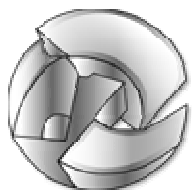




THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY



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Presentation summary

1. Background
2. What is the Protocol?
3. Objectives
4. How does it work?
5. The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress
6. Main challenges



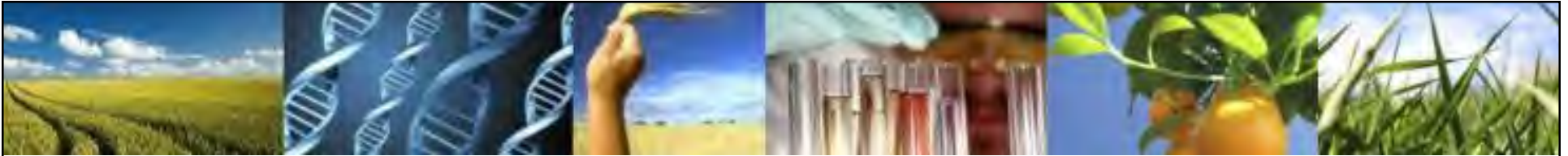
Background

- The need to feed a **growing global population**
- The **conservation of biological diversity** as common concern of humankind



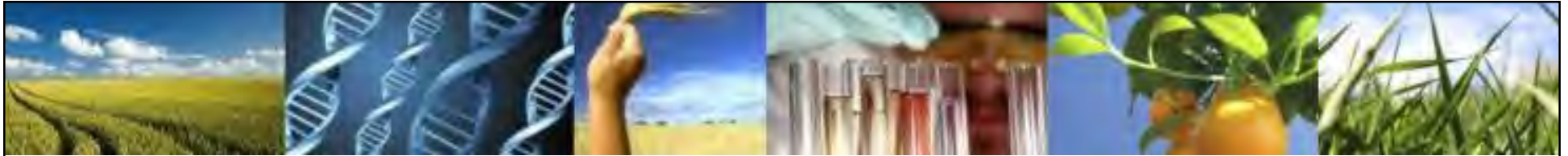
What is the Cartagena Protocol?

- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Signature of the Protocol: 2000
- Entry into force: 2003
- 166 Parties



Objectives of the Protocol

“In accordance with the **precautionary approach** contained in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of this Protocol is to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.”

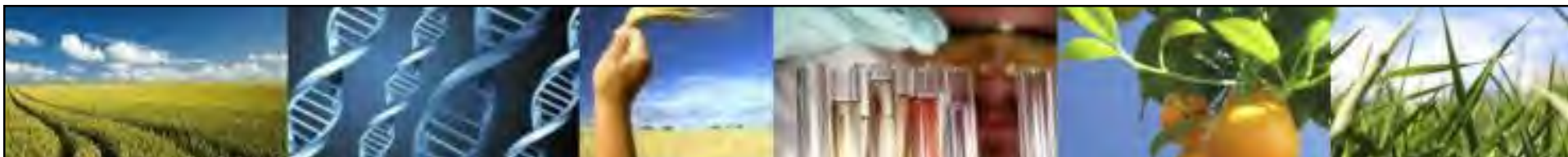


The precautionary approach

Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

“In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities.

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, **lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.**”

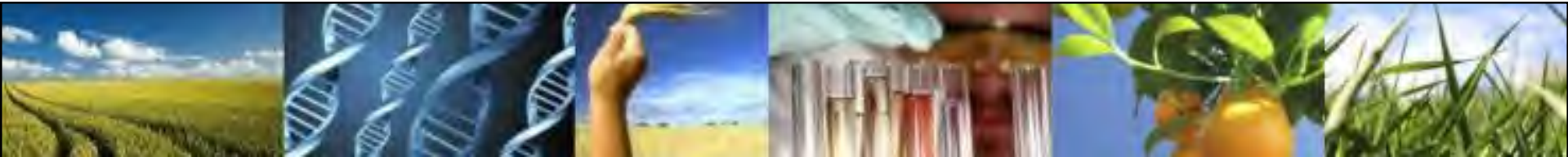


How does the Protocol work?

- Assess if the LMOs developed domestically or introduced into their territory pose any risk to the environment or health.
- Make sure that LMOs shipped from one country to another are safely handled, transported and packaged.
- International shipments of LMOs must come with documents that clearly identify its contents.
- Provide and share with other countries information on and experience with LMOs.

Informed decisions

Information sharing



How does the Protocol work?

العربية | 中文 | **english** | español | français | русский

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Biosafety Clearing-House





**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



Home
The BCH
The Protocol
Finding Information
Registering Information
Resources
Help

? Country Profiles...

Welcome to the BCH Central Portal

The Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) is a mechanism set up by the [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#) to facilitate the exchange of information on Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and assist the Parties to better comply with their obligations under the Protocol. Global access to a variety of scientific, technical, environmental, legal and capacity building information is provided in all 6 of the UN languages.

BCH account holders can create and manage records in the BCH by signing in through the [Management Centre](#) (*Registering Information*) section.

Latest news

- 2013-03-21 [Libya - The Libyan national training workshop for effective participation in the Biosafety clearing-house...](#)
 - 2013-02-28 [Ground-breaking international collaboration guides the development of South Africa's biodiversity information systems...](#)
 - 2013-02-22 [Guatemala - Se realizó un Primer Taller de Inducción sobre Organismos vivos modificados \(OVMS\) y su regulación en Guatemala...](#)
 - 2013-01-23 [Syrian Arab Republic - ورشة عمل تدريبية حول إدارة السلامة الأحيائية دمشق، سورية 20-24 يناير 2013...](#)
 - 2012-11-28 [Philippines - PH welcomes Bhutan regulators: NCBP to assist in biosafety capacity building...](#)
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- 2013-04-03 [Modified Organism](#)
- 2013-04-01 [Mexico - Law, Regulation or Guideline](#)

Latest updates

- 2013-04-03 [Modified Organism](#)
- 2013-04-03 [Gene and DNA Sequence](#)
- 2013-04-03 [Modified Organism](#)
- 2013-04-02 [Modified Organism](#)
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[Report of the 6th Meeting of the COP-MOP](#)


[Online Forum](#)

Socio-economic Considerations



Online Training on Risk Assessment:





**E-training on
Risk Assessment of**

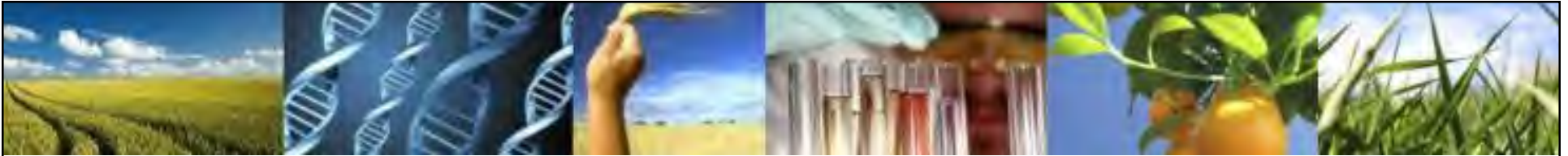
Guidance on Risk Assessment:



**Guidance on
Risk Assessment**

**Regional
Networks
on PAEP**





The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol

- Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
 - Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress

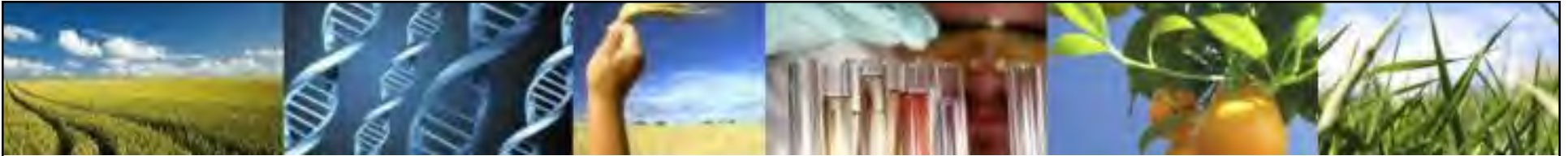


The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol

Concluded in 2010

12 ratifications instruments

Not yet in force



The NKL Supplementary Protocol – Main ideas

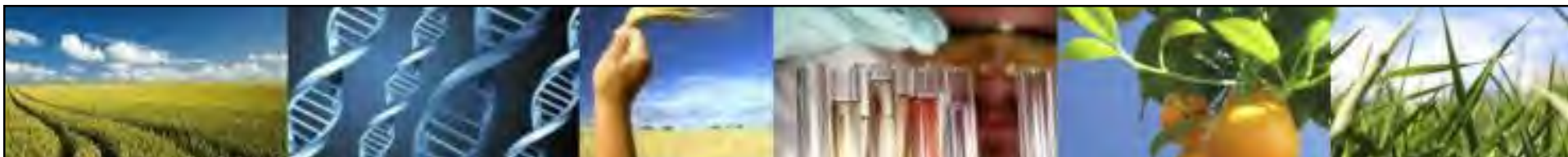
Liability and redress concerns the question of what would happen if the transboundary movement of LMOs, intentional or unintentional, has caused an adverse effect to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.

The Supplementary Protocol also presents a set of **response measures** that Parties shall consider when dealing with a situation of damage.



Five challenges to the Cartagena Protocol

- Risk assessments
- Socio-economic considerations
- The need to respect the rules of international trade
- Capacity-building for developing countries
- Provision of financial resources



The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

THANK YOU!

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