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# Convention on Biological Diversity

- \*The Convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993.
- \*One hundred and ninety-five states and the European Union are parties to the convention. All UN member states—with the exception of the *United States*—have ratified the treaty.

# History of the Convention

- \* Conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity);
- \* Sustainable use of its components;
- \* Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources

## Goals of the Convention

- \* Measures and incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- \* Regulated access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, including Prior Informed Consent of the party providing resources.
- \* Sharing, in a fair and equitable way, the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources with the Contracting Party providing such resources (governments and/or local communities that provided the traditional knowledge or biodiversity resources utilized).

## Issues under the convention (1)

- \* Access to and transfer of technology, including biotechnology to the governments and/or local communities that provided traditional knowledge and/or biodiversity resources.
- \* Technical and scientific cooperation.
- \* Coordination of a global directory of taxonomic expertise (Global Taxonomy Initiative).
- \* Impact assessment.
- \* Education and public awareness
- \* Provision of financial resources.
- \* National reporting on efforts to implement treaty commitments.

## Issues under the convention (2)

- \*The Program on development of specially protected natural territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007 - 2009 years, SNNP “Kolsay lakes” in the Almaty region on the area of 161,045 ha was created on February 2007 for conservation of natural complexes.
- \*Bayanaul SNNP was expanded to 17764.8 ha.
- \*Program provides creation of the State Zoological Reserve “Semirechje frog tooth” and the natural park “Kyzyl zhide” in Almaty region in order to preserve biodiversity and its sustainable development.
- \*Establishment of SNR “Altyn Dala” is planned within the framework of international
- \*Agreements on biodiversity of wetlands and the UNDP project on the environment and the SFF

# Implications to Kazakhstan(1)

**Advantages:**

**Ratification of the Cartagena Protocol decrease transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms and products;**

**Disadvantages:**

**Some of the laws has not been enforced yet**

# **Implications to Kazakhstan(2)**