

June 1995



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

COMMISSION ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

Sixth Session

Rome, 19-30 June 1995

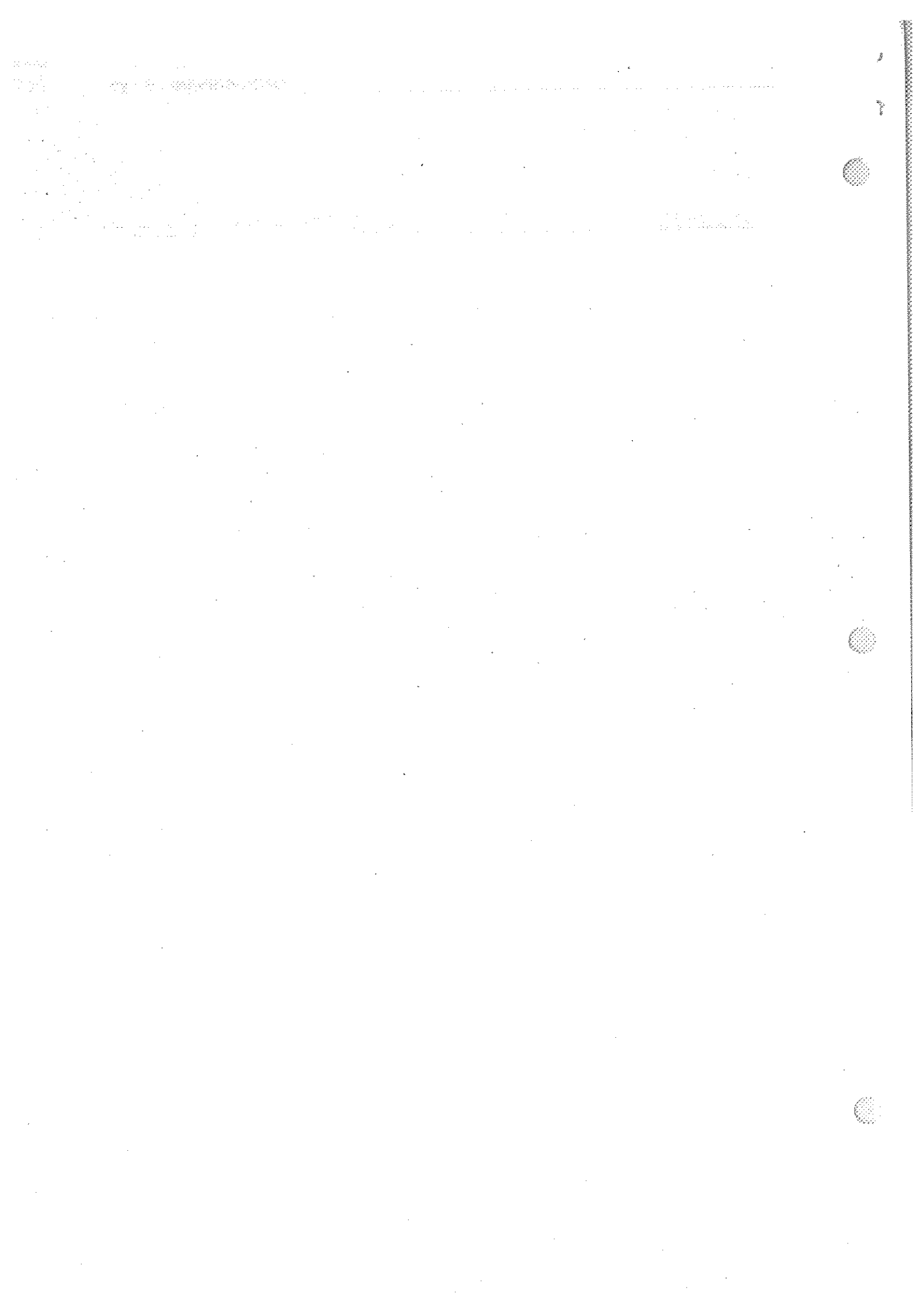
**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT¹ OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE
COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (11-28 APRIL 1995)**

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter 11 - Combating deforestation and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests	1
Chapter 14 - Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development	2
Chapter 15 - Conservation of biological diversity	5
Chapter 16 - Environmentally Sound Management of Biotechnology	7

¹ The Tenth Meeting of the Working Group requested that the relevant parts of the report of the Third Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development be submitted to the Commission, as an information document. Following consultation with the appropriate technical services in FAO, Chapter 11 (which includes forest genetic resources); Chapter 14 (crops and livestock genetic resources); Chapter 15 (biological diversity); and Chapter 16 (related biotechnology), were selected.

This is an advance, unedited text made available to FAO. Only the English version was available at the time of preparing this document.



**EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**REVIEW OF SECTORAL ISSUES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY
CHAPTERS 10-16 OF AGENDA 21**

Chapter 11

**Combating deforestation and the Non-legally Binding
Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus
on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of
All Types of Forests**

1. The Commission notes that forests and forestry must be managed in order to continue to meet the growing needs of humankind for forest products, environmental services, social and cultural benefits, as well as for livelihoods that are based on them. Although some corrective actions have been attempted to alleviate pressures exerted on forest resources, rapidly growing populations, poverty, unsuitable land use, adverse incentives, and production and consumption patterns, as well as various other external threats, including pollution, have continued to damage forests. The need to sustain forests and to manage them for future generations, because of the growing demand on their multiple functions and services, remains a major challenge. Particular attention should be focused on the integrated and balanced approach toward environmental and developmental functions of forests, sustainable forest management, conservation of biological diversity, air quality, conservation of soil and water resources, restoration of damaged forests; and shortages of forest products and services, including those that are vital for rural communities, such as fuelwood and forest-based medicines; and participation of major groups particularly indigenous people and local communities.
2. The Commission welcomes progress that has been made with regard to the level of awareness, adaptation of policies, preparation or adaptation of strategies and action plans on forests. The Commission notes with appreciation the results of several country-led fora that have contributed significantly to international dialogue on forests, national reporting and better understanding of sustainable forest management. These fora include approaches towards national reporting, co-sponsored by India and the UK; criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management by the Helsinki, Montreal, Amazon and ITTO processes; the Intergovernmental Working Group on Forests, co-sponsored by Malaysia and Canada, to examine opportunities and options for action on forests; and the Global Forest Policy Dialogue co-sponsored by Indonesia and CIFOR. However, the Commission calls for further attention to the cross-sectoral factors which are the underlying causes of deforestation and degradation of forests such as production and consumption patterns, poverty, population growth, insufficient environmental education and knowledge, terms of trade, discriminatory trade practices and unsustainable policies and practices related to such sectors as agriculture, energy and trade as well as to forestry. In this regard, it stresses the need for addressing policy issues including the conservation, valuation and sustainable use of forests in an integrated and holistic manner. The Commission also considers that the potential role of voluntary certification schemes with regard to sustainable forest management, trade in forest products, and consumer education should be further studied, ensuring full transparency and participation of all interested parties.
3. The Commission considers that further actions are required to improve the conservation and sustainable management of existing forests, restore degraded forests and, where possible, to create new forests, including plantations, in order to reduce pressure on natural forests, to increase wood supplies as well as to fulfil other production, protection and social functions of forests, through an integrated and multi-disciplinary, people oriented approach. In this regard, the Commission welcomes

the Rome Statement on Forestry as adopted by the Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Forests, the first under the framework of FAO (Rome, 16-17 March 1995). The Commission notes that the Ministers fully assumed their sectoral responsibility for the forest related provisions of Agenda 21 and expressed their political support for further enhancement of national capabilities and international cooperation and coordination, as well as the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies are required to meet the challenges in the field of forests.

4. The Commission urges Governments and interested organizations and groups to mobilize financial resources, including the provision of new and additional resources, and the transfer of environmentally sound technology on favourable terms as mutually agreed for full and effective implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles) and Chapter 11 of Agenda 21.

The Commission considers further concrete actions, on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests particularly by governments, to be an urgent priority. It stresses the need to further assess actions already undertaken to combat deforestation and forest degradation and to promote management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, including environmental and socio-economic impacts; and against that background, to propose options for further action. In order to pursue consensus and formulation of coordinated proposals for such action, the Commission decides to establish an open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, under its aegis, to work in an open, transparent and participatory manner. The mandate, modalities for the establishment, and terms of reference for the proposed Panel are given in Annex 1.

Chapter 14

Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development

5. The Commission notes with concern that, even though some progress has been reported, disappointment is widely expressed at the slow progress in moving towards SARD in many countries.

6. The Commission recognizes the need for further practical action to promote and enhance sustainable agriculture and rural development. Such action should aim at balancing the immediate need to increase food production, food security and to combat poverty, and the need to protect physical and biological resources. While recognizing the potential of sustainable use of lands to enhance food production for local food security, the approach must also focus on the small farmers in marginal lands. This approach must lead to a productive sustainable agriculture which contributes to the social and economic vitality of rural areas and ensures balanced rural-urban development. In addition, traditional agriculture, which produces a substantial proportion of the world's food supply and which at the same time contributes to the protection of biodiversity, must be maintained and developed in a sustainable way.

7. There is a need for a deeper and wider understanding of various relations between the farmer and his and her environment at the household and community levels and of the biophysical processes that underlie the interactions between farming activities and the ecologies in which they take place. SARD objectives need to be pursued with the full and vigorous participation of rural people and their communities. The capacity of local governments, with regard to decision-making and the implementation of economically viable environmentally sound and socially equitable agricultural and rural development programmes and the participation of private sector, non-governmental organizations and farmers' organizations there in, needs to be enhanced.

8. The Commission recommends that FAO, UNIFEM and UNDP, together with national and local government agencies, in cooperation with non-governmental and people's representative organizations promote an exchange of experiences with participatory mechanisms, with a view to enhancing their effectiveness.
9. Sustainable agriculture and rural development must take place within the framework of an undistorted sectoral and economy-wide policy framework that fully integrates environmental considerations. In this context, the full implementation of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations is an important step contributing to liberalizing international trade in agriculture. In particular, the reforms to achieve substantial and progressive reduction in the support and protection of agriculture, in accordance with the UR agreement, covering internal regimes, market access and export subsidies, are on-going. With a view to promoting sustainable development, non-trade concerns such as economic, social, food security and environmental impact of trade policies, including trade liberalization, should be monitored and evaluated, especially taking into account their impact on developing countries, in particular LDCs and net food importing developing countries. Such monitoring and evaluation should be done in consultation with major groups.
10. The Commission requests FAO, within existing resources, in collaboration with UNCTAD, the World Trade Organization, UNDP, UNEP and other relevant organizations, to analyze the implications for SARD of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations at national, regional and international levels.
11. In this context, the Commission notes, taking into account the impact on and the socio-economic conditions in developing countries, in particular LDCs and net food-importing developing countries, the importance of a comprehensive examination of the environmental consequences of the use of agricultural practices and policies, including agricultural subsidies, in all countries and their impact on sustainable agricultural and rural development.
12. The Commission notes that the absence of sufficiently comprehensive indicators hampers the effective monitoring of progress. In this regard, the Commission stresses the importance of developing appropriate internationally agreed agri-environmental criteria and indicators applicable to developed and developing country situations to monitor the status of and progress towards SARD, with the full and effective participation of developing countries, reflecting their specific conditions and priority needs. Such indicators should cover environmental, economic, social and cultural dimensions. In developing such criteria and indicators account should be taken of ongoing work at the national level.
13. The achievement of the multiple objectives related to sustainable agriculture and rural development requires a whole system approach which recognizes that it is not possible to focus on agricultural activities alone. There is a need to incorporate other aspects such as, land use planning and community development. In this regard, consideration should be given to increasing farmers' capacity to assume activities such as marketing and processing. This could involve more efficient allocation and use of resources; a move from policy induced surpluses in developed countries; an international economic environment more supportive of the implementation of policies aimed at the achievement of sustainable agricultural and rural development; more predictable market access and export earnings; making credit available for enhancing production; provision of technical and financial assistance to support developing countries, in particular LDCs and Net Food Importing Developing Countries to improve their agricultural productivity and infrastructure; and taking advantage of the trading environment emerging from the Uruguay Round. Such microeconomic development would ensure the revitalization of rural economies and strengthening of rural communities. There is also a need to change attitudes and take concrete steps towards adopting sustainable agricultural policies and practices in order to enhance that process. The Commission urges Governments, with the support of

the international community and NGO's to work out their own comprehensive agricultural policies and programmes that take full account of environmental concerns and the capacity-building, including strengthening farmers' organizations.

14. The Commission notes the need to promote in all countries sustainable agriculture and ecological farming practices and supportive strategic, problem-solving agricultural research, including the acquisition of technological information. The Commission urges support for research and technology development through strengthening institutional arrangements, such as national research institutions and extension and education systems, developing regional cooperative networks, including those of farmers and other rural producers where locally appropriate, and enhancing support of and from the CGIAR system. This support should encourage and reward the active involvement of farmers and field workers and their innovations so as to recognize their role as developers of technology through informal research. Research priorities should be established in consultation with farmers and their representative organizations, to ensure that the issues related to resources poor farmers, living in arid and dry sub-humid areas and degraded soils, and women are integrated.

15. Agricultural research programmes should focus on developing location specific technologies for farming systems so as to encompass not only the whole range of annual crops, including horticulture, but also livestock management and household production and processing systems, appropriate low cost soil and water conservation practices, and yield optimization strategies combining appropriate low cost inputs with time tested local and high yielding new varieties having biotic and abiotic resistance, as well as the use of organic and ecological farming methods, and integrated pest management (IPM).

16. The Commission encourages Governments to integrate action on energy into their efforts for sustainable agriculture and rural development, paying particular attention to the use of energy for electrification, heating and other purposes, by means of renewable and other forms of energy.

17. The Commission urges Governments to support and facilitate efforts of interested developing countries in their transition towards the sustainable use of an appropriate mix of fossil and renewable sources of energy for rural communities, taking note of the recommendations made by the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, at its special session in February of 1995.

18. The Commission notes with concern that attention to and progress in the area of animal genetic resources have not been commensurate to those related to plant genetic resources. The Commission urges that national and international action be strengthened with the objective of bringing international cooperation and support for the conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources to a level similar to ongoing initiatives concerning plant genetic resources.

19. The Commission notes with appreciation the efforts of the organizations within and outside the United Nations system in terms of coordination and cooperation concerning activities related to sustainable agriculture and rural development. The Commission urges that such efforts be further strengthened. FAO's Integrated Cooperative Programme Framework for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (ICPF/SARD) and its component Special Action Programmes provides a useful vehicle for bringing together the initiatives of different development partners.

20. The Commission notes the progress that has been made by both developing and developed countries that have adopted policies of pesticide use reduction as means of moving towards sustainable agriculture. The Commission recommends that all countries take steps to reduce the environmental impact of pesticide use by promoting IPM as an alternative to exclusive reliance on chemical

pesticides. The Commission further invites FAO, in collaboration with UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, the CGIAR centres and other interested organizations, to strengthen and extend to a wider number of countries its ongoing programmes and projects for sustainable land and water management in agriculture, integrated pest management and integrated plant nutrition management, with participation of major groups.

21. The Commission recommends that, under the auspices of FAO as Task Manager and building on a partnership between governments, intergovernmental agencies and agricultural research institutions, non-governmental and farmers organizations - drawing on successful examples of SARD-, there should be a synthesis and exchange of information and practical experience with a view to identifying models which could be applied in other situations. Such an exchange could be through the holding of sub-regional or regional workshops, the results of which be widely disseminated.

Chapter 15

Conservation of biological diversity

22. The Commission reaffirms the importance of the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, including marine and coastal ecosystems. It recognizes that the Convention on Biological Diversity provides the principal mechanism for advancing these objectives and notes with appreciation the statement presented by the President of the Conference of the Parties.

23. The Commission notes the successful outcome of the first meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in Nassau, the Bahamas, in 1994. It welcomes the adoption by the Parties of a Medium Term Programme of Work that reflects a balance among the Convention's three objectives: conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The Commission also welcomes the prompt establishment under the COP of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the rapid action toward the development of a clearing house to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.

24. Furthermore, the Commission welcomes the invitation by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to a dialogue on biodiversity and forests and recognizes the crucial role of conservation and sustainable management of all types of forests for maintaining the biological diversity of the whole planet, as well as the role of biological diversity for the integrity and functioning of forest eco-systems. The Commission emphasizes that biological diversity is of essential importance for the ecosystem functions of forests and further recognizes the role of conservation, management and sustainable use of forests for achieving the objectives of the Convention and welcomes future contributions of the Conference of the Parties to this end.

25. The Commission welcomes the activities to date undertaken within the United Nations system as well as the active participation of non-governmental organizations in the post-UNCED process.

26. The Commission stresses that the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components cut across a wide spectrum of sectoral and cross-sectoral issues addressed in Agenda 21. The underlying motivation for conserving biological diversity and using its components sustainably is based on its significance for the integrity and functioning of the life supporting ecosystems and this is deeply rooted in concerns for the well-being and sustainable development of human kind, embracing such issues as ecosystem services, food security, poverty and the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous people and local communities.

27. The Commission recognizes that, as provided for in Article 20.4 of the Convention, the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under this Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology.

28. The Commission notes the decision of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity to include in their Medium Term Programme *inter alia* consideration of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

29. The Commission notes that the restructured and replenished Global Environment Facility (GEF) will continue on an interim basis as the entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanisms of the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change. The Commission emphasizes the importance of a speedy implementation of these commitments and the other responsibilities of the GEF and recalls its 1994 decision stating that the first replenishment of the restructured GEF was a first step at a minimum level and that there will be a need for further replenishment of its funds as the implementation of commitments under the various agreements and objectives envisaged for the Facility proceeds.

30. The Commission, stressing that these activities have to be implemented through the Convention:

- (a) urges the Governments which have not yet done so to ratify, accede to and begin implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (b) urges the international community to support efforts aimed at capacity building as well as human resource development, and at the transfer of technology to developing countries for the conservation of biodiversity, including through in situ and ex situ conservation, and the sustainable use of its components, and also urges each country to take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that the private sector facilitate access to joint development of technology, in accordance with Article 16.4 of the Convention;
- (c) encourages the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to explore means for coordinating relevant global and regional agreements related to the Convention on Biological Diversity and establishing effective cooperation mechanisms;
- (d) urges Governments to integrate actions geared to conserving biodiversity and the sustainable utilization of its components and to promote sustainable development, *inter alia*, through integrated action plans and sectoral strategies, particularly in forests, agriculture, living marine resources, rural development and land use, and to monitor the implementation and reporting of progress made;
- (e) urges Governments to promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits accruing from the utilization of biological resources, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (f) calls upon multilateral organizations, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Convention on Biological Diversity and Governments in developing coordinating mechanisms based on national plans and

programmes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention and other related agreements;

- (g) welcomes the decision of the COP to establish the clearing house mechanism of the Convention, and urges Governments and intergovernmental, as well as non-governmental organizations, to collect, analyze and disseminate more reliable and adequate data for measuring achievements at the national, regional and global levels;
- (h) calls upon Governments, multilateral and other intergovernmental organizations to make full use of existing knowledge and to further improve understanding of biodiversity in sustainable development.
- (i) calls upon the international community to make efforts to develop economic mechanisms for determining the costs and benefits of the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components, and upon Governments in accordance with their national plans, policies and programmes to consider and undertake policies aimed at the effective implementation of the objectives of Chapter 15.
- (j) welcomes the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to include in their medium-term program inter alia consideration of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities; takes note of the Statement of the Conference of Parties and that it would also be desirable that future work on the protection of traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to conservation and sustainable use should be coordinated with the relevant bodies; and welcomes the progress made in revising the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture which relates to outstanding matters concerning plant genetic resources including access to ex situ collections and the question of farmers' rights.

Chapter 16

Environmentally Sound Management of Biotechnology

31. The Commission on Sustainable Development takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on Chapter 16 "Environmentally sound management of biotechnology" (E/CN.17/1995/20) and its Proposals for Action provided in section VI that identify areas for priority action by countries and international organizations, with a view to enhancing the potential contribution of biotechnology in the attainment of sustainable development objectives at national, regional and international levels within a framework of biosafety. Future reports should place a stronger emphasis, including more information and proposals, on the ecological, safety, health, and socio-economic and ethical aspects of the application of biotechnology and the commercialization of biotechnology products, with particular reference to genetic engineering, including genetically modified organisms when human genetic material is involved. Such reports should take into account existing uncertainties and the most recent findings of the science of genetics. This would enable the Commission to take a balanced and objective approach to biotechnology.

32. The Commission recalls that chapter 16 of Agenda 21 states that the environmentally sound management of biotechnology has the potential to make a significant contribution to enabling the development of better health care, enhanced food security through sustainable agriculture practices, improved supplies of potable water, more efficient industrial development processes for transforming

raw materials, support for sustainable methods of afforestation and reforestation, the removal of pollutants from the environment, and the conservation and use of natural resources, notably biological resources. The Commission urges United Nations agencies to continue to monitor and evaluate biotechnology experiments and projects.

33. The Commission recognizes, however, that concerns exist about biosafety in the application of biotechnology and the commercialization of biotechnology products, in particular with regard to genetically modified organisms. It notes the absence of a globally agreed framework for the safe handling and transfer of biotechnology, and the sustainable management of genetically modified organisms. It further notes the particular significance of this for developing countries. Taking into account the precautionary approach, the Commission attaches high priority to the safe handling of biotechnology. It therefore welcomes the decision of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to establish a process for considering the need for and modalities of a protocol on biosafety in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of any living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology that may have adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. That decision involves the establishment of a panel of experts and an open-ended *ad hoc* Working Group of experts nominated by Governments. It also welcomes the decision of the Conference of the Parties to include consideration of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities in its Medium-Term Programme of Work.

34. The Commission also notes recent initiatives for the implementation of the objectives of Chapter 16, such as the WHO Conference on Biotechnology and World Health, the recent launch of the Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service (BINAS) within the United Nations system under the auspices of UNIDO, and the on-going work in UNEP, as well as the work taking place within the European Union and the OECD and the rapid streamlining and rationalization of the regulation of biotechnology products in the United States.

35. The Commission, therefore:

- (a) Urges Governments to take specific action, within the framework of Articles 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, aimed at enhancing the potential contribution of the private sector, financial, academic and research institutions, NGOs and other major groups, to the implementation of the objectives of Chapter 16, particularly in view of their significant role in research and the development, application, and financing of biotechnology, and in capacity building for biosafety, risk management and assessments. And to:
- (i) Increase where appropriate the involvement of business and industry, and financial, academic and research institutions, NGOs and other major groups in national, regional and international consultations on biotechnology development trends and on impact assessments.
 - (ii) Encourage the conducting of case studies on "best practice" in the environmentally sound and safe development, application and management of biotechnology, and to make the results available, especially to developing countries at national and regional levels.
 - (iii) Support as appropriate the establishment of biotechnology associations, particularly in developing countries, with a view to facilitating the safe commercialization and application of biotechnology products and processes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- (iv) Support also as appropriate the establishment and strengthening of research facilities in universities, research institutes and governments in relation to scientific aspects of biosafety and risk management and assessments.
 - (v) Mobilize financial resources from both the public and private sectors for biotechnology research, development and work on safety and for its sustainable use and management, especially in developing countries.
- (b) Urges countries and international organizations to accord high priority to measures aimed at integrating biotechnology, including biosafety concerns, effectively into national and regional sustainable development policies and programmes. In this regard, support should be provided to:
- i) Enhance the contribution of business and industry, local authorities, scientific and technological communities, NGOs and other major groups to the identification of problems and appropriate solutions related to the environmentally sound use and management of biotechnology.
 - (ii) Promote a balanced and accurate understanding of biotechnology issues as they impinge upon sustainable development, including those related to biosafety, and progressive trends in biotechnology development, through, for example, training at the national and regional levels.
 - (iii) Establish national databases on information related to biosafety where these do not currently exist and promote the exchange of information concerning biosafety in biotechnology.
 - (iv) Encourage the national and local scientific and technological communities to exercise ethical responsibility, through safe laboratory practices and effective and transparent interaction with the public at large.
 - (v) Assess the need for advice and assistance in promoting the development or re-enforcement of biotechnology and biosafety regulations, norms and standards, especially in the fields of agricultural, human and animal health, with a view to designing effective programmes for the environmentally sound management of biotechnology, building whenever possible upon existing activities and capacities.
 - (vi) Enhance efforts aimed at human resource development, transfer and development of technology and capacity building in developing countries to regulate, manage and control risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology.
- (c) Invites the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to keep the Commission informed of developments concerning the work on the need for and modalities of a protocol on biosafety, with a view to identifying areas for further cooperation on this issue. Such areas might include work on capacity-building measures, especially in developing countries.
- (d) Invites countries, international organizations and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to make their experiences gained in the environmentally sound application and management of biotechnology available in order to facilitate the Commission's work in keeping this issue under review.

(e) Notes the work on the development of possible international voluntary technical guidelines on biosafety and stresses that such work should not be seen as overriding existing national and regional legislation or as prejudging the result of the ongoing discussions on the need for and modalities of a protocol on biosafety under the Convention on Biological Diversity.