



MINISTRY
OF THE ENVIRONMENT



Poland

Towards ratification of the Nagoya Protocol

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POLAND AND NAGOYA PROTOCOL

Up to date

- Nagoya Protocol signed on September 20, 2011
- Active participation in global and regional ABS meetings
- Involvement of Polish experts in development of the EU ABS Regulation



Country level activities

- Identification of relevant stakeholders

- Consultations with relevant ministries on the best course of action
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 - Ministry of Economy
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Science and Higher Education





Country level activities

- Publication and distribution of the Nagoya Protocol in Polish
- Preliminary multi-sectoral information campaign for stakeholders potentially affected by the Nagoya Protocol and its related regulations
 - bilateral and multilateral contacts,
 - exchange of information,
 - distribution of promotional materials



Country level activities

- Case studies on the ABS issues in relevant sectors and areas of interest
 - agriculture
 - cosmetics
 - pharmaceuticals
 - food industries
 - forestry
 - botanical and zoo gardens, wild species
 - research and development institutions

- National conference with all relevant stakeholders and media (October 2013)





Main findings and conclusions from the Conference and the case studies

- Problems with identification of relevant stakeholders
- General opinion that the Nagoya Protocol does not apply to Polish stakeholders
- Poland is more an user than a provider of genetic resources
- Lack of knowledge and experience on the ABS related matters among Polish users , but a lot of interest
- Currently there is no need for additional, Nagoya Protocol related, access regulations to Polish wild genetic resources; agriculture genetic resources – under discussion





Main findings and conclusions from the Conference and the case studies

- A need for specific, clear and transparent interpretation of provisions of the Nagoya Protocol and relevant regulations
- Fear of multiplication of administrative burdens
- Importance of utilising already existing reporting and controlling procedures for ABS activities



Main findings and conclusions from the Conference and the case studies

- Requirement to set a final stage of utilization of genetic resources (development of a product) early in an user chain

(e.g. cosmetic and pharmaceutical sector should be outside the scope of ABS regulation)
- Fear of violation of breeders' rights under UPOV



Next steps

- Meetings, consultations with relevant ministries, institutions, organisations and other stakeholders potentially affected by new regulations (common concerns, best solutions)
- National level conference for all interested stakeholders (November 2014)
- Preparation of country legislation in collaboration with relevant stakeholders (national competent authorities, check points, penalties, access to national genetic resources)
- Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol in 2015



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