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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	24 October 2022
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	13784/1/22 REV 1
Subject:	<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the CBD• 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)• 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)- Council conclusions

Delegations will find in the Annex the Council conclusions on the abovementioned subject, as approved by the Council at its 3903rd meeting held on 24 October 2022.

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 + 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 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;

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.

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 plastic pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument”, on “Enhancing circular economy as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production”, on “Sustainable nitrogen management”, on “Sound management of chemicals and waste”, and on “Nature-based solutions 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 and the Political Declaration “Our Ocean, our future, our responsibility” adopted at Second United Nations Ocean Conference, held in Lisbon in June-July 2022.

CONDEMNING in the strongest possible terms the Russian Federation’s war of aggression against Ukraine, as it grossly violates international law and is causing massive loss of life and injury including to civilians as well as long-term environmental degradation, pollution and risk to biodiversity and ecosystems, destroys natural habitats as well as protected areas including those for rare and endangered species notably in violation of the CBD and delays the much-needed action on halting biodiversity loss and nature restoration; STRESSING that Russia’s war on Ukraine has serious effects on economy and food security besides undermining global security and stability; this should be urgently addressed with strong response measures and actions by the international community; DEMANDING that Russia immediately cease its military actions and ADVOCATING that Russia is held to account for, inter alia, the damage to the biodiversity and ecosystems in Ukraine;

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

¹⁸ UNEP/EA.5/Res.2, Res.5, Res.7, Res.11 and Res.14.

¹⁹ Resolution A/RES/76/300.

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 motivational 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, 2030 intermediate outcomes and 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 respective indicators;
3. STRESSES the need for the following elements and actions, among others, to be included in the goals and targets:
 - By 2030, 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 as well as other effective area-based conservation measures²⁰, safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and in international human rights law;

²⁰ As defined in CBD/COP/DEC/14/8.

- By 2030, stepping up action for the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems in order to put biodiversity on the path to recovery, bringing under restoration 3 billion hectares of degraded land and freshwater ecosystems and 3 billion hectares of ocean ecosystems, including carbon-rich ecosystems and soils, enhancing the ecosystem integrity and connectivity, green and blue spaces, as well as biodiversity in urban areas;
- By 2030, eliminating all illegal, unsustainable or unsafe harvest, trade and use of wild species, taking ambitious actions for species conservation, including actions to improve the conservation status of threatened species;
- By 2030, halting human induced extinctions of known threatened species and all human-induced extinctions by 2050, reducing extinction risk, as well as safeguarding and maintaining the genetic diversity and adaptive potential of populations of wild and domesticated species;
- By 2030, harnessing the full potential of nature-based solutions²¹, while ensuring their social and environmental safeguards and enhancing their multiple benefits;
- By 2030, 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, setting out numerical reduction targets for nutrients and pesticides, and ending plastic pollution;
- By 2030, managing pathways for the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive alien species, reducing the rate of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species, and eradicating or controlling already established invasive alien species to reduce their impacts on biodiversity;

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

- By 2030, sustainably managing all areas under productive uses promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and effectively implementing agroecological principles; and other relevant biodiversity friendly practices at a significant scale with set numerical targets, inter alia by significantly improving pollinators status and soil biodiversity and contributing to the long-term productivity, resource efficiency and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem services;
 - By 2030, addressing land- and sea-use change negatively affecting biodiversity in all ecosystems as well as retaining existing intact, critical and threatened ecosystems, and minimize loss of other areas of high biodiversity value;
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 significant number of countries that have committed to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 by endorsing the Leaders Pledge for Nature, or have joined the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, the Global Ocean Alliance, High Ambition Coalition on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction 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 with free, prior and informed consent, and RECOGNIZES the rights of IPLCs, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and in international human rights law, when developing and implementing the GBF;
7. 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 and other stakeholders, duly recognizing their respective roles, is crucial for the development and efficient and effective implementation of the framework;
8. HIGHLIGHTS the importance of strengthening the link between biodiversity protection and human rights, intergenerational equity, gender equality, rights-based 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

9. 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 be based on existing practices in databases, should 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, be mutually supportive with other ABS instruments, and ensure that benefits that are shared will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and support relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

Resource mobilization and the financial mechanism

10. ACKNOWLEDGES the importance of dedicated, predictable and adequate resource mobilization for biodiversity;
11. 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 by the European Commission for the EU to double external funding for biodiversity in particular for the most vulnerable countries 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;
12. 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 mobilize additional financial resources in order to close the global finance gap for biodiversity through:
 - Alignment of all 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 2025, elimination and redirection by 2030 of incentives harmful to biodiversity, including subsidies, in order to minimize their negative impacts, and scaling up positive incentives and economic instruments;
 - Increase of both domestic and international finance for biodiversity, in consistency with the ambition of the GBF, including through:
 - o The reinforcement of the GEF as the financial mechanism of the CBD, ensuring contribution to biodiversity finance and effective implementation of the GBF;

- A strong commitment of 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 instruments, and to increase and disclose their finance for nature, pledging concrete contributions for international biodiversity finance by CBD COP 15.2.;
- Increased synergies with climate action, including through targeting increased funding of nature-based solutions considering their multiple benefits for nature, climate and people;
- The development and implementation of National Biodiversity Finance Plans (NBFP) or similar instruments aligned with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);

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

13. 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 and a Communication Strategy for the GBF;
14. STRESSES the need for regional centers for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and capacity building and WELCOMES the preparations for establishing a Global Biodiversity Knowledge Center;

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

15. 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 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 in time for consideration by COP 16;
 - National targets as part of NBSAPs or separate, reported or communicated in accordance with an agreed template;
 - National reports on the progress made in the implementation 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 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 followed by a response phase for stepping up national ambition and implementation where necessary;
 - A mechanism for recording voluntary commitments of non-state actors;
 - Support mechanisms, such as those developed by UNEP-WCMC for bringing together information, tools and approaches to support Parties in monitoring and tracking progress on targets,
16. 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, NBFP, and on reporting and review;

Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

17. STRESSES that the GBF 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;
18. STRESSES in particular the need for further strengthening cooperation between the biodiversity-related conventions and agreements to advance the implementation of the GBF 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;
19. STRESSES the need to make full use of relevant reports by IPBES and the IPCC and ENCOURAGES future joint activities between these two bodies;

Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

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

22. 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, avoiding 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 by 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 on and disclose 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 Issues

Marine and coastal biodiversity

23. Recalls that United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/73 reaffirms that the United Nations Conventions on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the ocean and seas must be carried out;
24. 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, 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 juveniles and non-targeted species;
25. WELCOMES progress in establishing, effectively managing and improving the governance of ecologically representative and well-connected protected marine and coastal areas and other effective conservation measures, based on relevant scientific and technical information;
26. WELCOMES further discussions regarding 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 as provided by UNCLOS; SUPPORTS the inclusion of the summary reports of the workshop on EBSAs in the North-East Atlantic;

27. STRESSES the urgency of 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 underwater noise; thereby increasing the resilience of the oceans in the face of climate change, including in the sensitive polar regions where climate change is magnified, threatening human society and ecosystems, and recognizing the oceans' fundamental role in relation to climate change;
28. NOTES the decisive progress achieved during the first part of the 5th Session of the Intergovernmental Conference (IGC-5) on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdictions ('BBNJ'); CALLS ON resuming swiftly the negotiations and REMAINS committed to use all the EU diplomatic leverage and outreach capacities with a view of reaching an ambitious and effective agreement without delay;
29. STRESSES the importance of the conservation and recovery of coastal habitats, including by supporting sustainable management practices;

Invasive alien species

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

Biodiversity and climate change

31. STRESSES that climate action and biodiversity protection 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 climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and measures; REMAINS STRONGLY COMMITTED to strengthening cooperation and synergies between the relevant instruments and processes and to further upscaling nature-based solutions, while ensuring their social and environmental safeguards, for mutually reinforcing co-benefits for climate mitigation and adaptation and halting biodiversity loss;

Biodiversity and soil

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

Biodiversity and health

33. UNDERLINES the urgent need to further promote and implement the One Health approach²², including through the mainstreaming of biodiversity and health linkages across policies and sectors and by applying a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and SUPPORTS further development and adoption at COP 16 of a Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health that addresses the causes of ecosystem and biodiversity degradation and their consequences on health and well-being of people, animals, plants and their shared environment;

²² As defined by the One Health High Level Expert Panel and endorsed by the Quadripartite Alliance on One Health.

Synthetic biology

34. 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 (multidisciplinary AHTEG) as a preferred option;
35. STRESSES the importance of applying the precautionary approach and risk assessment regarding organisms containing engineered gene drives;

Chapter III – Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

36. CALLS FOR the adoption of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol (2022-2030), anchored in and complementary to the GBF, and NOTES WITH CONCERN the limited number of Parties that have fully implemented the Protocol;
37. 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;
38. 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 further URGES Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have not yet submitted their national report to do so as soon as possible;
39. 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;

40. 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.
41. 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 be of high technical and scientific quality, useful and applicable;
42. 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;
43. WELCOMES the entry into force of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary 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

44. 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 that contributes to the objectives of the CBD, and the need to support capacity building and development to achieve this;
45. 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;

46. 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.
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