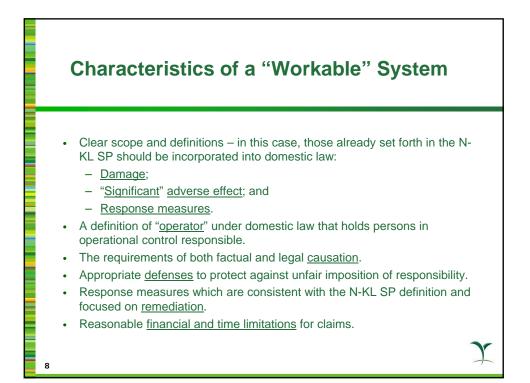
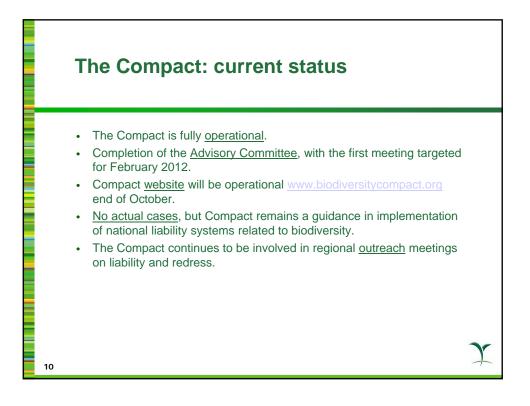




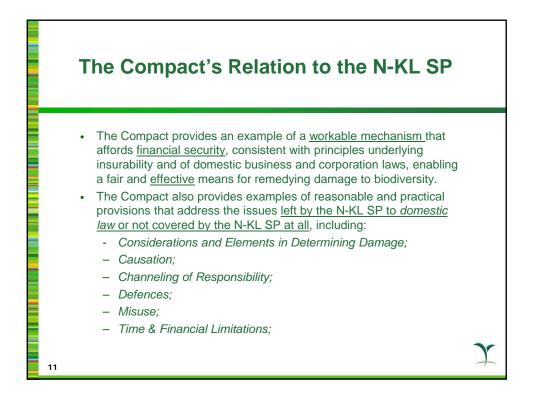
- Protection of biological diversity as a "public good" by the State.
- Science-based evidence and decisions.
- Responsibility channeled to the "operator" who caused the damage.
- <u>Legal due process</u> for those against whom claims for damage to biological diversity are made.
- Independent unbiased decision-makers.
- <u>Respect for the existing country's legal system</u>. Where there is developed law, there is no reason to change basic approaches to liability and redress in relation to this new and relatively safe technology.
- Practical and fair application.
- <u>Social responsibility</u>: enabling the use of more sustainable technology that is essential to food and agricultural security while appropriately protecting biological diversity.

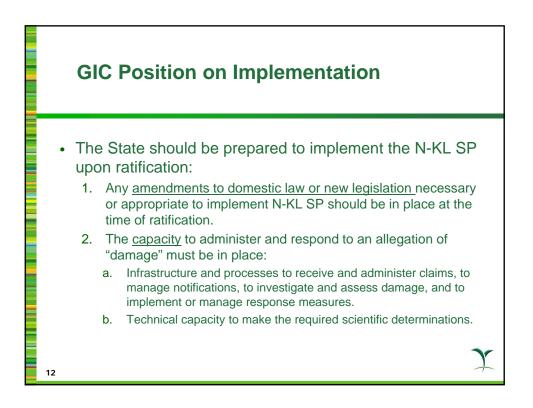






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- Art 2: use of terms: definition of 'damage';
- Art 3: scope: 'damage to biological diversity';
- Art 4: causation;

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- Art 5: response measures;
- Art 7-8: time limits and financial limits;
- Art 10: financial security 'compliance with international obligations';
- Art 12: relation to civil liability 'limited to material and personal damage'.

