

Establishing functioning ABS systems: The role and relationship of PIC, MAT, ABS permits and the IRCC

Dakar, Senegal 08.03.2017

funded by



















ABS: A rights-based approach



Sovereignty and ownership

1962: Resolution 1803 (XVII) of the UN General Assembly declares "right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources"

1992: CBD Art. 15.1 reconfirms the right of States to regulate access to their genetic resources based on their sovereign rights over natural resources

2007: UNDRIP Art. 31.1 declares the right of indigenous peoples to maintain, control, protect and develop their traditional knowledge and manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds and medicines, as well as their intellectual property over such cultural heritage

PIC: The origin of the concept



25th Session of the FAO Conference 1989

- Revision of articles 2 and 9 of the international code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides and guidelines on the operation of prior informed consent
- "Prior Informed Consent" refers to the principle that international shipment of a pesticide that is banned or severely restricted in order to protect human health or the environment should not proceed without the agreement, where such agreement exists, or contrary to the decision of the designated national authority in the participating importing country.
- "Prior Informed Consent Procedure" means the procedure for formally obtaining and disseminating the decisions of importing countries as to whether they wish to receive future shipments of pesticides that have been banned or severely restricted.

PIC: Promotion by the Rio-Summit



Spreading beyond hazardous pesticide regulation

1992: Rio Declaration Principle 19 "States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant adverse transboundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage and in good faith."

1992: CBD Art. 15.5 "Access to genetic resources shall be subject to prior informed consent of the Contracting Party providing such resources, unless otherwise determined by that Party."

2007: UNDRIP Art. 10, 11, 19, 28, and 29 introduced "free, prior and informed consent" of indigenous peoples on consultations with regard to adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures, land rights, relocation, redress, and deposition of hazardous material

PIC: Legally binding Principle



Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

1994/95: FAO Council and the UNEP Governing Council mandated their Executive Heads to launch negotiations

1998: Negotiations concluded and Rotterdam Convention adopted

2004: Entry into force of the Rotterdam Convention

Central elements:

- Implementation of PIC procedure through detailed processes
- Appointment of responsible national competent authority
- Decision guidance document as main document to demonstrate PIC

Translation into national practice



PIC ---> MAT & ABS Permit

- Ownership rights over genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge must be determined by national law
- Ownership can be governmental, individual, and collective
- Governments may require PIC procedure in all cases of access to genetic resources within the scope of national ABS regulations
- If PIC procedure is required, the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol ask for two documents
 - Mutually Agreed Terms bilateral ABS contract under private contract law
 - ABS Permit unilateral statement by governmental authorities to allow and regulate certain activities based on norms and rules

Application for access at CNA / IPLCs

Prior Informed Consent

Mutually Agreed Terms



Application for access at CNA / IPLCs

Prior Informed (process)

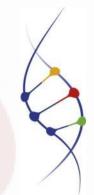
- Information
- Consultation

Consent

Mutually Agreed (process)

- Negotiations

Terms



Application for access at CNA / IPLCs

Prior Informed (process)

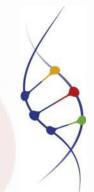
- Information
- Consultation

Consent (decision)

Mutually Agreed (process)

- Negotiations

Terms



Application for access at CNA / IPLCs

Prior Informed (process)

- Information
- Consultation

Consent (decision)

Mutually Agreed (process)

- Negotiations

Terms (document)



Application for access at CNA / IPLCs

Prior Informed (process)

- Information
- Consultation

Consent (decision)

Mutually Agreed (process)

- Negotiations

Terms (document)

governmental ABS Permit (document)

recognising PIC/decision and MAT/contract and the due processes

Content of MAT and ABS permit



ABS permit is only enforceable in the issuing country

- Detailed information on user and provider
- Recognition of the existence of PIC and MAT
- Conditions for sampling
- Conditions for handling
- Conditions for export

Content of MAT and ABS permit



ABS contracst must be enforceable in the provider country and the country where utilisation occurs

- Description of intended utilisation
- Clauses on unintended utilisation and on restriction of utilisation
- Description and modalities of benefit sharing
- Consequences resulting from failure to comply with specific conditions
- and more see FNI publications

Linking PIC with compliance systems



IRCC - Innovative instrument making ABS functional

- Goal of CBD, Nagoya Protocol and national ABS framework is benefit sharing
- If utilisation takes place outside of providing country, benefit sharing relies on three pillars
 - Effective Mutually Agreed Terms being enforceable in providing country and the country of the user
 - Effective system monitoring utilisation implemented in providing country and the country of the user
 - Effective compliance system IRCC is the central link between national permit and monitoring systems
- IRCC is the "universal ABS passport" to be recognised as core element in capacity development

Guidelines for implementing PIC in the context of CBD Art. 8j



MO'OTZ KUXTAL VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES

Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement", depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge

PIC Guidelines and Nagoya Protocol

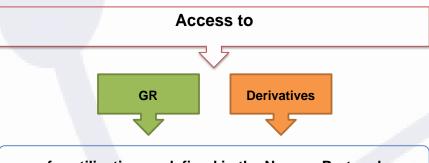


Multiple views exist – the door is held open

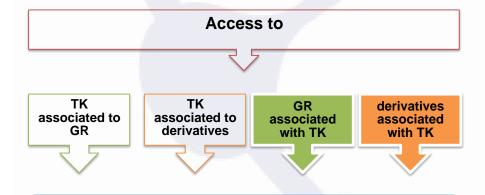
- Access to TK of IPLCs should be subject to "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement" depending on national circumstances, of the traditional holders of such knowledge
- Defining "free", "prior", "informed", and "consent"
- Describing procedures and processes
- Recognizing the contribution that guidance can make to the implementation of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol
- Underlining that these guidelines do not apply to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol, but may be used as an input, where appropriate, for the development of specific instruments under the Protocol

AU Guidelines on PIC, MAT and ABS Permit

The Guidelines stipulate that PIC must be sought for and MAT negotiated in following six situations:



for utilisation as defined in the Nagoya Protocol



for any use, incl. trade as commodity

Entities granting PIC and negotiating MAT

IPLC Competent Authority

if established by customary or written law, negotiates MAT with the user on IPLC GR and aTK

Governmental Competent National Authority

negotiates MAT with the user on GR grants access permit on GR, IPLC GR and IPLC aTK