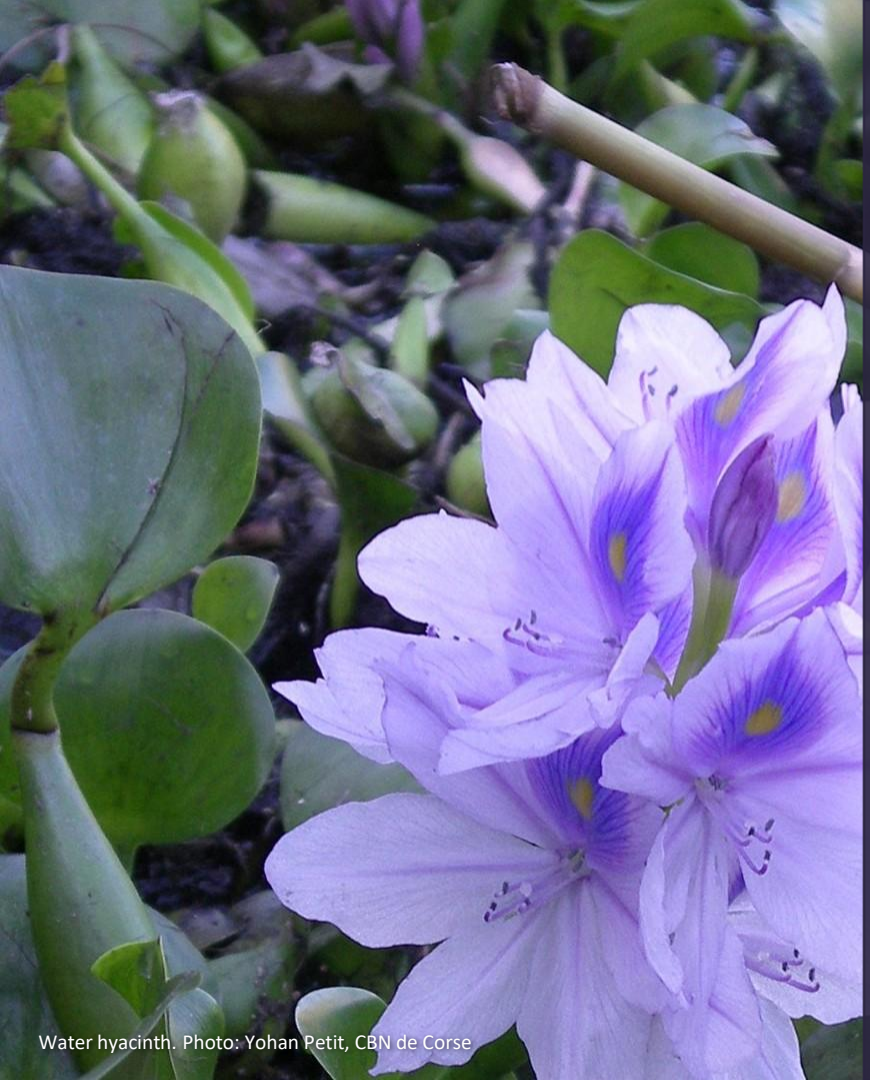

Water hyacinth. Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse

IAS Thematic Half Day · COP17 · Yerevan, 24 October 2026

10:45–11:05

Coffee break

Session 2 starts at 11:05

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Water hyacinth and water lettuce. Photo: Gerard Peltre

IAS Thematic Half Day · COP17 · Yerevan, 24 October 2026

11:05–12:10 · Session 2

Biosecurity, data and cooperation: working together to achieve Target 6

Moderators: Dr Roseli Pellens, MNHN,
and Dr Arnaud Albert, OFB

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Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse

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Session 2

Ms Hana Matsuzaki

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Japan's Approach to Preventing RIFA Introduction

: Border Biosecurity and Public-Private Collaboration

Hana MATSUZAKI

Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan

October 24th,2026

Regulating the Import of Invasive Alien Species

- **Under Japanese law, alien species that cause adverse impacts on ecosystem, human safety, or agriculture, forestry and fisheries are designated as "Designated Invasive Alien Species."**

166 types

  - In principle, **importing these species is prohibited**.
  - Activities such as keeping, transporting, releasing and transferring are also prohibited in principle.

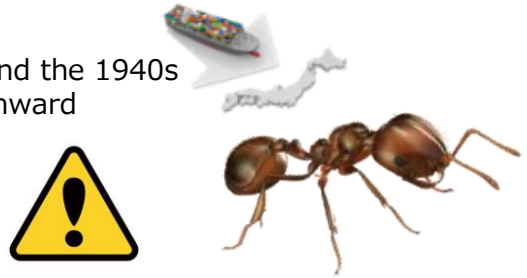


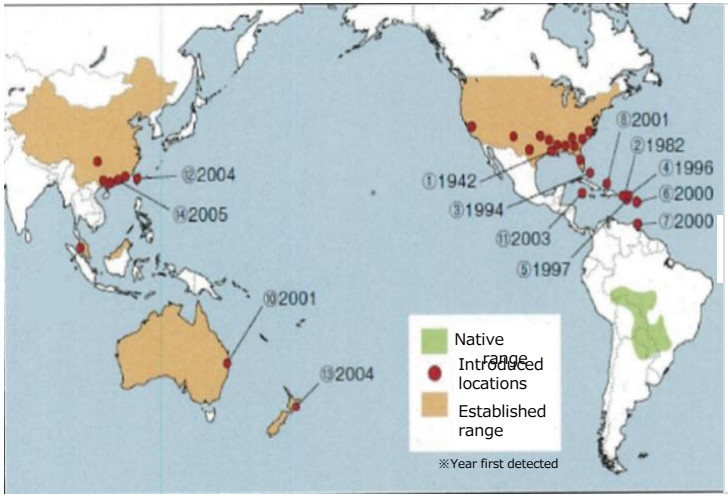
Examples of "designated invasive alien species"

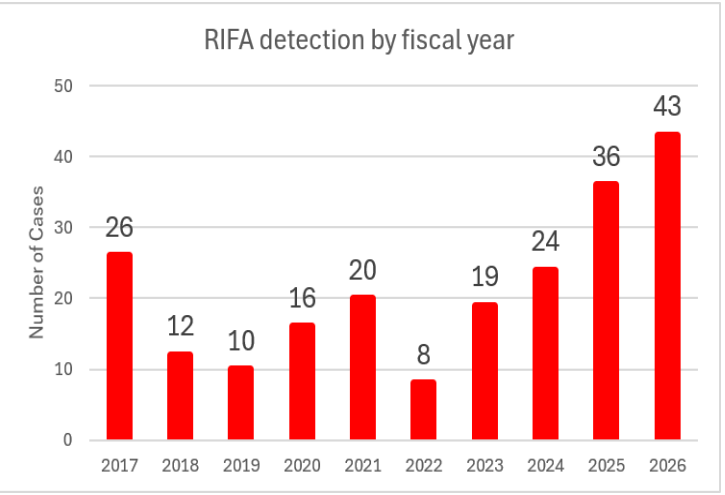
Inspections are also conducted under plant quarantine, animal quarantine and other relevant systems.

Border Biosecurity for Invasive Alien Species
: Red Imported Fire Ant

- The Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) :
  - Introduced into the United States and the Caribbean around the 1940s
  - Spread rapidly across the Pacific region from the 2000s onward
  - More recently, spread to East Asia, including China
- First detected in Japan in 2017
- Detected every year since then







As of 14 October 2026

Detections have increased in recent years, and the risk of establishment is growing.

Border Biosecurity for Invasive Alien Species
: Red Imported Fire Ant

Regular surveys

- Locations: 65 ports and 20 airports nationwide
- Response: Immediate control upon detection
- Follow-up: Surveys within approximately 2 km of previously confirmed nests



Scenes from the Survey

Effective border biosecurity requires not only monitoring technology, but also information-sharing and a system for rapid action.

Border Biosecurity for Invasive Alien Species
: Red Imported Fire Ant

Exploring New Technology

- Pilot Training of RIFA Detection Dogs
- Improved Survey Efficiency and Stronger Border Biosecurity







Tripartite Cooperation on Invasive Alien Species

4th Tripartite Invasive Alien Species Expert Meeting

- Huangshan, China | September 2026



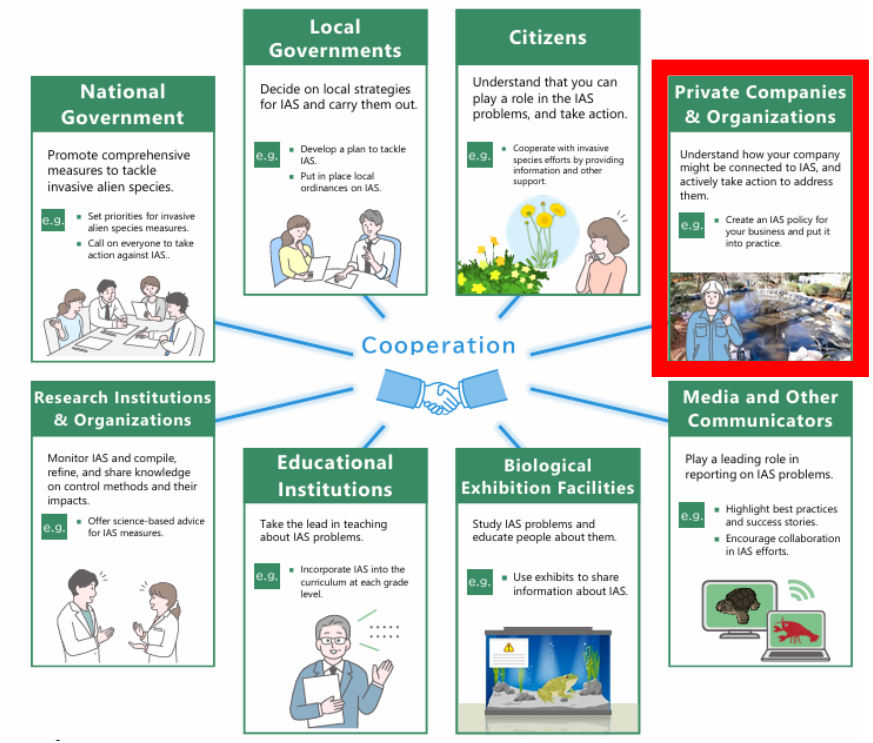
- Participants: Government officials and experts from Japan, China, and the Republic of Korea
- Exchanged information on RIFA countermeasures and recent control technologies
- Discussed future cooperation, including possible joint research and the sharing of IAS lists



Public-Private Collaboration

Businesses play a key role in prevention and early detection.

- Business activities can unintentionally transport invasive alien species through goods, containers, vehicles, and packaging materials.



Guidelines for Business on IAS Under Development

Key Topics

- Why businesses should take action
- Links between business activities and IAS
- Practical prevention and management measures
- Nature-related disclosures, including TNFD



Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse

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Session 2

Ms Margot Parcaroli-Ruiz

IMO



Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse

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IMO's work on shipping-related vectors for marine IAS transfer

Margot Parcaroli-Ruiz, IMO

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

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ORGANIZATION

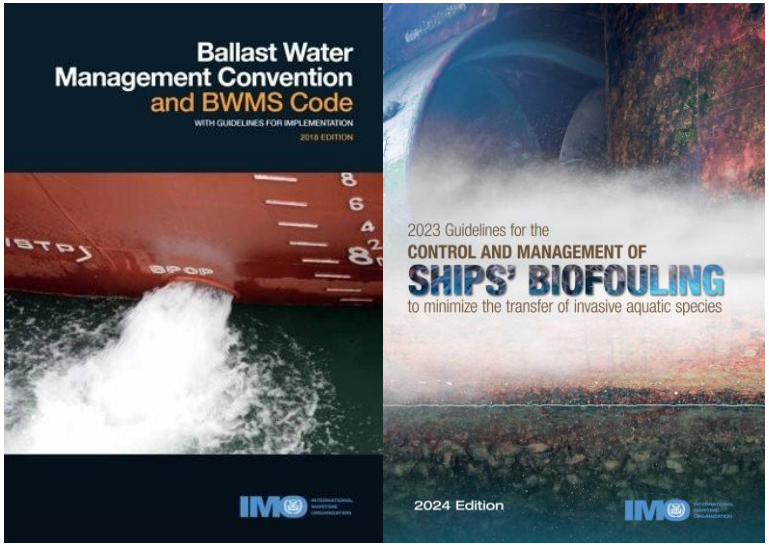
Ship-related vectors for IAS introductions

Ballast water and biofouling





Ship-related vectors for IAS introductions: regulatory response

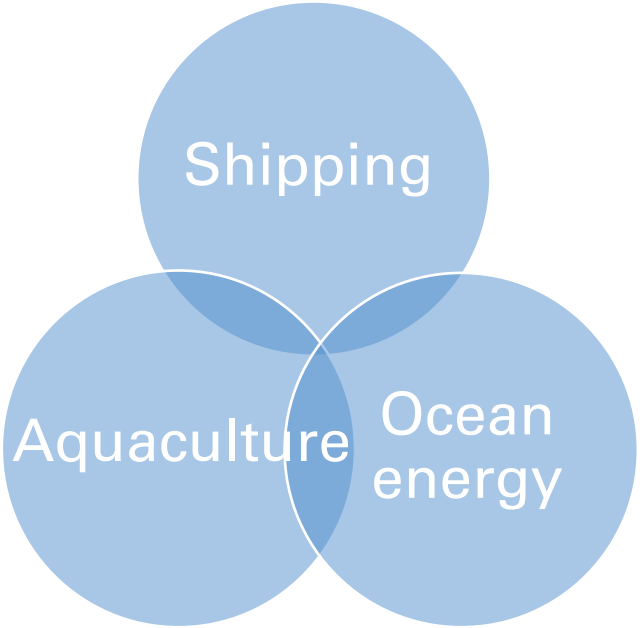


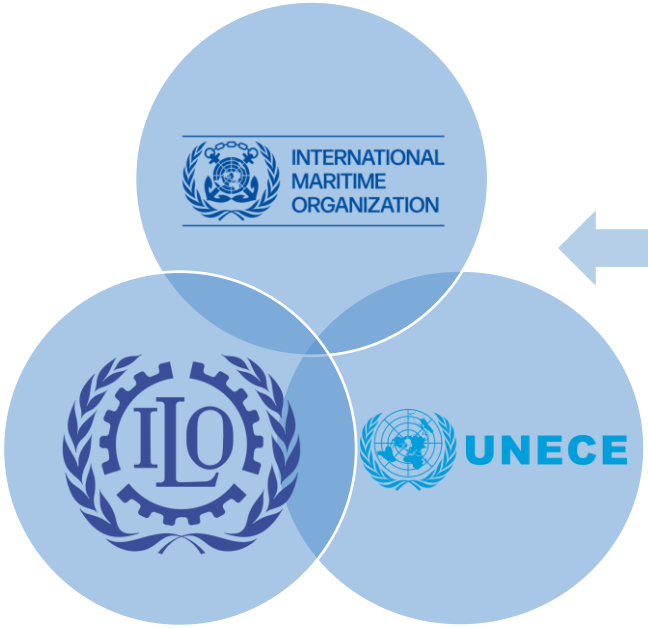
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004
→ *under review within the EBP*

Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species, (revised) 2023
→ *new legally binding framework under development*

Global action and cooperation across diverse sectors

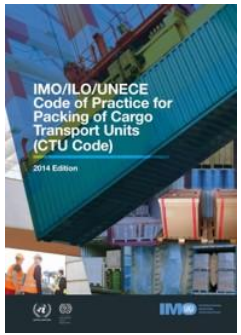






IPPC

FAO FIAT PANIS



Inter-Agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species



Facilitate global cooperation among international organizations in order to prevent the introduction of IAS and mitigate their impacts on ecosystems

→ *IMO's contribution to the development of the GBF*

Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Thank you

Margot Parcaroli-Ruiz, IMO · mparcaro@imo.org

Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse



Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse

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Session 2

Mr Joe Miller

GBIF

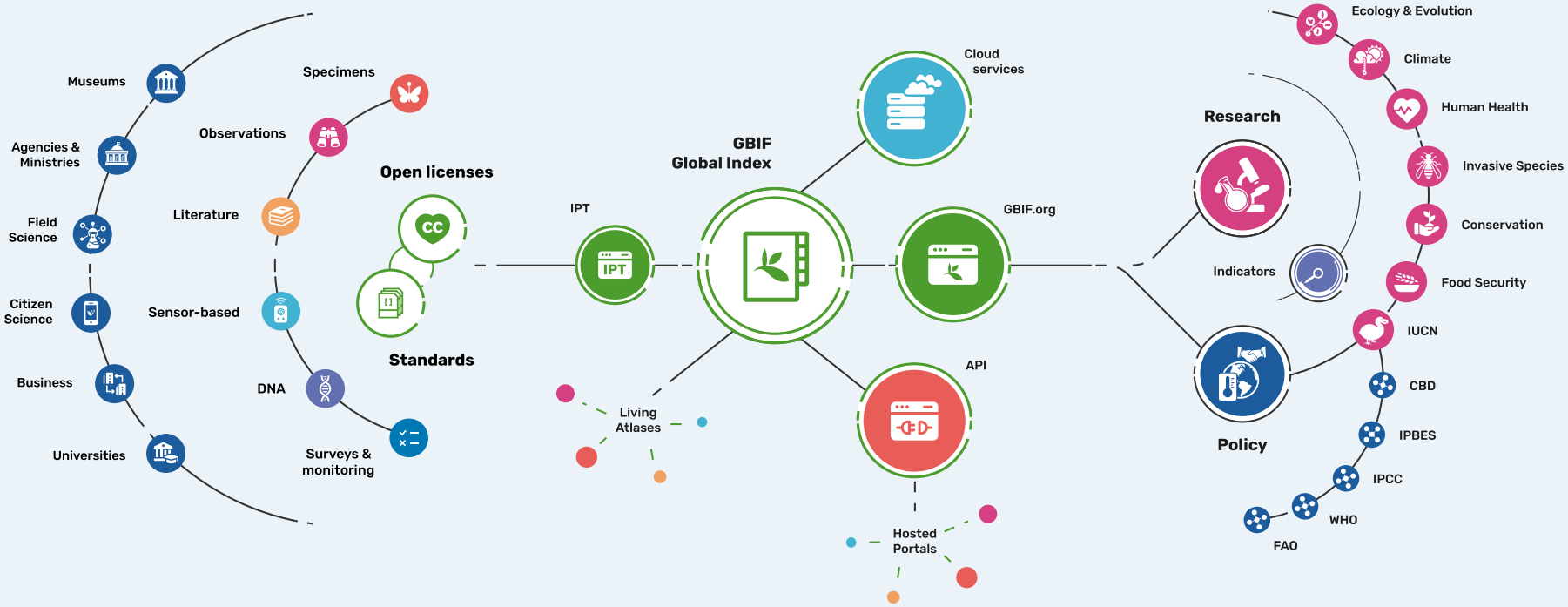
GBIF Global Biodiversity Information Facility

GBIF data and network in support of early detection and rapid response

Joe Miller, Executive Secretary



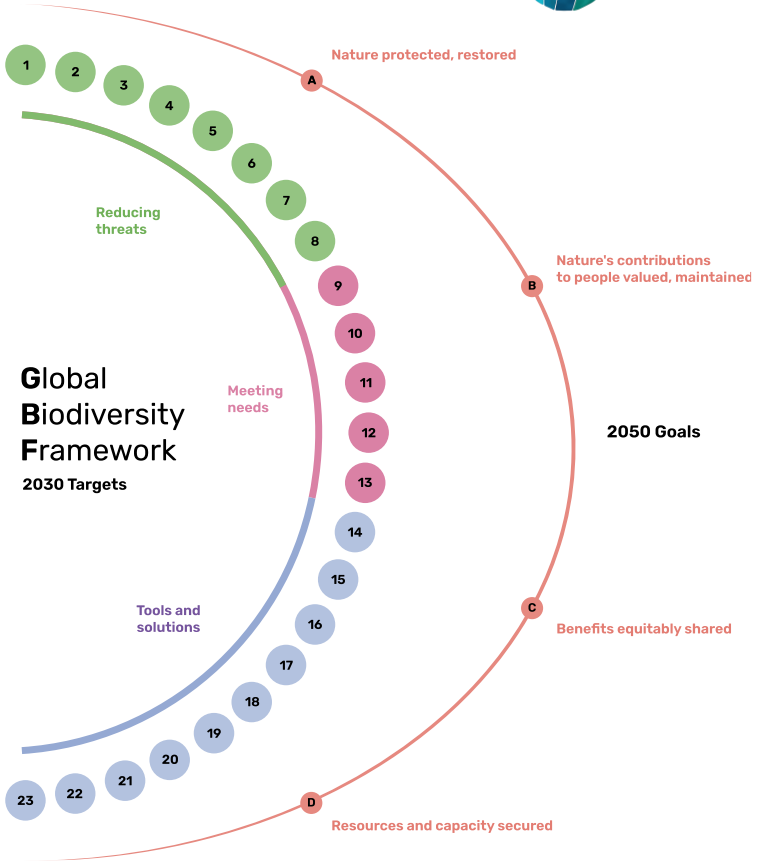
Providing biodiversity evidence for research and policy



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth

GBIF's relevance to the KMGBF

Target 6:
Eliminate, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species



https://www.cbd.int/gbf/

GBIF Task Group on Invasive and Alien Species

- Consultative process to determine the key questions that need to be addressed on data availability and use
- Identify key datasets to be mobilized by GBIF
- Develop an invasives use case for GBIF´s new data model
- long term connection of the GRIIS within GBIF
- Fitness of use of GBIF-mediated data
- Provide guidance on invasives issues in international policy fora including the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular with regard to national reporting on Target 6 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Prof. Melodie McGeoch (Chair) - Monash University, Australia

Dr. Quentin Groom - Meise Botanic Garden, Belgium
Dr. Rachel Leihy - Monash University, Australia
Dr. Arman Pili - University of Potsdam, Germany
Dr. Lien Reyserhove - Research Institute for Nature and Forest, Belgium
Dr. Ninad Mungi - Aarhus University, Denmark
Dr. Katelyn Faulkner - South African National Biodiversity Institute
Dr. Richard Li - Yale University, United States
Dr. Hanno Seebens - University of Giessen, Germany
Dr. Marten Winter - German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research
Dr. Victoria Werenkraut -National University of Comahue, Argentina
Dr. Eduardo Arlé - Tel Aviv University, Israel

Improve the **accuracy and interoperability** of species data

- Advance & **refine lists of regulated invasives** using IUCN GRIIS checklists
- **With Catalogue of Life**, support open-data infrastructure, services for:
  - Building, standardizing & managing **lists of species names**, including those used in national legislation
  - Match & deliver occurrence data to the **scientific names that countries actually use**



Component & complementary indicators

Addressing regional & national data needs & priorities

Data needs for Target 6





- Country checklist of invasive alien species
  - GRIIS



- Year of introduction or establishment in the country (1970-2020)



- An annual measure of survey effort for alien species in the country

Calculating the indicator

Five statistics inform the outcome

For the policy-relevant period 1970-2020 these are:

- % completeness of first records of IAS
- Average number of IAS/year
- Direction of IAS establishment trend
- Rate of IAS establishment (slope estimate)
- % change from 1970 to 2020

User-friendly pipeline for calculating the indicator is in development and review.

Countries will be able to add their own data or use open data sources



Collaboration to compute the indicator

Five statistics inform the outcome

- % completeness of first records of IAS
- Average number of IAS/year
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Countries will be able to add their own data or use open data sources

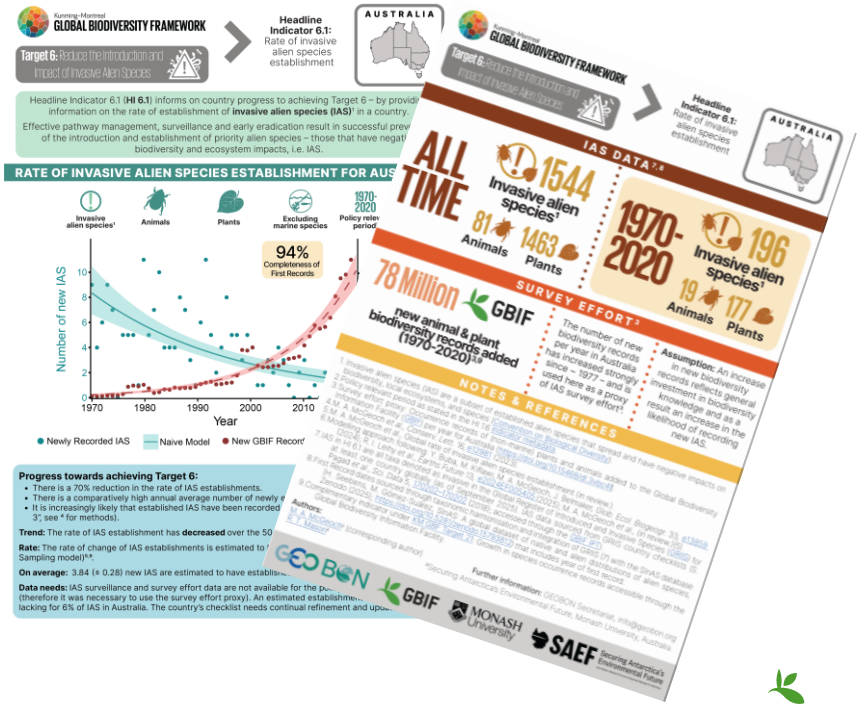


Examples of country HI 6.1 indicators

Country Indicator Factsheets

- Australia
- Benin
- Nepal
- Norway
- Poland

Target 6 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Zenodo Community



Thank you

Joe Miller| Executive Secretary

jmiller@gbif.org





Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse

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Mr Andrew Cox

Invasives International



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Collaborative biosecurity in Oceania

Andrew Cox
CEO Invasives International
Vice-chair (biosecurity) IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group
Strategic advisor Invasives Canada

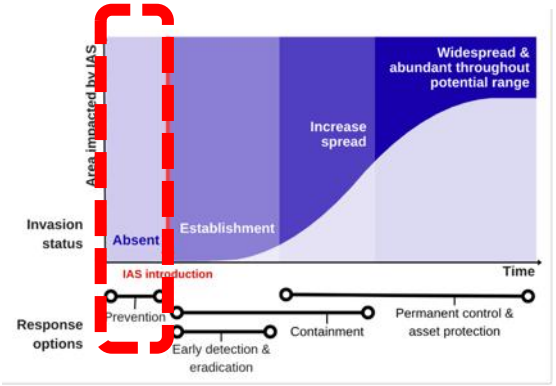
Prevention: first things first

1. **Cultural**. Overcome lack of focus on pathways.

IPBES 2023: PREVENTION and PREPAREDNESS are the most cost-effective options.

Turn off the tap instead of perpetually mopping up the mess!



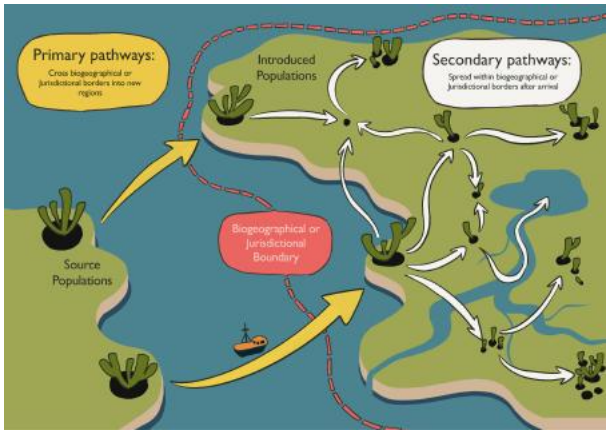


2. **Structural**. Who's in charge of pathway management?

Environment	Biosecurity / Trade / Agriculture
• National target • Global target	• National border control • Global arrangements



biodiversity values are mainstreamed in all relevant decision-making frameworks



Primary and secondary invasion pathways: why the distinction matters. Susan Canavan et al. (preprint 2026)

CASE STUDY 1: TAURANGA MOANA BIOSECURITY CAPITAL, NEW ZEALAND

Partnering with Mana Whenua

Deep integration of iwi and hapū leadership alongside mātauranga Māori.

Cross-Sector Coalition

Uniting port authorities, primary industry, regional council, and researchers.

Social Movement Strategy

Mobilising 300,000+ residents as active biosecurity watchers and practitioners.

BIOSECURITY EXCELLENCE SYMPOSIUM

* Community events
* Workshops
* Awareness raising





CASE STUDY 1: TAURANGA MOANA BIOSECURITY CAPITAL, NEW ZEALAND

Collective Ownership Model

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

2

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Anchor Partners
Ministry of Primary Industries
Bay of Plenty Regional Council

15
Funding Partners

51
Active Members

FRUITION Horticulture

TMBC BIOSECURITY EXCELLENCE

NEW ZEALAND BIOSECURITY SERVICES

DISCOVER FORESTRY NEW ZEALAND

NGĀ PŌTIKI

PREDATOR FREE BAY OF PLENTY

nzppi

Biosecurity Research

Biosecurity Taranaki
Protecting our region

CROP CHECK LIMITED

Scientific Ocean Art

DairyNZ

Prime CONSULTING INTERNATIONAL

BBS Better Biosecurity Solutions Ltd

NGAI TAMARAWAHO Environmental & Development Unit

Wild ChiX

Mount MAUNGANUI GOLF CLUB

QIAS QSSB

BAY SCIENCE

pestie

Manaaki Kaimai Mamaku

Marine Invaders

BAY OF PLENTY

ONSIDE

TE WHARE PŪTAIAO HOUSE OF SCIENCE

POMPOM EVENTS & MARKETING

B3 Science Solutions for Better Border Biosecurity AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

BAY DYNAMICS NEW ZEALAND

TE PUNA SCHOOL

PiPS PEOPLE PLANTS SCHOOLS

Kirini

mauao Adventures

Boffa Miskell

IVS GROUP

Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi
Te Tāwharau o Ngāti Pūkenga Trust
Post Settlement Governance Entity

Envirohub BAY OF PLENTY

Ngāti Te Rangi Iwi

southernproduce FRESH THINKING

TOI-OHOMAI Institute of Technology

ALLIED The Careful Movers

SPS Biota ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

BAY CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

Bioprotection Aotearoa

FEDERATED FARMERS OF NEW ZEALAND BAY OF PLENTY

XERRA

Start A fresh

ALVEO TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

NZ LANDCARE TRUST

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

CASE STUDY 2: AUSTRALIAN BIOECURITY STRATEGY

Shared biosecurity culture

We will enhance our **culture of biosecurity action** so that everyone understands its importance and plays their part.

Stronger partnerships

We will strengthen and expand **partnerships and networks** between all stakeholders at local, regional, national and international levels.

Highly skilled workforce

We will develop and sustain a **highly skilled workforce** to ensure we have the right capability and capacity, in the right place, at the right time.

Coordinated preparedness and response

We will boost our system's **adaptability and its capacity** to prevent, detect, manage, respond to and recover from outbreaks.

Sustainable investment

We will ensure **funding and investment** is sufficient, co-funded, transparent, targeted to our priorities and sustainable for the long term.

Integration supported by technology, research and data

We will create a more **connected, efficient and science-based** system to facilitate more timely, informed and risk-based decisions.



CASE STUDY 3: PRISMSS PROJECT

PRISMSS

PACIFIC REGIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Primary leads, funders

SPREP Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

UN environment programme

gef

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE Manatū Aorere

'Protect Our Islands' *Inter-Island & Border Biosecurity / Pathway Management*			**'Protect Our Marine Areas'** *Marine Biosecurity & Aquatic Pathway Management*	
Clean boats, clean ports framework	**Pathway & vector control**	**Capacity & tools**	**Ballast water and vessel biofouling**	**Frameworks and standards**
High-risk entry/exit points (ports, wharves, inter-island ferries and supply vessels) to prevent inter-island spread of invasive species.	Establishes standard biosecurity protocols, vessel/cargo inspection checklists and pre-departure sanitation guidelines across commercial and local transport pathways.	Provides local border and biosecurity officers with practical SOPs, early detection tools and regional training to manage pathway risks proactively.	Risk assessments and identification of invasion pathways on commercial, fishing and recreational vessels traversing Pacific waters. Building national capacity for monitoring ports, inspecting ship hulls, and preventing marine pests.	Develops surveillance frameworks, risk assessment protocols and biofouling management standards for Pacific ports and coastal waters.

Thank you

Andrew Cox
andrew@invasivesinternational.org

INVASIVES INTERNATIONAL
Cleaner trade. Safer nature.

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IAS Thematic Half Day · COP17 · Yerevan, 24 October 2026

Session 2

Mr Kevin Smith

IUCN



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An IUCN Union Strategy on Invasive Alien Species

Scaling up the Unions action

Kevin Smith
Head of Programme Invasive Species and Wildlife Health, IUCN



Membership Union

Formed 1948

Largest environmental network in the world

World Conservation Congress

Every four years (next c. 2029)
Members Assembly - vote on resolutions ++

Council

President
Councillors - Regions and Commission Chairs

Secretariat

> 1,000 Staff

Offices in > 50 countries:

- Programme Centres
- Regional and national Offices
- HQ in Gland Switzerland

Commissions

> 19,000 voluntary experts across 7 Commissions:

- Education and Communication
- Ecosystem Management
- Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy
- Species Survival
- Environmental Law
- Protected Areas
- Climate Crisis

Members

> 1,550 Member organisations across 167 countries:

- 91 State
- 118 Government Agencies
- 32 Sub-national Gov.
- 1,137 National NGOs
- 99 International NGOs
- 39 Indigenous Peoples' Organisation
- 58 Affiliates



IUCN Vision & Programme adopted

2025

October

1st Union-wide consultation on the need for, and priorities of, a Union-wide Strategy

Draft strategy produced

2026

2nd Union-wide consultation on draft strategy – webinars

Finalise strategy

IUCN Council endorsement

Launch at CBD COP 17

IUCN World Conservation Congress Abu Dhabi 2025

COP17 YEREVAN | ARMENIA TAKING ACTION FOR NATURE

1st consultation - >400 responses from 91 countries

2nd consultation - >400 participants from 62 countries in 3 webinars

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October

Purpose of the strategy

Enabling framework to support IUCN Members, Regional and National Committees, Commissions, and Secretariat in collaborating to focus efforts and resource mobilisation on priority areas to maximise impacts.

Support non-IUCN entities, such as the private sector, donors and other governments, civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples, and the academic and research sector, in finding entry points to work with IUCN to support the implementation of its actions.

NOT a detailed action plan



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Vision and Mission of the strategy



Strategy vision

A world where **biodiversity and ecosystems are safeguarded from the impacts of invasive alien species** through effective prevention, early detection, eradication, control, and restoration measures, supported by IUCN's unique role in mobilising science, fostering partnerships, and driving collective action across society.

Mission

To catalyse Union-wide action …. by mobilising and convening IUCN's expertise and networks, facilitating resource mobilisation, generating research, and supporting governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth, civil society, and the private sector to deliver effective, equitable, and lasting solutions that contribute towards global biodiversity commitments.



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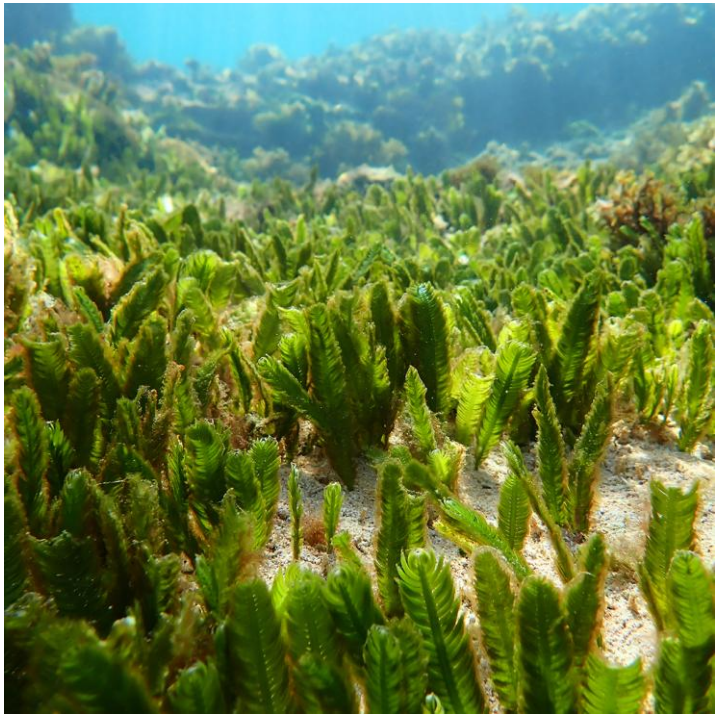
Values guiding implementation



- Prevention first, restoration always
- From knowledge to action
- One Union approach
- Equity, rights and inclusion
- Global responsibility with regional differentiation
- One Health and One Biosecurity approach
- Responsible use of new technologies



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Outcomes, by 2036:



1. Decision-ready data, science, tools and technologies are generated, maintained and widely used to drive IAS action

2. Governments and all sectors of society have improved capacity, awareness, and enabling conditions to implement effective IAS measures at scale

3. Effective IAS prevention, early detection, rapid response, eradication, control, and restoration are scaled through collaborative action

4. Sustained finance mechanisms are mobilised and scaled to support IAS prevention, management and ecosystem restoration



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Actions:



Authoritative data, standards and tools expanded

Incl.:
Expand and strengthen core global IAS datasets for Target 6 and beyond

NEW management effectiveness dataset

SSC Centre – IAS data

Expand practical guidance

Capacity building with governments, the private sector, and civil society

Incl.:
Build capacity at the regional and national levels, built on IUCN resources

Build awareness and capacity within the private sector

Build diverse and representative global expert networks

Develop materials and convening relevant to national needs

Scaling up action on the ground for early detection and rapid response, and management of IAS

Incl.:
Expand IUCN rapid response fund – to global scale (currently EU only)

Develop and implement large regional/national-scale IAS projects

Catalyse sustainable and innovative financing for action on biological invasions across landscapes

Roles



Union

Secretariat
- Coordination, convening, science-policy, securing finance and resources, capacity building

Commissions
- Knowledge, science and data provision, expert networks

Members
- Action on the ground, pathway management, sharing data and best practices, capacity building

External partners

Essential to achieving the scale and reach envisaged by the Strategy.

Governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, international organisations, research and data institutions, civil society, donors, development banks, philanthropies and businesses

Improve data sharing, strengthen capacity and biosecurity, manage pathways of introduction, finance implementation and deliver coordinated action across borders and sectors

Toolkit for Target 6

Guide to actions at a national level for Target 6, including:

- An overview of IAS and its relevance under CBD
- Details on nine voluntary actions
  - Information and prioritisation
  - Pathway action plans
  - Border security
  - Surveillance for early detection
  - Rapid response for eradication
  - Biosecurity policy and legislation
  - Management measures
  - Monitoring
  - Policy and legislation
- Guidance on how to develop a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan
- Links to resources to support implementation



Thank you

Kevin Smith· kevin.smith@iucn.org

IUCN strategy will be made available here

https://iucn.org/our-work/topic/invasive-alien-species

Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse



Photo: Yohan Petit, CBN de Corse

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15 minutes

Exchange with the audience

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