

International Contribution to the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

Japan Biodiversity Fund

The Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF) has been established to support developing countries in their implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, adopted by COP 10 in 2010. Various ABS projects have been supported by JBF so that the Nagoya Protocol on ABS is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation, in line with Target 16 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



ABS workshop funded by JBF



Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund

The Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF) is a multidonor trust fund under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and started to operate in 2011. Japan is so far NPIF's largest contributor. NPIF supports developing countries in their ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Projects funded by NPIF are designed to encourage the collaboration of the private sector so that developing countries become aware of the importance of the implementation of ABS, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations in place.

International Cooperation

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has implemented various projects and activities in biodiversity conservation. The activities include seed bank projects in Myanmar, Laos and Pakistan, plant genetic resource management in Mexico, trainings on laboratory work for bioprospecting in COMIFAC (The Central African Forests Commission) countries, academic cooperation to the research center of biology in Indonesia and others.



Capacity building program by JICA

ABS Practice by Japanese users under the Nagoya Protocol

Win-Win project with Mexico under the Nagoya Protocol

In 2017, an Internationally Recognized Certificate of Compliance (IRCC) for a chayote (*Sechium edule* (Jacq.) Sw.) germplasm from Mexico was issued to the University of Tsukuba, Japan. The Chayote germplasm has been used for the collaborative study on diversity assessment and development of sustainable use under the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS).



Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw.

Courtesy University of Tsukuba

ABS IMPLEMENTATION IN JAPAN

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



Published by
the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), JAPAN

Get More information on ABS

► MOE ABS Website

<https://policies.env.go.jp/nature/biodiversity/abs/english.html>

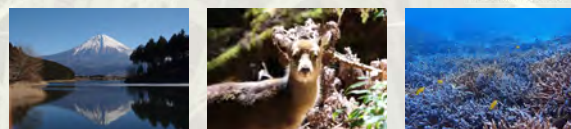


Get in touch with Japan's Biodiversity

Japan's national parks offer lots of beautiful nature with rich biodiversity. Let's visit the National Parks of Japan.

► National parks of Japan

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/nps/park/>



Stories to Experience - National Parks of Japan -



THE ABS GUIDELINES (in force since 20 August 2017)

Domestic administrative measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol in Japan

Joint Public Notice promulgated
by six relevant Ministers*

USER COUNTRY MEASURES

All genetic resources that are introduced to Japan under the framework of the Nagoya Protocol are checked by means of clear and simple measures.

1 Access Report

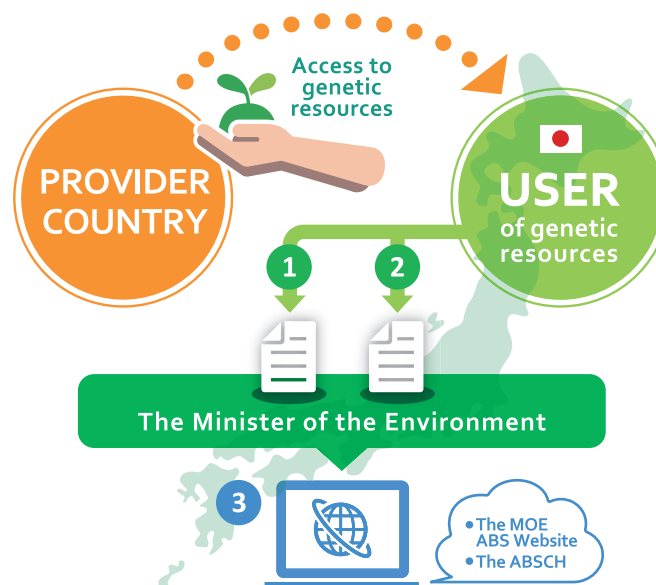
All persons (users) who have accessed to genetic resources abroad and brought them to Japan under the framework of the Nagoya Protocol are to report to the Minister of the Environment on their access to those genetic resources.

2 User Report

The Minister of the Environment, approximately 5 years after receiving the access report mentioned above, requires that the users should submit information on the utilization of the genetic resources.

3 Publication

The Minister of the Environment posts the information from the access and user reports on the website of the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the ABS Clearing House (ABSCH).



Multiple support measures to encourage smooth ABS implementation:

- Provision of Japanese translations of ABS laws and regulations of foreign countries
- Provision of consultation services
- Encouragement of and support to the development of model contractual clauses by industrial and academic groups
- Issuance of "Document concerning the Acquisition of Genetic Resources in Japan"

PROVIDER COUNTRY MEASURES

The Government of **Japan does not require PIC** for access to genetic resources in Japan.

⚠ Exporting plants, animals, microorganisms or other biological materials may be subject to other existing regulations (e.g., regulations regarding protected areas and endangered species, phytosanitary regulations, etc.) and agreements with land/specimen owners.

Protected Areas

Material sampling in protected areas is subject to permission.

Endangered Species

Collection and trade of endangered species are subject to international treaties and domestic laws including:

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- The Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of Japan

▷ Nature conservation in Japan <https://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/npr/ncj/index.html>

*The Minister of Finance; the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry as well as the Minister of the Environment