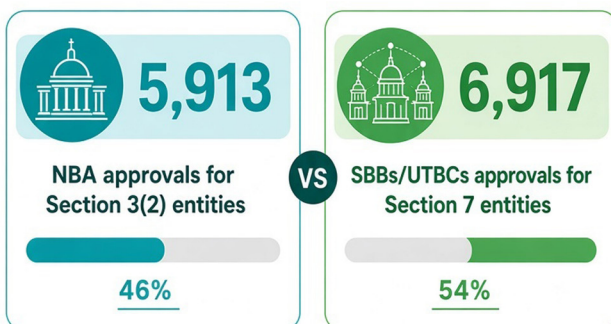


Implementation & Key Results

ABS Approvals

12,830

ABS APPROVALS



These covered activities including research, bio-survey, bio-utilisation, commercial utilisation, IPR and transfer of research results.

Benefits Reaching Beneficiaries (2017-2025)

₹216.31 CRORE
ABS accrued through NBA approvals

₹139.69 CRORE
disbursed to benefit claimers

SINCE INCEPTION •

~₹263 CRORE
realised by NBA

₹145 CRORE
distributed to beneficiaries

Beneficiaries include:

- 10,000+ BMCs
- 23 SBBs
- 3 UTBCs
- Forest Departments
- 47 research institutions/universities

Key Externally Supported Projects

ASEAN-India Cooperation Project

USD 1.00 million

Capacity building towards implementing the Nagoya Protocol, City Biodiversity Index and Strategic Plan on Biodiversity.

UNEP-GEF-MoEFCC ABS Project

USD 5.016 million

Strengthening implementation of the Biological Diversity Act and Rules, with focus on ABS.

GIZ-ABS Partnership Project

USD 3.538 million

Support for ABS implementation.

India-Norway Technical & Institutional Cooperation

USD 1.55 million

Establishment of the Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law (CEBPOL).

Indo-German Technical Cooperation

USD 2.18 million

Development of the national framework for electronic People's Biodiversity Registers (e-PBRs).

Capacity Building



2,56,393
Individuals trained



3,723
Programmes / workshops



600+
Initiatives supported

For inquiries or more information, kindly contact:

The Member Secretary,
National Biodiversity Authority,
5th Floor, TICEL Bio Park, Phase-1, CSIR Road, Taramani, Chennai 600 113.
secretary@nba.nic.in; www.nbaindia.nic.in

Available online at:

India's National Report on Biodiversity, 2026
<https://www.nbaindia.nic.in/sites/default/files/2026-08/NR1-WEB-08-06-2026.pdf>



Sharing experience
on implementation
of Access & Benefit
Sharing in India

India's First National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

India's First National Report (NR1) presents the progress made in implementing Access and Benefit Sharing through legal and institutional measures, regulatory procedures, benefit-sharing mechanisms, compliance systems, capacity building and international cooperation.

Reporting Period
1, Nov 2017 – 31 Dec, 2025

Submitted to the CBD
27 Feb, 2026

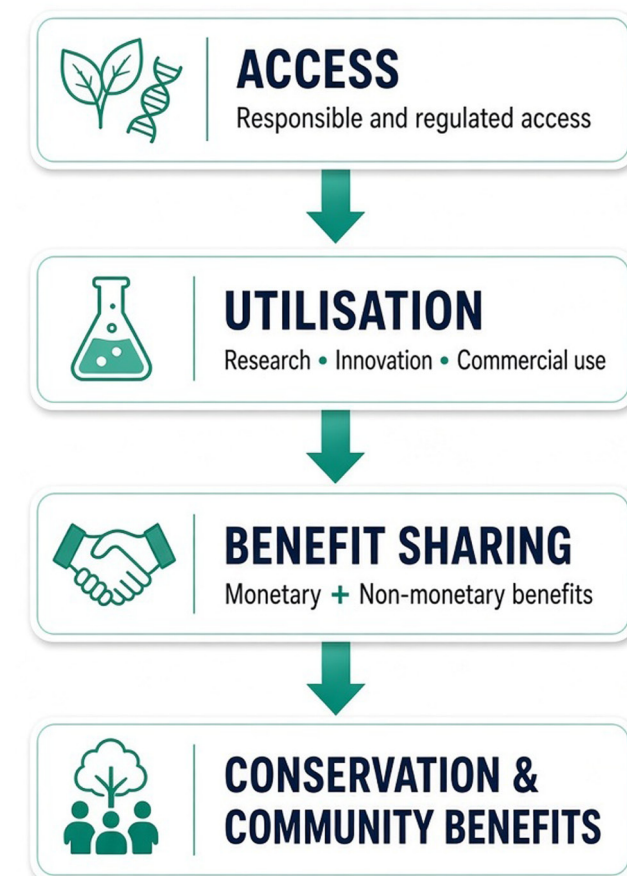
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) GoI,
National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)

WHAT IS ABS?

ACCESS & BENEFIT SHARING

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) ensures that biological/genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are accessed and utilised in accordance with applicable domestic legal requirements, with benefits arising from their utilisation shared fairly and equitably.

ABS IN SIMPLE TERMS



ABS links the utilisation of biological resources with equity, *conservation*, *sustainable use* and *community welfare*.

WHY IS ABS IMPORTANT FOR INDIA?

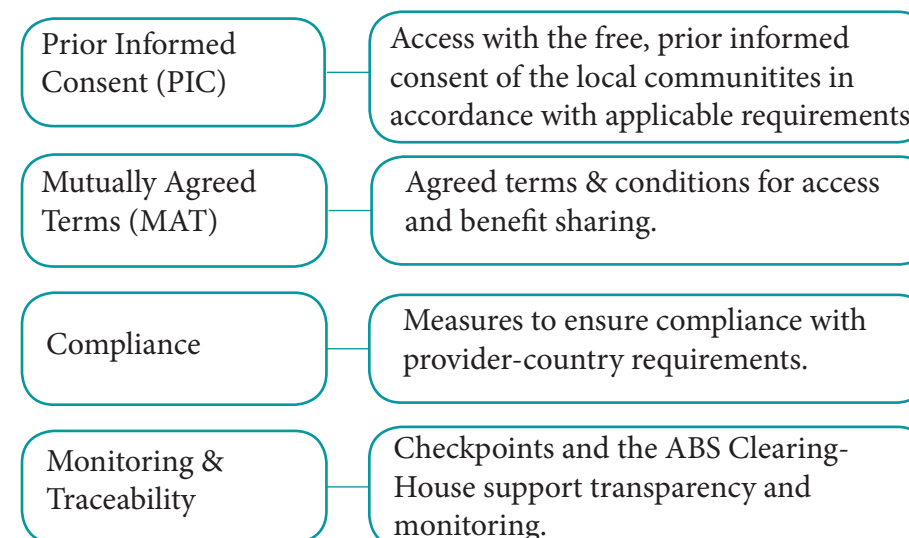
India is one of the world's 17 megadiverse countries, harbouring nearly 8% of global species within about 2.4% of the world's land area, along with rich agro-biodiversity and extensive traditional knowledge systems. In India, community play a crucial role in conservation of biodiversity in our country. Their efforts need to be incentivized. ABS is one of the incentive mechanism.

NAGOYA PROTOCOL & NR1

THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL

The Nagoya Protocol provides a transparent international framework for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources. It was adopted on 29 October 2010 and entered into force on 12 October 2014.

KEY ELEMENTS



INDIA & THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL



India was among the early countries to ratify the Protocol and became a party.

WHY IS NR1 REQUIRED?

Parties are required to monitor implementation and periodically report on measures taken to operationalise the Protocol.

India's Reporting Journey



NR1 provides a comprehensive account of India's legislative, administrative and institutional measures for implementing ABS.

INDIA'S LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

BUILDING THE ABS FRAMEWORK

The Biological Diversity ACT, 2002

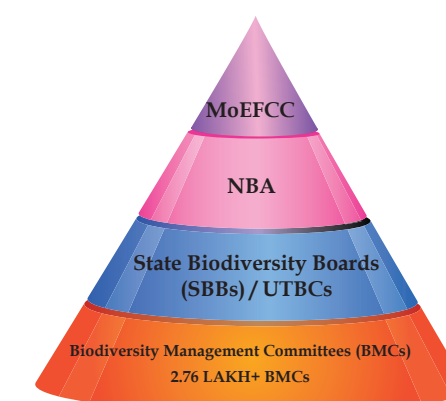
Amended in 2023

Biological Diversity Rules, 2024

ABS Regulations, 2025

Together, these provide the legal and procedural framework for regulating access and ensuring fair and equitable benefit sharing.

Three-Tier Institutional System



BMCs support local biodiversity governance, preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers and benefit-sharing processes.

ABS Clearing-House

India publishing the relevant information in the ABS Clearing-House portal of the CBD as required under Article 17 of the protocol, for transparency, information exchange and compliance monitoring.

32

Legislative, administrative and policy measures published

3556

IRCCs generated by India



India issued the world's first IRCC in 2014