

11/2018.»

بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



رقم الكتاب		عنوان	نوع
1598	١٣٩٩	Aisha	رواية
١٢٥٥	١٤٠٦	١٦/٨/١٨	رواية
رواية رواية سيرة مختصرة			رواية

۶۰۰ میلیون دلار را در سال ۱۹۷۴ خرید.

جۇرۇرىمەنچىرىشىن ئەرۇپتۇرىنىڭ ۋەزىئەتلىك ئەنۋەتىرىنىڭ 2010-ئاينىڭ 25-يىنىڭ
ئەندىمىسىنىڭ ئەملىقىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ 2018-ئاينىڭ 24-يىنىڭ "جۇرۇرىمەنچىرىشىن
جۇرۇرىمەنچىرىشىن ئەرۇپتۇرىنىڭ ۋەزىئەتلىك ئەنۋەتىرىنىڭ 2010-ئاينىڭ 25-يىنىڭ
ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ 2018-ئاينىڭ 24-يىنىڭ
"جۇرۇرىمەنچىرىشىن" ئەرۇپتۇرىنىڭ ۋەزىئەتلىك ئەنۋەتىرىنىڭ 2010-ئاينىڭ 25-يىنىڭ
ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ 2018-ئاينىڭ 24-يىنىڭ
"جۇرۇرىمەنچىرىشىن" ئەرۇپتۇرىنىڭ ۋەزىئەتلىك ئەنۋەتىرىنىڭ 2010-ئاينىڭ 25-يىنىڭ
ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ 2018-ئاينىڭ 24-يىنىڭ
"جۇرۇرىمەنچىرىشىن" ئەرۇپتۇرىنىڭ ۋەزىئەتلىك ئەنۋەتىرىنىڭ 2010-ئاينىڭ 25-يىنىڭ
ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ بىرلىك ئەندىمىسىنىڭ 2018-ئاينىڭ 24-يىنىڭ



دَعْيَةٌ لِرَبِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَصَلَوةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَامٌ وَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ ذَلِكَ الْمَلِكُ بِرَبِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَصَلَوةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَامٌ

1439 ج ٢ ١٣ ٤

2018 ፲፻፱ ፲፲

۱۷

W.W. JONES

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَنْجَلِيَّةٌ مَنْجَلِيَّةٌ



دَوْلَةِ إِنْجِلْرَانْد

• 1

"لَمْ يَأْتِكُنْ مُّجْرِيَّهُمْ بِعَدْهُمْ وَلَا يَرَوْنَهُمْ إِذْ هُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ" فَوْزُورْ تَحْمِيلُهُ عَلَى "الْمُؤْمِنِينَ" مُؤْمِنٌ بِهِمْ وَمُؤْمِنٌ بِمَا يَقُولُونَ، مُؤْمِنٌ بِمَا يَرَوْنَ.

• 2

جَرْبَةُ الْمُعْلَمَاتِ إِنْهَا مُسْتَقْدِمَةٌ وَمُسْتَقْدِمَةٌ

جَاهِيَّةُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ۖ

٤

- قریب ترین کوچک مسیر است برای آن که نمی شود.
 - قریب ترین مسیر دوچرخه است برای کوچکترین مسیر بر قرار است، اما
 - بزرگترین مسیر است برای کوچکترین مسیر بر قرار است، اما
 - بزرگترین مسیر است برای کوچکترین مسیر بر قرار است، اما
 - بزرگترین مسیر است برای کوچکترین مسیر بر قرار است، اما

میں کوئی بھائی نہیں اور میرے پاپا کو کوئی بھائی نہیں۔

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُؤْتَنَ حُكْمَ الْأَرْضِ فَلَا يُؤْتَنُ إِنَّمَا يُؤْتَنُ حُكْمَ الْأَرْضِ لِلْأُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ وَلَا يَرْجُونَ حُكْمَ الْأَرْضِ إِنَّمَا يَرْجُونَ ثَنَاءَ رَبِّهِمْ وَالْأَنْجَانَ وَالْأَنْجَانُ هُنَّا مِنْ أَنْوَاعِ الْمُجْرِمِينَ

لَمْ يَرُدْهُ إِلَّا مَنْ أَنْتَ أَنْتَ الْمُحْكَمُ فِي الْأَقْرَبِ وَالْأَدْفَعِ
لَمْ يَرُدْهُ إِلَّا مَنْ أَنْتَ أَنْتَ الْمُحْكَمُ فِي الْأَقْرَبِ وَالْأَدْفَعِ

۱۵۳ دیگر ملک علی خود را نمایند و این را در پیش از آن که شاهزادگان از این ملک
برخیارند باید از آنها مطلع شوند.

دَرْجَاتُ الْمَحْمَدِ . 5

24 جويليه 2018 وبر قراراته المهمة في مجال حقوق الإنسان، "البروكار" يقر بـ"انتهاك حقوق الإنسان في مصر" وـ"انتهاك حقوق المرأة في مصر" وـ"انتهاك حقوق الأقليات الدينية في مصر".

جَمِيعُهُمْ يَعْبُدُونَ وَيَرْجُوُنَّ مُؤْمِنًا بِرَبِّهِمْ وَجَاهِهِمْ

٦. حَدَّرَتْ كَعْبَةَ قَوْمَيْنِ حَسَفَوْهُ بَلْ تَحْسَفُهُ وَكَعْبَةُ مَوْلَى

(2015 ዓ.ም. 5) የሰነድ ተቻች

• ٦٤٣

شوم: سعی (20 فروردین 2011، 26 خرداد 2015، 15 تیر 2015، 20 آذر 2015

(2017)

۶۰ می خواهند که این را بگیرند و آنها را در میان خود نگه دارند و از آنها برای خود استفاده کنند.

(23) سوچ: شومن (2017ء)

مَنْ يَرْجُو لِحَافَةَ الْمَوْتِ فَلَا يَرْجُو حَيَاةً وَمَنْ يَرْجُو حَيَاةً فَلَا يَرْجُو مَوْتًا

جَرْبَةَ عَلَيْهِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ بِهِ

(2017 جمادی الثانی 18) شعبان

مِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُخْلَدَ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَمَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُخْلَدَ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ ذِيْلَهُ يَعْلَمُ أَعْلَمُ

۲۰۰۰ میلیون دلار را در سال ۱۹۷۳ خریداری کردند.

۱۰۷۳-۱۰۷۴ میلادی در سال ۱۳۹۲ خورشیدی

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُنْصَرَ فَلَا يُنْصَرُ إِلَّا مَعَ شَرٍّ

مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ مُّبِينٍ

س. ۱۰۰۰ سر بر جو مکانیزه نموده اند.

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُنْهَا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَلَا يَنْتَهُونَ
إِنَّمَا يُنْهَا عَنْ أَنْ يَكُونُوا مُهَاجِرَاتٍ إِذَا
أَخْرَجَهُمُ الظُّلْمُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ وَإِنَّمَا
يُنْهَا عَنِ الْأَرْضِ لِمَنْ يَرْجُو
أَنْ يُنْهَا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَلَا يَنْتَهُونَ

م. ف. ج. س. د. ر. د. د. د. د.

۰۰ مدد عزیز شریعت رسم

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو رَحْمَةَ رَبِّهِ وَمَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُؤْتَى ثُروَةً فَلَا يَرْجُو إِلَّا مَا يَرَى وَكَذَلِكَ هُنَّ الظَّاهِرُونَ

دیکشنری ادبی روزگار حقوقدان

.8

جَعْلَةُ الْمَوْلَى : ١

۱۰۰۰ میلیون دلار را در این سال بودجه خود از این سمت خواهد پرداخت.

جَعْلَةُ الْمَوْرِدِ : ٢

(2017) 438-PPIRS/25/2017/27

(2017/5/32) 438-ECAS/9 9) سوچی

(2017) 32-C1/438/2017/10 20 فروردین ۱۴۰۰ سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی



ኢትዮጵያ ሂሳብ ከፍተኛ ማኅበር ቴክኖሎጂ ማመልከት ፈቃድ ደንብ (2015) 32-C1/438/2015/7

ኢትዮጵያ ሂሳብ ከፍተኛ ማኅበር ቴክኖሎጂ ማመልከት ፈቃድ ደንብ (2015) 32-C1/438/2015/24

ኢትዮጵያ ሂሳብ ከፍተኛ ማኅበር ቴክኖሎጂ ማመልከት ፈቃድ ደንብ (2011) 32-C1/138/2011/14

አዲስ አበባ የኢትዮጵያ ሂሳብ ከፍተኛ ማኅበር ቴክኖሎጂ ማመልከት ፈቃድ ደንብ (2017) 30-G/438/2017/8

(2017) 23) 25-G3/438/2017/63 ሂሳብ ከፍተኛ ማኅበር ቴክኖሎጂ ማመልከት ፈቃድ ደንብ

* የዚህ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ

የመመሪያ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ

1. የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ

1. የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ የሚከተሉ ደንብ



1 - حمراء

أبريل

مدة: ٢٠١٥ / ٠٢ / ٠٥ - ٢٠١٥ / ٠٣ / ٠٦

وقت: ١٠:٠٠ - ١٢:٠٠

العنوان: ٠٥ / ٠٢ / ٢٠١٥



卷之三

Meeting Stakeholders on Access and Benefit Sharing

Date: 05 02 2015 Time: 10:00

Venue: Ministry of Environment and Energy, Auditorium
Department: Environment

* Purpose of Meeting / 2/25/14 / 4:30pm / To know / News of Stakeholders... P.M. M.L.K. / get involved... A.

Name	Signature	Date
~Responsible staff for handling the meeting جعفر شعبان عصمت سعد	جعفر شعبان عصمت سعد	May 05 / 2015



٢ سُرْفِر



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ



Ministry of Environment and Energy
Male', Republic of Maldives.

وَلِمَنْتَهِيَّ تَحْتَهُ كُلُّ شَيْءٍ وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ يَرْجِعُ إِلَيْهِ وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ يَرْجِعُ إِلَيْهِ

438-ECAS/30/2017/9

卷之三

• ६८८

وَمِنْ أَعْلَمِ الْأَعْلَمَيْنِ إِذَا دَعَاهُ مُهَاجِرٌ إِلَيْهِ مُهَاجِرٌ

مکتبہ میرزا

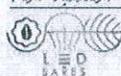
-1438 ፳፻፭፻፲፷፻ ፲

• 2017 ١٤٣٩ ٠٨

تقریب
مکانیک

۱۹۶۴ء میں پاکستان کے ایک بڑے سیاست دانوں کی موت کا واقعہ ہوا۔

3. 電子二極管



Green Building, Handhuvaree Hingun,
Maafannu, Male', 20392, Republic of Maldives.

 +(960) 301 8300
 +(960) 301 8301

تیکنیک سیگنال های رسانه ای پردازش
۱۳۹۲ - ۰۶ - ۲۰۲۰

 secretariat@environment.gov.mv
 www.twitter.com/ENVgovMV



سنه المخرجه



Ministry of Environment and Energy
Male', Republic of Maldives.

جَرِيدَةٌ تُعْلَمُ بِهِ الْأَنْوَارُ مُدْرِسَةٌ وَكُوْنَتْ مُدْرِسَةً مُدْرِسَةً

438-ENV/30/2017/33

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو رَحْمَةَ اللَّهِ وَمَا يَرْجُوا مِنْ حُكْمِنَا فَلَا يَرْجِعُ عَنْ حُكْمِنَا فَلَا يَرْجِعُ عَنْ حُكْمِنَا

جواز دخول مراجعة برئاسة المحكمة العليا رقم 30-G/438/2017 تاريخ 18 يونيو 2017.

وَيَرْجُو أَنْ يَسْتَعْلِمَ 115 (أ) مَرْجِعٌ مُبَارَكٌ مُهَاجِرٌ مُهَاجِرٌ مُهَاجِرٌ مُهَاجِرٌ



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-1438 هـ 27

• 2017 年 11 月 24 日

جعفر

جیسا سچ پر آف و مٹپیچ ڈنڈے اُو پر کوئی نہیں
کھڑا، کھڑکی پر آف.



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سورة العنكبوت



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Male', Republic of Maldives.

مَنْظُورٌ مَنْظُورٌ مَنْظُورٌ مَنْظُورٌ - مَنْظُورٌ مَنْظُورٌ مَنْظُورٌ

438-PPIRS/25/2017/27 : ۲۶

جعفر بن مسعود رضي الله عنه قال: قيل له: يا جعفر! هل يحيى العرش؟

فَرَسْتَ مَنْ تَوَدُّتُ وَلَمْ تَرَدْ

جیلیکیں میں ملکہ

1438 ۲۷ محرم ۳۰

2017-03-27

دیوبندی
دینی
دینی

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو
أَنْ يُؤْتَنَ أَخْرَاجاً

160 *Journal*



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Ministry of Environment and Energy
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جَنْدِيَّةٌ مُّكَبَّلٌ بِالْمَوْلَى وَمُهَاجِرٌ إِلَيْهِ مُهَاجِرٌ

438-ECAS/32/2017/5

۶۴۷ مرسی ی شرکت اخراجات ملی خود را در ۱۹۷۰ خواسته بود

عَلَيْكُمْ سَلَامٌ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَّهُ

لهم انت السلام السلام السلام السلام السلام السلام السلام السلام السلام السلام





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جَمِيعَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

三

جغرافیا

32-C1/438/2017/10 : سریعہ

دوس سوچ سر خون گیر که در برابر جنگل نیست
جیز بر قی و میخانه ای که در برابر جنگل نیست

عَلِيٌّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ

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

3. سری گردشگری 33 کسر این گردشگری 2 کسر مبتدا گردشگری این گردشگری را که در طبقه فواید گردشگری داشتند.



وَرَبِّيَتْهُ مَنْتَهِيَةُ سَعْيِهِ وَمَنْتَهِيَةُ حَسْبِهِ وَمَنْتَهِيَةُ حَلْقِهِ
وَرَبِّيَتْهُ مَنْتَهِيَةُ سَعْيِهِ وَمَنْتَهِيَةُ حَسْبِهِ وَمَنْتَهِيَةُ حَلْقِهِ

٤- مکالمہ کے بعد اسی کی طرف سے اپنے بھائی کو دعویٰ کیا گیا تھا۔

1438 23

2017 ٢٠١٧

گرید خوش

دسترسی خود را برای این سایت مسدود کنید

۲۷

جغرافیا



"بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - حَمْدُ اللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ"

سُرْتَرَقَةُ: 32-C1/438/2015/٧

مِنْ مَعْرِفَةِ الْجَانِبِ

三

卷之三

مکتبہ میر سعید

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

جیون پاپلیک اسٹریٹ ۲۲، ۴۳۸-پیپلز اسٹریٹ/ ۳۲/۲۰۱۴/۴۵ میں ۲۰۱۴ء کا ۲۲ جولائی ۲۰۱۴ء کو گھر کے قریب میں ایک بچہ کا موت ہوا۔

۲- ملکه ای اینجا خود را بگیر و میگویند: شنیدم که شاهزاده ایشان را شنیدند تا در نظر داشتند و آنها را در زندگانی خود میگذرانند. اینها را بخوبی بگیر و آنها را در زندگانی خود میگذرانند. اینها را بخوبی بگیر و آنها را در زندگانی خود میگذرانند.



-2-

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

1436 二十一世紀 5

2015 ٢٦

گلزاری میرزا
میرزا علی
میرزا علی

درست می‌شوند

三

• ۶۰۷



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جعفر بن مهران

三

۶۰۸

32-C1/438/2015/24 : ۱۷۰

وَسِرْتُ مُجْهَّمَ بَلْ وَأَنْتَ أَنْتَ وَأَنْتَ سَيِّدُ الْمُرْتَبَاتِ

فِرْمَاتْرَنْ

مکتبہ دسخواں پیپرز پرنسپلز ہائی کورٹ گلگت بلتستان (2015) 438-PPIRS/32/2015/19

32- مکتبہ پاکستانی ادبیات (2014) 22) 438-PPIRS/32/2014/45

شترعرج میں شہریت ملکیت اور قانونی ملکیت کے بین میں پروگرام 26) C1/438/2015/7 (2015ء) سے 26 جولائی 2015ء

سندھ و پنجاب کے 22 علاقے میں اپنے نئے ناموں پر ٹکڑے کا تجسس کرنے والے سارے افراد کو سنبھال دیا گی۔

(مکانیزم انتقالی) مکانیزم انتقالی می‌تواند در هر دو طبقهٔ مولکولی و آنالوگیکی اتفاق بیندازد.

لهم إنا نسألك ملائكة السموات السبع ملائكة العرش ملائكة السماء السبع

وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنَّمَا مِنْ أَنْفُسِهِمْ مَا يُنَزِّلُونَ وَمَا لَهُمْ بِهِ مِنْ حِلٍّ وَمَا يُنَزِّلُنَا مِنْ آيَاتٍ إِلَّا مَنِ اتَّخَذَهُ هُدًى وَاللَّهُ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَمَا يُنَزِّلُنَا مِنْ آيَاتٍ إِلَّا مَنِ اتَّخَذَهُ ضلالًا وَاللَّهُ يَضْلِلُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَمَا لَهُمْ بِهِ مِنْ حِلٍّ

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جعفر عزیزی ۲۶

2015 ۱۵

سید علی شاہ
SAYED ALI SHAH

وَسَمْوَاتُهُ فَوْقَ عِنْدَهُ

جعفری، علیرضا / میرزا

۱۳۹

جغرافیا



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



أَنْجَانِيَّةٌ مُشَهَّدٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ

۱۰۳

مکتبہ علامہ

دیگر دستورات فرماندهی -

32-C1/138/2011/14 : جعفر

سیاست و اقتصاد

میز جلسه میراث اسلامی ۹ مهر ۱۳۸۲/۰۸/۲۰۱۱ (۰۸:۰۰) تا ۱۳۸۲/۰۸/۰۹ (۰۷:۰۰) در شهرستان ساری برگزار شد.

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1432 ۱۷

2011 ٢٠١١

گورنمنٹ
کالج

جیسا کوئی پرستشیں کرے تو اس کا نتیجہ اپنے سارے میرے کوئی تاثر نہیں
کھوئے، مگر اس کوئی تاثر نہیں



ابن قتيبة وابن حزم وابن سينا - مكتبة كل العرب

Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture

Male', Republic of Maldives

وَمُسْتَوْدِعٌ لِّلْأَوْلَادِ وَالْمُهَاجِرُونَ

卷之三

سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی

جیزئیتیک سر آف پلٹر کو اپنے بھرتوں کی طرح پڑھنے شکریہ دخواستیں مل جائیں گے۔

خواص سرمه و درمانی خود

۲۷۰

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُنْهَا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَلَا يَنْتَهُونَ
وَمَنْ يَرْجُوا أَنْ يُنْهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَا يَنْتَهُونَ
فَإِنَّمَا يَنْهَا عَنِ الْأَرْضِ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُنْهَا
فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَا يَنْتَهُونَ

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

1438 هـ 21

2017 جولائی 18

گرامی داشت
میرزا

جَرِيَةٌ مُّسْكَنٌ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَمُهَاجَرَةٌ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُبَارَكَةِ،
وَهُوَ أَعْظَمُ الْمُهَاجَرَاتِ.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جیلیریتھی پر آئو قوییں میراں

مکملہ نمبر: 25-G3/438/2017/63

فَوْزِيٌّ سَهْلَيْرَدْرُوزْ مُرْتَبَرَجْدَجْو.

مودع جمهوری عربی تونس 24/25/2017 (2017) 438-PPIRS
مودع جمهوری عربی تونس 28/25/2017 (2017) 438-PPIRS
مودع جمهوری عربی تونس 27/25/2017 (2017) 438-PPIRS

مَنْهُوْ فِي هَذِهِ الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا مَنْ أَنْتَ وَمَنْ يَعْلَمُ
مَنْهُوْ فِي هَذِهِ الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا مَنْ أَنْتَ وَمَنْ يَعْلَمُ

وَلِمَنْدَبْرَةِ وَلِمَنْدَبْرَةِ وَلِمَنْدَبْرَةِ وَلِمَنْدَبْرَةِ وَلِمَنْدَبْرَةِ

CC 606

۱۰۷

1438 26

2017 23

مکتبہ ملیٹری ایجنسی

جیزیتیم پر آن و مسروکه تبریز خوش بودند



٣ سُرْجَان

مَنْ يَعْلَمُ بِعِصْرِهِ فَلْيَأْتِهِ مُؤْمِنًا وَلَا يَأْتِيَهُ مُؤْمِنًا

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُنْصَرَ فَلَا يُنْصَرُ إِلَّا بِأَنْ يَكُونَ مُتَّصِفًا بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُخْلَدَ فِي الْأَرْضِ



የኢትዮጵያ የአገልግሎት ስራውን በመስቀል እንደሚከተሉ ይችላል. ይችላል ገዢ መሆኑን ስራውን በመስቀል እንደሚከተሉ ይችላል. ይችላል የአገልግሎት ስራውን በመስቀል እንደሚከተሉ ይችላል.

<https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12267>

لایه لایه کشیده شده بود. این سیاهگوشه هایی که در پنجه ایزد را می خوردند، از آنها نیز بسیاری بازمانده بودند. اینها از پنجه ایزد جدا شده بودند و این اتفاق را می توان از این دلیل تفسیر کرد که ایزد این سیاهگوشه هایی را که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد. این اتفاق را می توان از این دلیل تفسیر کرد که ایزد این سیاهگوشه هایی را که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد.

چشمکشی: دیگر یکی از عجایب ایزد که از اینجا آمده است این است که ایزد از پنجه خود که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند، یعنی این سیاهگوشه هایی که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد. این اتفاق را می توان از این دلیل تفسیر کرد که ایزد این سیاهگوشه هایی را که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد.

دیگر یکی از عجایب ایزد که از اینجا آمده است این است که ایزد از پنجه خود که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد. این اتفاق را می توان از این دلیل تفسیر کرد که ایزد این سیاهگوشه هایی را که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد.

چشمکشی: این عجایب ایزد که از اینجا آمده است این است که ایزد از پنجه خود که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد. این اتفاق را می توان از این دلیل تفسیر کرد که ایزد این سیاهگوشه هایی را که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد.

دیگر یکی از عجایب ایزد که از اینجا آمده است این است که ایزد از پنجه خود که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد.

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دیگر یکی از عجایب ایزد که از اینجا آمده است این است که ایزد از پنجه خود که از پنجه خود جدا شده بودند را بازخواست و آنها را می خورد.



وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُؤْتَى حُكْمًا فَلَا يُؤْتَى وَمَنْ يَرْجُوا أَنْ يُؤْتَى مَالًا فَلَا يُؤْتَى وَمَنْ يَرْجُوا أَنْ يُؤْتَى حُكْمًا وَمَالًا فَلَا يُؤْتَى وَمَنْ يَرْجُوا أَنْ يُؤْتَى حُكْمًا وَمَالًا فَلَا يُؤْتَى

۱۳۷۰-۱۳۷۱ میلادی، در این سال در پاریس از آنها بازدید کردند و آنها را بسیار خوب شنیدند و آنها را بسیار خوب شنیدند و آنها را بسیار خوب شنیدند.

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُؤْتَى حُكْمًا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَلَا يُؤْتَى حُكْمًا إِلَّا بِمَا كُفِّرَ بِهِ وَمَنْ يُؤْتَى حُكْمًا فَلَا يَسْتَأْذِنُ فِي أَرْضِ النَّاسِ فَإِنَّمَا يَأْذِنُ فِي أَرْضِ الْمُسْكُنِ وَمَنْ يَعْصِي اللَّهَ فَإِنَّمَا يَعْصِي نَفْسَهُ وَاللَّهُ عَزَّ ذِيَّلَهُ عَلَىٰ هُنَافِرِ الْمُجْرِمِينَ

<https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12267>



Text of ABS Protocol - Attached



**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**

TEXT AND ANNEX



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

TEXT AND ANNEX

**SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
MONTREAL**

Convention on Biological Diversity
United Nations



Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature on 5 June 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio "Earth Summit") and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The Convention is the only international instrument comprehensively addressing biological diversity. The Convention's three objectives are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

To further advance the implementation of the third objective, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, September 2002) called for the negotiation of an international regime, within the framework of the Convention, to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. The Convention's Conference of the Parties responded at its seventh meeting, in 2004, by mandating its Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing to elaborate and negotiate an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing in order to effectively implement Articles 15 (Access to Genetic Resources) and 8(j) (Traditional Knowledge) of the Convention and its three objectives.

After six years of negotiation, 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 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan.

The Protocol significantly advances the Convention's third objective by providing a strong basis for greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources. Specific obligations to support compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements of the Party providing genetic resources and contractual obligations reflected in mutually agreed terms are a significant innovation of the Protocol. These compliance provisions as well as provisions establishing more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources will contribute to ensuring the sharing of benefits when genetic resources leave a Party providing genetic resources. In addition, the Protocols provisions on access to traditional knowledge held by indigenous and local communities when it is associated with genetic resources will strengthen the ability of these communities to benefit from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices.

By promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and by strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, the Protocol will create incentives to conserve biological diversity sustainably use its components, and further enhance the contribution of biological diversity to sustainable development and human well-being.

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Fax: +1 (514) 288 6588
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- I. Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).—Protocols, etc., 2010 Oct. 29. II. Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010 : Nagoya, Japan). III. United Nations. K3488 .A48 2011

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

The Parties to this Protocol,

Being Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”,

Recalling that the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources is one of three core objectives of the Convention, and recognizing that this Protocol pursues the implementation of this objective within the Convention,

Reaffirming the sovereign rights of States over their natural resources and according to the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling further Article 15 of the Convention,

Recognizing the important contribution to sustainable development made by technology transfer and cooperation to build research and innovation capacities for adding value to genetic resources in developing countries, in accordance with Articles 16 and 19 of the Convention,

Recognizing that public awareness of the economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of this economic value with the custodians of biodiversity are key incentives for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components,

Acknowledging the potential role of access and benefit-sharing to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability and thereby contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging the linkage between access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such resources,

Recognizing the importance of providing legal certainty with respect to access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization,

Further recognizing the importance of promoting equity and fairness in negotiation of mutually agreed terms between providers and users of genetic resources,

Recognizing also the vital role that women play in access and benefit-sharing and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biodiversity conservation,

Determined to further support the effective implementation of the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Convention,

Recognizing that an innovative solution is required to address the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent,

Recognizing the importance of genetic resources to food security, public health, biodiversity conservation, and the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change,

Recognizing the special nature of agricultural biodiversity, its distinctive features problems needing distinctive solutions,

Recognizing the interdependence of all countries with regard to genetic resource for food and agriculture as well as their special nature and importance for achieving food security worldwide and for sustainable development of agriculture in the context of poverty alleviation and climate change and acknowledging the fundamental role of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in this regard,

Mindful of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization and the importance of ensuring access to human pathogens for public health preparedness and response purposes,

Acknowledging ongoing work in other international forums relating to access and benefit-sharing,

Recalling the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing established under International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture developed in harmony with the Convention,

Recognizing that international instruments related to access and benefit-sharing should be mutually supportive with a view to achieving the objectives of the Convention,

Recalling the relevance of Article 8(j) of the Convention as it relates to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge,

Noting the interrelationship between genetic resources and traditional knowledge, their inseparable nature for indigenous and local communities, the importance of the traditional knowledge for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, and for the sustainable livelihoods of these communities,

Recognizing the diversity of circumstances in which traditional knowledge associ-

Mindful that it is the right of indigenous and local communities to identify the rightful holders of their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, within their communities,

Further recognizing the unique circumstances where traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is held in countries, which may be oral, documented or in other forms, reflecting a rich cultural heritage relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and *Affirming* that nothing in this Protocol shall be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the existing rights of indigenous and local communities,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

Article 2

USE OF TERMS

The terms defined in Article 2 of the Convention shall apply to this Protocol. In addition, for the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) "Conference of the Parties" means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;
- (b) "Convention" means the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (c) "Utilization of genetic resources" means to conduct research and development on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources, including through the application of biotechnology as defined in Article 2 of the Convention;
- (d) "Biotechnology" as defined in Article 2 of the Convention means any

(e) "Derivative" means a naturally occurring biochemical compound resulting from the genetic expression or metabolism of biological or genetic resources, even if it does not contain functional units of heredity.

Article 3

SCOPE

This Protocol shall apply to genetic resources within the scope of Article 15 of this Convention and to the benefits arising from the utilization of such resources. This Protocol shall also apply to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources within the scope of the Convention and to the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge.

Article 4

RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS

1. The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect the rights and obligations of a Party deriving from any existing international agreement, except where the exercise of those rights and obligations would cause a serious damage or threat to biological diversity. This paragraph is not intended to create a hierarchy between this Protocol and other international instruments.

2. Nothing in this Protocol shall prevent the Parties from developing and implementing other relevant international agreements, including other specialized access and benefit-sharing agreements, provided that they are supportive of and not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol.

3. This Protocol shall be implemented in a mutually supportive manner with other international instruments relevant to this Protocol. Due regard should be paid to useful and relevant ongoing work or practices under such international instruments and relevant international organizations, provided that they are supportive of and not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol.

4. This Protocol is the instrument for the implementation of the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Convention. Where a specialized international access and benefit-sharing instrument applies that is consistent with, and does not run counter to the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol, this Protocol does not apply for the Party or Parties to the specialized instrument in respect of the specific genetic resource covered by and for the purpose of the specialized

Article

FAIR AND EQUITABLE BENEFIT-SHARING

1. In accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 7 of the Convention, benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources as well as subsequent applications and commercialization shall be shared in a fair and equitable way with the Party providing such resources that is the country of origin of such resources or a Party that has acquired the genetic resources in accordance with the Convention. Such sharing shall be upon mutually agreed terms.
 2. Each Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources that are held by indigenous and local communities, in accordance with domestic legislation regarding the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over these genetic resources, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the communities concerned, based on mutually agreed terms.
 3. To implement paragraph 1 above, each Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate.
 4. Benefits may include monetary and non-monetary benefits, including but not limited to those listed in the Annex.
 5. Each Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, in order that the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge. Such sharing shall be upon mutually agreed terms.

6 ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES

- domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements, access to genetic resources for their utilization shall be subject to the prior informed consent of the Party providing such resources that is the country of origin of such resources or a Party that has acquired the genetic resources in accordance with the Convention, unless otherwise determined by that Party.

2. In accordance with domestic law, each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that the prior informed consent or approval of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to

genetic resources where they have the established right to grant access to such resources.

- Pursuant to paragraph 1 above, each Party requiring prior informed consent to the necessary legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, t

 - (a) Provide for legal certainty, clarity and transparency of their domestic and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements;
 - (b) Provide for fair and non-arbitrary rules and procedures on accessing genetic resources;
 - (c) Provide information on how to apply for prior informed consent;
 - (d) Provide for a clear and transparent written decision by a competent national authority, in a cost-effective manner and within a reasonable period of
 - (e) Provide for the issuance at the time of access of a permit or its equivalent as evidence of the decision to grant prior informed consent and of the establishment of mutually agreed terms, and notify the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House accordingly;
 - (f) Where applicable, and subject to domestic legislation, set out criteria and/or processes for obtaining prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities for access to genetic resources; and
 - (g) Establish clear rules and procedures for requiring and establishing mutually agreed terms. Such terms shall be set out in writing and may include, *inter alia*:
 - (i) A dispute settlement clause;
 - (ii) Terms on benefit-sharing, including in relation to intellectual property rights;
 - (iii) Terms on subsequent third-party use, if any; and

Article 7 ACCESS TO TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

ACCESS TO TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ASSOCIATED WITH GENETIC RESOURCES

Article

8**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

In the development and implementation of its access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements, each Party shall:

- (a) Create conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, including through simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes, taking into account the need to address a range of intent for such research;
- (b) Pay due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health, as determined nationally or internationally. Parties may take into consideration the need for expeditious access to genetic resources and expeditious fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of such genetic resources, including access to affordable treatments by those in need, especially in developing countries;
- (c) Consider the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security.

Article

11**TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION**

1. In instances where the same genetic resources are found *in situ* within the territory of more than one Party, those Parties shall endeavour to cooperate, as appropriate, with the involvement of indigenous and local communities concerned where applicable, with a view to implementing this Protocol.
2. Where the same traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is shared by one or more indigenous and local communities in several Parties, those Parties shall endeavour to cooperate, as appropriate, with the involvement of the indigenous and local communities concerned, with a view to implementing the objective of this Protocol.

Article

12**TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ASSOCIATED WITH GENETIC RESOURCES**

1. In implementing their obligations under this Protocol, Parties shall in accordance with domestic law take into consideration indigenous and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures, as applicable with respect to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
2. Parties, with the effective participation of the indigenous and local communities concerned, shall establish mechanisms to inform potential users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources about their obligations, including measures as made available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-Ho Ho for access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge.
3. Parties shall endeavour to support, as appropriate, the development by indigenous and local communities, including women within these communities,

Article

10**GLOBAL MULTILATERAL BENEFIT-SHARING MECHANISM**

Parties shall consider the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to address the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent. The benefits shared by users of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources through this mechanism shall be used to support the conservation of biological diversity and the

The Parties shall encourage users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

Article

9**CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE**

The Parties shall encourage users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.

- (a) Community protocols in relation to access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of such knowledge;
- (b) Minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms to secure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; and
- (c) Model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization

4. Parties, in their implementation of this Protocol, shall, as far as possible, not restrict the customary use and exchange of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge within and amongst indigenous and local communities in accordance with the objectives of the Convention.

forthwith notify the Secretariat of any changes in the designation of its national focal point or in the contact information or responsibilities of its competent national authority or authorities.

5. The Secretariat shall make information received pursuant to paragraph 4 above available through the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

Article

13 NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS AND COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

1. Each Party shall designate a national focal point on access and benefit-sharing. The national focal point shall make information available as follows:

- (a) For applicants seeking access to genetic resources, information on procedures for obtaining prior informed consent and establishing mutually agreed terms, including benefit-sharing;
 - (b) For applicants seeking access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, where possible, information on procedures for obtaining prior informed consent or approval and involvement, as appropriate, of indigenous and local communities and establishing mutually agreed terms including benefit-sharing; and
 - (c) Information on competent national authorities, relevant indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders.
- The national focal point shall be responsible for liaison with the Secretariat.
- 2. Each Party shall designate one or more competent national authorities on access and benefit-sharing. Competent national authorities shall, in accordance with applicable national legislative, administrative or policy measures, be responsible for granting access or, as applicable, issuing written evidence that access requirements have been met and be responsible for advising on applicable procedures and requirements for obtaining prior informed consent and entering into mutually agreed terms.
 - 3. A Party may designate a single entity to fulfil the functions of both focal point and competent national authority.
 - 4. Each Party shall, no later than the date of entry into force of this Protocol for it, notify the Secretariat of the contact information of its national focal point and its competent national authority or authorities. Where a Party designates more than one competent national authority, it shall convey to the Secretariat, with its notification thereof, relevant information on the respective responsibilities of those authorities. Where applicable, such information shall, at a minimum, specify which

Article

14 THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CLEARING-HOUSE AND INFORMATION-SHARING

THE ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING CLEARING-HOUSE AND INFORMATION-SHARING

1. An Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House is hereby established as part of the clearing-house mechanism under Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention. It shall serve as a means for sharing of information related to access and benefit-sharing. In particular, it shall provide access to information made available by each Party relevant to the implementation of this Protocol.
2. Without prejudice to the protection of confidential information, each Party shall make available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House any information required by this Protocol, as well as information required pursuant to the decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The information shall include:
 - (a) Legislative, administrative and policy measures on access and benefit-sharing;
 - (b) Information on the national focal point and competent national authorities; and
 - (c) Permits or their equivalent issued at the time of access as evidence of the decision to grant prior informed consent and of the establishment of mutually agreed terms.
3. Additional information, if available and as appropriate, may include:
 - (a) Relevant competent authorities of indigenous and local communities, as information as so decided;
 - (b) Model contractual clauses;
 - (c) Methods and tools developed to monitor genetic resources; and
 - (d) Codes of conduct and best practices.
4. The modalities of the operation of the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, including reports on its activities, shall be considered and decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

Article 15

COMPLIANCE WITH DOMESTIC LEGISLATION OR REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

1. Each Party shall take appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide that genetic resources utilized within its jurisdiction have been accessed in accordance with prior informed consent and that mutually agreed terms have been established, as required by the domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements of the other Party.
2. Parties shall take appropriate, effective and proportionate measures to address situations of non-compliance with measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 above.
3. Parties shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate in cases of alleged violation of domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements referred to in paragraph 1 above.

Article 16

COMPLIANCE WITH DOMESTIC LEGISLATION OR REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT- SHARING FOR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ASSOCIATED WITH GENETIC RESOURCES

1. Each Party shall take appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources utilized within their jurisdiction has been accessed in accordance with prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities and that mutually agreed terms have been established, as required by domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements of the other Party where such indigenous and local communities are located.
2. Each Party shall take appropriate, effective and proportionate measures to address situations of non-compliance with measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 above.
3. Parties shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate in cases of alleged violation of domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory

Article 17

MONITORING THE UTILIZATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES

1. To support compliance, each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, to monitor and to enhance transparency about the utilization of genetic resources. measures shall include:

- (a) The designation of one or more checkpoints, as follows:
 - (i) Designated checkpoints would collect or receive, as appropriate, relevant information related to prior informed consent to the use of the genetic resource, to the establishment of mutually agreed terms and/or to the utilization of genetic resources, as appropriate;
 - (ii) Each Party shall, as appropriate and depending on the particular characteristics of a designated checkpoint, require users of genetic resources to provide the information specified in the above paragraph at a designated checkpoint. Each Party shall take appropriate, effective and proportionate measures to address situations of non-compliance;
 - (iii) Such information, including from internationally recognized certificates of compliance where they are available, will, without prejudice to the protection of confidential information, be provided to relevant national authorities, to the Party providing prior informed consent and to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, as appropriate;
 - (iv) Checkpoints must be effective and should have functions relevant to the implementation of this subparagraph (a). They should be relevant to the utilization of genetic resources, or to the collection of relevant information at, *inter alia*, any stage of research, development, innovation, pre-commercialization or commercialization.
 - (b) Encouraging users and providers of genetic resources to include provisions in mutually agreed terms to share information on the implementation of such terms, including through reporting requirements, and
 - (c) Encouraging the use of cost-effective communication tools and systems and made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, shall constitute an internationally recognized certificate of compliance.
2. A permit or its equivalent issued in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 (c) that the genetic resource which it covers has been accessed in accordance with informed consent and that mutually agreed terms have been established, as requested.
 3. An internationally recognized certificate of compliance shall serve as evidence that the genetic resource which it covers has been accessed in accordance with informed consent and that mutually agreed terms have been established, as requested.

by the domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements of the Party providing prior informed consent.

4. The internationally recognized certificate of compliance shall contain the following minimum information when it is not confidential:

- (a) Issuing authority;
- (b) Date of issuance;
- (c) The provider;
- (d) Unique identifier of the certificate;
- (e) The person or entity to whom prior informed consent was granted;
- (f) Subject-matter or genetic resources covered by the certificate;
- (g) Confirmation that mutually agreed terms were established;
- (h) Confirmation that prior informed consent was obtained; and
- (i) Commercial and/or non-commercial use.

Article

18

COMPLIANCE WITH MUTUALLY AGREED TERMS

- 1. In the implementation of Article 6, paragraph 3 (g) (i) and Article 7, each Party shall encourage providers and users of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources to include provisions in mutually agreed terms to cover, where appropriate, dispute resolution including:
 - (a) The jurisdiction to which they will subject any dispute resolution processes;
 - (b) The applicable law; and/or
 - (c) Options for alternative dispute resolution, such as mediation or arbitration.
- 2. Each Party shall ensure that an opportunity to seek recourse is available under their legal systems, consistent with applicable jurisdictional requirements, in cases of disputes arising from mutually agreed terms.
- 3. Each Party shall take effective measures, as appropriate, regarding:
 - (a) Access to justice; and
 - (b) The utilization of mechanisms regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and arbitral awards.
- 4. The effectiveness of this article shall be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol in accordance with Article 31 of

Article

19

MODEL CONTRACTUAL CLAUSES

- 1. Each Party shall encourage, as appropriate, the development, update and us sectoral and cross-sectoral model contractual clauses for mutually agreed terms
- 2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall periodically take stock of the use of sectoral and cross-sectoral contractual clauses.

Article

20

CODES OF CONDUCT, GUIDELINES AND BEST PRACTICES AND/OR STANDARDS

- 1. Each Party shall encourage, as appropriate, the development, update and us of voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards in relation to access and benefit-sharing.
- 2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall periodically take stock of the use of voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards and consider the adoption of specific codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards.

Article

21

AWARENESS-RAISING

- Each Party shall take measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and relate access and benefit-sharing issues. Such measures may include, *inter alia*:
- (a) Promotion of this Protocol, including its objective;
 - (b) Organization of meetings of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders;
 - (c) Establishment and maintenance of a help desk for indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders;
 - (d) Information dissemination through a national clearing-house;

- (e) Promotion of voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards in consultation with indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders;
- (f) Promotion of, as appropriate, domestic, regional and international exchanges of experience;
- (g) Education and training of users and providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources about their access and benefit-sharing obligations;
- (h) Involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of this Protocol; and
- (i) Awareness-raising of community protocols and procedures of indigenous and local communities.

Article
22
CAPACITY

1. The Parties shall cooperate in the capacity-building, capacity development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement this Protocol in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, including through existing global, regional, subregional and national institutions and organizations. In this context, Parties should facilitate the involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
 2. The need of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition for financial resources in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention shall be taken fully into account for capacity-building and development to implement this Protocol.
 3. As a basis for appropriate measures in relation to the implementation of this Protocol, developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition should identify their national capacity needs and priorities through national capacity self-assessments. In doing so, such Parties should support the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as identified by them, emphasizing the capacity needs and priorities of women.
4. In support of the implementation of this Protocol, capacity-building and development may address, *inter alia*, the following key areas:
 - (a) Capacity to implement, and to comply with the obligations of, this Protocol;
 - (b) Capacity to negotiate mutually agreed terms;
 - (c) Capacity to develop, implement and enforce domestic legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing; and
 - (d) Capacity of countries to develop their endogenous research capabilities add value to their own genetic resources.
 5. Measures in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 above may include, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Legal and institutional development;
 - (b) Promotion of equity and fairness in negotiations, such as training to negotiate mutually agreed terms;
 - (c) The monitoring and enforcement of compliance;
 - (d) Employment of best available communication tools and Internet-based systems for access and benefit-sharing activities;
 - (e) Development and use of valuation methods;
 - (f) Bioprospecting, associated research and taxonomic studies;
 - (g) Technology transfer, and infrastructure and technical capacity to make technology transfer sustainable;
 - (h) Enhancement of the contribution of access and benefit-sharing activities to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;
 - (i) Special measures to increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders in relation to access and benefit-sharing; and
 - (j) Special measures to increase the capacity of indigenous and local communities with emphasis on enhancing the capacity of women within those communities in relation to access to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
 6. Information on capacity-building and development initiatives at national, regional and international levels, undertaken in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 5 above, should be provided to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House with a view to promoting synergy and coordination on capacity-building and development for access and benefit-sharing.

Article

23 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, COLLABORATION AND COOPERATION

In accordance with Articles 15, 16, 18 and 19 of the Convention, the Parties shall collaborate and cooperate in technical and scientific research and development programmes, including biotechnological research activities, as a means to achieve the objective of this Protocol. The Parties undertake to promote and encourage access to technology by, and transfer of technology to, developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, in order to enable the development and strengthening of a sound and viable technological and scientific base for the attainment of the objectives of the Convention and this Protocol. Where possible and appropriate such collaborative activities shall take place in and with a Party or the Parties providing genetic resources that is the country or are the countries of origin of such resources or a Party or Parties that have acquired the genetic resources in accordance with the Convention.

with economies in transition, for financial resources, as well as the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities, including women within these communities.

4. In the context of paragraph 1 above, the Parties shall also take into account needs of the developing country Parties, in particular the least developed country and small island developing States among them, and of the Parties with economies in transition, in their efforts to identify and implement their capacity-building a development requirements for the purposes of the implementation of this Protocol.

5. The guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention in relevant decision of the Conference of the Parties, including those agreed before the adoption of this Protocol, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the provisions of this Article.

6. The developed country Parties may also provide, and the developing country Parties and the Parties with economies in transition avail themselves of, financial other resources for the implementation of the provisions of this Protocol through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels.

Article

26 CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THIS PROTOCOL

1. The Conference of the Parties shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate observers in the proceedings of any meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by those that are Parties to it.

3. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Protocol, shall be substituted by a member to be elected by and from among the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall keep under regular review the implementation of this Protocol and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Protocol and shall:

Article

24 NON-PARTIES

The Parties shall encourage non-Parties to adhere to this Protocol and to contribute appropriate information to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

Article

25 FINANCIAL MECHANISM AND RESOURCES

- In considering financial resources for the implementation of this Protocol, the Parties shall take into account the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention.
- The financial mechanism of the Convention shall be the financial mechanism for this Protocol.
- Regarding the capacity-building and development referred to in Article 22 of this Protocol, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, in providing guidance with respect to the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 2 above, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, shall take into account the need of developing country Parties, in particular the least

- (a) Make recommendations on any matters necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;
- (b) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;
- (c) Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies;
- (d) Establish the form and the intervals for transmitting the information to be submitted in accordance with Article 29 of this Protocol and consider such information as well as reports submitted by any subsidiary body;
- (e) Consider and adopt, as required, amendments to this Protocol and its Annex, as well as any additional annexes to this Protocol, that are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Protocol; and
- (f) Exercise such other functions as may be required for the implementation of this Protocol.
5. The rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and financial rules of the Convention shall be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, under this Protocol, except as may be otherwise decided by consensus by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.
6. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be convened by the Secretariat and held concurrently with the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties that is scheduled after the date of the entry into force of this Protocol. Subsequent ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held concurrently with ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.
7. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
8. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not party to the Convention, may be represented as observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, that

of its wish to be represented at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as a meeting of the Parties to this Protocol as an observer, may be so admitted, until at least one third of the Parties present object. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules procedure, as referred to in paragraph 5 above.

Article

27

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

1. Any subsidiary body established by or under the Convention may serve this Protocol, including upon a decision of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. Any such decision shall specify the tasks undertaken.
2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate as observers in the proceedings of any meeting of any such subsidiary bodies. W^hoever a subsidiary body of the Convention serves as a subsidiary body to this Protocol decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by Parties to this Protocol.
3. When a subsidiary body of the Convention exercises its functions with regard to matters concerning this Protocol, any member of the bureau of that subsidiary body representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Protocol, be substituted by a member to be elected by and from among the Parties to this Protocol.

Article

28

SECRETARIAT

1. The Secretariat established by Article 24 of the Convention shall serve as the secretariat to this Protocol.
2. Article 24, Paragraph 1, of the Convention on the functions of the Secretariat shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to this Protocol.
3. To the extent that they are distinct, the costs of the secretariat services for this Protocol shall be met by the Parties hereto. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first meeting, decide on necessary budgetary arrangements to this end.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Article 29
29 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Each Party shall monitor the implementation of its obligations under this Protocol, and shall, at intervals and in the format to be determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol on measures that it has taken to implement this Protocol.

PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PROTOCOL

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first meeting, consider and approve cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms to promote compliance with the provisions of this Protocol and to address cases of non-compliance. These procedures and mechanisms shall include provisions to offer advice or assistance, where appropriate. They shall be separate from, and without prejudice to, the dispute settlement procedures and mechanisms under Article 27 of the Convention.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Convention.
2. This Protocol shall enter into force for a State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Protocol or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fiftieth instrument as referred to in paragraph 1 above, on the ninetieth day after the date on which that State or regional economic integration organization deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or on the date on which the Convention enters into force for that State or regional economic integration organization, whichever shall be the later.
3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to this Protocol.

Article 30**30 PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PROTOCOL**

Article 31
31 ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall undertake, four years after the entry into force of this Protocol and thereafter at intervals determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, an evaluation of the effectiveness of this Protocol.

WITHDRAWAL

1. At any time after two years from the date on which this Protocol has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from this Protocol by giving written notification to the Depositary.
2. Any such withdrawal shall take place upon expiry of one year after the date of receipt by the Depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notice of the withdrawal.

Article 32**32 SIGNATURE**

This Protocol shall be open for signature by Parties to the Convention at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 2 February 2011 to 1 February 2012.

Article **36** **AUTHENTIC TEXTS**

The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

- (c) Participation in product development;
- (d) Collaboration, cooperation and contribution in education and training;
- (e) Admittance to *ex situ* facilities of genetic resources and to databases;
- (f) Transfer to the provider of the genetic resources of knowledge and technology under fair and most favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms where agreed, in particular, knowledge and technology that make use of genetic resources, including biotechnology that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity;
- (g) Strengthening capacities for technology transfer;
- (h) Institutional capacity-building;
- (i) Human and material resources to strengthen the capacities for the administration and enforcement of access regulations;
- (j) Training related to genetic resources with the full participation of countries providing genetic resources, and where possible, in such countries;
- (k) Access to scientific information relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including biological inventories and taxonomic studies;
- (l) Contributions to the local economy;
- (m) Research directed towards priority needs, such as health and food security, taking into account domestic uses of genetic resources in the Party providing genetic resources;
- (n) Institutional and professional relationships that can arise from an access and benefit-sharing agreement and subsequent collaborative activities;
- (o) Food and livelihood security benefits;
- (p) Social recognition;
- (q) Joint ownership of relevant intellectual property rights.

Annex

MONETARY AND NON-MONETARY BENEFITS

1. Monetary benefits may include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) Access fees/fee per sample collected or otherwise acquired;
 - (b) Up-front payments;
 - (c) Milestone payments;
 - (d) Payment of royalties;
 - (e) Licence fees in case of commercialization;
 - (f) Special fees to be paid to trust funds supporting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
 - (g) Salaries and preferential terms where mutually agreed;
 - (h) Research funding;
 - (i) Joint ventures;
 - (j) Joint ownership of relevant intellectual property rights.
2. Non-monetary benefits may include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) Sharing of research and development results;
 - (b) Collaboration, cooperation and contribution in scientific research and development programmes, particularly biotechnological research activities;