



Practical challenges and considerations linked to shared traditional knowledge (associated to genetic resources)

Third ABS Dialogue - 24-25 May 2018 Mexico City

“Shared” traditional knowledge

- Not the exception, but the rule
- Could include traditional knowledge:
 - Held by various groups of IPLC, including across jurisdictions
 - Held by several IPLCs, including across jurisdictions
 - Developed and held by IPLCs in parallel in various jurisdictions
 - Not specifically linked to IPLCs

Who to engage with?

- Negotiating with TK provider
 - Legal certainty
(as long as recognized as TK holder)
 - If widely available, actual negotiation?
 - Yes, if part of larger discussion
 - Dialogue and partnership
 - Recognition of holistic nature of TK



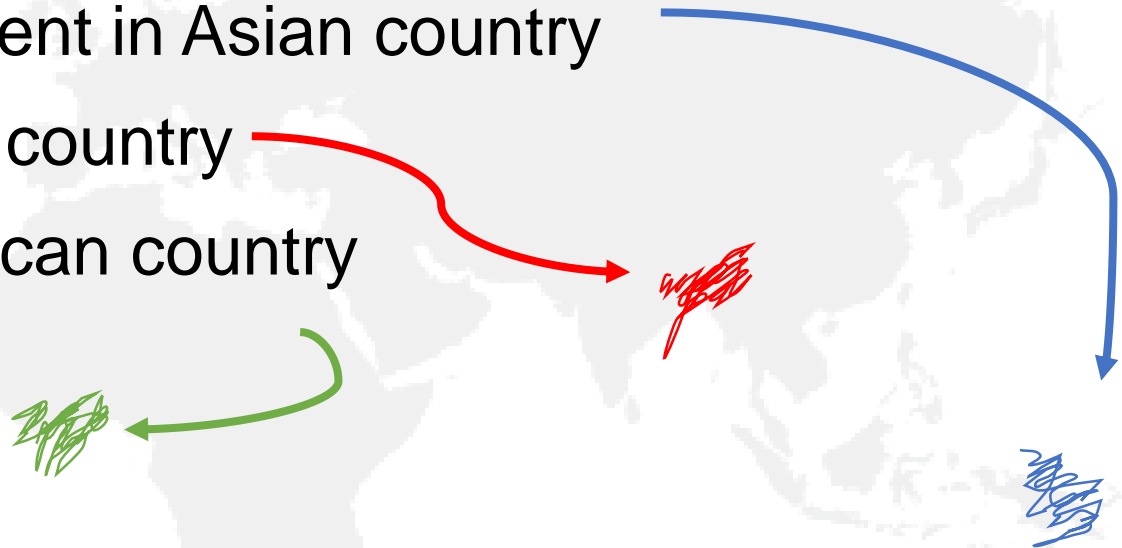
What about other TK holders?

- Existing approaches
 - Responsibility for engagement on provider of traditional knowledge
 - Consultations by authorities
 - Assumption that all TK is shared and payment into fund
- Question of reputational risk
- Beyond borders, legal uncertainty



How broadly to look for TK holders?

- Sample for product development in Asian country
- Relevant TK in another Asian country
- Sourcing for production in African country



Defining “utilization”

- Oops, I did it again! Possible to inadvertently utilize TK?
 - Biopiracy claims often related to TK associated to plant species
 - Patent descriptions and TK
 - Access through indirect sources - in practice
- Is utilization linked to access? Does literature review count?



Defining “utilization”

- What about references to TK not linked to R&D (but adding value)?
- Need to recognize and respect nature and contribution – is ABS the right tool?



Defining “utilization”

If there can be non-deliberate utilization...

- What are boundaries?
 - When reasonably known in course of R&D?
 - Published in main journals?
 - Published anywhere?
 - Existing anywhere?
- How specific must TK be?
 - Plant genus or species
 - Field of use (e.g. food, medicinal)
 - Specific use (e.g. skin care)
 - Specific property (e.g. sweetener, to lower blood pressure)

Shared knowledge, shared benefits

- Legal certainty
 - Definitions and limitations
- Being in compliance vs. being right
 - Community protocols and other tools
- Benefit sharing or TK tax?
 - Focus on use and value-addition
 - Recognizing nature and value of traditional knowledge
- Guidelines and incentives for utilization of TK in specific sectors



Natura Cosmetics Amazon Program

- 34 communities, 5'296 families
- UEBT certification for ethical sourcing system
 - Policies, procedures in line with Ethical BioTrade standard
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - In 2017, 100% communities in 65 supply chains audited
 - In June 2018, launch of UEBT certification on-product logo

Conheça a nova linha
Natura Ekos Corpo



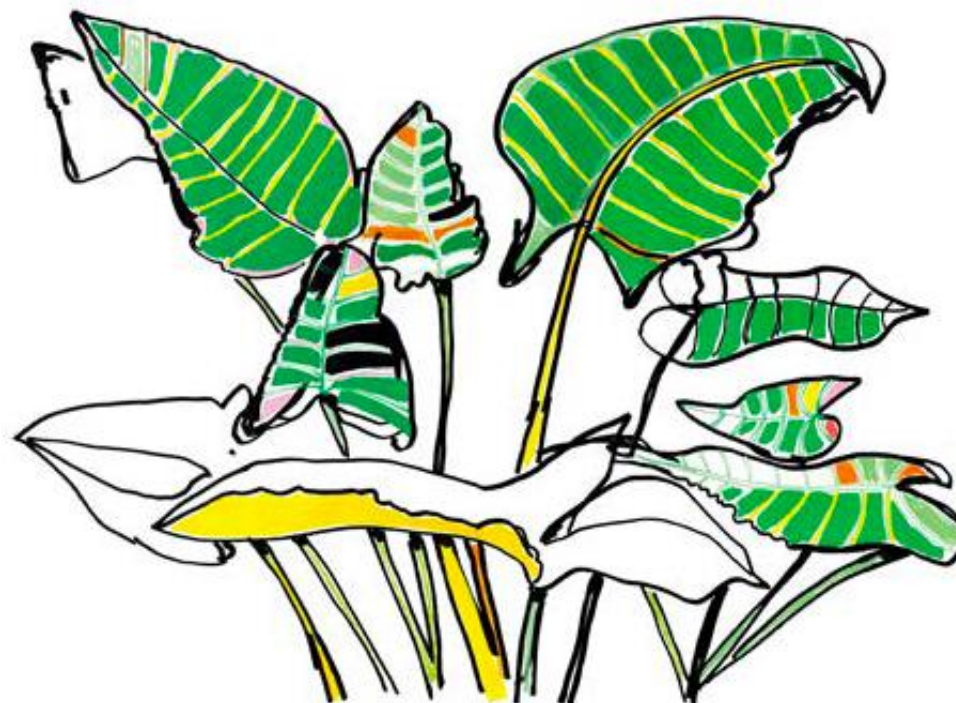
Natura Cosmetics Amazon Program

Benefit sharing numbers for 2017

Types of investment in communities	in Euro*
Sourcing	2'122'811
Benefit sharing	1'400'000
Support local projects	175'806
Use of images	1'152
Training	16'129
Technical support	77'649
Carbon credits	340'553
TOTAL	4'134'100

Source: Natura 2017 Annual Report

*Approximate conversion from reais



Thank you.

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