## ABS case study

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Collecting specimens abroad

#### **INCREASING THE HERBARIUM**



- Obtaining permission
  - Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
  - Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT)
- Brazil signed the Nagoya protocol.
  - Who is the ABS focal point in Brazil?
  - Does Brazil have a specific regulation?





🔷 Brazil		
Party Status: Signatory: CBD Country Profile:	Not a Party to the Nagoya Protocol Signed on 02 Feb 2011 www.cbd.int/countries/?country=br	
BS National Focal I	Points (NFP)	
+ Legislative, administra	ative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing (MSR)	
+ Legislative, administra + National Databases a		
-		
+ National Databases a + Checkpoints (CP)		
+ National Databases a + Checkpoints (CP)	nd Websites (NDB) nized Certificates of Compliance (IRCC)	

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**Biological Diversity** 

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	General information	
	Country	
	Brazil NON-PARTY S	SIGNATORY
	Title	
	Provisional Act nº 2.186-16 dated August 23, 2001	
	Brief description	
	This Provisional Act regulates Articles 1, 8, item "j", 10, item "c", 15 and 16, items 3 and 4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, provides for the access to gen heritage, protection and access to associated traditional knowledge, benefit-sharing and access to and transfer of technology for its conservation and use, and ma other provisions.	
	Jurisdiction(s)	
	National / Federal	
	Current status of the measure	
	Legally binding	
	Date of entry into force	
	24 Aug 2001	
	Type of document / measure	
_	Law	
Document	t details	
Document te	xt	
2186-1	6_port.pdf (lang-pt)	
Translation		
<b>E</b> mp219	6i.pdf (lang-en) (3ACC7967-E481-4F6D-B0AD-CB21506EBB24)	



#### PROVISIONAL ACT Nº 2,186-16, DATED AUGUST 23, 2001.

Regulates item II from Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 4 of Article 225 of the Constitution, Articles 1, 8, item "j", 10, item "c", 15 and 16, items 3 and 4 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, provides for the access to genetic heritage, protection and access to associated traditional knowledge, benefitsharing and access to and transfer of technology for its conservation and use, and makes other provisions.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, making use of the prerogatives vested upon him by Article 62 of the Constitution, adopts the following legally binding Provisional Act:

#### TITLE I

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. This Provisional Act provides for assets, rights and obligations concerning:

I - Access to components of genetic heritage existing within the Brazilian territory, on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone for purposes of scientific research, technological development or bioprospecting;

II - Access to traditional knowledge associated to genetic heritage, related to the conservation of biological diversity, to the integrity of the country's genetic heritage and to the use of its components;



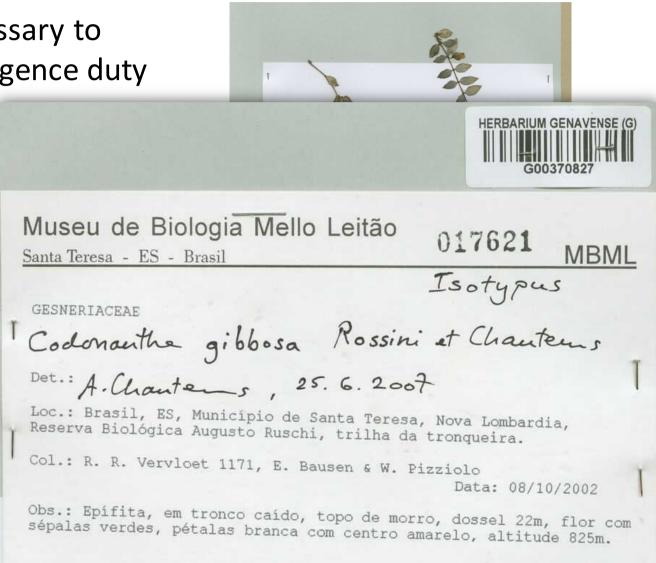
### **Field work**

- 6 duplicates are collected.
  - 1 duplicate is provided to a Brazilian botanic garden.
  - 5 duplicates are brought to the CJBG.



### **Back in Geneva**

- Information necessary to comply to the diligence duty is registered.
- Is the label sufficient?





## Identification

- 1 duplicate is sent to the specialist for identification.
  - Did the country in which the specialist works sign the Nagoya Protocol? Is there a specific regulation in this country?
  - A form is joined, for the specialist to sign and send back, so that he/she can keep the duplicate.



## After identification

- Extra duplicates are sent, with identification, for exchanges. (e.g.: Berlin, Kew, Paris)
  - Did the country in which each duplicate is sent sign the Nagoya Protocol? Is there a specific regulation in this country? (e.g.: USA)
  - A form is joined to each duplicate, for the institutions/specialists to sign and send back, so that they can keep the duplicate.



Exchanging material and information

#### **USING THE HERBARIUM**



# Loaning a duplicate

- After a few years, the identified duplicate stored in the CJBG is loaned for a research.
  - Did the country in which the researcher/institution is sign the Nagoya Protocol? Is there a specific regulation in this country?
  - A form is joined, for the specialist/institution to sign and send back, to keep track of the history of the duplicate.



# Scanning a duplicate

- The duplicate is scanned and this scan is made publicly available on a web database.
- The label contains information about a local traditional use of the plant species.
- ➔ On the web database, we have to add a warning explaining that any displayed information used for a commercial purpose must be submitted to MAT.



CAMEROON

SAPOTACEAE Englerophytum kennedyi (Nom. Nud.)

Det. Duncan W. Thomas, 1987

Prov. SOUTHWEST: Korup National Park, East of "Camp 1" along East-West path from "Camp 1" to temporary camp on the way to the Mana River foot bridge. 05°01'N 08°49'E 100 m

Tree approx. 12 m tall in forest. Latex white. Inflorescences cauliflorous, borne to approx. 1 m up the trunk. Flower buds red and orange. Fruits said to be edible by sucking.

9 April 1987 Stephen D. Manning 1720 MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN HERBARIUM (MO)



#### QUESTION



### CJBG

- Facts and figures per year:
  - 12'000 20'000 samples acquisitions
  - 2'000 4'000 samples exchanges
  - 50-100 loans (3'000- 6'000 samples)
  - And until now 150'000 scanned samples publicly available on the web (and going!)
- How does the Nagoya Protocol impact the administrative burden of this institution?



Questions?

