

スライド 1

 **IC Net Limited**
Exploring together - Developing together

Study Group Meeting on the of Genetic Resources in the Field of
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Genetic Resources in Tajikistan

November 24, 2020

Legal Framework for the Exchange, Distribution
and use of Plant Genetic Resources in Japan

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スライド 2

Breeding of new varieties

The development of innovative varieties with resistance to diseases/pests is indispensable to ensure the stable food supply. A wide range of genetic resources should be made available as breeding material.

- Japan, through its Genebank Project, collects and conserves domestic and foreign genetic resources.
- 230,000 plant genetic resources (6th in the world), 30,000 microorganisms, 2,000 animal genetic resources are conserved.
- Japan makes these genetic resources available for use by breeders and researchers to promote the use of genetic resources and the development of new varieties.

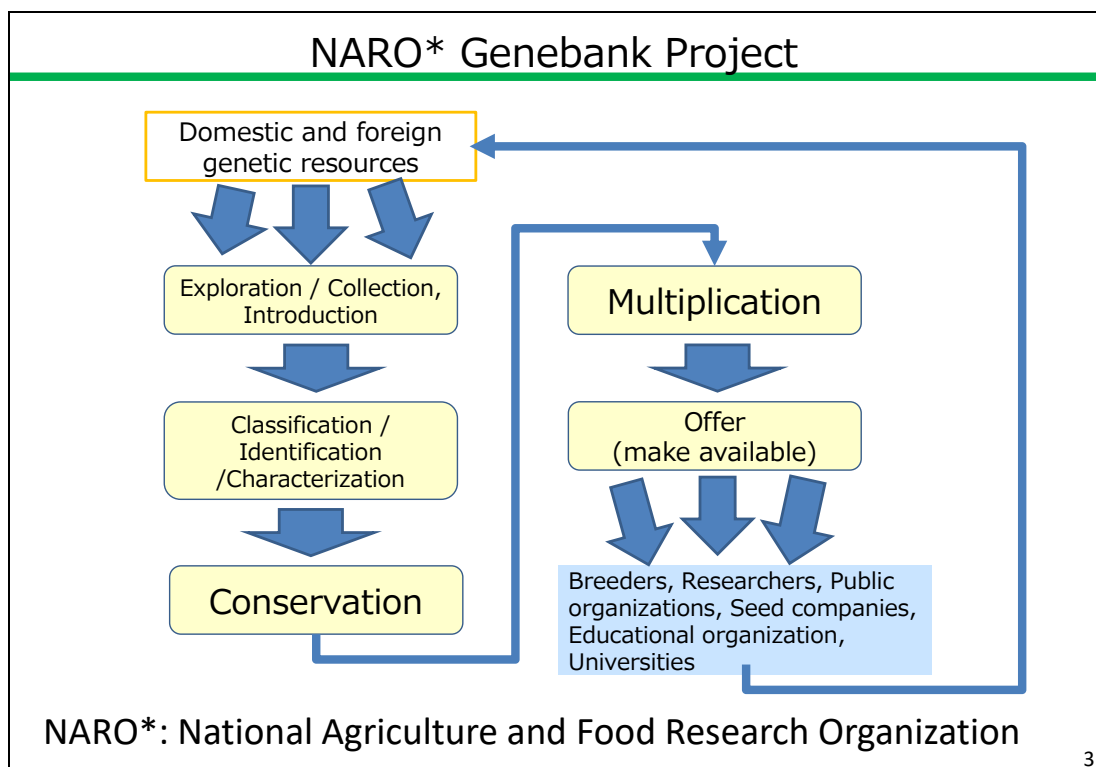
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NARO* Genebank in Tsukuba Japan




NARO*: National Agriculture and Food Research Organization

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Promotion of use of Plant Genetic Resources

International mechanisms regulating the introduction of genetic resources to which Japan is party:

- ① Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) party since 1993
- ② International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGR) (multilateral rules) (party since October 2013)
- ③ Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) (bilateral rules) (party since August 2017)

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Use of MLS under the ITPGR

- 1,800,000 genetic resources are registered
- 50,000 Standard Material Transfer Agreements
- 16,265 food and agriculture genetic resources are under development
- 3,400,000 genetic resources have been transferred so far
- 6,001 recipients in 168 countries
- 1,309 registrations to the plant genetic resource transfer system through Web-site
- Main crops: wheat, rice, barley, maize, chickpea, lentil

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スライド 7

Use in Japan of the MLS of the ITPGR

※as of April 2019

- 863 Standard Material Transfer Agreements
- 29,609 genetic resources have been transferred
(rice : 19,042; wheat : 2,747; sorghum1,739)
- Main provider countries: the Philippines, Nigeria,
Mexico, India, Germany, China, etc.

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スライド 8

**Implementation of the Nagoya
Protocol in Japan
“ABS Guidelines”**

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ABS Guidelines, published on May 18, 2017,
Domestic measures to implement the Nagoya Protocol

- User Country Measures
 - ① Reporting
Acquisition of genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol should be reported to the Ministry of the Environment (MOE)
 - ② Monitoring
5 years later, the use of GR should be reported
 - ③ Publication
Access report should be posted on the website of MOE and the ABS Clearing House Mechanism (ABSCH)
- Provider Country Measures
Japan does not require Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for access to genetic resources in Japan.

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