



## PRESS RELEASE

### Recent moves by China, Finland and Zambia edge Nagoya Protocol closer to goal of 100 ratifications

*Montreal, 13 June 2016* – China, Finland and Zambia are the latest countries to ratify the ground-breaking Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, bringing the total number of ratifications to the treaty to 78.

All three countries ratified the Protocol during the past month. Zambia acceded on 20 May 2016, Finland accepted on 3 June 2016 and, most recently, China acceded on 8 June 2016. The treaty will enter into force for each of these countries 90 days after the date of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. As Parties to the Protocol, China, Finland and Zambia will be able to contribute to decision-making at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, scheduled to take place in Cancun, Mexico, from 4 to 17 December 2016.

“These recent ratifications demonstrate the truly global support for the Nagoya Protocol. I congratulate the governments of China, Finland and Zambia, and look forward to more ratifications in the coming months,” said Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). “The acts by these three governments move us closer to reaching our goal of 100 ratifications before the important meetings of the Convention and its Protocols to be held in Mexico later this year.”

The 2010 Nagoya Protocol is a supplementary agreement to the CBD, and contributes to global efforts on sustainable development. Building on the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the CBD, it provides a legal framework which can contribute to transparency and clarity for the various actors involved in access and benefit-sharing agreements.

In addition to China’s accession, Finland’s acceptance and Zambia’s accession, ratifications this year have come from the Czech Republic, Germany, Senegal, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Protocol entered into force in 2014.

Further information on becoming a Party to the Nagoya Protocol is available at:  
[www.cbd.int/abs/becoming-party/](http://www.cbd.int/abs/becoming-party/).

#### *Notes to Editors*

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010, in Nagoya, Japan, and entered into force on 12 October 2014. The Protocol significantly advances the objective of the Convention on the fair and equitable sharing of



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

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benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge by providing greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources. By promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and by strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, the Protocol will create incentives to conserve biodiversity, sustainably use its components, and further enhance the contribution of biodiversity to sustainable development and human well-being. To date, 78 Parties to the CBD have ratified the Nagoya Protocol.

The full text of the Nagoya Protocol is available at: [www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-en.pdf)

The list of signatories of the Nagoya Protocol is available at: [www.cbd.int/abs/nagoya-protocol/signatories/](http://www.cbd.int/abs/nagoya-protocol/signatories/)

### **The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

Opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and entering into force in December 1993, the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. With 196 Parties up to now, the Convention has near universal participation among countries. The Convention seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including threats from climate change, through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, youth, NGOs, women and the business community. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is a subsidiary agreement to the Convention. It seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. To date, 170 Parties have ratified the Cartagena Protocol. The Secretariat of the Convention and its Cartagena Protocol is located in Montreal. For more information visit: [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int).

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