

[041 Developing a policy on geoengineering

RECOGNISING the urgency of the climate crisis, the continuing rise in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and the collective [global delay in taking action] [failure globally] to halt the growth in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;

RECOGNISING ALSO that deliberate, large-scale interventions in the Earth's natural systems to counteract climate change or mitigate its effects (geoengineering) are being or may be proposed or implemented by government or non-government actors, within or beyond national jurisdictions;

CONCERNED that geoengineering interventions are likely to have significant [and potentially irreversible] impacts on, and consequences for, biodiversity, [geodiversity,] ecological functioning and ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration;

ALARMED by the [growth of uncontrolled solar and marine geoengineering field experiments, and the risk that these could lead to technology development and lock-in, and noting growing calls for non-use] [and for strengthening the de-facto geoengineering moratorium in CBD COP Decision X/33] [lack of consistent, rigorous, science-based policy or regulatory frameworks that consider the ethical, social and environmental risks and impacts of potential geoengineering interventions[, their merits, and whether the risks of inaction outweigh the risks of implementing the intervention]];

CONCERNED ALSO that [existing] [there is no] [precautionary] policy, regulatory or governance framework[s] [and human right obligations] that [consistently and specifically] address[es] risk[s] and impact[s] assessment of geoengineering proposals beyond and within national jurisdictions, on land, in the ocean or in space [are not being adhered to];

FURTHER CONCERNED that geoengineering interventions could be proposed and employed as a means of, or otherwise have the effect of, lowering or delaying ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, or be employed to deliberately or inadvertently support the continued use of fossil fuels and other sources of greenhouse gas emissions;

NOTING that these issues and concerns have been raised in many international fora including [the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)], the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Tribunal for Law of the Sea (ITLOS), the London Convention[/London Protocol], [the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee] and others, and stressing the need for precaution[, human rights] and science-informed approaches; and

WELCOMING the inclusive and participatory process adopted for the development of a draft policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation, [as spelled out in the Annex of] IUCN Resolution 7.123 *Towards development of an IUCN policy on synthetic biology in relation to nature conservation* (Marseille, 2020);

The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, at its session in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates:

1. REQUESTS the Director General and IUCN Council to develop a draft IUCN policy on geoengineering for consideration and approval by Members well before the World Conservation Congress in 2029, drawing on the inclusive and participatory approach [laid out] [developed by Council to implement the policy development mandate] in Resolution 7.123, [a constitution-wide evaluation of] [the principles and lessons from] that process, [and ensuring that the policy upholds the precautionary principle [, the pro natura principle, the principle of progressivity,] and human rights obligations, drawing from] decisions related to geoengineering in the CBD, [UNFCCC,] ITLOS, the London Convention and other relevant international fora[, and ensuring that the draft policy specifically excludes geoengineering as any form of offset against continued extraction and use of fossil fuels];

2. INVITES IUCN Members to contribute to and support the draft policy development process; and

3. URGES, in the interim, all governments to adhere to [the precautionary principle [, the pro natura principle and the principle of progressivity,] and to] decisions of the Conference of the Parties of the

CBD on geoengineering, [and] to collectively [require comprehensive environmental impacts assessments and strategic environmental assessments for geoengineering proposals, and to] avoid overshooting the temperature [goal of] [rise targets of] [agreed to under] the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, particularly cautioning against the deployment, by State or non-State actors, of any [unproven, untested and unregulated] geoengineering technologies to [combat the climate crisis] [reach [the] [net-zero emission] goals [of the Paris Agreement]].]