



**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

Distr.  
GENERAL

CBD/CP/MOP/10/1/Add.5  
31 October 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO  
THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY  
Tenth meeting - Part II  
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022

**DRAFT DECISIONS FOR THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES  
SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The present note contains a compilation of draft decisions for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its tenth meeting. These draft decisions are organized according to the agenda for the meeting and the annotations to the agenda for part II of the meeting (CBD/CP/MOP/10/1/Rev.1 and CBD/CP/MOP/10/1/Add.3).
2. This note includes the draft decisions contained in various recommendations from the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and the sixteenth and seventeenth meetings of the Compliance Committee under the Cartagena Protocol.
3. It also includes, highlighted in grey, additional elements of draft decisions developed by the Executive Secretary in the light of previous decisions from the meeting of the Parties. The background and/or mandates for the elements contained in the draft decisions are provided in the documentation prepared for the tenth meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.

Contents

Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 .....	3
Item 5. Report of the Compliance Committee.....	3
Item 6. Administration of the Protocol and budget for the trust funds.....	4
Item 7. Implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol .....	5
A. Implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety .....	5
B. Capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Kuala-Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress .....	13
Item 8. Monitoring and reporting (Article 33).....	27
Item 9. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol (Article 35) and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020.....	29
Item 10. Matters related to the financial mechanism and resources (Article 28) .....	34
Item 11. Operation and activities of the biosafety clearing-house (Article 20).....	35
Item 12. Cooperation with other organizations, conventions and initiatives.....	36
Item 13. Review of effectiveness of structures and processes under the Convention and its Protocols.....	37
Item 14. Risk assessment and risk management (Articles 15 and 16).....	39
Item 15. Detection and identification of living modified organisms .....	42
Item 16. Socio-economic considerations (Article 26) .....	44
Item 17. Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress .....	45

## ELEMENTS OF DRAFT DECISIONS BY ITEMS OF THE AGENDA

### Items 1, 2, 3 and 4

No decisions are foreseen under these items, which are either procedural or the substantive matters will be taken up under the relevant items of the agenda. In accordance with previous practice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties may wish to take note, in the report of the meeting, of the reports presented by subsidiary bodies (item 4 of the agenda).

### Item 5. Report of the Compliance Committee

---

*Paragraphs 1 to 5 of the following elements of a draft decision have been reproduced from the report of the Compliance Committee on the work of its sixteenth and seventeenth meetings (document CBD/CP/MOP/10/2, annex, section A) and paragraph 6 comes from section C of the same document (former para. 17).*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*

1. *Reminds* Parties of rule II, paragraph 4, of the procedures and mechanisms on compliance, and urge them to ensure that members are elected on the understanding that they will serve a full four-year term;
2. *Also reminds* Parties of their obligation to designate a national focal point for the Cartagena Protocol, and one or more competent national authorities, and to notify the Secretariat accordingly, as per Article 19 of the Protocol;
3. *Further reminds* Parties of their obligation to designate a national focal point for the Biosafety Clearing-House, in line with decision BS-I/3 and decision II/7 of the Conference of the Parties;
4. *Reminds* Parties of their obligation to make available in the Biosafety Clearing-House the relevant details setting out their point of contact for the purposes of receiving notifications under Article 17 of the Protocol and to urge them to do so as soon as possible;
5. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to provide voluntary funds in support of the four Parties<sup>1</sup> that have developed compliance action plans, as well as any additional Parties that develop and implement compliance action plans at the request of the Committee;
6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:
  - (a) Develop an online survey on the national limitations and challenges in fulfilling (i) the obligation to take the necessary legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol, and (ii) the obligation to submit a national report in a timely manner;
  - (b) Invite all Parties to complete the survey;
  - (c) Compile the findings and submit these for consideration by the Committee, at its eighteenth meeting.

---

<sup>1</sup> Barbados, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and Oman.

**Item 6. Administration of the Protocol and budget for the trust funds**

---

*The following draft decision has been prepared by the Executive Secretary. The tables on administrative and budgetary matters, to be annexed to the decision are provided in document CBD/COP/15/7.*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol,  
Recalling its decision 9/16,*

*Also recalling its decision CP-EM-1/1, in which it approved the extension of the budget for the biennium 2019-2020 and, on an exceptional basis, a core interim budget for 2021,*

*Further recalling its decision 10/1, in which it approved the extension of the budget for the biennium 2019-2020 and, on an exceptional basis, a core interim budget for 2022,*

1. *Decides to adopt an integrated programme of work and budget for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing;*

2. *Also decides to share all costs for secretariat services among the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol on a ratio of 72:15:13 for the biennium 2023-2024;*

3. *Approves a core (BG) programme budget for the Protocol of [to be completed] United States dollars for the year 2023 and of [to be completed] United States dollars for the year 2024, representing 15 per cent of the integrated budget of [to be completed] United States dollars for the year 2023 and [to be completed] United States dollars for the year 2024 for the Convention and the Protocols, for the purposes listed in the tables X and X below;*

4. *Adopts the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2023 and 2024, in accordance with the current scale of assessments of the United Nations, as contained in table X of the present decision;*

5. *Acknowledges the funding estimates for the Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities of the Cartagena Protocol for the period 2023-2024 included in table X of decision 15/- of the Conference of the Parties;*

6. *Decides to apply, mutatis mutandis, paragraphs 4, 6 to 20 and 22 to 30 of decision 15/-- of the Conference of the Parties.*

**Item 7. Implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol**

---

*The following is taken from recommendation 3/4 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. It is expected that two decisions will be adopted under this item: one on the implementation plan (part A below) and the other on the capacity-building action plan (part B below).*

---

**A. Implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recognizing* the usefulness of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the Period 2011-2020<sup>2</sup> to support national implementation,

*Recalling* decision CP-9/7, in which it decided to develop an implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol that is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Also recalling* decision CP-9/3, in which it acknowledged the need for a specific action plan for capacity-building for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol that is aligned with the implementation plan and complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the contribution to the development of the implementation plan by the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol, and the review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting,

*Acknowledging* the relevance of the Protocol, its implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan as interlinked but separate plans to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Recognizing* the need to periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the implementation plan,

- [1. *Adopts* the implementation plan as contained in annex I to the present decision;]
- [2. *Welcomes* the post-2020 global biodiversity framework adopted in decision 15/--;]
3. *Recognizes* the complementarity of the implementation plan to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and that the implementation plan can contribute to the achievement of the biosafety target in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, especially for Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Cartagena Protocol;
4. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to review and align, as appropriate, their national action plans and programmes relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with the implementation plan;
5. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and donors to allocate adequate resources necessary to expedite the implementation of the implementation plan [, and provide new financial resources to enable developing country Parties to implement the plan in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol] and *recognizes* in particular the role [of] the Global Environment Facility [plays in supporting capacity-building to implement][in operating the financial mechanism for] the Protocol;

---

<sup>2</sup> Decision [BS-V/16](#).

[6. *Further urges* Parties to mobilize resources from all sources, including through international cooperation and the private sector, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol;]

7. *Decides* that the baseline for the implementation plan shall comprise information gathered in the fourth reporting cycle;<sup>3</sup>

8. *Also decides* to conduct a midterm evaluation of the implementation plan in conjunction with the fifth assessment and review of the Protocol;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary (a) to include in the reporting format for the fifth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety questions designed to elicit information on the indicators of the implementation plan; and (b) to analyse and synthesize that information to facilitate the midterm evaluation in conjunction with the fifth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol, and make this information available to the Liaison Group and, as appropriate, the Compliance Committee;

10. *Requests* the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Compliance Committee, as appropriate, working in a complementary and non-duplicative manner, to contribute to the midterm evaluation of the implementation plan, and to submit its conclusions for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;

11. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its [5]th meeting to consider the information provided and conclusions reached by the Liaison Group and the Compliance Committee, and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its [--]th meeting with a view to facilitating the midterm evaluation of the implementation plan.

#### *Annex I*

### **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL (2021-2030)**

#### **I. PURPOSE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

1. The Implementation Plan has been developed as a framework of broad desirable achievements and accomplishments to help guide Parties in their implementation of the Protocol and measure progress in this regard for the period 2021-2030.

2. The Implementation Plan is complemented by the Capacity-building Action Plan with the purpose of facilitating the development and strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol, including by facilitating the engagement of partners, including donors and by promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-building Action Plan covers the same period as the Implementation Plan, from 2021 to 2030.

3. The Implementation Plan is directed primarily at Parties. Nonetheless, it is recognized that non-Parties and stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and donors can support the implementation of the Protocol.

#### **II. LINKAGE WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

4. The Implementation Plan is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, as its goals, objectives and outcomes contribute to achieving the framework's 2050 vision — “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people” — and its mission — “To take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people”. The Implementation Plan is intended to facilitate the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and is addressed to Parties to the Cartagena Protocol. The Implementation

---

<sup>3</sup> CBD/SBI/3/3/Add.1.

Plan can also support and guide Parties in meeting goals and targets relevant to biosafety within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework[, in particular the specific biosafety target of the global biodiversity framework].

5. The Implementation Plan can also help to support Parties to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including for example Goals 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and provide sustainable agriculture) and 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

### **III. STRUCTURE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

6. In the appendix, a tabular overview of the goals, objectives, indicators and outcomes of the Implementation Plan is presented.

7. The Implementation Plan outlines goals, representing broad desirable achievements by Parties. The goals of the Implementation Plan are organized according to “areas of implementation” and “enabling environment”. The “areas of implementation” consist of goals concerning key elements for the implementation of the Protocol. The “enabling environment” comprises cross-cutting goals related to providing support for implementation, i.e. capacity-building, resource mobilization, cooperation, and public awareness, education and participation. The goals under the “enabling environment” represent cross-cutting achievements that benefit a variety of implementation-related goals and can be read in conjunction with the goals related to “areas for implementation”. Each goal includes corresponding objectives, outcomes and indicators.

8. The objectives describe key accomplishments to achieve the goal to which they relate. The objectives are not intended to provide an exhaustive list of accomplishments that may be relevant for the goal. The objectives follow the provisions in the Protocol, including both obligations and other provisions, and guidance provided through decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Most goals include multiple objectives.

9. The indicators are designed to measure progress towards the objectives. The indicators are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the associated objective.

10. The outcomes describe what the effect will be of achieving the goal.

11. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Protocol, also adopted in 2010, included elements on liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

12. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the Appendix below. The inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

### **IV. EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol shall undertake a midterm evaluation and may decide to undertake a final evaluation of the Implementation Plan. These evaluations may draw on information provided by Parties in their national reports and information in the Biosafety Clearing-House, among others. This information may be used to assess the extent to which the objectives of the Implementation Plan are being accomplished.

14. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol will be used to establish a baseline for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan.

### **V. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING**

15. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Implementation Plan. This could include identifying milestones that lead to the achievement of the goals of the Implementation Plan.

16. In deciding on priorities and programming, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may wish to take into consideration developments and advancements in the field of biosafety and biotechnology. In this regard, the Implementation Plan has taken the approach that, where organisms developed

through new technologies constitute “living modified organisms” as defined in the Protocol, these organisms are addressed in the Plan.

**VI. RESOURCES**

17. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol]. The Implementation Plan aims at supporting Parties in this regard, including in particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

**VII. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT**

18. While the Implementation Plan is directed primarily at Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the Parties in their efforts to implement the Protocol, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and in accordance with Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This support includes managing and maintaining the Biosafety Clearing-House as well as undertaking activities, including capacity-building activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

*Appendix to annex I*

<b>Implementation Plan</b>			
<b>Goals</b> <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	<b>Objectives</b> <i>(What must be accomplished to achieve the goal)</i>	<b>Indicators</b> <i>(Measuring progress towards objectives)</i>	<b>Outcomes</b> <i>(The effect of achieving the goal)</i>
<b>A. Areas for implementation</b>			
<b>A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks</b>	A.1.1. Parties have adopted and implemented legal, administrative and other measures to fulfil their obligations under the Protocol; A.1.2. Parties have designated competent national authorities and national focal points for the Protocol and emergency measures (Art. 17) contact point; A.1.3. Competent national authorities have adequately trained staff to carry out their tasks.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to implement the provisions of the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that have designated a national focal point, competent national authorities for the Protocol and an emergency measures (Art. 17) contact point and have notified the Secretariat accordingly; (c) Percentage of Parties that have qualified staff to operationalize their national biosafety frameworks.	Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities, national focal points and Article 17 contact points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol
<b>A.2. Parties have improved the availability and exchange of relevant information through the BCH</b>	A.2.1. Parties provide accurate and complete mandatory information in the BCH in accordance with their obligations under the Protocol; A.2.2. Parties publish any non-mandatory biosafety-related information through the BCH.	(a) Percentage of Parties making mandatory information available to the BCH; (b) Percentage of Parties that publish any non-mandatory biosafety-related information through the BCH; (c) Number of active users of and visits to the BCH; (d) Percentage of decisions in the BCH with associated reports on risk assessment.	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety-related information and enables Parties to take informed decisions
<b>A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is made available by Parties in a timely manner</b>	A.3.1. Parties submit complete national reports within the established deadline.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have submitted a complete national report within the established deadline; (b) Percentage of eligible Parties that have accessed GEF funding for the preparation of their national report in a timely manner.	Accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to set



			priorities and identify where support is needed
<b>A.4. Parties are in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol</b>	A.4.1. Parties comply with their obligations under the Protocol; A.4.2. Parties resolve issues of non-compliance identified by the Compliance Committee.	(a) Percentage of Parties that comply with their obligations under the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that have resolved non-compliance issues identified by the Compliance Committee.	Effective compliance mechanism facilitates implementation of the Protocol
<b>A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of LMOs, and manage and control identified risks to prevent adverse effects of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health</b>	A.5.1. Parties apply scientifically sound and appropriate procedures for risk assessment and risk management of LMOs, in accordance with Annex III of the Protocol; A.5.2. Parties develop (as necessary), have access to and use appropriate resource materials for carrying out scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management [with the consideration of traditional knowledge];	(a) Percentage of Parties that undertake risk assessment for decision-making on LMOs [including those [LMOs] developed through synthetic biology as well as gene drives], where required under the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use relevant risk assessment and risk management resource materials; (c) Percentage of Parties carrying out risk assessments, considering other available scientific evidence, referred to in Article 15 [and relevant traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, provided it is considered in a scientifically sound and transparent manner]; (d) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to identify LMOs or specific traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and adopt risk mitigation measures.	Parties identify, assess and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health
<b>A.6. Parties prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs</b>	A.6.1. Parties have adopted appropriate measures to prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have measures in place to prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs.	Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs prevented or minimized
<b>A.7. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under Article 18 of the Protocol</b>	A.7.1. Parties have adopted the necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant international rules and standards, as appropriate; A.7.2. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the documentation requirements for LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, LMOs destined for contained use, LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment, and other LMOs.	(a) Percentage of Parties that have taken necessary measures to require that LMOs subject to transboundary movement are handled, packaged and transported under conditions of safety, taking into consideration relevant international rules and standards, as appropriate; (b) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing; (c) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs destined for contained use; (d) Percentage of Parties that have put in place documentation requirements for LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment and other LMOs;	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs

<p><b>A.8. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs</b></p>	<p>A.8.1. Parties have access to the necessary technical infrastructure and expertise for the detection and identification of LMOs; A.8.2. Parties have access to and use appropriate resource materials for the detection and identification of LMOs; A.8.3. Parties have access to and use the necessary information to detect and identify LMOs, including detection methods and certified reference materials.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of LMOs on the BCH for which detection methods are available; (b) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use resource materials and detection methods to detect and identify LMOs; (c) Percentage of Parties that have access to and use certified reference materials necessary to detect and identify LMOs; (d) Percentage of Parties that have access to the technical infrastructure needed to detect and identify LMOs.</p>	<p>By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to implement the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol</p>
<p><b>A.9. Parties that choose to do so, take into account socioeconomic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</b></p>	<p>A.9.1. Parties that choose to do so, take socioeconomic considerations into account in decision-making- in accordance with Article 26; A.9.2. Parties that choose to take into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 have access to and are able to use resource materials; A.9.3. Parties cooperate on research and information exchange on [any]socio-economic impacts of LMOs [on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity], especially [with regard to the value of biological diversity to] [on] indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that take into account socioeconomic considerations in decision-making in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol; [(b) Percentage of Parties that use [technical guidance and other resource] [guidance][resource] materials for taking socio-economic considerations into account] (c) Percentage of Parties that cooperate on research and information exchange on [any] socioeconomic impacts of LMOs [on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,] especially [with regard to the value of biological diversity to] [on] indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>[Taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26 enables Parties that choose to do so to consider a range of issues in decision--making on imports of LMOs] [Parties that choose to do so, take into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 in decision-making on imports of LMOs.]</p>
<p><b>A.10. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol become Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol</b></p>	<p>A.10.1. Increased number of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol; A.10.2. Parties to the Supplementary Protocol have adopted and implemented appropriate measures to give effect to the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol; A.10.3 Parties to the Supplementary Protocol report on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have become Parties to the Supplementary Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol that have the necessary measures in place to implement the provisions of the Supplementary Protocol; (c) Percentage of Parties to the Supplementary Protocol reporting on the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.</p>	<p>Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs originating in a transboundary movement</p>
<p><b>B. Enabling environment</b></p>			
<p><b>B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities</b></p>	<p>B.1.1. Parties have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that have identified and prioritized their capacity-building needs; (b) Percentage of Parties undertaking capacity-building activities;</p>	<p>Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol</p>

	<p>B.1.2. Parties undertake capacity-building activities, as set out in the Capacity-Building Action Plan</p> <p>B.1.3. Parties use capacity-building materials, including online resources;</p> <p>B.1.4. Parties cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol.</p>	<p>(c) Percentage of Parties with capacity-building needs that use capacity-building materials, including online resources;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that cooperate to strengthen capacities for the implementation of the Protocol.</p>	
<p><b>B.2. Parties have mobilized adequate resources [from all sources] to support implementation of the Protocol [in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol]</b></p>	<p>B.2.1. Adequate resources are allocated to biosafety through national budgets;</p> <p>B.2.2. Parties allocate a share of national biodiversity STAR allocations to biosafety activities.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that have adequate resources for biosafety from national budgets;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of eligible Parties that use national STAR allocations for biosafety activities;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties having accessed additional resources.</p>	<p>Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by adequate resources</p>
<p><b>B.3. Parties promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol</b></p>	<p>B.3.1. Parties have developed mechanisms to promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation in biosafety;</p> <p>B.3.2. Parties have access to resource materials for promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation in biosafety;</p> <p>B.3.3. Parties consult the public in making decisions on LMOs, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, and make the results of decisions available to the public;</p> <p>B.3.4. Parties inform the public about the means of public access to the BCH.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties accessing resource materials for facilitating and promoting public awareness, education and participation in biosafety;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties mainstreaming biosafety in relevant educational and training programmes;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties having in place a mechanism facilitating and promoting public participation in decision-making regarding LMOs [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations];</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties informing the public about means for participation in decision-making [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations];</p> <p>(e) Percentage of Parties having consulted the public in the decision-making process [in accordance with their respective laws and regulations];</p> <p>(f) Percentage of Parties making the results of decisions available to the public;</p> <p>(g) Percentage of Parties that have informed the public about the means of public access to the BCH.</p>	<p>Through public awareness, education and participation, Parties ensure that the public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs</p>
<p><b>B.4. Parties enhance cooperation and coordination on biosafety issues at the national, regional and</b></p>	<p>B.4.1. Parties cooperate to support implementation of the Protocol, including through the exchange of scientific, technical and institutional knowledge;</p> <p>B.4.2. Parties have put in place effective mechanisms to involve indigenous peoples and local</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties cooperating in exchanging scientific, technical and institutional knowledge;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties engaging in bilateral, regional or multilateral activities for the implementation of the Protocol;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have mechanisms for involving indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective</p>

<p><b>international levels</b></p>	<p>communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors in the implementation of the Protocol;                      B.4.3. Parties facilitate sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation at the national level to mainstream biosafety.</p>	<p>and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors in the implementation of the Protocol;                      (d) Percentage of Parties that have integrated biosafety in national sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, action plans, programmes, policies or legislation.</p>	
------------------------------------	---	---	--

**B. Capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Kuala-Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recognizing* the usefulness of the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-Building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol,<sup>4</sup>

*Recalling* decision CP-9/3, in which it acknowledged the need for a specific action plan for capacity-building for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and its Supplementary Protocol that is aligned with the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol and complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Also recalling* decision CP-9/7, in which it decided to develop an implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol that is anchored in and complementary to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

*Welcoming* the contribution to the development of the capacity-building action plan by the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol, and the review by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting,

*Acknowledging* the relevance of the Protocol, its implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan as interlinked but separate plans to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

*Recognizing* the need to periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the capacity-building action plan,

- [1. *Adopts* the capacity-building action plan, as contained in annex II to the present decision;]
- [2. *Welcomes* the long-term strategic framework for capacity development adopted in decision 15/--;]
3. *Recognizes* the complementarity of the capacity-building action plan with the long-term strategic framework for capacity development;
4. *Urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments to review and align, as appropriate, their national action plans and programmes relevant to the implementation of the Protocol, including their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with the capacity-building action plan;
5. *Also urges* Parties and *invites* other Governments and donors to allocate adequate resources necessary to expedite the implementation of the capacity-building action plan, [and provide new financial resources to enable developing country Parties to implement the plans in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol] and *recognizes* in particular the role [of] the Global Environment Facility [plays in supporting capacity-building to implement][in operating the financial mechanism for] the Protocol;
6. [*Further urges* Parties to mobilize resources from all sources, including through international cooperation and the private sector, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention and Article 28 of the Protocol;]
7. *Decides* that the baseline for the capacity-building action plan shall comprise information gathered in the fourth reporting cycle;<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> Decision [BS-VI/3](#), annex I.

<sup>5</sup> CBD/SBI/3/3/Add.1.

8. *Also decides* to conduct a midterm evaluation of the capacity-building action plan in conjunction with the midterm evaluation of the implementation plan;<sup>6</sup>

[9. [*Encourages* national biosafety authorities and *invites* other Governments, academia, research institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to support the implementation of the capacity-building action plan [avoiding and managing conflicts of interest, as appropriate]]/[*Encourages* Parties, through the national competent authorities, to identify relevant actors to support the implementation of the capacity-building action plan [avoiding and managing conflicts of interest as appropriate]].]

## *Annex II*

### **CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY (2021-2030)**

#### **I. PURPOSE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN**

1. The purpose of the Capacity-building Action Plan is to facilitate the development and strengthening of the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol by: (a) identifying key areas for capacity-building related to the different goals of the Implementation Plan; (b) facilitating the engagement of partners, including donors; (c) fostering a coherent and coordinated approach to capacity-building for the implementation of the Protocol; and (d) promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination. The Capacity-building Action Plan covers the same period as the Implementation Plan, from 2021 to 2030.

2. Parties, non-Parties and stakeholders from different sectors, organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities and donors can support the undertaking of capacity-building activities, including those outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan.

#### **II. LINKAGE WITH THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

3. The Capacity-building Action Plan has been developed in alignment with the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol as requested in decision CP-9/3, outlining examples of capacity-building activities for each goal of the Implementation Plan. The Action Plan is complementary to the Implementation Plan as the capacity-building activities can support the achievement of the goals and outcomes of the Implementation Plan. In addition, in order to ensure alignment and avoid possible duplication, goal B.1. of the Implementation Plan addresses capacity-building in general and refers to the specific capacity-building activities outlined throughout the capacity-building action plan.

4. The Capacity-building Action Plan is complementary to the long-term strategic framework for capacity development. The general principles, approaches and strategies for enhancing capacity-building, which are elaborated in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-development, shall be taken into consideration when planning capacity-building activities based on the Capacity-building Action Plan.

5. The Capacity-building Action Plan can also help to support Parties to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including for example Goals 2 (to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and provide sustainable agriculture) and 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).

#### **III. STRUCTURE OF THE CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTION PLAN**

6. In the Appendix, a tabular overview of the goals, key areas for capacity-building and examples of capacity-building activities, indicators, outcomes and actors of the Capacity-building Action Plan is presented.

7. The Capacity-building Action Plan is aligned with the goals of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol. The goals represent broad desirable achievements by Parties. For each goal, key areas for capacity-building, examples of capacity-building activities, indicators, outcomes and actors are provided.

---

<sup>6</sup> Decision CP-10/--.

8. The *key areas for capacity-building* relate to each goal of the Implementation Plan. The key areas for capacity-building are aligned with the objectives of the Implementation Plan and include areas for which capacity-building activities are suggested.

9. The Action Plan also provides a list of *examples of capacity-building activities*, which were developed taking into consideration the capacity-building activities of continuing relevance included in, among others, the Framework and Action Plan for Capacity-building for the Effective Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol (2012-2020), and the programme of work on public awareness, education and participation.<sup>13</sup> The capacity-building activities are meant to support the successful implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. Activities may contribute to one or several outcomes.

10. The key areas and capacity-building activities outlined in the Capacity-Building Action Plan are not meant to be prescriptive or exhaustive. The key areas for capacity-building are meant as indicative areas in which capacities may be needed, and on which capacity-building interventions may focus, depending on national circumstances and needs. The capacity-building activities are examples and not an exhaustive list since each country should adapt the activities to their reality and needs. Additionally, lessons learned in previous capacity-building activities can support the identification of the most suitable activities to be developed in each country. It is recognized that national and regional needs and circumstances should ultimately determine the design and delivery of capacity-building activities, taking also into consideration the strategic guidance provided in the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building, as appropriate.

11. The Action Plan also provides a set of indicators designed to measure the success of the activities and/or the contribution of the activities to the outcome. They are intended to be simple, measurable and relevant to the outcome. Each indicator refers to an activity and/or the outcome.

12. [The Action Plan also identifies actors, which represent a non-exhaustive, indicative list of actors involved in the activities (including by funding) as well as target groups/audiences as addressees of the activities.]

13. Information on capacity-building activities undertaken or capacity-building resources or materials developed in the context of the Capacity-building Action Plan should be shared through the Biosafety Clearing-House.

#### *Capacity-building providers and target audiences*

14. The capacity-building activities can be carried out at various levels, including at the national, regional and global levels.

15. A range of actors may be involved in facilitating the delivery of capacity-building activities, including governments, research organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the Secretariat. The identification of actors in this respect depends largely on national circumstances, needs and priorities.

16. Similarly, a range of target audiences may benefit from specific capacity-building activities, depending on national circumstances, needs and priorities. These audiences could include policymakers, administrative authorities, laboratory technicians and customs officers, among others.

17. When designing capacity-building interventions within the areas for capacity-building or based on the examples of activities outlined in the Capacity-building Action Plan, actors and target audiences should be identified. As set out in the goals under the “enabling environment” of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan, cooperation and collaboration as well as the provision of adequate resources are prerequisites for undertaking capacity-building activities in support of the implementation of the Protocol.

18. The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress was adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in 2010 (decision BS-V/11). The Strategic Plan for the Protocol, also adopted in 2010, included elements on liability and redress and the Supplementary Protocol. The Supplementary Protocol entered into force on 5 March 2018.

19. A component on the Supplementary Protocol has been included in the Appendix below. The inclusion of a component on the Supplementary Protocol is intended to support capacity-building for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol and to contribute to the effective implementation of the Supplementary Protocol, while recognizing that they are separate legal instruments and that obligations arising from these instruments only bind the Parties to the respective instrument.

#### **IV. EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

20. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol shall undertake a midterm evaluation and may decide to undertake a final evaluation of the Implementation Plan and Capacity-building Action Plan. These evaluations may draw on information provided by Parties in their national reports, information on capacity-building activities and information in the Biosafety Clearing-House, among others. This information may be used to assess the extent to which the objectives of the Implementation Plan are being accomplished, including through capacity-building activities.

21. The results of the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan of the Cartagena Protocol will be used to establish a baseline for measuring progress in achieving the goals of the Implementation Plan and the Capacity-building Action Plan.

#### **V. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMMING**

22. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may periodically set priorities to plan for and programme work to be undertaken within the time period of the Capacity-building Action Plan. This might lead to the need for adjustments to the Capacity-building Action Plan.

23. In deciding on priorities and programming, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol may wish to take into consideration developments and advancements in the field of biosafety and biotechnology. In this regard, the Capacity-building Action Plan has taken the approach that, where organisms developed through new technologies constitute “living modified organisms” as defined in the Protocol, these organisms are addressed in the Plan.

#### **VI. RESOURCES**

24. The successful implementation of the Protocol depends to a large extent on having access to adequate human, technical and financial resources and effective cooperation [in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol]. The Capacity-building Action Plan aims at supporting Parties in this regard, including in particular under the goals related to creating an enabling environment.

#### **VII. ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT**

25. While the Capacity-building Action Plan is directed at Parties and other stakeholders, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will support the Parties in their efforts, following the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and in accordance with Article 31 of the Cartagena Protocol and Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This support includes managing and maintaining the Biosafety Clearing-House as well as undertaking activities, including capacity-building activities, as requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.



## Appendix to annex II

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals <i>(Desirable achievements)</i>	Key areas for capacity-building <i>(Key areas where capacities may be needed)</i>	Capacity-building activities <i>(Examples of suggested capacity-building activities within the key areas for capacity-building)</i>	Indicators <i>(Measures whether activity took place)</i>	Outcome <i>(The effect of successfully completed activities)</i>	[Actors] <i>[(Actors involved in activities/ target groups)]</i>
<b>(i) Areas for implementation</b>					
<b>A.1. Parties have in place functional national biosafety frameworks</b>	(1) Development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (2) Strengthening capacities of competent national authorities.	(i) Provide training on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; (ii) Train personnel of competent national authorities on administering their national biosafety regulatory system.	(a) Percentage of Parties with training needs on the development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol that successfully executed training activities; (b) Percentage of Parties that have sufficient and trained staff to administer the national biosafety system.	Functional national biosafety frameworks enable competent authorities, national focal points and Article 17 contact points of all Parties to effectively and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the Protocol	[National authorities/ personnel of national authorities]
<b>A.2. Parties have improved the availability and exchange of relevant information through the BCH</b>	(1) Publishing information on the BCH; (2) Accessing and using information on the BCH.	(i) Develop, update and maintain interactive support tools, following the migration of the BCH to the new platform; (ii) Provide training on the use of the BCH.	(a) Percentage of interactive support tools that are updated to the features of the new BCH platform; (b) Number of users that make use of the training material on the use of the BCH; (c) Percentage of Parties that have pertinent and updated information on the BCH.	BCH facilitates the availability and exchange of biosafety-related information and enables Parties to take informed decisions BCH is used as the reference information platform for biosafety-related information	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities and other interested stakeholders CBD Secretariat]
<b>A.3. Full information on the implementation of the Protocol is</b>	(1) Establishing and strengthening national coordination systems to gather	(i) Provide training on information gathering and data management to relevant	(a) Percentage of Parties that identify their training needs on national reporting and develop	Accurate and timely information on the implementation of the Protocol enables the Conference of the	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities and other interested stakeholders]

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>made available by Parties in a timely manner</b>	biosafety information; (2) Preparing a national report.	national authorities for national reporting; (ii) Develop tools to assist Parties in preparing and submitting their national reports; (iii) Support cooperation among Parties to assist parties with inadequate resources in the preparation and submission of their national reports[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol].	training to relevant national authorities; (b) Percentage of Parties with needs for assistance that, with the use of assistance tools, prepared and submitted their reports in a timely manner; (c) Percentage of Parties requiring support, benefiting from cooperative activities to assist them in preparing and submitting their national report.	Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol to set priorities and identify where support is needed.	CBD Secretariat]
<b>A.4. Parties are in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol</b>	(1) Address non-compliance issues identified by the Compliance Committee.	[(i) Provide support for Parties concerned to carry out activities set out in compliance action plans, to address identified issues of non-compliance.]	(a) Percentage of non-compliant Parties whose successfully executed compliance action plan resulted in full compliance.	Effective compliance mechanism facilitates implementation of the Protocol	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Compliance Committee]
<b>A.5. Parties carry out scientifically sound risk assessments of LMOs, and manage and control identified risks to prevent adverse effects of LMOs on the conservation and sustainable use of biological</b>	(1) Conducting and reviewing scientifically sound risk assessments; (2) Regulating, managing and controlling identified risks; (3) Access to infrastructure and technical expertise for risk assessment and risk management;	(i) Develop or update, as necessary, and disseminate training materials on risk assessment and risk management; (ii) Provide training on conducting and reviewing risk assessments, including use of resource documents and gathering and analysis of scientific information; (iii) Facilitate access to adequate infrastructure and	(a) Percentage of Parties that developed or updated their training material, as needed, on scientifically sound risk assessment and risk management [on LMOs resulting from new genetic techniques]; (b) Percentage of Parties that provide training on conducting and reviewing risk assessment and risk management; (c) Number of experts by Parties that are able to conduct or review	Parties identify, assess and appropriately manage and control risks of LMOs to biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health  Increased involvement of academia and specialized research institutes strengthens scientific support for	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Academia, and/or specific research entities]

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>diversity taking also into account risks to human health</b>	(4) Access to scientific data relevant for risk assessment and risk management; (5) Parties have qualified staff to undertake case-by-case risk assessment and risk management.	expertise for risk assessment and risk management; (iv) Provide training to conduct scientific research, review and acquire data on biodiversity for specific ecological areas relevant to risk assessment and risk management; (v) Establish relations with academia and/or specific research entities to develop specific educational programmes on risk assessment and risk management.	case-by-case risk assessment and risk management; (d) Percentage of Parties that have access to adequate infrastructure and expertise for assessing and managing risks; (e) Percentage of Parties that provide training to conduct scientific research, review and data acquisition relevant to risk assessment and risk management; (f) Percentage of Parties with established relations with academia and/or specific research entities for the development of specific educational programmes on risk assessment and risk management.	risk assessment and risk management	
<b>A.6. Parties prevent and address illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs</b>	(1) Establishment of functional national systems for detection, notification and appropriate responses to unintentional transboundary movements, in accordance with Article 17 of the Protocol; (2) Establishment of functional domestic measures to prevent and address illegal	(i) Provide training on LMO documentation, sampling, detection and identification to relevant stakeholders; (ii) Provide training on domestic measures to prevent and address illegal transboundary movement in accordance with Article 25 of the Protocol; (iii) Conduct training on monitoring of illegal transboundary movement of LMOs.	(a) Percentages of Parties that provide training on LMO documentation, sampling, detection and identification to relevant stakeholders; (b) Number of cases of unintentional or illegal transboundary movements of LMOs reported; (c) Percentage of Parties that provide training with functional domestic measures to prevent and manage unintentional and illegal transboundary movement of LMOs;	Illegal and unintentional transboundary movements of LMOs prevented or minimized	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities. Customs and border officials]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
	transboundary movement in accordance with [national legislation] [Article 25 of the Protocol].		(d) Percentage of Parties that provide training on monitoring of illegal transboundary movement of LMOs.		
<b>A.7. Parties have measures in place to fulfil the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements of LMOs under Article 18 of the Protocol</b>	(1) Establishment of functional national systems for handling, transport, packaging and identification, including in relation to documentation.	(i) Provide training to relevant competent national authorities on verification of the documentation related to handling, transport, packaging, and identification of LMOs.	(a) Percentage of Parties with personnel enabled in verification of documents accompanying LMOs shipments; (b) Percentage of Parties that have [been trained] [access to training] on documentation related handling, transport and packaging and identification of LMOs.	Through appropriate handling, transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, Parties are able to safely manage intentional transboundary movements of LMOs	[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities]
<b>A.8. Parties are able to detect and identify LMOs</b>	(1) Development, as necessary, and access to resource materials, procedures and information for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (2) Strengthening sampling, detection and identification capacities of officials and laboratory staff; (3) Access to technical	(i) Conduct training on methodologies and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (ii) Facilitate access to and establish infrastructure for detection and identification of LMOs, including accredited laboratories, certified reference materials and consumables; (iii) Establish, strengthen and maintain networks of laboratories for LMO detection and identification.	(a) Percentage of Parties trained on methods and protocols for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (b) Percentage of Parties with access to infrastructure for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs; (c) Percentages of Parties that have established accredited laboratories; (d) Percentage of Parties that are members of networks of laboratories for LMO detection and identification.	By detecting and identifying LMOs, Parties are able to respond to unintentional and illegal transboundary movements and to implement the handling, transport, packaging and identification requirements in accordance with the Protocol  By sharing information and quality assurance	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities  Academia, networks of laboratories with support of CBD Secretariat]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
	infrastructure for detection and identification, including certified reference materials; (4) Strengthening collaboration, including through networks of laboratories.			programmes in laboratory networks, accurate, robust and reliable analytical results and efficient procedures are promoted.	
<b>A.9. Parties that choose to do so, take into account socioeconomic considerations when making decisions on the import of LMOs and cooperate on research and information exchange in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol</b>	(1) Strengthening capacities for taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26; (2) Development and access to resource materials on socioeconomic considerations.	(i) Provide training to relevant national authorities on taking into account socioeconomic considerations in accordance with Article 26; (ii) Develop, as necessary, update and disseminate training materials on socio-economic considerations; (iii) Share experiences with and approaches for taking into account socioeconomic considerations; (iv) Establish collaborations with academia that have relevant expertise [and with indigenous peoples and local communities[, bearing in mind the special considerations for IPLCS in Article 26.]]	[(a) Percentage of competent national authorities in Parties that have access to adequate training for taking into account socioeconomic considerations [on the basis of research and information exchange] especially with regard to the value of biodiversity to indigenous peoples and local communities; (b) Number of developed, updated and disseminated training materials on socio-economic considerations; (c) Percentage of Parties that share their experiences with and approaches for taking into account socio-economic considerations [on the basis of research and information exchange]; (d) Percentage of Parties that established collaborations with academia that have the experience	Parties that choose to do so take into account socio-economic considerations in accordance with Article 26 in decision -making on imports of LMOs  Parties share experiences in conducting socio-economic considerations	[National authorities/personnel of national authorities Academia; IPLCs]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
			needed in socio-economic evaluations and with indigenous peoples and local communities.]		
<p><b>A.10. Parties to the Cartagena Protocol become Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and have in place measures to fulfil their obligations under the Supplementary Protocol</b></p>	<p>(1) Supporting Parties to the Cartagena Protocol in ratifying the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p><b>For Parties to the NKLSP:</b></p> <p>(2) Development of national legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(3) Development and access to resource materials, experiences and lessons learned regarding implementation of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(4) Strengthening capacities of competent authorities of Parties to the Supplementary</p>	<p>(i) Provide training in awareness raising of the Supplementary Protocol to support ratification and implementation;</p> <p><b>For Parties to the NKLSP:</b></p> <p>(ii) Provide training on the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks to determine how they address the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(iii) Provide training on the development or amendment of domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(iv) Develop resource materials to assist competent authorities in discharging their responsibilities under the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(v) [Provide][Conduct training to] competent authorities [and other relevant stakeholders] [with training to strengthen scientific and technical capacities] to evaluate damage, establish</p>	<p>(a) [Percentage of Parties [without frameworks for liability and redress] to the Cartagena Protocol that ratified and implemented the Supplementary Protocol]/[Percentage of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol that have received training for the ratification of the NKLSP that have ratified the NKLSP];</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties with personnel trained in the analysis of laws, policies and institutional frameworks in relation to the requirements of the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(c) Percentage of Parties that have trained personnel for developing or amending domestic legal and administrative frameworks to implement the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(d) Percentage of Parties that use resource materials [to fulfil their responsibilities under][regarding the implementation of] the Supplementary Protocol;</p> <p>(e) Percentage [of Parties that have been trained] [of those competent authorities that expressed their needs that</p>	<p>Increased number of ratifications of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress advances the development of national rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from LMOs originating in a transboundary movement</p>	<p>[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities CBD Secretariat]</p>

<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
	Protocol to discharge their functions;  (5) Development or identification of baselines of the status of biodiversity.	causal links and determine appropriate response measures;  (vi) Compile and share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.	received adequate training] to evaluate damage[, establish causal links] and determine appropriate response measures;  (f) Percentage of Parties that compile [and share] information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol;  [(g) Percentage of Parties that share information on experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of the Supplementary Protocol.]		
<b>B. Enabling environment</b>					
<b>B.1. Parties engage in capacity-building activities</b>	(1) Self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (2) Provision of support for capacity-building activities; (3) Access to capacity-building materials; (4) Cooperation in capacity-building activities.	(i) Carry out a self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (ii) Provide technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities, including those outlined in this Capacity-building Action Plan; (iii) Develop and disseminate, capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages; (iv) Cooperate at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and stakeholders in carrying	(a) Percentage of Parties that have carried out a self-assessment of capacity-building needs and priorities; (b) Percentage of Parties that [receive] [provide] technical, financial or other support for capacity-building activities; (c) Percentage of Parties having developed and disseminated capacity-building materials and outcomes of activities, including in local languages; (d) Percentage of Parties that establish partnerships at the national, bilateral, regional and multilateral levels with partners from relevant sectors and	Parties have the necessary capacity for the implementation of the Protocol  [Parties have the capacity to identify their needs for capacity-building and to recognize and put in place the appropriate actions to solve them[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol].]	[National authorities, academia/personnel of national authorities CBD Secretariat GEF, other international funding organizations, The Green Fund]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
		out capacity-building activities.	stakeholders in carrying out capacity-building activities.		
<b>B.2. Parties have mobilized adequate resources [from all sources] to support implementation of the Protocol [in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol]</b>	(1) Establishment of a national budget allocation mechanism for biosafety; (2) Coordination with authorities, funding agencies and donors at the national level; (3) Access to additional resources through cooperation with other Parties and donors, including the private sector, and through international cooperation programmes.	(i) [Develop mechanisms to leverage] [Raise awareness at the national level on the need for] adequate resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol; (ii) Establish/strengthen coordination at the national level among competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors; (iii) Establish[/strengthen] cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol.	(a) Percentage of Parties that allocated resources from national budgets to carry out activities necessary for the implementation of the Protocol; (b) Percentage of Parties that strengthened coordination between competent authorities, funding agencies and other donors; (c) Percentage of Parties [with established cooperation frameworks or Memoranda of Understanding] that strengthened cooperation among donor Parties and other donors, developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to ensure the full implementation of the Protocol; [(d) Percentage of Parties establishing a coordination framework;] (e) Percentage of Parties having contributed resources to other Parties to strengthen their capacity for the implementation of the Protocol.	Full implementation of the Protocol is enabled by adequate resources  Public and private resources are mobilized and provide regular and sustained support for the actions needed[, in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol.]	[National authorities/public and private sector including banks, funds, corporations, investors and Global Environment Facility.]
<b>B.3. Parties promote and facilitate public awareness,</b>	(1) Establishment of national systems for promoting public awareness,	(i) Develop[, as necessary,] and disseminate capacity-building materials on public	(a) Percentage of Parties that developed and disseminated capacity-building materials on	Through public awareness, education and participation, Parties ensure that the	[National authorities, international agencies/the public



<b>Capacity-building Action Plan</b>					
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Key areas for capacity-building</b>	<b>Capacity-building activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>[Actors]</b>
<b>education and participation on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs, in accordance with Article 23 of the Protocol</b>	education and participation; (2) Development and dissemination of resource and training materials on public awareness, education and participation; (3) Provision of education on biosafety; (4) Strengthening mechanisms for participation in decision-making; (5) Development of public awareness programmes.	awareness, education and participation; (ii) Develop[, as necessary,] or update biosafety education programmes and strengthen institutional capacities; (iii) Integrate biosafety in relevant educational programmes; (iv) Establish academic exchange and fellowship programmes, including on modern biotechnology and biosafety research; (v) Provide training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation; (vi) Provide training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programmes; (vii) Provide training on biosafety communication.	public awareness, education and participation; (b) Percentage of Parties that developed or updated biosafety education programmes and strengthened institutional capacities; (c) Percentage of Parties that integrated biosafety in relevant educational programmes; (d) Percentage of Parties that established academic exchange and fellowship programmes; (e) Percentage of Parties that provided training on participation in decision-making, in accordance with national laws and regulations, including on the establishment of mechanisms to inform the public about modalities for participation; (f) Percentage of Parties that provided training on the development and implementation of biosafety public awareness programmes; (g) Percentage of Parties that provided training on biosafety communication.  [(h) Percentage of Parties that have legislation regarding the labelling of consumer-based products.]	public is appropriately informed about the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs and involved in decision-making on the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs	CBD Secretariat]

Capacity-building Action Plan					
Goals	Key areas for capacity-building	Capacity-building activities	Indicators	Outcome	[Actors]
<p><b>B.4. Parties enhance cooperation and coordination on biosafety issues at the national, regional and international levels</b></p>	<p>(1) Cooperation among and within Parties;</p> <p>(2) Involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders from relevant sectors;</p> <p>(3) Mainstreaming of biosafety in sectoral and cross-sectoral legislation, policies and plans.</p>	<p>(i) Organize activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and information sharing at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels, [including exchange of biosafety experiences and to promote technology transfer, access to technology in particular for developing countries];</p> <p>(ii) Organize joint activities involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.</p>	<p>(a) Percentage of Parties that organized activities to facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and information sharing at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels;</p> <p>(b) Percentage of Parties that organized joint activities involving indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders from different sectors.</p>	<p>Through cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, and participation of stakeholders, Parties' implementation of the Protocol is more effective</p> <p>Increased awareness on the importance of biosafety across government and relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>[Parties, national authorities, indigenous peoples, local communities, other stakeholders/the public.]</p>

## Item 8. Monitoring and reporting (Article 33)

---

*The following draft decision has been reproduced from document CBD/CP/MOP/10/5. Section A of the draft decision addresses the fourth national reports and incorporates the relevant recommendations by the Compliance Committee as presented in the report of the Committee on the work of its sixteenth and seventeenth meetings (CBD/CP/MOP/10/2).*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recalling Article 33 and decision CP-9/5, in which Parties were requested to prepare and submit to the Secretariat their fourth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol,*

*Also recalling decision CP-9/5, in which it accepted the invitation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention contained in decision 14/27, and decided to have a synchronized national reporting cycle,*

### **A. Fourth national reports on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol**

1. *Welcomes* the 135 complete fourth national reports submitted through the Biosafety Clearing-House;<sup>7</sup>
2. *Expresses concern* about the low number of fourth national reports submitted;
3. *Also expresses concern* about delays in submitting the projects to the Global Environment Facility to support eligible Parties in the preparation of their fourth national reports, noting that such funding was not available before the deadline for the submission of fourth national reports, which is one of the factors that may have affected the submission rate;
4. *Urges* Parties that have not yet submitted their fourth national report to do so as soon as possible;<sup>8</sup>
5. *Notes with concern* that, of the Parties that have not yet submitted their fourth national report, some Parties have also not submitted their third national report;<sup>9</sup>
6. *Reminds* Parties of their obligation to publish their national reports on the Biosafety Clearing-House, in accordance with Article 20 of the Protocol;
7. *Encourages* Parties that have submitted their report in an offline format to ensure its publication on the Biosafety Clearing-House in coordination with the Secretariat, as necessary;
8. *Urges* Parties that have submitted an incomplete fourth national report to provide the missing information as soon as possible;

### **B. Fifth national reports on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol**

9. *Welcomes* the draft format for the fifth national reports as contained in the annex to document CBD/CP/MOP/10/5, and requests the Executive Secretary:

---

<sup>7</sup> Number up-to-date as of 12 September 2022. An update on any further reports received will be provided during part II of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.

<sup>8</sup> Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, Honduras, Jordan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago and Yemen. [List to be updated as necessary at part II of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.]

<sup>9</sup> Azerbaijan, Belize, Libya, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles and Syrian Arab Republic. [List to be updated as necessary at part II of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol.]

- (a) To make any necessary adjustments to the questions in light of the final text of the indicators of the post-2020 implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as adopted in decision CP-10/--;
- (b) To make the final format available online through the Biosafety Clearing-House;
10. *Requests* Parties to use the final format for the preparation of their fifth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
11. *Invites* Parties to prepare their reports through a consultative process involving all relevant national stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate;
12. *Encourages* Parties to respond to all questions in the reporting format, and stresses the importance of the timely submission of fifth national reports in order to facilitate the mid-term evaluation of the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
13. *Requests* Parties and invites other Governments to submit to the Secretariat their fifth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety:
- (a) In an official language of the United Nations;
- (b) At the same time as the seventh national reports under the Convention are due;<sup>10</sup>
- (c) Through the Biosafety Clearing-House;
14. *Requests* Parties experiencing challenges submitting their national report through the Biosafety Clearing-House to coordinate with the Secretariat to facilitate the publication of their national report in the Biosafety Clearing-House;
15. *Recommends* to the Conference of the Parties, in adopting guidance to the financial mechanism, that it invite the Global Environment Facility to make funds available in a timely manner to support eligible Parties in preparing their fifth national reports;
16. *Urges* eligible Parties to submit their letters of commitment to the implementing agency in a timely manner to ensure that projects to support the preparation of fifth national reports can be submitted to the Global Environment Facility for approval well before the deadline for the submission of the reports;
17. *Notes* decision 15/-- (on reporting) and decision 15/-- (on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework) by the Conference of the Parties and *encourages* Parties to the Cartagena Protocol to contribute to national processes for the preparation of the seventh national reports under the Convention, including by providing information related to targets relevant for biosafety.

---

<sup>10</sup> Decision 15/-- (reporting) of the Conference of the Parties.

**Item 9. Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol (Article 35) and final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020**

---

*The following is taken from recommendation 3/2 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. The percentages in paragraphs 8 and 33 have been updated in light of the additional fourth national reports received, as described in document CBD/CP/MOP/10/INF/2.*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

1. *Recognizes* the usefulness of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020<sup>11</sup> in supporting national implementation;
2. *Recognizes also* that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework must contribute to the implementation of and compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and *acknowledges* the relevance of the Protocol and its implementation plan and capacity-building action plan to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
3. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol and the Compliance Committee to the fourth assessment and review of the Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the period 2011-2020,<sup>12</sup> and requests them to continue providing input to the fifth assessment and review and evaluation process of the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol, as appropriate;

**A. National biosafety frameworks**

4. *Welcomes* the progress in establishing functional administrative arrangements, noting that almost all Parties have permanent staff to administer the functions related to biosafety;
- [5. *Urges* Parties to reaffirm the precautionary approach contained in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;<sup>13</sup>]
6. *Also urges* Parties to allocate the necessary resources for the operation of their biosafety institutions, given the crucial role of these institutions in implementing the Protocol[, in accordance with Article 28 of the Protocol;]
7. *Further urges* Parties to mobilize resources from all available national and international sources, including international cooperation and the private sector, to further support operation of their biosafety institutions;
8. *Notes* with grave concern that **only about** half of the Parties have fully introduced the necessary legal, administrative and other measures to implement their obligations under the Protocol and that limited progress has been made in this regard since the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan;<sup>14</sup>
9. *Urges* Parties that have not yet fully done so to put in place legal, administrative and other measures to implement their obligations under the Protocol, in particular biosafety legislation, as a matter of priority, and recognizes that further support is needed in this area;

---

<sup>11</sup> Decision BS-V/16, annex I.

<sup>12</sup> CBD/SBI/3/3, annexes I and II, respectively.

<sup>13</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992, Volume I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8), Resolution 1, Annex I.

<sup>14</sup> See decision CP-VIII/15.

10. *Encourages* Parties to consider indigenous peoples and local communities, gender, women, youth and [human] rights-based approaches in their national biosafety frameworks;

### **B. Coordination and support**

11. *Recognizes* the importance of coordination among relevant authorities and at various levels and of mainstreaming biosafety across relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral instruments, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, for advancing the implementation of the Protocol;

12. *Welcomes* the support for capacity-building provided in furtherance of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol, but notes with concern the lack of progress in meeting capacity-building needs in most regions;

13. *Underlines* the ongoing need for developing and strengthening the capacities of Parties to implement the Protocol, including in the light of the ongoing rapid development of [modern] biotechnologies [relevant for the Cartagena Protocol], and recognizes the facilitative role that the post-2020 capacity-building action plan for the Protocol can play in this regard;

14. *Encourages* Parties to cooperate in biosafety capacity-building, including at the regional level;

15. *Notes* with concern that fewer Parties had access to additional financial resources beyond their national budgets, compared to the third assessment and review and mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan;

16. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance to the financial mechanism with respect to support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, [invite][request] the Global Environment Facility to continue to assist eligible Parties in undertaking activities in the following priority areas based on the needs for further support identified in the present decision: development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol; risk assessment and risk management; detection and identification of living modified organisms; public awareness, education and participation; socio-economic considerations; liability and redress; national reporting; and technology transfer;

17. [Invites][Requests] the Global Environment Facility to establish a funding window for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to support eligible Parties in implementing the Protocol;

18. *Urges* Parties[, in accordance with Articles 22 and 28 of the Protocol,] and invites other Governments, donors and biosafety capacity-building initiatives [to make resources available] to support Parties in their efforts to strengthen capacities and enhance the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol in the priority areas referred to in paragraph 15 above;

### **C. Risk assessment and risk management**

19. *Welcomes* the progress made by Parties in carrying out risk assessments pursuant to the Protocol and in publishing risk assessment summary reports along with decisions on the Biosafety Clearing-House;

20. *Also welcomes* the progress made by Parties in adopting common approaches to risk assessment, in accordance with Annex III of the Cartagena Protocol, and risk management and in adopting or using voluntary guidance documents for the purpose of conducting risk assessments or evaluating risk assessment summary reports submitted by notifiers;

21. *Recognizes* the need for further support for risk assessment and risk management, including by strengthening human resource capacities and by facilitating access to sufficient financial resources, adequate scientific knowledge and technical infrastructure, also taking into account [[relevant] indigenous][indigenous peoples and local communities] and [local][traditional] knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies;

**D. Living modified organisms or traits that may have adverse effects**

22. *Commends* the large number of Parties that have established the capacities to [detect,] identify, assess and monitor living modified organisms or traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

23. *Recognizes*, however, that further support is needed for strengthening human resource and institutional capacities, especially through enhanced international cooperation among Parties, to identify living modified organisms or specific traits that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and for facilitating access to adequate technical infrastructure for identifying, assessing and monitoring living modified organisms[, in accordance with Article 16];

**E. Liability and redress**

24. *Notes [with regret]* the limited number of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that have ratified the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary[, subject to the availability of resources,] to undertake [[awareness-raising] [and capacity-building]] activities to support ratification efforts, and invites other partners to also undertake awareness-raising activities on the Supplementary Protocol;

26. *Welcomes* the progress by Parties to the Supplementary Protocol in introducing measures to implement the Supplementary Protocol while recognizing that support is needed for those Parties to the Supplementary Protocol that are facing challenges in this regard;

**F. Handling, transport, packaging and identification**

27. *Welcomes* the fact that almost all Parties have trained some laboratory personnel in the detection of living modified organisms, while recognizing that about half of these Parties have indicated that more training would be required;

28. *Notes* that most Parties reported having reliable access to laboratory facilities, yet notes with concern that other Parties continue to face challenges and that support is needed in that regard;

**G. Socio-economic considerations**

29. *Notes* that about half of Parties have specific approaches or requirements that facilitate how socio-economic considerations should be taken into account in decision-making with regard to living modified organisms[, and [encourages][invites] Parties that have not yet done so to develop such approaches or requirements, as appropriate and in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol and their circumstances and capacities];

30. *Notes* that more information on methodologies and approaches should be gathered and shared, and encourages Parties to exchange research and information on socio-economic considerations to support [those] Parties [that wish to do so] to take socio-economic considerations into account [in accordance with Article 26[, paragraph 1][, and Article 20] of the Protocol];

31. *Also encourages* Parties to promote the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and [youth,] [cultures][the relation between nature and culture] when undertaking research on socio-economic considerations;

**H. Transit, contained use, unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures**

32. *Welcomes* the fact that approximately three quarters of Parties have measures in place to regulate contained use of living modified organisms and living modified organisms in transit;

33. *Welcomes also* the fact that nearly two thirds of Parties have the capacity to take appropriate measures in case of unintentional transboundary movements of living modified organisms;

34. *Encourages* Parties that have not yet done so to adopt the necessary measures to regulate contained use of living modified organisms and living modified organisms in transit as well as unintentional transboundary movement of living modified organisms, and recognizes the importance of supporting those Parties in adopting such measures and developing capacities in that regard;

### **I. Information-sharing**

35. *Notes* the positive trends regarding information-sharing on the Biosafety Clearing-House, including in relation to the number of national records and reference records published, and the number of visitors;

36. *Calls* on Parties and *encourages* other users to ensure that records remain up to date;

37. *Welcomes* the fact that almost all Parties have designated their national focal point for the Cartagena Protocol and their focal point for the Biosafety Clearing-House;

38. *Notes* the progress by Parties in designating their point of contact for the purposes of receiving notifications under Article 17 (Unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures);

39. *Urges* Parties that have not yet completely done so to make all required information available to the Biosafety Clearing-House and keep their records up to date, focusing in particular on information related to: (a) national legislation, regulations and guidelines; (b) summaries of risk assessments; (c) final decisions regarding the importation or release of living modified organisms; (d) national focal points, national points of contact and competent national authorities; (e) information on bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements or arrangements into which they have entered; and (f) information concerning illegal transboundary movements of living modified organisms;

40. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure that adequate support is provided to the Biosafety Clearing-House to enable the mechanism to function to its full capacity and potential;

### **J. Compliance and review**

41. *Notes* considerable variations in progress by Parties to comply with key obligations under the Protocol;

42. *Welcomes* the progress made by Parties in complying with their obligations under the Protocol, including the obligations concerning: (a) making certain information available to the Biosafety Clearing House; and (b) the designation of national focal points and competent national authorities;

43. *Notes with concern* that a large number of Parties are not in full compliance with key obligations under the Protocol, including: (a) the obligation to take the necessary legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol, and (b) the obligation to submit a national report in a timely manner;

44. *Recognizes* the need for Parties to have in place monitoring and enforcement systems for the implementation of the Protocol;

45. *Welcomes* the Compliance Committee's supportive role, carried out pursuant to decision BS-V/1, as a contribution to the progress reported by Parties in implementing their obligations under the Protocol;

46. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, as appropriate and following guidance provided by the Compliance Committee, to continue following up with Parties that have not yet fully complied with their obligations under the Protocol, and requests Parties to collaborate fully in this regard;

### **K. Public awareness and participation, biosafety education and training**

47. *Stresses* the importance of public awareness, education and participation for the implementation of the Protocol, recognizing that more support in this area is needed;

48. *Notes* the progress in the development of mechanisms for public participation in decision-making on living modified organisms and in the number of Parties that have academic institutions that offer biosafety education and training programmes;

49. *Encourages* Parties and invites other users to share relevant materials on public awareness, education and participation through the Biosafety Clearing-House;



**L. Outreach and cooperation**

50. *Stresses* the importance of cooperation among Parties in addition to cooperation among intergovernmental organizations to support the implementation of the Protocol;

51. *Also stresses* the importance of outreach and cooperation with indigenous peoples and local communities as well as women, youth and other relevant stakeholders for the effective implementation of the Protocol;

[52. *Encourages* Parties to provide support, especially for developing countries, for effective participation in biotechnological and biosafety research activities, in accordance with Article 22 of the Protocol and Article 19 of the Convention.]

**Item 10. Matters related to the financial mechanism and resources (Article 28)**

---

*The following draft decision has been reproduced from CBD/CP/MOP/10/6, however, a duplication in paragraph 3 has been deleted.*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

1. *Welcomes* the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and its programming directions and the support this makes available to Parties for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol;

2. *Notes with concern* that very few projects were presented for supporting the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety during the seventh replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, in adopting its guidance to the Global Environment Facility with respect to support for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol, invite the Global Environment Facility:

(a) To make funds available in a timely manner to support eligible Parties in preparing and submitting their fifth national reports;

(b) To make specific funding available to eligible Parties to (i) support development and implementation of legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Protocol (including risk assessment and risk management; detection and identification of living modified organisms; public awareness, education and participation; socioeconomic considerations; liability and redress; national reporting; and technology transfer); and (ii) support eligible Parties in implementing compliance action plans regarding the achievement of compliance with the Protocol;

4. *Urges* Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Cartagena Protocol to include biosafety projects in their utilization of the funding allocated to them under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources for the eighth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, taking into account their obligations under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the post-2020 implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol, and the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility;

5. *Encourages* Parties to include needs and provisions for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol in their national biodiversity finance plans and in their national implementation of the resource mobilization strategy for the post-2020 period.

**Item 11. Operation and activities of the Biosafety Clearing-House (Article 20)**

---

*The following draft decision has been reproduced from document CBD/CP/MOP/10/7, with adjustment to paragraph 6 to ensure consistency with agreed procedures*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety*

1. *Welcomes* the migration of the central portal of the Biosafety Clearing-House to its new platform and the improvements made in accordance with the joint modalities of operation for the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House endorsed in decision CP-9/2;

2. *Calls upon* Parties and other Governments to publish information available at the national level on the Biosafety Clearing-House in accordance with the obligations of the Protocol;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to review records they have previously published on the Biosafety Clearing-House to verify their accuracy on the new platform and to make any revisions or updates as necessary;

4. *Takes note* of goal A.2 and related capacity-building activities in the implementation plan and the capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and *invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to carry out related activities with a view to further strengthening the role of the Biosafety Clearing-House in the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol;

5. *Welcomes* the successful implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme—Global Environment Facility “Project for Sustainable Capacity Building for Effective Participation in the Biosafety Clearing-House” (BCH III Project) and invites the United Nations Environment Programme to develop further capacity-building projects related to the Biosafety Clearing-House;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference of the Parties, in adopting guidance to the financial mechanism, that it invites the Global Environment Facility to continue to make funds available in support of activities related to the Biosafety Clearing-House;

7. *Welcomes* the collaborative activities undertaken between the biosafety databases of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Biosafety Clearing-House;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to maintain and make necessary improvements to the Biosafety Clearing-House, including:

(a) Translating further pages of the BCH, including new features and content as they are developed to ensure that the Biosafety Clearing-House is available in the six official languages of the United Nations;

(b) Exploring how the Bioland tool can be used to facilitate the linkage between national websites and the Biosafety Clearing-House, and other mechanisms that allow national clearing-houses to retrieve information from the Biosafety Clearing-House;

9. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To continue developing capacity-building materials and perform trainings on the new functionalities of the Biosafety Clearing-House, including as a contribution to the key activities highlighted in the capacity-building action plan;

(b) To explore options for a coordinated approach to the web infrastructure for online forums across the clearing-houses;

(c) To continue collaborating with other biosafety-related databases and organizations.

**Item 12. Cooperation with other organizations, conventions and initiatives**

---

*No decision is expected under this item.*

---

### **Item 13. Review of effectiveness of structures and processes under the Convention and its Protocols**

---

*The following is taken from recommendation 3/13 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

#### **A. Experience with concurrent meetings**

*Recalling* decisions XII/27, CP-7/9 and NP-1/12, XIII/26, CP-8/10 and NP-2/12, 14/32, CP-9/8 and NP-3/10,

*Having reviewed* the experience in holding concurrently meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol, using the criteria agreed earlier,

*Taking into account* the views of Parties and observers that participated in the concurrent meetings held in 2016 and 2018 as synthesized and presented in the notes by the Executive Secretary on the review of experience in holding concurrent meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and meetings of the Parties to the Protocols,<sup>15</sup>

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the concurrent meetings were overall considered to have allowed for increased integration among the Convention and its Protocols, and improved consultations, coordination and synergies among the respective national focal points;

2. *Notes* that most of the criteria were considered as being met or partially met, and that further improvements in the functioning of the concurrent meetings are desirable, in particular to improve the outcomes and effectiveness of the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, in the concurrent meetings, and the importance, in particular, of ensuring adequate participation of representatives in meetings of the Parties to the protocols by making funding available for such participation, and, in this regard, recalls decision 14/37, paragraphs 36 to 46;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Bureau, to further improve the planning and organization of future concurrent meetings on the basis of the experience gained to date and the views expressed by Parties and observers;

#### **B. Experience with virtual meetings**

*Recalling* decision XII/29, paragraph 2, in which the Executive Secretary was requested to explore ways to increase the efficiency of meetings, including convening meetings through virtual means, and further developments in that regard,

*Recognizing* the restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020, which rendered in-person meetings impracticable,

5. *Notes* the expeditious adjustments and arrangements made by the Secretariat, and the understanding and flexibility demonstrated by presiding officers and participants, which allowed the convening of a number of meetings and consultations in a virtual setting in response to the limitations

---

<sup>15</sup> See [CBD/SBI/2/16/Add.1](#) and associated information notes ([CBD/SBI/2/INF/1](#) and [INF/2](#)).

caused by the pandemic situation, notwithstanding the inconveniences arising from such a setting, and the limitations that were agreed with regard to decision-making;

[6. *Agrees* that convening of formal meetings in a virtual setting, while important in terms of responding to the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, does not set a precedent for the future organization of similar meetings under the Convention;]

[7. *Calls upon* Parties and observers to continue to participate in virtual and hybrid meetings that are held and encourages them to enhance capacities [and to make available technical and technological facilities] that are necessary for their representatives to participate in these meetings effectively;]

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to [compile] [and analyse] views from Parties, and relevant stakeholders, [and the experience and relevant studies available, especially within the United Nations system], in conducting virtual and hybrid meetings held in 2021 and 2022, [and prepare options for procedures for such meetings,] taking into account the specific challenges faced by delegations with network and connectivity problems, in particular by developing country Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities and observers, and by those delegations from countries where meetings are scheduled at difficult times, [addressing issues about equity, participation and legitimacy]for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting;

9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to consider the [compilation of views, analysis and options] referred to in paragraph 8 above and to make recommendations to the governing bodies of the Convention and the Protocols for consideration at their next meeting.

#### [ **C. Other areas to improve effectiveness**

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with Parties, partners, stakeholders and relevant external experts, an analysis of options to further improve the effectiveness of meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including, inter alia, options to improve negotiating processes, to better follow-up on previous decisions, to benefit from innovations in decision-making methods and technologies, and to improve the engagement of observers in processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to submit such analysis of options to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation for its consideration at its fourth meeting.]

**Item 14. Risk assessment and risk management (Articles 15 and 16)**

---

*The following is taken from recommendation 24/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting to the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recalling* decision CP-9/13, paragraph 7, in which it decided to consider, at its tenth meeting, whether additional guidance materials on risk assessment are needed for (a) living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives, and (b) living modified fish,

*Also recalling* decision BS-VII/12, paragraph 17, in which it recommended to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity a coordinated approach with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on the issue of synthetic biology, taking into account the possibility that the provisions of the Protocol might also apply to living organisms resulting from synthetic biology,

*Recalling* the importance of the precautionary approach, in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

*Noting* the existing voluntary guidance on the assessment of socio-economic considerations in the context of Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,

1. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the discussions of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment;<sup>16</sup>

2. *Takes note* of the clarifications made by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on annex I of decision CP-9/13 regarding the process for identification and prioritization of specific issues of risk assessment of living modified organisms that may warrant consideration;<sup>17</sup>

3. *Welcomes* the analysis done by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the topics of (a) living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives and (b) living modified fish according to decision CP-9/13, annex I;

4. *Notes* the range of perspectives on the need for the development of guidance on risk assessment of living modified fish, decides not to proceed, at this stage, with the development of additional voluntary guidance materials on risk assessment regarding living modified fish, and *encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governments and relevant organizations to promote international cooperation, information sharing and capacity-building on risk assessment of living modified fish, and to make use of existing guidance materials, [with a view to considering further guidance on living modified fish at its eleventh meeting;]

5. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group that additional voluntary guidance materials to support case-by-case risk assessment of living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives should be developed, and *agrees* to develop such additional voluntary guidance materials as per annex I;

[6. *Requests* a panel of 3 to 6 experts selected in a way to warrant the required scientific expertise to develop a detailed outline and first draft of additional guidance materials on risk assessment of living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives to ensure a fast and efficient drafting process;]

---

<sup>16</sup> CBD/CP/RA/AHTEG/2020/1/5.

<sup>17</sup> See CBD/CP/RA/AHTEG/2020/1/5, annex I, sect. III.

7. *Decides* to establish an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment that will work according to the terms of reference annexed hereto;

8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant organizations to submit to the Executive Secretary information relevant to the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

9. *Invites* Parties to also submit information on their needs and priorities for further guidance materials on specific topics of risk assessment of living modified organisms, including a rationale [reflecting] [following] the criteria set out in decision CP-9/13, annex I;

10. *Calls* upon Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to continue to disseminate information and share experiences, especially through the Biosafety Clearing-House, that are useful for risk assessments of living modified organisms, including living modified fish and organisms containing engineered gene drives;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

[(a) To contract, subject to the availability of resources, a panel of three to six experts selected in a way to warrant the required scientific expertise to develop a detailed outline and first draft of additional guidance materials on risk assessment of living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives;]

(b) To convene online discussions of the Online Forum on Risk Assessment and Risk Management to review an outline and a first draft of the additional voluntary guidance materials and to support the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

(c) To collect and synthesize relevant information to facilitate the work of the Online Forum and the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

(d) To synthesize the views referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 above and the discussions of the Online Forum and make them available to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group;

(e) To convene, subject to the availability of resources, two meetings of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment, with at least one of the meetings as a face-to-face;<sup>18</sup>

(f) To facilitate the process of identification and prioritization of specific issues of risk assessment of living modified organisms that may warrant consideration, as established in paragraph 6 of decision CP-9/13, by making information submitted by Parties on issues identified in accordance with annex I of the same decision, as well as information useful for the risk assessment of those topics, available through a dedicated web page within the Biosafety Clearing-House;

(g) To ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the discussions and in the work on risk assessment under the Cartagena Protocol;

(h) To explore ways to facilitate and support capacity-building and knowledge-sharing and technology transfer regarding risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms;

(i) To provide dedicated web pages in the Biosafety Clearing-House to facilitate easy access and raise awareness of available information that is relevant for risk assessment of living modified organisms, including living modified fish and organisms containing engineered gene drives;

12. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to consider the outcomes of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment and make a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol at its eleventh meeting;

13. *Decides* to consider, at its eleventh meeting, additional issues on which guidance materials on risk assessment may be needed, further to the process for the identification and prioritization of specific

---

<sup>18</sup> Depending on restrictions due to the pandemic situation.



issues of risk assessment of living modified organisms established in decision CP-9/13, taking into account priorities identified by Parties pursuant to paragraph 9 above and the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group as per paragraph 1(f) of its terms of reference.

*Annex*

**TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON RISK ASSESSMENT**

1. The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (Group) on Risk Assessment shall:

(a) Be composed of experts selected in accordance with the section H of the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, ensuring specific [scientific] expertise on organisms containing engineered gene drives and their potential effects on biodiversity as well as on issues relevant to the mandate of the Group, and including experts from relevant international organizations,<sup>19</sup> as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, and applying decision 14/33 on the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest in expert groups;

[(b Consider modalities of operation to ensure a fast and efficient drafting process, [including a small drafting group] based on a first draft reviewed by the Online Forum, as appropriate;]

(c) Meet twice, subject to the availability of funds and prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, with at least one of the meetings being face-to-face, and perform necessary tasks between its two meetings supported by online means of communication and engagement;

[(d) Develop additional voluntary guidance materials for conducting case-by-case risk assessments of living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives in accordance with annex III of the Protocol. A specific focus of this material should be engineered gene drive mosquitos [taking into account general considerations of living modified organisms containing on gene drives,][challenges identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Risk Assessment<sup>20</sup> and process identified in annex 1 of decision CP-9/13] and existing national and regional risk assessment experiences. [taking into account human health, environmental and socioeconomic impacts as well as traditional knowledge and the value of biodiversity to indigenous peoples and local communities]]

(e) Analyse the information submitted by Parties as per paragraph 9 and, on the basis of this, prepare a list of prioritized topics on which further guidance materials on risk assessment may be needed according to criteria in decision CP-9/13, annex I;

(f) Prepare a report, including draft additional voluntary guidance materials on living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives and a list of prioritized topics as per paragraph (e) above, on which further guidance materials on risk assessment may be needed, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

2. In undertaking its work, the Group shall consider the synthesis of views from the submissions and discussions in the online forum prepared by the Executive Secretary, existing resources, including those identified in the stock-taking exercise of the “study on risk assessment: application of annex I of decision CP-9/13 to living modified organisms containing engineered gene drives”,<sup>21</sup> guidance materials already available, relevant decisions on risk assessment and risk management taken under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and any other relevant information collected by the Executive Secretary further to paragraph 11 (c) of decision CP-10/--.

---

<sup>19</sup> Such as the World Trade Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

<sup>20</sup> CBD/SBSTTA/24/5, annex, paras. 4-41.

<sup>21</sup> CBD/CP/RA/AHTEG/2020/1/4.

**Item 15. Detection and identification of living modified organisms**

---

*The following draft decision has been reproduced from document CBD/CP/MOP/10/10/Rev.1.*

---

*The Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recalling* decision CP-9/11,

*Noting* the information provided by Parties in their fourth national reports relating to detection and identification of living modified organisms under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and *acknowledging* the findings in the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol,

*Noting* goal A.8 and related capacity-building activities in the implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety relating to the capacity to detect and identify living modified organisms, and *acknowledging* the importance of capacity-building and regional and subregional cooperation in the field of detection and identification of living modified organisms,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the field of detection and identification of living modified organisms for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, as well as its relevance and applicability to other fields, including synthetic biology;

2. *Recognizes also* the challenges identified by Parties associated with detection and identification of living modified organisms, including the lack of accessible validation and reference materials and financing;

3. *Recognizes further* the lack of experience with new detection techniques, as well as detecting and identifying newly developed and unauthorized living modified organisms;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the Network of Laboratories for the Detection and Identification of Living Modified Organisms for technical expertise in the field of detection and identification of living modified organisms;

5. *Encourages* Parties to continue to cooperate to develop regional networks of laboratories to facilitate the exchange of experiences, sharing of information and building of expertise in the field of detection and identification of living modified organisms;

6. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to submit information on their experience with new detection techniques, detecting unauthorized living modified organisms and developing reference materials, as well as ongoing collaborations involving national and regional laboratories, and *also invites* Parties, in particular those that have not yet done so, to submit information on their laboratories, including their specific activities, to the Biosafety Clearing-House using the Laboratory common format;

7. *Urges* Parties to provide financial resources to laboratories and to strengthen the infrastructure for detection and identification of living modified organisms at ports of entry;

8. *Encourages* Parties to fund the capacity-building of laboratory personnel and customs officials in the field of detection and identification of living modified organisms;

9. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties to invite the Global Environment Facility<sup>22</sup> to provide funds for regional projects that could support Parties' actions towards detection and identification of living modified organisms, and in particular that could promote North-South and South-South sharing of experiences;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

---

<sup>22</sup> Requests to the Global Environment Facility will be considered under the consolidated decision related to the financial mechanism.

- (a) To continue the work mandated under decision CP-9/11;
- (b) To synthesize the information from paragraph 6 above and submit a report to the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its next meeting;
- (c) To further enhance capacity-building in the field of detection and identification of living modified organisms; including the convening, in cooperation with relevant organizations, subject to the availability of resources, of regional and subregional capacity-building activities, such as online training and face-to-face workshops.

**Item 16. Socio-economic considerations (Article 26)**

---

*The following draft decision has been reproduced from document CBD/CP/MOP/10/11.*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,*

*Recalling* the “Guidance on the Assessment of Socio-Economic Considerations in the Context of Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety” noted in decision CP-9/14,

*Recognizing* the limited time available for Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to make use of the voluntary Guidance,

*Acknowledging* the need to gather and share further information on methodologies and approaches,

*Noting* the information provided by Parties in their fourth national reports relating to Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and *acknowledging* the findings on socio-economic considerations in the fourth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol and the final evaluation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol for the period 2011-2020, as presented in decision CP-10/--;

*Noting* the Goal and related capacity-building activities in the implementation plan and capacity-building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety relating to Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol, and *acknowledging* the importance of capacity-building and regional and subregional cooperation in the field of socio-economic considerations,

1. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the work by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Socio-economic Considerations;<sup>23</sup>

2. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to cooperate and share relevant experiences on taking socio-economic considerations into account in decision-taking on living modified organisms in accordance with Article 26 of the Protocol, including at the regional and subregional levels;

3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to use and submit experiences using the voluntary Guidance, as well as examples of methodologies and applications of socio-economic considerations in the light of the elements of the voluntary Guidance;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to contact those Parties that indicated, in their fourth national report, having specific approaches or requirements that facilitate how socio-economic considerations should be taken into account in decision-making on living modified organisms, or having taken into account socio-economic considerations arising from the impact of living modified organisms, and invite them to share these approaches, requirements and descriptions of these applications;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the information gathered in response to paragraphs 3 and 4 and submit the overview for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, at its eleventh meeting, with a view to determining the need for further work.

---

<sup>23</sup> As contained in CBD/CP/MOP/10/11, annexes II and III.

**Item 17. Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress**

---

*The following draft decision has been reproduced from document CBD/CP/MOP/10/9.*

---

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and further serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress*<sup>24</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the additional instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that have been deposited and *urges* all Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that have not yet done so to deposit their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress as soon as possible;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made by many Parties in the implementation of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and *urges* Parties to the Supplementary Protocol to take the further necessary steps for its full and effective implementation;

3. *Underlines* the importance of awareness-raising and capacity-building activities to support further ratifications and implementation of the Supplementary Protocol as recognized in decision CP-10/-- on the fourth assessment and review of the Cartagena Protocol;

4. *Welcomes* the goal on the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress in the implementation plan for the Cartagena Protocol and the related activities in the capacity-building action plan;

5. *Reminds* Parties to the Supplementary Protocol to designate a competent authority to perform the functions set out in Article 5 of the Supplementary Protocol and to publish information on these competent authorities using the common format available for this purpose in the Biosafety Clearing-House;

6. *Welcomes* the study on financial security mechanisms (Article 10 of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol);<sup>25</sup>

7. *Requests* Parties to the Supplementary Protocol and *invites* other Governments to submit information to the Executive Secretary on the measures they have in place to provide for financial security for damage from living modified organisms, in particular where they have reported having such measures in place in their fourth national reports;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to compile the information submitted further to paragraph 7 and submit it for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its eleventh meeting;

9. *Welcomes* the inclusion of questions on the Supplementary Protocol in the format for the fifth national report, as agreed to in decision CP-10/--, and *requests* Parties to the Supplementary Protocol and *invites* other Governments to respond to these questions;

10. *Recalls* Article 13 of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress and *decides* that the first assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Supplementary Protocol

---

<sup>24</sup> In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Supplementary Protocol and subject to paragraph 2 of Article 32 of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Supplementary Protocol. Consequently, the present decision has been taken by Parties to the Supplementary Protocol.

<sup>25</sup> Made available in document [CBD/CP/MOP/10/INF/1](#). The executive summary of the study is available in the six official languages of the United Nations in the annex to document CBD/CP/MOP/10/9.

shall be undertaken in the context of the fifth assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Cartagena Protocol.

---