

Nagoya Protocol Cbd

The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, adopted on 15 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, provides an international liability regime for biodiversity damage caused by living modified organisms (LMOs). Its adoption marks a significant development in the legal design for international environmental liability regimes, as it incorporates for the first time in global treaties an administrative approach to liability. This book examines the Supplementary Protocol from both practitioner and academic perspectives. In its three parts the book explores the historical development, legal significances, and future implementation of the core provisions of the Supplementary Protocol, focusing specifically on its incorporation of an administrative approach to liability for biodiversity damage and its relation to civil liability. Contributors to the volume include Co-Chairs of the negotiating group and the negotiators and advisors from some of the key negotiating Parties, offering valuable insights into the difficult-to-read provisions of the Supplementary Protocol. The book demonstrates the significant changes in the political configuration of environmental treaty negotiations which have come about in the twenty-first century, and argues that the liability approach of the Supplementary Protocol has important implications for future development of international liability regimes under international environmental law.

Fewer than 11% of CBD Parties have adopted substantive ABS law, and nearly all of these are developing countries, focusing almost entirely on the 'access' side of the equation. Most of the CBD's specific ABS obligations, however, relate to the other side of the equation-benefit sharing. This book considers the full range of ABS obligations, and how existing tools in user countries' national law can be used to achieve the CBD's third objective. It examines the laws of those user countries which have either declared that their ABS obligations are satisfied by existing national law, or have begun legislative development; the requirements, weaknesses and gaps in achieving benefit-sharing objectives; and the ways in which new or existing legal tools can be applied to these requirements. This book presents valuable and recent lessons learned regarding the links between natural resources management, from a Socio-Ecological perspective, and the biodiversity conservation in Mexico. It address the political and social aspects, as well as the biological and ecological factors, involved in natural resources management and their impacts on biodiversity conservation. It is a useful resource for researchers and professionals around the globe, but especially those in Latin American countries, which are grappling with the same Bio-Cultural heritage conservation issues.

The GEF has supported ABS for more than a decade. As the financial mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) the GEF has assisted parties in building the capacities to comply with the third objective of the Convention, "the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding".

Access and Benefit Sharing after the Nagoya Protocol

GMOs

An explanatory guide to the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing

International Law and Marine Areas beyond National Jurisdiction

The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol

Implications for the Convention on Biological Diversity and Nagoya Protocol

Biodiversity and Human Health

In Incorporating Indigenous Rights in the International Regime on Biodiversity Protection, Federica Cittadino convincingly interprets the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its related instruments in light of indigenous rights and the principle of self-determination.

The second World Ocean Assessment is a collaborative effort of hundreds of experts from all regions of the world, a comprehensive and integrated assessment of the state of marine environment.

This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal on access to genetic resources. Genetic resources are used for research and development purposes in many economic sectors, for example plant and animal breeding, food and beverage, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. The EU and all Member States are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in force since 29 December 1993. The CBD obliges all parties to facilitate access to genetic resources over which they hold sovereign rights and to share, with the party providing these resources, in a fair and equitable way, the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources. It also addresses the rights of indigenous and local communities that hold traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Sources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the CBD (hereinafter, the 'Nagoya Protocol') was adopted on 29 October 2010. It addresses specifically the issue of the conditions for access and benefit-sharing for the use of genetic resources, and ensures that only legally acquired genetic resources are used. It is expected to enter into force in 2014. The EU and its Member States are politically committed to become Parties to the Nagoya Protocol. The rules on access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources in the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol operate in a complementary fashion to the WTO and its Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (WTO-TRIPS), the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). The proposed Regulation aims at implementing the 'access' and 'user-compliance' pillars of the Nagoya Protocol in EU law.

Access to genetic resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS) has been promoted under the Convention on Biological Diversity, with the aim of combining biodiversity conservation goals with economic development. However, as this book shows, since its inception in 1992, implementation has encountered multiple challenges and obstacles. This is particularly so in the marine environment, where interest in genetic resources for pharmaceuticals and nutrients has increased. This is partly because of the lack of clarity of terminology, but also because of the terms of the comprehensive law of the sea (UNCLOS) and transboundary issues of delineating ownership of marine resources. The author explains and compares relevant provisions and concepts under ABS and the law of the sea taking access, benefit sharing, monitoring, compliance, and dispute settlement into consideration. He also provides an overview of the implementation status of ABS-relevant measures in user states and identifies successful ABS transactions. A key unique feature of the book is to illustrate how biological databases can serve as the central scientific infrastructure to implement the global multilateral benefit sharing mechanism, proposed by the Nagoya Protocol. The research for this book was supported by both the Bremen International Graduate School for Marine Sciences (GLOMAR) and the International Research Training Group INTERCOAST – Integrated Coastal Zone and Shelf-Sea Research.

Implications for Biodiversity Conservation and Ecological Processes

Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Comparing Access and Benefit-sharing Regimes in Europe

A Commentary on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing to the Convention on Biological Diversity

World Ocean Assessment II

Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Public Domain Approaches in Implementing the Nagoya Protocol

This book investigates competing constructions of areas beyond national jurisdiction, and their role in the creation and articulations of legal principles, providing a broader perspective on the ongoing negotiation at the UN on marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction.

Este estudo identifica e analisa os potenciais impactos positivos e negativos da implementação do Protocolo de Nagoya, com foco na competitividade das indústrias brasileiras que utilizam a genética patrimônio de biodiversidade encontrada no Brasil e em outros países.

Biodiversity and Human Health brings together leading thinkers on the global environment and biomedicine to explore the human health consequences of the loss of biological diversity.

This book covers a broad spectrum of topics related to GMOs and allied new gene-based technologies, biodiversity, and ecosystem processes, bringing together the contributions of researchers and regulators from around the world. The aim is to offer a clear view of the benefits and effects of genetically modified crops, insects, and other animals on the soil microbiome and ecological processes. Contributors examine issues related to the development of risk assessment procedures and regulations designed to maximize benefits while minimizing risks. Beyond the scientific challenges of GMOs, the book explores the broad and contentious terrain of ethical considerations. The contributors discuss such questions as the unintended, possibly unforeseen, consequences of releasing GMOs into ecosystems, and the likelihood that the full effects of GMOs could take years, even decades, of close monitoring to become evident. The importance of developing a precautionary approach is stressed. The final chapter describes the critical issues of governance and regulation of new and emerging gene-based technologies, as nations grapple with the consequences of adopting the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB). The volume includes an extensive Annex which outlines legal perspectives on the state of GMO governance around the world, with more than 20 examples from nations in Africa, South and Central America, Asia, Australasia, and Europe.

A Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Legal and Biological Perspectives

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization

Why the Nagoya Protocol to the CBD Matters to Science and Industry in Canada and the United States

Survey of access and benefit-sharing country measures accommodating the distinctive features of genetic resources for food and agriculture and associated traditional knowledge

The Changing Global System for Sharing Pathogens for Public Health Research

Research and Development on Genetic Resources

This Dictionary presents a broad range of topics relevant in present-day global bioethics. With more than 500 entries, this dictionary covers organizations working in the field of global bioethics, international documents concerning bioethics, personalities that have played a role in the development of global bioethics, as well as specific topics in the field. The book is not only useful for students and professionals in global health activities, but can also serve as a basic tool that explains relevant ethical notions and terms. The dictionary furthers the ideals of cosmopolitanism: solidarity, equality, respect for difference and concern with what human beings- and specifically patients - have in common, regardless of their backgrounds, hometowns, religions, gender, etc. Global problems such as pandemic diseases, disasters, lack of care and medication, homelessness and displacement call for global responses. This book demonstrates that a moral vision of global health is necessary and it helps to quickly understand the basic ideas of global bioethics.

Predictions about the success of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are pessimistic. It has now become commonplace to bemoan the scope, ambition, and deeply political nature of a convention that addresses issues ranging from ecosystems protection to the exploitation of genetic resources, from conservation to justice, and from commerce to scientific knowledge. Ten years after its adoption, how can we assess the difference that the CBD has made? Is it in danger of collapsing under its own weight or is it building the foundations of new patterns of relations between societies and nature? What achievements can we record and what challenges does it face? In this book, which is unique in its scope, diversity and the wealth of information it contains, contributors from a variety of academic disciplines tackle an issue of enduring importance to the protection of biodiversity and enhance our understanding of humanity's capacity to reconcile its various aspirations and halt the destructive path upon which it is set.

"Transnational exchanges of plant, microbial and animal genetic resources are essential for scientific and agricultural research as well as for downstream commercial applications in many important fields, including food security and medicines. Exports of in situ plant cultivars and microbial specimens discovered through bioprospecting require the permission of provider governments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) of 1992, with specific regard to prior informed consent (PIC), mutually agreed terms (MAT) and access and benefit-sharing (ABS) agreements. Ex situ plant cultivars for both research and applications are available from seed banks governed by the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA, 2001), subject to benefit-sharing obligations imposed on commercial applications by standard material transfer agreements (SMTAs). Similarly, ex situ microbial specimens are made available for research and applications from public repositories governed by the World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC) under SMTAs consistent with the CBD. In all cases, the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources requires the permission of relevant Indigenous populations, including PIC, MAT and ABS. The Nagoya Protocol to the CBD (2010), entered into force in 2014, further requires all member countries to cooperate in cross-border enforcement of the CBD's provisions. Under the protocol, end products based on or derived from genetic resources, including genomic sequence data, will become subject to seizure by national checkpoints unless they comply with the CBD. Compliance certificates will be made available for this purpose by a clearing house to be established under the protocol. With specific regard to science policy, article 4 of the Nagoya Protocol expressly validates multilateral regimes of facilitated access to ex situ genetic resources for both basic and applied research, subject to built-in "take-and-pay" rules for commercial applications. The ITPGRFA was thus rendered legally consistent with the CBD by dint of the Nagoya Protocol. The WFCC has developed SMTAs to cover its activities as "trusted intermediaries." However, it should consider reorganizing itself as an international regime for facilitated exchanges of ex situ microbial materials, with a built-in "take-and-pay" rule for commercial applications. Such a redesigned Microbial Research Commons should adopt a science-friendly governance structure that improves upon the scheme implemented by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's ITPGRFA, and it should also incorporate the World Data Centre for Microorganisms, currently situated in China." -- The book aims to address the lack of information on the experiences of others by providing a comparative analysis of national access and benefit-sharing laws and policies in the 41 Pacific Rim countries that signed the CBD. It provides key insights on the main characteristics of selected access and benefit-sharing (ABS) policies and laws, their development, and implementation process. It contains a detailed comparative analysis of existing laws and policies. It presents four case studies of countries with regulations in place and contrasts them with four case studies of countries that are struggling to develop their regulations. It ends by discussing options of an international regime on ABS and a summary analysis of the main lessons and recommendations from the study.

The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol: Intellectual Property Implications

Dictionary of Global Bioethics

Incorporating Indigenous Rights in the International Regime on Biodiversity Protection

International Liability Regime for Biodiversity Damage

A Handbook on the Interface Between Global Access and Benefit Sharing Rules and Intellectual Property

European Commission Proposal on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization in the Union

Marine Genetic Resources, Access and Benefit Sharing

Demonstrating the shortcomings of current policy and legal approaches to access and benefit-sharing (ABS) in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), this book recognizes that genetic resources are widely distributed across countries and that bilateral contracts undermine fairness and equity. The book offers a practical and feasible regulatory alternative to ensure the goal of fairness and equity is effectively and efficiently met. Through a legal analysis that also incorporates historic, economic and sociological perspectives, the book argues that genetic resources are not tangible resources but information. It shows that the existing preference for bilateralism and contracts reflects resistance on the part of many of the stakeholders involved in the CBD process to recognize them as such. ABS issues respond very well to the economics of information, yet as the author explains, these have been either sidelined or overlooked. At a time when the Nagoya Protocol on ABS has renewed interest in feasible policy options, the author provides a constructive and provocative critique. The institutional, policy and regulatory framework constitute "bounded openness" under which fairness and equity emerge.

This book, the first in a series that focuses on treaty implementation for sustainable development, examines key legal aspects of implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at national and international levels. The volume provides a serious contribution to the current legal and political academic debates on biosafety by discussing key issues under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that affect the further design of national and international law on biosafety, and analyzing progress in the development of domestic regulatory regimes for biosafety. In the year of the fifth UN Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, at the signature of a new Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Protocol on Liability and Redress, this timely book examines developments in biosafety law and policy.

Implementing the Nagoya Protocol compares existing ABS regimes in ten European countries, including one non-EU member and one EU candidate country, and critically explores several cross-cutting issues related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the EU.

The Nagoya Protocol is an unprecedented international environmental agreement that equally addresses development, distributive justice, and environmental sustainability. With a balanced view of the various possible interpretations of the Protocol provisions, in light of different national and regional perspectives, and a systematic highlighting of its legal innovations, Unraveling the Nagoya Protocol: A Commentary on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing to the Convention on Biological Diversity will serve as a seminal work for all those interested in the environment, human rights, economics and both legal and scientific innovations.

Unraveling the Nagoya Protocol

Mexican Natural Resources Management and Biodiversity Conservation

Recent Case Studies

Integration Into National Laws in Particular in Vietnam

Implications for International Law and Implementation Challenges

Genetic Resources as Natural Information

Handbook of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) strives for the sustainable and equitable utilization of genetic resources, with the ultimate goal of conserving biodiversity. The CBD and the Nagoya Protocol which has since been elaborated suggest a bilateral model for access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits from their utilization. There is concern that the bilateral exchange "genetic resource for benefit sharing" could have disappointing results because providers are left out of the process of research and development, benefits are difficult to be traced to sources, and providers owning the same resource may complain of being excluded from benefit sharing. Thus, the CBD objective of full utilization and equitability may become flawed. Common Pools of Genetic Resources: Equity and Innovation in International Biodiversity Law suggests common pools as a complementary approach to bilateralism. This is one of the first books to reply to a number of complex legal questions related to the interpretation and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Taking an inductive approach, it describes existing pools and analyzes how they are organized and how they perform in terms of joint R&D and benefit sharing. It presents case studies of the most characteristic types of common pools, provides suggestions for further developing existing pools to cope with the requirements of the CBD and NP and, at the same time uses the clauses these conventions contain to open up for commons approaches. Written by a team of expert academics and practitioners in the field, this innovative book makes a timely and valuable contribution to academic and policy debates in international environmental law, international biodiversity law, intellectual property law, climate law and the law of indigenous populations.

Sharing biological resources-critical for new medicines and vaccines-has declined as countries and scientists dispute rights over research.

The book analyses the achievements, but also the shortcomings of the Nagoya Protocol in light of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Although the loss of biodiversity has not been slowed down with the entry into force of the CBD nor the Nagoya Protocol, certain approaches and aspects should still be considered a step in the right direction. Suggestions are made as to what needs to be changed for all other aspects to improve the protection of biodiversity. If the world continues to lose biodiversity at the current speed, the future of humanity is at stake.

The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, at its Seventeenth Regular Session, requested its Secretary to prepare for review by the intergovernmental technical working groups on animal, aquatic, forest and plant genetic resources to produce an up-to-date survey of existing legislative, administrative and policy approaches, including best practices, for ABS for the different subsectors of GRFA and traditional knowledge associated with GRFA held by indigenous peoples and local communities, with the aim of identifying typical approaches and lessons learned from their implementation, as well as challenges and possible solutions. The current survey comprises a baseline desktop review of legislation, policy and literature. It provides a review of how countries address the distinctive features of GRFA and TKGRFA based on the letter of their ABS legislative, administrative and policy measures rather than on how these measures have been implemented in practice. It

therefore does not provide an analysis of the state of implementation, the challenges involved and possible solutions to these challenges. As such, it aims to provide a basis for future empirical research on how ABS measures work in practice for GRFA subsectors. A specific objective is to provide a typology of legislative, administrative and policy measures applying to ABS for GRFA and TKGRFA. The Interface Between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) & the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Utilisation of Benefits Resulting from Their Utilisation
Its Impact on Access & Benefit Sharing, Patent Applications and the Utilisation of Genetic Resources
Text and Annexes

The Nagoya Protocol

Access, Benefit-sharing and Conservation in Indigenous Lands

Building Capacity to Implement the Nagoya Protocol

Lessons from Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity

National implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provisions has yielded enough challenges for providers and users of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge alike. The Nagoya Protocol brings novel ideas for resolving the challenges plaguing the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) process in general and non-commercial research in particular. This is one of the first books to address research cooperation and facilitated access for non-commercial biodiversity research. It uniquely offers concrete and practicable solutions based on experiences of researchers and administrative officials with ABS, and on the interpretation of the Nagoya Protocol on how free and lively taxonomic research can be ensured while at the same time observing obligations of obtaining prior informed consent and sharing of benefits. This book will be useful to students of International Environmental Law, International Biodiversity Law, Intellectual Property Law, Climate Law and Law of Indigenous Populations. With foreword from Executive Secretary CBD, Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias.

The Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is rapidly receiving signatures and ratifications. Many countries are preparing to implement the protocol through national research permit systems and/or biodiversity laws. Yet there is still considerable confusion about how to implement the Protocol, regarding access and benefit-sharing (ABS) procedures, and minimal experience in many countries. This book seeks to remedy this gap in understanding by analysing a number of ABS case studies in light of the Nagoya Protocol. The case studies are wide-ranging, with examples of plants for medicinal, cosmetic, biotech and food products from or for development in Australia, North Africa, Madagascar, Switzerland, Thailand, USA and Oceania. These will encourage countries to develop national systems which maximise their benefits (both monetary and non-monetary) towards conservation and support for local communities that hold traditional knowledge. In addition, the author analyses new expectations raised by the Nagoya Protocol, such as the encouragement of the development of community protocols by indigenous and local communities. As a result, stakeholders and policy-makers will be able to learn the steps involved in establishing ABS agreements, issues that arise between stakeholders, and the types of benefits that might be realistic.

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, and entered into force on 12 October 2014. Now the debates are in full swing across the world about how to implement the protocol at the domestic level. If you feel perplexed by topics such as "International access and benefit sharing regimes under the CBD, ITPGRA, IGC & TRIPS"- then this is the book for you. Written for everybody interested in the Nagoya Protocol, those who did not realise it existed, and those who do not know how it will affect them, this concise, but extensively referenced work, is a must for students of the topic.

This book analyses the status and prospects of the global governance of Access Benefit Sharing (ABS) in the aftermath of 2010's Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The CBD's initial 1992 framework of global ABS governance established the objective of sharing the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources fairly between countries and communities. Since then, ABS has been a contested issue in international politics – not least due to the failure of effective implementation of the original CBD framework. The Nagoya Protocol therefore aims to improve and enhance this framework. Compared to the slow rate of progress on climate change, it has been considered a major achievement of global environmental governance, but it has also been coined a 'masterpiece of ambiguity'. This book analyses the role of a variety of actors in the emergence of the Nagoya Protocol and provides an up-to-date assessment of the core features of the architecture of global ABS governance. This book offers a central resource regarding ABS governance for those working on and interested in global environmental governance. This is achieved by focusing on two broad themes of the wider research agenda on global environmental governance, namely architecture and agency. Furthermore, individual chapter contributions relate and link ABS governance to other prominent debates in the field, such as institutional complexes, compliance, market-based approaches, EU leadership, the role of small states, the role of non-state actors and more. Partly due to its seeming technical complexity, ABS governance has so far not been at the centre of attention of scholars and practitioners of global environmental governance. In this book, care is taken to provide an accessible account of key functional features of the governance system which enables non-specialists to gain a grasp on the main issues involved, allowing the issue of ABS governance to move centre-stage and be more fully recognised in discussions on global environmental governance.

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity

A Review of GEF Support

Routledge Handbook of Biodiversity and the Law

Assessing Biodiversity and Sharing the Benefits

Exploring Implementation of the Fair and Equitable Sharing Commitment in the CBD

Implementing the Nagoya Protocol

Reflections on Justice, Space, Knowledge and Power

The 2010 Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing in Perspective analyses the implications of this innovative environmental treaty for different areas of international law, and its implementation challenges in various regions and from the perspectives of various stakeholders.

Genetic resources are not only component of nature that need be protected but also has economic, social, cultural values for development. Approaching genetic resources under those two aspects of "conservation" and "development" one of three objectives of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the goal of the Nagoya Protocol is "Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization. The Nagoya Protocol adopted in October 2010 by the 10th Conference of the parties to the CBD, is a landmark for the international governance of biodiversity and a milestone in the development of the international regime governing biodiversity. However, the Protocol has been criticized as "imperfect" and "incomplete" because of ambiguities, gaps and generalities. Each country that becomes a Party to the Protocol will need to develop national legislation to meet its obligations under the Protocol, filling in gaps with national legislation in accordance with its particular situation. The integration of the Protocol into national law is important in both meanings of the first process and the bridge of putting the legal provisions of the Protocol into practice. However, there are many problems that need defined and analyzed as the bases to find solutions. The first part of this thesis analysis of problems of the Protocol in the international context, relations with the others relevant international treaties and all the contents, intrinsic problems of the Protocol in both legal and technical, scientific aspects. The part 2 of the thesis clarifies all related legal problems of integration into national law such as weakness of international law, legal points of views : dualism and monism, non-self executive treaties, the principles, methods, measures and other factors. Then, it provides case studies of national laws of Brazil, South Africa, France and takes a closer look in to practice of national legislation of Vietnam.

This volume provides a reference textbook and comprehensive compilation of multifaceted perspectives on the legal issues arising from the conservation and exploitation of non-human biological resources. Contributors include leading academics, policy-makers and practitioners reviewing a range of socio-legal issues concerning the relationships between humankind and the natural world. The Routledge Handbook of Biodiversity and the Law includes chapters on fundamental and cutting-edge issues, including discussion of major legal instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol. The book is divided into six distinct parts based around the major objectives which have emerged from legal frameworks concerned with protecting biodiversity. Following introductory chapters, Part II examines issues relating to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, with Part III focusing on access and benefit-sharing. Part IV discusses legal issues associated with the protection of traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and indigenous human rights. Parts V and VI focus on a selection of intellectual property issues connected to the commercial exploitation of biological resources, and analyse ethical issues, including viewpoints from economic, ethnobotanical, pharmaceutical and other scientific industry perspectives.

Note -- Acknowledgments -- Table of abbreviations -- Introduction -- The international framework for access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge -- Beyond the CBD and the Nagoya protocol: Other instruments that affect ABS and intellectual property -- Disclosure of origin/source and legal provenance -- Additional mechanisms beyond disclosure -- Protection of traditional knowledge -- Distinctive signs, biodiversity derived products and protection of traditional knowledge -- Private contract law --

References -- Regional and national TK and ABS-Related legislation -- WHO's standard material transfer agreements -- Standard material transfer agreement under the ITPGRFA -- Programme

Equity and Innovation in International Biodiversity Law

Common Pools of Genetic Resources

Global Case Studies

Legal Aspects of Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Impact study of the adoption and implementation of the Nagoya protocol on the brazilian industry

The 2010 Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing in Perspective

Biodiversity, Access and Benefit-Sharing

"This book is based on presentations made at the Malmö Conference by many of the most knowledgeable experts on both the on-going bbnj negotiations at the United Nations and on the well-established UNCLOS principles and rules. The Malmö

Conference featured remarks by distinguished diplomats followed by six parts devoted to identifying the major issues at the bbnj negotiations"--
This official Handbook, compiled by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, contains the full texts of the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties from 1994 to 2000. It presents all the most important information about the Convention and the Protocol, including a description of the background to the Convention and its institutional arrangements, a guide to the decisions adopted and a guide to ongoing activities in relation to particular Articles and thematic areas. Two indexes allow users to search for key terms and for particular Articles, decisions and recommendations.

Estudo de impacto da adoção e implementação do Protocolo de Nagoya sobre a indústria brasileira

Governing Global Biodiversity

The Evolution and Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Second World Ocean Assessment

Global Governance of Genetic Resources

Viral Sovereignty and Technology Transfer

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing in the Light of the Convention on Biodiversity