

CBD COP16 side event

Whole-of-society approach to achieve GBF Target 6

Regarding IPBES assessment reports, G7 statement on IAS and NBSAPs

Compilation of Presentation Materials



Agenda



1.Outline

1 - 1 . Outline

P.2

2.Presentation materials

2- 1 . The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) P.5

2- 2 . Japan

P.26

2- 3 . the US

P.41

2- 4 . Indonesia

P.50

2- 5 . Chile

P.59

2- 6 . Keidanren Nature Conservation Council (KNCC)

P.65

1. Outline

1-1. Outline

Information

Date & Time: October 29th, 2024, at 13:20–14:40 (Colombia Time (COT): GMT-05:00)

Venue: Nuqui(Academia and Research), Plaza One, Centro de Eventos Valle del Pacifico

Host: Ministry of the Environment of Japan (Office for Alien Species Management)

Co-hosts: SCBD, IUCN, KNCC, the United States, France (MTECT & Muséum of Natural History, Paris)



2. Presentation materials

Mr. Kevin SMITH

Programme Head, Invasive Species and Wildlife Health



Contents

*Brief summary of GBF. The content of IAS Toolkit and how to make use of it.
The importance of multisectoral efforts against IAS and what we can do.*



Invasive Alien Species Toolkit and NISSAP guidance

Kevin Smith

IUCN – Head of Programme Invasive Alien Species, Wildlife Health

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE





CBD and invasive alien species

- **Article 8(h)**
 - Parties are encouraged to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.
- **COP**
 - COP has recognized invasive alien species as a crosscutting issue for the work of the Convention
 - Adopted a set of **guiding principles** for the implementation of Article 8(h) Decision VI/23



Convention on
Biological Diversity

- 12 Decisions on IAS
- 6 Technical guidance documents
- 5 Technical Series





CBD and invasive alien species

Approved by the Conference of Parties,
December 2022

- 4 Goals
- 23 Targets
- Cross cutting considerations



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Convention on
Biological Diversity

- Target 6 on invasive alien species (IAS)



K-M GBF target 6 – key elements

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by:

- i. identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species
- ii. preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030
- iii. eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.

Overall aim

Actions

Quantitative element

Impacts from
new IAS

Impacts from
existing IAS





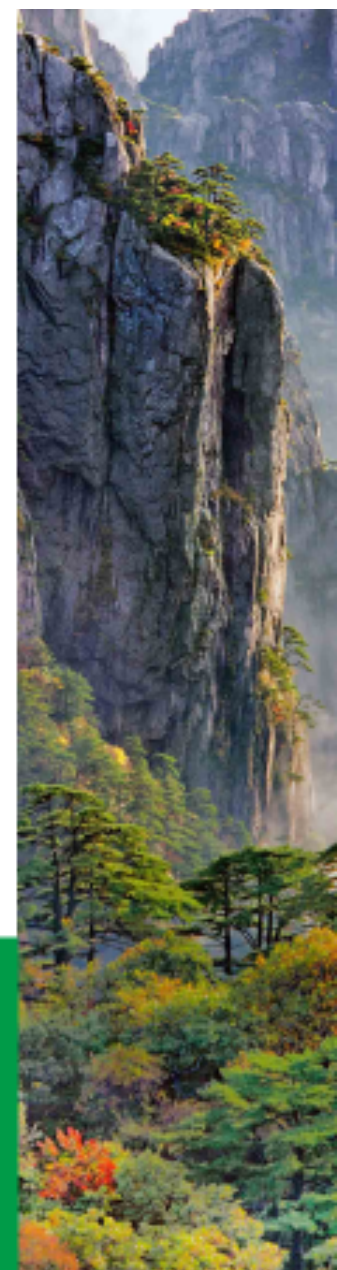
CBD and invasive alien species

For COP 16 – Guidance:

- Cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness and multi-criteria analysis
- Risks associated with cross-border e-commerce
- Management of IAS related to the prevention of potential risks arising from climate change
- consequences of the introduction of IAS on socioeconomic and cultural values
- Databases to support the management of IAS
- Additional advice and technical guidance on IAS management



Convention on
Biological Diversity





CBD and invasive alien species

- **COP Decision 15/27**
 - Requested the Secretariat “*To develop, in cooperation with the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species and other relevant organizations..., update the online toolkit on invasive alien species of the Convention on Biological Diversity and develop additional training materials ...*”



Convention on
Biological Diversity

INF/28

- Toolkit for Target 6
- Pathogens and IAS report
- Training materials



Toolkit

- **Sections**
 - What are IAS
 - IAS under the CBD - Target 6
 - Implementation of actions at a national level towards T6
 - Considerations for the implementation of T6
 - Indicator for Target 6
- Enclosure 1 – **Glossary**
- Enclosure 2 – **Resources to support actions for T6**
- Enclosure 3 – **Guidance for the development of a NISSAP**
- **Training materials**

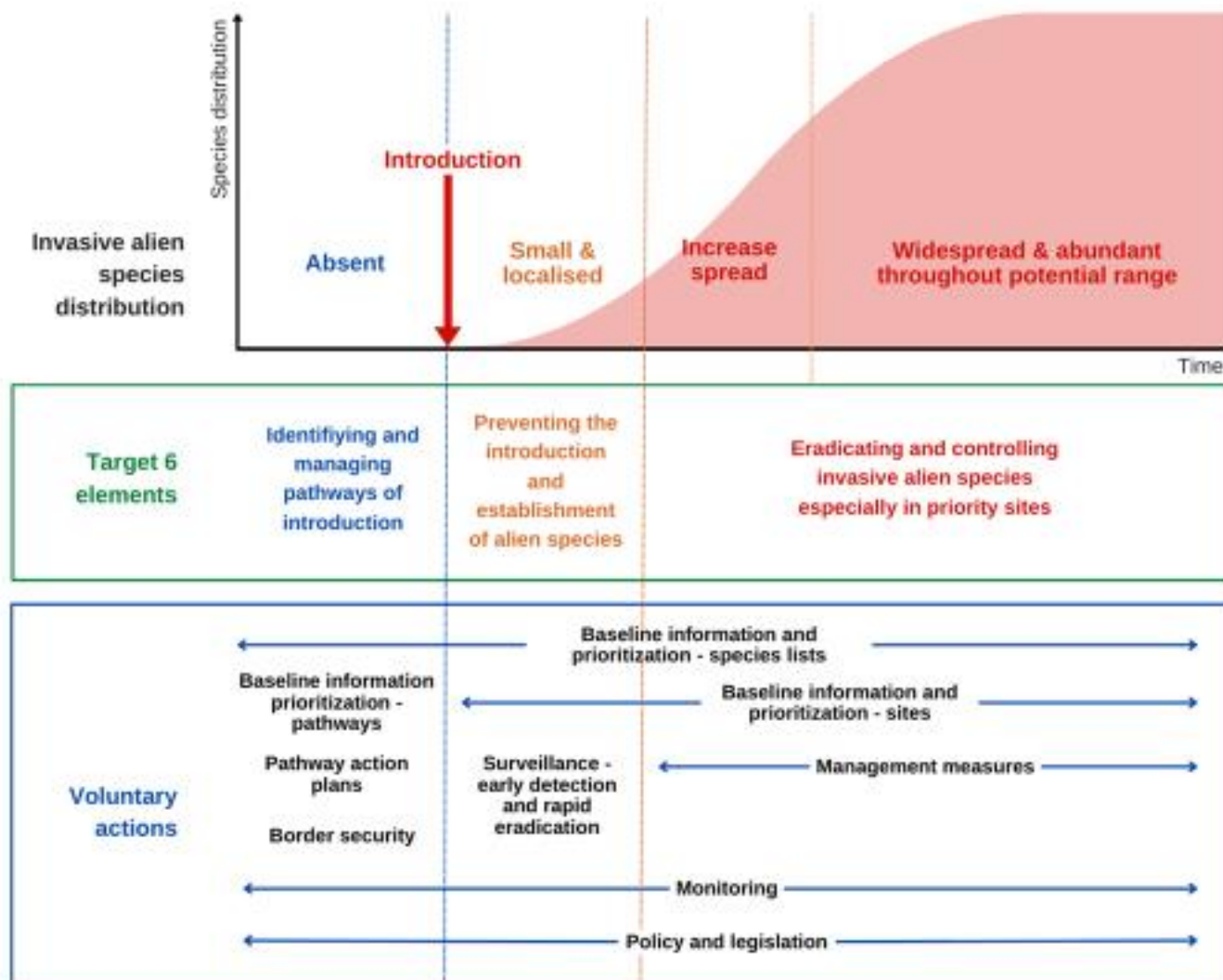
Developed with the generous support from the
Japan Biodiversity Fund and the European Union



Nyctereutes procyonoides
M. Lippert © European Commission



Toolkit



Baseline information

What alien species have we got?
How did they get here (pathways of introduction)?
What are their impacts, or potential future impacts?

What alien species might arrive in the near future?
How could they arrive (pathways of introduction) and where will they come from?
What might their impacts be?

What sites are susceptible to introductions?
What sites are vulnerable to impacts from IAS?

Prioritization

Which alien species, pathways of introduction, and sites should we be concerned about the most?

Actions

What can we do to prevent them from being introduced and establishing?

What can we do to eliminate, minimise or mitigate their impacts?

Target 6 elements

i. Identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species

ii. Preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent, by 2030

iii. Eradicating or controlling invasive alien species especially in priority sites, such as islands.



Toolkit – implementation of actions

- Nine actions separated out according to T6 elements

- Information and prioritisation

- IAS
- Pathways of introduction
- Sites

- Pathway Action Plans

- Border security
- Surveillance for early detection
- Rapid response for eradication
- Biosecurity policy and legislation

- Management measures

- Monitoring
- Policy and legislation



Alopochen aegyptiaca M. Lipperi © European Commission



- ‘Guiding questions’ to help frame action
- Summary of what needs to be implemented
- Key resources to support implementation



Additional considerations for implementation

- Outline cross-cutting actions and how they can support Target 6 (Section C of GBF)
 - Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
 - Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
 - National circumstances, priorities and capabilities
 - Interactions with other drivers of biodiversity loss
 - Consistency with international agreements or instruments
 - Biodiversity and health



Procambarus clarkii
M. Uppel © European Commission



National invasive alien species strategy and action plan (NISSAP) - guidance

NISSAP?:

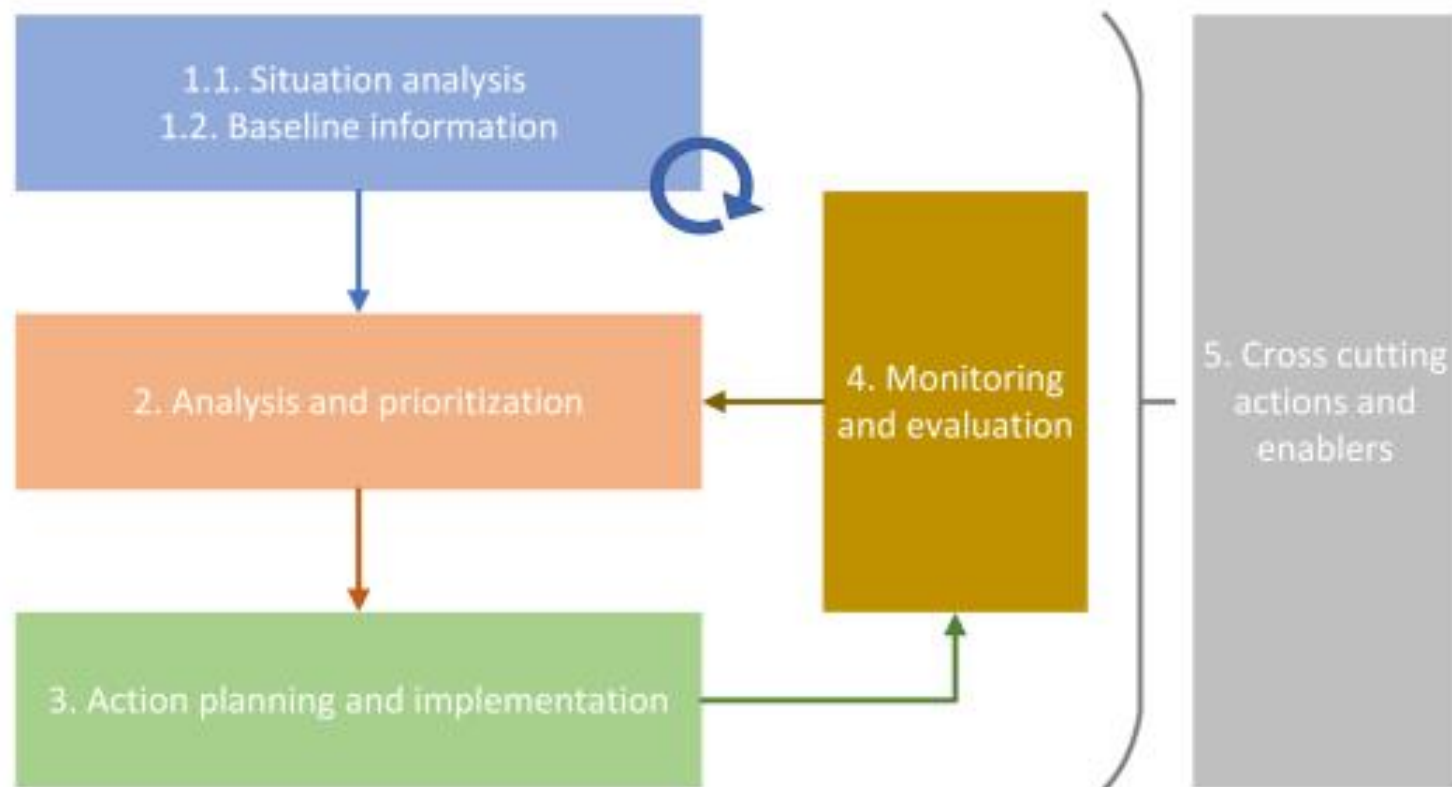
- A formal strategic document
- Sets out priority actions, along with timelines, responsibilities and budgetary needs
- Complements NBSAP – providing more detailed actions to address IAS
- Taking actions informed through the development of a NISSAP **will increase the likelihood that the most cost-effective actions are prioritised** and that they will meet their objectives



Nasua nasua
M. Uppert © European Commission



NISSAP guidance



- Process to follow to develop and implement a NISSAP



NISSAP guidance

Guidance sets out:

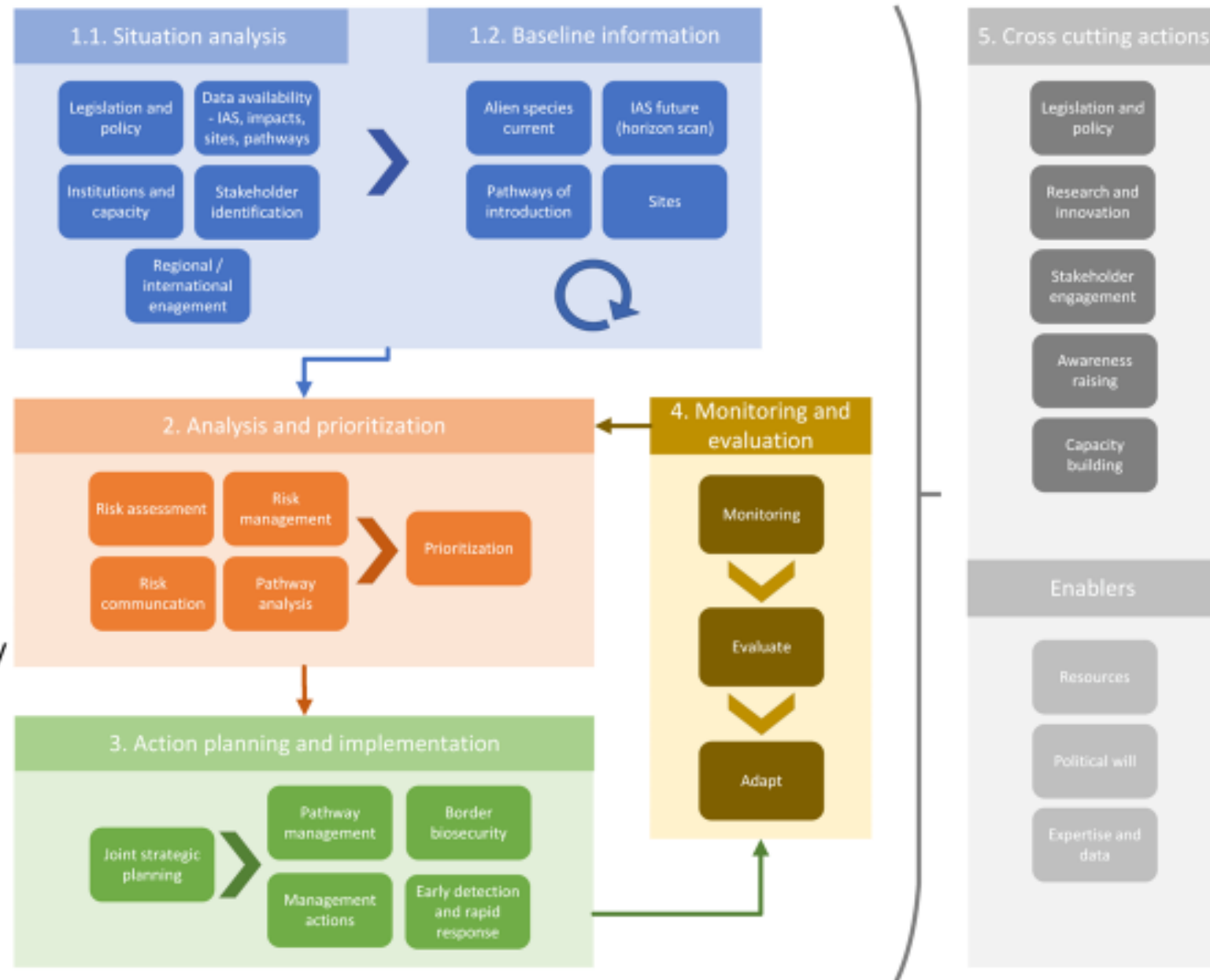
- Process to follow
- Elements to consider

Each element:

Same format as Toolkit

- Summary of action
- Relevant for low capacity
- Links to resources

More detail than Toolkit







More information



Convention on
Biological Diversity



- CBD/COP/16/INF/28 – Annex 2. Toolkit to support the implementation of Target 6 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework- CBD/COP/16/INF/28
- Requested by Parties in COP Decision 15/27
- Developed with the generous support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund and the European Union
- Produced under CBD Secretariat with IUCN and IUCN SSC ISSG in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Liaison Group on IAS

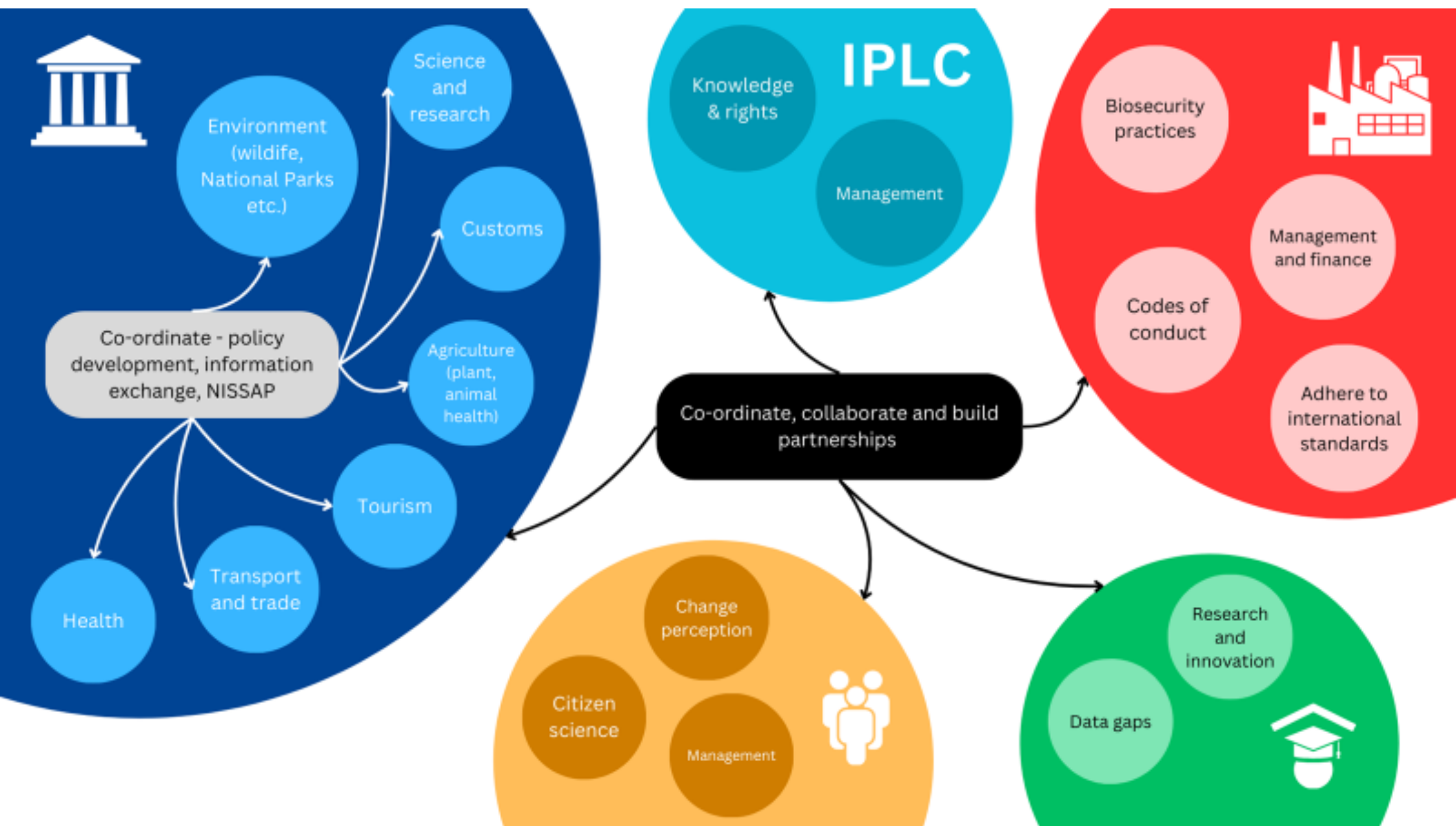


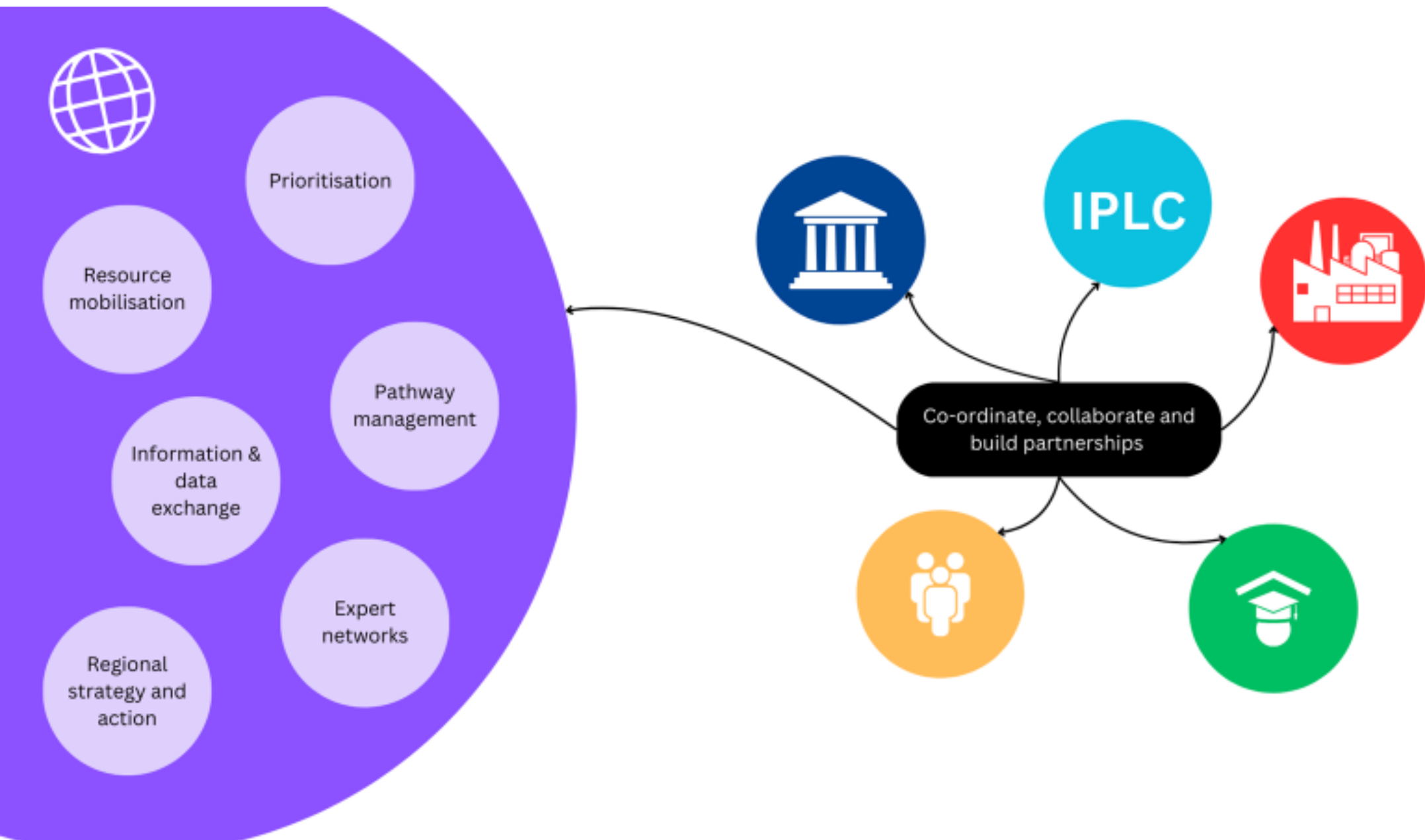


Whole-of-society approach

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE









Thank you

3-2. Japan



Mr. MURASAWA Kazuki

Office for Alien Species Management, Ministry of the Environment



Contents

The introduction of G7 initiative on IAS. The measures against Red Imported Fire Ant and the achievement of the eradication of alien mongooses in Amami-Oshima Island.



Whole-of-society approach to achieve GBF Target6

Regarding IPBES assessment reports, G7 statement on IAS and NBSAPs

Murasawa Kazuki
Office for Alien Species Management
October 29th, 2024



- **G7 Workshop**

The starting point for G7's cooperation on IAS

- **Addressing unintentional introduction of IAS**

Examples of Red Imported Fire Ant

Whole of society approach and regional cooperation

- **The successful eradication of the mongoose
in Amami-Oshima Island**

Cooperation with local community

G7 Workshop on IAS

Apr. 2023
@Japan

G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment

Decided to strengthen international cooperation and hold the G7 Workshop on IAS.



G7 Workshop on IAS

Nov. 2023
@Japan

- Participated by G7 members and relative organizations / experts
- Shared information and discussed further enhancement of international cooperation against IAS
- "G7 Statement on IAS" as a first step to achieve Target 6



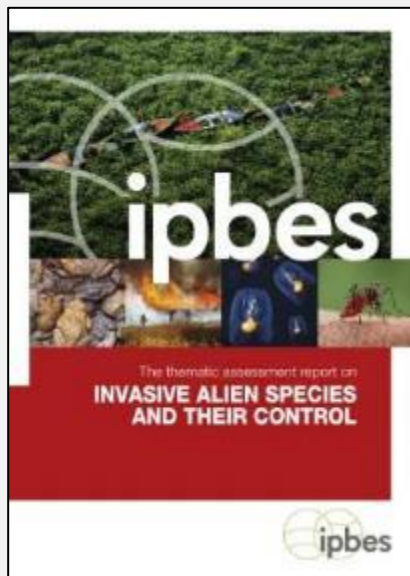
Nov. 2024
@Italy

The G7 WS 2024

G7 statement on invasive alien species

G7 members' common views and initial actions are...

1. **Promoting global, regional, and bilateral collaborations**
2. Strengthening scientific research, global databases and information systems
3. **Outreaching and mainstreaming through a whole of society approach**
4. Capacity building

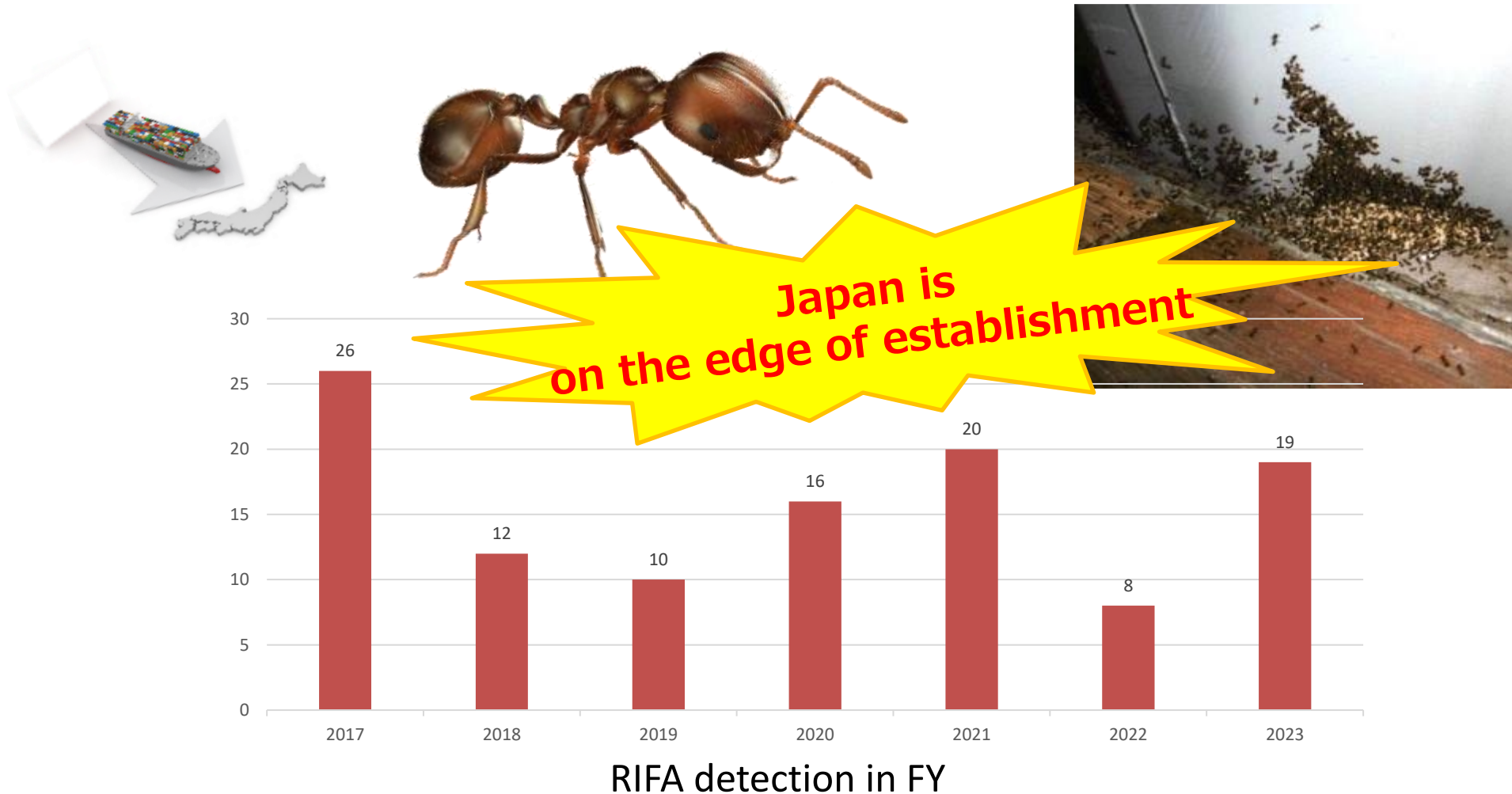


KM-C2. **Prevention and preparedness are the most cost-effective options** and thus crucial for managing the threats from invasive alien species

KM-D2. The threat of invasive alien species could be reduced with **closer collaboration and coordination across sectors and countries** to support the management of biological invasions

Addressing unintentional introduction : Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)①

- RIFA has become established in pacific rim countries as IAS
- They cause economic damage as well as harm to the lives of humans



Addressing unintentional introduction : Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)②

We extremely **NEED New technologies** against RIFA that should be

- **effective**
- **safe**
- **“easy” for “anyone” to handle**

Japan now has a **cutting edge, most-advanced, sharp, unique,** and very **Japanese-like technology** against RIFA



Addressing unintentional introduction : Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)③

New technologies

Wasabi sheet

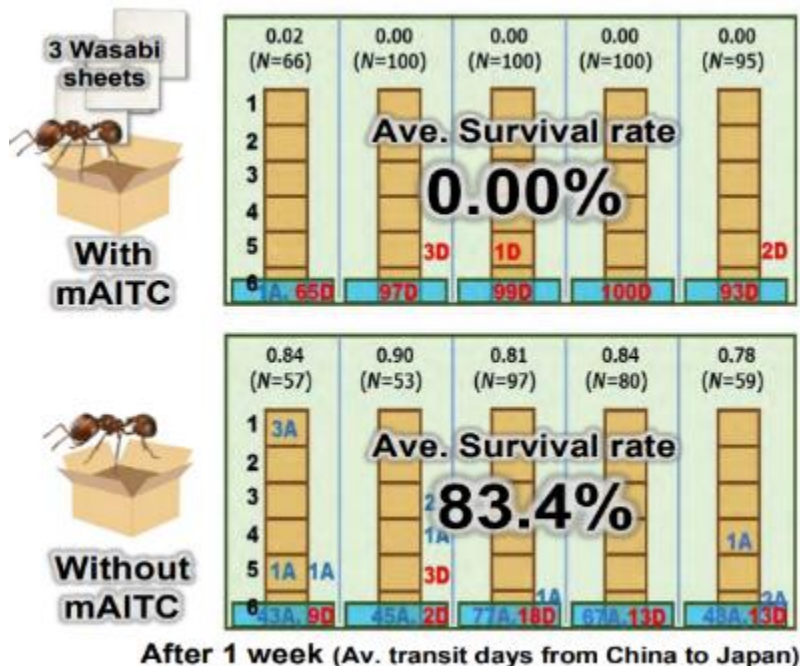
- Wasabi has been used as an antimicrobial agent for foods
- By enclosing this sheet in the cargo of containers, repellent and fumigation effects can be expected
- Safe and easy



Silicone resin

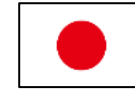
- Filling cracks in concrete in ports where RIFA tend to nest
- Easy and low cost

Technology should be “easy” for “anyone” to handle



Addressing unintentional introduction : Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)④

The 2nd Tripartite IAS Experts Meeting July, 2024@Yokohama

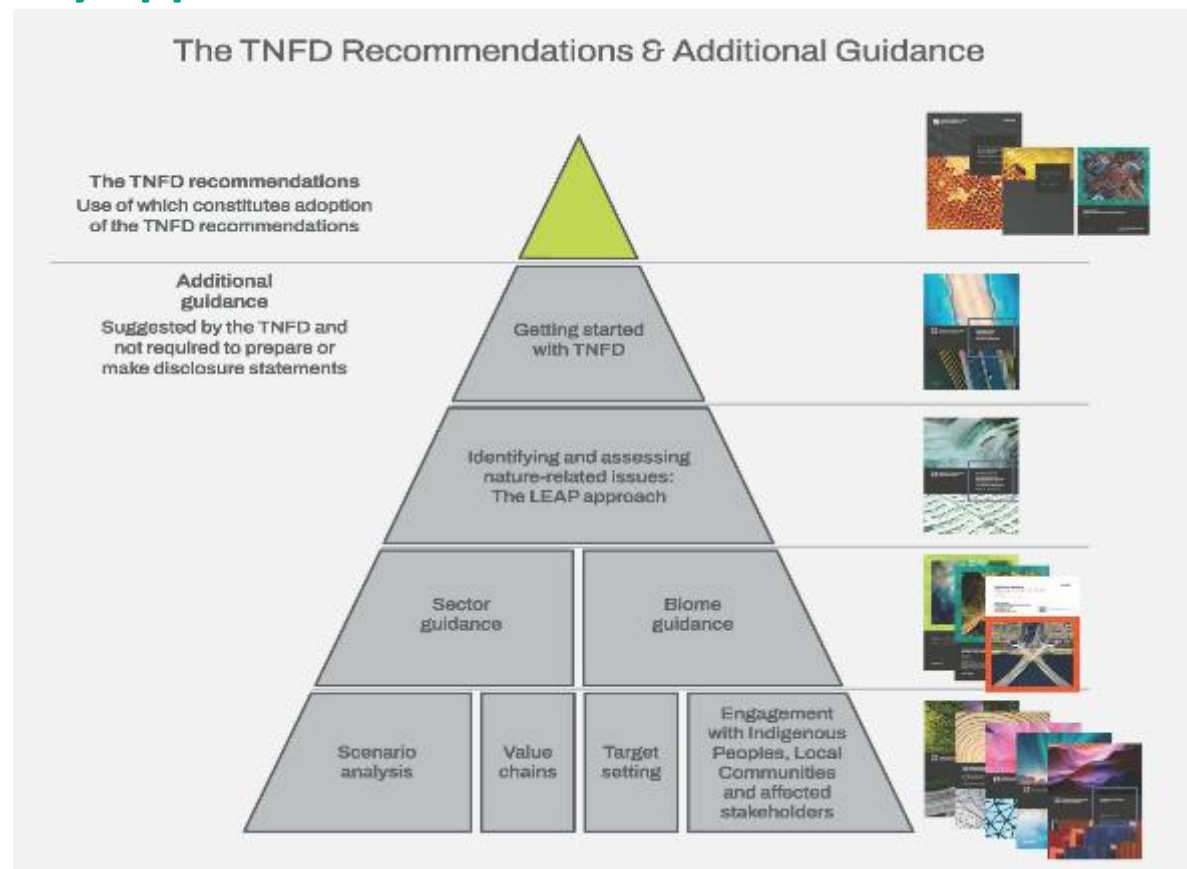


- Shared information about current management systems and discussed the latest issues on IAS especially RIFA with experts from the three countries.
- Countries with strong ties in trade need to have a common understanding on high-risk species and to tackle countermeasures with the same passion.

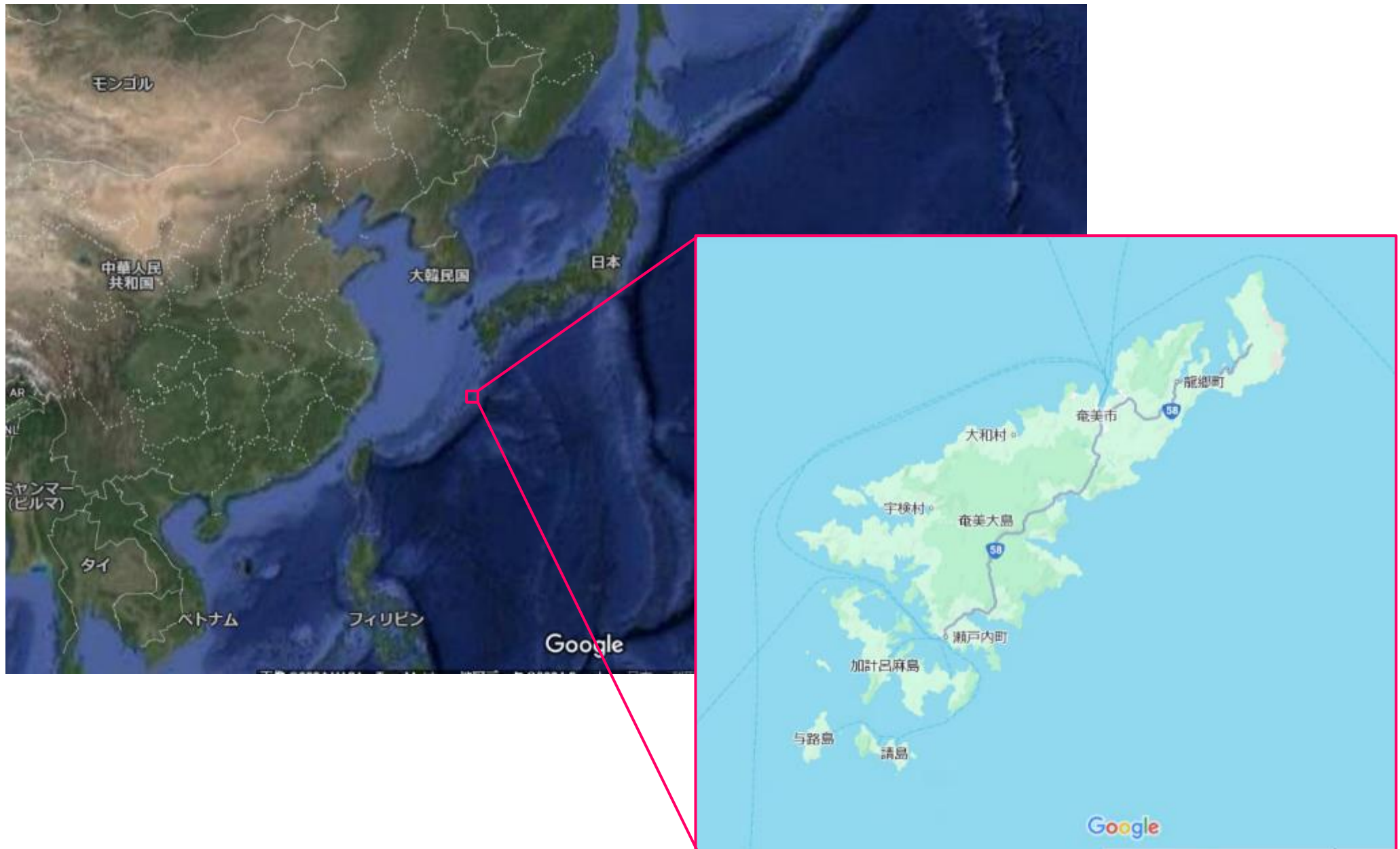


Addressing unintentional introduction : TNFD indicator

- The risk of unintentional introduction of alien species is increasing due to expansion of global trade.
- IAS measures for **the business sector related to transport will become increasingly important.**
- It is **necessary to make use of TNFD provisional indicator of IAS to make the whole-of-society approach more effective.**

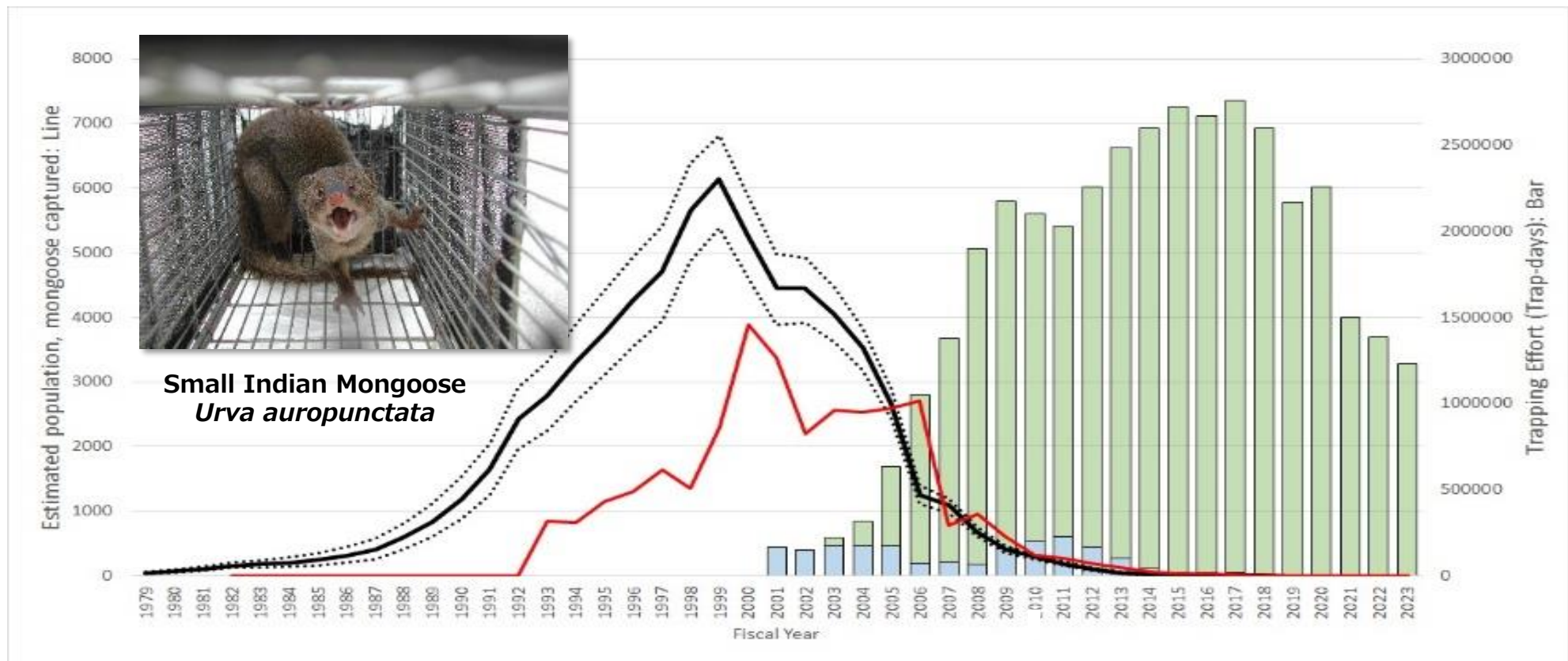


The successful eradication of the mongoose in Amami-Oshima Island①



The successful eradication of the mongoose in Amami-Oshima Island②

- The mongoose was introduced in 1979 intentionally to control a Japanese viper but preyed on endangered native animals and **caused serious damage to biodiversity**.
- MOE-J started a control project **in 2000**, and **a professional trappers team named “Amami Mongoose Busters(AMB)”** was formed in 2005.



Estimated number of mongooses (Line graph: black solid line refers to 50%), number of mongooses captured (Line graph: red solid line), and capturing effort (Bar graph)

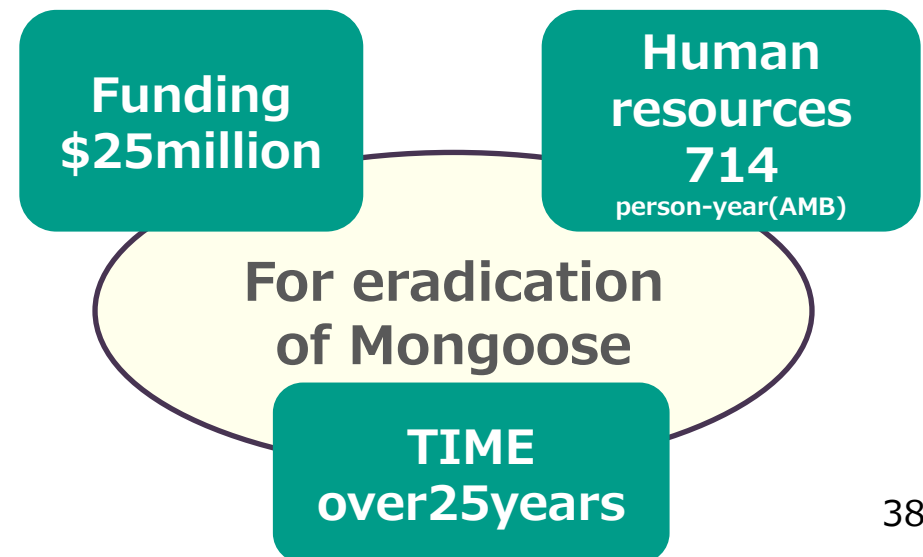
The successful eradication of the mongoose in Amami-Oshima Island③

- MOE-J declared the eradication of the mongoose in Amami-Oshima Island on Sep 3, 2024.

Lessons learned

- GBF Target 6 focuses on eradicating or controlling IAS in priority sites, such as islands, and we believe this is a hopeful example that shows we can achieve it if sufficient human, financial and time resources are invested.
- On the other hand, it was also reaffirmed how difficult it is to eradicate IAS once they have been introduced.

Distribution recovery of the Amami rabbit



Summary

- **G7 members are heading for international collaborations and outreaching and mainstreaming through whole of society approach including business sector.**
- **Countries with strong ties in trade need to have a common understanding on high-risk species and to tackle with the same passion including inventing new technology like Wasabi sheet.**
- **We can achieve GBF Target 6 but we should know the importance of prevention of IAS.**



Thank you for your attention.

3-3. The United States



Ms. Jenna Shinen

Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Conservation and Water, U.S. Department of State



Contents

Sharing efforts of cross-sectoral cooperations to achieve GBF Target6 as a G7 country.

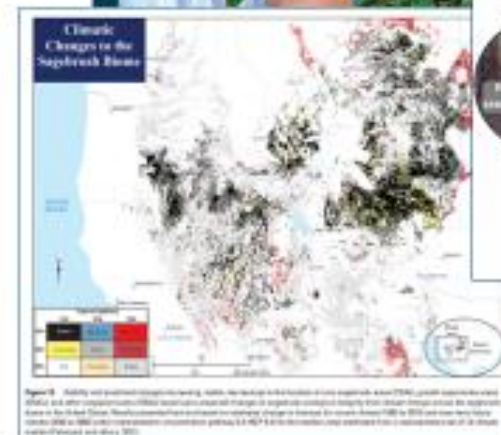
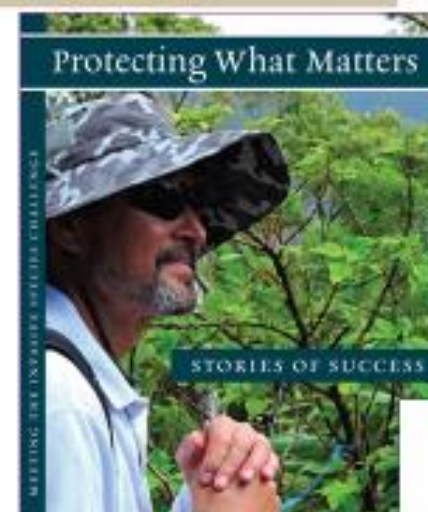
CBD COP-16, OCTOBER 2024

U.S. Government: Invasive Species Coordination & Planning

G-7 Side Event on Invasive Alien Species

Institutional Background

- Executive Orders on Invasive Species
 - 13112 (1999) focus on education and awareness
 - 13751 (2016) focus on implementation
- Established:
 - National Invasive Species Council (NISC) to provide Federal coordination
 - Invasive Species Advisory Committee (ISAC) to provide non-Federal advice
- Provided guidance on Federal agency responsibilities and interagency planning



NISC Roles



- Whole of government approach
- Interagency coordination
- Federal agency authorities & roles
- Stakeholder interface

NISC Mission: Provide the vision and national leadership necessary to coordinate, sustain, and expand federal efforts to safeguard the interests of the United States through the prevention, eradication, and control of invasive species, and through the restoration of ecosystems and other assets impacted by invasive species.

National Invasive Species Council Members

NISC
NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL



Executive Orders 13112 (Feb. 3, 1999) and 13751 (Dec. 5, 2016)

ISAC
INVASIVE SPECIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Strategic Planning



Management Plans (2001, 2008, 2016) – Strategic Goals & Activities

- Leadership & Coordination
- Prevention
- Early Detection & Rapid response (EDRR)
- Control & Management
- Restoration
- International Cooperation
- Research
- Information Management
- Education & Public Awareness

Work Plans (FY 2020-25) – Coordination & Thematic Priority Activities

FY 2025 Annual Work Plan

Core Coordination Activities

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| • Crosscut budget | • Workshops & webinars |
| • Co-Chair & Senior Adviser meetings | • Response to agency requests |
| • Coordination w/ other interagency committees | • Advisory Committee |
| • Informational updates & materials | • Horizon scanning |

Thematic Priority Activities

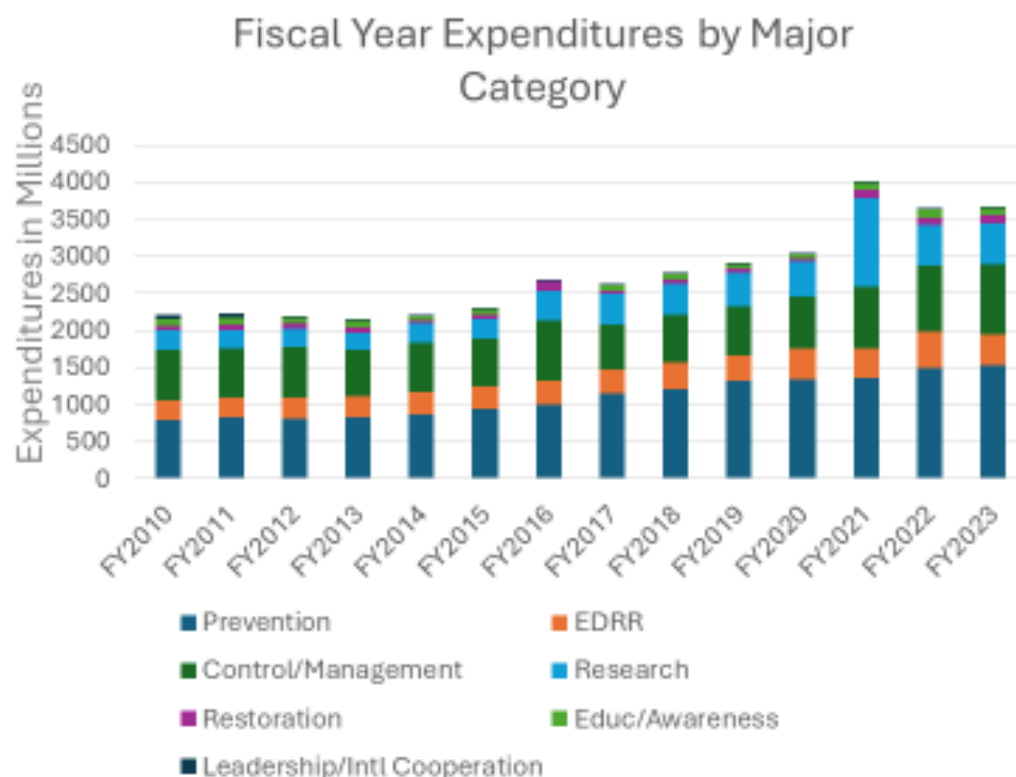
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • Climate Change | • Islands |
| • Wildland Fire | • Interagency Dialogues |
| • Early Detection & Rapid Response | • National Security |
| • Information Management | • OneHealth |
| • Biological Control | |



UGA1461161

Old World Climbing Fern, Tony Pernas

Administration Priorities and Resources



- Federal agency appropriated spending ~\$3.6 billion (FY 2023)
- Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: additional \$200 million with a focus on EDRR (FY 2022-26)
- Inflation Reduction Act: additional ~\$50 million with a focus on ecosystem restoration (FY 2023-25)
- America the Beautiful Challenge: \$351 million through FY 2024 in project grants to stakeholders (25% of projects address invasive species totaling ~\$60 million)



Thank you!

For more information, please contact:
Jenna Shinen, Ph.D., Foreign Affairs Officer
Office of Conservation and Water
U.S. Department of State
Shinenjl@state.gov

Stas Burgiel, Ph.D., Executive Director
National Invasive Species Council
stanley_burgiel@ios.doi.gov
www.invasivespecies.gov

3-4. Indonesia



Ms. Lu'lu' Agustina
Ministry of Environment and Forestry



Contents

Sharing the NBSAP and efforts of cross-sectoral cooperations to achieve GBF Target6 as an ASEAN country.



Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of Species and Genetic
Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY, INDONESIA



CROSS SECTORAL COOPERATION TO CONTROL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

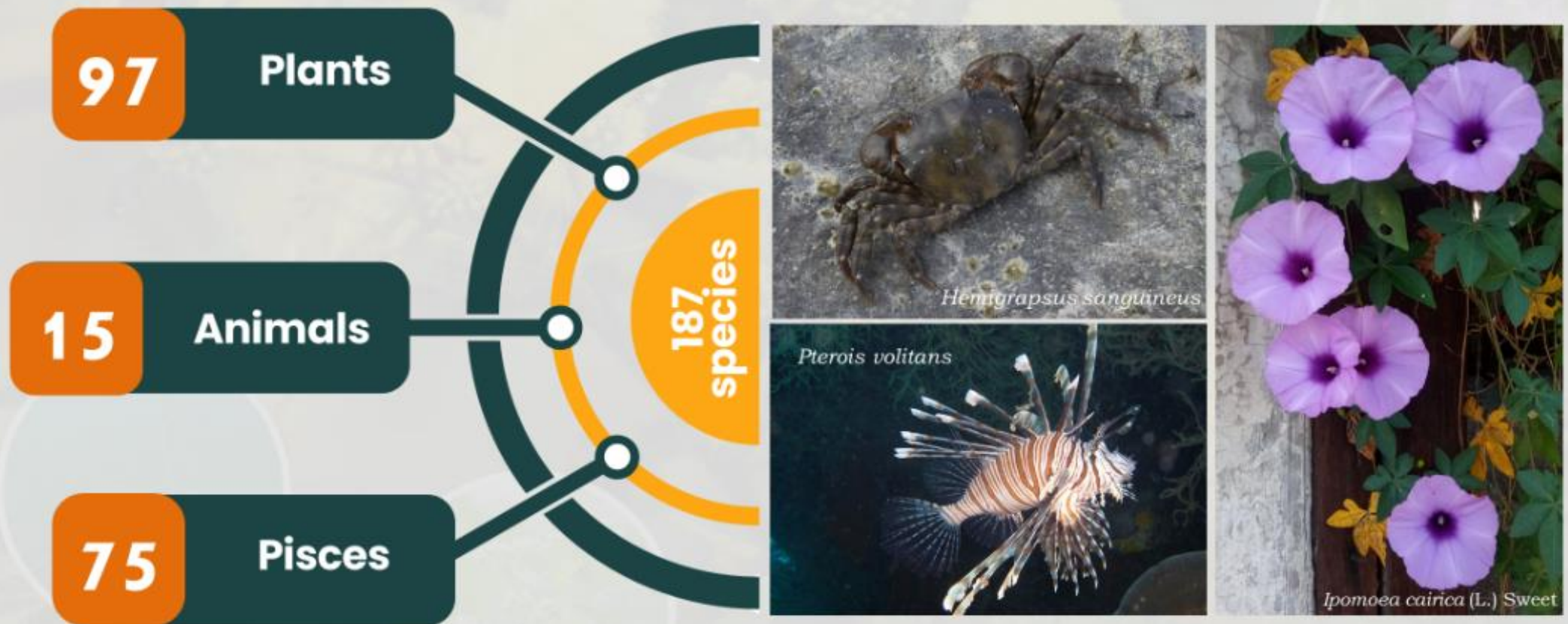
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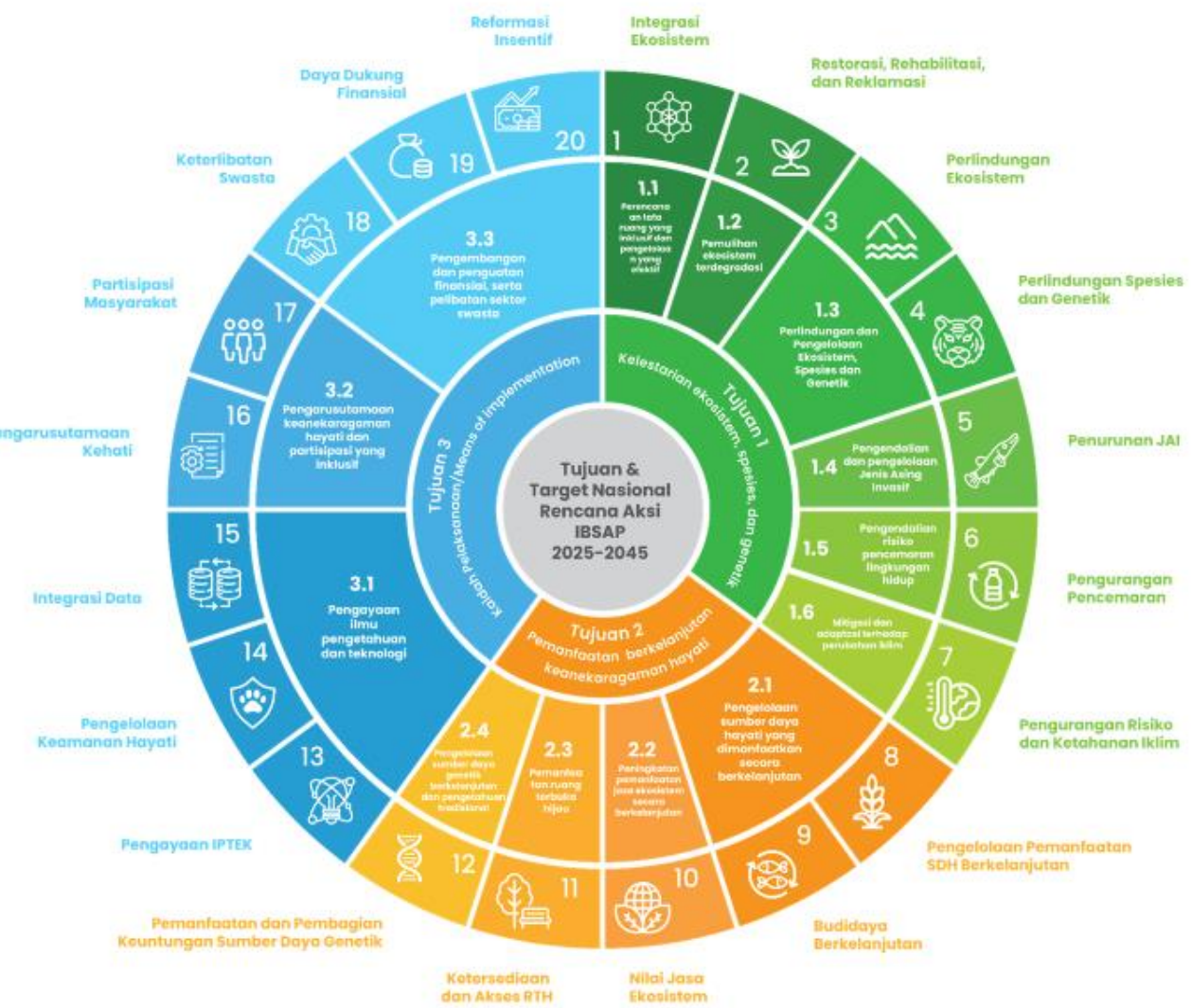
Lu'lu' Agustina, SP., M.Si.

Invasive Alien Species in Indonesia

[Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 94/2016: Invasive Type]



Overview IBSAP 2025-2045



 IBSAP acts as a guide for biodiversity management in Indonesia for both government and non-government.

 Consist of:

3 Goals	13 Strategies	20 National Targets	95 Action Groups
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 Have aligned with long and medium term national development planning erencanaan pembangunan nasional (RPJPN 2025-2045 dan RPJMN 2025-2029) and Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF).

 IBSAP 2025-2045 will be evaluated and updated every 5 years for 20 years

National Target 5

5

PENYURUTAN IAS



Goal 1

S1.4
Control and management of invasive alien species

Target Nasional 5: Reduce the Introduction and establishment of Invasive Alien Species

Indikator	Baseline 2020	Capaian 2023	Target		
			2025	2030	2045
5.a. Number of prioritized Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to control the spread establishment in Nature Reserve Areas (KSA), Nature Conservation Areas (KPA), Marine Conservation Areas, Coastal Areas, and Small Islands (KKPWP3K), and Preservation Areas (cumulative species)	2	19	28	53	128

Action Group

5.1. Identification of invasive alien species (IAS) that threaten terrestrial, inland, and marine waters

5.2. Prevention of IAS introduction

5.3. Control and management of IAS impacts

5.4. Strengthening policies and regulations for IAS control

Stakeholder

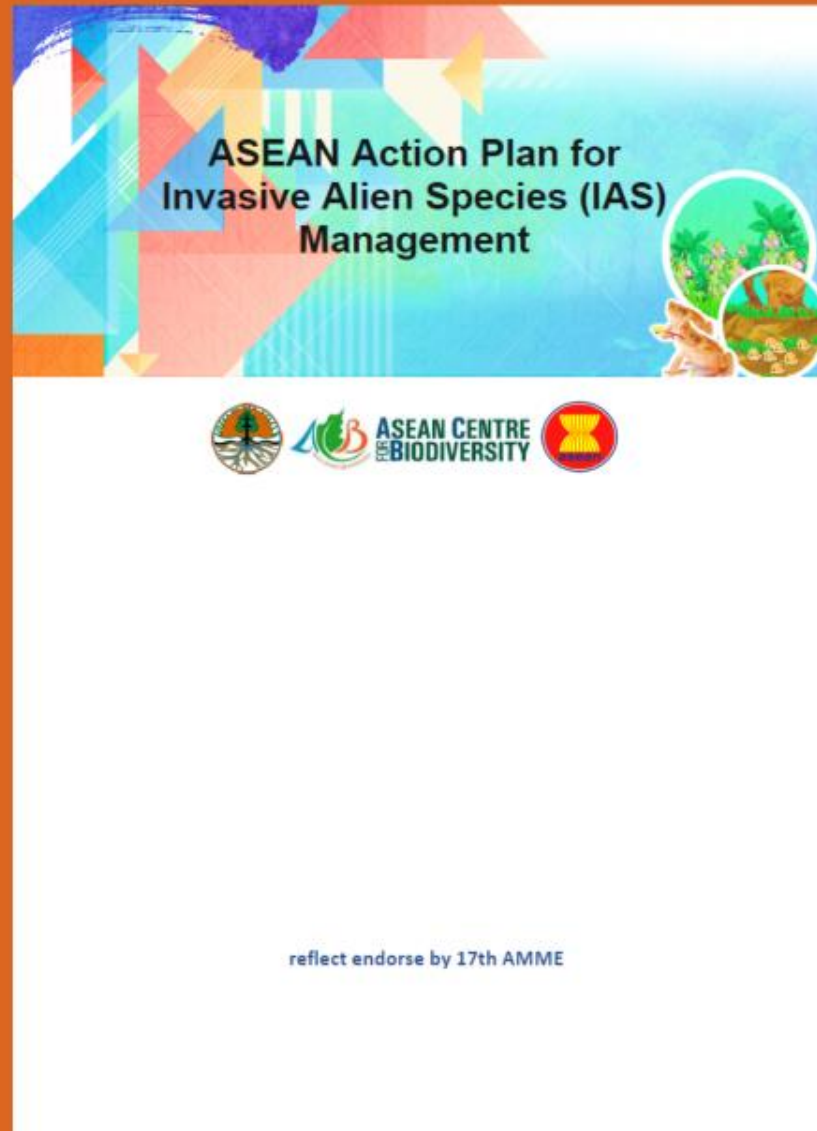
The entities that will support the achievement of NT 5

Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transportation, the National Research and Innovation Agency, and the Indonesian Quarantine Agency, and Local Governments, public and NSA

Alignment with Global Commitment		
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework		SDGs
Target	Headline Indicators	
Target 6	6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment	
		15.8

MAPPING & ROLES

NO	ACTOR	ROLE
1.	Ministries/Institutions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs Ministry of Environment and Forestry Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry of Finance Ministry of National Development Planning BRIN Indonesia Quarantine Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and facilitation of policies, strategies, and programs • Formulation and implementation of policies, as well as technical guidelines on biodiversity • Prevention of entry and cessation of the spread of IAS from agricultural sector • Prevention of entry and cessation of the spread of IAS, particularly in fisheries • Preparing policies and regulations • Financial policy, fiscal, alternative financial policies • Formulation of policies and policy evaluation regarding biodiversity in national development • Drafting studies/academic manuscripts, IAS data center • Preventing the entry, spread, and establishment of invasive alien species (IAS) within the country
2.	University, Research Institution	Conducting studies and compiling references
3.	NGO (local and international)	Supervising and providing input
4.	Association	Providing input in their respective fields
5.	Community Group	Providing input in their respective fields, campaigns, and education
6.	Development Partners/Donor Agencies	Supporting policy formulation




The ASEAN invasive species action plan aims to reduce the negative impacts of invasive species on the environment, economy, and society of the ASEAN member states. The action plan aims to achieve this goal through a coordinated, strategic, and sustainable approach to invasive species management.


Helen Keller said:

**"Alone we can do
so little; together
we can do so
much."**




THANK YOU

 @indonesianwildlife

 (021) 5720227

 ditkhh@gmail.com

 Gedung Manggala Wanabakti,
Blok 7 Lt 7

3-5. Chile



Ms. Paulina Stowhas Salinas
Ministry of the Environment



Contents

Sharing the NBSAP and efforts of cross-sectoral cooperations to achieve GBF Target6.




Invasive Alien Species

Chile – COP16

Paulina Stowhas





Ley 21.600 – Servicio de Biodiversidad y AP



- Nueva facultad para un SSPP (control de EEI por su efecto sobre biodiversidad).
 - Definiciones EE y EEI
 - Elaborar, ejecutar y coordinar la implementación, así como velar y fiscalizar el cumplimiento de los planes de prevención, control y erradicación de EEI.....
 - Facultades de SBAP respecto de prevención, control y erradicación de especies exóticas y exóticas invasoras.
 - Faculta a MMA para dictar nómina de EEI para fines de implementación.



NBSAP - IAS

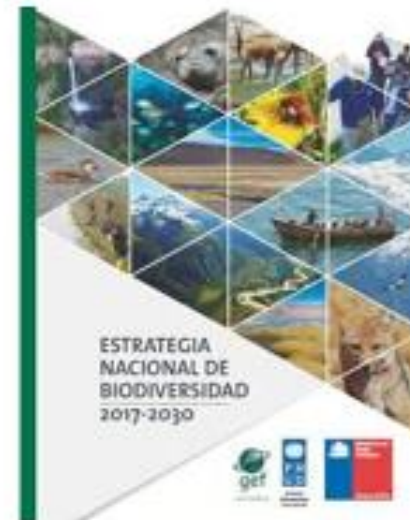


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

* Non-Self Governing Territories

** Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

*** A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).





Choros – Chañaral



Island Conservation
Nature. Oceans. People.





Pájaros 1

**Island
Conservation**
Nature. Oceans. People.



3-6. Keidanren Nature Conservation Council (KNCC)



Mr. SASAKI Toru

Senior Director GLOBAL HEAD, Sustainability Promotion, Azbil Corporation



Contents

The roles of business sector on IAS measures. Good practices shared by Azbil Corporation.



Keidanren Initiative for Biodiversity Conservation



Maritime Biodiversity Challenges by Business Sector Initiative of Japan

Toru Sasaki , Senior Director
GLOBAL HEAD, Sustainability
Azbil Corporation, Japan

azbil

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INDEX



I . Initiative by KEIDANREN

II . Maritime Biodiversity

**III . Cross-sectoral Approach of Japan
Business Sector Initiative : Azbil corporation**





I . Initiative by KEIDANREN - about KEIDANREN and KNCC



About KEIDANREN

KEIDANREN (= Japan Business Federation) is a comprehensive economic organization with a membership comprised of 1,542 representative companies of Japan, 106 nationwide industrial associations and the domestic economic organizations (as of April 1, 2024).

About KNCC

KNCC (= KEIDANREN Nature Conservation Council) is an organization in the framework of KEIDANREN established in 1992, in the wake of “Rio Summit”, United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro. KNCC has supported wide range of projects mainly on biodiversity conservation in Asia Pacific regions through KEIDANREN Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF), raised awareness of biodiversity conservation among Japanese business, and made policy recommendations. KEIDANREN initiative for Biodiversity Conservation includes 345 companies and organizations, who have endorsed the KEIDANREN Declaration for Biodiversity and Guideline (as of May 31, 2024).

[Declaration of Biodiversity by Keidanren](#)

Three Pillars of KNCC Activities

1. Support NGOs through KEIDANREN Nature Conservation Fund
2. Raise awareness on biodiversity conservation among Japanese business
3. Make policy recommendations on biodiversity conservation



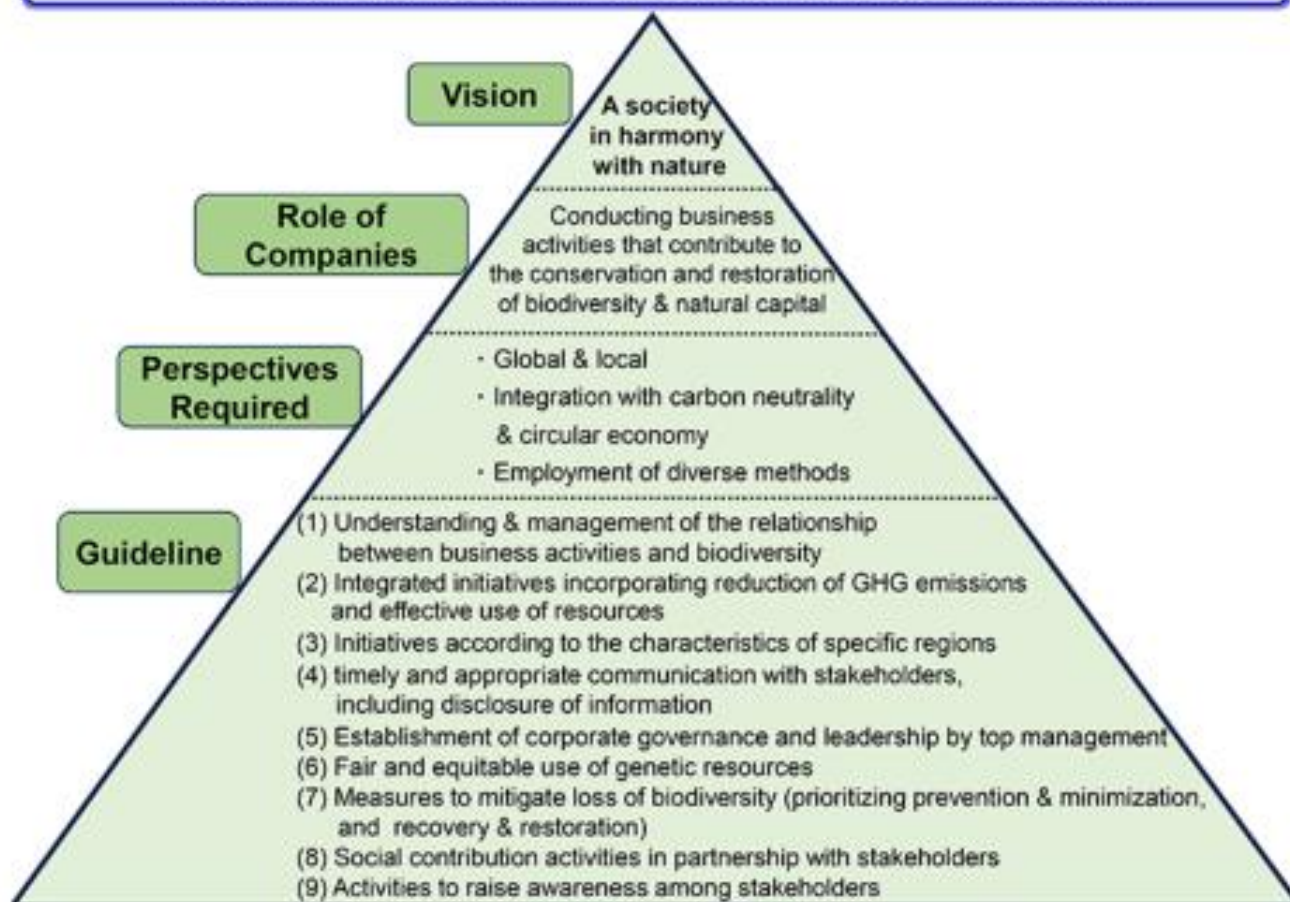
[The-Action-Plan-for-Nature-Positive.pdf \(keidanren-kncf.sakura.ne.jp\)](#)



I . Initiative by KEIDANREN - Declaration for Biodiversity



Keidanren Declaration for Biodiversity and Guideline: Structure



- The revised version of the declaration 2023 illustrates pyramid-style structure, showing the vision, role of companies, required perspectives, and guideline.

- Sustainability management encompassing broader environment activities to business
- Supply Chain Management
- Being Nature-positive



I . Initiative by KEIDANREN – From Aichi Target to GBF



2010 COP10 Aichi Biodiversity Target 2011-2020

⇒NBSAP The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020

Keidanren Declaration for Biodiversity and Guideline* (経団連生物多様性宣言・行動指針)

Keidanren encouraged Japanese firms and organizations to be “Promotion Partners”
(プロモーション・パートナーズ)

GBF Target 6 : Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact

2020 COP15 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (**GBF**) toward 2030

⇒NBSAP The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2023-2030

Keidanren revised the Declaration above to boost the initiatives (同宣言・行動指針の改定)

“Promotion Partners” transformed into “Biodiversity Declaration Initiatives” (生物多様性宣言イニシアティブ)

[* Keidanren Declaration for Biodiversity and Guideline \(2023-12-12\)](#)



II. Maritime Biodiversity – Global Framework



【International Framework on Maritime Biodiversity】

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (国連海洋法条約)

Dec. 1982 Adoption

Nov. 1994 Effective

June 19, 2023, adoption of UN Agreement for the conservation of Maritime Biodiversity



Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)

Jun. 2023 Adoption

The Agreement is open for signature by all States and regional economic integration organizations from 20 September 2023 to 20 September 2025, and will enter into force 120 days after the date of deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession.

The agreement significantly strengthens the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in over two-thirds of the ocean. It provides an essential framework for cross-sectoral cooperation between and among States and other stakeholders to promote the sustainable development of the ocean and its resources and to address the manifold pressures it faces.

International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM)

By IMO (International Maritime Organization) (2004年の船舶のバラスト水及び沈殿物の制御及び管理のための国際条約)

Feb. 2004 Adoption

Sep. 2017 Effective



II. Maritime Biodiversity – Ballast water



【What is Ballast Water?】

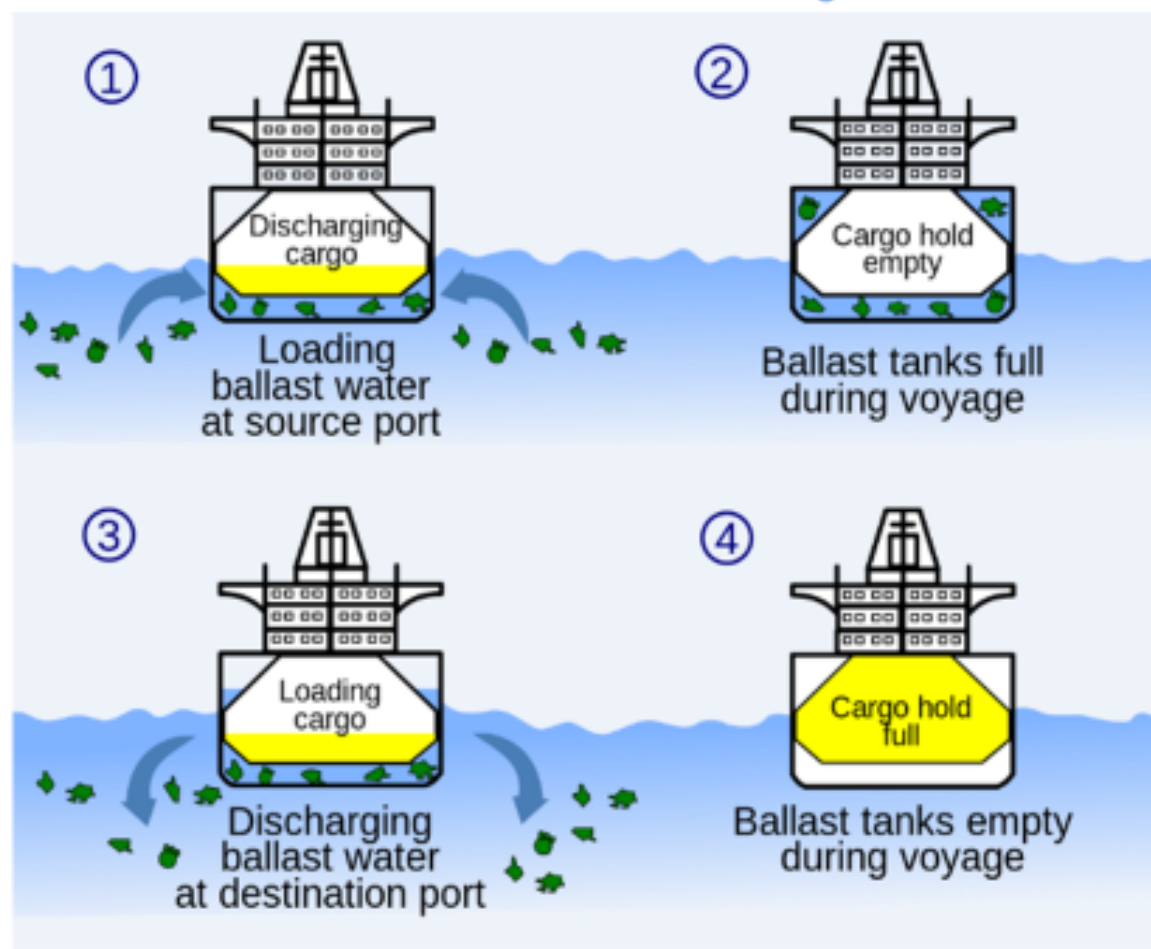
Ballast water is the seawater in a ballast tanker that balances out the ship when its weight is unevenly distributed during voyage.

According to **IMO (International Maritime Organization)** estimates, ships carry some **3 billion to 5 billion tons of ballast water** globally each year. Usually in coastal regions, ballast water in the tanker is filled to equal 10–50% of the ship's tonnage.

When the load changes, **ballast water displaces many aquatic organisms that** can alter marine flora and fauna and cause damage to marine biodiversity as well as the industries.

It is essential to protect the maritime environment from the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms in ballast water carried by ships.

Seawater is loaded into the bottom of large vessels to stabilize the hull when there is no cargo





II. Maritime Biodiversity - IAS



GBF point of View Target 6

Reduce the Introduction of **Invasive Alien Species(IAS)** by 50% and Minimize Their Impact

IAS are recognized in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as a cross-cutting issue
Defined by the European Union (EU) IAS Regulation as “**alien species whose introduction or spread has been found to threaten or adversely impact upon biodiversity and related ecosystem services**”



Ballast water is considered to be a cause of **invasive alien species (IAS)** dispersal because it contains marine life like zooplankton, phytoplankton, seaweed fragments, etc., which are released along with the water.

Rules have been revised and strengthened...

Ballast Water Management Convention known as **BWM**
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments

Ballast water management needs to be in accordance with the Standards under this Convention.

(1) Ballast water performance standard (Regulation D-2)

(2) Ballast water exchange standard (Regulation D-1)

Ships shall conduct primary method that Harmful Aquatic Organisms and Pathogens in ballast water are treated with approved Ballast Water Management System (BWMS).

II . Maritime Biodiversity – Marine IAS



【Some Species Transported in Ballast Water】

Cladoceran water flea: introduced to the Baltic Sea (1992)

Chinese mitten crab: introduced to Western Europe, Baltic Sea, and the North American West Coast (1912)

Various strains of cholera: introduced to South America and the Gulf of Mexico(1992)

Various species of toxic algae: introduced to numerous regions (1990s-2000s)

Round goby: introduced to the Baltic Sea and North America (1990)

North American comb jelly: introduced to the Black, Azov, and Caspian Seas (1982)

Northern Pacific Seastar: introduced to Southern Australia (1986)

Zebra mussel: introduced to western and northern Europe and the eastern half of North America(1800-2008)

Asian kelp: introduced to Southern Australia, New Zealand, West Coast of the United States, Europe, and Argentina (1971-2016)

European green crab: introduced to Southern Australia, South Africa, the United States(1817-2003)





III. Business Sector Initiative - against Marine IAS



International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM)

By IMO (International Maritime Organization) (2004年の船舶のバラスト水及び沈殿物の制御及び管理のための国際条約)

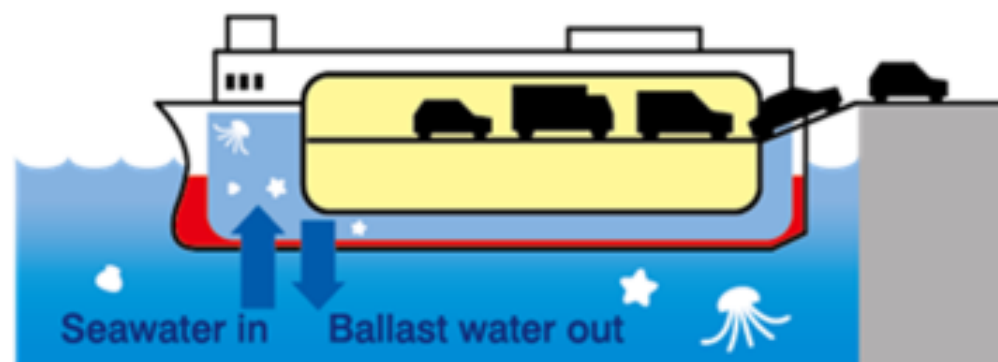
Feb. 2004 Adoption

Sep. 2017 Effective

■ After the adoption of BWM, private sector as well as academic, government sector had collaborated to create Ballast Water Control system to meet the standards of the convention. When BWM entered into force in 2017, it was obligatory to install ballast water management system into ship.

■ **Azbil Corporation**, Japan, is one of the private sector companies who contributes to marine ecosystem conservation. Azbil provides solutions for ballast water treatment systems, which are required by the Ballast Water Management Convention for large vessels, utilizing knowledge and know-how cultivated in the ship business, and products conforming to ship certification.

e.g. **MagneW 3000 PLUS⁺** electro-magnetic flowmeter, approved by NK ship classification contributing to managing flow rate in ballast water management system, thereby contributes to the protection of marine ecosystem

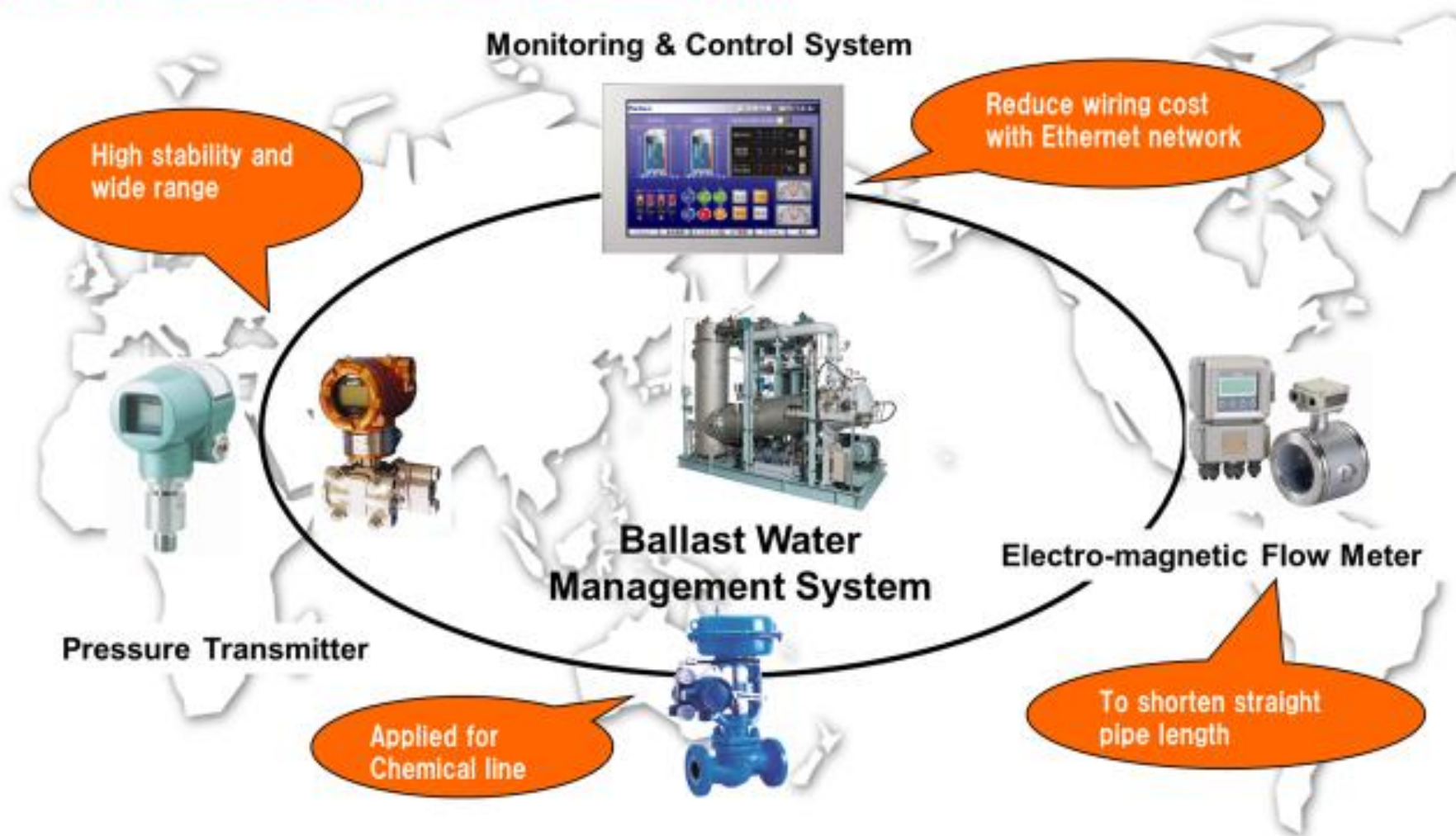




III. Business Sector Initiative – Controlling Ballast Water



Integrated Ballast Water Management System





III. Business Sector Initiative – about Azbil Corporation



Azbil Corporation, Tokyo, Japan : Founded in 1906, we aim to realize safety, comfort, and fulfillment in people's lives and in society, and to help to preserve the Earth's environment using our measurement and control technology through **“Human-centered automation”**

azbil

Azbil contributes **‘in series’**
to a sustainable society”



Maiden Lily, rare species



Collaboration with Kyoto University and NPO

■ The azbil Group promotes biodiversity initiatives through cross-sectoral, industry-government-academia approach.

For value chain partners, we request **“Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives”**, explaining the concept of biodiversity conservation, the relationship between business activities and biodiversity.

<https://www.azbil.com/corporate/procurement/green/biodiversity.html>

azbil

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III. Business Sector Initiative – Cross-sectoral Approach



Collaboration among Industry, Government, and Academia, Cross-sectoral, United Approach needed to cope with the danger of the planet Earth



"Wind Challenger Project"
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. (MOL)