



Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (NR)

PUBLISHED: 31 OCT 2017

General information

Country

Norway

1. Title of this national report

Norway - Interim national report on the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

2. Contact person

PERSON

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Institutional structures for the implementation of the Protocol

3. Has your country made the information available to the ABS Clearing-House as provided in Article 14.2?

Yes

4. Has your country taken legislative, administrative and policy measures on ABS?

Yes

Please provide further information

The Norwegian ABS Framework consists of the Nature Diversity Act, the Marine Resources Act, The Patents Act, and the Act relating to the Plant Breeder's Right.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-208517-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-203981-2](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-203982-3](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-208516-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-238644-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-238642-1](#)

5. Has your country designated a national focal point as provided in Article 13?

Yes

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-NFP-NO-5853](#)

6. Has your country designated one or more competent national authorities as provided in Article 13?

Yes

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-CNA-NO-204509-3](#)

7. Has your country made available to the ABS Clearing-House permits or their equivalent issued at the time of access as evidence of the decision to grant prior informed consent (PIC) and of the establishment of mutually agreed terms (MAT)?

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place

8. Has your country made available to the ABS Clearing-House permits or their equivalent for the constitution of an internationally recognized certificate of compliance in accordance with Article 17.2?

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place

9. Has your country designated one or more checkpoints as provided in Article 17?

No

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered for designating one or more checkpoints

Norway is in the process of designating check points. However, The import for utilisation in Norway of genetic material from a state that requires consent for collection or export of such material may only take place in accordance with such consent. The person that has control of the material is bound by the conditions that have been set for consent. Supervision with The nature Diversity Act section 60 is performed by The Norwegian Environment Authority which also has the power to monitor compliance that the conditions are being upheld. Wilful or neglect of the provisions laid down in section 60 is subject to penalties.

Use the text entry to provide further information

*The Patents Act section 8b has disclosure requirements for the use of biological material or traditional knowledge:
"The patent application shall include information on the country from which the inventor collected or received the material or the knowledge(the providing country). If it follows from the national law in the providing country that access to biological material or use of traditional knowledge shall be subject to prior consent, the application shall state whether such consent has been obtained.
If the providing country is not the same as the country of origin of the biological material or the traditional knowledge, the application shall also state the country of origin. The country of origin means for biological material the country from which the material was collected from its natural environment and for traditional knowledge the country in which the knowledge was developed. If the national law in the country of origin requires that access to biological material or use of traditional knowledge shall be subject to prior consent, the application shall state whether such consent has been obtained. If the information set out in this subsection is not known, the applicant shall state that.
The duty to disclose information concerning biological material under the first and second paragraphs applies even where the inventor has altered the structure of the received material. The duty to disclose information does not apply to biological material derived from the human body. When the biological material is acquired in accordance with Art. 12 No. 2 and 3 of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of November, 3, 2001, a copy of a standard material transfer agreement according to Art 12.4 of the Treaty shall accompany the patent application instead of the information mentioned in paragraphs two and three.
Breach of the duty to disclose information is subject to penalty in accordance with the General Civil Penal Code § 221. The duty to disclose information is without prejudice to the processing of patent applications or the validity of rights arising from granted patents".
Homonymous requirements are spelled out in the Act relating to the Plant Breeder's Right, section 4.

The ABS Clearing-House unique ID containing relevant information

- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-238644-1](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-238642-1](#)

10. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing (ABS measures)

Access to genetic resources (Article 6)

11. Is access to genetic resources subject to PIC as provided in Article 6.1?

No

Please provide further information including indicating if there is any other system in place in relation to access to genetic resources

A proposal on access regulations was put on public hearing by the Ministry of Climate and the Environment and the Ministry of Trade and Fisheries on 3. July 2017. Deadline for submissions was 3. October 2017.

Use the text entry to provide further information

Until access regulations are in place, access to Norwegian genetic resources is free and unconditional.

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- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-203981-2](#)

12. Does your country have fair and non-arbitrary rules and procedures on accessing genetic resources as provided in Article 6.3 (b)?

Not applicable

13. Does your country provide information on how to apply for PIC as provided in Article 6.3(c)?

Not applicable

14. Does your country provide for a clear and transparent written decision by a competent national authority as provided in Article 6.3 (d)?

Not applicable

15. Does your country provide for the issuance at the time of access of a permit or its equivalent as provided in Article 6.3 (e)?

Not applicable

16. Please provide the number of permits or their equivalents made available through the ABS-Clearing-House since the entry into force of the Protocol for your country.

Not applicable

17. Does your country have rules and procedures for requiring and establishing MAT as provided in Article 6.3 (g)?

Not applicable

18. Benefits received since entry into force of the Protocol for your country from the utilization of:

Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

Access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic material held by indigenous peoples and local communities requires prior informed consent (regulations in force 1.1.2017) but to our knowledge there has been no cases concerning knowledge utilized without such consent

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- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-203982-3](#)
- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-208516-1](#)

19. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Fair and equitable benefit-sharing (Article 5)

20. Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement Article 5.1 that provides that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources as well as subsequent applications and commercialization are shared 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 as provided in Article 5.3?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

The Nature Diversity Act section 60 contains a provision that the import for utilisation in Norway of genetic material from a state that requires consent for collection or export of such material may only take place in accordance with such consent. The person that has control of the material is bound by the conditions that have been set for consent. The state may enforce the conditions by bringing legal action on behalf of the person that set them. These provisions depend on access and benefit regulations in the Providing Party.

Further: When genetic material from another country is utilised in Norway for research or commercial purposes, it shall be accompanied by information regarding the country from which the genetic material has been received (provider country). If national law in the provider country requires consent for the collection of biological material, it shall be accompanied by information to the effect that such consent has been obtained. If the provider country is a country other than the country of origin of the genetic material, the country of origin shall also be stated. The country of origin means the country in which the material was collected from in situ sources. If national law in the country of origin requires consent for the collection of genetic material, information as to whether such consent has been obtained shall be provided. If the information under this paragraph is not known, this shall be stated.

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- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-203981-2](#)

21. Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures with the aim of ensuring that the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources 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 with the indigenous and local communities concerned as provided in Article 5.2?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

According to section 57 of the Nature Diversity Act, Genetic material obtained from the natural environment is a common resource belonging to Norwegian society as a whole and managed by the state. Therefore, In Norway indigenous and local communities does not have established rights over these resources. However, genetic material shall be utilised to the greatest possible benefit of the environment and human beings in both a national and an international context, also attaching importance to appropriate measures for sharing the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic material and in such a way as to safeguard the interests of indigenous peoples and local communities.

As an indigenous people, the Sami have the right to be consulted in matters that may affect them directly. The Norwegian Government and the Sami Parliament have agreed on consultation procedures to this end. Consultations are carried out in accordance with procedural guidelines also on issues regarding genetic material.

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22. Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures in order that benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge as provided in Article 5.5?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

Regulations relating to the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material were adopted by Royal Decree of 25. November 2016 under section 61a of the Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity.

The regulations are intended to ensure that the interests of indigenous peoples and local communities are safeguarded and respected in connection with access or use by others of knowledge associated with genetic material that has been developed, used, sustained and passed on within an indigenous people or local community (traditional knowledge).

Access to and use by others of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material that is unique to or characteristic of an indigenous people or local community or that is linked to the traditional way of life of the community requires consent from a representative or decision-making body that is entitled to represent and make commitments on behalf of the indigenous people or local community.

The regulations apply to traditional knowledge relating to genetic material developed, used, sustained and passed on by indigenous peoples and local communities in other countries, provided that access to or use of such knowledge requires consent under the legislation of the state in question.

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Compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements on ABS (Article 15 and Article 16) and monitoring the utilization of genetic resources (Article 17)

24. Has your country taken appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide that genetic resources utilized within your jurisdiction have been accessed in accordance with PIC and that MAT have been established as required by the domestic ABS legislation or regulatory requirements of the other Party as provided in Article 15.1?

Yes

Please indicate whether your country has taken measures to address situations of non-compliance with those measures as provided in Article 15.2?

Yes

Please provide further information on the measures taken, including when they entered into force

Nature Diversity Act section 60 first paragraph contains a provision that the import for utilisation in Norway of genetic material from a state that requires consent for collection or export of such material may only take place in accordance with such consent. The person that has control of the material is bound by the conditions that have been set for consent. The state may enforce the conditions by bringing legal action on behalf of the person that set them.

Have there been specific cases in which your country cooperated with other Parties in cases of alleged violation of ABS measures as provided in Article 15.3?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

No cases as of yet.

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- [ABSCH-MSR-NO-203981-2](#)

25. Has your country taken appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources utilized within your jurisdiction has been accessed in accordance with PIC or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities and that MAT have been established as required by the domestic ABS legislation or regulatory requirements of the other Party where such indigenous and local communities are located as provided in Article 16.1?

Yes

Please indicate whether your country has taken measures to address situations of non-compliance with those measures as provided in Article 16.2?

Yes

Has your country cooperated in specific cases of alleged violation of ABS measures as provided in Article 16.3?

No

Please provide further information

Regulations relating to the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material were adopted by Royal Decree of 25. November 2016 under section 61a of the Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity. The regulations are intended to ensure that the interests of indigenous peoples and local communities are safeguarded and respected in connection with access or use by others of knowledge associated with genetic material that has been developed, used, sustained and passed on within an indigenous people or local community (traditional knowledge). Access to and use by others of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material that is unique to or characteristic of an indigenous people or local community or that is linked to the traditional way of life of the community requires consent from a representative or decision-making body that is entitled to represent and make commitments on behalf of the indigenous people or local community. The regulations apply to traditional knowledge relating to genetic material developed, used, sustained and passed on by indigenous peoples and local communities in other countries, provided that access to or use of such knowledge requires consent under the legislation of the state in question.

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26. Does your country require users of genetic resources to provide information related to PIC, to the source of the genetic resource, to the establishment of MAT and/or utilization of genetic resources at a designated checkpoint, as appropriate, as provided in Article 17.1 (a)(i) and (ii)?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

The Nature Diversity Act section 60 second and third paragraphs state:
When genetic material from another country is utilised in Norway for research or commercial purposes, it shall be accompanied by information regarding the country from which the genetic material has been received (provider country). If national law in the provider country requires consent for the collection of biological material, it shall be accompanied by information to the effect that such consent has been obtained.
If the provider country is a country other than the country of origin of the genetic material, the country of origin shall also be stated. The country of origin means the country in which the material was collected from in situ sources. If national law in the country of origin requires consent for the collection of genetic material, information as to whether such consent has been obtained shall be provided. If the information under this paragraph is not known, this shall be stated.
The Nature Diversity Act Chapter VIII gives The Ministry the authority to supervise the state of the natural environment and to monitor compliance with the provisions laid down in and under the Act. The supervisory authority decides the areas that shall be subject to supervision. The supervisory authority shall carry out sufficient control and inspection measures to be able to detect breaches of provisions.
The Norwegian Environment Agency is delegated authority to supervise the state of the natural environment and monitors compliance with the provisions laid down in and under the Act, also Chapter VII Access to Genetic Material.

The Act relating to the Plant Breeder's Right, and the Patents Act also contains mandatory disclosure requirements, see section 9 of this questionnaire.

The Government is working on the formal designation of check points in accordance with article 17.

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27. Has your country provided the information referred to in Article 17.1 (a)(i) to relevant national authorities, to the Party providing PIC and to the ABS Clearing-House as provided in Article 17.1 (a)(iii)?

No

28. Has your country taken measures to encourage users and providers to include provisions in MAT to share information on the implementation of such terms as provided in Article 17.1(b)?

No

29. Is your country encouraging the use of cost-effective communication tools and systems as provided in Article 17.1 (c)?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

Cost-effective communication tools and systems are part of what the Government is working on in association with the designation of check points. The same applies to the regulation dealing with access to Norwegian genetic material. The Norwegian Environment Authority has developed a web-based information center that may be used as a hub to provide and access relevant information under the Nagoya Protocol.

30. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Compliance with mutually agreed terms (MAT) (Article 18)

31. Is your country encouraging the inclusion of provisions in MAT to cover dispute resolution as provided in Article 18.1 (a) (b) and (c)?

Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place

32. Does your country ensure that opportunity to seek recourse is available under your legal systems in cases of disputes arising from MAT as provided in Article 18.2?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

Norway as a provider country: Not applicable, since no access requirements are in place.

Norway as a user country:

The import for utilisation in Norway of genetic material from a state that requires consent for collection or export of such material may only take place in accordance with such consent. The person that has control of the material is bound by the conditions that have been set for consent. The state may enforce the conditions by bringing legal action on behalf of the person that set them.

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33. Has your country taken measures regarding the following points as provided in Article 18.3?

Access to justice?

Yes

Please provide further information

Both users and providers have access to Norwegian Civil Courts provided that they have legal standing. Legal standing is assessed on a case by case basis. We would also like to make reference to the Nature Diversity Act section 60 which says that the import for utilisation in Norway of genetic material from a state that requires consent for collection or export of such material may only take place in accordance with such consent. The person that has control of the material is bound by the conditions that have been set for consent. The Norwegian state may also enforce the conditions by bringing legal action on behalf of the person that set them.

Utilization of mechanisms regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards?

No

Please provide further information

Norway has agreements with some countries, regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards which would also include ABS but have not entered into agreements with other countries on ABS mechanisms regarding mutual recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards

34. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Special considerations (Article 8)

35. In the development and implementation of ABS legislation or regulatory requirements has your country:

Created conditions to promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including through simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes, taking into account the need to address a change of intent for such research as provided in Article 8(a)?

Yes

Please provide further information

Section 58 of the Nature Diversity Act says that The King may determine that the collection of biological material from the natural environment for the purpose of utilising the genetic material, or the utilisation of such material, requires a permit from the Ministry. Change of intent from research to other uses may depend on a new permit. A proposal for access regulations has been on public hearing and the Norwegian Government aim to clarify the issue of change of intent as part of the work on these regulations.

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Paid due regard to cases of present or imminent emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health as provided in Article 8(b)?

Yes

Please provide further information

This is also an issue to be assessed in the pending access regulations. The Nature Diversity Act and the Marine Resources Act gives the Government discretionary competence to pay due regard. Norway is also a member to the WHO and pays close attention to the development of the PIP-Framework.

Taken 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 as provided in Article 8(b)?

Yes

Please provide further information

This is also an issue to be assessed in the pending access regulations. The Nature Diversity Act and the Marine Resources Act gives the Government discretionary competence to pay due regard. Norway is also a member to the WHO and pays close attention to the development of the PIP-Framework.

Considered the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security as provided in Article 8 (c)?

Yes

Please provide further information

Section 58 first section says that collection for use in public collections and for use and further breeding or cultivation in agriculture or forestry does not require a permit. Therefore, pending access regulations will not cover use and further breeding or cultivation in agriculture or forestry. Norway is also Party to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Section 61 of the Nature Diversity Act says that the King may make regulations regarding the implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of 3 November 2001 in Norwegian law. The regulations may make further clarifications and exemptions from the provisions of Nature Diversity Act Chapter VII.

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36. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Provisions related to indigenous and local communities (Articles 6, 7 and 12)

37. Does your country have indigenous and local communities?

Yes

38. Do indigenous and local communities have the established right to grant access to genetic resources according to your domestic law? (Article 6.2)

No

39. In accordance with domestic law has your country taken measures with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous and local communities within your country is accessed with the PIC or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities and that MAT have been established as provided in Article 7?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

Regulations relating to the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material were adopted by Royal Decree of 25. november 2016 under section 61a of the Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity. The regulations are intended to ensure that the interests of indigenous peoples and local communities are safeguarded and respected in connection with access or use by others of knowledge associated with genetic material that has been developed, used, sustained and passed on within an indigenous people or local community (traditional knowledge). Access to and use by others of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material that is unique to or characteristic of an indigenous people or local community or that is linked to the traditional way of life of the community requires consent from a representative or decision-making body that is entitled to represent and make commitments on behalf of the indigenous people or local community. The regulations apply to traditional knowledge relating to genetic material developed, used, sustained and passed on by indigenous peoples and local communities in other countries, provided that access to or use of such knowledge requires consent under the legislation of the state in question.

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40. In implementing the Protocol and in accordance with your domestic law, is your country taking into consideration indigenous and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures with respect to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources as provided in Article 12.1?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

The regulations relating to the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material adopted by Royal Decree of 25. november 2016 under section 61a of the Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity lay out a demand for prior informed consent but does not set up procedures to this end. The users must follow the specific access procedures of the indigenous people or local community in question.

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◦ [ABSCH-MSR-NO-208516-1](#)

41. Has your country established mechanisms to inform potential users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources about their obligations as provided in Article 12.2?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

The website Lovdata.no provides access to a collection of online legal resources including on obligations on prior informed consent on access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic material.

42. Is your country supporting the development by indigenous and local communities of the following tools as provided in Article 12.3?

Community protocols

No selection made

Minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms

No selection made

Model contractual clauses

No selection made

43. Has your country endeavoured not to restrict the customary use and exchange of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge within and among indigenous and local communities as provided in Article 12.4?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

Regulations relating to the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material were adopted by Royal Decree of 25. November 2016 under section 61a of the Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity does not restrict the customary use and exchange of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge within and among indigenous peoples and local communities, nor does the regulation restrict the customary use of associated traditional knowledge within indigenous peoples and local communities. Further, indigenous peoples and local communities holding traditional knowledge may also agree to exchange such knowledge with other such communities.

44. Additional information:

No additional information provided.

Contribution to conservation and sustainable use (Article 9)

45. Is your country encouraging users and providers to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components as provided in Article 9?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

In a Norwegian context access regulations are foreseen to be the legal instrument to direct benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources towards the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components as provided in Article 9. Such access regulations are pending.

46. Please indicate how the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol has contributed to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in your country:

Many of the ABS provisions of the Norwegian ABS Framework are a follow-up of the CBD. However, one can argue that the ongoing implementation of the Nagoya Protocol has led to more awareness of the value of ecosystem services in Norway.

47. Additional information:

Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges

No summary - this text is provided because the system asks for a text.

Transboundary cooperation (Article 11)

48. Is your country endeavouring to cooperate, with the involvement of indigenous and local communities concerned, with a view to implementing the Protocol in instances where the same genetic resources are found in situ within the territory of more than one Party as provided in Article 11.1?

Yes

If your country has indigenous and local communities, please provide further detail of their involvement

As an indigenous people, the Sami have the right to be consulted in matters that may affect them directly. The Norwegian Government and the Sami Parliament have agreed on consultation procedures to this end. Consultations are carried out in accordance with procedural guidelines also on issues regarding genetic material.

Use the text entry to provide further information

If a situation arises where the same genetic resource is found in Norway and in another state Norway will endeavour to cooperate in accordance with article 11.1. However, access regulations are still pending and such a situation is hypothetical.

49. Is your country endeavouring to cooperate with a view to implementing the Protocol in instances where the same traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is shared by one or more indigenous and local communities in several Parties as provided in Article 11.2?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

Regulations relating to the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material were adopted by Royal Decree of 25. november 2016 under section 61a of the Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity is in force since January 1st 2017. In case a situation arises where the same traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is shared by one or more indigenous and local communities in several Parties as provided in Article 11.2 Norway will endeavour to cooperate with the other Party.

50. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Model contractual clauses, codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards (Article 19 and 20)

51. Is your country encouraging the development, update and use of model contractual clauses for MAT as provided in Article 19?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

Norway is not encouraging the development, update and use of model contractual clauses for MAT as of yet. Such encouragement will depend on them being appropriate in a Norwegian access-regulations model.

52. Is your country encouraging the development, update and use of codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices or standards as provided in Article 20?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

Norway does not explicitly encourage the development, update and use of codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices or standards as provided in Article 20. The implementation of the Protocol Norway relies primarily on legal measures. Regarding use of genetic material from other countries The Nature Diversity Act section 60 says:

The import for utilisation in Norway of genetic material from a state that requires consent for collection or export of such material may only take place in accordance with such consent. The person that has control of the material is bound by the conditions that have been set for consent. The state may enforce the conditions by bringing legal action on behalf of the person that set them.

This legal measure binds any user of genetic material from other countries in Norway.

Regarding the access and use of genetic material from Norway the pending access regulations will address issues of development, update and use of codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices or standards as provided in Article 20, as appropriate.

This legal measure binds any user of genetic material from other countries in Norway.

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53. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Awareness-raising and capacity (Article 21 and 22)

54. Has your country taken measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and related access and benefit-sharing issues as provided in Article 21?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

The Norwegian ABS Framework in which the Nature Diversity Act is a central part has developed in the course of an approximate 15-year period. The Framework is the core of Norway's awareness-raising efforts. The Framework is under development. On Traditional knowledge Norway would like to highlight the regulations relating to the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic material adopted by Royal Decree of 25. november 2016 under section 61a of the Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 relating to the management of biological, geological and landscape diversity, in force since January 1st 2017.

These regulations are published on www.lovddata.no, are translated into English, published in the ABS Clearing House and are accessible to all users.

Before they were adopted stakeholders were involved in a public hearing which also involved the Sami Parliament. The Government also made efforts to make sure the proposal was known to all relevant Sami organisations. The Government also had consultations with the Sami Parliament on the regulations.

55. Has your country taken measures to build and develop capacity and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement the Protocol as provided in Article 22?

Yes

Has your country taken measures to implement the strategic framework for capacity-building and development to support effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS?

No

Use the text entry to provide further information

Norway contributed in 2009-2016 to the multi donor ABS Capacity Building Initiative for Africa

56. Has your country received external support for building and developing capacity for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

No

57. Has your country provided external support for building and developing capacity for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

Yes

Use the text entry to provide further information

Norway contributed in 2009-2016 to the multi donor ABS Capacity Building Initiative for Africa

58. Additional information:

No additional information provided

Technology transfer, collaboration and cooperation (Article 23)

59. Is your country collaborating and cooperating in technical and scientific research and development programmes as a means to achieve the objective of the Protocol as provided in Article 23?

Yes

Please provide a summary of the measures taken

Norway contributed in 2009-2016 to the multi donor ABS Capacity Building Initiative for Africa.
Norway has also engaged in a bilateral capacity-building project with India via CEBPOL which also deals with genetic resources. For more information: <http://nbaindia.org/cebpol/abs.html>

Use the text entry to provide further information

Norway is both a provider and a user of genetic resources. Norways research activities are mainly organised and funded through The Research Council of Norway. ABS is included in research programmes under the Council and several projects have received funding in the ABS-area. Norwegian State Universities and independent research institutes, such as the Fritjof Nansens Institute(FNI), are involved in activities that are listed in the Annex of the Nagoya Protocol, for instance research funding and sharing of research and development results, collaboration, cooperation and contribution in scientific research and development programmes, particularly biotechnological research activities, also in the Party providing genetic resources.

Optional additional information

60. Please provide a summary of the main difficulties and challenges encountered for becoming a Party to the Nagoya Protocol.

No additional information provided

61. Has your country established a mechanism for budgetary allocations of funds for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

No selection made

62. a) Has your country made financial resources available to other Parties or received financial resources from other Parties or financial institutions for the purposes of implementation of the Protocol as provided in Article 25?

No selection made

62. b) Please provide information on experiences related to the mobilization of resources in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

No information provided

62. c) Please provide information on the status of funds mobilized in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

No information provided

63. Does your country have specific staff to administer functions directly related to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol?

No selection made

64. Any other relevant information:

No information provided

Comments in the reporting format

66. Please provide any comment that you may have regarding the format of this report:

No information provided