



# Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	<a href="#">2010/2789(RSP)</a>	Procedure completed
Resolution on the EU strategic objectives for the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be held in Nagoya (Japan) from 18 to 29 October 2010		
Subject 3.70.01 Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity 3.70.18 International and regional environment protection measures and agreements		

Key players			
European Parliament			
Council of the European Union			
Council configuration	<a href="#">Agriculture and Fisheries</a>	Meeting	Date
		<a href="#">3033</a>	27/09/2010
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	<a href="#">Environment</a>	POTOČNIK Janez	

Key events			
27/09/2010	Debate in Council	<a href="#">3033</a>	
06/10/2010	Debate in Parliament		Summary
07/10/2010	Results of vote in Parliament		
07/10/2010	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T7-0353/2010</a>	Summary
07/10/2010	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2010/2789(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p5
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway				
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament		<a href="#">B7-0467/2010</a>	06/10/2010	EP
Oral question/interpellation by Parliament		<a href="#">B7-0468/2010</a>	06/10/2010	EP

Motion for a resolution	<a href="#">B7-0536/2010</a>	06/10/2010	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	<a href="#">T7-0353/2010</a>	07/10/2010	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2011)94/2	10/02/2011	EC	

## Resolution on the EU strategic objectives for the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be held in Nagoya (Japan) from 18 to 29 October 2010

The House held a debate on Oral Questions [O-0111/2010](#) to the Council and [O-0112/2010](#) to the Commission on the Conference on Biological Diversity to be held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010.

A motion for a resolution closing this debate was due to be put to the vote on 7 October 2010.

## Resolution on the EU strategic objectives for the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be held in Nagoya (Japan) from 18 to 29 October 2010

The European Parliament adopted by 505 votes to 22 against with 41 abstentions a resolution tabled by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety on EU action on the EU strategic objectives for the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to be held in Nagoya (Japan) from 18 to 29 October 2010. It is extremely concerned that neither the global 2010 biodiversity target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss nor the EU target on halting biodiversity loss have been met, and deeply concerned about the absence of a sense of the urgency of halting the loss of biodiversity on the international political agenda. Members emphasise that with adequate resources and political will, the tools exist for the loss of biodiversity to be reduced on wider scales, noting that there are many synergies in protecting the climate, achieving Millennium Development Goals and halting the loss of biodiversity. They call for the Commission and Member States to speak with one voice and play a leadership role at COP 10 in order to convince all Parties that it is now urgent to act. Parliament finds it inconsistent and regrettable that the host country Japan has prevented important advances in the protection of threatened marine species such as bluefin tuna and whales in the context of other fora, such as CITES and IWC.

Economics: the resolution refers to the study "The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity" (TEEB), which estimate that the welfare loss from biodiversity loss is currently around EUR 50 billion per year (just under 1 % of GDP), rising to EUR 14 trillion or 7 % of estimated GDP per year in 2050. Members underline that, according to the TEEB study, the return on biodiversity conservation investment is up to 100 times more. The decisions to be taken at COP 10 need, in particular, to reflect the findings of the TEEB study and build on its recommendations, i.e. that the costs of biodiversity loss and the value of biodiversity need to be reflected in national accounts. Otherwise it will not be possible to monitor the economic consequences which the current biodiversity crisis will have on the economy. Members note with concern that local communities often receive little or no payment for the services they help to generate, despite being those hit hardest by the loss of biodiversity and the collapse of ecosystem services. They urge decision-makers in Nagoya, therefore, to define policy tools aimed at addressing this unequal distribution of benefits derived from nature, and to develop ways of providing financial and technical support to communities committed to sound management of natural resources.

Strategic Goals and the 2020 Headline Targets: the Commission and Member States are urged to support an ambitious overall CBD Mission for 2020: to halt the loss of biodiversity and to share the values and benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services equitably, and to commit to a Vision for 2050 ensuring that ecosystems are protected, valued and restored. Parliament recommends a list of strategic Goals and 2020 Headline Targets, including the following:

- the values of biodiversity and the opportunities derived from its conservation and sustainable use are integrated into national accounts and development and poverty reduction policies and strategies;
- subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated;
- there is zero net deforestation, the loss and degradation of natural habitats is halted, and developing countries are supported in managing their forests sustainably;
- pressure on marine ecosystems through overfishing is halted and destructive fishing practices are eliminated;
- at least 20 % of land, fresh water and sea areas are protected;
- the extinction of known threatened species is prevented;
- 15 % of degraded ecosystems are restored;
- benefits arising from the use of genetic resources are shared and an access and benefit sharing fund is operational.

Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS): Parliament notes that without a successful conclusion of negotiations on the international ABS regime at COP 10 resulting in a Protocol to the CBD with legally binding and non-binding provisions, a wider agreement on the Post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention may not be achieved. It reconfirms the principle that life forms and living processes must not be subject to patents, and underlines the need to maintain a 'breeders' exemption' in accordance with the UPOV Convention. The Commission and Member States are asked to support the inclusion in the Protocol of the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous and local communities regarding access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

Parliament calls for further efforts to enhance synergies and links between biodiversity and climate policies, in particular between the UNFCCC and the CBD, and makes a series of recommendations on integrating biodiversity into development policy. It recalls that 80% of the people in the world rely on traditional, plant-based medicine, and calls for the Commission's regional and country strategy papers to include specific measures aimed at the formal recognition of rural and indigenous peoples' right to manage natural resources and benefit from them. Parliament stresses the need for a coordinated approach. The Commission and Member States are asked to ensure that the updated 2010

headline target from the CBD Strategic Plan is further incorporated as the updated target for Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 and supported as integral to achieving these vital goals by their 2015 deadline.

Financing: Members underline the need drastically to increase the global funding for biodiversity, notably through existing funding sources, as well as new and innovative sources, including new and innovative market-based instruments. They call therefore upon the Commission and Member States publicly to announce their financial commitments for the implementation of the objectives of the CBD well in advance of COP 10. However, public spending alone will not suffice to reach the CBD biodiversity target and Parliament underlines the importance of corporate social responsibility to also take into account biodiversity, calling for COP 10 to also be used as an opportunity to send a message to the private sector about the economic benefits of joining in the fight to preserve biodiversity.