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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): Preparation of the Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the CBD, the Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP 10) and the Fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (COP-MOP 4) – Revised Council Conclusions

With a view to the Working Party on the Environment (WPE) on 22 September 2022, delegations will find in the Annex new revised draft Council conclusions on "Biodiversity - the need for urgent action", prepared by the Presidency based on the discussions held at the informal videoconference of the WPIEI (Biosafety) of 13 September 2022 and at the meeting of the WPIEI (Biodiversity) of 14 September 2022, as well as, on subsequent written comments submitted by delegations.

New text compared to the previous version of the draft (WK 10658/2022 REV 1) is marked as **bold and underlined**. Deleted text is marked as ~~strikethrough~~.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

Preparation of the Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the CBD

Preparation of the Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP 10)

Preparation of the Fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (COP-MOP 4)

(Montreal, Canada, 7–19 December 2022)

- Draft Council conclusions -

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

RECALLING the Council conclusions on:

- Indigenous peoples¹;
- Convention on Biological Diversity: Preparation of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14) to the CBD, Preparation of the Ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MOP 9), Preparation of the Third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (COP-MOP 3)²
- Oceans and Seas³;

¹ ST [8814/17](#).

² ST [12948/18](#).

³ ST [14249/19](#).

- A sustainable Bioeconomy for Europe: strengthening the connection between economy, society and the environment⁴;
- Stepping up Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests⁵;
- Preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)⁶;
- The Farm to Fork strategy⁷;
- Biodiversity - the need for urgent action⁸;
- Making the recovery Circular and Green⁹;
- Sustainable Chemicals Strategy of the Union: Time to Deliver¹⁰;
- The EU's priorities for the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit¹¹;
- The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030¹²;
- EU Climate Diplomacy: accelerating the implementation of Glasgow outcomes¹³;

⁴ ST [14594/19](#).
⁵ ST [15151/19](#).
⁶ ST [15272/19 INIT and COR 1](#).
⁷ ST [12099/20](#).
⁸ ST [12210/20](#).
⁹ ST [13852/20](#).
¹⁰ ST [6941/21](#).
¹¹ ST [9335/21](#).
¹² ST [13537/21](#).
¹³ ST [6120/22](#).

STRESSING the need for the full and effective implementation of the CBD and its Protocols and DEEPLY ALARMED about the ongoing loss of biodiversity and the consequences for the provision of ecosystem services and human well-being as underlined in the outcomes of the fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5),¹⁴ the reports released by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES)¹⁵, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹⁶ and the International Resource Panel (IRP)¹⁷, EMPHASIZING their strong convergence on the interdependent global crises of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, climate change, and pollution, and the need for urgent, transformative change, as the situation will continue to worsen with likely irreversible consequences under business-as-usual scenarios;

RECOGNIZING as highly relevant and mutually supportive the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and the UN Ocean Decade; and WELCOMING the adoption of the resolutions¹⁸ during the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA5) to “End ~~P~~lastic ~~P~~ollution: towards an international legally binding instrument”, on “Enhancing ~~C~~ircular ~~E~~conomy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production”, on “Sustainable ~~N~~itrogen ~~M~~anagement”, on “Sound ~~M~~anagement of ~~C~~hemicals and ~~W~~aste”, and on “Nature-~~B~~ased ~~S~~olutions for supporting sustainable development”, which provides an internationally agreed definition of nature-based solutions; WELCOMING also the UN General Assembly resolution on “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”¹⁹;

¹⁴ **Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2020) Global Biodiversity Outlook 5. Montreal.**

¹⁵ E.g. IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, IPBES (2022): Thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, IPBES (2022): Methodological assessment of the diverse values and valuation of nature of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

¹⁶ Sixth Assessment Report, The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, The Climate Change and Land, The Global Warming of 1.5°C.

¹⁷ IRP (2019). Global Resources Outlook 2019: Natural Resources for the Future We Want.

¹⁸ UNEP/EA.5/[Res.2](#), [Res.5](#), [Res.7](#), [Res.11](#) and [Res.14](#).

¹⁹ Resolution [A/RES/76/300](#).

EMPHASIZING that pursuing circular economy is key to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns, that contributes to addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, ocean and land degradation, water stress impacts, pollution and human health impacts;

REAFFIRMING the importance of the precautionary approach, included in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, for the CBD and its protocols and its implementation at all levels;

Chapter I – The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Related Matters and Mechanisms for Enhancing Implementation

1. CALLS for the adoption of an ambitious, comprehensive and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a clear, concise, and **motivating** ~~communicative~~ mission **that is easy to communicate**, to trigger urgent and transformative action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss for achieving a nature-positive world by 2030;
2. IS COMMITTED to the adoption of ambitious and, wherever possible, measurable and time-bound long-term **2050** goals action-oriented **2030** targets that effectively and simultaneously address the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss and go beyond the ambition of the Aichi biodiversity targets, supported by a strong and enhanced implementation mechanism and a robust monitoring framework **with relevant indicators**;
3. STRESSES the need for the following elements and actions, **among others**, ~~for 2030~~ to be included in the ~~goals and~~ targets:
 - Effectively conserving at least 30% of global land and at least 30% of oceans, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity **and ecosystem services**, through effectively managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected networks of protected areas ~~and~~ **as well as** other effective area-based conservation measures²⁰, safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities **as recognised in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and in international human right law**;

²⁰ **As defined in [CBD/COP/DEC/14/8](#).**

- Stepping up action for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems in order to put biodiversity on the path to recovery ~~by 2030~~, including ~~ambitious~~ measurable objectives **for bringing under restoration** targeting 3 billion hectares globally for the restoration of significant areas of degraded land and **freshwater ecosystems and 3 billion hectares of** ocean ecosystems **corresponding to some 30% and 10% of degraded ecosystems** respectively, including carbon-rich ecosystems and soils, enhancing the ecosystem integrity and connectivity, **green and blue spaces**, as well as biodiversity in urban areas;
- Eliminating all illegal, unsustainable or unsafe harvest, trade and use of wild species, ~~Implementing~~ **taking** ambitious actions for species conservation, including actions to improve the conservation status of threatened species;
- ~~and Halting~~ **all** human induced extinctions **of species, reducing extinction risk, as well as safeguarding and** maintaining the genetic diversity and adaptive potential of populations of wild and domesticated species;
- Harnessing the full potential of nature-based solutions²¹, **while ensuring their social and environmental safeguards and enhancing** their **multiple** ~~co~~-benefits;
- Reducing levels and risks of pollution from all sources, including chemicals, nutrients and pesticides and other substances, especially substances of very high concern, and noise and light pollution, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, ecosystem functions and human health, and ending plastic pollution;
- Managing pathways to prevent ~~new~~ introductions of ~~invasive~~ alien species **and the establishment of invasive alien species** and ~~eradicateing~~ or ~~controlling~~ already established invasive alien species to reduce their impacts on biodiversity;
- Sustainably managing all areas under productive uses promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and effectively implementing agroecological principles, **such as those for organic agriculture**, and other relevant biodiversity friendly practices at a significant scale, **inter alia by significantly** improving pollinators status and soil biodiversity and contributing to the long-term productivity, resource efficiency and ~~the~~ resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining ~~its~~ ecosystem services;

²¹ As defined in the UNEA Resolution “Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development” (UNEP/EA.5/Res.5).

- Addressing land- and sea-use change negatively affecting biodiversity in all ecosystems as well as retaining existing critical and vulnerable ecosystems, and intact and wilderness areas;
4. UNDERLINES the crucial importance of full implementation of the GBF at all levels, to galvanize action by Governments and all of society, and throughout the UN system; UNDERLINES the importance of the Sharm-el Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People for the successful implementation of the GBF ~~and WELCOMES the development and implementation of supporting tools to enhance implementation, accountability and transparency;~~
 5. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the ~~high~~ **significant** number of countries that **have committed** to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 by endorsing the Leaders Pledge for Nature, ~~and or~~ have joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, the Global Ocean Alliance or the Blue Leaders; WELCOMES the catalytic role of these and other relevant coalitions with regards to high ambitions in the development and implementation of the framework **and INVITES countries that have not yet done so to join these coalitions;**
 6. STRESSES the importance of **traditional knowledge, innovations and sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities including through their** full and effective participation ~~of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), with their free, prior and informed consent, **and RECOGNIZES** as well as the recognition of the rights of IPLCs, as **recognised** in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and in international human rights law, **when developing and implementing the GBF;**~~

6bis. UNDERLINES that the full and effective participation of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, nongovernmental organizations, women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders, duly recognizing their respective roles, is ~~the basis~~ **crucial** for the development and efficient and effective implementation of the framework;

6ter. HIGHLIGHTS the importance of **strengthening the link between biodiversity protection and human rights, a human rights-based approach**, intergenerational equity, gender equality and gender-responsive approaches **in the GBF**; and CALLS for the adoption of the post-2020 Gender Plan of Action;

Digital sequence information on genetic resources

7. While CONFIRMING its willingness to contribute to identifying a solution on the issue of 'digital sequence information on genetic resources' (DSI); STRESSES that any solution needs to ~~take into account~~ **be based on** existing practices in databases, **should** ~~has to~~ preserve open access to DSI from public databases and integrate capacity building, be practical, easily implementable, ensure legal certainty and clarity, generate more benefits than costs, ~~and be~~ mutually supportive with other ABS instruments, **and** ensure that benefits that are shared will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including in support of relevant Sustainable Development Goals, **contributing to, inter alia, public health, food security, livelihood and research**;

Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism

8. ACKNOWLEDGES the importance of dedicated, predictable and adequate resource mobilization for biodiversity;

8bis. HIGHLIGHTS that the EU and its Member States together upheld their previous commitment to double financial flows for biodiversity to developing countries and economies in transition by 2015, and maintain that level up to 2020; RECALLS the commitment ~~decision~~ by the European Commission to double the EU's ~~its~~ external funding for ~~to~~ biodiversity and RECALLS that the EU Member States are altogether the largest contributor to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and that the GEF8 replenishment will increase international funding for biodiversity substantially;

9. STRESSES the need to enhance efficiency of available resources and to mobilize new and additional resources from all sources to implement the GBF, and UNDERLINES the need that all ~~countries~~ Parties mobilize additional financial resources ~~means in order to close the global finance gap~~ for biodiversity through:

- Alignment of all relevant financial flows with the objectives of the GBF and biodiversity proofing of all relevant financial streams, in order to avoid having negative impacts on biodiversity, and where possible, to produce co-benefits for it;
- Identification by the 2025, elimination and redirection of ~~harmful~~ incentives harmful to biodiversity, including subsidies, in order to minimize their negative impacts, and scaling up positive incentives and economic instruments;
- A strong commitment of ~~multilateral development banks, and other~~ international and national public and private financial institutions, including multilateral development banks, to further strengthen ambitious biodiversity action, to enhance the mobilization of private finance, to support regulatory reforms via the development of adequate ~~policy~~ instruments, and to increase and disclose their finance for nature, ~~and establishing~~ pledging concrete ~~targets~~ contributions for international biodiversity finance by CBD COP 15.2.;
- Increase of both domestic and international finance for biodiversity, in consistency with the ambition of the GBF, including through the reinforcement of the GEF as the financial mechanism of the CBD, ensuring contribution to biodiversity finance ~~that it contributes to~~ and effectively ~~delivers for the~~ implementation of the GBF;

- **Increased synergies with climate finance, including through increased funding of nature-based solutions;**
- The development and implementation of National Biodiversity Finance Plans (NBFP) ~~and~~**or** similar instruments aligned with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);

Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, knowledge management and communication

10. EMPHASISES that capacity building and development, technology transfer, technical and scientific cooperation and knowledge management are priority tools for the effective **and efficient** implementation of the GBF and that communication, education and public awareness, research and knowledge generation and management need to be strengthened and CALLS for the adoption of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, the knowledge management component for the GBF and a Communication Strategy;
- 10bis. STRESSES the need for regional centers for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity building and WELCOMES the establishment of a Global Biodiversity Knowledge Center ~~to this effect;~~

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

11. CALLS for the adoption at COP 15 of a strong and enhanced mechanism for planning, reporting and review together with a robust monitoring framework with headline indicators ~~with a view to~~ ensure and enhance implementation and foster political commitment while avoiding duplications and overlapping with other existing mechanisms; this includes:

- Updated **or revised** National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) ~~as the main instruments for implementation of the CBD at the national level~~ to be aligned with the goals and targets of the **GBF** post-2020 global biodiversity framework in time for consideration by COP 16;
- ~~Reporting on~~ National targets as part of NBSAPs or separately, in accordance with an agreed template;
- National reports ~~ensuring transparency on the progress made in the national implementation of the CBD at the national level~~, integrating **in accordance with agreed templates, using** headline, component and complementary indicators of the monitoring framework, and other indicators;
- An assessment of the level of collective ambition by ~~compiling~~ **based on** national targets **and the voluntary commitments by non-state actors**;
- A ~~transparent and timely~~ process of global stocktake, **with high level political participation**, for assessing the collective ambition and progress in implementation of the **GBF** global biodiversity framework **followed by response phase** and identifying ~~the need for~~ stepping up national ambition and implementation;
- ~~— A high-level political debate as part of the global stocktake process followed by a response phase with ratcheting up of the ambition and implementation;~~
- A mechanism for recording voluntary commitments of non-state actors ~~to support the successful implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework~~;
- Support mechanisms, such as those developed by UNEP-WCMC for bringing together information, tools and approaches to supporting Parties to get access to data to monitor and track progress on targets,

12. IS COMMITTED to prioritize assistance for capacity building and development activities for the implementation of the GBF with a focus on the development and implementation of NBSAPs, NBDFFP, reporting and review;

Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

13. STRESSES that the **GBF** ~~global biodiversity framework~~ should serve as the overarching global framework for action by all Parties, other countries, agencies and organizations, conventions, agreements and processes including across the UN-System, as well as by IPLCs and all stakeholders to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, thus ensuring a coherent implementation of biodiversity objectives and fostering cooperation and synergies among all actors involved, supporting the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols towards achieving the Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals;
- 13bis. STRESSES in particular the need for further strengthening cooperation between the biodiversity-related conventions and agreements to advance the implementation ~~and monitoring~~ of the **GBF** ~~post-2020 global biodiversity framework~~ **and its monitoring** within their respective mandates, encouraging mutually supportive decisions, aligning strategies with the GBF and advancing thematic discussions on key issues such as common drivers of biodiversity loss;
14. STRESSES the need to make full use of relevant reports by IPBES and the IPCC and ENCOURAGES future joint activities between these two Platforms;

Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

- 14bis. EMPHASISES the critical importance of biodiversity mainstreaming **within and** across all policies and sectors; ~~WELCOMES the preparation~~ **CALLS for the adoption** of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity; and ~~CALLS for the adoption~~ of the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (2021-2030);
15. IS COMMITTED to lead by example by fully mainstreaming biodiversity into all relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and policies at European, national and local levels, ensuring a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach;

16. CALLS for the adoption of a framework that ensures:

- The mainstreaming of biodiversity objectives; within and across all levels of government and all sectors by 2030, **in particular in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, finance, tourism, health, manufacturing, infrastructure, energy and mining,** including by integrating the multiple values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, ~~and avoiding~~ **reducing** negative impacts on biodiversity throughout the entire value chain, **including in all steps of** production, trade and consumption, in national and business accounts and in all policies and investments, **and increasing positive impacts;**
- The elimination of unsustainable consumption, trade and production patterns, while supporting a global shift to circular economy, including by halving per capita global food waste, and ~~bring by substantially reducing~~ **significantly decreasing** the global ecological footprint by 2030 and bringing it within planetary boundaries by 2050 **at the latest;**
- That all extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and the use of natural resources are sustainable; and
- That business and financial institutions assess, report and disclose on their risks, impacts, and dependencies on biodiversity, as well as avoid, reduce and mitigate such risks and negative impacts;

Chapter II – Convention on Biological Diversity – Further ~~Technical~~ Issues

Marine and coastal biodiversity

16bis. Recalls that United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/73 reaffirms that the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) sets the only legal framework within which all activities in the ocean and seas must be carried out;

17. [STRESSES that exploitation of marine minerals in the Area²² should be prohibited until scientific gaps are properly filled, it can be demonstrated that no harmful effects arise from mining and the marine environment is effectively protected through the necessary provisions **and effective environmental safeguards** in the International Seabed Authority exploitation regulations and effective environmental safeguards, in line with the precautionary principle and UNCLOS;]

17.(alt) [AFFIRMS that marine minerals in the Area as defined by Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea cannot be exploited before the effects of deep-sea mining on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood and technologies and operational practices are able to demonstrate that the environment is not seriously harmed, in line with the precautionary principle;]

18. REAFFIRMS the need to minimize the negative impacts of fishing and aquaculture activities on the marine environment through effective conservation and sustainable management measures, ensuring full sustainability of food production from the sea and aquaculture, including by ending overfishing and destructive fishing practices, eliminating harmful fishing subsidies, ~~combating~~ **ending** illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, minimizing **incidental catches of sensitive species (including protected and/or threatened cetaceans, seabirds, turtles, sharks) and the** bycatch of non-targeted species and thus contributing in the long-term to nutrition and food security and the transformation of food systems towards sustainability and resilience;
19. **WELCOMES progress in establishing, managing and improving the governance of ecologically representative and well-connected protected marine and coastal areas, based on relevant scientific and technical information;**

²² “Area” means the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as defined in Article 1(1) of UNCLOS.

19bis. WELCOMES further discussions regarding progress in establishing, managing and improving the governance of ecologically representative and well-connected protected areas in marine and coastal protected areas, based on relevant scientific and technical information, including on the information available from the process of identifying the Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) with a view to finalize successfully the revised procedure for the identification of EBSAs in accordance with UNCLOS; UNDERLINES that the outcome of EBSA process should fully respect the sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction of coastal state; SUPPORTS the inclusion of the summary reports of the workshop on EBSAs in the North-East Atlantic; ~~Ocean in the EBSA repository, and ENCOURAGES continued efforts to reach agreement on the revised procedure for the description of describe areas meeting the criteria for EBSAs;~~

20. URGES to take actions to conserve, restore and sustainably use marine ecosystems and to reduce anthropogenic pressures on the oceans, including from overfishing, sea-use change, pollution, such as those due to excess nutrients, hazardous substances and plastics, as well as anthropogenic underwater noise; thereby increasing the resilience of the oceans in the face of climate change, with particular emphasis including ~~o~~ in the sensitive polar regions where climate change is magnified, threatening human society and ecosystems, and recognizing ~~it's~~ the oceans' fundamental role in mitigating climate change;

21. STRESSES its commitment to concluding an ambitious legally binding international agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) under the UNCLOS ~~as soon as possible~~ in 2023;

21bis. STRESSES the importance of the conservation and recovery of coastal habitats, ~~also~~ including by supporting sustainable management practices;

Invasive alien species

22. ENCOURAGES Parties to the CBD to **increase collaboration and** continue the work on methods, tools, measures and strategies **concerning** ~~to manage~~ invasive alien species in order to reduce their impacts on biodiversity;

Biodiversity and climate change

- 22bis. STRESSES that climate **action** and biodiversity protection ~~have to~~ **should** go hand in hand to minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, **to foster the contribution of ecosystems to the fight against climate change and its impacts,** and to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity from mitigation and adaptation actions and measures; REMAINS **STRONGLY** COMMITTED to strengthening cooperation and synergies between the relevant instruments and processes and to further ~~advancing~~ measure **supscaling nature-based solutions, while ensuring their social and environmental safeguards,** for mutually reinforcing co-benefits for climate mitigation and adaptation and halting biodiversity loss ~~through nature-based solutions;~~

Biodiversity and agriculture-soil

- 22ter. ACKNOWLEDGES the importance of soil biodiversity for climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as for food **and feed production** and nutrition security for all and ENCOURAGES Parties to the CBD to integrate the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity into **agricultural planning,** land and soil management, development programs and other relevant policies.

Biodiversity and health

23. UNDERLINES the urgent need to further promote and implement the One Health approach²³, including through the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages **across policies and sectors** and by applying a **whole-of-government and** whole-of-society approaches, and SUPPORTS further development and timely adoption of a Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health that addresses the causes of ecosystem and biodiversity degradation and their consequences on **human, animal and plant** health and well-being;

Synthetic biology

24. WELCOMES the development and establishment of a broad and regular horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment process of the most recent technological developments in synthetic biology, and SUPPORTS the establishment of a multidisciplinary **Ad Hoc** **Technical Expert Group** (**MAHTEG**) as a preferred option;
25. STRESSES the importance of applying the precautionary approach and risk assessment regarding organisms containing engineered gene drives;

Chapter III – Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

26. CALLS FOR the adoption of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol (2022-2030), anchored in and complementary to the **GBF** ~~global biodiversity framework~~, and NOTES WITH CONCERN the limited number of Parties that have fully implemented the Protocol;
27. CALLS FOR the adoption of the Capacity-building Action Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Kuala-Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020;

²³ As defined by the One Health High Level Expert Panel and endorsed by the Quadripartite Alliance on One Health.

28. WELCOMES the conclusions of the fourth assessment and review of the Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol for the period 2011-2020; however, REGRETS that only a limited number of submissions were available to perform this analysis and STRESSES that it should be updated when more submissions have been received; **further URGES Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have not yet submitted their national report to do so as soon as possible;**
29. WELCOMES the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Risk Assessment and Risk Management as well as the recommendation of the SBSTTA to develop additional guidance materials to support case-by-case risk assessment of living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives that focus on both general issues and upcoming applications in the near future;
- 29bis. Also WELCOMES the work of the AHTEG on socio-economic considerations, complementing the voluntary guidance on the assessment of socio-economic considerations in the context of Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
30. SUPPORTS the establishment of an AHTEG on Risk Assessment and Risk Management as a preferred option, and STRESSES that any additional guidance materials developed **should** ~~must~~ be of high technical and scientific quality, ~~and~~ useful and applicable;
31. CALLS ON the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to take the necessary steps and decisions to ensure the full integration of biosafety into the **GBF** ~~global biodiversity framework~~;
- 31bis. WELCOMES the entry into force of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur ~~s~~Supplementary ~~p~~Protocol to the Cartagena Protocol and encourages all Parties to ratify this instrument as soon as possible;

Chapter IV – Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

32. HIGHLIGHTS the need to fully implement the Nagoya Protocol and improve its effectiveness **and efficiency**, including, **where relevant**, through the development of standardized and simplified access and benefit sharing measures in particular to promote research ~~and to~~ **that** contributes to the objectives of the CBD, and the need to support capacity building and development to achieve this;
- 32bis. CALLS UPON Parties to pay due regard to the importance of genetic resources for food and agriculture and their special role for food security, as well as to cases of potential emergencies that threaten or damage human, animal or plant health, while also taking into account the developments in other relevant international instruments and fora (such as FAO, WHO or WIPO), when developing and implementing their access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements;
33. STRESSES the importance of making available any information on access and benefit-sharing measures as well as other relevant information necessary to the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House.
-