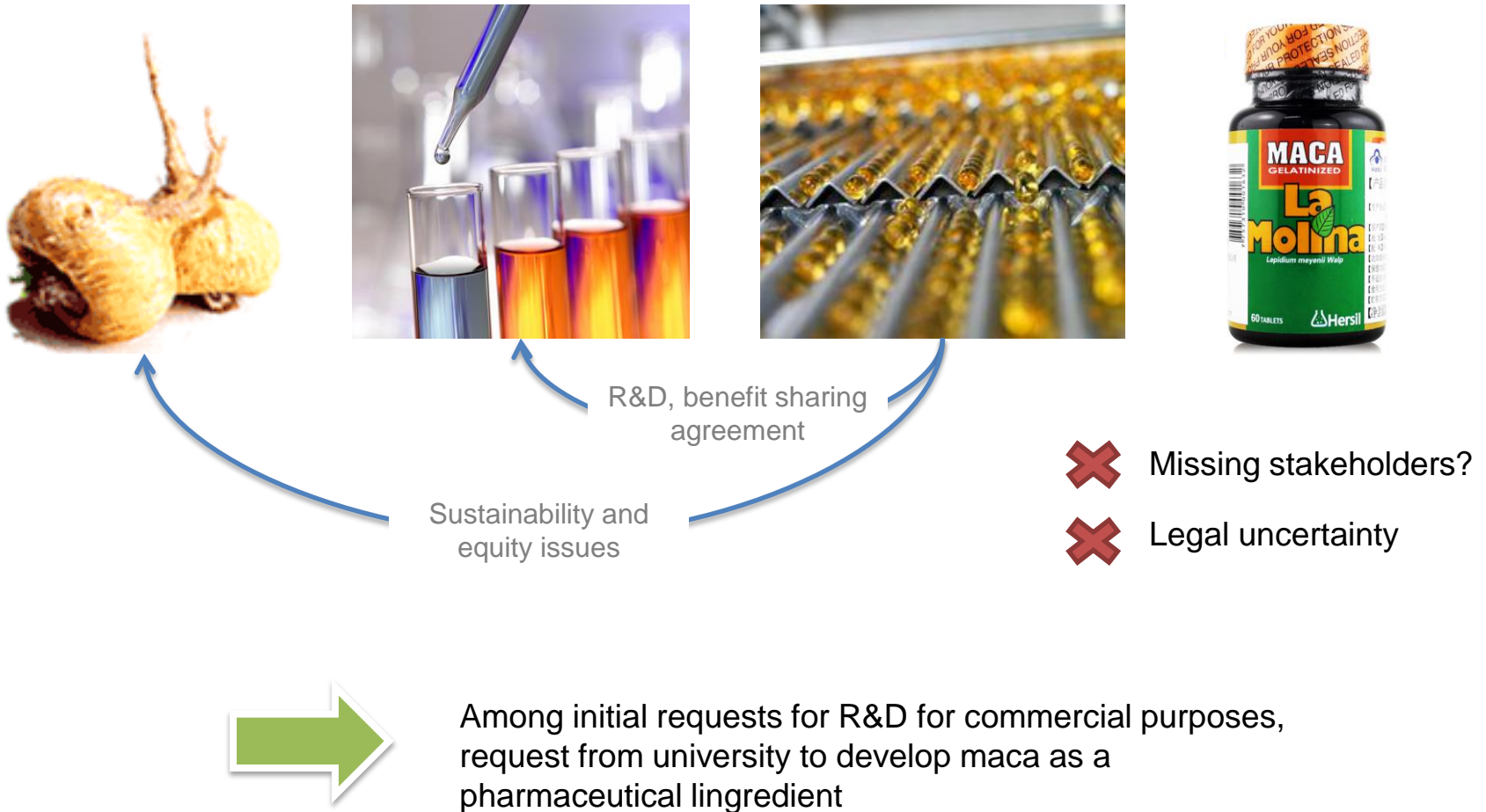


- Peru has identified more than 600 patents on Maca – none linked to ABS agreements. Twelve successful claims by national commission against biopiracy.
- Now also grown in Andean region and China.



- In Colombia, a 2011 study showed that 92% of research projects on biodiversity did not meet ABS requirements.
- ABS procedure took an average of 3.5 years.
- Patent studies showed extensive research outside of country.

Case study: Peru



Case study: Colombia



Sustainability considerations



Ethical supply chains
Benefit sharing agreements



ABS principles in R&D

- In 2011, permit for non-commercial R&D on natural colorants
- In 2013, series of agreements on sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits with local communities.
- In 2014, contract with Ministry of Environment of Colombia, authorizing the commercial use of *Genipa americana* as the basis for a natural a colorant.



Points to consider

- What is an enabling and effective approach to ABS?
- How to enhance synergies between ABS and BioTrade?
- What is the role of different stakeholders in ABS procedures?
- What are timelines and parameters for negotiation of access and R&D?
- What is 'fair and equitable' benefit sharing?



Questions and answers



Thank you

For further information: www.biotrade.org