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Item 22 of the provisional agenda*

**REVIEW AND CONSIDERATION OF OPTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF ARTICLE 8(h) ON ALIEN SPECIES THAT THREATEN ECOSYSTEMS,
HABITATS OR SPECIES**

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

USE OF TERMS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its fifth meeting, the Conference of the Parties considered the question of alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species, also referred to as “invasive alien species”. In paragraphs 14 and 15 of decision V/8, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate with relevant organizations and binding and non-binding instruments to assist the Parties to the Convention *inter alia* in developing standardized terminology on alien species and present a progress report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its sixth meeting. In annex I to the same decision, which contains the interim guiding principles for the prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species, it was noted that terms used in the guiding principles had not yet been defined, pending a decision of the Conference of the Parties.

2. At its sixth meeting, SBSTTA, in considering options for the full implementation of Article 8(h) of the Convention, re-examined the guiding principles. In the introduction to the revised guiding principles contained in the annex to its recommendation VI/4, the Subsidiary Body, noting again that terms used in the guiding principles had not yet been defined, pending a decision of the Conference of the Parties,

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proposed the definitions from the review of the efficiency and efficacy of existing legal instruments applicable to invasive alien species prepared by the Executive Secretary for the sixth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/INF/5) for the terms “alien” or “alien species”, “invasive alien species”, “introduction”, “intentional introduction”, “unintentional introduction” and “establishment”, to avoid confusion. In addition, SBSTTA recommended that the Conference of the Parties request the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to further compile and prepare anthologies of existing terminology used in international instruments relevant to invasive alien species, and to develop, and update as necessary, a non-legally binding list of terms most commonly used.

3. Taking into account the glossaries of GISP contained in the above-mentioned review of the efficiency and efficacy of existing legal instruments applicable to invasive alien species, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and IUCN, Article 3 (Use of terms) of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and other relevant documents, as well as comments from the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) and the IPPC secretariat, the Executive Secretary is proposing the list of terms in section II below to assist the Conference of the Parties in its discussion on invasive alien species. In addition, a number of endnotes are included to provide some information on equivalent terms from other conventions and processes.

4. The Conference of the Parties may wish to adopt the list and description of terms in section II below.

II. USE OF TERMS

Alien 1/ or “*alien species* 2/” refers to a species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its normal past or present normal distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce. 3/

Containment 4/ means any operation, undertaken within a facility, installation or other physical structure, for the purpose of ensuring that invasive alien species are controlled by specific measures that effectively limit their contact with, their spread in, 5/ and their impact on, the external environment.

Control 6/ measures is explained in guiding principle 15 (Control)

Detection means determination that a species is present in an area, with the understanding that *area* refers to an officially defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries. 7/

Eradication 8/ means the extirpation of the entire population of an alien species in a managed area; eliminating the invasive alien species completely 9/ from an area.

Establishment 10/ is the process of a species in a new area successfully reproducing at a level sufficient to ensure continued survival without infusion of new genetic material from outside the area. 11/

Intentional introduction refers to the purposeful movement by humans of a species outside its natural range and dispersal potential (such introductions may be authorized or unauthorized). 12/

Introduction 13/ means movement of a species, subspecies, or a lower taxon (including any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagule that might survive and subsequently reproduce) into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled resulting in its perpetuation, for the foreseeable future within the area. 14/

Invasive alien species 15/ refers to an alien species whose introduction and spread threaten ecosystems, habitats or species with economic or environmental harm. 16/

Pathways of invasive alien species: any means that allows the *entry, spread and establishment* of an invasive alien species

Risk analysis 17/ refers to the scientific evaluation of the likelihood and consequences (the risk) of the introduction and establishment of an invasive alien species, and the measures that can be implemented to reduce or manage those risks

Unintentional introduction means introduction of a species outside its natural range unwittingly by humans or human delivery systems. 18/

Notes

1/ In the IPPC “Glossary of phytosanitary terms and definitions”, exotic means not native to a particular country, ecosystem or eco-area (applied to organisms intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities).

2/ Other terms used for alien or alien species include: non-native, exotic, foreign, new and pest.

3/ This definition was proposed in SBSTTA recommendation VI/4.

4/ Based on Article 3 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and Guiding principle 14 in SBSTTA recommendation VI/4. In Article 3 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, “contained use” means any operation, undertaken within a facility, installation or other physical structure, which involves living modified organisms that are controlled by specific measures that effectively limit their contact with, and their impact on, the external environment. In the definitions used by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) contained in the review of the efficiency and efficacy of existing legal instruments applicable to invasive alien species (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/INF/5), containment is defined as keeping invasive alien species within regional barriers. In the IPPC “Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions”, containment means the application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest [FAO, 1995]. The term “containment” as used here refers in the IPPC to “quarantine in a quarantine station”. “Quarantine” means official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]; “quarantine station” is defined as an “official station for holding plants or plant products in quarantine” [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly “quarantine station or facility”].

5/ From guiding principle 14

6/ In the IPPC “Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions”, Control (of a pest) means suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995]; a controlled area means a regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a quarantine area [CEPM, 1996]; and plant quarantine means all activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]

7/ In the IPPC “Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions” Area means an officially

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defined country, part of a country or all or parts of several countries [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999; based on the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures]

8/ In the IPPC "Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions", eradication means application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Eradicate]. Suppression refers to the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations [FAO, 1995; revised CEPM, 1999].

9/ In the definitions used by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) contained in the review of the efficiency and efficacy of existing legal instruments applicable to invasive alien species (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/INF/5).

10/ In the IPPC "Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions", establishment means perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]. Entry (of a pest) means movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1995].

11/ This definition adopted by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/INF/5) was proposed in the annex to SBSTTA recommendation VI/4 except that "habitat" and "system" were replaced with area.

12/ This definition was proposed in the annex to SBSTTA recommendation VI/4.

13/ In the IPPC "Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions", introduction means the entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]

14/ The definition of "introduction" from IUCN (2000), adopted by GISP, that was proposed in the annex to SBSTTA recommendation VI/4 is: "movement, by human agency, of a species, subspecies, or a lower taxon (including any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagule that might survive and subsequently reproduce) outside its natural range (past or present). This movement can be either within a country or between countries." The proposed definition in the list of terms includes movements by other than human agency, and uses the term "area" recommended by IPPC Secretariat (see definition of 'area' in the description of 'detection')

15/ Quarantine pests are invasive alien species. In the IPPC "Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions", pest means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]. A quarantine pest is a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997]. Economic importance is to be understood to include environmental effects. Weeds (synonyms: plant pests, harmful species; problem plants) means plants (not necessarily alien) that grow in sites where they are not wanted and have detectable negative economic or environmental effects; alien weeds are invasive alien species GISP definition in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/INF/5.

16/ This definition was proposed in the annex to SBSTTA recommendation VI/4. SBSTTA noted in its recommendation VI/4 that for the purposes of the guiding principles, the term "invasive alien species" shall be deemed the same as "alien invasive species" in decision V/8 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

17/ In the IPPC " Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions", pest risk analysis means the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997]; pest risk assessment (for quarantine pests) means evaluation of the probability of the introduction and spread of a pest and of the associated potential economic consequences [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM Pub. No. 11, 2001]; pest risk management (for quarantine pests) means evaluation and selection of options to reduce the risk of introduction and spread of a pest [FAO, 1995; revised ISPM Pub. No. 11, 2001]

18/ This definition used by GISP is derived from the definition of "introduction". It does not include the last part of the definition from IUCN (2000), which was proposed in SBSTTA recommendation VI/4 and refers to the species becoming established.
