

A Business Guide to The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity COP15

November 2022

About the **UN Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD) COP15

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) will take place physically from the 7th-19th December 2022 in Montreal, Canada. Countries are expected to adopt a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Post-2020 Framework). It will be the nature equivalent of the Paris Climate Agreement and will include goals and targets for our global society, leading the way to achieving the CBD 2050 vision of “Living in Harmony with Nature”¹.

As was the case for the Paris Climate Agreement, an ambitious and actionable agreement at COP15 will ensure the nature agenda is raised to the highest political level. This would help set the direction for business action, and guide governments in adopting policies that unlock new business opportunities and create a level playing field and stable operating environment for businesses around the world. COP15 is a key opportunity for businesses to contribute to the nature agenda for a resilient and sustainable future.



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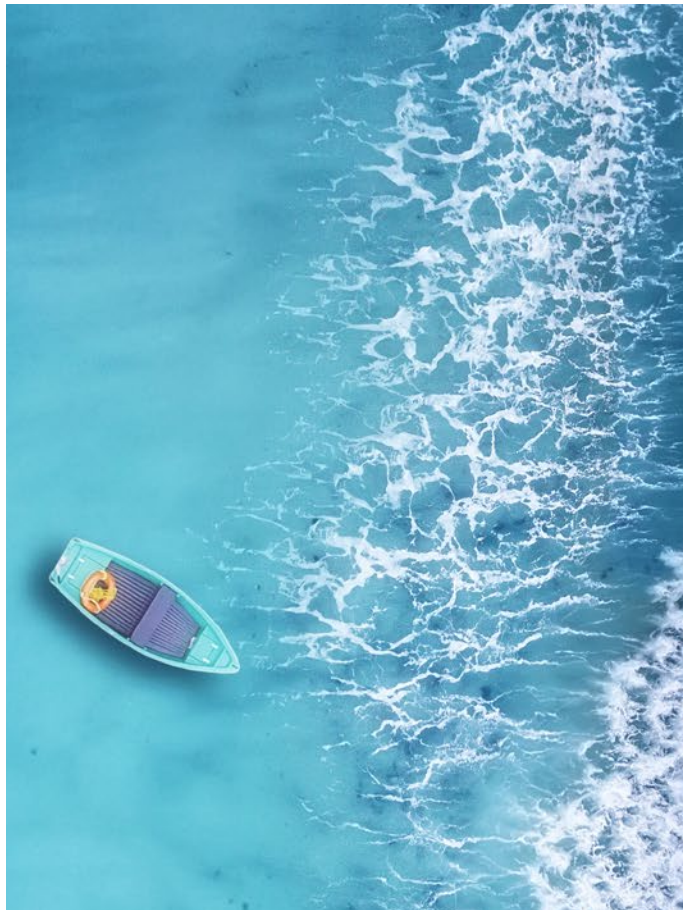
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1. Introduction



We are losing nature

The 2019 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Global Assessment Report² warned that nature loss is accelerating at an unprecedented rate. Nearly 1 million species are at risk of extinction from human activities and 75% of the land surface has been significantly altered by human actions.³

Nature loss is putting our economies at risk

According to the World Economic Forum, over half the world's total GDP⁴ – US\$44 trillion – is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services and, as a result, exposed to risks from nature loss. A nature-based transition could create US\$10 trillion in business opportunity and create 395 million jobs by 2030.



“Thousands of businesses are already taking action for nature, but it's not enough. Leading companies are calling for governments to adopt policies now to reverse nature loss and create a level playing field unlocking new business opportunities. An ambitious agreement with clear and implementable targets is essential to scale and speed up efforts towards an economy that respects the limits of the planet.”

Eva Zabey, Executive Director, Business for Nature

We can't solve climate change without nature as our ally

COVID-19 demonstrated how interconnected everything is: nature, people, climate, health, food, finance and the economy. Nature-Based Solutions⁵ that offer co-benefits for people, biodiversity and climate, and the integration of biodiversity considerations into all climate action must be at the center of every climate strategy. COP15 must encourage us all to address these crises together.

Businesses have a critical role to play

Businesses must engage and demonstrate support for an ambitious and actionable agreement. Business played a crucial role in the adoption of the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, not only by making voluntary climate commitments before the conference but also by being present and active⁶ in the lead up to and at the conference itself.

We must address this emergency now

COP15 is the most important event for the nature agenda this decade and represents a unique opportunity for governments to agree an ambitious Post-2020 Framework that helps set humanity on course for addressing the urgent problem of nature loss and achieving the CBD's 2050 vision of “Living in Harmony with Nature.”

2. Why is the CBD relevant for business

Negotiation of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

The Post-2020 Framework⁷ is the CBD's new strategic framework to be adopted at COP15. It will build on and replace the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020⁸, which includes the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets⁹.

Despite commitments by governments and stakeholders, none of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were achieved in full by 2020, and only six were partially achieved. This is due to unclear targets and the lack of political will, monitoring tools and financial resources to effectively implement them.

The Post-2020 Framework must build on these lessons to create a transformative framework that sets the world on track to reverse nature loss by 2030.

Why is it relevant for business?

Once adopted, the Post-2020 Framework will be translated into policies and regulations at regional and national levels that will have direct consequences on company operations.

Companies are currently operating in a distorted market that unintentionally rewards short-term profits over long-term value creation, meaning positive and circular actions can lead to extra short-term costs to companies. The Post-2020 Framework has the potential to transform the economic and financial systems and ensure the creation of a level playing field for business where respecting our planetary boundaries becomes a competitive advantage in business models. This would unlock new business opportunities, incentivize companies to pursue trajectories that are positive for biodiversity, and help create a stable operating environment for business globally.

Business participation is essential to make the business case for nature action, and ensure the adoption of a sufficiently ambitious agreement.

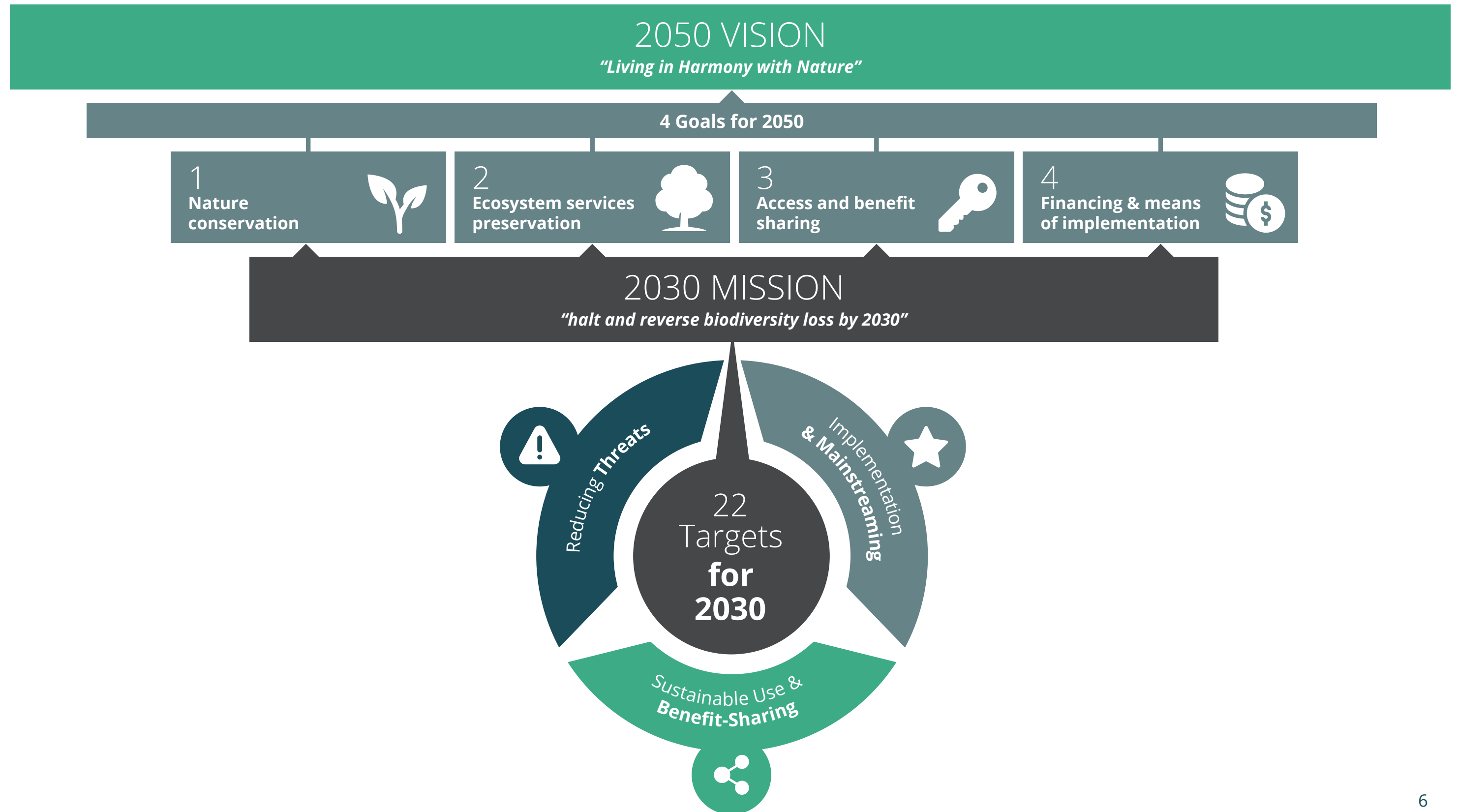


“Companies that have embraced the transition to green models can prosper, and even gain competitive advantage while showing vision and leadership. The time to act is now. We need to find common solutions to our problems by reimagining business models, redesigning value chains, addressing current flows and reaching the right level of ambition to reverse natural loss.”

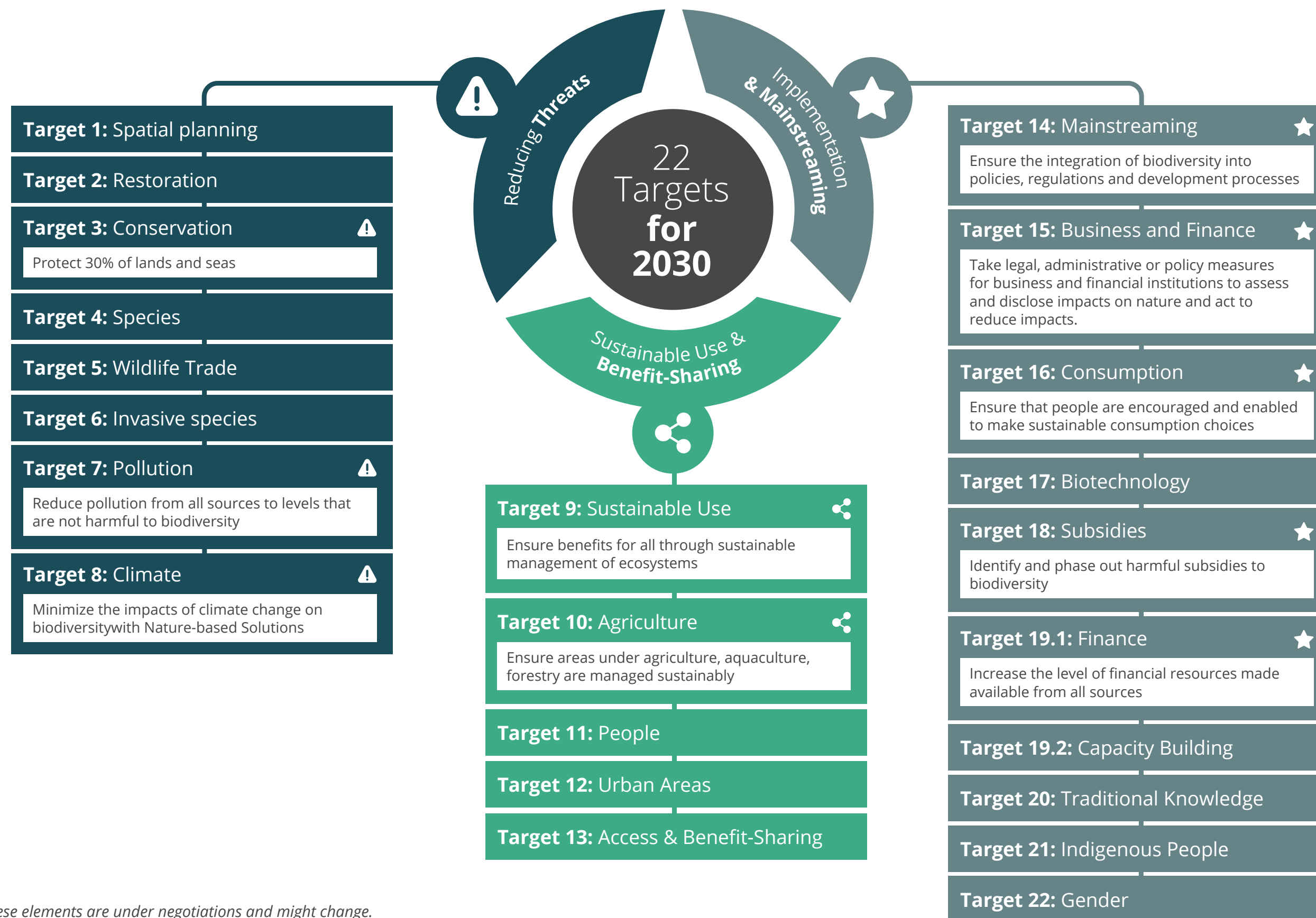
**Elizabeth Mrema,
Executive Secretary,
CBD**

What are the key elements for the post-2020 Framework for Business?

The current draft of the Post-2020 Framework includes:



What are the key elements for the post-2020 Framework for Business?



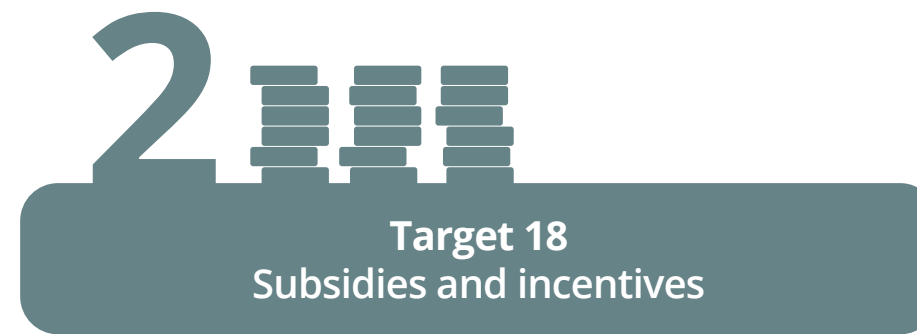
NOTE: all these elements are under negotiations and might change.

Business for Nature advocacy priorities at COP15¹⁰



Adopt mandatory assessment and disclosure requirements.

Target 15 must be a clear, ambitious and actionable target that provide a crucial signal that Governments will require businesses to transform their business models towards a nature-positive economy. Business for Nature will **continue to push for three elements to be included in this target** including: mandatory requirements for all large business and financial institutions to assess and disclose their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and are incentives to reduce negative impacts by 50% and increase positive impacts along operations, value chains and portfolio. The Natural Capital Protocol, the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) and the **Science Based Targets Network (SBTN)** will help with the implementation of the target. Read our **brief summary** on how these initiatives will support the implementation of a more ambitious target.



Reform all environmentally harmful subsidies.

The Framework must include a more ambitious Target 18 that commits governments to reforming all harmful subsidies. This is an essential step in changing the rules of the economic game and addressing the market distortions created by our current financial and economic system. A **recent study** by The B Team and Business for Nature found that the world is spending at least \$1.8 trillion on subsidies which are driving the destruction of ecosystems and species extinction. Existing financial incentives, tax and subsidies must be reformed and repurposed to ensure that all public and private financial flows are aligned towards nature-positive activities. Harmful environmental subsidies distort prices and resource allocation decisions, altering the patterns of production and consumption economies and affecting investment decisions.



A clear, simple and rallying mission “reversing biodiversity loss by 2030”.

This would be the 1.5 degree climate pledge equivalent for nature. The proposed mission to “put biodiversity on the path to recovery” is too vague to drive urgent action. Long-term certainty is vital to encourage the uptake of nature-positive business models and to make sure investments and business decision-making support the protection, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources. Encouragingly, at the last round of negotiations in Geneva, this more ambitious global goal for nature was supported by more than **300 organizations who called for governments to adopt this mission** to secure the future of both people and the planet. Indeed, 14 of the world’s largest NGO’s, including The Nature Conservancy and WWF, **published a new paper**, which set out how the world can track progress toward achieving a nature-positive world, through measurements designed to quantify the maintenance and improvement of natural processes, ecosystems and species.

“Target 15 should ensure business models are being transformed by requiring mandatory biodiversity assessment and disclosure on the full value chain and reducing negative impacts by 50%. Big companies should support the transformation of SMEs.”

Denis Geffroy, Public Affairs and Sustainability Advocacy Director, L’Occitane Group



“Nature is declining at an alarming rate, and we have never lived on a planet with so little biodiversity. \$1.8 trillion is funding the destruction of nature and changing our climate, while creating huge risks for the very businesses who are receiving the subsidies.”

Christiana Figueres, founder of Global Optimism and former Executive Secretary of UNFCCC

“The need to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 must become clear in everybody’s mind. The faster that happens, the more action we will see. It’s not just great for the planet and people, but great for business too.”

Anirban Ghosh, Chief Sustainability Officer, Mahindra Group



“Environmentally harmful subsidies in business stand in the way of every effort to tackle climate change and protect our planet’s fragile ecosystems. We must develop a deeper understanding of their devastating impacts and redirect our resources to the policies that help create a more sustainable future for all.”

Richard Branson, Founder of the Virgin Group; Co-founder, The B Team

3. How does the CBD work?

About the Convention

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)¹¹ is an international legally binding treaty between 196 signatory countries (referred to as the Parties)¹², concluded in 1992 to provide a global framework for action on biodiversity. It is one of the three Rio Conventions, alongside the UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change)¹³ and UNCCD (UN Convention to Combat Desertification)¹⁴.

The CBD has three main objectives:

- 1 The conservation of biological diversity;
- 2 The sustainable use of the components of biodiversity; and
- 3 A fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization¹⁵ of genetic resources.¹⁶

Convention Protocols

In addition to the strategic frameworks of the Convention (i.e. the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 finalized in 2020 and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to be adopted at COP15 in 2022) that set the global ambition and strategy to achieve the three convention objectives, the CBD has two supplementary agreements – called Protocols.

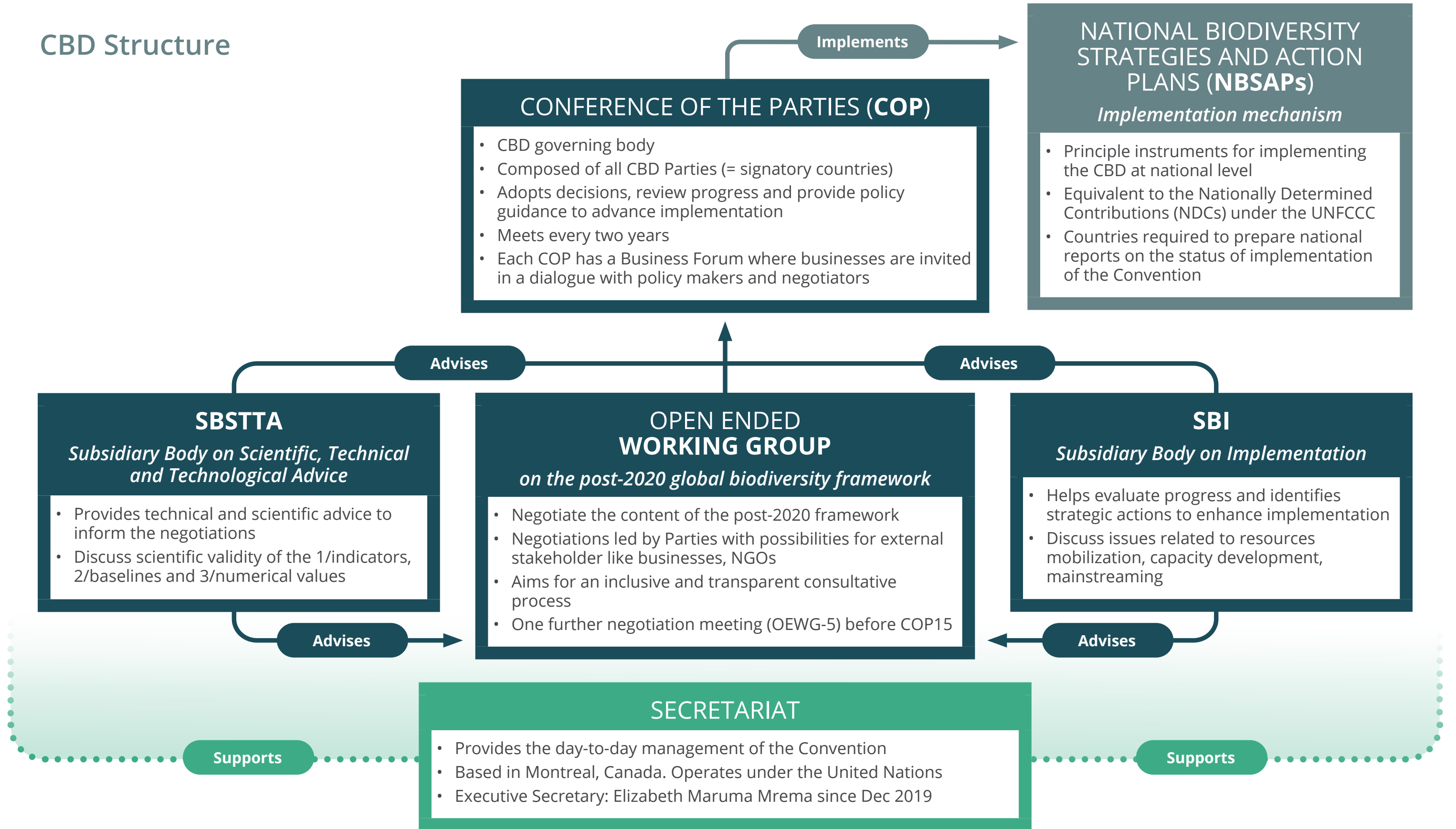
These protocols have an impact on business activities in the areas below:

- 1 **Cross border movements of genetically modified organisms:** the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety¹⁷ (2003) governs the movements of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another.¹⁸
- 2 **Use of genetic resources in R&D:** the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising¹⁹ (ABS) from their Utilization (2014) provides a framework for international regulation on modalities for accessing genetic resources and for sharing benefits arising from their utilization (primarily R&D), as well as on compliance by domestic users with ABS regulations in provider countries.

About Access and Benefit Sharing

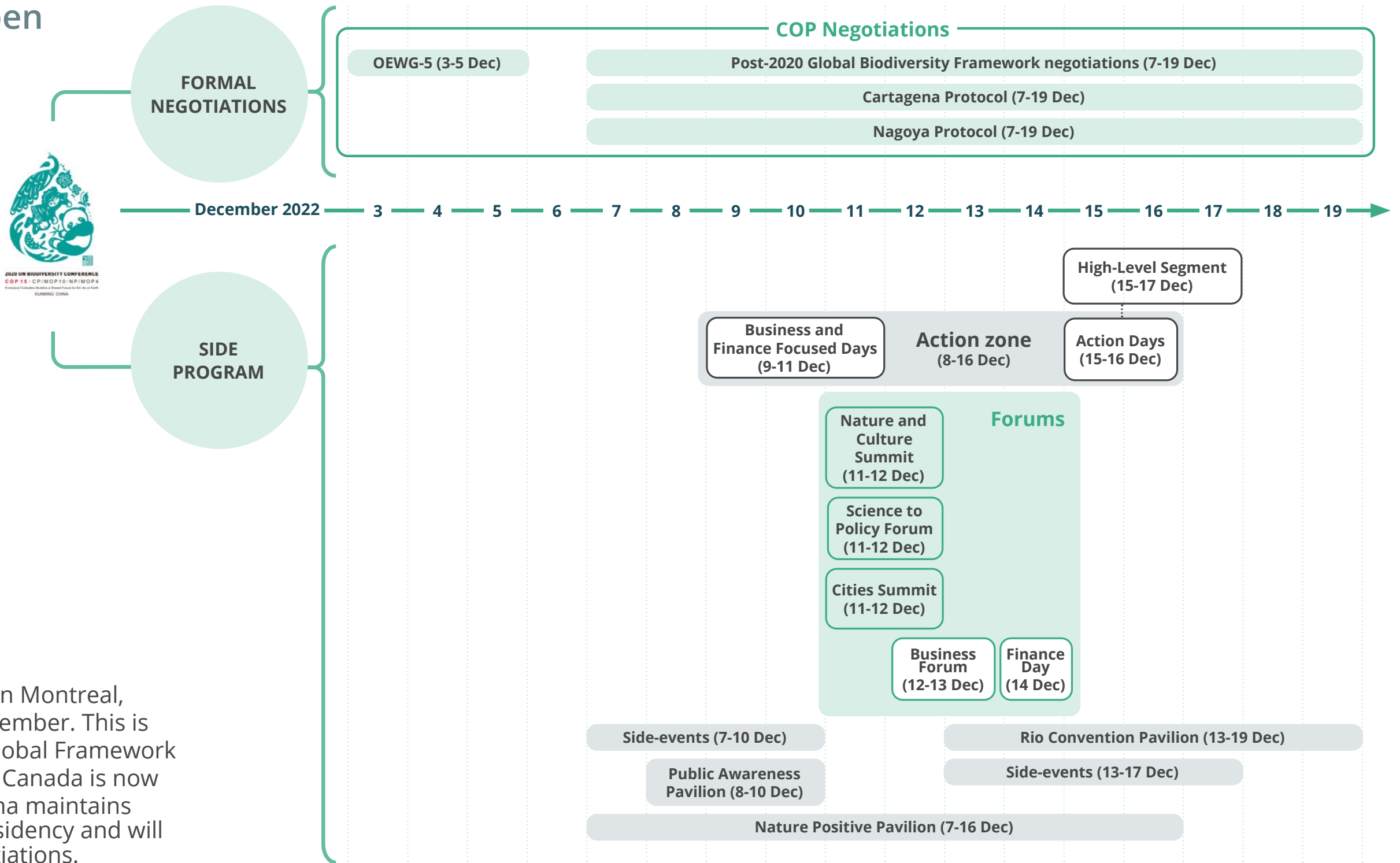
A potential extension of access and benefit sharing obligations (ABS) to genetic sequence data (“digital sequence information”) is being discussed by the CBD. The Nagoya Protocol currently regulates access to physical genetic resources, and the sharing of benefits from R&D using these. As extending these obligations to genetic sequence data would have a potentially serious impact on private and public scientific research and innovation,²⁰ it is essential for business to contribute to this discussion.

CBD Structure



4. How can business engage at COP15?

What will happen at COP15?



COP15 will take place in Montreal, Canada from 7-19 December. This is when the Post-2020 Global Framework will be adopted. While Canada is now hosting the event, China maintains the overall COP15 Presidency and will continue to lead negotiations.

COP15 will consist of:

1 Formal negotiations: Plenary and working group sessions where countries negotiate the agreement, target by target. These meetings are open to businesses who can follow and contribute to negotiations as observers.

This includes:

OEWG-5 (3-5 Dec): The last round of technical negotiations for countries to reach consensus on as many elements as possible to ensure successful adoption at COP15. Negotiations at COP15 will focus on most contentious and political elements.

COP15 negotiations (7-19 Dec):

- Post-2020 Framework: negotiations on contentious issues and political elements of the agreement
- Cartagena Protocol
- Nagoya protocol

High-level segment (15-17 Dec): a two-day Heads of State and Ministerial meeting led by China to provide political momentum and conduct the final negotiations on the agreement.

2 Side program

Forums: Official parallel forums will be organized to ensure an inclusive process and non-state actor participation:

- **Science Forum:** opportunity to discuss how science, technology and innovation can contribute.
- **Nature Summit:** a two-day event that will bring together civil society, indigenous populations and local communities and other conservation actors to dialogue on the protection of nature.

- **Cities Summit:** a two-day event will provide the platform for cities to dialogue with key stakeholders and governments on their roles and responsibilities.
- **Business Forum (12-13 Dec):** a two-day event where businesses will be invited to showcase actions and dialogue with governments, including on topics like sustainable use, climate, food system or embedding nature in economic decisions.
- **Finance Day (14 Dec):** a full day event to discuss the role of the financial sector, including public and commercial financial institutions, regulators and supervisors, in the transformation needed to align financial flows with the vision of the Framework.

Action zone (8-16 Dec): A shared exhibition space for all stakeholder's groups to showcase their contributions. The space includes lounge spaces and meeting rooms for hosting events and discussions on key issues.

- **Booths:** Business and finance will have a 100 square meter booth to exhibit and host discussions. The content will be developed jointly with the CBD.
- **Business and Finance Hub (9-10 Dec – tbc):** a meeting room hosting 100pax will be made available to run a program of discussions, training, dialogues on topics relevant to business and finance.
- **Action days (15-16 Dec):** Two days of high-level dialogues to mobilize non-state actors, including business and finance, and make new announcements. It will coincide with the High level Segment to enable Ministerial panel discussions to showcase commitments and enhance public-private multilateral cooperation.

continued

Side-events (7-19 Dec): Organized by non-state actors and countries, opportunities for businesses to share best practice. Organisations can apply to apply to organize a side event is 30 September.

Rio Conventions Pavilion (13-19 Dec): An event space to discuss about the interlinkages of the nature, climate, desertification and sustainable development.

Public Awareness Pavilion (CEPA) (8-10 Dec): A space to showcase experiences and best practices and provides an opportunity for Parties and Organizations to highlight their work and contribution to the implementation of the Agreement.

Exhibition space (3-19 Dec): Exhibition spaces are available on a commercial basis and subject to availability.



“Recent events have made very clear the importance of natural environments to the health and prosperity of communities, livelihoods and economies the world over. But effectively addressing the pressing challenge of increasing biodiversity loss in nature will require leadership and solutions that are both global and local, with all stakeholders stepping up. Biodiversity is good for business, and the private sector can and must help to protect, conserve and restore our ecosystems.”

John WH Denton AO, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce

There will be multiple opportunities for businesses to engage throughout COP15, including to:

- Make a Nature Pledge or commitment during the Action Days
- Speak and participate in the Business Forum, Business and Finance Hub, side-events and the Action zone events.
- Contribute to the negotiations, including joining meetings with governments and making formal interventions.
- Participate in the High-level segment (by invitation only).
- Join the off-site business focused events hosted by Business for Nature’s partners.

5. How can business engage in the run up to COP15?

#MakeItMandatory: make your voice count and support our COP15 Business Advocacy Campaign

#MakeItMandatory
Campaign
Deadline
19 December

JOIN NOW

// We support mandatory reporting and disclosure of business impact and dependencies on nature because it drives corporate action and enables both businesses and governments to track and benchmark progress. //

Dr. Anish Shah
Managing Director & CEO
Mahindra Group

At COP15 #MakeItMandatory

More than **330** businesses and financial institutions
from **52** countries with total revenues of **\$1.5 trillion**
are calling on governments at the UN Biodiversity COP15 to
#MakeItMandatory
for all large businesses and financial institutions to assess and disclose their impacts and dependencies on nature
by 2030

Countries are discussing the need to adopt mandatory requirements for large and transnational business and financial institutions to assess and disclose their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity. Business for Nature strongly supports this suggestion. It's a fundamental risk to business and finance, and society in general, not to be aware of their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity. If businesses do not understand their impacts and dependencies, they won't be able to manage them. If they do not disclose, their progress cannot be tracked.

A new report, '**Make It Mandatory: the case for mandatory corporate assessment and disclosure on nature**' published by Business for Nature, Capitals Coalition and CDP, outlines that if assessment and disclosure on nature was mandatory, it would help create fairer competition for business, increase accountability, engage investors and consumers, support SMEs to minimize their nature dependencies through supply chains and help ensure the rights of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities.

More than 330 business and finance institutions, with combined revenues of more than \$1.5 trillion, including Aviva Investors, BNP Paribas, Danone,

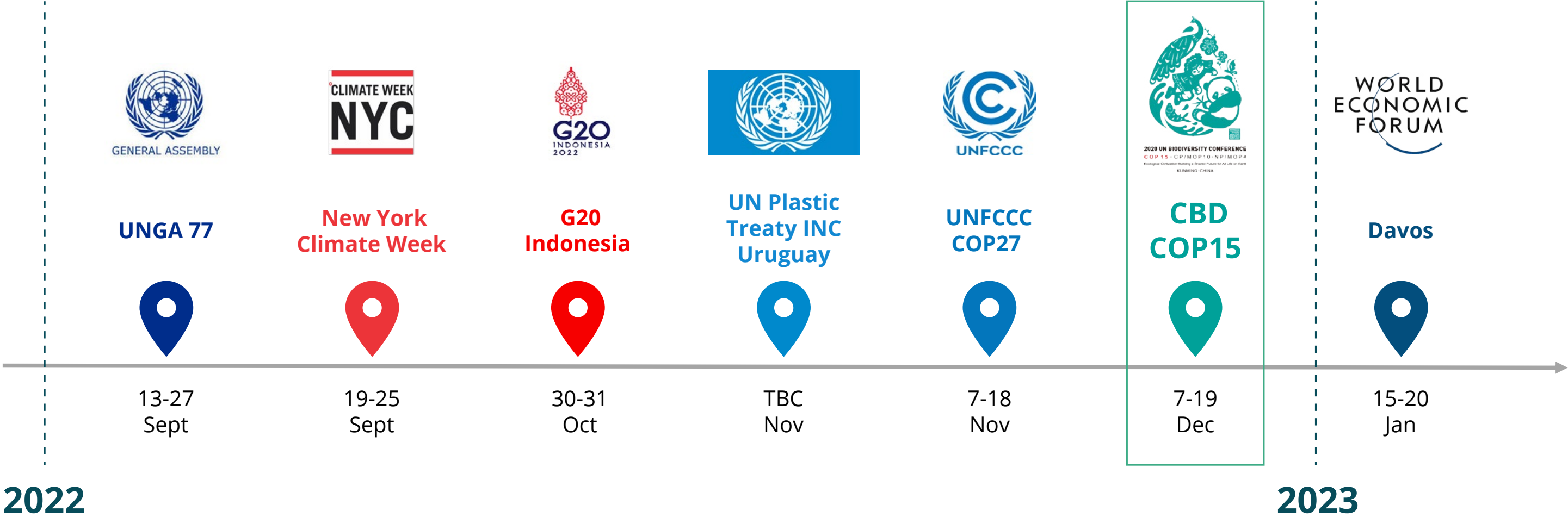
FirstRand, GSK, H&M Group, Holcim, IKEA, Mahindra Group, McCain Foods, Natura &Co, Nestlé, Rabobank, Roche, Sintesa Group, Sainsbury's, Salesforce, Sony Group Corporation, Tata Steel, Unilever and Yara, **are urging Heads of State** to move beyond voluntary actions, 'transform the rules of the economic game and require business to act now' to halt and reverse biodiversity loss at the UN Biodiversity Conference (CBD COP15) in Montreal 7 - 19 December 2022.

Signatories of the COP15 Business Statement outline how economically short-sighted it is for governments, businesses, and financial institutions not to be aware of their impacts and dependencies on nature. Shifting to a nature positive economy will create almost **400 million jobs** and an annual business value of USD \$10 trillion by 2030.

To support our campaign, sign before 19 December our **COP15 business statement on mandatory disclosure** calling for countries to adopt mandatory requirements for large and transnational businesses and financial institutions to assess and disclose their impacts and dependencies on biodiversity, by 2030.

6. Annex

Key Milestones



What businesses can do now

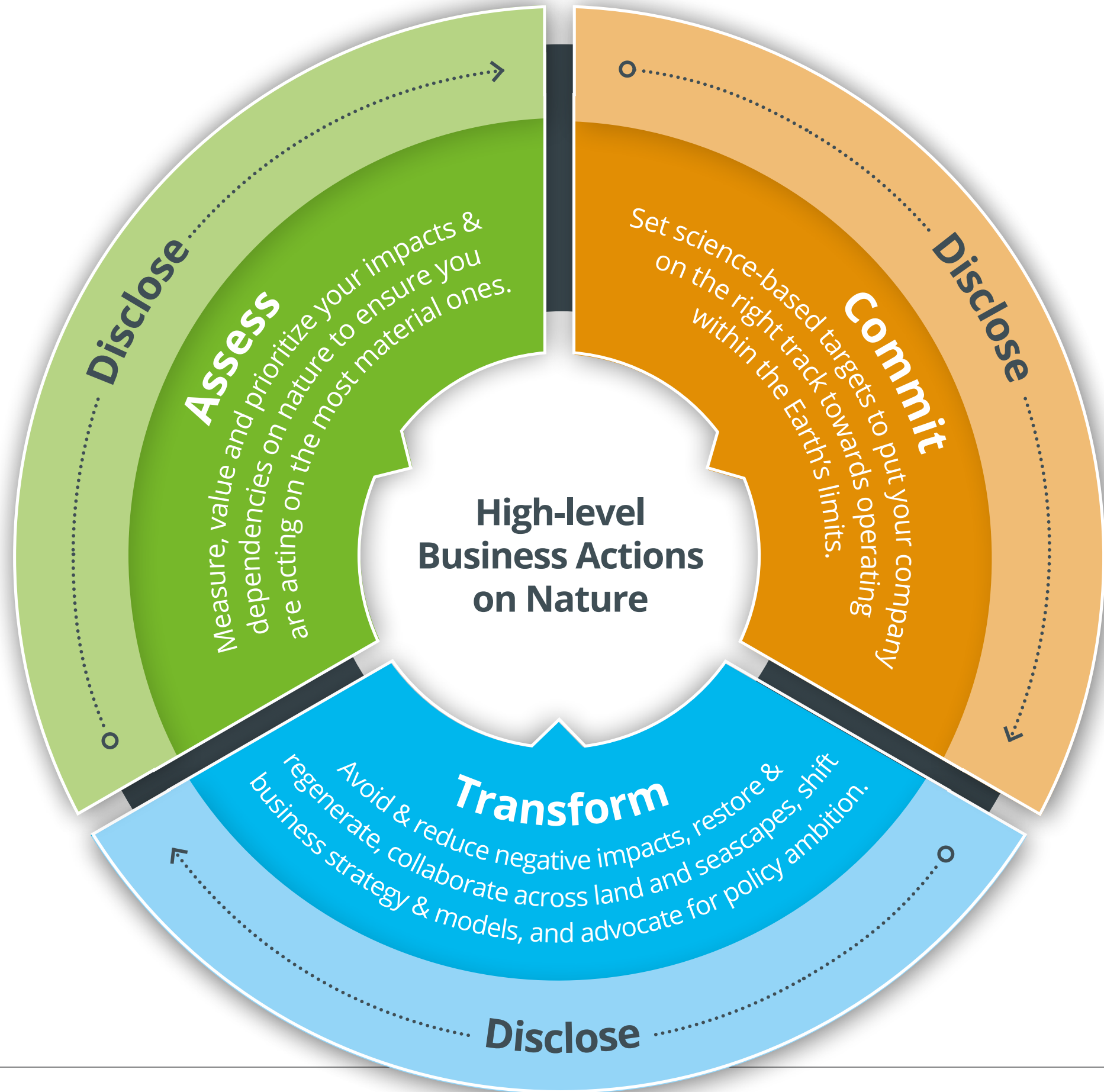
Nature positive is a disruptive idea: the global goal to halt, reverse and restore nature loss by 2030 forces businesses to think differently about their impacts and reliance on nature. It represents a paradigm shift in how stakeholders assess the sufficiency of corporate action on nature.

Comprehensive action today means embedding nature into business practices, driving change across value chains and using a company's influence to help raise policy and standards.

These **high-level business actions** provide companies with the key actions they can take to signal they are making meaningful contributions to help reverse nature loss, where positive impacts outweigh negative ones.

These actions have been developed in collaboration with leading organizations.

They build on existing action frameworks and guidance, including the **Natural Capital Protocol**, the **Science Based Targets for Nature Initial Guidance for Business**, **World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) building blocks 'what nature positive means to business'**, **BfN Steps to becoming nature positive**, and the **Task Force for Nature Related Disclosures Beta Framework**.





The links between Nature and Climate Change

Science tells us that we cannot contain global warming to 1.5°C without addressing nature loss, and we cannot reverse the loss of nature without a stable climate.

As the recent IPBES-IPCC report on Biodiversity and Climate Change²¹ found, previous policies have largely tackled biodiversity loss and climate change independently of each other, and it is clear that “ignoring the inseparable nature of climate, biodiversity, and human quality of life will result in non-optimal policies”. Policy coherence is vital to break silos and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

While the current draft Post-2020 Framework aims to address the links between nature and climate by including a target to “Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches...”, a stronger

link is needed. This should include the concept of nature-based solutions with an ecosystem-based approach to tackle climate and nature in an integrated way. High-quality, inclusive and rights-based Nature-Based Solutions are a fundamental part of climate and biodiversity action, and can help enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as support sustainable development. Climate action and Nature-Based Solutions must respect the key principles of sustainability²² and global standards²³ so they do not cause harm to biodiversity and local communities.

For more proposals of how to develop an integrated policy framework, please read our publication ‘Building integrated policies for the planet’²⁴ and take a **look at the leading companies** who are adopting strategies to take integrated action on climate and nature.

AN INTEGRATED RESPONSE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



Essential Reads

Business for Nature Policy Recommendations

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d777de8109c315fd22faf3a/t/5e26011f6fef6f177e81d7de/1579548988762/BN-Policy-Recommendations-FINAL.pdf>

Business for Nature Inputs on Draft 1 of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

<https://www.businessfornature.org/news/bfn-gbf-draft-one-position>

ICC Policy Paper on Digital Sequence Information and Benefit Sharing

<https://www.xing-events.com/eventResources/B/r/c5l866k3o5koDj/icc-submission-to-cbd-digital-sequence-information-benefit-sharing.pdf>

A Comprehensive Overview of Global Biodiversity Finance, OECD

<https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/biodiversity/report-a-comprehensive-overview-of-global-biodiversity-finance.pdf>

Tracking Economic Instruments and Finance for Biodiversity, OECD

<https://www.oecd.org/environment/resources/tracking-economic-instruments-and-finance-for-biodiversity-2020.pdf>

Nature Risk Rising - New Nature Economy Report, World Economic Forum

https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_New_Nature_Economy_Report_2020.pdf

The Future of Nature & Business–New Nature Economy Report II, World Economic Forum

https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_Future_Of_Nature_And_Business_2020.pdf

Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, IPBES

<https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>

Indebted to Nature: Exploring biodiversity risks for the Dutch financial sector

https://www.dnb.nl/en/binaries/Indebted%20to%20nature%20_tcm47-389172.pdf

WWF's Living Planet Report 2020: Bending the curve of biodiversity loss

<https://f.hubspotusercontent20.net/hubfs/4783129/LPR/PDFs/ENGLISH-FULL.pdf>

WWF Global Futures report

https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/global_futures_summary_report.pdf

Financing Nature: Closing the Global Biodiversity Financing Gap, The Nature Conservancy

<https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/reports/financing-nature-biodiversity-report/>

Leaders' Pledge for Nature

<https://www.leaderspledgefornature.org/>

CBD Global Biodiversity Assessment 5

<https://www.cbd.int/gbo5>

“No business on a dead planet – why an ambitious Post-2020 Framework also makes economic sense”.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d777de8109c315fd22faf3a/t/5f73b5ededd4bd7b80a6f94d/1601418738505/NO%2BBUSINESS%2BON%2BA%2BDEAD%2BPLANET.pdf>

IPBES-IPCC Co-sponsored Workshop Report Biodiversity and Climate Change

https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2021-06/20210609_workshop_report_embargo_3pm_CEST_10_june_0.pdf

The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/final-report-the-economics-of-biodiversity-the-dasgupta-review>

WWF Halving Footprint Report

https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/halve_humanity_s_footprint_on_nature_to_safeguard_our_future_final_report_2021_1.pdf

Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) initial guidance

<https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/take-action-now/take-action-as-a-company/what-you-can-do-now/>

The Natural Capital Protocol

https://capitalscoalition.org/capitals-approach/natural-capital-protocol/?fwp_filter_tabs=training_material

First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/abb5/591f/2e46096d3f0330b08ce87a45/wg2020-03-03-en.pdf>

Building Integrated Policy for the planet

<https://www.businessfornature.org/news/building-integrated-policies>

CEO briefing Investing in a Nature-positive, Net-zero and Equitable Global Economy

https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Nature_positive_CEO_Briefing.pdf



Business for Nature

Business for Nature²⁵ is a global coalition that brings together influential organizations and forward-thinking businesses to unite the network of business initiatives for nature.

The coalition is made up of more than 77 partner organizations²⁶, including the World Economic Forum, WWF, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the International Chamber of Commerce and many more international, national and sectoral organizations. Our **Strategic Advisory Group** is comprised of representatives from forward-thinking businesses who guide Business for Nature's work. Together the coalition demonstrates credible business leadership and amplifies a powerful business voice calling for governments to reverse nature loss.

Business for Nature is the main Focal Point for business in the discussions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. To find out more about how to engage ahead of and at COP15 please contact Maelle Pelisson, Advocacy Director, Business for Nature (maelle.pelisson@businessfornature.org).



International Chamber of Commerce

The International Chamber of Commerce²⁷ (ICC) is the institutional representative of more than 45 million companies in over 100 countries. ICC's core mission is to make business work for everyone, every day, everywhere. Our members include many of the world's leading companies, SMEs, business associations and local chambers of commerce. ICC is actively engaged in discussions at the CBD on ABS and digital sequencing and is a founding member of Business for Nature coalition. ICC is mobilizing business to take action to reverse nature loss and stands ready to support countries to secure an ambitious Post-2020 Framework at COP15. ICC is also the official Focal Point for Business and Industry at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and is the only private sector organization to have Permanent Observer status at the United Nations General Assembly.

ICC is the main Focal Point for Business in the discussions on ABS and the Nagoya Protocol – to find out more about how to engage on ABS and Nagoya Protocol issues, please contact Daphne Yong-d'Hervé, Director, Peace and Prosperity, ICC, (daphne.yongdherve@iccwbo.org).

This publication was developed by Business for Nature in collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce. It will be updated as further details are available.

Footnotes

- ¹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/0b54/1750/607267ea9109b52b750314a0/cop-14-09-en.pdf>
- ² <https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>
- ³ IBPES (2019), Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, <https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>.
- ⁴ <https://www.weforum.org/reports/nature-risk-rising-why-the-crisis-engulfing-nature-matters-for-business-and-the-economy/>
- ⁵ Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are defined by IUCN as “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”, www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-ecosystem-management/our-work/nature-based-solutions
- ⁶ <https://iccwbo.org/media-wall/news-speeches/global-business-sends-clear-message-to-policymakers-for-ambitious-deal-at-cop21/>
- ⁷ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>
- ⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/>
- ⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>
- ¹⁰ The full Business for Nature position on the draft Post-2020 Framework is available at <https://www.businessfornature.org/cbd-cop15>
- ¹¹ www.cbd.int/convention/
- ¹² www.cbd.int/information/parties.shtml
- ¹³ <https://unfccc.int/>
- ¹⁴ www.unccd.int/
- ¹⁵ Article 2 Nagoya Protocol: “Utilization of genetic resources” means to conduct research & development on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources, including through the application of biotechnology as defined in Article 2 of the Convention.
- ¹⁶ CBD Article 2: “Genetic resources” means genetic material of actual or potential value.
- ¹⁷ <https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/>
- ¹⁸ The Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability & Redress was adopted as a supplementary agreement to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- ¹⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/abs/>
- ²⁰ ICC statement: “Digital Sequence Information and the Nagoya Protocol” and Joint stakeholder statement: “Promoting sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity through open exchange of Digital Sequence Information”
- ²¹ https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2021-06/20210609_workshop_report_embargo_3pm_CEST_10_june_0.pdf
- ²² <https://nbsguidelines.info/>
- ²³ <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2020-020-En.pdf>
- ²⁴ <https://www.businessfornature.org/news/building-integrated-policies>
- ²⁵ <https://www.businessfornature.org/>
- ²⁶ <https://www.businessfornature.org/our-partners>
- ²⁷ <https://iccwbo.org/>



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