

2. Nagoya Protocol

2.1. What is the Nagoya Protocol?

- The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is a **2010 supplementary agreement** to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.
- It sets out obligations for its contracting parties to take measures in relation to access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and compliance.

2.2. Aim of the Nagoya Protocol

- It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the **fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources**.
- The protocol also covers **traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources** that are covered by the CBD and the benefits arising from its utilisation.

2.3. Scope of the Nagoya Protocol

- Nagoya Protocol requires the signatories to **enact a national legislation to ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing** arising out of biodiversity resources and their commercial derivatives.
- Protocol recognizes pre-existing norms for access and benefit sharing established by the **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**.
- Firms will also **have to pay to use genetic material** such as those of pathogens, which are used to develop vaccines.
- Additionally, it has **Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) rules** to ensure that the benefits of natural resources and their commercial derivatives are shared with local communities.
- Now, multinational companies will have to share their profits with local communities not only for using the original resource, but also for derivative products developed from it.

- Firms will take into consideration indigenous and local communities' traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

2.4. Adoption and Ratification

- The protocol was **adopted on 29 October 2010** in Nagoya, Japan.
- It entered into force on **12 October 2014**.
- **India signed the Nagoya Protocol on 11 May 2011**, and **ratified it in October 2012** at the 11th Conference of Parties (COP) to the CBD, conducted in Hyderabad.
- As of April 2022, it has been ratified by **137 parties**, which includes 136 UN member states and the European Union.

2.5. Why is the Nagoya Protocol important?

- The Nagoya Protocol will create greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources by:
 - Establishing more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources.

- Helping to **ensure benefit-sharing when genetic resources leave the country** providing the genetic resources.
- By helping to ensure benefit-sharing, the Nagoya Protocol creates incentives to conserve and sustainably use genetic resources, and therefore enhances the contribution of biodiversity to development and human well-being.

3. Aichi Biodiversity Targets

3.1. What are Aichi Biodiversity Targets?

- At the **tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**, held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, a revised and updated **"Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020"** was agreed and published.
- This document included the "Aichi Biodiversity Targets", comprising **20 targets** that address each of five strategic goals defined in the plan.

3.2. Strategic Goals under the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- **Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss** by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- **Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures** on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- **Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity** by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- **Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



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Aichi Biodiversity			SDG	Aichi Biodiversity			SDG
Goal	Target		score	Goal	Target		score
A. Addressing the underlying causes of loss		Understand values		C. Improve the status		Protected areas	
		Mainstream biodiversity				Prevent extinctions	
		Address incentives				Conserve gene pool	
		Sustainable production				Restore ecosystems	
B. Reduce the direct pressures		Halve rate of loss		D. Enhance the benefits		Enhance resilience	
		Sustainable fisheries				Nagoya Protocol	
		Manage within limits				Revise NBSAPs	
		Reduce pollution		E. Enhance implementation		Traditional knowledge	
		Invasive species				Improve knowledge	
		Minimise reef loss				Mobilise resources	

Figure: Aichi Biodiversity Targets

3.3. Targets

Strategic Goal A

- **Target 1:** By 2020, make people aware about the values of biodiversity.
- **Target 2:** By 2020, integrate biodiversity values in development and poverty reduction plans.

- **Target 3:** By 2020, eliminate, phase or reform the subsidies which are harmful to biodiversity.
- **Target 4:** By 2020, achieve or implement plans for sustainable production and consumption.

Strategic Goal B

- **Target 5:** By 2020, reduce the rate of natural habitat loss and forest loss by at least 50%.
- **Target 6:** By 2020, reduce overfishing.
- **Target 7:** By 2020, manage areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry in a sustainable manner.
- **Target 8:** By 2020, reduce pollution and excessive use of fertiliser.
- **Target 9:** By 2020, manage and prevent pathways of invasive alien species.
- **Target 10:** By 2015, minimise the anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification.

Strategic Goal C

- **Target 11:** By 2020, conserve at least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas.
- **Target 12:** By 2020, prevent extinction of threatened species.
- **Target 13:** By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of agro-plants, domesticated animals and minimise genetic erosion.

Strategic Goal D

- **Target 14:** By 2020, provide essential services and safeguard ecosystems for women, tribals, and poor.
- **Target 15:** By 2020, combat desertification and restore the degraded ecosystem.
- **Target 16:** By 2015, operationalise the nagoya protocol on genetic resources, consistent with national legislations.

Strategic Goal E

- **Target 17:** By 2015, adopt a policy instrument, and update national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- **Target 18:** By 2020, integrate the knowledge of tribal communities.

- **Target 19:** By 2020, apply the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, and status.
- **Target 20:** By 2020, mobilise the financial resources for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process.

4. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

4.1. What is Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?

- It is a **legally binding**, international agreement, supplemental to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity **by managing the movements of Live Modified Organisms (LMOs)** between countries.
- It establishes a procedure for prior informed agreement to ensure countries have the necessary information to make decisions

about the importing of LMOs into their territory.

4.2. Objective of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

- To protect the world's biological diversity from the potential risks associated with the **transfer, handling and use of LMOs, that result from modern biotechnology.**

4.3. Adoption

- It was **adopted on 29 January 2000** as a supplementary agreement to the CBD and **entered into force on 11 September 2003.**

4.4. Living Modified Organisms (LMOs)

- The protocol defines a 'living modified organism' as any **living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material** obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.
- 'Living organism' means **any biological entity capable of transferring or**

replicating genetic material, including sterile organisms, viruses and viroids.

