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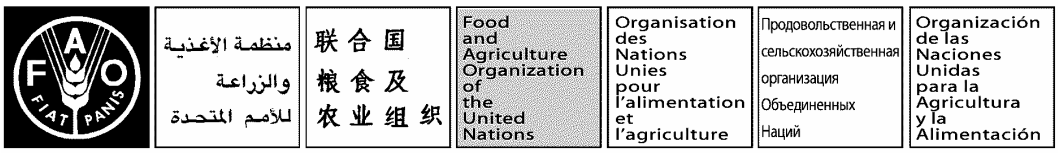


**Item 2.3 of the Provisional Agenda**

**COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**Thirteenth Regular Session**

Rome, 18 – 22 July 2011

# ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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# I. INTRODUCTION

1. FAO and its Commission have a longstanding history of dealing with issues related to genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA), including access to them and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their utilization. In 1983, the FAO Conference adopted the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which provided a policy and planning framework for the Commission with respect to plant genetic resources. During the following years, the Commission negotiated further resolutions that interpreted the International Undertaking, and in 1994, started revising the International Undertaking. As a result of this process, the FAO Conference in 2001 adopted the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (International Treaty), the first legally binding and operational international instrument for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources.

2. The Commission, at its Tenth Regular Session, recommended that FAO and the Commission contribute to further work on access and benefit-sharing, in order to ensure that it move in a direction supportive of the special needs of the agricultural sector, in regard to all components of biological diversity of interest to food and agriculture.[1] At its Eleventh Regular Session, the Commission agreed on the importance of considering access and benefit-sharing in relation to all components of biodiversity for food and agriculture, and decided that work in this field should be an early task within its Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW).[2]

3. Accordingly, the Commission, at its Twelfth Regular Session, considered arrangements and policies for access and benefit-sharing for GRFA. It requested that the background studies[3] commissioned by the Secretariat on aspects of access and benefit-sharing for GRFA be transmitted to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing (Working Group). The Commission stressed the essential role of GRFA in achieving food security, and requested its Secretariat to report to the current session on the results of the negotiations of the International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing. The Commission prepared and adopted Resolution 1/2009, which formed the basis for FAO Conference Resolution 18/2009 on *Policies and Arrangements for Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.[4] The Commission also accepted the invitation of the Governing Body of the International Treaty, to collaborate, in the context of its Multi-Year Programme of Work, with the Governing Body so that issues related to access and benefit-sharing in plant genetic resources for food and agriculture may be dealt with in an integrated and harmonious manner, in order to ensure policy coherence, promote synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.[5]

4. The Commission, at its last session, also expressed the need for intersessional work on access and benefit-sharing. It encouraged: Members of the Commission to work closely with the negotiators of the International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing in their respective countries; its Chair, and as practical, its Bureau Members, to participate in meetings of the Working Group and of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP); its Chair and Bureau Members to meet with the Co-Chairs of the Working Group and the Bureau of the CBD COP; the Secretariat of the Commission (and the International Treaty) to meet with the Secretariat of the CBD; and the involvement of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Groups in intersessional work, mindful of the need to avoid duplication of work with regard to the Working Group.

5. FAO Conference Resolution 18/2009, *Policies and Arrangements for Access and Benefit-sharing for Food and Agriculture*, and background study papers, which had been prepared for the Commission's Twelfth Regular Session on aspects pertinent to access and benefit-sharing for

[1] CGRFA-10/04/REP, paragraph 76.

[2] CGRFA-11/07/Report, paragraph 71.

[3] Background Study Papers No. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47.

[4] CGRFA-12/09/Report, paragraphs 11-12.

[5] CGRFA-12/09/Report, paragraph 89.

GRFA, were made available to the Working Group, at the first part of its ninth meeting held in Cali, Colombia, from 22 to 28 March 2010.[6] A first informal meeting of the Chair of the Commission and other Members of the Commission Bureau with the Co-Chairs of the Working Group took place on the sidelines of the meeting in Cali. The Secretariat of the Commission and the CBD met at various occasions.

6. Since the Commission's last session, negotiations of the International Regime on Access and Benefits-sharing have continued with high intensity. After six years of negotiation, the tenth meeting of the CBD COP adopted 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* (Nagoya Protocol) on 29 October 2010. The Nagoya Protocol will enter into force 90 days after deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification. As of 11 May 2011, 21 countries had signed the Protocol; no country had become a Party yet. The CBD COP also decided to establish an Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee to undertake the necessary preparations for the first meeting of the CBD COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. At the initiative of Japan, a dedicated Trust Fund was established at the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on 17 March 2011. The Trust Fund for Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) aims to facilitate the early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

7. This document briefly introduces, with a focus on aspects relevant to food and agriculture, the Nagoya Protocol, as adopted by the CBD COP, and provides options for future work in this area, for consideration by the Commission.

## II. THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL AND ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

### *The Nagoya Protocol*

8. The objectives of the CBD are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of 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. The objective of the Nagoya Protocol is to further advance the third of these three objectives. The Nagoya Protocol, which covers genetic resources, including GRFA, within the scope of Article 15 of the CBD, the benefits arising from their utilization as well as associated traditional knowledge,[7] sets out core obligations for its Parties to take measures in relation to: (1) access to genetic resources; (2) benefit-sharing; and (3) compliance:

(1) The Protocol defines "procedural" obligations for Parties requiring prior informed consent. They shall provide, for example, for legal certainty, clarity and transparency of the relevant legislation or regulatory requirements and establish clear rules and procedures for requiring and establishing mutually agreed terms.

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[6] See documents, *Resolution 18/2009 on "Policies and Arrangements for Access and Benefit-Sharing for Genetic Reosurces for Food and Agriculture" adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Conference at its Thirty-Sixth Session, on 23 November 2009* (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/9/INF/8); *Framework Study on Food Security and Access and Benefit-Sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - Submission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/9/INF/9); *The Use and Exchange of Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - Submission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/9/INF/10); *The Use and Exchange of Forest Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - Submission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/9/INF/11); *The Use and Exchange of Aquatic Genetic Resources for food and Agriculture - Submission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/9/INF/12); *The Use and Exchange of Microbial Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - Submission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/9/INF/13); *The Use and Exchange of Biological Control Agents for Food and Agriculture - Submission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/9/INF/14).

[7] Article 3 Nagoya Protocol.

(2) The Protocol requires that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, shall be shared in a fair and equitable manner. "Utilization of genetic resources" means to conduct research and development on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources, including through the application of biotechnology as defined in Article 2 of the CBD. Benefits may be monetary or non-monetary such as royalties and the sharing of research results.

(3) The Protocol also requires Parties to take compliance measures, e.g. measures to provide that genetic resources utilized within their jurisdiction have been accessed in accordance with prior informed consent, and that mutually agreed terms have been established, as required by the relevant legislation or regulatory requirements of another Contracting Party. Contracting Parties shall also take measures, as appropriate, to monitor and to enhance transparency about the utilization of genetic resources.

9. In addition to these core obligations, the Nagoya Protocol foresees tools and mechanisms to assist in its implementation, including: awareness-raising; cooperation in capacity-building, capacity development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities; an Access and Benefit-sharing Clearinghouse to share information; technology transfer; financial support through the Protocol's financial mechanism the GEF.

***The Nagoya Protocol and genetic resources for food and agriculture***

10. The negotiation of the Nagoya Protocol revealed different views regarding the status that should be given to the issue of food security, and more broadly, the sector of food and agriculture. The Protocol, as adopted, reflects to some extent this multiplicity of views in that it takes a differentiated and balanced approach which, in fact, reflects to a remarkable extent issues stressed and concerns raised by FAO and its Commission.

11. In adopting Resolution 18/2009, the FAO Conference had stressed the essential role of GRFA in food security and sustainable development and recognized the interdependence of countries with respect to these resources and the dependence of the resources for their survival on active cooperation among all stakeholders involved in their conservation, breeding and sustainable utilization as well as benefit-sharing. The FAO Conference therefore invited negotiators of the Nagoya Protocol to:

- "take into account the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, in particular of genetic resources for food and agriculture, their distinctive features and problems needing distinctive solutions;
- "in developing policies [...] consider sectoral approaches which allow for differential treatment of different sectors or sub-sectors of genetic resources, different genetic resources for food and agriculture, different activities or purposes for which they are carried out; [...]
- "to explore and assess options for the International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing that allow for adequate flexibility to acknowledge and accommodate existing and future agreements relating to access and benefit-sharing developed in harmony with the CBD; [...]
- "to work closely with the Commission on Genetic Resources and the Governing Body of the International Treaty regarding access and benefit-sharing in the area of genetic resources for food and agriculture in a mutually supportive manner in future years." [8]

12. An analysis of the Nagoya Protocol shows that in one way or the other the Protocol addresses each of these issues and demonstrates that FAO's appeal to the CBD COP and its Working Group did not go unheard.

[8] C 2009/REP, paragraph 174 ( Resolution 18/2009).

13. The Protocol, in its preamble, explicitly recognizes the importance of genetic resources to food security[9], the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features and problems needing distinctive solutions[10], as well as the interdependence of all countries with regard to GRFA and the special nature and importance of these resources for achieving food security worldwide and for sustainable development of agriculture in the context of poverty alleviation and climate change. In this regard, the Protocol also acknowledges the fundamental role of the International Treaty and the Commission.[11]

14. In its operational provisions, the Protocol requires Parties to consider, in the development and implementation of their access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements, the importance of GRFA and their special role for food security.[12] Parties shall pay due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health, as determined nationally or internationally.[13] In addition, they shall create conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, including through simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes, taking into account the need to address a change of intent for such research.[14]

15. The Protocol leaves ample room for other international agreements in the field of access and benefit-sharing. The Protocol does not prevent its Parties from developing and implementing other relevant international agreements, including other specialized access and benefit-sharing agreements, provided that they are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and the Protocol.[15] Where a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument that is consistent with and does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and the Protocol applies, the Protocol does not apply for the Party or Parties to the specialized instrument in respect of the specific genetic resource covered by and for the purpose of the specialized instrument.[16] One of the instruments explicitly acknowledged by the Protocol is the International Treaty developed in harmony with the Convention.[17] Beyond this openness to other international instruments, the Protocol also states that due regard should be paid to "useful and relevant ongoing work or practices under such international instruments and relevant international organizations, provided that they are supportive of and do not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol."[18] Thus, the Protocol seems to provide the flexibility the Commission may have had in mind when it invited the CBD COP and its Working Group to explore and assess options that allow for adequate flexibility to acknowledge and accommodate existing and future agreements relating to access and benefit-sharing.

16. The Protocol also requires Parties to encourage, as appropriate, the development, update and use of sectoral and cross-sectoral model contractual clauses for mutually agreed terms and of voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards in relation to access and benefit-sharing. The CBD COP serving as meeting of the Parties to the Protocol shall periodically take stock of the use of the model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards.[19] Sectoral approaches, including those in line with current commercial practices that allow for different treatment of sectors or subsectors of genetic

[9] Preamble paragraph 14 Nagoya Protocol.

[10] Preamable paragraph 15 Nagoya Protocol.

[11] Preamable paragraph 16 Nagoya Protocol.

[12] Article 8(c) Nagoya Protocol.

[13] Article 8(b) Nagoya Protocol.

[14] Artcile 8(a) Nagoya Protocol.

[15] Article 4.2 Nagoya Protocol.

[16] Article 4.4 Nagoya Protocol.

[17] Preamble paragraph 19 Nagoya Protocol; cf. also the document, *Report of the Secretary* (IT/GB-4/11/05), paragraph 18.

[18] Article 4.3 Nagoya Protocol.

[19] Articles 19-20 Nagoya Protocol.

resources may therefore form part of the International Regime, which, according to CBD COP Decision X/1, is constituted of the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol, as well as complementary instruments, including the International Treaty.

17. It remains to be seen what direct and indirect effects the Nagoya Protocol will have on the implementation and design of existing and future access and benefit-sharing laws and, thus, on the use and exchange of genetic resources, and GRFA in particular. Once the Protocol has entered into force, Parties to the Protocol requiring prior informed consent will need to take measures, as appropriate, to provide legal certainty, clarity and transparency of their access and benefit-sharing laws as well as other measures listed in Article 6 of the Protocol. These measures might increase the predictability of access, and facilitate the operation and contribute to the user-friendliness of domestic access and benefit-sharing regimes. However, future access and benefit-sharing laws could also complicate and reduce the exchange and use of GRFA given that the standards provided in Article 6 of the Protocol are of procedural nature and that the Protocol does not define any substantive standards with regard to access and benefit-sharing.

## III. THE SPECIAL NATURE OF AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY

18. In the development of any policy, access or benefit-sharing law or instrument for GRFA, policy-makers might wish to identify the special features GRFA or subsectors of GRFA in order to accommodate them through the development of adequate regulatory responses. The features policy-makers are confronted with in the case of GRFA include:

- The fundamental role of GRFA, and of their exchange, in satisfying basic human needs, including global food security and sustainable agriculture, as stressed by the Nagoya Protocol;
- The interdependence of countries with respect to GRFA, i.e. the fact that all countries depend largely on GRFA that originated elsewhere;
- The fact that many GRFA have been developed over long periods of time based on material originating from different parts of the world, and thus, often are the products of many generations of people from many different countries;
- The large numbers of samples that are usually exchanged, and, in many cases, the impossibility of determining the contribution of individual accessions to a specific GRFA;
- The fact that the purpose of such accessions is usually known, i.e. the ultimate use of the final products for food and agriculture;
- The existence of traditional and customary exchange patterns that are applicable to many GRFA, and the fact that indigenous knowledge and culture are integral parts of the management of GRFA;
- The fact that for many GRFA, human use is a fundamental condition for, rather than a threat to, their survival; and
- The interaction between the environment, genetic resources and management practices that occurs *in situ* within agro-ecosystems and often contributes to maintaining a dynamic portfolio of agricultural biodiversity.[20]

19. While not all GRFA will share these features to the same degree, it seems that most of them share some of the features, at least to some degree. This conclusion is supported by the outcome of a research project that the Commission Secretariat initiated, after the Commission's last session, in cooperation with academic institutions and with the support of the Government of Norway. The multi-stakeholder expert dialogue included experts from different stakeholder and

[20] See document *Policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture*, CGRFA-12/09/3.1, paragraph 32.

user communities from different subsectors of food and agriculture and aimed to identify commonalities and differences between the different subsectors in the way GRFA are used and exchanged. The expert dialogue also aimed to assess the potential impact typical access and benefit-sharing measures may have on the use and exchange of GRFA and to identify possible principles and approaches for addressing and accommodating the specificities of GRFA in access and benefit-sharing regimes. Although the final report of the dialogue[21] is still under preparation while the current working document is being finalized, it is not premature to conclude from it that many GRFA, across the different subsectors, indeed share many of the special features identified above and that accurate and specific information on existing use and exchange practices is essential to the anticipation and assessment of the effects of access and benefit-sharing measures on GRFA.

## IV. TRANSLATING DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY INTO DISTINCTIVE SOLUTIONS

20. Although the Nagoya Protocol, as indicated, recognizes the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, and its distinctive features and problems needing distinctive solutions, it does not specify what Parties should or should not do to accommodate the special nature of GRFA. The Nagoya Protocol, with its primarily procedural approach, does not translate the special nature of agricultural biodiversity and its distinctive features and problems, into substantive standards, guidance or "solutions". It re-emphasizes, but it does not meet, the challenge of providing adequate rules or regimes that accommodate the special features of GRFA and, at the same time, are supportive of and do not run counter to the Nagoya Protocol. This challenge remains and it is a challenge for Parties to the Protocol as much as it is for the many stakeholders involved in and dependent on the use and exchange of GRFA.

21. Access and benefit-sharing laws, policies and instruments that accommodate these special features could include various elements at various levels, including the level of domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements:

- Sectoral approaches that allow for differential treatment of different sectors of genetic resources, including GRFA, different activities or different purposes for which activities are carried out;
- Identification of specific types of GRFA for which the mutual granting of access itself may be considered an efficient way of sharing fairly and equitably benefits derived from their utilization;
- Streamlined and possibly standardized access permission and benefit-sharing procedures that allow for fast and routine access for sustainable use and conservation of GRFA;
- Linking access and benefit-sharing instruments, laws and policies for the various components of biodiversity for food and agriculture to traditional, customary and existing commercial practices, in order to avoid high transaction costs and facilitate compliance;
- Multilateral benefit-sharing approaches, e.g. an international fund or other mechanisms, whereby GRFA may be obtained from several Parties and benefit-sharing follows an agreed formula to keep transaction costs low;
- Exemptions of, or simplified procedures for, GRFA and/or specific purposes for which they are used;
- Involvement of relevant administrative authorities and user communities in legislative and administrative decision-making procedures to ensure informed decision-making and to avoid distortions of the flow of GRFA.

[21] See document, *Access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture – Current use and exchange practices, commonalities, differences and user community needs*, Background Study Paper No. 59.

22. These elements may not all be equally relevant to each subsector of GRFA, and there may well be other elements that are more relevant than the ones listed above. The list demonstrates, however, that there may be ways to translate the distinctive features of agricultural biodiversity into distinctive solutions, in other words, ways to accommodate the special nature of GRFA through adequate regulatory tools and mechanisms.

## V. POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS

23. There are various options the Commission may wish to consider with regard to its future work on access and benefit-sharing for GRFA. The Commission could decide, for example, simply to monitor and observe further developments and request its Secretary to report on a regular basis on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, including in the area of GRFA. At the other end of the spectrum of options lies the creation of an international agreement or instrument for GRFA or specific subsectors of GRFA.[22] However, neither of these options would reflect the importance of *implementation* of the Nagoya Protocol, although implementation of the Protocol, i.e. the way in which it is implemented by its Parties, may be even more important than the Protocol itself. To better reflect this aspect in the Commission's work on access and benefit-sharing the Commission could focus on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and play a more active, rather than an observer, role in this regard. The Commission could, for example, consider developing draft mechanisms, for inclusion in access and benefit-sharing policies, including legislation and regulatory requirements, that accommodate the special features of GRFA. Hence, the Commission would assist in implementing the Nagoya Protocol in a way that accommodates the special nature of GRFA, on the one hand, and is supportive of the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, on the other. In a second step, the Commission could consider the need for, and modalities of, possible instruments addressing access and benefit-sharing for GRFA, taking into account the full range of options, including those presented in the Nagoya Protocol.

24. Should the Commission decide to play an active role in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, for example, through developing GRFA-specific mechanisms, for inclusion in access and benefit-sharing policies, including legislation and regulatory requirements, it could either schedule this work for one of its future sessions or mandate an ad hoc subsidiary body with intersessional work. According to paragraph 6 of its Statutes, the Commission may establish subsidiary bodies as it may deem necessary for the effective discharge of its functions. However, before taking any decision involving expenditure in connection with the establishment of subsidiary bodies, the Commission shall have before it a report from the Director-General on the programme, administrative and financial implications thereof. The report by the Director-General is given in the *Appendix* to this document.

## VI. GUIDANCE SOUGHT

25. The Commission may wish to

(i) Welcome 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;*

(ii) Invite countries to consider, in the development and implementation of access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements, the importance of GRFA and their special role in food security;

(iii) Invite countries to explore and assess, in the development of access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements, sectoral approaches that allow for

[22] For a discussion of a sectoral approach for animal genetic resources, see document *Report of the International Technical Expert Workshop: Exploring the need for specific measures for access and benefit-sharing of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture*, CGRFA-13/11/Circ.1.

differential treatment of different sectors or subsectors of genetic resources, different genetic resources or different activities or purposes for which activities are carried out;

Option 1

(iv) Request its Secretary to

a. monitor the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and report to the Commission's next regular session;

b. develop draft mechanisms, for inclusion in access and benefit-sharing policies, including legislation and regulatory requirements, that accommodate the features of GRFA, for consideration by the Commission at its next regular session; and

c. analyse the need for, and examine possible modalities of, instruments addressing access and benefit-sharing for GRFA, taking into account the full range of options, including those presented in the Nagoya Protocol, for consideration by the Commission at its next regular session.

Option 2

(iv) Establish an Open-ended Ad Hoc Subsidiary Body on Access and Benefit-sharing for GRFA with the mandate to

a. identify relevant distinctive features of GRFA requiring distinctive solutions;

b. develop draft mechanisms, for inclusion in access and benefit-sharing policies, including legislation and regulatory requirements, that accommodate the features of GRFA;

c. consider the need for, and modalities of, possible instruments addressing access and benefit-sharing for GRFA, taking into account the full range of options, including those presented in the Nagoya Protocol; and

d. report to the next regular session of the Commission on its work.

(v) Request its Secretary to prepare relevant documentation for consideration by the open-ended ad hoc subsidiary body;

(vi) Request the Director-General to convene the Open-ended Ad hoc Subsidiary Body on Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, for a meeting of three days before the next regular session of the Commission; and

(vii) Urge Governments to provide sufficient funds to cover the participation of representatives from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Subsidiary Body on Access and Benefit-sharing for Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

## *APPENDIX*

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ESTABLISHING AN AD HOC SUBSIDIARY BODY ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING FOR GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Individual 3-day meetings of an ad hoc subsidiary body on access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture would incur the following estimated costs:

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct Costs of the Meeting (interpretation, messengers) | US$ 35,000 |
| Document preparation | US$ 30,000 |
| Documentation (translation/printing) | US$ 50,000 |
| **Total** | **US$ 115,000** |

If it is decided to convene a first session of the an ad hoc subsidiary body on access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture between the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth Regular Session of the Commission, the Director-General would need to call for extra-budgetary support, as no provision has been made in the 2012/13 Programme of Work and Budget. Provision will need to be made to support subsequent sessions, either from the Regular Programme Budget or from extra-budgetary resources, or a combination of the two sources.