

<論 文>

1. Analysis of Considerable Issues on
Biotechnology and Bioscience, Observing Main
Agenda and Discussion of COP 13,
Nagoya Protocol MOP 2
to the Convention on Biological Diversity

LEE, Soohyo *

Introduction

On Friday, 19 May 2017, the Republic of Korea became the 98th country to ratify the Protocol. Just three days later, on the occasion of the International Day for Biological Diversity (May 22), Japan became the 99th country to ratify it. Regardless of various possibilities to show any deliberations between Korean government and Japanese one, it proves that the world keeps an eye on our mutual influence and expects great role the growing commitment by both nations towards achieving 'the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization,' which is the third objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Since COP 10, likewise, Japan has been highly encouraging the implementation of the Protocol in developing countries throughout Japan Biodiversity Fund and Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund. Republic of Korea is the host of COP 12 and the very first meeting of parties. Obviously, these two leading states has been contributing to the international implementation of the Protocol.

As an executive office of a Competent National Authority (hereinafter, CNA) for biological resources, ABS Research Support Center, where I belong to, plays a main role in the project of comprehensive services for the Access to genetic resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) under the supervision of the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning.

* Researcher, Korea Research Institute of Bioscience & Biotechnology, ABS Research Support Center

Furthermore, this center also operates advanced bio resource information system which is ARIS¹⁾ and ABS Help-Desk to offer valuable information on the ABS issue and utilization of biological resources. In these respects, I would be able to have more practical view on present and key issues relevant with biotechnology and bioscience that have been discussed and examined in the most recent conference of parties.

First of all, I would like to introduce COP 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (hereinafter, COP 13) and its trends being magnified as a new controversy, overviewing the conference procedure. I reviewed important decisions on main agendas regarding to Nagoya Protocol and its impacts on Republic of Korea. My core review points are Traditional Knowledge, Synthetic Biology and Global Multilateral Benefit-Sharing Mechanism. In conclusion, promising perspectives are mentioned, including future tasks concerning win-win option for both sides, the country of origin of or providing genetic resources and the one using them.

(1) Brief Overview of COP 13

i. Background of the Conference

There are preparations at global level before the conference. Working Group on Article 8(j) on Traditional Knowledge was held on 4-7 November, 2015. The 19th meeting of Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 19) was held on 2-5 November 2015, as well as the 20th meeting on 25-29 April, 2016. Especially, groundworks that European Union had made so as to meet new demands in the upcoming conference were remarkable. For Expert meetings, they exceptionally opened Pre-SBSTTA on 7-11 March, 2016 and had a discussion on resource mobilization. Also, Working Party on International Environment Issues (WPIEI) had conducted monthly meetings to determine EU position papers for SBI 1 and the conference. Moreover, Council of Environment drafted conclusions on COP prepared in WPIEI to be adopted on 17 October, 2016.

Finally, the COP 13 had been held in Cancun, Mexico, on 4-17 December, 2016 with a general theme that is 'Mainstreaming biodiversity for well-being' particularly in the area of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Tourism, following High-level ministerial segment, on 1-3 December. The general theme implies that conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is integral to the functioning of productive sectors, aiming to reduce, prevent and mitigate the negative impacts, so that human-being could have ecosystems to be healthy, resilient and to ensure the provision of essential services for human well-being.

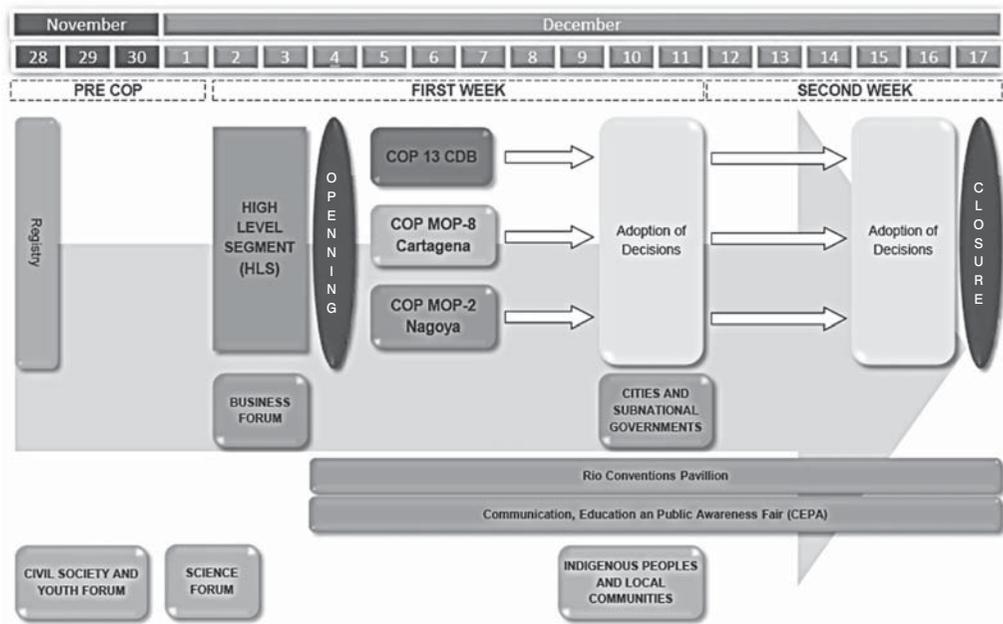


Figure 1. Official Schedule of COP 13, CP MOP 8 and NP MOP 2

Source: SCBD homepage and announcements [2016]

Since a decision on the host of this conference was taken three years ago, Mexico has demonstrated leadership on advancing the biodiversity agenda not only nationally but internationally. Mexico domestically adopted National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2030 and dedications to achieve Aichi Target 11 and operated active engagement in international and intergovernmental processes. Because of these tremendous efforts of Mexico shown, it could be eventually acceptable for all parties to proceed the conference as a concurrent meeting with COP-MOP 8 on Cartagena Protocol linked with Biosafety and the 2nd Meeting of the Parties (hereinafter, NP MOP 2) connected with ABS issue. For three big meetings were in a same place on same dates, as you can see on Figure 1, all matters had to become a cross-cutting issue.

ii. How to proceed major meetings in the conference

Basically, as shown on Figure 2, there are 4 steps from collecting elementary opinions to post official written decisions. First and foremost, Contact Group and Regional Group are formed by national interest and geographically based on continentals. They draw up Conference Room Paper and Non-paper so that these papers could be submitted to Working

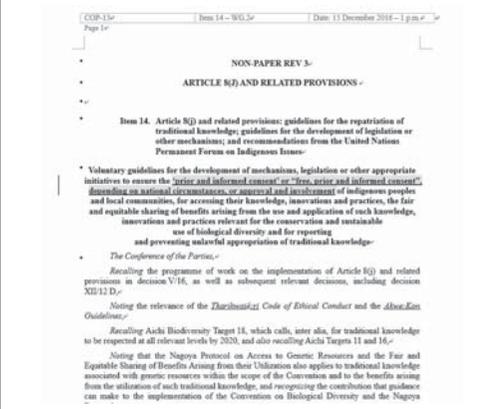
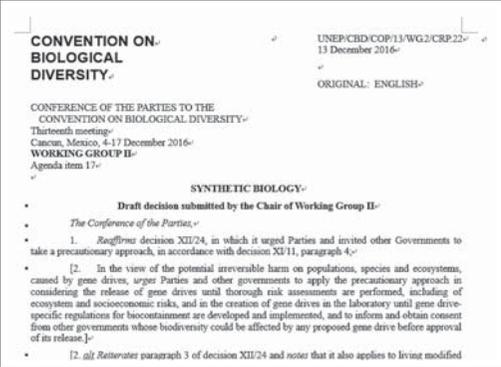
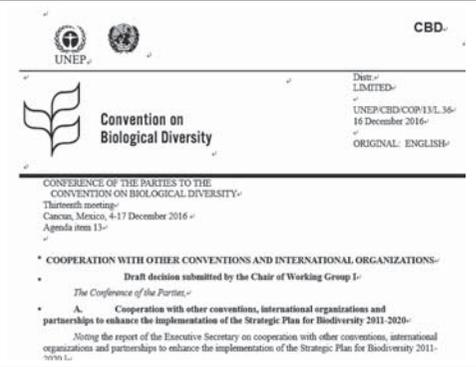
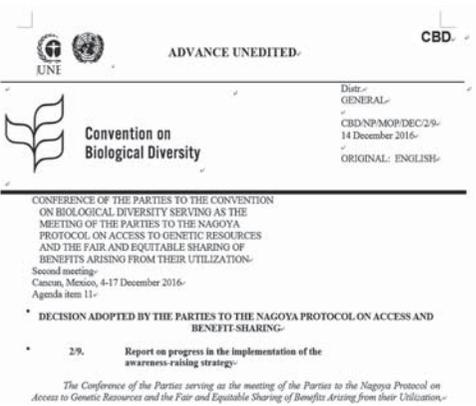
Group. The Working Group that is appointed to study and report on a particular question examines the submitted copies and make recommendations based on its findings in order to submit 'L document'²⁾ or decision draft to Primary meeting. Primary Meeting submit its decision to Bureau of COP 13 after analyzing the L documents and decision drafts. Lastly, the highest meetings which are COP 13, NP MOP 2 and CP MOP 8 declare and post official and final decisions when they determine to adopt PM's decisions right after finishing carefully reviewing.

As I already mentioned above, the AHTEG (Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group) studies on several matters and give academic reports to SBSTTA. The SBSTTA check them and make their own recommendations. Secretariat of COP 13 ask small groups in step 1 with advice of PM to start a meeting. The meetings in Step 1 are mostly closed, while it is free to come into meetings in Step 2 and 3. A chair suggests mediation or refer a case back to the previous step meeting if there is either objection or request from the floor. In particular case, nevertheless, CRP or Non-paper could be submitted to PM without Step 2. There is no guarantee that PM's Decision shall be an official and final decision of COP 13. For example, Roster of Biosafety Experts 'related to synthetic biology,' were included on CRP (CP MOP WGI Chair Draft Decision, 2016a)³⁾ and even its L document (CP MOP WGI Chair Draft Decision, 2016b)⁴⁾ but later deleted on Decision 16 (CP MOP Decision VIII/16, 2016)⁵⁾.

Figure 2. Meeting Procedures in COP

| Step | Meeting | Procedure |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | Contact Group (CG) Regional Group (RG) | - Draw up CRP / Non-paper - Submit them (above) to WG |
| 2 | Working Group (WG) | - Examine CRP / Non-paper - Submit L document / Decision Draft to PM |
| 3 | Plenary Meeting (PM) | - Examine L doc / Decision Draft - Submit PM's Decision to Bureau of COP 13 |
| 4 | COP 13 NP MOP 2, CP MOP 8 | - Examine PM's Decision - Declare Official & Final Decisions |

Figure 3. Examples of Official Documents in COP

| Non-Paper | |
|---|---|
|  <p>COP-13 Page 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NON-PAPER REV 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS</p> <p>Item 14. Article 8(j) and related provisions: guidelines for the registration of traditional knowledge; guidelines for the development of legislation or other mechanisms; and recommendations from the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues</p> <p>• Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent", depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities, for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use and application of such knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge</p> <p>• The Conference of the Parties, -</p> <p>Recalling the programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions in decision V/16, as well as subsequent relevant decisions, including decision XII/12 D, -</p> <p>Noting the relevance of the <i>Traditional Code of Ethical Conduct and the Abot-Kin Guidelines</i>, -</p> <p>Recalling Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, which calls, inter alia, for traditional knowledge to be respected at all relevant levels by 2020, and also recalling Aichi Targets 11 and 16, -</p> <p>Noting that the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization also applies to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources within the scope of the Convention and to the benefits arising from the utilization of such traditional knowledge, and recognizing the contribution that guidance can make to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya</p> | <p>Biological Diversity (hereinafter "the Nagoya Protocol")</p> <p>3. Nothing in these guidelines should be construed as changing the rights or obligations of Parties under the Convention or under the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>• 4. The guidelines should be applied in a manner that is consistent with national law of the country where the traditional knowledge is being accessed, gives due importance to the customary laws and community protocols and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legislation, and seeks consistency when applied to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol [and other relevant international obligations]. SOME PARTIES WILL FIND A COMPROMISE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. Access to traditional knowledge</p> <p>5. Access to traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities should be subject to "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent", depending on national circumstances, or approval and involvement, of the traditional holders of such knowledge.</p> <p>5 bis. In the context of "prior and informed consent" or "free, prior and informed consent", or approval and involvement:-</p> <p>(i) Free implies that indigenous peoples and local communities are not pressured, intimidated, manipulated or unduly influenced and that their consent is given, without coercion.</p> <p>(ii) Prior implies seeking consent or approval sufficiently in advance of any authorization to</p> |
| CRP | L Doc |
|  <p style="text-align: right;">UNEP/CBD/COP/13/WG.2/CRP.22 13 December 2016 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY</p> <p>CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Thirteenth meeting Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016 WORKING GROUP II Agenda item 17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SYNTHETIC BIOLOGY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Draft decision submitted by the Chair of Working Group II</p> <p>• The Conference of the Parties, -</p> <p>1. Reaffirms decision XII/24, in which it urged Parties and invited other Governments to take a precautionary approach, in accordance with decision XII/11, paragraph 4;</p> <p>• [2. In the view of the potential irreversible harm on populations, species and ecosystems, caused by gene drives, urges Parties and other governments to apply the precautionary approach in considering the release of gene drives until thorough risk assessments are performed, including of ecosystem and socioeconomic risks, and in the creation of gene drives in the laboratory until gene drive-specific regulations for biocontainment are developed and implemented, and to inform and obtain consent from other governments whose biodiversity could be affected by any proposed gene drive before approval of its release.]</p> <p>• [2. <i>all</i> Reiterates paragraph 3 of decision XII/24 and notes that it also applies to living modified</p> |  <p style="text-align: right;">CBD Date: LIMITED UNEP/CBD/COP/13/L.36 16 December 2016 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Thirteenth meeting Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016 Agenda item 13</p> <p>• COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS Draft decision submitted by the Chair of Working Group I</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties, -</p> <p>A. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</p> <p>Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and partnerships to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, -</p> |
| COP Decision | NP MOP Decision |
|  <p style="text-align: right;">CBD Date: GENERAL CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18 17 December 2016 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Thirteenth meeting Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016 Agenda item 14</p> <p>• DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">XIII/18. Article 8(j) and related provisions MO'OTZ KUXTAL VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES</p> <p>• Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement", depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of</p> |  <p style="text-align: right;">CBD Date: GENERAL CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/9 14 December 2016 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION Second meeting Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016 Agenda item 11</p> <p>• DECISION ADOPTED BY THE PARTIES TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING</p> <p>2/9. Report on progress in the implementation of the awareness-raising strategy</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization,</p> |

(2) Main Agenda and Discussion

i. Traditional Knowledge

On final decisions, the definition of Traditional Knowledge is determined as 'knowledge, innovations and practices that are held by indigenous peoples and local communities, embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.' (COP Decision XIII/18, 2016, I para.1)⁶⁾ Also, Indigenous People and Local Communities (hereinafter, IPLC) has CNA's right of Prior Informed Consent (hereinafter PIC), Free PIC, Approval and Involvement to strength and secure their rights (COP Decision XIII/18, 2016, II A. para.6)⁷⁾ Specifically, 'Free' of FPIC Definition is eventually agreed. The conference would like to assure that IPLC shall be free to issue either PIC or Free PIC (COP Decision XIII/18, 2016, II A. para .7 (a)).⁸⁾ However, MO'OTZ KUXTAL⁹⁾ voluntary guidelines should be neither construed as changing the rights or obligations of Parties under the Convention nor applied to Nagoya Protocol (COP Decision XIII/18, 2016, I. 5).¹⁰⁾ Nonetheless, since its similar procedure and due process, it is considerable.

It is to be considered for us that 'Consent' and 'Approval' are same when they imply the protocol, as well as IPLC's subject-hood are strengthened and guaranteed. (COP Decision XIII/18, II. A 7 (d)).¹¹⁾ It is another considerable novelty that definitions of 'Prior', 'Informed' and 'Involvement' were agreed. 'Prior' implies seeking consent or approval sufficiently in advance of any authorization to access traditional knowledge respecting the customary decision-making processes in accordance with national legislation and time requirements of indigenous peoples and local communities. 'Informed' implies that information is provided that covers relevant aspects, such as: the intended purpose of the access; its duration and scope; a preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts, including potential risks; personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the access; procedures the access may entail and benefit-sharing arrangements. 'Involvement' refers to the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making processes related to access to their traditional knowledge. Consultation and full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities are crucial components of a consent or approval process.

Lastly, Repatriation of IPLC's Traditional Knowledge under Rutzolijirisaxik¹²⁾ Voluntary Guidelines is accepted. According to Decision 19-D1, we have to be aware of the progress

made in the development of the Guidelines for the 'Repatriation' of Traditional Knowledge of IPLC relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of Biological Diversity, annexed to the present decision, in particular their objective, purpose, scope and guiding principles for repatriation.

ii. Synthetic Biology

For '(c) alternative' option that Philippine had proposed was not be bought after all, Synthetic biology was defined as 'a further development and new dimension of modern biotechnology that combines science, technology and engineering to facilitate and accelerate the understanding, design, redesign, manufacture and/or modification of genetic materials, living organisms and biological systems.' (COP Decision XIII/17, 2016, para.4) Digital Sequence Information (DSI) was, is and will be a red-hot issue, as determined in COP 13, would be discussed in COP 14 after AHTEG and SBSTTA consecutively (NP MOP Decision 2/14, 2016, para.7).¹³⁾ We might see how much tension between developing countries and developed one under the matter of DSI through a preamble¹⁴⁾ and 2 para (iv)¹⁵⁾ in the Decision 16 (Decision XIII/16, 2016).

Moreover, Gene Drive is barely in after vicissitudes as you see in the 2nd paragraph of the Decision 17, describing as 'Reiterates paragraph 3 of decision XII/24 and notes that it can also apply to some living modified organisms containing gene drives;' In my opinion, risk assessment of living modified organisms to organisms resulting from synthetic biology must be secured for biosafety as WG 2 strongly insisted through CRP 22 (COP WGII Chair Draft Decision, 2016, paras.9-10)¹⁶⁾ In my observation, the core reason why DSI and even Gene Drive could be objected is leading countries' opinions were severely divided. New Zealand objected inclusion of synthetic biology, saying that it is premature. Australia and the EU argue that there is no limitations on decision making and no need to list specific technologies. Mexico was requesting inclusion of synthetic biology in the field of expert list referred to in paragraph 4 to assist in the capacity building of relevant developing countries in favor of El Salvador, Uganda. But, it was not adopted in final decision.

iii. Global Multilateral Benefit-Sharing Mechanism

Regarding to GMBSM, remarkable diversity of opinions was happened among party nations. Namibia, Malaysia and Philippines strongly claimed that Global Multilateral Benefit-Sharing Mechanism (GMBSM) is important for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, so that it is necessary to discuss the detailed operation method, demanding

GMBSM discuss the benefit sharing of digital sequence information. Developed countries including Switzerland vociferously opposed. It was narrowly determined to remove the use of DSI in GMBSM.

iv. Other Primary issues

The next conference, COP 14 will be held in Egypt in 2018. The COP 15 in 2020 will be in China. The COP 16 in 2022 will be held in Turkey. Especially, The COP 15 is held at the end of the year with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which includes the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2011-2020) Expecting China's substantial external capacity. Dr. Cristiana Pasca Palmer was appointed as a New CBD Executive Secretary.

Conclusion

We need more additional and deeper studies to analyze current issues and primary matters which were discussed in COP 13 to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the NP MOP 2 on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, focusing on the factors impacting substantially our future bioscience and biotechnology among not only parties that have signed the protocol, but also signing member countries.

Regarding to Traditional Knowledge, when requesting issuance of PIC of another country, I believe the party government should analysis of relevant domestic law and identification of issuer of PIC and Free PIC is required. Surely, we already and obviously observed that Traditional Knowledge is defined to officially support IPLC with CNA's right of PIC, Free PIC in COP 13 Decisions. I highly recommend Japanese governments and Korean one to refer to Bonn guidelines and be prepared for any other entity that may occur in the future, same as IPLC for now.¹⁷⁾

For Inclusion of Synthetic Biology, we must actively promote participation of synthetic biology experts in the Republic of Korea. We would better do research and professional discussion that are needed to establish Korea's position on living modified organisms (LMO) and transgenic fishes using synthetic biology. Synthetic biology and the use of digital sequence information with the purpose of the Convention and the sharing of benefits and its relevant issues should be considered by multidisciplinary and cross-institutional meetings. It is seriously required to share the results of the general meeting and to collect opinions, to respond through open-ended online forums and professional

meetings (AHTEG) and SBSTTA.

At last, concerning the digital sequence information in Global Multilateral Benefit-Sharing Mechanism, it is necessary to respond to the purpose of the convention and to share open-opinions with relevant departments and industry-academia-industry professionals and practitioners.

Note

- 1) The homage address of Advanced bioResource Information System: www.aris.re.kr.
- 2) Limited distribution which is one of generally draft documents.
Refer to UN Library <http://research.un.org/en/docs/symbols>
- 3) '4. Encourages Parties and other Governments to consider nominating experts in areas where there is a lack of expertise on the current roster, for example, in the areas of management of data related to biosafety and biodiversity, socioeconomic analysis and trade, and public awareness, education and participation;'
- 4) '4. Encourages Parties and other Governments to consider nominating experts in areas where there is a lack of expertise on the current roster, for example, in the areas of management of data related to biosafety and biodiversity, socioeconomic analysis and trade, synthetic biology, and public awareness, education and participation;'
- 5) '7. Encourages Parties to establish, support and participate in regional and subregional networks on the detection of living modified organisms in order to promote technical cooperation within the field and, subject to the availability of funds, for example through the roster of biosafety experts, provide the networks with opportunities to host training workshops and requests the Global Environment Facility to provide funds for the hosting of such workshops; 8. Invites Parties to nominate experts in the field of living modified organism detection and identification to the roster of biosafety experts.'
- 6) CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18 (17 December 2016) I Para 1.
- 7) 'Access to traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities should be subject to "prior and informed consent", "free, prior and informed consent" or "approval and involvement" depending on national circumstances, of the traditional holders of such knowledge.'
- 8) '(a) Free implies that indigenous peoples and local communities are not pressured, intimidated, manipulated or unduly influenced and that their consent is given, without coercion;'
- 9) Mo'otz Kuxital means 'roots of life' in the Maya language.
- 10) '5. These guidelines do not apply to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol.'
- 11) '(d) Consent or approval is the agreement of the indigenous peoples and local communities who are holders of traditional knowledge or the competent authorities of those indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, to grant access to their traditional knowledge to a potential user and includes the right not to grant consent or approval;'
- 12) In the local traditional language, Maya Kaqchikel, this expression means 'the significance of returning to the place of origin'.
- 13) '7. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the outcomes of the ad hoc technical expert group and to make a recommendation on the potential implications of the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources for the objective of the Nagoya Protocol for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol at its third meeting.'
- 14) 'Recognizing also the need for a coordinated and non-duplicative approach on this matter under

- the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol,'
- 15) 'Noting that digital sequence information on genetic resources is a cross-cutting issue that may concern the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Noting rapid advances arising from research and development in biotechnology regarding the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and therefore recognizing the importance of addressing this matter in the framework of the Convention in a timely manner,'
- 16) '9. Encourages Parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations, in the context of the three objectives of the Convention and taking into account, if appropriate and in accordance with domestic legislation or national circumstances, socio-economic, cultural and ethical considerations: ... (iii) To cooperate in the development of guidance and capacity-building activities with a view to assessing the potential benefits and potential adverse effects of organisms, components and products of synthetic biology and, if necessary, updating and adapting current methodologies for risk assessment of living modified organisms to organisms resulting from synthetic biology, as appropriate;'
- '10. Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities to submit to the Executive Secretary information and supporting documentation on: ... (iii) Experiences in conducting risk assessments of organisms, components and products of synthetic biology, including any challenges encountered, lessons learned and implications for risk assessment frameworks;'
- 17) Bonn Guideline 15. 'The competent national authority(ies) that have the legal power to grant prior informed consent may delegate this power to other entities, as appropriate.'

Reference

- COP Decision XIII/16 (2016), CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/16, 16 December 2016.
- COP Decision XIII/17 (2016), CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/17, 16 December 2016.
- COP Decision XIII/18 (2016), CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18, 17 December 2016.
- COP WGII Chair Draft Decision (2016), UNEP/CBD/COP/13/WG.2/CRP.22, 13 December 2016.
- CP MOP Decision VIII/16 (2016), CBD/CP/MOP/DEC/VIII/16, 16 December 2016.
- CP MOP WGI Chair Draft Decision (2016a), UNEP/CBD/CP/COP-MOP/8/WG.1/CRP.21, 9 December 2016.
- CP MOP WGI Chair Draft Decision (2016b), UNEP/CBD/CP/COP-MOP/8/L.5, 14 December 2016.
- NP MOP Decision 2/14 (2016), CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/14, 16 December 2016.