



Convention on Biological Diversity

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

Fifth meeting

Nagoya, Japan, 11-15 October 2010

Item 17 of the provisional agenda*

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY, 2011 - 2020

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety requires, in Article 35, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (COP-MOP) to undertake periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the Protocol. The first evaluation of the effectiveness of the Protocol is reported in document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/4/INF/14. In conjunction with this evaluation, Parties to the protocol decided, at their fourth meeting, to initiate a process towards developing a strategic plan for the Protocol. In this regard, Parties were invited to make submissions on a strategic plan for the Protocol and the Executive Secretary was requested to present a draft strategic plan for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its fifth meeting (paragraph 2, decision BS-IV/15).

2. Accordingly, this document presents, in section II, background information on the existing elements of the strategic plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Annex, decision VI/26) that was related to the Protocol and its derived medium-term programme of work of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol up to its fifth meeting. Section III highlights the main elements of a strategic plan for the Protocol submitted by Parties to the Protocol in accordance with the invitation of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol. Section IV of the document proposes some elements of a draft decision for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

3. Furthermore, the Secretariat has prepared, on the basis of the submissions and elements derived from the report of the evaluation of the Protocol, a draft strategic plan. As the period covered by the medium-term programme of work is due to end at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, the Secretariat has also prepared a draft programme of work for the period that the draft strategic plan is proposed to cover. Both the draft strategic plan and the proposed programme of work are made available as annexes to this document.

* UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/5/1.

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II. BACKGROUND

4. A strategic plan of an organization is a process that builds commitment from key stakeholders in a particular direction that guides the future allocation of resources. The process and areas that embody such a strategic plan are normally organization specific. A strategic plan also guides the development processes or implementation of institutional structures and procedures in achieving stakeholder derived targets.

5. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted, at its sixth meeting, a strategic plan for the Convention. The development of the Strategic Plan had gone through different stages. A Workshop on the Strategic Plan was convened in Seychelles from 28 to 30 May 2001. The workshop resulted in conclusions which included elements for a vision, mission statement and operational goals of the possible strategic plan for the Convention. The strategic plan was also one of the items considered by an open-ended inter-sessional meeting which was convened from 19 to 21 November 2001 to assist with preparations for the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The inter-sessional meeting developed further the elements of the Strategic Plan including the issue, mission statement, vision, operational goals, constraints, monitoring and reporting and periodic assessment and review, review of implementation, and communication.

6. The Strategic Plan of the Convention (Annex, decision VI/26) comprises four goals. Each goal contains several objectives and one or more of these objectives were specific to the Protocol. The strategic objectives of the Protocol were set up as integral parts of the Strategic Plan of the Convention. For example, the first Goal of the Strategic Plan was to see the Convention fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues. One of the objectives set to be achieved in the pursuit towards this Goal was to realize that the Protocol was widely implemented. Similarly, goals two, three and four include objectives with regard to the Protocol. The following table consolidates the objectives identified in the Strategic Plan of the Convention that were specific to the Protocol and provides a preliminary review of progress towards achieving each of the objectives.

Goals	Objectives specific to the Protocol	Progress
<p>1. The Convention is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues</p>	<p>1.4 The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is widely implemented</p>	<p>The Protocol entered into force in 2003, less than four years after its adoption</p> <p>At the time of finalizing this document 157 Parties to the Convention have ratified or acceded to the Protocol</p>
<p>2. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention</p>	<p>2.3 Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and other Parties with economies in transition, have increased resources and technology transfer available to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p>	<p>At least 120 countries have developed draft national biosafety frameworks documents and are in the process of operationalizing them</p>

	2.4 All Parties have adequate capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	<p>More than 100 capacity-building projects have been implemented by Governments with support from different donor agencies and organizations</p> <p>Most developing countries have no or limited capacity to undertake risk assessment and to design and implement risk management schemes</p>
3. National biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention	3.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety has a regulatory framework in place and functioning to implement the Protocol	About 43 developing countries still lack any form or elements of a functional biosafety regulatory framework
4. There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation	4.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation in support of the Protocol	According to the first national reports submitted to the Secretariat in 2007, 49 per cent of the Parties reported having promoted and facilitated public awareness, education and participation to a large extent and 47 per cent had done so to a limited extent

7. The mission statement of the Strategic Plan of the Convention was a commitment by Parties to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss. As the 2010 biodiversity target is approaching, the Conference of the Parties decided, at its ninth meeting held in May 2008, on a process to revise the current Strategic Plan of the Convention and adopt a new one that envisions beyond the 2010 target. Accordingly, the Secretariat is preparing, on the basis of submissions from Parties and observers, a draft updated Strategic Plan with input from the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its third meeting. The draft strategic plan for the Protocol presented as annex I of this document has, therefore, been prepared taking into account the updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, including the analysis of issues considered in the updating process. The draft strategic plan of the Protocol is further designed to be coherent and consistent with the reviewed strategic plan of the Convention.

8. It is noted that whilst the Convention has substantially developed its processes and institutions to support its objectives and is at the verge of its implementation phase, the processes and institution under the Biosafety Protocol are still evolving and are being developed both at the international; and national levels.

III. SUBMISSIONS ON A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE PROTOCOL

9. In response to the invitation by the fourth meeting of Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol and the Secretariat's follow up notification, the Governments of Japan, Norway, Thailand and the European Union made submissions of views on a strategic plan for the Protocol. Each submission is different in its structure and details. However, there is a great deal of convergence in the elements identified to be included in the strategic plan. For example, risk assessment and risk management and handling, transport, packaging and identification are elements that have been identified by all submissions invariably. Capacity-building is another item of interest for most of the submissions. Liability and redress, cooperation with other organizations or processes, and information sharing are also items suggested to be addressed in the strategic plan. The full texts of the submissions are available in an information document.

IV. ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT DECISION

*Annex I***DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY****2010-2020****I. THE CONTEXT**

1. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was adopted in January 2000 and entered into force on 11 September 2003. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol (COP-MOP) adopted, on the basis of recommendations from the Intergovernmental Committee on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, a medium-term programme of work for the period covering from the second to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.
2. Over the past 6 years, significant achievements have been made towards the implementation of the Protocol. The number of Parties has increased by more than 100 since the entry into force of the Protocol. The medium-term programme of work has made an immense contribution in guiding the work under the Protocol. Many decisions on tools, guidelines and mechanisms were adopted. The Biosafety Clearing-House became fully operational. More than 100 countries received, through UNEP/GEF as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other GEF implementing agencies, capacity-building assistance in support of their efforts to develop and implement their national biosafety legal and administrative frameworks. The number of bilateral, subregional and regional cooperative arrangements to support biosafety capacity-building activities has also increased significantly in the past years.
3. The medium term programme of work of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol is due to end at the fifth meeting. A process has been established to undertake assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol in accordance with Article 35 of the Protocol. The initiation of the assessment and review process on the one hand, and the completion of the medium-term programme of work on the other, presented opportunity for Parties to consider developing a long-term vision in the form of a strategic plan and a corresponding multi-year programme of work. The opportunity has become even broader due to the ongoing process to revise and update the Strategic Plan of the Convention in light of a new thinking and resolve for action beyond the 2010 biodiversity target.
4. Significant challenges remain as regards the implementation of the Protocol. Parties still need to provide more guidance and clarify procedures and processes in areas such as the application of the advance informed agreement procedure, compliance (Article 34), liability and redress (Article 27), risk assessment and risk management (Articles 15 and 16), handling, transport, packaging and identification (Article 18) or capacity-building (Article 22). One of the major prerequisites of a successful implementation of planned activities is the provision of sufficient financial resources including alternative mechanisms for funding and technical support especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
5. This draft strategic plan and the work programme accompanying it (annex II) have been prepared on the basis of the few submissions received by the Secretariat, the analysis of the first national reports, experience gained through the development, implementation, and currently, updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, and the successive decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol from the first to its fourth meetings.

II. MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN;

6. This strategic plan will be implemented through a programme of work which, if necessary, be adjusted, from time to time, on the basis of experience gained in the implementation of the requirements of the Protocol, as well as the result of the periodic assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol as provided in Article 35 of the Protocol. A mid-term evaluation will be undertaken five years after the adoption of the Strategic plan. This process will take into consideration national reports to be assessed against the indicators of each operational objective. The evaluation will capture the effectiveness of the Strategic Plan and allow Parties to adapt to emerging trends in the implementation of the Protocol.

DRAFT ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN DATE: 081209

CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

VISION

Biological diversity is adequately protected from any adverse effects of living modified organisms

MISSION

To strengthen global action in ensuring the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health

<i>Strategic Objective</i>	<i>Expected Impacts</i>	<i>Operational Objectives</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1. To put in place further tools necessary to make the Protocol fully operational	Full implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety by Parties	1.1 To further develop and produce science based tools on common approaches on risk assessment and risk management for Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance on risk assessment and risk management that addresses new developments in modern technology made available to Parties and other stakeholders • Common approaches on risk assessment and risk management established and adopted by Parties and other Governments, as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant number of tools and guidance documents on risk assessment and risk management produced and provided to Parties and other Governments. • Significant number of Parties adopt common approaches to risk assessment and risk management • Potential adverse effects of LMOs to biodiversity minimized
		1.2 To ensure that Parties meet the requirements for identification of living modified organisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All shipments of living modified organisms intended for direct use as food, feed or for processing, contained use and intentional introduction into the environment, identified through accompanying documentation in accordance with the requirements of the Protocol and COP-MOP decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of Parties report on documentation requirements for living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing in their second, third and fourth national reports • Increasing number of Parties report on documentation requirements for living modified organisms for contained use or intended for intentional introduction into the environment in their second, third and fourth national report

<p>Enhanced performance by Parties towards the attainment of the overarching objectives of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</p>	<p>1.3 To adopt and implement rules and procedures in the field of liability and redress for damage resulting from transboundary movements of living modified organisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from the transboundary movements of living modified organisms, adopted, ratified by Parties and entered into force • Each Party takes administrative and legal measures necessary to implement, at the domestic level, the rules and procedures on liability and redress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of the international rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from the transboundary movements of living modified organisms • The entry into force of the international rules and procedures on liability and redress prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol • Increased number Parties having in place domestic administrative and legal frameworks incorporating rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage caused by living modified organisms in place
	<p>1.4 To clarify the basic socio-economic factors that may be taken into account in reaching decisions on import of living modified organisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate guidelines regarding socio-economic considerations of living modified organisms developed, and used by Parties • Socio-economic considerations applied, where appropriate, by Parties in a manner that makes biosafety and international trade mutually supportive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Parties reporting on their positive experiences in taking into account socio-economic considerations in reaching decisions on import of living modified organisms
	<p>1.5 To develop tools and guidance to assist Parties to implement the Protocol's provisions relating to transit and contained use, unintentional transboundary movements and emergency measures and public participation in decision making regarding living modified organisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties equipped to respond to living modified organisms in transit through their territories • Guidance developed to assist Parties in detecting and notifying other States of the occurrence of unintentional releases of living modified organisms on their territories and determining appropriate action, including emergency response measures • Increased public participation in decision-making processes regarding living modified organisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Parties using the guidance to detect occurrence of unintentional releases of living modified organisms and to take appropriate response measures. • The number and variety of tools, techniques and approaches to public participation made available to Parties.

<p>2. To further develop and strengthen the capacity of Parties to implement the Protocol</p>	<p>Effective and efficient regulatory, administrative and information exchange systems established by Parties for the implementation of the Protocol</p>	<p>2.1 To put in place effective mechanisms for developing, coordinating and monitoring capacity-building activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more cohesive approach and an effective mechanism established for biosafety capacity-building • Improved understanding of the capacity building needs of developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition • Parties have adequate and predictable financial and technical resources enabling them to implement their obligations under the Protocol in an integrated and sustainable manner • Adoption and implementation of comprehensive national capacity-building strategies and action plans by each Party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Parties have assessed their training and institutional capacity-building needs and submitted the information to the BCH by 2011 • At least 50% of the Parties have developed national capacity-building action plans for implementing the Protocol by 2012 • At least 50% of the Parties have put in place training programmes for personnel dealing with biosafety issues and for long-term training of biosafety professionals • Parties have in place national coordination mechanisms for biosafety capacity-building initiatives • Improved coordination and collaboration between Parties and entities implementing or funding biosafety capacity-building efforts • Existing resources and opportunities leveraged and more effectively used • Existing regional and national networks and institutions collaborating more closely to advance capacity-building in biosafety
	<p>More expeditious and transparent decision-making</p>	<p>Parties are enabled to make scientifically sound risk assessments with any necessary strategies put in place</p>	<p>2.2 To ensure that all Parties have operational national biosafety frameworks in place for the implementation of the Protocol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions regarding the safety of a living modified organism are based on well established regulatory and administrative rules • Biosafety issues and the implementation of the Biosafety Protocol are integrated into the other relevant sectors, in particular agriculture, environment/biological diversity, health and science and technology sectors

	Increased safety in the transboundary movement, handling and use of living modified organisms			<p>release of LMOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Parties have systems for the protection of confidential information
	2.3 To enable Parties to carry out risk assessments in a scientifically sound and transparent manner and to regulate, manage and control risks of LMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources, including human resources required to assess and manage risks of living modified organisms are available at national, subregional or regional level Infrastructure and administrative frameworks established for the assessment and management of risks of living modified organisms at national, subregional or regional level Training materials and scientifically-sound technical guidance on risk assessment and risk management developed and being used by Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people successfully trained on risk assessment and risk management through face-to-face training events as well as through long-distance training Number of risk assessment reports produced that are compatible with the Protocol 	
	2.4 To develop capacity for handling, transport, packaging and identification of living modified organisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs/border officials are enabled to enforce requirements related to handling, transport, packaging and identification of living modified organisms Personnel are trained and equipped for sampling, detection and identification of LMOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of customs officers and laboratory personnel trained Number of Parties reporting experience with the sampling of shipments and detection of LMOs in their second, third and fourth national reports 	

		<p>2.5 To assist Parties to the Protocol in their efforts to apply the rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage resulting from the transboundary movements of living modified organisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An institutional mechanism or process identified or established to facilitate the implementation of the international rules and procedures on liability and redress at the national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of Parties that received capacity building support through a bilateral or multilateral avenue in the area of liability and redress involving living modified organisms • The number domestic administrative or legal instruments amended or newly enacted taking into account the international rules and procedures on liability and redress
		<p>2.6 To enhance capacity at the national, regional and international levels that would facilitate efforts to raise public awareness, and promote education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties have access to guidance and training materials on public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs • Parties are enabled to promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation in biosafety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Parties will have in place national communication strategies on biosafety by 2012 • All Parties have in place national websites and searchable archives on biosafety • At least 50% have national resource centres or sections in existing national libraries dedicated to biosafety educational materials • All Parties to have in place by 2012 mechanisms for ensuring public participation in decision-making concerning LMOs • Support tools (e.g. templates, toolkits, etc.) developed and used by national focal points, educators and communicators on biosafety • Case-studies and best practices in public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of LMOs prepared and shared • A network of biosafety education and communication experts put in place by 2011

		<p>2.7 To ensure that the BCH is easily accessed by all stakeholders, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access and information sharing of developing countries and countries with economies in transition • Enhanced access to capacity-building information for implementation of the Cartagena Protocol • Enhanced support to the Coordination Mechanism for the Action Plan for Building Capacities for the Effective Implementation of the Protocol • Information is easily accessible to stakeholders including the general public • Tools to facilitate implementation of the Protocol are easily accessible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced capacity to submit and retrieve information from the BCH • Increased number of submissions and traffic from developing countries and countries with economies in transition
<p>3) To expand the reach of the Protocol and promote cooperation</p>	<p>Increased political support for the implementation of the Protocol</p>	<p>3.1 To achieve universal membership to the Protocol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity become Parties to the Protocol • Global recognition of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as the main instrument in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology; • Compliance with the Protocol is facilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 50% of non-Parties become Parties within one year of adopting this Strategic Plan • All Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity become Parties to the Protocol by 2015
		<p>3.2 To enhance international cooperation and collaboration in biosafety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties to the Protocol which are also parties or members to other relevant processes promote policies or positions that are consistent with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marked increase in the rate of utilization of the services of and information provided by competent international organizations by Parties to the Protocol.

	<p>Increased support from and collaboration with relevant organizations, conventions and initiatives for the implementation of the Protocol</p>		<p>objective of the Protocol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased synergies between the implementation of the Protocol and other processes relevant to biosafety • Improved coordination and collaboration among Parties, relevant organizations and initiatives 	
		<p>3.3 To raise the profile of the Protocol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness and visibility of the Protocol • All Parties have designed and implemented education and communication strategies resulting increased awareness of biosafety issues and the safe use and handling of living modified organisms by the general public, in particular farmers • Biosafety issues and the Protocol relevant activities are regularly covered by local as well as international media • Biosafety introduced in relevant curricular of academic or training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of active national awareness programmes on biosafety • The number of national websites or databases on biosafety • The number and diversity of awareness and educational materials on biosafety and the Protocol available and accessible to the public in print and electronic formats, including through the BCH, national websites and other communication channels
<p>4) To strengthen compliance with and effectiveness of the Protocol</p>	<p>Parties are in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol;</p>	<p>4.1 To strengthen the mechanisms that facilitate compliance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each Party regularly monitors the implementation of its obligations under the Protocol and submits complete and timely national reports • The Compliance Committee is able to thoroughly review the implementation of obligations by Parties and to propose appropriate measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties identifying their general non compliance issues and addressing them • National regulatory frameworks working effectively

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Parties able to enforce their regulatory frameworks and decisions 	
		4.2 To improve the effectiveness of the Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and review of the Protocol, including its procedures and annexes, are undertaken on a regular basis The Protocol, including its procedures and annexes, is adapted by Parties to new developments in the field of modern biotechnology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COP-MOP undertakes regular assessment and review reports Number of Parties modifying their national biosafety frameworks with the aim of adapting to new challenges
5) To enhance the availability and exchange of relevant information through the Biosafety Clearing-House	<p>Transparency in the development and use of LMOs;</p> <p>Informed decision making;</p> <p>Enhanced public awareness;</p> <p>Increased compliance with national requirements</p>	5.1 To increase the amount and quality of information submitted to and retrieved from the BCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BCH is recognized as the most authoritative repository of information on Biosafety Information submitted to the BCH is accurate, complete and timely A larger number of countries submit and retrieve information Risk assessment reports are shared in a timely manner through the BCH Facilitated access to resources and experiences related to biosafety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased recognition and visibility for BCH and SCBD Ratio of risk assessment reports as against number of decisions on LMOs Increased number of publications contained in the Biosafety Information Resource Centre (BIRC) Increased number of BCH visitors Increased number of references to the BCH Ability of stakeholders to recognize or recall the BCH brand and image
		5.2 To establish the BCH as the most effective platform in assisting countries in the implementation of the Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries are better equipped with tools developed and made available through the BCH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased preference by Parties and other stakeholders to use the BCH platform for discussions and conference Increased number of online discussions and real-time conferences carried out through the BCH platform
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BCH principles of inclusiveness, transparency and equity are applied consistently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased level of participation to BCH biosafety discussions, in particular from developing countries and countries with economies in transition Facilitated Protocol discussions and negotiating processes organised through the online and real-time tools offered by the BCH

Annex II

**MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON
BIOSAFETY UP TO 2020**

1. Standing Items:
 - (a) Matters relating to the financial mechanism and resources;
 - (b) Report of the Executive Secretary on the administration of the Protocol;
 - (c) Programme of work and budget for the Secretariat as regards its costs of distinct secretariat services for the Protocol;
 - (d) Report of the Compliance Committee.
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol may consider, *inter alia*, the following items:
 - 2.1 Sixth meeting:
 - (a)
 - 2.2 Seventh meeting
 - (a)
 - 2.3 Eighth meeting
 - (a)
 - 2.4 Ninth meeting
 - (a)
 - 2.5 Tenth meeting
 - (a)
