



# **BioTrade Facilitation Programme III**

## ***The interphase between the Nagoya Protocol, ABS systems and BioTrade***

Expert peer review on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and its impact over certain aspects of BioTrade

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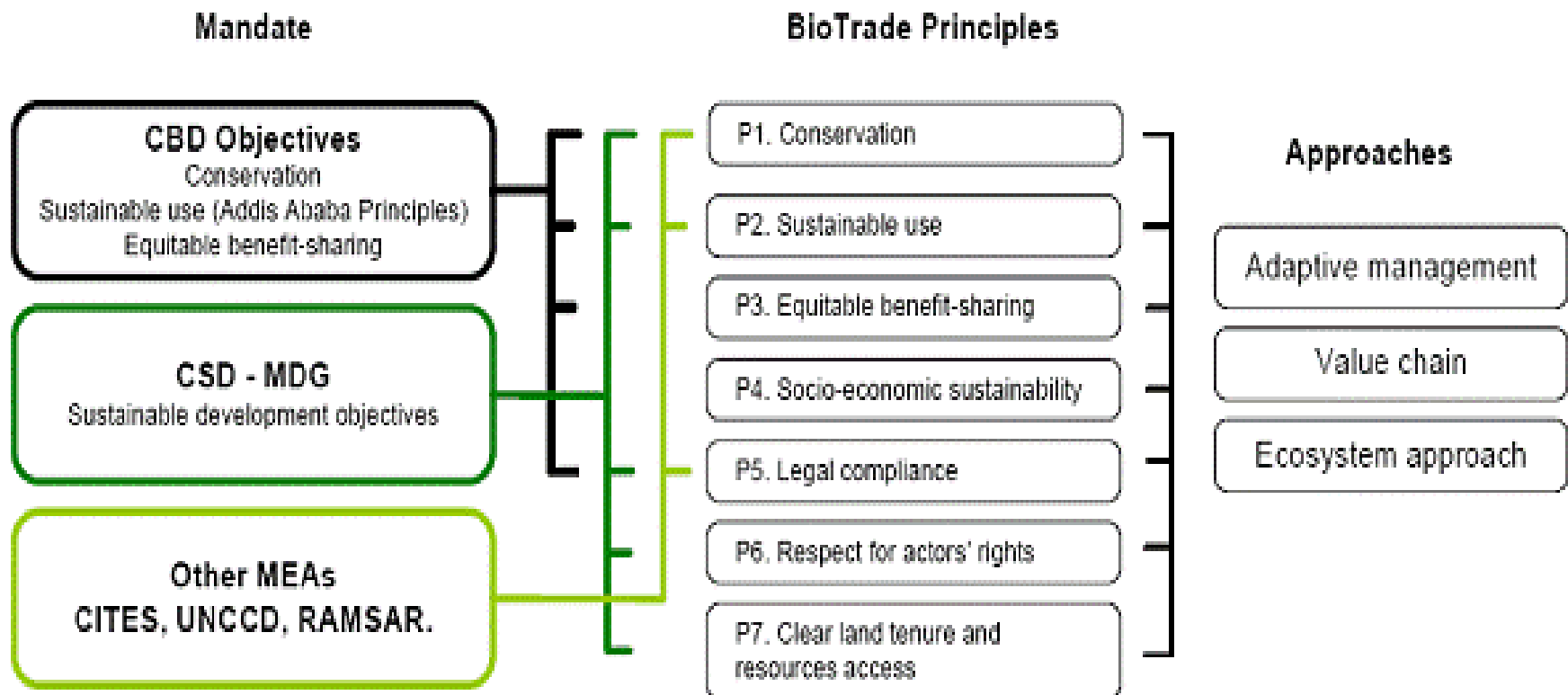


## **Contents of the presentation**

- **BioTrade principles and criteria**
- **The Nagoya and ABS component of the BTFP III**
  - **Phases (including this peer review)**
  - **Target audience and partners**
- **Opportunities and challenges on the interphase between Nagoya Protocol, ABS and BioTrade**

# What is BioTrade?

BioTrade refers to trade and investment in goods and services derived from native biodiversity (species & ecosystems) under environmental, social and economic criteria



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# Precautionary Criteria



- It does not favor the introduction of exotic or invasive species
- Non use of illegal or banned pesticides or chemicals (e.g. persistent organic pollutants)
- Non applicable to GMOs
- Non applicable to Appendix I of CITES.

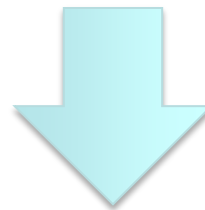




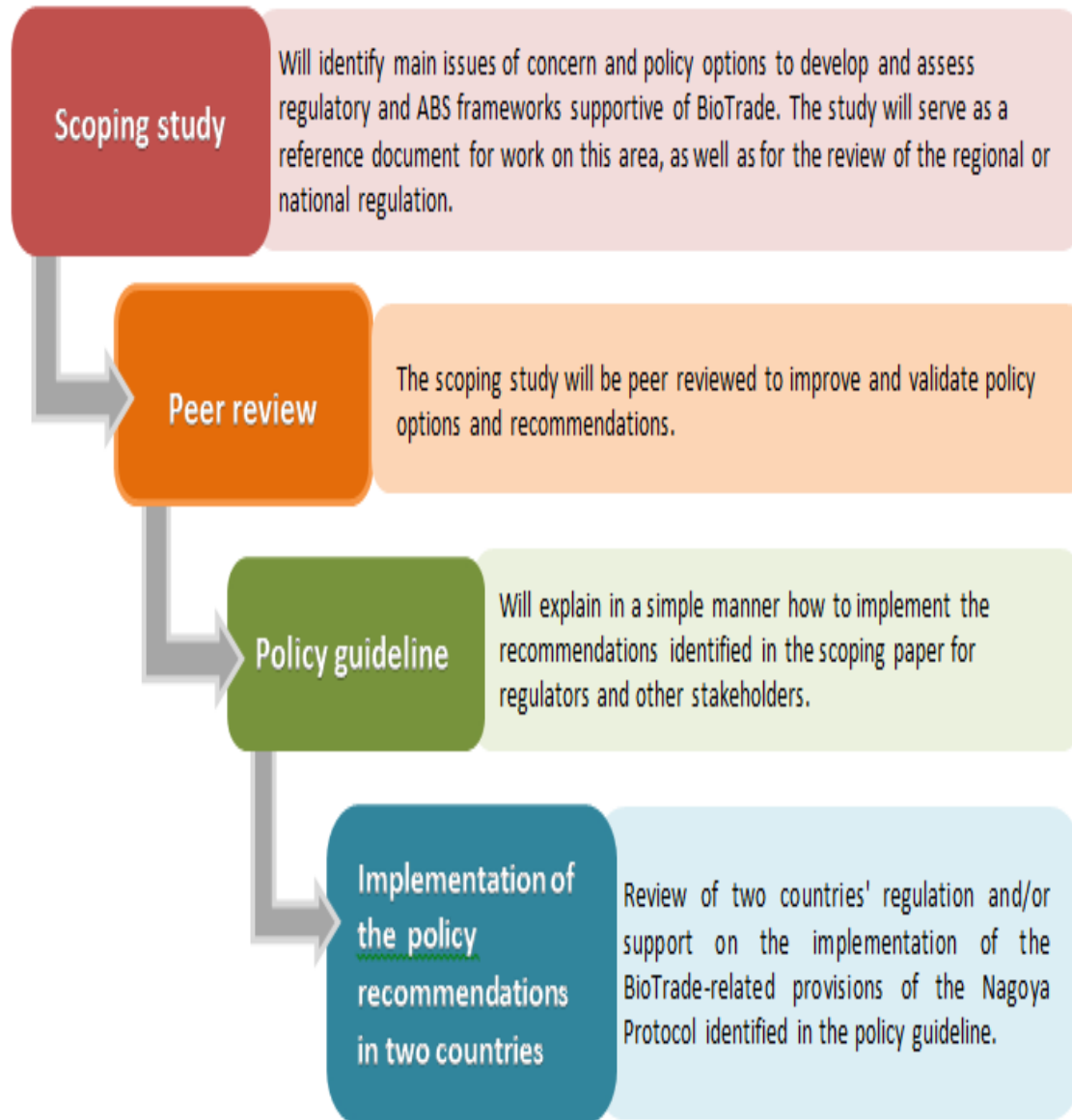
## BTFP III Componente 3:

### Improving understanding and providing policy options on certain aspects of the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on BioTrade

It aims to develop policy options for the implementation of certain aspects of the Nagoya Protocol on BioTrade products, to guide and support policy makers and regulators in defining a BioTrade-friendly implementation strategy and regulatory framework while, at the same time, introduce incentives for businesses to fulfill them.



**SDG 15 Target 6: “Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed”.**



← **We are here today**

→ **Workshops and consultations (Peru and Vietnam)**

→ **Local technical support (Peru and Vietnam)**



## Primary Target Audience

Policy makers and regulators (parliamentarians, ABS focal points, ministries of environment, trade, intellectual property offices, national botanical gardens, customs, etc.)

## Secondary Target Audience

Businesses and other stakeholders (providers, processors, academia, Biotrade practitioners, financial institutions and NGOs)

## Partners

- Governmental: UNCTAD Members and more precisely MINAM (Peru) y BCA (Vietnam).
- Intergovernmental organisations: SCBD and CAF. Potentially the CAN.
- NGOs: UEBT, SPDA, Phytotrade Africa, GIZ and FLEDGE. Potentially Helvetas.

# Opportunities of the interphase between BioTrade and ABS

- **BioTrade is functional green business sector.** Sales reached US\$5.2 billion in 2012 with more 300 companies involved and more than 30'000 employments at the first layer of the value chain in developing countries.
- **The entry into force of the Nagoya protocol as a business opportunity.** Improved standards for accessing GRs, multilateral legal predictability and higher levels of transparency.
- **It is probable that there will be an increase in the demand of legal access.** Consequence of the NP and user country measures.
- **Many companies and consumers look for natural/healthier/responsible/sustainable alternatives.** This particular true in cosmetic and food sectors.
- **BioTrade help to build trust.** Providers and users are already in business and they want to continue and improve that relation.





# Some challenges on the interphase between Nagoya Protocol, ABS and BioTrade

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- Scope of ABS regulations and Nagoya Implementation (e.g. further clarity on the coverage of the subject matter)
- Level of R&D to trigger ABS obligations (e.g. isolation, syntetisation, ex situ reproduction, testing for regulatory approval and comercialisation)
- Sectoral considerations (R&D models, timing, inputs / outputs, margin of benefit)
- Evolution of the use through the value chain (e.g. value addition, change in use, dual use, new applications)
- Understand local realities (ATK, values, culture, regulations, trust building, and patience)



# Some challenges on the interphase between Nagoya Protocol, ABS and BioTrade

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- The Benefit sharing+ consideration of certain practices as benefits (e.g. exclusive sourcing, fair price, sustainable practices, local employment, local support for productive capacity, ToT)
- Incentives for compliance (prior ruling, fast tracked procedures, recognition of existing business relations, regularization and legal restoration, tax benefits for local R&D, etc.)
- International trade and transfer of "ingredients" across borders and conditions for use (e.g. certificates, traceability, export certificates and labeling)
- Institutional Arrangements (competent authorities; check points, coherence, recognition of information provided, record keeping, confidentiality, etc)





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Thank you