



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN

For Life on Earth

Introduction to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

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BCH III CEE Regional Training of
Trainers (ToT) Workshop

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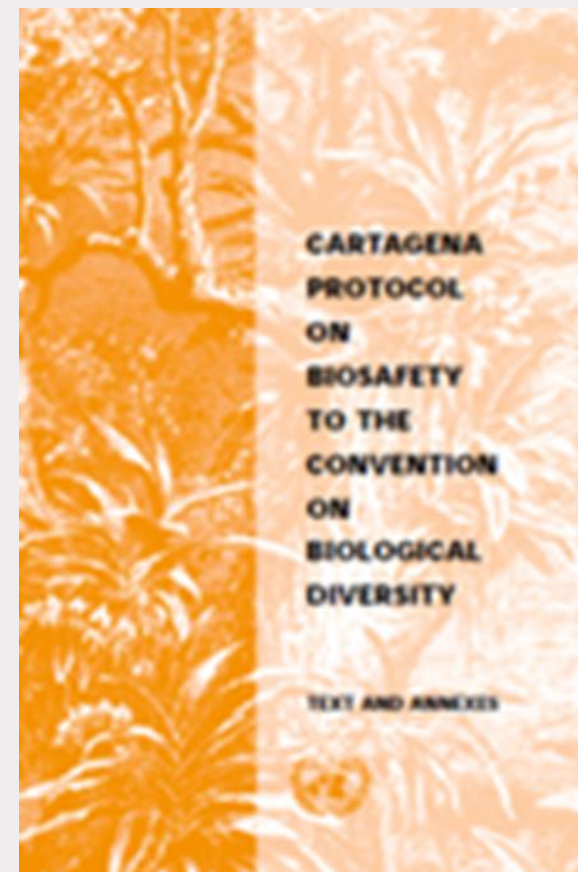
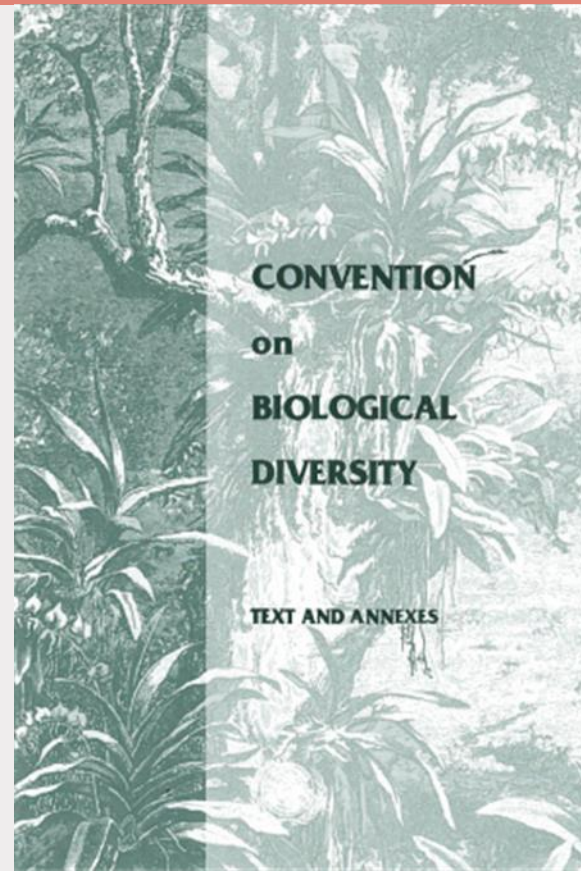


UN
environment
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Convention on
Biological Diversity

Background



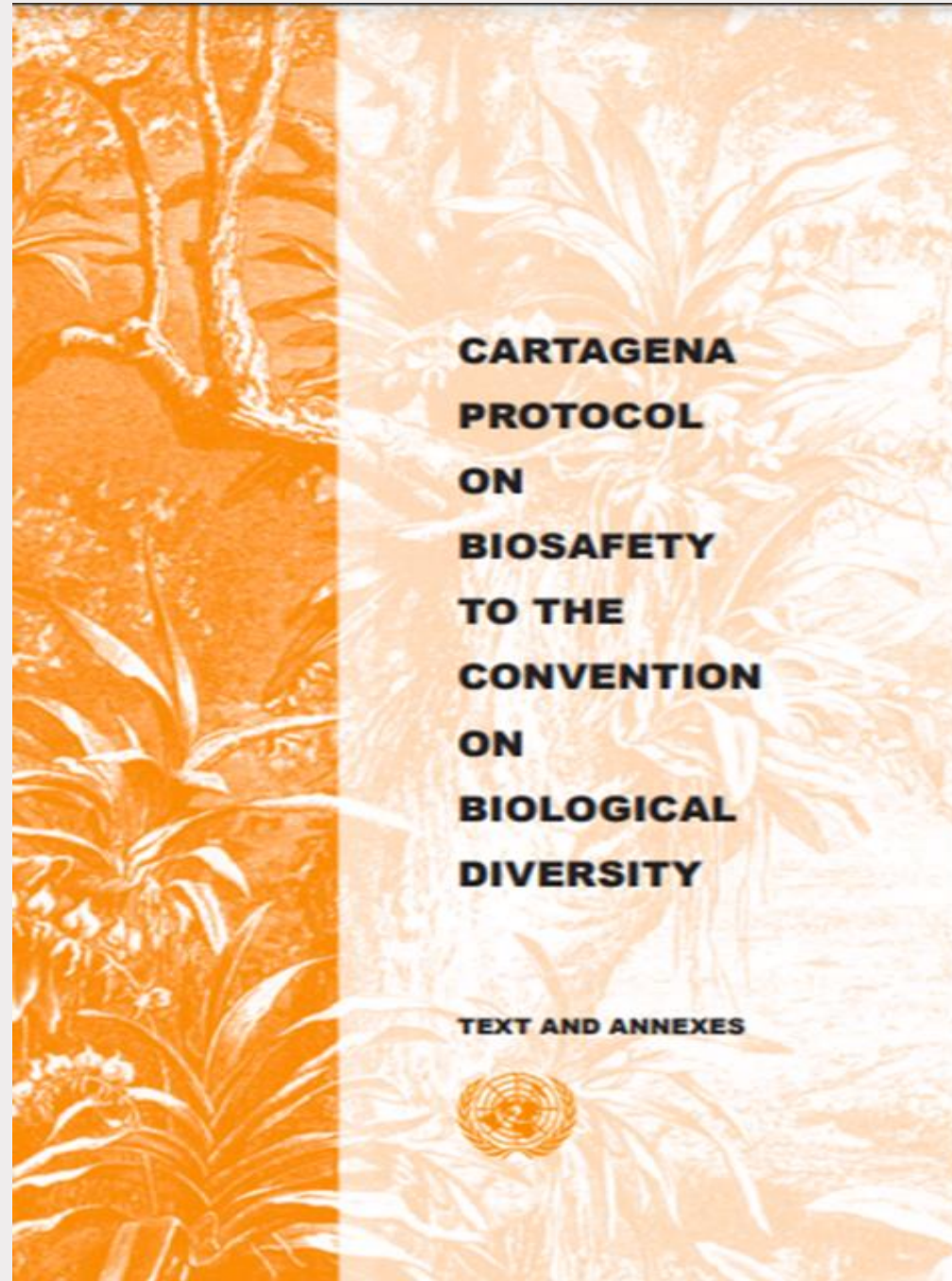
The Convention on Biological Diversity (adopted in June 1992 effective Dec 1993 with 196 Parties)

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (adopted in 2000 effective Sept 2003 with 173 Parties)

Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress (54)

Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit sharing (adopted in 2010 effective Oct 2014 with 130 Parties)

Overview



- Adopted on 29 January 2000
- Entered into force on 11 September 2003
- 173 Parties
- Aims at protecting biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms (LMOs)
- Applies to handling and use of LMOs and their movement from one country to another
- Recognizes that modern biotechnology has potential for human wellbeing if developed and used with adequate safety measures for the environment and human health

Objective and Scope

Objective (Article 1)

- contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology...”

Scope (Article 4)

- The Protocol applies to the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of living modified organisms that may have an adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account human health

Use of Terms (Article 3)

- Living modified organism (LMO) - any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology
- Living organism
- Modern biotechnology

Governance

- ***National Level***

- Competent National Authorities (Art. 19)
- National Focal Points (Art. 19)
- National BCH focal Points
- National Authorized Users

- ***Intergovernmental***

- Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (COP-MOP) (Art. 29)
- Subsidiary bodies (Art. 30), SBSTTA, SBI, AHTEG, Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol, BCH IAC
- Secretariat (Art. 31)
- Financial Mechanism (Art. 28)

Key Provisions

- The Protocol establishes rules and procedures to regulate the movements of LMOs from one country to another
- Some of the measures include:
 - Risk Assessment –scientific, case by case
 - Safe handling, transport, packaging and proper identification of LMO shipments
 - Information sharing through Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)
 - Capacity-Building
 - Public Awareness and participation
 - Compliance procedures and mechanisms
 - Liability and redress

Key Provisions of the Protocol



Precautionary Approach

Objective: Safe Transfer, Handling and Use of LMOs

- **Rules/ Procedures:**
 - **AIA Procedure**
 - **Procedure for FFP**
- **Decision - making**

- **Risk Assessment**
 - **Risk Management**

- **Handling, Transport, Packaging and Identification:**
 - **Documentation for Shipment**
 - **Standards**

- **Information Sharing**
 - **Public Awareness & Public Participation**

Supporting Mechanisms:

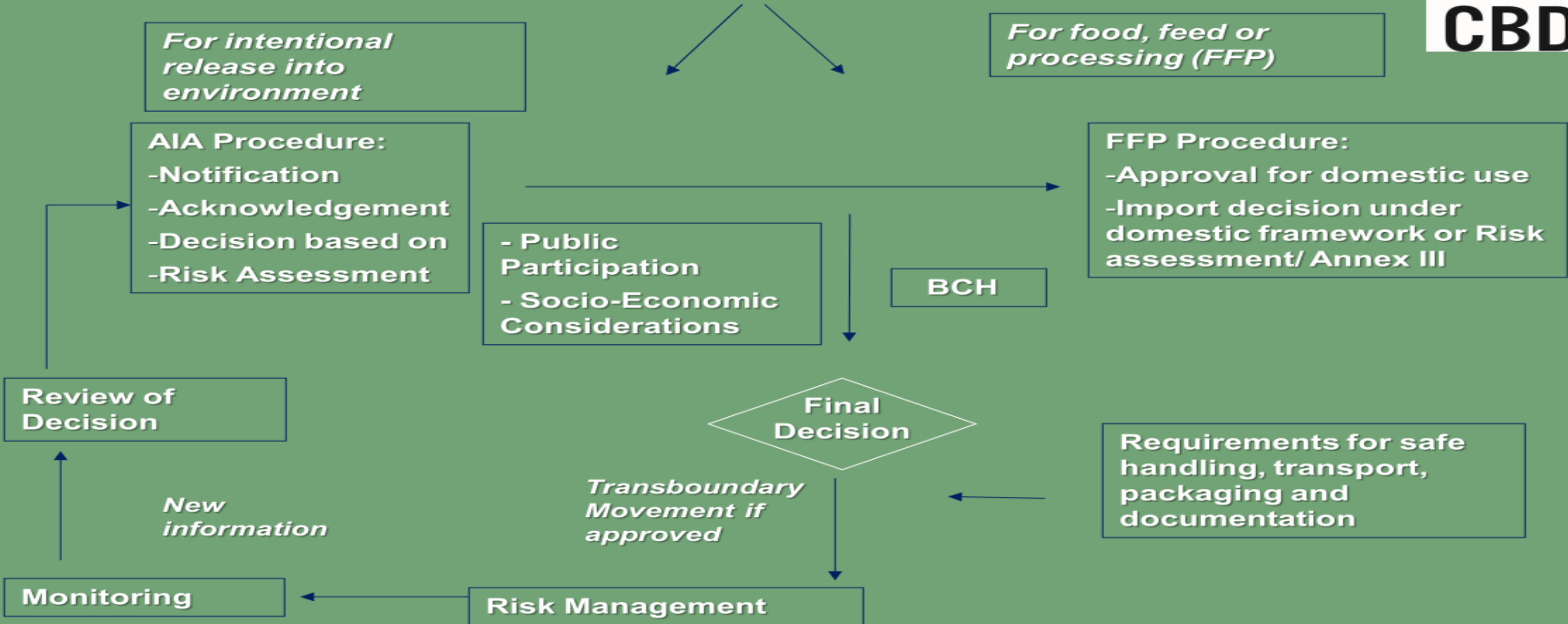
Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) , Capacity-Building, Compliance and COP-MOP



Key procedures



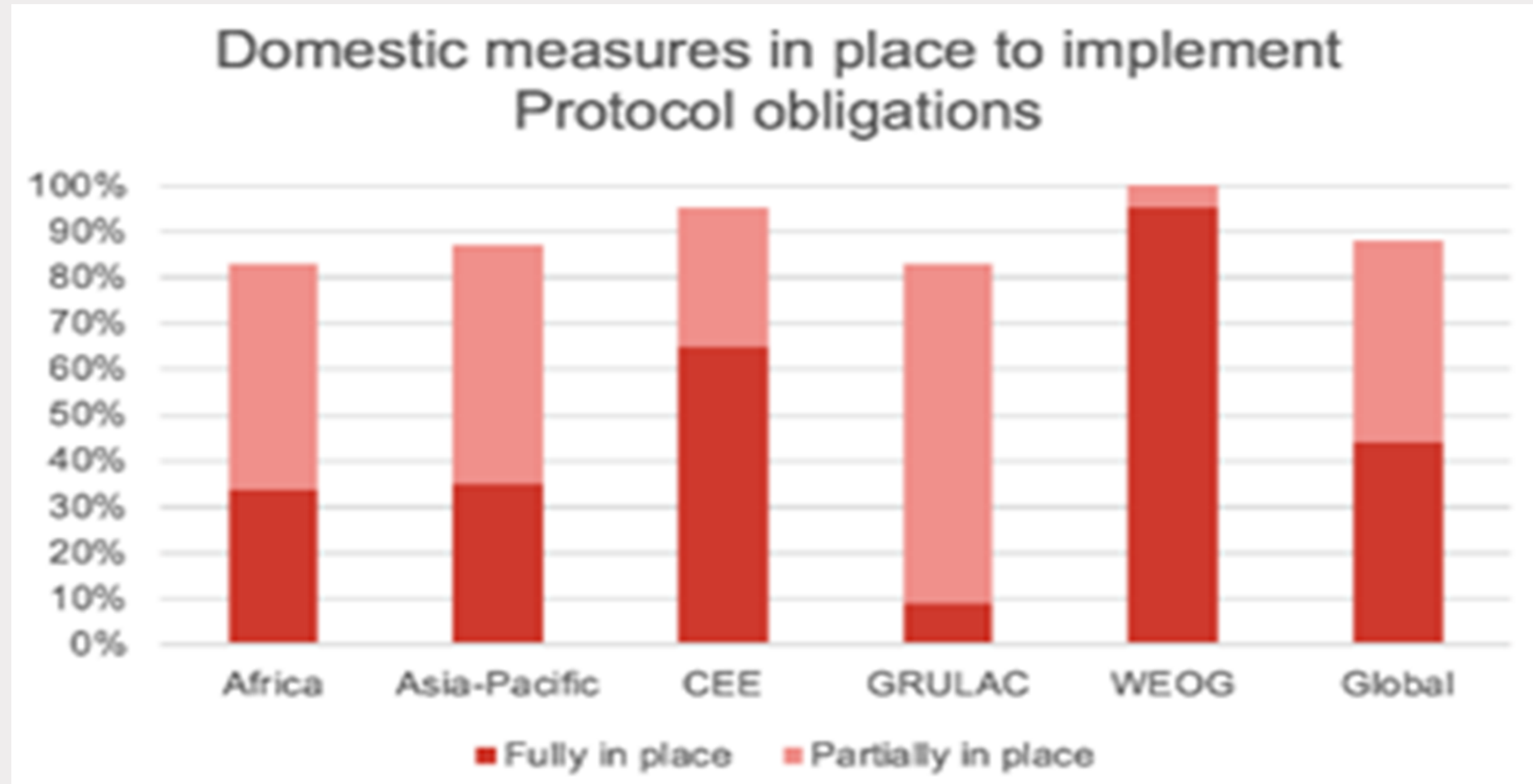
Possible Transboundary Movement of LMOs



State of Implementation

- Information on progress by Parties towards the operational objectives
 - (a) national biosafety frameworks;
 - (b) coordination and support;
 - (c) risk assessment and risk management;
 - (d) living modified organisms (LMOs) or traits that may have adverse effects;
 - (e) liability and redress;
 - (f) handling, transport, packaging and identification;
 - (g) socioeconomic considerations;
 - (h) transit, contained use, unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures;
 - (i) information sharing;
 - (j) compliance and review;
 - (k) public awareness and participation, biosafety education and training; and
 - (l) outreach and cooperation.

Status of Implementation



CEE Regional Performance

- Based on 4th National Reports, BCH and Compliance Committee and Liaison Group deliberations
- 55 % of Parties globally reported having fully taken the necessary measures to implement the Protocol (**81% of Parties in CEE region**)
- 45% the number of Parties that have assessed their capacity-building needs, including training and institutional needs, and submitted the information to the BCH (**19% CEE region**)
- 35% of Parties (25 Parties) reported having predictable and reliable funding (Decreases are reported for CEE (**-7%**))
- 72% of Parties (51 Parties) reported that they had adopted or used guidance documents for the purpose of conducting risk assessment (**CEE 86%;**)
- 65% of Parties (64 Parties) indicated that their country has specific needs for further guidance on specific topics of risk assessment of LMOs (**CEE 44%**)
- 68% of Parties (63 Parties) reported having a national biosafety website,(a decrease was reported in CEE, -13%)

- 20 years of implementation:
 - The Protocol establishes procedures and mechanisms for ensuring that LMOs do not adversely affect biological diversity and human health
 - progress had been made for almost all areas,
 - 55 per cent reported having fully taken the necessary measures to implement the Protocol
 - ***81% of Parties in CEE region taken the necessary measures to implement the Protocol***
 - Important to keep abreast with new developments
 - The BCH is a key source of information



For further information

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Protocol website:

<https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/>

Biosafety Clearing-House:

<http://bch.cbd.int/>

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Thank You!



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