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联合国
粮食及
农业组织

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pour
l'alimentation
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Organización
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para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

暂定议程草案议题 13

粮食和农业植物遗传资源国际条约

管理机构第二届会议

2007年10月29日—11月2日，意大利罗马

各缔约方和其他相关组织 关于实施第6条的意见汇编和分析

目 录

	段 次
I. 引 言	1-6
II. 收到的意见概述	7-8
III. 关于 6.1 条款的其它信息来源	9-13
IV. 结 论	14-15

附录 I: 各缔约方和其他相关组织关于实施第6条的意见汇编

为了节约起见，本文件印数有限。敬请各位代表及观察员携带文件与会，如无绝对必要，望勿索取。大多数会议文件可从因特网 <http://www.planttreaty.org> 网站获取。

I. 引言

1. 管理机构在其第一届会议上认识到《条约》第 6 条（*植物遗传资源的可持续利用*）的重要性，强调各缔约方将在加强粮食和农业植物遗传资源的可持续利用方面发挥重要作用。管理机构注意到，《条约》的主要贡献是由国家推动的这种实施工作发展及促进伙伴关系和合作。实施第 6 条的备选方案包括：能力建设，认识提高和教育，与其他机构合作，与其它活动相结合。管理机构决定，第 6 条的实施应作为其工作计划的一个成分以及作为其议程的一个优先常设议题，因此还决定从本届会议开始根据分阶段方法深入审议粮食和农业植物遗传资源的可持续利用。
2. 管理机构请各缔约方、其他政府、相关机构和组织向秘书提供有关《条约》6.1 条款的政策和法律措施的信息以及关于研讨会或研究工作的其它相关信息。管理机构决定，这种信息汇编连同《生物多样性公约》和国际农业研究中心以及其他相关机构所采取的相关措施的信息应作为管理机构今后会议上对实施第 6 条的进展进行评估的基础。
3. 管理机构强调需要避免工作重复，特别是在实施*粮食和农业植物遗传资源保存和可持续利用全球行动计划*以及粮食和农业植物遗传资源委员会关于第二份*世界粮食和农业植物遗传资源状况报告*的准备工作方面。
4. 管理机构还请缔约方、其他政府、相关机构和组织支持进一步审议和阐明这些问题，采取其它切实措施促进实施第 6 条和有关条款，包括通过能力建设及主办磋商会、研讨会和有关研究工作。
5. 因此《条约》临时秘书处在 2006 年 11 月请各缔约方提供所要求的关于“有关 6.1 条款的政策和法律措施¹以及有关研讨会或研究工作的其它相关信息”。还致函所有区域的粮农组织代表，要求他们协助这方面的后续行动。管理机构主席团在其第三次会议上建议准备一份关于实施 6.1 条款的意见汇编文件供管理机构第二届会议审议。
6. 截至 2007 年 8 月 1 日，秘书收到了下列国家的意见：澳大利亚、厄瓜多尔、埃及、萨尔瓦多、德国、莱索托、马达加斯加、尼日尔、巴基斯坦、塞舌尔、叙利亚、瑞典、坦桑尼亚和乌拉圭。意见汇编见本文件*附件 I*。本文件响应该项建议，对这些意见进行简要分析，并对这些意见所包含的部分问题进行概述。

¹ 6.1 条款规定，“各缔约方应制定或保持促进粮食和农业植物遗传资源可持续利用的适当政策和法律措施”。

II. 收到的意见概述

7. 这些意见表明，往往有许多相互关联的法律和政策同促进粮食和农业植物遗传资源的可持续利用相关。这些法律和政策特别包括有关环境、生物多样性和农业发展的一般法律和政策。一些政府部门和机构往往在促进可持续利用方面发挥作用。

8. 缔约方确定了在政府、学术和科学机构范围内促进可持续利用的各种活动。这些活动针对不同利益相关方，包括政府、农民、学生和行业。各缔约方为促进第 6 条的实施而采取了许多措施，包括政策援助，技术和机构能力建设，加强科学研究技能，发展基线数据，促进鼓励所有利益相关方保存和可持续利用粮食和农业植物遗传资源的措施。各缔约方还提及在编写关于实施*全球行动计划*的国别报告方面正在开展的工作。收到的所有意见以原始语言载于*附件 I*。

III. 关于 6.1 条款的其它信息来源

9. 管理机构在其第一届会议上认识到《生物多样性公约》、国际农业研究中心、其他相关机构采取相关措施的重要性，认为这些措施应作为管理机构今后会议上对实施第 6 条的进展进行评估的基础。

10. 管理机构收到了粮农组织和国际生物多样性中心²代表国际农业研究中心通过IT/GB-2/07/Inf.8 号文件提供的关于它们在可持续利用粮食和农业植物遗传资源方面的活动的综合信息。总的来说，所有利益相关方对于最大程度地利用粮食和农业植物遗传资源促进农业增长的兴趣增加。能力建设是实施该项目的必要成分。粮农组织在 2005 年向植物遗传资源政府间工作组第三次会议提供了关于这个主题的一份文件。³

11. 《生物多样性公约》秘书处对于国家在管理获取遗传资源和利益分享时采取的关于《条约》的法律措施的信息进行了汇编。《生物多样性公约》缔约方采取的措施通过国别报告过程进行报告。最近的一轮国别报告即第三轮国别报告要求提供有关确保植物遗传资源的相关转让符合《粮食和农业植物遗传资源国际条约》的政策或法律措施的信息。

12. 第三轮国别报告第 113 个问题是：“在制定国家措施以处理获取遗传资源和利益分享时，贵国是否考虑到《粮食和农业植物遗传资源国际条约》中阐明的

² IT/GB-2/07/Inf.8。

³ CGRFA/WG-PGR-3/05/4，粮农组织通过种子系统和植物育种及基因增强支持粮食和农业植物遗传资源利用的能力建设举措

获取或利益分享多边系统？”在《生物多样性公约》缔约方提交的 121 份第三轮国别报告中，有 65 个缔约方对这个问题作了否定的回答，53 个缔约方作了肯定的回答，有 3 个缔约方没有回答这个问题。

13. 管理机构收到了粮农组织相关各部和国际生物多样性中心提供的有关实施 6.1 条款的补充信息。这些信息载于 IT/GB-2/07/Inf.8 号文件。

IV. 结 论

14. 关于各缔约方就第 6 条，特别是 6.1 条款提及的目标所采取的措施的意见和其它信息来源表明，各国已开始审查其现行政策和法律以确定按照《条约》6.1 条款和其它条款中的义务是否需要修改这些政策和法律。然而，由于现有信息有限，将来可能需要继续收集关于第 6 条的信息。

15. 请管理机构审议各缔约方和其他相关组织关于这一条的意见，并就分阶段实施这一条的方法提供进一步指导。

附件1：各缔约方和其他相关组织关于实施第6条的意见汇编

引 言

本附件为缔约方和其他相关组织关于实施《粮食和农业植物遗传资源国际条约》第6条的意见汇编。

本附件中的所有意见为《条约》秘书处在2007年8月1日之前收到的意见。

这些意见绝大部分以收到时的形式和语言载于本附件，少量编辑上的修改包括提供缩略语全称和纠正拼写。凡作更加实质性修改之处，则增加脚注说明详情。

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Australia	7
II.	Ecuador	7
III.	Egypt	8
IV.	El Salvador	8
V.	Germany	9
VI.	Lesotho	10
VII.	Madagascar	10
VIII.	Niger	14
IX.	Pakistan	14
X.	Seychelles	15
XI.	Syria	22
XII.	Sweden	23
XIII.	Tanzania	23
XIV.	Uruguay	23

I. AUSTRALIA

In relation to the ways in which Contracting Parties like Australia might facilitate the provision of adequate resources for the implementation of the Treaty in developing country Contracting Parties, and information on the plans and programmes of Contracting Parties for building capacity in plant genetic resources and their conservation and sustainable use for food and agriculture, Australia advises as follows.

We are proposing to hold, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities, a second plant genetic resources workshop for Pacific Island states and territories and Papua New Guinea, in mid-2007. This will build on the first workshop held in Fiji in May 2006. The second workshop will address, *inter alia*,

- discussion of issues relating to assisting non-parties to prepare for signing the Treaty, including the distribution of communications resources prepared by the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities and funded by Australia;
- explanation of issues associated with the implementation of the Treaty, including the responsibilities of Contracting Parties and the benefits of being a Party;
- potential sources of funding for implementation of the Treaty and suggested means to approach those sources;
- collaborative actions that may assist in better positioning Parties and potential Parties to implement and benefit from the Treaty and to build capacity in plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and their conservation and sustainable use.

II. ECUADOR

En el Ecuador mediante el Grupo Nacional de Trabajo en Biodiversidad, se ha generado un documento sobre Política y Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad (ENB) del 2001 al 2010. Dentro de sus líneas estratégicas se menciona en el resultado 2 de forma textual lo siguiente: “Resultado 2. Se usan sustentablemente los recursos agrícolas y pecuarios del país. La ENB se propone trabajar en los siguientes ámbitos:

1. La diversificación de la base de producción de alimentos y estimulación de la oferta y demanda local de especies y variedades nativas a través de:
 - a) Incentivar la producción, el cultivo y el procesamiento de especies y variedades nativas mediante el desarrollo de sistemas integrales y diversificados, bajo el enfoque de cadenas agroalimentarias.
 - b) Potenciar la investigación aplicada y aprovechar el conocimiento tradicional para desarrollar técnicas de cultivo y procesamiento para el sector productivo, a partir del respeto de los derechos de propiedad intelectual de los pueblos indígenas y afroecuatorianos y comunidades locales.
 - c) Promover mecanismos de mejoramiento genético no convencional, como el mejoramiento por resistencia horizontal.
 - d) Potenciar que las escuelas agropecuarias y los centros de educación superior incorporen en sus programas de enseñanza, elementos que potencien los conocimientos tradicionales, el cultivo de especies y variedades locales, y la biotecnología agropecuaria.
 - e) Incentivar la demanda y el uso de especies y de variedades nativas con programas educativos que fomenten su consumo sustentable y contribuyan a la seguridad alimentaria (por ejemplo, en el programa de desayuno escolar).

2. La promoción de las exportaciones de productos de la agrobiodiversidad nativa (en su mayoría no tradicionales y nuevos), mediante el estudio de los mercados internacionales; el desarrollo de estrategias de penetración promoción en los mercados más promisorios, con garantías de calidad y volumen; y el incentivo a la exportación de estos productos.
3. El impulso a la adopción de prácticas, tecnologías y proceso de producción limpia en las actividades actuales, el desarrollo progresivo de la agroecología, la recuperación de suelos y el buen uso de los recursos, especialmente del agua. La progresiva sustitución de los químicos con énfasis en el control biológico.
4. El desarrollo de mecanismos para garantizar la eficiencia y sostenibilidad de los bancos de germoplasma de la agrobiodiversidad; asegurar su recuperación ante eventos catastróficos; evaluar su funcionamiento y sostenibilidad; propiciar la inversión privada, con fines de asociación de los bancos genéticos”.

Lo mencionado en la Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad (ENB), lo aprobado en la primera reunión del Órgano Rector, en el documento IT/GB-1/06/10 y lo que dice el Tratado Internacional sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura en el Artículo 6 sobre la utilización sostenible de los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (RFAA), tienen los mismos objetivos y metas. El Ecuador asegura políticamente la utilización sostenible de los RFAA, mediante el Decreto Ejecutivo del Dr Alfredo Palacios, que establece:

Art. 1.- Establézcase como Política de Estrado, la Política y Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad de la República del Ecuador.

Art. 2.- El Ministerio del Ambiente, en su calidad de Autoridad Nacional Ambiental, difundirá el contenido de la Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad de la República del Ecuador.

III. EGYPT

- The Second Country Report was prepared and delivered to FAO.
- The report is available on the web site of Egypt's National Gene Bank.

IV. EL SALVADOR

El Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y Forestal (CENTA) forma parte de la Red Mesoamericana de Recursos Fitogenéticos (la red de REMERFI), con la cual hemos organizado talleres a nivel nacional sobre conservación *ex situ* y ha financiado eventos de participación de técnicos a reuniones de la red. Al mismo tiempo ha financiado talleres de capacitación sobre conservación y utilización de los recursos fitogenéticos a nivel centroamericano y además, la elaboración de publicaciones. Estas actividades están enmarcadas en las tres áreas de cultivo de tejidos, banco de germoplasma de semillas y colecciones de campo, de los cuales se tienen las siguientes proyecciones de trabajo para este año:

Promoción de la conservación *in situ* de las especies silvestres afines de las cultivadas silvestres para la producción de alimentos

¿Qué hacer?

En primer lugar se debe de concienciar a los pequeños agricultores sobre la importancia de la conservación y utilización de los recursos fitogenéticos, por medio de capacitaciones, incentivos y otros, con el fin de formar líderes comunales con habilidades y destrezas para dirigir acciones

integradas por un manejo sostenible de los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura.

También se deben abordar estudios biológicos (principalmente aspectos relativos a la propagación y conservación), se deben realizar estudios en laboratorio, invernadero y campo para poder cuantificar su valor nutricional para su consumo, su adaptación y adaptabilidad a condiciones ecológicas limitantes, así como estudios para su forma de uso actual y potenciales a nivel doméstico como industrial, para con ello verificar sus atributos sobresalientes para su introducción y posible domesticación del cultivo fomentando su valor y uso por medio de actividades de promoción e información para poder ser utilizados.

Además de lo anteriormente descrito, se necesita crear y poner en marcha una legislación que cuente con una formulación de políticas y estrategias nacionales que involucren una coordinación de actividades en donde participen todos los sectores (ONG, organismos, universidades, y otras) involucradas en el manejo, conservación y utilización de los recursos fitogenéticos.

¿Cómo hacerlo?

1. En primer lugar instalando bancos de germoplasma de especies silvestres y/o cultivos autóctonos.
2. Actualización de técnicas para la investigación en las áreas de mejoramiento genético, biotecnología y métodos moleculares que permitan caracterizar el germoplasma con fines utilitarios.
3. Conformar un sistema que logre la participación de los diversos organismos, ONG, agricultores y comunidades, universidades, sectores privados y usuarios en general a unir esfuerzos para canalizar los recursos hacia un desarrollo justo, equitativo y sostenible.
4. Contar con el apoyo gubernamental.

Restricciones

1. La mayoría de los fitomejoradores no muestran interés en usar especies silvestres afines a las plantas cultivadas por su bajo rendimiento y otros caracteres no deseables. Es por ello necesario efectuar estudios de mejoramiento hacia la identificación de caracteres o propiedades útiles en materiales silvestres y cultivares tradicionales o primitivos, despertando así el interés del fitomejorador hacia otras facetas de los cultivos, acciones:
 - a) Refrescamiento de germoplasma para uso de los Programas de mejoramiento.
 - b) Uso de métodos biotecnológicos (iso enzimas, RFLP), para la caracterización de germoplasma.
 - c) Coordinar conjuntamente con otras instituciones la elaboración de proyectos de protección de germoplasma, frente a los avances de la biotecnología, en cuanto afecte a al conservación y uso de los recursos fitogenéticos del país.
2. Falta de personal técnico, auxiliares y personal de campo.
3. Presupuesto.

V. GERMANY

The European Union plans to submit a Community contribution on this issue which will be supplemented by Member States as appropriate with regard to more specific national measures and activities.

VI. LESOTHO

Other than the lack of implementation of the few and old existing laws, a study recently undertaken on Access and Benefit Sharing indicates that there are various perspectives that justify a legal and policy review to accommodate concerns related to plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable use.

VII. MADAGASCAR

Un projet de décret issu de la combinaison de 2 projets de lois:

- Loi cadre sur l'accès aux Ressources Biologiques Malgaches et aux savoirs qui leur sont attachés, proposée par le Ministère de l'Environnement des Eaux et Forêts. (projet de loi CDB/MINENVEF)
- l'avant projet de Loi sur les Ressources Phytogénétiques proposé par le Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche (à l'issue de l'atelier du 31 Août 2005)

a été élaboré par un comité conjoint de techniciens et juristes des 3 ministères concernés: le Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche, le Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts et le Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique. Ce projet de décret est soumis pour observations aux parties prenantes en vue d'une mise en cohérence de contenu. Une consultation s'impose actuellement pour la finalisation.

Programme d'activités pluriannuel visant à englober tous les éléments des ressources phylogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture⁴

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
Législations et réglementations nationales		
1. Elaborer des textes pour la mise en oeuvre du TIRPGAA conformément à la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (CDB) et en cohérence avec les textes juridiques en vigueur à Madagascar.	2010	02 avant projets de loi ont été déjà élaborés : Loi cadre sur l'accès aux ressources biologiques malgaches et aux savoirs qui leur sont attachés en 2000 et l'Avant projet de Loi sur les RPGAA en septembre 2005. Les actions à entreprendre consistent à 1. Mettre à jour les deux textes déjà élaborés suivant le contexte politique national et les mettre en cohérence 2. Finaliser l'unique texte (01 Loi Cadre) englobant toutes les Ressources biologiques de Madagascar 3. Elaborer par la suite en ce qui les concerne des textes d'application
1. Actualiser/Elaborer et vulgariser les textes relatifs à l'agrobiodiversité	2009	
2. Mettre en oeuvre la loi sur les ressources semencières		
3. Elaborer et adopter une loi nationale sur le droit des communautés locales des agriculteurs et des selectionneurs	2010	
4. Adopter le projet de texte sur la biosécurité	En cours	

⁴ En février 2007, le Point Focal National sur les Ressources Phylogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture a soumis au Secrétariat de la Commission des ressources génétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, le Programme d'activités pluriannuel de Madagascar qui vise à englober tous les éléments des ressources phylogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture. Ce programme a été incorporé dans cet annexe pour refléter les activités en cours et planifiées dans le cadre de l'application de l'Article 6.1 du Traité.

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
5. Mettre en oeuvre la Convention nationale portant sur l'accès et échange d'informations relatives aux ressources phytogénétiques et aux plantes sauvages apparentées (CWR)	2009	Le modèle de convention sur l'accès et le partage d'information a été élaboré et initiée dans le cadre du projet UNEP/GEF/CWR : « Conservation in situ des parents sauvages des plantes cultivées grâce à une meilleure gestion de l'information et a des application sur le terrain »
Stratégies, Plans et Programmes		
6. Mettre en place un « Comité national de coordination » pour la gestion des Ressources Phytogénétiques (RPG)	2007	Les RPG englobent les RPGAA, les Parents Sauvages des Plantes Cultivées (PSPC ou PSA), les RPG forestières ayant trait à l'alimentation et à l'agriculture
7. Mettre en cohérence la mise en œuvre des différents plans stratégiques actuellement existants à travers le comité national de coordination	2009	Les existants sont : - Stratégie Nationale de Gestion Durable de la Biodiversité (SNGDB) - Plan National stratégique pour la gestion des RPG Forestières (révisé en 2005) - Draft du plan stratégique pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de l'agrobiodiversité (2006) - Le développement du cadre légal pour l'accès aux informations et le partage de données en tant que partie intégrante de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie pour la conservation et l'utilisation durables des plantes est en cours
8. Elaboration du Plan Stratégique National pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable des RPG	2010-2012	Avec prise en considération des existants mentionnés ci-dessus.
9. Intégrer aux politiques et programmes agricoles existants des considérations sur la protection et la mise en valeur des RPG	A partir de 2008	
10. Elaboration de programme d'action national des RPGAA à soumettre au plan d'action mondial	2010	
Renforcement des capacités		
Considérer en priorité les besoins de renforcement des capacités locales, dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du plan Stratégique National pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable des RPG	2009	
Le renforcement des capacités nationales nécessaires à l'exécution des obligations découlant du Traité	2008	

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
Renforcer les sélectionneurs de semences		
IEC		
Sensibiliser le public sur l'importance de la RPG et la nécessité de sa conservation		
Promouvoir la participation large du public à toutes les initiatives de protection et de valorisation des RPG		
Organiser des échanges -expertise en matière en matière de conservation et développement des RPG		
Conservation in situ		
Promouvoir la conservation in situ par une approche écosystème		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recenser les espèces et variétés locales des plantes cultivées et des espèces de PSCP menacées d'extinction - Identifier les menaces sur ces espèces et variétés - Prospector les zones à forte concentration d'espèces et variétés locales - Caractériser les performances génétiques des variétés locales - Collecter et conserver les semences et des espèces, les variétés locales et variétés améliorées développées à Madagascar - Renforcer le programme de multiplication des espèces, écotypes locaux menacés d'extinction
Elaborer un programme participatif de conservation in situ des espèces et écotypes menacés de disparition.		
Appuyer le développement d'entreprises semencières privées et de groupements de paysans semenciers	2007-2012	Activités prioritaires inscrites dans Madagascar Action Plan (2007-2012) Engagement 4 : Développement Rural Défi 3 : Lancer une révolution verte durable
Entreprendre des Recherches et améliorations variétales		
Assurer l'encadrement technique		
Procéder à l'ouverture par adhésion aux conventions internationales et importation de semences		
Conservation ex situ		
Elaborer un programme d'appui à la conservation des variétés cultivées		
Conserver la variabilité des écotypes locaux		

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
Valorisation et utilisation		
Capitaliser les savoirs et savoirs faire traditionnels en matière des RPG		
Mettre en place un cadre de recherche et de prévention des risques liés à la biotechnologie		
Valoriser les ressources agrobiologiques		
Développer une stratégie régionale de promotion commerciale des produits agricoles locaux		
Améliorer la disponibilité des ressources génétiques et des technologies		
Renforcer les réseaux thématiques de recherche sur les ressources		
Promouvoir la protection et l'utilisation durable des ressources génétiques ayant un intérêt réel ou potentiel pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture		Deux organismes détiennent plus de 95% de la collection nationale formelle de RPGAA : FOFIFA (Centre National de Recherche Appliquée au Développement Rural), et FIFAMANOR (Coopération Madagascar-Norvège pour le Développement de l'Élevage et de l'Agriculture).

VIII. NIGER

Il n'y a aucune disposition légale nationale spécifique à l'application de l'article 6.1 mais des tentatives sont en cours notamment pour l'élaboration des projets de loi sur les ressources phylogénétiques. Cependant il y a quelques lois ou décrets présidentiels relatifs au secteur semencier.

IX. PAKISTAN

The proceedings of workshops and studies are available with the resources persons. The country report and National Information Sharing Mechanism on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) is being developed in collaboration with FAO. All the information will be available on the website of Pakistan's Agricultural Research Council (PARC) by April 2007.

The Government of Pakistan has taken the following measures to promote the sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture:

- a. A national program on conservation and sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources has been established at the National Agricultural Research Centre, Islamabad.

- b. A draft on legislation for “Access to Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture” has been prepared and is under consideration of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock and the Ministry of Environment. The appropriate legal measures have been incorporated on access and sustainable use of Plant Genetic resources and benefit sharing.
- c. Our policy is to exchange germplasm of Annexure-I crops with minimum restrictions but subject to the signing of the “Material Transfer Agreement” by the recipient. Approximately 4000 accessions of germplasm are distributed annually within and outside the country.

X. SEYCHELLES⁵

ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND BENEFIT SHARING BILL (2005)

A BILL OF

AN ACT to provide for the regulation of access to, and the utilisation of, genetic resources and benefit sharing and connected matters.

ENACTED by the President and the National Assembly.

PART I – PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing Act, 2005.
2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires –

“Access” means obtaining genetic resources in accordance with the provisions of this Act pursuant to the recognised international commitments of the Republic of Seychelles;

“Applicant” means a person or organisation requesting access to, or rights to the utilisation of, genetic resources under this Act;

"Biological resources" includes organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity;

“Complete application” means a request for access to, or rights to the utilisation of, genetic resources fulfilling the requirements established by this Act;

“Competent Authority” means the Authority designated pursuant to section 9 of this Act;

“Conventional uses” means widely practiced and accepted uses such as –

- (a) The local collection of wild genetic resources for cultivation in home or kitchen gardens and intended primarily for domestic use,
- (b) the sale or exchange of agricultural produce for food or feed purposes,
- (c) traditional fermentation techniques,

⁵Note by the Secretariat: In response to the Governing Body’s invitation for information relevant to Article 6, the Seychelles submitted a draft Bill of an Act to provide for the regulation of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. One of the Act’s main objectives is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, including plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, of the Seychelles. The text of the draft Bill is reproduced in the form in which it was received.

- (d) the saving, using, exchanging or selling of farm-saved seed or propagating material among farmers, or
- (e) any other use the Minister may prescribe in regulations;

“Coordinating Agency” means the Agency designated pursuant to section 11 of this Act;

“Genetic resources” means biological resources, including parts and components, with the exception of:

- (a) any biological resource for which the intended purpose does not involve cultivation or reproduction by means of any natural or artificial technique, including biological resources for conventional uses, and
- (b) any other biological resource or use of such resource the Minister may prescribe in regulations;

or

“Genetic resources” means biological resources, including parts and components, with the exception of:

- (a) any biological resource for which the intended purpose does not involve any form of research or cultivation or reproduction by means of any natural or artificial technique, including biological resources for conventional uses, and
- (b) any other biological resource or use of such resource the Minister may prescribe in regulations;

“Lead agencies” means those agencies identified by the Competent Authority pursuant to section 13 of this Act;

“Minister” means, except as may be otherwise stated, the Minister for the time being responsible for matters relating to the environment;

“Parts and components” includes functional units of heredity, DNA sequences, chemical compounds, secondary metabolites, biochemicals and other similar material and transcriptions of information describing any of the above in terms of structure or similar technical details;

“Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture” means those genetic resources that may be prescribed as such in regulations by the Minister for the time being responsible for agriculture;

“Provisional application” means an incomplete request for access to, or rights to the utilisation of, genetic resources; and,

“Utilisation” means the use of genetic resources for commercial purposes, whether or not for consideration.

3. This Act relates to access to, and the utilisation of, the genetic resources of Seychelles and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of such utilisation.

4. The objectives of this Act are as follows –

- i. Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the genetic resources of Seychelles;
- ii. Providing for facilitated access to, and utilisation of, the genetic resources of Seychelles;
- iii. Limiting or eliminating access to, and utilisation of, the genetic resources of Seychelles other than in accordance with this Act; and,
- iv. Ensuring fair and equitable sharing of the benefits resulting from facilitated access to, and utilisation of, the genetic resources of Seychelles.

PART II – OWNERSHIP OF AND RIGHT TO DETERMINE, CONTROL AND REGULATE
ACCESS TO AND UTILISATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES

5. Pursuant to Article 26.1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles, ownership of genetic resources is recognised as vested in the registered proprietor of the land, the lessee of the land, the agent or trustee of the land or their agent, transferee or assignee, on, below or above which such genetic resources are found.
6. Pursuant to Article 26.2(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles, the right to determine, control and regulate access to genetic resources found in the Republic of Seychelles is vested in the Government for the benefit of the public interest and shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
7. Access to the genetic resources of Seychelles shall only be in accordance with this Act. Access to the genetic resources of Seychelles other than in accordance with this Act shall be an offence.
8. Utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles shall only be in accordance with this Act. Utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles other than in accordance with this Act shall be an offence.

PART III – ADMINISTRATION

9. The Competent Authority shall be designated by the Minister as he may prescribe in regulations.
10. The functions of the Competent Authority shall be –
 - (a) as may, from time to time, be necessary to coordinate the development of policies and guidelines relating to the effective implementation of the objectives of this Act;
 - (b) to co-ordinate all policy and substantive activities relating to access to, and utilisation of, genetic resources in accordance with this Act;
 - (c) to promote harmony and consistency in the implementation of this Act by lead agencies;
 - (d) to collaborate with the Coordinating Agency in the effective implementation of its functions under this Act;
 - (e) to collaborate with lead agencies in, and be responsible for, the management and regulation of the utilisation of genetic resources under this Act;
 - (f) to monitor, in collaboration with the Coordinating Agency and other Lead Agencies, the application and use of genetic resources transferred from Seychelles and deposited outside Seychelles;
 - (g) in collaboration with lead agencies, to ensure that the people of Seychelles benefit from the genetic resources accessed;
 - (h) to collaborate with lead agencies in carrying out public awareness campaigns and designing capacity building programmes;
 - (i) as may be appropriate, to implement, in collaboration with the Coordinating Agency, lead agencies, non-governmental organisations and other interested parties, an integrated training programme for promoting the implementation of this Act;
 - (j) to collaborate with lead agencies in ensuring compliance with, and enforcement of, this Act; and,
 - (k) any other functions the Minister may prescribe in regulations.
11. The Coordinating Agency shall be designated by the Minister as he may prescribe in regulations.
12. The functions of the Coordinating Agency shall be –

- (a) to receive and facilitate the expeditious processing of all applications for access to, or utilisation of, genetic resources submitted to it;
 - (b) Upon receiving written authorisation from the relevant lead agencies, grant permits for access and utilisation of the genetic resources Seychelles;
 - (c) to co-ordinate all administrative activities relating to access to, and utilisation of, genetic resources in accordance with this Act;
 - (d) to establish and maintain a depository for all applications, permits, material transfer agreements, reports and other relevant documentation, including communications and notifications;
 - (e) to establish administrative mechanisms for the implementation of this Act;
 - (f) to ensure that that digital specimens of genetic resources accessed or utilised under this Act are deposited in Seychelles, such digital specimens to be provided in appropriate electronic format and to include –
 - (i) an image of the genetic resource or the specimen from which it was derived or extracted,
 - (ii) any available accompanying taxonomic or passport data,
 - (iii) any other information the Minister may prescribe in regulations of the Competent Authority or lead agencies require on a case-by-case basis.
 - (g) as appropriate and in collaboration with lead agencies, to ensure that representative samples and specimens of genetic resources accessed or utilised under this Act are deposited in Seychelles;
 - (h) as appropriate and in collaboration with lead agencies, to advise on and approve the location for depositing of samples and specimens of genetic resources accessed or utilised under this Act;
 - (i) as appropriate and in collaborations with lead agencies, to ensure that samples and specimens accessed or utilised and held outside of the jurisdiction of Seychelles remain reasonably available to Seychelles upon request;
 - (j) to monitor technology transfer and information exchange in relation to genetic resources;
 - (k) in collaboration with lead agencies, to facilitate negotiation and conclusion of all material transfer agreements, including the terms and conditions upon which access or authority for utilisation is to be granted;
 - (l) to ensure that all material transfer agreements or permits contain sufficient provisions for the sharing of benefits accruing to any person or entity from access to, or utilisation of, the genetic resources of Seychelles;
 - (m) to submit to the Competent Authority reports relating to the implementation of this Act;
- and,
- (n) any other functions the Minister may prescribe in regulations.

13. Lead agencies shall be identified or designated by the Competent Authority as necessary and appropriate.

14. (1) Lead Agencies shall be responsible for the management and regulation of access to genetic resources under this Act.
- (2) The Coordinating Agency shall forward to the relevant Lead Agency an application for access to genetic resources submitted to it by an applicant.
- (3) The functions of a Lead Agency in respect of an application for access to genetic resources submitted to it under section 14.2 shall be –
- (a) to review the application and provide authorisation to the Coordinating Agency, in writing, consenting to the grant of access or rights of utilisation or otherwise;
 - (b) to maintain a depository of all documentation of relevance to access and utilisation of genetic resources within their respective responsibilities or mandates and to ensure that duplicates of such documentation are provided to the Coordinating Agency in a timely manner;

- (c) to ensure that a member of staff of an appropriate lead agency accompanies all applicants granted access to genetic resources under this Act in activities relating to the collection of such resources;
 - (d) As appropriate and in collaboration with the Competent Authority, ensure the effective enforcement of this Act;
 - (e) to ensure that the rights of the local communities which use, collect or research into genetic resources are protected, including verifying compliance with consent requirements;
 - (f) as appropriate and on the approval of the Coordinating Agency, to establish a depository or designate an existing depository for representative samples or specimens of genetic resources taken out of Seychelles; and,
 - (g) any other functions the Minister may prescribe in regulations.
- (4) In the exercise of its functions under this Act, a lead Agency shall continue to execute its mandate as prescribed by law.

15. Where necessary and appropriate, the Competent Authority, Coordinating Agency, lead agencies and any other agencies of the Government of Seychelles shall collaborate with local, foreign and international organisations, whether governmental or non-governmental, in the effective implementation of this Act.

16. The objectives and provisions of this Act shall be carried into effect by means of regulations that may be prescribed, including –

- a) The Minister for the time being responsible for agriculture shall prescribe measures for access to, and utilisation of, plant genetic resources for food and agriculture under this Act; and,
- b) The Minister shall prescribe measures for access to, and utilisation of, genetic resources other than those provided for in paragraph (a) of this section under this Act.

PART IV – CONDITIONS OF ACCESS

17. Access to the genetic resources of Seychelles shall be conditional upon the granting of prior informed consent by the following –

- (1) The relevant authorities of Seychelles, as prescribed in regulations; and,
- (2) As may be appropriate, any holder of private rights that may be relevant to the grant of access.

Private rights in this section shall be understood so as to include the rights of the holders of the knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, whether or not these rights may be formally recognised in law.

18. Access to the genetic resources of Seychelles shall be conditional upon measures for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of such access, as may be prescribed in regulations.

or

Access to the genetic resources of Seychelles shall be conditional upon measures for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of such access, as may be prescribed in regulations and including –

- (1) monetary benefits such as fees, royalties or milestone payments; or,
- (2) non-monetary benefits such as the provision of research results, training, equipment or information contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of the genetic resources of Seychelles.

Provided that such benefit sharing shall include due consideration of the public interest and of the interests of the holders of private or community rights including to the knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

19. Access to the genetic resources of Seychelles involving any species listed or otherwise officially recognised in law or practice as protected or threatened shall not be granted unless written approval for access is received from the lead agency responsible for the conservation and management of such species including, where relevant, the CITES Management Authority.

20. The Competent Authority, in consultation with the Coordinating Agency and lead agencies, shall have the discretion to refuse access to the genetic resources of Seychelles where it is reasonably believed that the applicant is from, or otherwise based or operating in, jurisdictions that do not provide adequate guarantees for the respect and enforcement of this Act.

21. Access to genetic resources other than plant genetic resources for food and agriculture shall be expressly limited in both time and the nature and scope of authorised activities.

22. As appropriate and necessary, the Minister may prescribe additional conditions for access to the genetic resources of Seychelles in regulations.

PART V – CONDITIONS OF UTILISATION

23. Rights to the utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles shall be conditional upon the granting of prior informed consent by the relevant authorities of Seychelles, as prescribed in regulations.

24. Any grantee of rights to the utilisation of genetic resources shall notify the Coordinating Agency of any intention to apply for, assert or otherwise claim any form of intellectual property rights relating to such utilisation.

25. Any grant of rights to the utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles shall be conditional upon measures for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of such access, as may be prescribed in regulations.

or

Any grant of rights to the utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles shall be conditional upon measures for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of such utilisation, as may be prescribed in regulations and including –

- (3) monetary benefits such as fees, royalties or milestone payments; or,
- (4) non-monetary benefits such as the provision of research results, training, equipment or information contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of the genetic resources of Seychelles.

Provided that such benefit sharing shall include due consideration of the public interest and of the interests of the holders of private or community rights including to the knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

26. Any grant of rights to the utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles shall be conditional upon the grantee declaring Seychelles as the provider of such genetic resources in any patent application or claim or other form of intellectual property rights application, claim or assertion. The Competent Authority may, upon notification by a grantee pursuant to section 24 above, waive the condition provided for in this section, provided that such waiver is strictly limited in scope and only applied on a case-by-case basis.

27. Rights to the utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles involving any species listed or otherwise officially recognised in law or practice as protected or threatened shall not be granted unless written approval for access is received from the lead agency responsible for the

conservation and management of such species including, where relevant, the CITES Management Authority.

28. The Competent Authority, in consultation with the Coordinating Agency and lead agencies, shall have the discretion to refuse rights to the utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles where it is reasonably believed that the applicant is from, or otherwise based or operating in, jurisdictions that do not provide adequate guarantees for the respect and enforcement of this Act.

29. Rights to the utilisation of genetic resources other than plant genetic resources for food and agriculture shall be expressly limited in both time and the nature and scope of authorised activities.

30. As appropriate and necessary, the Minister may prescribe additional conditions for the grant of rights to the utilisation of the genetic resources of Seychelles in regulations.

PART VI – MEASURES TO SUPPORT PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT AND MUTUALLY AGREED TERMS, INCLUDING BENEFIT SHARING, IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR COUNTRIES PROVIDING GENETIC RESOURCES

31. Any person or other entity based in or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of Seychelles shall comply with the laws or other regulatory regimes of other jurisdictions in which they may access or seek authorisation for the utilisation of genetic resources.

32. Any person or other entity based in or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of Seychelles shall comply with the terms and conditions upon which they have been granted access or authorisation to utilise genetic resources in any other jurisdiction, including any material transfer agreements or permits.

33. Any person or other entity based in or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of Seychelles and accessing or utilising genetic resources originating in or provided by other jurisdictions shall notify the relevant authorities, including the ABS Competent Authority, of that source country.

34. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33, above, it is recommended that persons or other entities based in or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of Seychelles and accessing or utilising genetic resources originating in or provided by other jurisdictions notify the Competent Authority of any permits issued or material transfer agreements executed and provide details of the same.

35. The Minister may prescribe in regulations any further measures to support prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, including benefit sharing, in countries of origin or countries providing genetic resources as he deems appropriate.

36. The provisions of this Part shall only apply in respect of the laws or other terms and conditions of access or utilisation of foreign jurisdictions providing equivalent or reciprocal protections to those contained in this Part.

PART VII – MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

37. The Coordinating Agency shall bear primary responsibility for monitoring compliance with the administrative requirements for access to, and utilisation of, genetic resources established under this Act, including –

(1) Informing prospective applicants of the administrative and documentary requirements of this Act;

- (2) Accepting provisional applications or applications and informing applicants and lead agencies of the status of such provisional applications or applications under this Act;
 - (3) Informing the Competent Authority and relevant lead agencies of any actual or suspected breaches of the administrative requirements of this Act; and,
 - (4) Maintaining all relevant documents, records or other relevant information that may further the effective implementation of this section.
38. Lead agencies shall bear primary responsibility for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of access to genetic resources under this Act, including –
- (1) Ensuring that access does not threaten, or otherwise place at risk, the genetic resources being accessed or any element of the ecosystem or ecosystems within which they are found;
 - (2) Ensuring that access is in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Act or any agreement reached, or permit issued, pursuant to it;
 - (3) Informing the Competent Authority and other relevant lead agencies of any actual or suspected breaches of the terms and conditions of access to genetic resources under this Act; and,
 - (4) Maintaining all relevant documents, records or other relevant information that may further the effective implementation of this section.
39. The Competent Authority shall bear primary responsibility for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of rights to the utilisation of genetic resources under this Act, including –
- (1) Ensuring that utilisation is in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Act or any agreement reached, or permit issued, pursuant to this Act;
 - (2) Informing the Coordinating Agency and relevant lead agencies of any actual or suspected breaches of the terms and conditions of rights to the utilisation of genetic resources under this Act; and,
 - (3) Maintaining all relevant documents, records or other relevant information that may further the effective implementation of this section.
40. The Competent Authority, in collaboration with relevant lead agencies, shall bear primary responsibility for ensuring the effective enforcement of this Act.
41. The Competent Authority, Coordinating Agency and lead agencies shall collaborate with other established agencies and forces of the Government of Seychelles and, as necessary and appropriate, with other national, foreign, regional or international organisations in the effective implementation of this Act.

PART VIII – OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

PART IX - MISCELLANEOUS

42. The provisions of this Act shall not prejudice the existence of rights and obligations established in law.
43. Any person granted access to, or rights for the utilisation of, genetic resources under this Act shall not require a research permit from the Seychelles Bureau of Standards.

XI. SYRIA⁶

1. A draft bill on plant genetic resources has been prepared in line with this Convention and is being discussed in the Parliament.

⁶ *Original submission was received in Arabic. This translation has been done by the Secretariat.*

2. The Committee of Agriculture Research in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, has a long, medium and short term implementation plan on plant genetic resources (Collection, conservation, maintenance, evaluation and use) and includes activities *in situ* and *ex situ*. A special department hosts a plant genetic resources bank (deep, medium, frozen) with more than 11 000 accessions in addition to those kept in natural locations and botanic garden that have more than 1 000 varieties of different of fruit trees.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform has rules and instructions for the conservation and protection of plant genetic plant resources and to promote and enforce the conservation and use of local varieties.
4. Syria has a number of natural parks to preserve plant genetic resources, which are account for more than one million hectares.
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform has a high academic committee in charge of rules and regulations on plant breeding and seed production; expanding the genetic diversity for the benefit of farmers.
6. The Committee of Agriculture Research in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform has a wide range of programs in plant breeding to be carry out in cooperation with farmers with the objective of breeding new varieties adapted to the local conditions of the Syrian environment. Special attention is being given to marginal areas. These programmes have succeeded in developing new varieties of cereals, cotton, maize and legumes. Some of these varieties have been developed using local indigenous varieties.

XII. SWEDEN

An in-depth analysis is currently in progress in Sweden, to examine whether the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture or the Standard Material Transfer Agreement necessitate any changes in the present legislation.

XIII. TANZANIA

Progress has been made in the process to domesticate the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The Task Force to formulate the national legislation on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture has been established and operational. The report of the Task Force will be reviewed at the national stakeholders workshop to be organized in the nearest future.

XIV. URUGUAY

Varias medidas y políticas nacionales se han instrumentado o se encuentran en vías de implementación:

Algunas Leyes Generales enmarcan la actuación a diferentes niveles, como:

- la Ley General de Medio Ambiente, que declara de interés general la protección de la diversidad biológica contra cualquier tipo de destrucción o contaminación;
- la Ley de Impacto Ambiental, que implica, entre otros aspectos la evaluación de la sostenibilidad de los proyectos productivos, así como la identificación de medidas mitigatorias;
- la Ley de Áreas Protegidas y su reglamentación, que está trabajando sobre 8 áreas, y que prevé la inclusión de 10 nuevas áreas en los próximos 5 años;
- el Proyecto de Ley de Creación del Sistema Nacional sobre Recursos Genéticos y Ley de Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y Conocimientos Tradicionales asociados;

- el Proyecto de Ley de Ordenamiento Territorial, orientado a evitar conflictos de usos con miras al uso sostenible del territorio;
- Desarrollo de un Marco Normativo Institucional en el área de Bioseguridad.

También se deben destacar varios Proyectos y medidas a tomar por el Ejecutivo e instituciones de investigación y enseñanza, en el que el componente Conservación y Utilización sostenible han sido incluidos:

- Programa de Producción Responsable (Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP) - The Global Environment Facility (GEF)) en el Sector Agropecuario, en el que se han presentado unos 800 proyectos, la mayoría de ellos de parte de pequeños agricultores familiares;
- Los programas de mejoramiento nacionales en las especies de que se dispone;
- Rescate y revalorización de semillas locales y soberanía alimentaria (Facultad de Agronomía – Asociación de Productores Orgánicos del Uruguay (APODU) – Red de Ecología Social (REDES);
- Programa de rescate y recuperación de recursos genéticos locales. (Intendencia Municipal de Treinta y Tres);
- Colecta, caracterización morfológica y evaluación agronómica de variedades locales de cebolla (Facultad de Agronomía, Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA), Programa Cooperativo para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Agroalimentario y Agroindustrial del Cono Sur (PROCISUR);
- Identificación y colecta de variedades locales de zanahoria (Facultad de Agronomía);
- Ampliación de la base genética de las leguminosas forrajeras naturalizadas para sistemas pastoriles sustentables (INIA);
- Variedades locales de especies forrajeras introducidas (INIA);
- Primer estudio sistemático de los recursos genéticos de *Acca sellowiana* (Guayabo del país). (Facultad de Agronomía);
- Mejoramiento genético de frutales nativos. (Facultad de Agronomía);
- Alternativas para la conservación y utilización sustentable de los palmares de *Butia capitata*. (Facultad de Agronomía);
- Tecnologías apropiadas para la agricultura y la alimentación (Centro Uruguayo de Tecnologías Apropriadas (CEUTA)).

También están en estudio algunas iniciativas como el establecimiento de un porcentaje de área de pradera natural a ser conservada ante el avance de la forestación y la frontera agrícola en general.

En el marco de proyectos sectoriales, se están desarrollando Estrategias de Comunicación, Educación y Conciencia Pública en relación al tema áreas protegidas, bioseguridad, producción sostenible, con un fuerte énfasis en la promoción de la participación de los actores involucrados en dicho proceso.

Otras medidas adoptadas para armonizar uso y conservación sostenible tiene que ver con la promoción de una conciencia más conservacionista a través de la educación ambiental, mejorar la base de información sobre biodiversidad que puedan ser útiles para el desarrollo de indicadores de sustentabilidad e investigación para determinar prácticas alternativas de uso sostenible atractivas para los productores. También el MGAP desarrolla varios programas como Uruguay Rural y FIDA, orientados a apoyar la conservación sostenible de la diversidad biológica en predios agropecuarios. También buscan favorecer estos objetivos algunos eventos como exposiciones y ferias del tipo “Hecho Acá”.