

# 遺伝資源へのアクセス手引 第2版

生物多様性条約（CBD）・名古屋議定書と海外遺伝資源へのアクセス方法  
(2)

～海外との調査研究・海外遺伝資源を用いる研究の心構え～

2014年2月19日

茨城大学農学部会議室

一般財団法人 バイオインダストリー協会  
生物資源総合研究所

渡辺 順子



# 遺伝資源へのアクセス手引

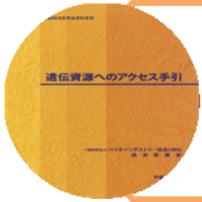


第2版 2012年発行

一般財団法人バイオインダストリー協会(JBA)と、  
経済産業省が作成した任意の手引

## 目的

- 資源提供国が有する遺伝資源等へのアクセスが円滑に行われ、利用から生じる利益の公正かつ  
衡平な配分が適切に実施されることにより、提供者と利用者の双方が利益を享受し、win-winの関  
係を構築するための一助となること。
- トラブル発生リスクを軽減すること。
- 利用者にとって、CBDや名古屋議定書の主要な  
規定を理解しやすいように解説し、Q&Aを示すこ  
と。



## 第2版の特徴

- (1) 基本はボン・ガイドライン
- (2) 名古屋議定書の重要事項を追加
- (3) 7年の実施経験を踏まえて、  
新たなQ&Aを追加



# 手引の目次

## I ..... 一般的事項

用語の説明追加、[流れ図](#)(9頁)を改定等

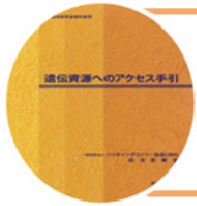
## II ..... アクセスと利益配分の手順

名古屋議定書関連条項を追加、「4. [遵守](#)」規定(32頁)を追加、[実施上の問題点と対応](#)(Q&A)を追加。

## III ..... その他の事項([組織内の管理システム](#)、39頁)

## IV ..... JBA及び経済産業省の役割

[参考](#)..... (お役立ちサイト)



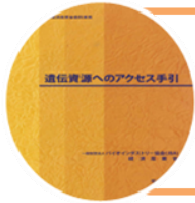
# CBD発効の結果⇒パラダイムシフト

1983年:FAOによる「植物遺伝資源に関する国際的申し合わせ」  
⇒ 植物遺伝資源は「**人類共通の財産**」である。



1993年:生物多様性条約  
⇒ 各国は自国の天然資源に対して**主権的権利**を有する。

遺伝資源に対する権利は原産国に帰属する

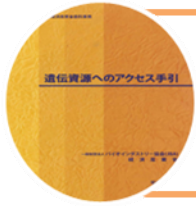


# ABSの大原則

海外の遺伝資源等  
に  
アクセスする際は、  
まず、

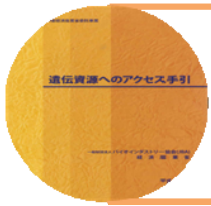
遺伝資源提供国の国内法や  
行政措置等に従うこと！

名古屋議定書が採択された現時点においても、遺伝資源の利用者にとって、今までの手続を変更するものではありません。

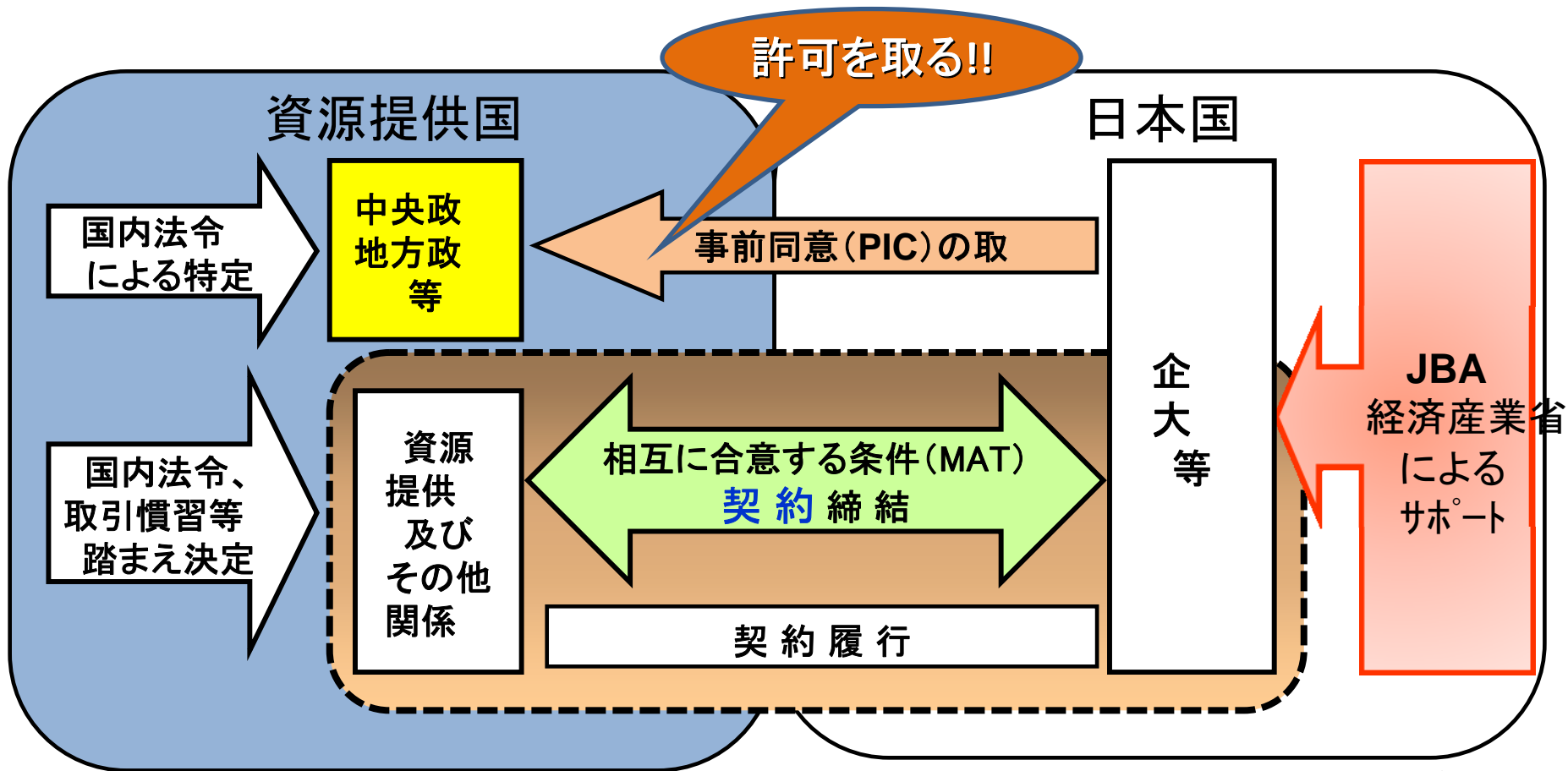


# 生物多様性条約の重要ポイント

- 遺伝資源と遺伝資源に関連する伝統的知識に対して適用される。
- 商業用のみならず、**学術研究**にも適用される。
- カルチャー・コレクション、植物園等の保存資源にも適用される。
- 遺伝資源を直接収集しない利用者（仲介業者等からの購入）も影響を受ける。

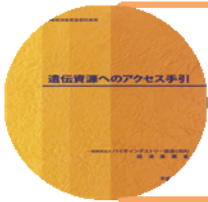


# アクセスと利益配分の枠組み (9頁)



CBD、ボン・ガイドラインに基づく図





## 4. 遵守 (32頁)

名古屋議定書による  
国内遵守措置

### 利用者側措置

- 第15条：  
アクセスと利益配分に関する国内の法律又は規制要件の遵守
- 第16条：  
遺伝資源に関連する伝統的知識へのアクセスと利益配分に関する国内の法律又は規制要件の遵守
- 第17条：  
遺伝資源の利用のモニタリング

環境省、検討中

どのようなものになるのか???

今は、「遺伝資源へのアクセス手引」  
に従って行動してください。

# 遺伝資源提供国にABS法令はあるか？

Database on ABS Measures – Internet Explorer, optimized for Bing and MSN

http://www.cbd.int/abs/measures/default.shtml

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Google 検索 詳細 ログイン 設定 Trend ツールバー

Database on ABS Measures

Access and Benefit-sharing

Nagoya Protocol

About the Nagoya Protocol

Nagoya Protocol Text

Some key issues under the Nagoya Protocol

Decision adopting the Nagoya Protocol

Becoming a Party

List of Signatures and Ratifications

Progress towards ratification

Intergovernmental Committee

Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee

ICNP-FP and ABS CNA

Background

> Access and Benefit-sharing > Resources > Database on ABS Measures

## Database on ABS Measures

The database on access and benefit-sharing measures includes measures taken by Parties in order to implement the access and benefit-sharing provisions of the Convention. The database covers a broad range of measures such as: national or regional strategies, policies, legislations or regulations. It may also include measures undertaken at the regional, national, sub-national or community level. Moreover, the database provides an overview of the main ABS elements of each regional or national regime when you click on the respective region or country name. The main ABS elements displayed are: ABS national focal point, competent national authority, scope, prior informed consent (PIC) procedures, mutually agreed terms (MATs) including benefit-sharing, compliance mechanisms, traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources and other. Further information on each measure can be obtained by clicking on the title of the measure.

An [overview of existing instruments, guidelines, codes of conduct and tools](#) addressing ABS is available. Parties, Governments and relevant organizations who wish to submit information on relevant measures for inclusion in the database are invited to complete the data entry [form](#) and return it to the Secretariat at [secretariat@cbd.int](mailto:secretariat@cbd.int) or fax: (514) 288-6588.

[List of Countries and Regions with Measures](#)

Country/Region  
<All>

Level  
<All>

Internet 100%

スタート Database on ABS Me... 22:51

http://www.cbd.int/abs/measures/default.shtml 2014年2月10日アクセス

# 遺伝資源提供国にABS法令はあるか？

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'Database on ABS Measures' page. The left sidebar contains a search bar and a list of resources, including 'ABS Measures Database', 'Existing instruments, guidelines, codes of conduct and tools addressing ABS', 'Model ABS Agreements and Contractual Clauses', 'Governmental CHMs', 'Related Web Sites', 'Bibliographic References', 'ABS Developments under the CBD Prior to the Nagoya Protocol', 'Relevant documentation from the negotiations of the Nagoya Protocol', 'Bonn Guidelines', 'COP Decisions', 'Capacity-building prior to the Nagoya Protocol', 'Action Plan on Capacity-building', 'ABS case studies', 'Thematic Reports', and 'Ex Situ Collections'.

The main content area is titled 'Regions (7)' and lists the following regions with their respective ABS laws:

- African Regional Intellectual Property Organization**
  - Swakopmund Protocol on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Folklore within the framework of the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)
- African Union**
  - African Model Legislation for the Protection of the Rights of Local Communities, Farmers, Breeders and for the Regulation of Access to Biological Resources
- Andean Pact**
  - Decision 391: Common Regime on Access to Genetic Resources
  - Decision 486 Common Intellectual Property Regime
  - Decision 523 Estrategia Regional de Biodiversidad para los Paises del Tropico Andino
- Central American countries**
  - Acuerdo CentroAmericano De Acceso a los Recursos Geneticos y Bioquimicos y al Conocimiento Tradicional Asociado (Draft)
- Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale**
  - Stratégie des pays de l'espace COMIFAC relative à l'accès aux ressources biologiques/génétiques et au partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation
- European Union**
  - EC Directive 98/44, of 6 July 1998, on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions
- Nordic region**
  - Nordic Ministerial Declaration on Access and Rights to Genetic Resources, 2003
  - Strategy for Conservation of Genetic Resources in the Nordic Region (2001-2004)
  - Strategy for Genetic Resources in the Fisheries, Agriculture, Forestry and Food Sectors in the Nordic Region 2005-2008

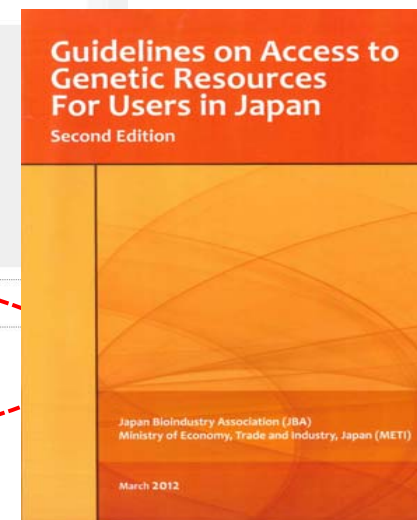
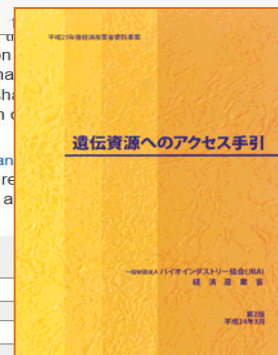
Below the regions section, the 'Countries (57)' section is partially visible, listing:

- Afghanistan**
  - Environment Act
- Argentina**
  - Decreto No 474 de Biodiversidad (Provincia de Misiones)
  - Ley no 3337 sobre la Conservación y Aprovechamiento Sostenible de la Diversidad Biológica y sus Componentes (Provincia de Misiones)
  - Ley No. 2503 Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y Bioquímicos (Provincia de Neuquen)
  - Ley No. 7081 of 29 March 2005, Ley Provincial de Medio Ambiente (Provincia de La Rioja).
  - Ley Provincial No. 2.600 (Provincia de Rio Negro) of 29 April 2003, regarding preservation of genetic heritage and resources.
  - Resolucion 91/03 Estrategia Nacional sobre Diversidad Biológica
  - Resolución no 22/2006 del Instituto Nacional de Semillas (INASE)
  - Resolución No. 226/2010. Access to genetic resources regime. Creation of a register of access to genetic resources.

http://www.cbd.int/abs/measures/default.shtml 2014年2月10日アクセス

# 遺伝資源提供国にABS法令はあるか？ 日本の場合⇒手引(ガイドライン)

The screenshot shows the website <http://www.cbd.int/abs/measures/>. The page title is "Database on ABS Measures". The main content area displays "List of Countries and Regions with Measures". A search filter for "Country/Region" is set to "Japan". Below the search results, under the heading "Countries (1)", there are two links for Japan: "2012 Update of Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources for Users, based on Nagoya Protocol (Japanese)" and "Guidelines on Access to genetic Resources for Users". A red dashed oval highlights the search results area, and a blue arrow points from the Japanese guideline link to the book cover on the right.



英語版

<http://www.cbd.int/abs/measures/default.shtml> 2014年2月10日アクセス

## 遺伝資源提供国にABS法令はあるか？

- ABSに特化した法律（ABS法）を有する国は、25～30カ国程度。

（CBD批准国の20%未満）

- 国内法はABSに特化した法律とは限らない。

# アクセスに関連する国内法

(ABSに特化した法律ではない)

## 例1: マレーシア

(但し、サバ州、サラワク州にはABS法がある)

## 例2: インドネシア



## 例1：マレーシア（サバ州、サラワク州以外）①

CBDの所管：天然資源環境省

### □ Regulation for the Conduct of Research in Malaysia

首相府経済企画庁(Economic Planning Unit, EPU) 1999年

海外の機関がマレーシアの生物資源を利用する場合には、マレーシアのしかるべき研究機関と共同研究契約を締結し、それをEPUに認可される必要がある。

(<http://www.epu.gov.my/en/undertasking-research-in-malaysia>)

## 例1: マレーシア ②

# Regulation for the Conduct of Research in Malaysia

## Undertaking Research Malaysia

OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF  
**ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT**  
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT MALAYSIA  
"PLANNING TOWARDS EXCELLENCE"

HOME ABOUT EPU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SOCIO ECONOMIC STATISTICS **RESOURCES** MEDIA Search...

The Official Website of the  
*Economic Planning Unit*  
has been rated 5 stars in the 2013 MGPWA  
Thank You For Your Support!

Economic Planning Unit » RESOURCES » Guidelines and Procedures » Undertaking Research in Malaysia

**Guidelines and Procedures**

- Guideline for Planning and Preparation of Development Programmes and Projects
- Second Guideline of 10th Malaysia Plan
- First Guideline of 10th Malaysia Plan
- Guideline on the Acquisition of Properties
- Undertaking Research in Malaysia**
- Standards and Cost Committee

**Undertaking Research in Malaysia**

The term "researchers" refers to foreign nationals or Malaysians from foreign institutions and/or organizations who scientifically and objectively research a particular area or problem. The research to be conducted should enhance knowledge an understanding of the area researched.

Information about the research implementation mechanism in Malaysia are as below :

Subject	
01	General Circular No. 3 Year 1999
02	General Circular No.2 of 2011: Amendment to General Circular No.3 Year 1999

さらに詳しくは、JBAの本事業報告書(平成23年度)を参照:

「3-8. マレーシアにおける生物多様性条約・アクセスと利益配分への対応状況」

<http://www.mabs.jp/archive/s/pdf/h23report.pdf>

<http://www.epu.gov.my/en/undertaking-research-in-malaysia>

2014年2月10日アクセス



## 例2: インドネシア ①

CBDの所管: 環境省

### □ Government Decree No. 41/2006

インドネシア研究技術省 (RISTEK)

外国の大学・研究機関・企業・個人がインドネシアにおいて研究する際、RISTEKから研究許可を取得しなければならない。

#### 【申請手続き】

Research Permit Procedures for Foreign Universities, Research Institutes, Enterprises and Individual Researchers in Indonesia

([http://202.46.15.98/?module=File&frame=lain\\_lain/frp/PANDUAN\\_frp\\_English.pdf](http://202.46.15.98/?module=File&frame=lain_lain/frp/PANDUAN_frp_English.pdf))

## 例2: インドネシア ②

# Government Decree No. 41/2006に基づく手続き

## RESEARCH PERMIT PROCEDURES FOR FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH INSTITUTES, ENTERPRISES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS IN INDONESIA

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the official website of the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology (RISTEK). The page title is "RESEARCH PERMIT PROCEDURES FOR FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH INSTITUTES, ENTERPRISES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS IN INDONESIA". The document is dated "Jumat 07 Februari 2014". The page content includes a preface and a section on the research permit procedure. The preface states that according to Government Decree No. 41/2006, foreign universities, research institutes, enterprises, and individuals are welcome to conduct research in Indonesia. The research permit procedure section states that for every non-Indonesian citizen researcher who plans to conduct research within Indonesian territory, prior to the passage, he or she should apply individually for receiving a research permit from the Minister for Research and Technology. The contact information for the Secretariat of Foreign Research is provided at the bottom of the page.

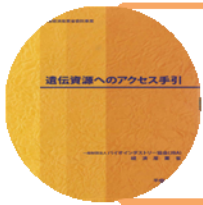
さらに詳しくは、JBAの本事業報告書(平成23年度)を参照:

「2-2. (2) 日本・インドネシア2国間ワークショップ「インドネシアにおける生物遺伝資源とその扱い」 pp70-84

<http://www.mabs.jp/archive/s/pdf/h23report.pdf>

[http://202.46.15.98/?module=File&frame=lain\\_lain/frp/PANDUAN\\_frp\\_English.pdf](http://202.46.15.98/?module=File&frame=lain_lain/frp/PANDUAN_frp_English.pdf)

2014年2月10日アクセス

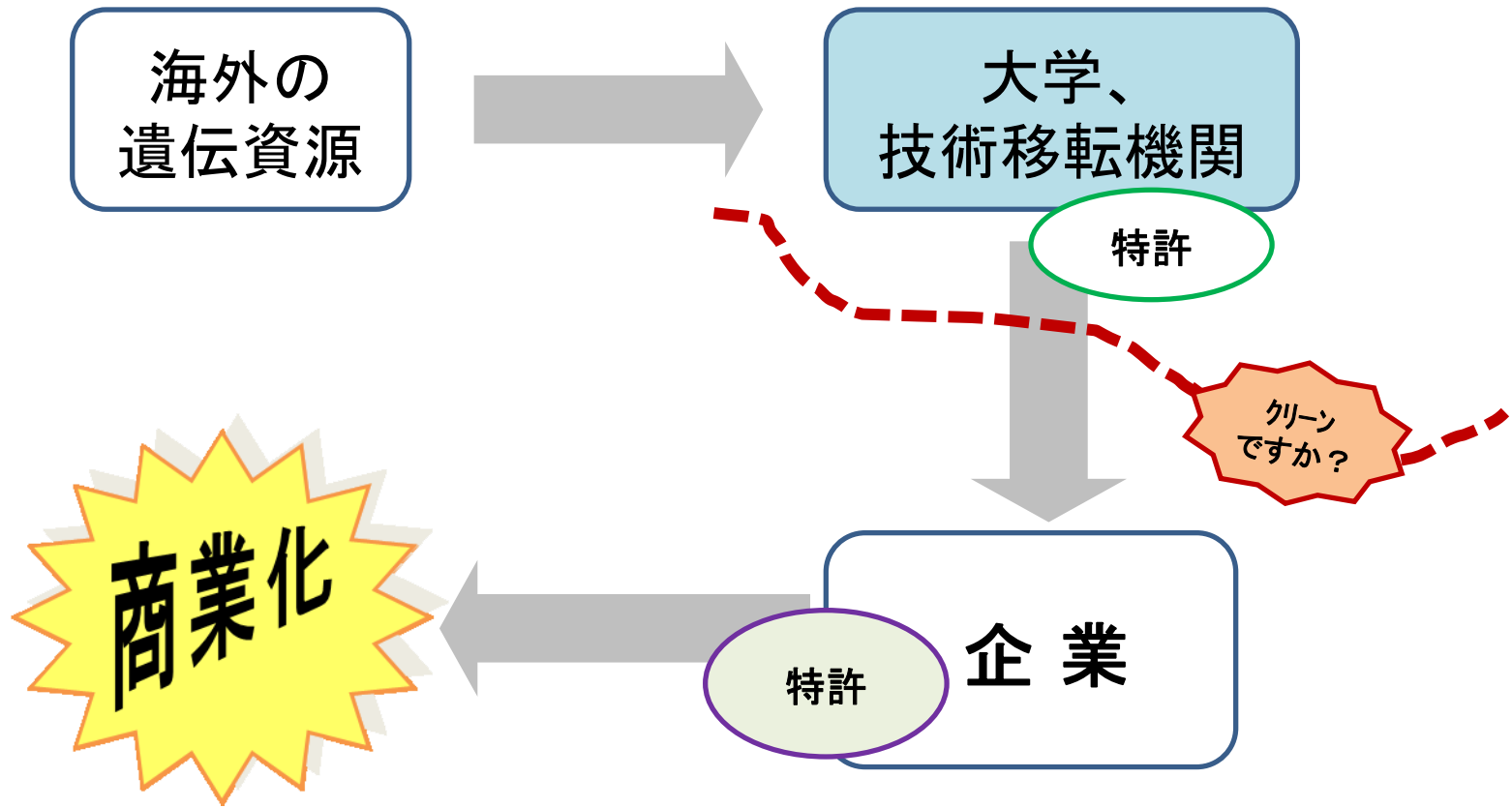


# CBDの落とし穴

その利用、  
大丈夫ですか？

- 海外の大学の先生からもらった遺伝資源？
- 外国人留学生が、研究材料として母国から持参した遺伝資源？
- 海外に出かけて現地市場等で購入した遺伝資源？
- 提供国政府のどの部署から許可を得ましたか？  
(そこは、権限ある当局ですか？)

# 大学の研究者も責任ある立場にあります！



紛争 “許可を正しく取らなかった”

## ケニア環境省とジェネンコア社 ①

大学との共同研究  
⇒ 企業へ菌株を移転

### ケニア野生生物庁 (KWS) のクレーム :

「ジェネンコア社はケニアの微生物を利用したにもかかわらず、ケニアには何も利益配分がされていない。」

### 争点 :

「保護地域で試料を採取した者が、その保護地域で生物素材を採取するための許可を政府から得たという証拠を示すことができない。」

### 背景 :

1992年、ケニアのSoda Lakeから試料を採取し、極限環境微生物を分離した。ジェネンコア社は、その菌が産生する酵素を利用して洗剤を開発し、特許を取得。これを2002年の企業年次報告書に記載した。

# 紛争：ケニア環境省とジェネンコア社②

## 利害関係者：

- ジェネンコア社
- ケニア野生生物庁(KWS)
- イギリス・レスター大学 W. Grant教授

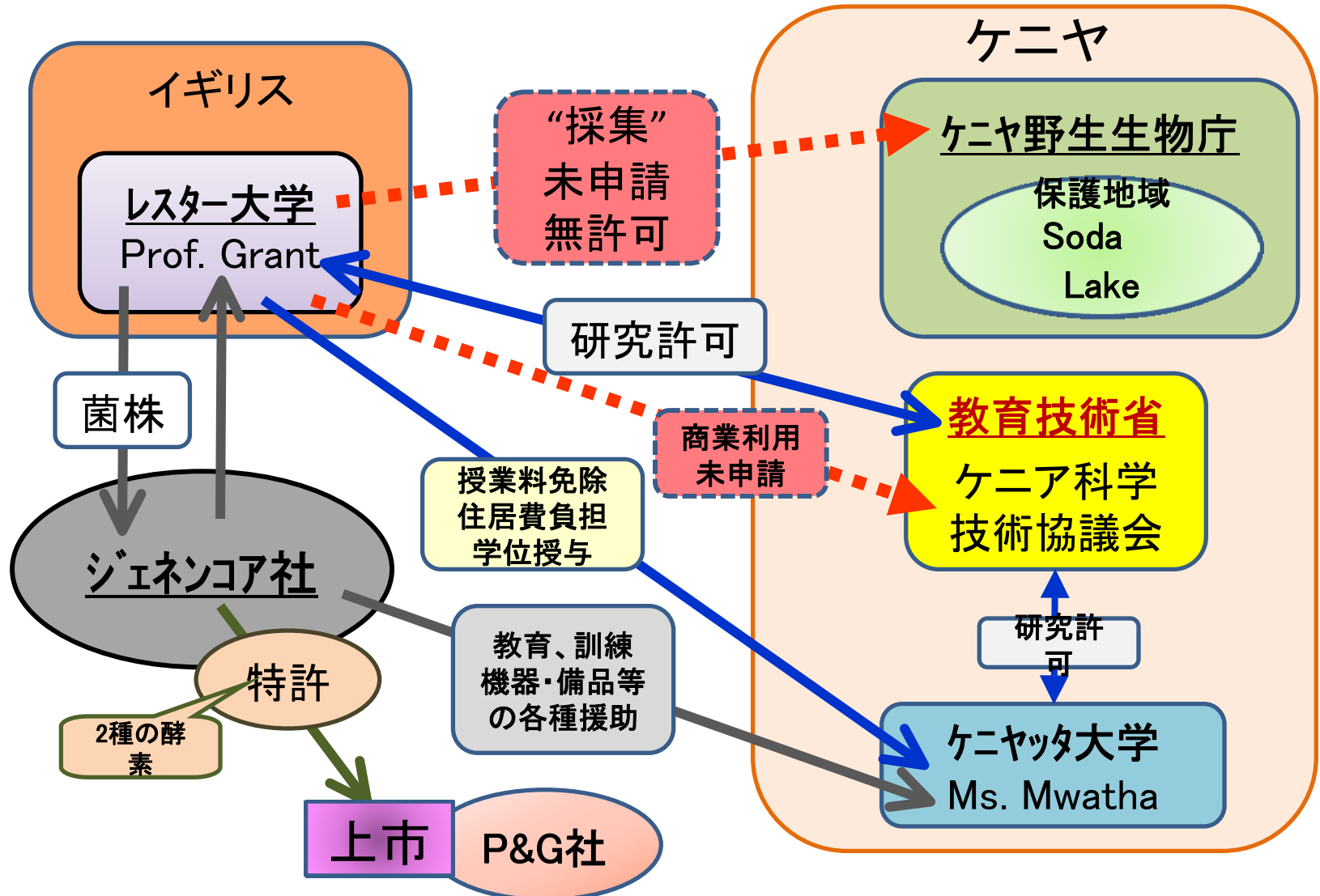
## 論点のポイント：

KWSによれば、

- 本来の許可発行機関はKWS。
- ケニア科学技術協議会からの研究許可には、さらなる商業利用は含まれていない。
- 商業利用をするならば、別の許可が必要。

The image shows a screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser displaying the Genencor Biodiversity website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.genencor.com/wt/ecor/biodiversity>. The website header includes the Genencor International logo, a Danisco Company, and navigation tabs for 'About Genencor', 'Markets', and 'Technology'. The main content area is titled 'Biodiversity' and features a sidebar with a 'TECHNOLOGY' menu listing various scientific fields. The main text discusses 'Extreme environments provide microbes containing robust enzymes' and 'Extreme environments yield novel Genencor products'. It includes a photograph of a person in a field and a text box describing the isolation of an extremophile enzyme, Purada<sup>®</sup> cellulase, from a new *Bacillus* species in the Rift Valley soda lake of East Africa. Below the website screenshot, there are two photographs: one showing a person in a field with a large rock formation, and another showing three people in field gear examining samples in the field.

# 紛争: ケニア環境省とジェネンコア社 ③





# 紛争：ケニア環境省とジェネンコア社 ④

## Nature Biotechnology 22, 1337 (2004) “Kenyan dispute illuminates bioprospecting difficulties”

Acrobat Reader - [アフリカ ジェネンコア Nature\_vo122\_Nov04\_Patent\_041201.pdf]

NEWS

### Kenyan dispute illuminates bioprospecting difficulties

Small battles surrounding the politically charged issue of bioprospecting were thrown into stark relief during September by reports that the Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) planned to launch a multi-million dollar legal claim against Genentech and Procter & Gamble, alleging that a milk-related enzyme illegally obtained from a soda taken in the country was used as an ingredient in the latter company's "Take a Minute" deodorant.

Media reports of the controversy played out a familiar narrative: a local individual or company is stealing biological resources from an impoverished developing country. As Nature Biotechnology went to press, however, negotiations between Genentech and the KWS had opened, and an amicable resolution appeared to be in the offing.

Genentech of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has never hidden the fact that it markets two industrial cellulases, Indigo Nextra and Puradex, which were obtained from Kenyan extremophile bacteria that thrive in volcanic fumaric vents. But their combined sales are modest, amounting to less than \$5 million annually, according to Jack Hittner, Genentech's vice president of commercial and public affairs. He categorically denies that Celvolin, a Celso-based Procter & Gamble enzyme product, Genentech obtained the isolates in 1995, when it purchased the industrial enzyme business of Celvolin, now part of DSM, of Heerlen, the Netherlands. They were taken from two Kenyan lakes, Bogoria and Nakuru, during a 1992 bioprospecting expedition led by William Grant of British Leicester University and Kevin O'Riordan of the University of Nairobi. Hittner says the expedition obtained the necessary permits from Kenya's National Commission for Science and Technology, and Kenya's University research training and laboratory equipment and supplies as part of the original agreement.

However, the KWS, which has jurisdiction over protected areas in the country, claims that additional permits were needed because the territory involved was owned by its rival, says Peter Mwangi, a Nairobi-based lawyer advising the agency on the case. Mwangi declined to comment on what reports say the KWS is now seeking, because negotiations with Genentech are still at an early stage. Genentech's Hittner says the initial correspondence received from the KWS — after media reports had surfaced in Kenya and in the U.S. — sought merely to establish the facts of the case.

Regardless of its eventual outcome, the dispute highlights the legal and ethical minefield that biotech companies must navigate if they want to engage in this kind of research. The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ratified by more than 175 countries since voting adopted by the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, is the principal international legal instrument that governs bioprospecting. Its provisions on "fair and equitable sharing of the benefits" (e.g., royalties from resulting commercial products; knowledge transfer; support for training initiatives) arising out of the utilization of genetic resources form the basis of agreements between research organizations and the countries in which they conduct work.

But the wide area is still dogged by controversy. According to Catherine Hume, former executive secretary of the CBD and current professor of the practice of international development at Harvard University, there are problems on both sides — industry needs to define and sign up to best practice, whereas developing countries need to develop coherent biotech policies based on their long-term interests and needs. "A lot of this is a failure not of legal systems, but a failure of finding ways in which developing countries can be genuine partners in biotechnology development," says Hume.

"No one has problems with sharing the benefits through the contractual agreements and intellectual property," says Uta Friese, director of intellectual property at the Washington, D.C.-based Biotechnology Industry Organization, which is currently drafting up guidelines on bioprospecting for its members. Up to now, she says, there has been a lack of clarity and lack of uniformity in implementing the CBD that makes it difficult for companies to decide whether they want to do business in particular countries (see box 1).

"Part of the problem is you have an unimagined imbalance of experience and power" between developing countries with poorly resourced regulatory agencies and large multinational corporations, says Michael Grolla, chairman of Washington, D.C.-based Public Interest Intellectual Property Advocacy, a non-profit organization that links developing countries with attorneys who are willing to work on pro-bono basis in intellectual property disputes. Many developing countries lack the scientific or legal capacity to seek equal participation in bioprospecting projects, he says.

Although Hume, who is Kenyan, says there are some positive signs that developing countries can use bioprospecting agreements to bolster their own scientific capacity, there are also outstanding cases that could lead to further disputes. "There are several Kenyan cases I am aware of that could come up," he warns.

Genentech, Stamford, Dublin

© 2004 Nature Publishing Group <http://www.nature.com/naturebiotechnology>

NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY VOLUME 22 NUMBER 11 NOVEMBER 2004 1337

#### Box 1 Sweden tries to shore up CBD responsibilities

In early September, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and the National Board of Trade proposed linking the country's patent system to its obligations under the CBD. By requiring patent applicants to make additional disclosures on the origin of biological materials in cases where they were obtained from developing countries, this would provide stakeholders from developing countries a degree of leverage in any disputes that would arise from bioprospecting agreements drawn up under the auspices of the convention. B.U. Swasthlin, a Stockholm-based biotech industry lobbyist, has objected, saying that the patent system is not designed to facilitate the kind of benefit-sharing arrangements envisaged by the CBD.

"These provisions should be developed and set down in rules, but it should be done outside the patent system," says Swasthlin project leader Mats Berggren. "From the point of view of the patent system, the patent has to go to the person who makes the inventive contribution," says Niklas Mattsson, of Malmö, Sweden-based IP consultants Anapatent, who contributed to a Swedish CBD position paper on the issue. CS



# インド国内法(生物多様性法)の違反 チェコ人昆虫学者の逮捕



Emil Kucera (front right) and Petr Svacha (centre back) being led to the range office by Forest Ranger Arbinden Lepcha (front left) after their arrest

<http://037081a.netsolhost.com/oldsite/archives/2008/07/24/czech-insect-collectors-remain-in-jail/>

2008年6月、インドのSingalila国立公園で昆虫採集を行っていたチェコ人2名が逮捕された。

P. Svacha氏(昆虫学者): 2万ルピーの罰金刑

E. Kucera氏(仲介者): 禁固3年 & 6万ルピーの罰金

⇒ この逮捕は国際科学界の注目を集め、  
昆虫研究の活動を控える結果となっ

た。

## ■ インド生物多様性法第3条の違反

第3条「NBAの承認を得ずに生物多様性関連の活動を行うことができない者」

外国人、非居住インド人、インド国内に活動拠点を持たず登録していない法人・組織。  
登録はしているが、出資者や経営陣の中にインド人以外が参加している組織。

⇒外国人はインドで遺伝資源に関する活動をすることはできない。

⇒活動する場合には、生物多様性局の承認が必要。



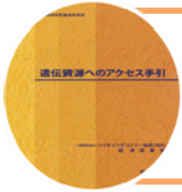
## 手引「Ⅲ. その他の事項」(39頁) 組織内の管理システム

- 組織内において、CBD及び名古屋議定書の内容を周知徹底する。
- 遺伝資源等へのアクセスと利用に関する組織体制を整備する。
- 取得した遺伝資源等の記録及び保存の体制を整備する。

# 事例：組織内の管理システム 九州大学有体物管理センター

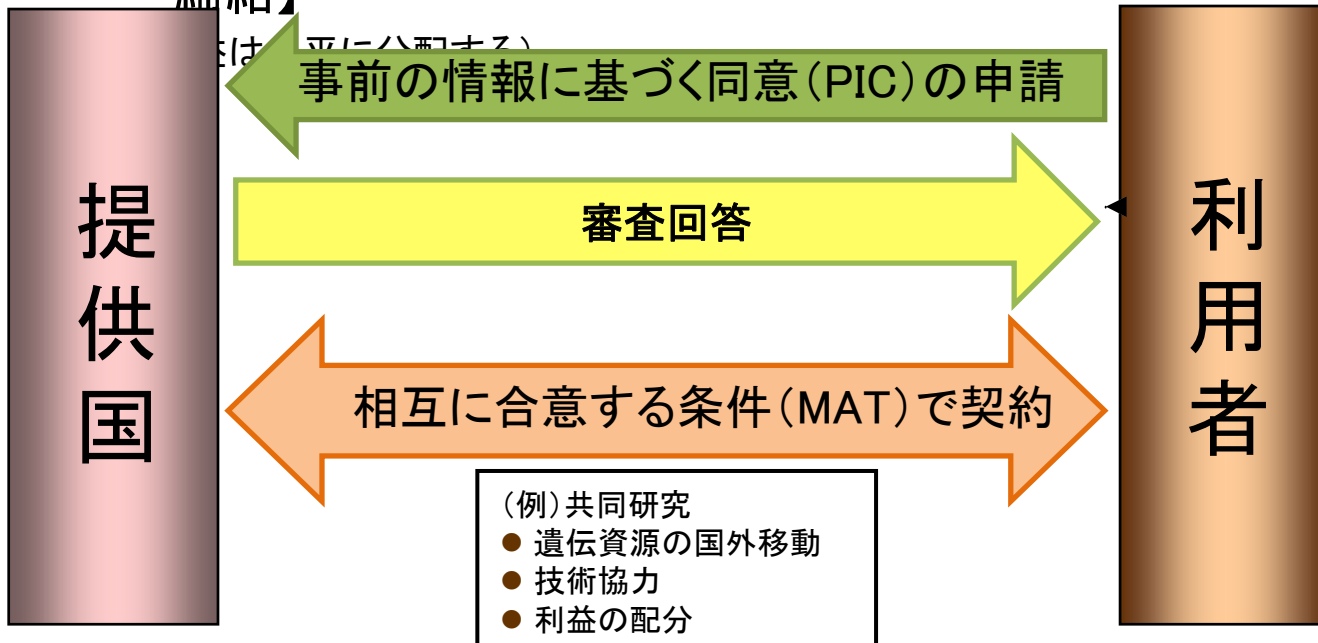
The screenshot shows the homepage of the Material Management Center (MMC) at Kyushu University. The browser window title is "有体物管理センター | HOME - Internet Explorer, optimized for Bing and MSN". The address bar shows "http://mmc-u.jp/". The page has a navigation bar with links for HOME, ID/PW help, Q&A, and an online manual. Below this is a login section with ID and PW input fields and "login" and "ユーザー登録" buttons. A main menu includes "センターについて", "契約の流れ", "How to Use", "マテリアル登録・申請", "イベント", "生物多様性条約関連", and "マイページ". The central banner is titled "Materials Showcase" (マテリアルショーケース) and features illustrations of a butterfly, a person with a stroller, a Christmas tree, a caterpillar, and a flower. Below the banner are three main content boxes: "マテリアル検索" (Material Search) with a search bar and a list of participating universities (Kyushu University, Kyoto University, etc.); "大学連携バイオバックアッププロジェクト" (IBBP) for biological resource preservation; and "Material Management Center 海外連携・研究プロジェクト". There are also sections for "更新情報" (Update Information) and "センターからのお知らせ" (Center News), both with "更新情報一覧へ" and "お知らせ一覧へ" links respectively. The bottom of the page shows the Windows taskbar with the Start button and system tray icons.

http://mmc-u.jp/ 2014年2月10日アクセス



# ABSの原則

- 遺伝資源へのアクセスはその国の国内法令に従う  
(⇒関連法令を良く調べ遵守する)
- 提供国政府から利用の許可をもらう 【PICの申請】
- 合意事項を書面(契約)で締結する 【MATの締結】





# おわりに

名古屋議定書はまだ発効していません！

- 「**遺伝資源へのアクセス手引 第2版**」  
に従って行動してください。
- 不明な点、問題点等については、JBAの  
「**ABS相談窓口**」にご相談ください。(see 手引40頁)  
⇒ <https://ssl.alpha-prm.jp/jba.or.jp/abscontact.html>