



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.  
GENERAL

CBD/WG2020/3/7  
29 March 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP  
ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL  
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK  
Third meeting (part II)  
Geneva, Switzerland, 14–29 March 2022

### **REPORT OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK ON ITS THIRD MEETING (PART II)**

The Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework held the second part of its third meeting from 14 to 29 March 2022, in Geneva. The Working Group resumed negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and on digital sequence information on genetic resources. The Working Group adopted three recommendations. Firstly, the Working Group took note of progress made in developing the global biodiversity framework on the basis of the first draft and the first part of its third meeting, developed text on the mission, goals and certain targets of the framework, and agreed that these would be the basis of negotiations going forward as further specified in the recommendation. Secondly, the Working Group prepared a recommendation on digital sequence information on genetic resources to guide further work on this matter. Thirdly, the Working Group decided to hold a fourth meeting, in Nairobi, from 21 to 26 June 2022, where it will continue its negotiations on these matters and finalize a draft global biodiversity framework for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at part II of its fifteenth meeting, and it invited Parties in a position to do so to provide the necessary financial resources.

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## **I. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AT ITS THIRD MEETING**

### **3/1. Preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

*The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,  
Recalling decision 14/34,*

1. *Takes note* of the progress made in developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework during its third meeting, on the basis of the first draft of the global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3), as reflected in the annex to the report of the first part of the meeting (CBD/WG2020/3/5) and the text contained in the annex to the present recommendation;
2. *Agrees* that the text of the mission, goals and targets contained in the annex to the present recommendation will be the basis of the negotiations going forward for these elements at the fourth meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework;
3. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting consider the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework with a view to its finalization and adoption.

#### *Annex*

## **OUTCOMES OF PART II OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP**

### **Draft text of elements of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework**

1. This annex contains the outcomes of the work of the contact groups during part II of the third meeting of the Working Group on the mission, goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework under agenda item 4.
2. The text for the mission, goals and targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.1, 19.2 reflects the results of discussions among delegates in the contact groups.
3. The text for targets 7, 8, 20, 21, as well as new target proposals, which is presented with a **grey shade**, was developed by the co-leads of the contact groups following a first round of discussions but was not further considered by the contact groups due to time constraints.
4. Appendix 1 contains a proposal from the Co-Chairs for a new section (B.bis) of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, together with submissions from delegates on this new section received during the meeting. This text is also presented with grey shade to indicate it has not been further considered by contact group 1.
5. Appendix 2 contains the outcome of the discussions of a Friends of the Co-Leads Group on milestones under contact group 1.
6. This annex does not include text on sections A to D and H to K of the first draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3), which were not addressed in part II of the third meeting of the Working Group. For these elements, the first draft remains the basis for further work.

## 2030 MISSION\*

“To [take][catalyze the necessary means of implementation to support] urgent[, ambitious] [and transformative] action across society to [halt and reverse biodiversity loss and achieve a [biodiversity [net] gain for a nature-positive world][[net] gain for biodiversity][nature-positive world][[conserve and sustainably use biodiversity[, including restoration] and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources], [to put biodiversity on a path to recovery] [achieve a nature-positive world] by 2030] [contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals] [for the benefit of planet and people][, supporting sustainable development and addressing inequalities among and within societies] [by 2030]”.

*Alt 1.* Zero [net] loss of nature from 2020, [net] positive by 2030, and full recovery by 2050 – for the benefit of all people and life on Earth.

*Alt 2.* By [2030][2050] halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and put nature on a [fair and equitable] path to recovery for the benefit of [present and future generations][all people and the planet].

*Alt 3.* Act now to [conserve][protect], restore, use sustainably, and fund for [reversing biodiversity loss][achieving a [net] gain for biodiversity and] for the benefit for planet and people.

## GOAL A

The [[socio]-ecological [resilience]] integrity [, area] and connectivity of [all][both natural [and managed] terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems is [maintained or] enhanced [with no further loss of highly intact or threatened ecosystems], [preventing collapse of]] all ecosystems is maintained or enhanced, increasing[, ensuring] [increasing the area,] connectivity [and integrity of these ecosystems]] [and increasing] [by at least [5] per cent by 2030 [improve resilience in the most vulnerable ecosystems] and [15][20] per cent by 2050<sup>1</sup>] [the area and[, the ecological integrity] of a full range of natural ecosystems] [the protection of threatened or restoration of depleted ecosystems.]

The [human-induced] extinction of all [known threatened] species [is [minimized][halted] [[overall] extinction risk is reduced for at least 20% of threatened taxa by 2030] [having by 2030 halted or reversed the increase in the extinction rate]. The [average] abundance and distribution of depleted populations of [wild [and domesticated][all]] [native] species is increased by at least 20 per cent by 2030 [maintained at or enhanced] to healthy and resilient levels] [, and their genetic diversity [and adaptive potential] is safeguarded[, to [maintain][ensure] their adaptive potential]] [with[.]

[All genetically distinct populations and] [[[a] A]t least [90][95][X] per cent of] genetic diversity among and within [all] [known] [populations of] [wild and domesticated] species is [maintained][safeguarded, maintaining their adaptive potential].]

*Alt 7.* Biodiversity is conserved, maintaining and enhancing the [area,] connectivity [, restoration] and integrity of all [terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine] ecosystems [and reducing the risk of ecosystem collapse], halting [from now] [human induced] extinctions [and reducing extinction risk [[to zero by 2050]], supporting healthy and resilient populations of [native] species, maintaining genetic diversity of populations and their adaptive potential [*numerical values to be added*].

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\* During the deliberations on the timeframe of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in contact group 1, delegates clearly indicated that 2030 was preferred over 2032 as the timeframe of the framework.

<sup>1</sup> Pending the need for consideration of numerical aspects for all the goals (A to D). Furthermore, there is no hierarchy among the goals. Numbers are indicative and have not been discussed.

## GOAL B

*Alt 1.* Nature's contributions to people [, including ecosystem services] are valued, enhanced and maintained through conservation, restoration and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all [present and future generations] [and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment].

*Alt 2.* Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed [ensuring the long-term integrity of ecosystems], and [nature's contributions to people][, including] ecosystem services are valued, maintained and enhanced, achieving sustainable development [with those ecosystem services currently in decline being restored by 2030] [[in an equitable manner] and achieving a reduction of ecological footprint [in an equitable manner] of [X%] by 2030 and of [Y%] [within planetary boundaries by 2050.<sup>2</sup>] [and [the fulfilment of all human rights including] the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment].

## GOAL C

[*Alt 1.* The benefits arising from the sustainable use of biodiversity, including biological and genetic resources, [and its derivatives,] digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, [in particular with indigenous peoples and local communities] with a substantial increase in monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and alternative international ABS instruments.

*Alt 2.* Monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources [in any format] and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are [substantially increased and] shared fairly and equitably [, with an increase in open and appropriate access] [and contribute to] [for] the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in support of the SDGs.

*Alt 3.* The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources [in any form] are shared fairly and equitably and substantially increased [thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity].]

## GOAL D

[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [Building on past investments,] [By 2050,] [Address] the [biodiversity finance] gap [between available financial resources [from all sources] and other means of implementation, and those necessary] to achieve the 2050 Vision and the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework [is closed], [prioritizing a significant increase in public resources, and through direct access modalities] [and by 2030,] resources from all sources have been significantly increased [including non-financial means of implementation [by \$X by 2030 and \$Y by 2050][by % of GDP and used efficiently and effectively], [financing harmful to biodiversity is] [reduced by \$X by 2030][and [eliminated] by 2050]]] and enhance capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, and [all financial resources][public and private financial flows] are aligned with [the 2050 Vision and the goals and targets of this framework [and effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies and sectors [across all national levels] is achieved]] [biodiversity objectives][CBD objectives].<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Pending the need for consideration of numerical aspects for all the goals (A to D). Furthermore, there is no hierarchy among the goals. Numbers are indicative and have not been discussed.

<sup>3</sup> Pending the need for consideration of numerical aspects for all the goals (A to D). Furthermore, there is no hierarchy among the goals. Numbers are indicative and have not been discussed.

*Alt 1.* [Building on past investments,] National and international public and private financial flows are aligned with the [post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the] Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature, [and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways] harmful flows have been [[identified,][reformed or [eliminated]] removed][reduced], resources from all sources [, including non-financial means of implementation] have been increased, and efficiently deployed, biodiversity values have been mainstreamed [across all policies and sectors] [enhance the capacity building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technological transfer], and the necessary enabling policies, transparency requirements, and other means of implementation have been secured.

*Alt 2.* [Building on past investments,]The gap between available financial resources [from all sources] and other means of implementation necessary to achieve the [2050 Vision[and the targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework]][post-2020 global biodiversity framework] is [closed][, in an efficient and effective way][national and international public and private financial flows are aligned with the 2050 Vision][and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways][[addressed] [, including by [significantly and progressively] increasing financial resources, capacity building, [technical assistance] and technology transfer [and the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity across all policies, sectors and national levels] provided for implementation in developing countries]].

*Alt 3.* Adequate [means of implementation and] resources [*numerical values to be added*] to fully implement the GBF are secured [from all sources] and are accessible to all Parties [in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention] [with public and private financial flows aligned with the 2050 Vision][and in ways consistent with nature-positive, carbon neutral, and pollution-free development pathways].

*Alt 4.* The 2050 Vision of Living in Harmony with Nature is achieved with the support of the [global biodiversity fund], [significantly and progressively] increasing multilateral financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer provided for developing country Parties.

## TARGET 1

[Ensure that [all]/[at least X%] [[terrestrial, [inland water,][and] freshwater, marine [and coastal]]/[land and [sea]/[ocean]] areas]/[ecosystems] globally are under [effective management processes, including] integrated biodiversity[-driven and]-inclusive [and participatory] [landscape-level] spatial planning [and/or effective management processes][, improving connectivity], [to minimize the impact of sectors responsible for]/[addressing] land- [freshwater-] and sea-use change, [and that unavoidable impacts from infrastructure is minimized] [retaining [existing] [intact [ecosystems and]/[and wilderness areas[, including [primary forests] [threatened, primary ecosystems]]], including] [areas of high biodiversity [value]/[importance]] [and the places most important for delivering ecosystem [functions and] services]/[nature's contributions to people]]]/[enhancing the sustainable management of natural ecosystems and the capacity to [map, monitor and assess, on a regular basis, the provision of]/[provide] ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving connectivity,] [sustaining ecosystem [functions and] services, avoiding fragmentation, and reducing pressures on vulnerable ecosystems] [, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,]/[and taking into account]/[in line with] sovereign rights and][national circumstances] [and respecting the [customary] rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities][, in accordance with national legislation[and international obligations]]].

*Alt 1.* [Address land- and sea-use change, retaining critical and vulnerable ecosystems and intact and wilderness areas, minimizing loss of other natural and semi-natural ecosystems, as well as territories governed or managed by indigenous peoples and ensure that all land and marine areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning, while safeguarding the interests and rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law.]

*Alt 2.*

1a [Ensure that terrestrial freshwater marine and coastal areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning areas addressing land- and sea-use change]

1b [Retain existing intact and wilderness areas, taking into account the customary rights of IPLCs]

*Alt 3.* [Ensure that land and ocean ecosystems globally are under participatory and inclusive spatial planning, halting land- and sea -use change, through integrated landscape management, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, including through customary sustainable practices of IPLCs and respecting their rights.]

*Alt 4.* [The loss in area and ecological integrity [and connectivity] of highly intact terrestrial,[ inland water] and marine ecosystems[, in particular the most vulnerable and threatened ecosystems, including intact ecosystems and primary forests] due to land- and sea-use change is halted from [2020/2022] through effective management processes, including integrated, equitable and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning]

## TARGET 2

Ensure that [at least [20][30] per cent [globally] of]/[at least 1 billion hectares of] [degraded] [[and]/[with a focus on] threatened] [freshwater, [coastal], marine and] terrestrial [and marine] ecosystems[, including agricultural soils] [and X billion hectares of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems] are under [active][effective][ecological] restoration [measures] [at the national level][at the landscape- and seascape-scale], [including a focus on restoration [including land and landscape restoration,] into natural and [semi-natural] ecosystems, and to support [climate change adaptation and mitigation]/[nature's contributions][, achieving land-degradation neutrality] and ecosystem connectivity [and integrity] / [enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem [functions and] services], [improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and connectivity] [[among them and focusing]/[[with a focus] on priority ecosystems [through providing an atmosphere for fair mobilization of international resources and transfer of necessary technologies, among others]/[enhancing the ecological integrity of priority ecosystems] [and [bio-cultural] ecosystems managed by IPLCs], [[improving]/[ensuring]/[enhancing] [ecosystem integrity and] connectivity] [, taking into account their natural state as a baseline][, with the full and effective participation of IPLCs].

*Alt 1*

[Increase the ecological integrity of at least [20]% of degraded terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas globally from [2020/2022] through effective ecological restoration, focusing on areas of particular importance for biodiversity]

*Alt 2*

[Bring under restoration at least 20% each of degraded freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems, improving ecosystem integrity and focusing on priority ecosystems]

## TARGET 3

[Ensure that][ecosystems, habitats and the biodiversity they contain are maintained and restored by conserving]]/[enable] at least [30 per cent] [globally][, at the national level,] of [terrestrial, [and] [freshwater]/[inland water] and marine [and coastal] areas] [land areas and of [[sea]/[marine]areas]/[the ocean][,respectively]], [inclusive of areas that are already protected and conserved,] especially areas[, at the national level,] of particular importance for biodiversity and [ecosystem [functions]/[services] and] [its contributions to people], are [effectively] conserved [and sustainably used] through [effectively]/[well-] managed and equitably governed, ecologically representative and well-connected [systems]/[networks] of

protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures [that prohibit environmentally-damaging activities], [including indigenous territories, when applicable,] and integrated into the wider land[-]/[scapes] and seascapes [and national and regional ecological networks], [while ensuring that sustainable use of these areas, if in place, contributes to biodiversity conservation,] [recognizing the contribution of IPLCs to their management, and ensuring the rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law][[bearing in mind]/[recognizing] that national contributions to this global target will be decided according to national priorities and capabilities, in accordance with the principles of the Rio Declaration, with adequate safeguards for the rights of IPLCs and the rights to development, will not affect the rights or ability of all Parties to access financial and other resources required for the effective implementation of the whole GBF] [giving effect to]/[respecting]/[ensuring]/[with full respect for human rights, including]/[fully respecting and upholding] the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, [including their land and territories][, including the right to prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent and approval][, in light of national circumstances and with respect for national legislation]

#### TARGET 4

[Ensure active][Undertake urgent] [and sustainable] management actions [on a scale sufficient] [to] [enable] [achieve] the recovery and conservation of [threatened] species[, and the population abundance of native species and maintain the genetic diversity of all species][in particular threatened species], and the genetic diversity of [[native] wild and domesticated] [cultivated] [all] [native] [and domesticated] species [populations], [to maintain their adaptive potential] including through in situ [conservation, supported by] [and] ex situ conservation [and restoration of genetically depleted populations] [[reducing] [preventing] [the risk of] human induced extinctions of known threatened species by X per cent][reducing human induced species extinctions risk][, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions [to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict][, by preventing activities that damage ecosystems and habitats and ensuring the customary rights of, and access and use by, indigenous peoples and local communities]. [to enhance human-wildlife co-existence.] [to the benefit of both humans and wildlife] [minimizing harm to native wildlife from human-wildlife interactions]

*Alt.1* [Extinctions of known threatened species prevented, the average population abundance of depleted species increased by X per cent and the risk of human-driven species extinctions reduced by X per cent, safeguarding genetic diversity.]

#### TARGET 5

[Prevent overexploitation by ensuring]/[Ensure] that [any]/[the] [harvesting]/[exploitation], [[captive] breeding]/[farming], trade and use of terrestrial, [and aquatic]/[[freshwater]/[inland water] and marine and coastal], wild [animal and plant] species[, including eggs, fries, parts and derivatives], is sustainable [and legal] [and safe for target and non-target species] [effectively regulated] [and traceable], [minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems] [without adverse effects on the populations of species], [and safe for [[human], [animal and plant]] health]/[and poses no risks of pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife or other animals] [and for all living beings on mother Earth]], [and prevent and eliminate biopiracy and other forms of illegal access to and transfer of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge], while [respecting]/[protecting] customary [rights and] sustainable use [of IPLCs] [and preventing pathogen spillover], [applies [ecosystem-based approaches]/[the ecosystem approach] to management] [and creating the conditions for the use and provision of benefits for IPLCs] [and take urgent action to address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products].

*Alt.1* [Eliminate all harvesting, trade and use of wild terrestrial freshwater and marine species that is illegal, unsustainable or unsafe, while safeguarding the customary sustainable use by IPLCs.]



**TARGET 6**

[[Ensure that the]/[Identify[, prioritize] and manage]/[Address the drivers and, where possible, manage all] [the] pathways for the introduction of [invasive] alien species [are identified and managed], preventing, [or]/[and] [significantly] reducing [their] [the [[rate of] [introduction [by at least 50 per cent] and] establishment [by at least 50 per cent], and [detect and] [eradicate]/[effectively manage] or control [priority] invasive alien species to eliminate[, minimize] or [reduce]/[mitigate] their [coverage and] impacts[, supporting innovation and the use of new tools] [by at least by 75 per cent], [focusing on [those that pose significant risk for threatened species or ecosystem services]/[nationally identified priority [invasive] alien species[, in particular those with a higher invasive potential,] and priority [sites[, such as islands] [for biodiversity]]/[ecosystems]]].

*Alt. 1* [Eliminate or reduce the impacts caused by invasive alien species on native biodiversity, by managing pathways for the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of all priority invasive species, reducing the rate of introduction of other known or potential invasive species by at least 50 per cent and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species]

**TARGET 7**

Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by [significantly] reducing nutrients lost to the environment [by at least half], and chemicals, in particular pesticides, harmful to biodiversity [by at least two thirds] and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.

**TARGET 8**

Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation, adaptation and resilience including through [nature-based solutions] and [ecosystem-based approaches], and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

**TARGET 9**

[Ensure all management and uses] [Significantly increase the contribution of sustainable bioeconomy including through the use] of wild [terrestrial, freshwater and marine] species are sustainable, [Ensure benefits such as food security, water, livelihoods, for those most dependent on biodiversity through sustainable management and use of wider landscapes and seascapes], thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, while safeguarding customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

**TARGET 10<sup>4</sup>**

Ensure that [all] areas under agriculture, aquaculture, [fisheries], forestry [and other productive uses] are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity; contributing to [the long term] [efficiency, productivity] and resilience of these systems, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining [its ecosystem services] [nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services].

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<sup>4</sup> This proposal was prepared by a small informal group of Parties. The contact group accepted this alternative text as basis for further deliberations on Target 10 and requested that the co-leads in their report recognize that there are still some elements Parties would like to include that were not addressed, including how to make the target more measurable.

**TARGET 11**

Restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem functions and services [nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services,] such as regulation of air and water, soil health, [pollination], [climate], as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through [nature-based solutions<sup>5</sup> and ecosystem-based approaches<sup>6</sup>], [rights-based approaches and mother earth centred actions] [through payment for environmental services] for the benefit of all peoples and nature.

**TARGET 12**

Significantly increase the area and quality of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces [and infrastructure] in urban and densely populated areas [and ensure connectivity by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity][and ensure biodiversity inclusive urban planning], enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity [and integrity], [connection to nature] and improving human health and wellbeing [while safeguarding livelihoods of rural communities] and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

**TARGET 13**

[Adopt and implement effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at the [global], regional, [subregional], national, and local levels to [facilitate environmentally sound uses by other contracting Parties] [support the development and appropriate] [facilitate the appropriate] access to genetic [and biological] resources [and derivatives] and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [including free and prior informed consent], [prior and informed consent, free prior and informed consent or approval and involvement] to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of all of the above [including DSI] [in any form] in accordance with [international access and benefit sharing instruments [obligations]] [the obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant access and benefit sharing multilateral agreements and instruments] [while encouraging all Parties to ratify the Nagoya Protocol and other relevant international access and benefit-sharing agreements].

[13bis.<sup>7</sup> Facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources by increasing capacity development, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer, [on mutually agreed terms] to develop and implement access and benefit measures/mechanisms at the national [and local] level].

[13bis.alt Substantially increase the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources in any form, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, ensuring that resources from benefit-sharing reach, by 2030, an amount equal to at least X per cent of the total amount of international public biodiversity finance for developing countries, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.]

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<sup>5</sup> Nature-based solutions refers to “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits” (UNEP/EA5/L9/REV.1).

<sup>6</sup> The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way (decision V/6).

<sup>7</sup> The contact group did not have time to discuss the 13bis proposed by the co-leads in their non-paper, however, some proposals including some textual additions were made to the 13bis while a 13bis.alt and 13.ter were collected but not discussed. These proposals have been included here for reference.

[13ter. By 2023 establish a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism that is fully operational by 2025.]

#### TARGET 14

[Ensure the full integration of] [Fully integrate] biodiversity and its [multiple] values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty reduction strategies, [accounts,] and environmental impact assessments, across all levels of government and [across all] sectors of the economy, [progressively] aligning all public and private activities, [fiscal ]and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework [and the Sustainable Development Goals].

- sectoral mainstreaming
- biodiversity objectives
- multiple biodiversity values and commitments in accordance with the different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development
- budgeting
- list of sectors + deep sea mining
- changing order of the target
- to support sustainable development
- recognize biodiversity as a strategic asset for the economy
- strategic environmental assessments
- investment and public procurement

#### TARGET 15

[[Increase significantly the number or percentage of] [Take legal, administrative and policy measures to] [Ensure through mandatory requirements that [all]] businesses and financial institutions [, especially [large and economically significant businesses] [those with significant impacts on biodiversity,]] [assess, monitor, [disclose]] [regular evaluations] and [transparently report] [and accept responsibility for their] on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, human rights [and the rights of mother earth] [across operations, value chains and portfolios,] reduce [and manage] negative impacts [by at least half], [ensuring ABS compliance and reporting,] and increase positive impacts[, ensuring legal responsibility and accountability, through regulation of their activities, imposing penalties for infractions, ensuring liability and redress for damage and addressing conflicts of interest] reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and financial institutions and supporting the circular economy, [moving towards [sustainable patterns of production and extraction] the full sustainability] [of extraction and production practices], sourcing, supply chains, use and [disposal], [providing information needed to consumers to enable public to make responsible consumption choices that are biodiversity positive] [following a rights-based approach] consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, together with Government regulation.]

*Alt:* [Encourage business and financial institutions to adopt [sustainable practices resulting on benefits to biodiversity] [biodiversity positive practice] and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.]

#### TARGET 16

Ensure that [all consumers] [people] are encouraged and enabled to make [sustainable][and] [responsible] [consumption] choices [including] by [establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks], improving [environmental] education, and access to relevant [accurate and verified] information and alternatives, [and promote sustainable consumption of products and services] [in accordance with fairness and equity,] [taking into account [historical patterns of production and consumption, and] cultural [, economic and social] [preferences] [to halve the global footprint of diets,

aligning human and planetary health, halve per capita global food waste, substantially reduce waste generation and reduce the net global consumption of all materials by 40 per cent while making consumption patterns more equitable] [and socioeconomic conditions][context]], [to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption], to [and progressively] reduce [by at least half] [the] [food] waste [including food waste] [and significantly reduce all waste], and where relevant, [eliminate of the overconsumption of natural resources] [overconsumption of food] [and other materials][and products][, in order for all peoples to live well in harmony with mother earth] [to halve global per capita food waste and substantially reduce waste generation].

### **TARGET 17**

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement [science-based] [environmental risk assessment] measures in all countries [based on the precautionary approach] to [prevent,] manage [or control] potential [adverse] impacts of [living modified organisms [resulting from]] [biotechnology] [including synthetic biology and other new genetic techniques] on biodiversity [and] [,taking also into account the risks to] human health [following risk assessment procedures], [taking also into account socio economic considerations] [reducing] [avoiding or minimizing] [the risk of these impacts] [through implementing of horizon scanning, monitoring and assessment, ensuring liability and redress from damage], [while recognizing [and encouraging] the potential benefits of [the application of modern] biotechnology towards achieving the objectives of the Convention [and for meeting the food, health and other needs of the growing world population]].

### **TARGET 18**

[Identify,] [redirect, repurpose to nature-positive activities, domestically and internationally,] [Eliminate,] [substantially] phase out or reform incentives harmful for biodiversity, [including all harmful subsidies] [in a just, effective and equitable way,] [in a manner consistent with WTO rules,] [taking into account national socio-economic conditions,] [while substantially and progressively] reducing them [by at least US\$ 500 billion per year], including all of the most harmful subsidies, [and ensure that financial savings are channelled to support biodiversity prioritizing the stewardship of IPLCs, smallholder producers, and women]] and ensure that positive incentives[, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives,] are scaled up, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.

#### *Alt 1*

[Identify by 2025 and] [eliminate,] phase out [or reform] [all direct and indirect][subsidies] [incentives] harmful for biodiversity, [taking into account national socio-economic conditions,] [in a [proportionate,] just, effective and equitable way, [in a manner consistent with WTO rules,] [while substantially and progressively] reducing them [at an absolute minimum] [annual spend] [by at least US\$ 500 billion per year,] [starting with the most harmful subsidies,]] [in particular fisheries and agricultural subsidies] [and[, as appropriate,] redirect and repurpose to nature-positive activities[, domestically and internationally,]] and ensure that [all] [positive] incentives [, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives,] are [either positive or neutral for biodiversity, including payments for environmental services] [scaled up][, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations].

#### *Alt 2*

[Identify] and eliminate[, redirect or repurpose to nature-positive activities,] incentives harmful for biodiversity including all harmful subsidies and ensure that positive incentives are scaled up[, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations].

**TARGET 19.1**

[[In accordance with Article 20 of the Convention,] [Progressively] Increase [annual] financial resources [from all [public and private] sources] [by] [reaching] [at least] [US\$ 200 billion per year] [by X per cent global GDP, in accordance with the OECD Outlook to 2030,] [by 1 per cent GDP] by 2030,] including new, additional, innovative and effective[, timely and easily accessible] financial resources by (a) [progressively] increasing [new and additional] international [public financial resources from [developed countries][countries with capacity to do so]] [financial flows] to developing countries [in need of support to deliver on their NBSAPs in light of their capacities] [and IPLCs] [through direct access modalities] [reaching] [by] at least [US\$ 10 billion per year [at an increasing percentage]] by 2030 [in form of international grants [to developing countries]], [acknowledging common but differentiated responsibilities,] (b) leveraging private finance, (c) [progressively] [increasing] [doubling] domestic resource mobilization [including through addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways] [by 1 per cent GDP] [by 2030][, and [(d) establishing a new international financing instrument,] [(e) building on climate financing] while enhancing the effectiveness[, efficiency and transparency] of resource use and [developing and implementing] [taking into account] national biodiversity finance plans or [similar instruments] [the instrument developed to measure the dimension of the local biodiversity financial gap] [and/or the cost of implementation of NBSAPs].]

*Alt 1*

[In accordance with Article 20, developed country Parties shall provide X US\$ billion [per year] in new and additional financial resources to developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, [including through increased funding for the Global Biodiversity Fund,] avoiding double counting, enhancing transparency and predictability, and stimulating payments for environmental services.]

*Alt 2*

[Increase financial resources for biodiversity from all sources, including domestic, international, public and private sources, aligning them with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Enhance the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of such resources use[, through the use of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments].]

**TARGET 19.2**

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development and access to innovation, [technology horizon scanning, monitoring, and assessment,] and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries[, achieving a substantial increase in joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research capacities,] commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.

**TARGET 20**

Ensure that quality information and knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, are available and accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide decision-making for effective governance, management and monitoring of biodiversity, and by strengthening communication, awareness-raising, education, research and knowledge management.

## TARGET 21

Ensure the full, equitable, effective and gender-responsive participation in decision-making [and access to justice] related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth, [while enhancing the engagement of all relevant stakeholders].

### NEW TARGET PROPOSAL

[Target 22: Ensure women and girls equitable access and benefits from conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their informed and effective participation at all levels of policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.]

### NEW TARGET PROPOSAL

[*Alt. Target 14bis*: By 2030, determine cross-sectoral goals and sector-specific goals for sustainable use, and put in place effective legal and policy measures to achieve them, based on ecosystem approaches, environmental principles and close cooperation with users of biodiversity in order to produce gains for biodiversity and human health and well-being.]

Appendix 1

**COMPILATION BY THE CO-LEADS OF CONTACT GROUP 1 FOR SECTION B.BIS**

The present appendix contains a proposal from the Co-Chairs for a new section (B.*bis*) of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, presented in document CBD/WG2020/3/6, together with submissions from delegates<sup>8</sup> (shown in **bold**) for changes to or additional elements to this new section.

The elements are included as submitted and were not discussed in contact group 1.

Some Parties and observers expressed the view that Section B.*bis* should not result in removal of important principles and standards (such as rights-based approaches, rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and gender and youth) from the goals, targets and other sections of the framework, as appropriate.

**COMPILED TEXT**

[*title:*] **B.*bis* Principles and Approaches** [Guidance] for the implementation of the framework

[*chapeau:*] The following **principles and approaches were** [guidance was] used in the development of the global biodiversity framework and should guide **and underpin** its implementation:

1. This is a framework for all, for the whole of government and the whole of society. **Its implementation requires inclusive and integrative governance, policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government. Sound environmental governance is essential, including a well-functioning judicial and enforcement system.** Its successful implementation **also** relies on actions by national Governments, including subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities (**including through the Edinburgh Declaration**), women's groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders. **Enhancing collaboration and cooperation through reinforcing existing partnerships and establishing new ones will be key to the full implementation of the framework.**

2. The framework's implementation and effectiveness will be **promoted by enhancing** [further enhanced by collaboration and coordination with a view to enhancing] coherence and synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, other biodiversity-related conventions and Rio conventions, and other relevant multilateral agreements and international processes, **organizations and processes**, as applicable, at the global, regional, subregional and national levels.

**2 bis.** The framework's implementation will rely on national action plans outlining the contribution of each action for the different targets, identifying relevant stakeholders and promoting ownership by recognizing the multiple values of biodiversity and remote responsibility for biodiversity change. Furthermore, implementation will need to be mainstreamed across key economic sectors and supported by adequate national level policies involving legal, economic and behavioural tools, with national and international rewarding mechanisms, and detailed plans for biodiversity protection and ecological restoration. Accountability needs to be ensured by the systematic and transparent assessment of progress supported by the implementation of national biodiversity monitoring and observation networks.

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<sup>8</sup> Submissions were received from: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, European Union, Japan, Namibia, Thailand, Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as CORDIO, GEO-BON Future Earth, iDiv and IIFB.

3. The framework's **implementation requires the** [acknowledges the need for] appropriate recognition of [rights-based approaches], gender equality, gender-responsive approaches, empowerment of women and girls and youth and indigenous peoples and local communities, and their full, effective and equal participation in its implementation and review.

**3 bis.** The framework recognizes that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern of humankind. Its implementation shall be guided by the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and based upon respect for the countries' sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.

**3 ter.** Respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and their important roles and contributions as stewards of biodiversity and partners in restoration, conservation and sustainable use, the implementation of the framework will be undertaken in line with human rights obligations, and in a manner so as to ensure the respect, preservation and maintenance of the knowledge, innovations and sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, including through their full and effective participation in decision-making and with free, prior, and informed consent, prior and informed consent or approval and involvement, in accordance with relevant national legislation and international obligations and instruments.

4. The framework will be implemented **fully** respecting **protecting and fulfilling** human rights, **and further respecting** [the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment] [**the right to development**], **the rights of persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations**, indigenous peoples and local communities' **land** tenure rights [as well as the] **and** [right to] free, prior and informed consent **of indigenous peoples and local communities** [as reflected] **in accordance with** the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples **and international human rights law**, [as well as] as **while fostering** intergenerational equity, and mindful of the diverse world views, values and knowledge systems, including different conceptualizations of Nature and biodiversity, including **cosmobiocentric approaches of living and** those recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth.

**4 bis.** Implementation of the framework must respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and in human rights law, including their right to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.]

5. The goals and targets of the framework are integrated and are intended to balance the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. While some targets may be more relevant to specific local contexts and circumstances, efforts by all governments and stakeholders across all goals and targets will be essential to ensure the successful implementation of the framework as a whole. **Measures taken under the framework, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.**

6. The global biodiversity framework is to be implemented in line with the objectives and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, as applicable. **Nothing in it shall be interpreted as implying a change in the rights and obligations of a Party under any existing international agreements.**

**6 bis.** The global biodiversity framework is to be implemented **based on sound science and** in line within **full respect of the precautionary principle as well as the ecosystem approach.** the objectives and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, as applicable.



**6 ter.** The framework is to be implemented in line with the One Health approach which aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

**6 quater.** At its fifth session, the United Nations Environment Assembly, in its resolution on nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development,<sup>9</sup> formally adopted the definition of nature-based solutions as being “actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services and resilience and biodiversity benefits”.

**6. quinquies** “The framework will be implemented in alignment with measures to foster transformative and innovative education at all levels, including environmental, biodiversity, and cultural diversity and transdisciplinary curricula, as well as science-policy interface studies, fully operationalized and supported at primary, secondary, and higher education levels, in order to mainstream biodiversity values in current and future generations.

**7.** The full implementation of the framework requires [can only be implemented if] adequate, available and easily accessible resources, from all sources, are made, reducing the burden on accessing resources, in line with Article 20 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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<sup>9</sup> UNEP/EA.5/Res.5

## Appendix 2

**OUTCOME OF THE FRIENDS OF THE CO-LEADS GROUP ON MILESTONES UNDER CONTACT GROUP 1**

According to the mandate given to the Friends of the co-leads group on milestones, this table does not represent the positions of Parties with regard to proposals for wording of either goals and targets in the global biodiversity framework. The ideas presented in this table are only a compilation of arguments given by Parties.

This exercise is based solely on the text of the first draft for the goals, milestones and targets and does not prejudice the positions of Parties with regard to the integration of an intermediary step between now and 2050 into the global biodiversity framework.

GOAL	MILESTONE	PROPOSED PLACEMENT	COMMENTS
The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.	A.1 Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.	Goal A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intermediate step to 2050 in figure</li> <li>- The scope and metrics are the same in A.1 and Goal A but not in A.1 and any individual target.</li> <li>- No target individually will achieve milestone A1: there are several components required to ensure this outcome - net gain, area, connectivity, integrity: only achieved through implementation of several targets (1, 2, 3 and other targets)</li> <li>- Putting A.1 in only one target will obscure the links between targets and the goal, and putting A.1 in several targets will introduce duplication.</li> <li>- Both goal A and milestone A.1 are outcome-oriented, whereas target 1 is action-oriented.</li> <li>- Whether target 1 can be transformed to become outcome-oriented prejudices content.</li> </ul>
		T1 Move A1-A2, A3 to T1-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Placement in targets will provide focus on actions necessary to achieve this outcome</li> <li>- Clear connection of target 1 with overall outcome.</li> <li>- Not all Parties agree on the approach to goals being outcome-oriented and targets action-oriented.</li> <li>- Target 1 could be outcome-oriented</li> </ul>
	A.2 The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of	Goal A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A.2 is an intermediate step to 2050.</li> <li>- The scope and metrics are the same in A.2 and goal but not in A.2 and any individual target.</li> <li>- This milestone would be achieved because of the actions undertaken for all targets. Multiple targets contribute to A.2 (There is a risk of duplication and clarity).</li> </ul>

	<p>species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targets 1-8 all contribute to achieving A.2.</li> <li>• A.2 has links also to some targets under Goal B on sustainable use.</li> <li>• Examples on scope differences: The population abundance element in A.2 is only achievable with the implementation of all targets, including the area-based ones. Other actions which contribute include climate change. The recovery and conservation element in target 4 are committing Parties to specific actions which alone will not achieve the outcome in A.2.</li> <li>• Putting A.2 in only one target will obscure the links between targets and the goal, and putting A.2 in several targets will introduce duplication.</li> <li>- Both goal A and A.2 are outcome-oriented, whereas targets 4-6 are action-oriented. Target 4 is focused on recovery and conservation, not extinction rate or risk per se.</li> <li>- The outcome of A.2 is dependent on the outcome of A.1 and A.3, which argues for keeping them together in the goal.</li> </ul>
		<p>T 4 T4-6 Move A1-A2, A3 to T1-8.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Placement in target 4 reflects actions preventing or reducing risk of extinction and maintaining abundance, with action vs. outcome. Target 4 addresses one specific element (species) for action.</li> <li>- Target 4 is focused on species extinction rates and reducing extinction risk: they have the same content, and it will avoid duplication.</li> <li>- Targets 5 and 6 also concern species extinction.</li> </ul>
	<p>A.3 Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.</p>	<p>Goal A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A.3 is an intermediate step to 2050.</li> <li>- The scope and metrics are the same in A.3 and in goal but not in A.3 and any individual target.</li> <li>- Targets 1-8 all contribute to achieving A.3.</li> <li>- A.3 has links also to some targets under Goal B on sustainable use.</li> <li>- Putting A.3 in only one target will obscure the links between targets and the goal, and putting A.3 in several targets will introduce duplication.</li> <li>- Both goal A and A.3 are outcome-oriented, whereas targets 1-8</li> </ul>

			<p>are action-oriented. Target 4 is focused on recovery and conservation, not on safeguarding genetic diversity per se.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The outcome of A.3 is dependent on the outcome of A.1 and A.2, which argues for keeping them together in the goal</li> </ul>
		<p>T4</p> <p>Targets 1 to 8.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a target focused on safeguarding genetic diversity</li> </ul>
<p>Goal B. Nature’s contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all.</p>	<p>B.1 Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.</p>	<p>Goal B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- B.1 and B.2 are outcome statements and therefore should be kept in goal.</li> <li>- B.1 will be achieved through the implementation of several individual targets: for example, targets 5, 7, 11 and others. Milestone B.1 also covers elements related to mainstreaming and sustainable management, so it must be retained at goal level.</li> <li>- Balance is needed between the four GBF goals: this goal needs also to have intermediate steps</li> </ul>
		<p>T14</p> <p>T20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The content of Milestone B.1 is closely associated with, and duplicates the formulation of targets 14 and 20, the latter in terms of element related to inform all relevant decisions (knowledge).</li> <li>- B.1 seems action oriented, so more appropriate to put it in targets.</li> <li>- Lack of clear outcomes in C milestones.</li> </ul>
	<p>B.2 The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature’s contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<p>Goal B</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- B.2 is an intermediate step to 2050</li> <li>- B.1 and B.2 are outcome statements and therefore should be kept in goal.</li> <li>- To ensure nature’s contributions to people are available in the long term, multiple targets are required. Only partial overlap with target 11. Other elements of B.2 not included in target 11.</li> </ul>
		<p>T11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Content duplicated in target 11</li> <li>- Simplification of the text by using only target 11</li> <li>- Lack of clear outcomes in B milestones.</li> </ul>

<p>The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>C.1 The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.</p>	<p>Goal C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- C.1 and C.2 can both be easily integrated in the goal because there is overlap of language in milestones with goal, and some additional language in milestones which could be captured in goal.</li> <li>- There is a need to have clear outcomes to 2030 for Goal C.</li> <li>- To help Parties that are not parties to the Nagoya Protocol and are not aware of access and benefits-sharing issues, putting C.1 and 2 in the Goal gives a better visibility.</li> </ul>
		<p>Target 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The milestone is easy to incorporate in target 13 regarding their common scope.</li> <li>- Keep things simple by aggregating C.1 and 2 and target 13: ex: reference to increasing share of monetary and non-monetary benefits.</li> <li>- Lack of clear outcomes in C milestones.</li> <li>- Duplication with target.</li> </ul>
	<p>C.2 Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.</p>	<p>Goal C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- C.1 and C.2 can both be easily integrated in the goal because there is overlap of language in milestones with goal and some additional language in milestones which could be captured in goal.</li> <li>- There is a need to have clear outcomes to 2030 for C Goal.</li> <li>- To help Parties that are not parties to the Nagoya Protocol and are not aware of access and benefits-sharing issues, putting C.1 and 2 in the Goal gives a better visibility.</li> </ul>
		<p>Target 13 Target 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The milestone is easy to incorporate in target 13 regarding their common scope.</li> <li>- Keep things simple by aggregating C.1 and 2 and target 13, e.g., reference to increasing share of monetary and non-monetary benefits.</li> <li>- Lack of clear outcomes in C milestones.</li> <li>- Duplication with target.</li> </ul>
<p>The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.</p>	<p>D.1 Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up</p>	<p>Goal D</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.1 is an intermediate step to 2050</li> <li>- Multiple targets would be needed to incorporate milestones D.1, D.2 and D.3 as the aggregate outcome of actions derived from targets 14, 15, 18, 19.</li> <li>- D.1 and D.2 fit better in Goal D as they allow to “close the gap” in the end.</li> </ul>
		<p>Targets 18-19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.1 repeats target 18 and target 19, elements already incorporated in Targets.</li> </ul>

	to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.		
	D.2 Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.	Goal D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.2 is an intermediate step to 2050</li> <li>- Multiple targets would be needed to incorporate milestones D.1, D.2 and D.3 as the aggregate outcome of actions derived from targets 14, 15, 18 and 19.</li> <li>- D.1 and D.2 fit better in Goal D as they allow to “close the gap” in the end.</li> </ul>
		T19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.2 repeats elements already incorporated in target 19 and has additional elements to target 19 which could strengthen it.</li> </ul>
	D.3 Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.	Goal D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.3 is an intermediate step to 2050, ensuring continued financial support.</li> <li>- Coherence to treat D.3 as D.1 and D.2 because it concerns financial means that are planned/committed.</li> </ul>
		T19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.3 is a previous action to do in order to reach the goal; it is part of the basis for the target to fulfil the Goal.</li> <li>- D.3 is different from D.1 and D.2: the question is on how much detail D.3 should provide.</li> </ul>

### 3/2. Digital sequence information on genetic resources

*The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,*

*Mindful of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols,*

*Recalling decisions XIII/16 and 14/20,*

*Acknowledging the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including with respect to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and noting the special relationship that indigenous peoples and local communities have with nature,*

1. *Takes note of the outcomes of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources;*<sup>10</sup>

2. *Also takes note of the co-leads' report on the work of the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, including the co-leads' conclusions and recommendations from the discussions of the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group on digital sequence information on genetic resources to the Open-ended Working Group,*<sup>11</sup> *which advances the work outlined in CBD/WG2020/3/5, annex V, section A;*

3. *Further takes note of the range of views presented during the informal online consultation*<sup>12</sup> *as well as the views and information submitted following part I of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;*<sup>13</sup>

4. *Welcomes the recommendation of the co-leads for a step-by-step approach and takes note of the following information developed through the informal activities on digital sequence information on genetic resources carried out at the request of the Co-Chairs of the Working Group:*

(a) *The listing of potential policy options contained in annex I to the note by the Executive Secretary, noting also the possibility to develop further options, including hybrid options;*<sup>14</sup>

(b) *The listing of potential criteria for assessing policy options contained in annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary;*<sup>15</sup>

5. *Recognizes that a solution for fair and equitable benefit-sharing on digital sequence information on genetic resources should, inter alia:*

(a) *Be efficient, feasible and practical;*

(b) *Generate more benefits, including both monetary and non-monetary, than costs;*

(c) *Be effective;*

(d) *Provide certainty and legal clarity for providers and users of digital sequence information on genetic resources;*

(e) *Not hinder research and innovation;*

(f) *Be consistent with open access to data;*

(g) *Not be incompatible with international legal obligations;*

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<sup>10</sup> CBD/DSI/AHTEG/2020/1/7.

<sup>11</sup> Section V of CBD/WG2020/3/INF/8.

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/dsi-gr/forum.shtml>.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2021-063>

<sup>14</sup> CBD/WG2020/3/4/Add.1.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

- (h) Be mutually supportive of other access and benefit-sharing instruments;
- (i) Take into account the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including with respect to the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that they hold.

6. *Recognizes* that the monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources should in particular,<sup>16</sup> be used to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and inter alia benefit indigenous peoples and local communities;

7. *Also recognizes* the range of views regarding modalities and methodologies of a potential solution for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from digital sequence information on genetic resources;

8. *Acknowledges* that the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework requested the Executive Secretary to commission an independent review and application of the framework for the assessment of the policy options using the performance matrix in annex III of document CBD/WG2020/3/4/Add.1;<sup>17</sup>

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the findings of the preliminary assessment to the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group as they become available;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to make the assessment of the potential policy options available for the information of the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

11. *Requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, pursuant to paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, to invite to the discussions of the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group representatives of the scientific research community, private sector, civil society organizations, and databases dealing with digital sequence information on genetic resources, in a regionally-balanced way;

12. *Requests* the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group on digital sequence information on genetic resources to continue its work<sup>18</sup> on the assessment of consequences of potential policy approaches, options or modalities for benefit-sharing arising out of the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources, based on the elements referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, and in addition to provide advice on the following areas:

- (a) Hybrid approaches, options or modalities;
- (b) The findings from the assessment referred to in paragraph 8 above, as they become available;
- (c) Elements of a definition<sup>19</sup> for digital sequence information on genetic resources, based on the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources and any other relevant information;
- (d) Legal feasibility;
- (e) Tracking and tracing, and their implications for the potential policy approaches, options or modalities;

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<sup>16</sup> This list is not exhaustive. A more extended list is included in the proposed decision for the Conference of the Parties for later debate.

<sup>17</sup> CBD/WG2020/3/INF/8, section III.C.(b)

<sup>18</sup> Terms of reference of the Informal Advisory Group on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, CBD/WG2020/3/5, p. 167.

<sup>19</sup> Exact statement of the nature, scope or description.



(f) The next steps in the approach that should be considered on the way forward to finding a solution on the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of digital sequence information on genetic resources in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(g) The role, rights and interests of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the need to take these into account in considering potential policy approaches, options or modalities;

(h) The roles and interests of, and implications for, the scientific research community, private sector, civil society organizations, and databases dealing with digital sequence information on genetic resources;

13. *Requests* the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to take into consideration the findings of the assessment of the potential policy options and the work of the Informal Co-Chairs' Advisory Group on digital sequence information on genetic resources in their report to the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

14. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting adopt a decision along the lines of the annex below;

15. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fourth meeting consider this recommendation as well as any decision prepared by Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

*Annex*

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES FOR CONSIDERATION AT ITS FIFTEENTH MEETING**

*[The Conference of the Parties,*

*Taking into account* the need to agree on the scope of “digital sequence information [on genetic resources]” and the [subsequent] appropriate terminology,

*[Recalling* that some Parties have adopted domestic measures that regulate the access to and use of digital sequence information on genetic resources as part of their access and benefit-sharing frameworks, as recognized in paragraph 5 of decision 14/20][*Recognizing* multiple approaches taken to addressing digital sequence information in domestic measures],

*[Recognizing also* that digital sequence information on genetic resources is an intrinsic part of genetic resources,]

*[Recognizing further* that traceability of the correlation between digital sequence information and genetic resources is conducive to the development of a mechanism for digital sequence information on genetic resources,]

*[Acknowledging* the linkage between digital sequence information and country of origin,]

*[Acknowledging also* the need to take into account human rights obligations and commitments relating to the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment<sup>20</sup> in the implementation and follow-up to Sustainable Development Goal 15.6, bearing in mind the integrated and multi-sectoral nature of the Sustainable Development Goals,]

[1. *Agrees* that “digital sequence information [on genetic resources]” is constituted of [information on][sequences and chemical structures on][annotated sequences of] [DNA, RNA, proteins, epigenetic modifications,<sup>21</sup> metabolites, [and other macromolecules, [derivatives]] and recognizes the relevance of associated information [particularly traditional knowledge];]

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<sup>20</sup> A/HRC/RES/48/13

<sup>21</sup> CBD/DSI/AHTEG/2020/1/3, section 2.3.3

[1.*alt.* *Agrees* to define the scope of digital sequence information taking into account the work of the multi-stakeholder dialogue as referred to in paragraph 9;]

[1.*alt.2* *Agree* that digital sequence information on genetic resources means the genetic sequence data that describe the order of nucleotides in DNA or RNA in genetic resources;]

[2. *Decides* to address digital sequence information on genetic resources in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by [...]]

3. *Recognizes* the need [to develop, in a timely manner,][of] a practical approach [to [ensuring][ensure] [facilitated access to genetic resources and to digital sequence information on genetic resources and] the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the [use][utilization] of digital sequence information on genetic resources] [with a view to identifying][and for] a solution to [the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from] digital sequence information on genetic resources [in line with the key points in paragraph 5 of recommendation 3/2 of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework];

4. [*Recognizes* the following key points of potential convergence which may lead to foundational criteria for a solution on digital sequence information on genetic resources in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, including regarding the sharing of benefits from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources;]

4.*alt.1* [[*Recognizes*][*Agrees on*] the following key points of potential convergence which [may][should] lead to [foundational] criteria for [a [solution][decision]][[assessing a way forward] on [benefit-sharing for] digital sequence information on genetic resources [in the [context of the] post-2020 global biodiversity framework]:

[4.*alt.2* *Agrees on* the key point of potential convergence of views that [access and benefit-sharing][benefits], which can include non-monetary or monetary benefits as appropriate, from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources should be shared in a fair and equitable way, provided that agreement is found on general principles as well as on practical modalities, which include that:] *if consensus on this alt, then (a) is deleted.*

[(a) Benefits, which can include non-monetary [or][and] monetary benefits [as appropriate], [arising] from the [use][utilization] of [digital sequence information on] genetic resources [that may entail the use of digital sequence information can] [should be][are] shared in a [more effective] fair and equitable way[, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention] [and solutions should be found on [fair and equitable benefit-sharing [through a multilateral [process][mechanism]]][how to share such benefits];]

[(b) Access [and benefit-sharing] to digital sequence information on genetic resources in public databases remains open [and unrestricted][, addresses challenges for fair and equitable sharing of benefits in the current international and national practices [and standards][and norms], including to protect traditional knowledge][[as per current international and national practices [and standards][and norms]], [subject to provisions to protect traditional knowledge, as necessary and appropriate]][, ensuring the traceability with the information of the country of origin of the resources used]][while taking steps to promote transparency, including through use of location tags for new submissions to public databases] [under the human rights approach]; *suggestion to switch order of (a) and (b)*

[(b) *alt.* Access to digital sequence information on genetic resources in public databases remains open, subject to provisions to ensure benefit-sharing and the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as necessary and appropriate;]

(c) Indigenous peoples [and][,] local communities [and traditional small-scale farmers] are stewards of biological, biocultural and genetic diversity and holders of traditional knowledge and their role [should be duly taken into account] and [their] rights should be [duly taken into account][given effect to][respected] in addressing digital sequence information on genetic resources;

[(d) Traceability of the correlation between digital sequence information and genetic resources is conducive to the development of a mechanism for digital sequence information on genetic resources ;]

(e) [Promotion of research,] Capacity-building [and][.] technology transfer [recognizing that technology includes biotechnology] [[for][to] developing countries] [shall be provided and/or facilitated under fair and most favourable terms including on concessional and preferential terms, where mutually agreed] [and increased mobilization of resources][on mutually agreed terms and non-monetary benefits based on the open science regime] [are][must be] integral parts of [the][any] solution [to address] [on] digital sequence information on genetic resources [in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework];

(f) [Use][Utilization of genetic resources in the form][Benefits from the use] of digital sequence information on genetic resources [[should][could] contribute][contributes] to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity [but it can also carry risks];

[(g) Users of digital sequence information must inform the source country prior to accessing in case of both commercial and non-commercial use to ensure better traceability;]

[(h) A [solution][way forward] [for fair and equitable benefit-sharing] on digital sequence information on genetic resources should:] /5. Also recognizes that a solution for fair and equitable benefit-sharing] on digital sequence information on genetic resources should:

*Two alternates: the elements below would either be sub-sub-paragraphs to 4(h) in which case the chapeau of paragraph 5 would be deleted; or they would be sub-paragraphs to 5 in which case 4(h) would be deleted and elements below re-numbered as (a), (b), (c), etc.”*

(i) [Maintain the open science model and] [Be supportive of [responsible]][[Not hinder] research and innovation [, public health and food security];

[(ii) Recognize that open access [does not mean free and unrestricted access][is not free access] and should be based on regulations, standards [terms] and conditions to be agreed upon by Parties;]

(iii) Provide legal clarity and certainty [, in particular on fair and equitable sharing of benefits][for providers and users of digital sequence information on genetic resources];

[(iv) Be efficient, feasible and practicable, [with a [favourable][positive] cost-benefit ratio][and generate more benefits than costs];]

[(v) Be consistent with [international] [human] rights and obligations [under international law][under existing relevant instruments][under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol];]

[(vi) Be mutually supportive of and adaptable to other access and benefit-sharing instruments;]

[(vii) Be effective in ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits;]

[(viii) Be held to environmental and ethical principles.]

6. *Recognizes* that a solution for fair and equitable benefit-sharing on digital sequence information on genetic resources should:

(a) Not hinder [responsible] research and innovation;

7. *Agrees* that monetary and non-monetary benefits should:

(a) [Primarily] benefit indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) Support, among other things, technology transfer, scientific cooperation, research and innovation and capacity-building for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

[8. *Also recognizes* that the [solution][practical approach] referred to in paragraph 3 above [may][shall] include the establishment of a multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism as described in [the appendix] to this decision[, as a contribution of resource mobilization for the implementation of the

post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and hereby decides to establish a multilateral benefit sharing mechanism as described in decision 15/--];]

[9. *Decides* to establish a [multi-stakeholder][inter-governmental] dialogue for cross-sectoral coordination on matters related to digital sequence information on genetic resources [, inviting in addition multi-stakeholder and international organizations,] [in particular matters related to capacity-building for and technology transfer for developing countries] with [cooperation of] relevant international organizations [and academic institutions[, scientific communities and industries]] associated with digital sequence information, with a view to promoting consistency including on terminologies, as appropriate, across relevant treaty bodies and international legal norms, while keeping within the bounds of the respective mandates and instruments of each organization;]

[9.*alt Requests* the United Nations General Assembly to establish an intergovernmental committee to negotiate a legally binding instrument governing access to and benefit-sharing for digital sequence information on genetic resources;]

[10. *Encourages* Parties to safeguard their sovereign rights over genetic resources by explicitly including measures to control access to digital sequence information in their national legal, administrative and policy measures taken pursuant to Articles 3 and 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as the Nagoya Protocol;]

[11. *Decides* that mandate of the extended Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group established under decision 14/20 be renewed to discuss the diversity of issues in relation to digital sequence information on genetic resources, including the outcomes of the multi-stakeholder dialogue, referred to in paragraph 9 of this decision, and requests the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to submit its recommendations for consideration to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.]

*[Appendix to the decision recommended to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties*

### **PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTILATERAL BENEFIT-SHARING MECHANISM**

1. A multilateral benefit-sharing-mechanism may operate as follows:<sup>22</sup>

(a) Each developed country Party shall, in accordance with Articles 20 and 15.7 of the Convention, take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to ensure that 1 per cent of the retail price of all commercial income resulting from all utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources or digital sequence information on genetic resources is shared through the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, unless such benefits are otherwise being shared on mutually agreed terms established under the bilateral system;

(b) All monetary benefits shared under the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism shall be deposited in a global biodiversity fund operated by the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, and this global fund shall also be open for voluntary contributions from all sources;

(c) The global biodiversity fund shall be used, in an open, competitive, project-based manner, to support on the ground activities aimed at the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, in line with the ecosystem-based approach, carried out by indigenous peoples, local communities and others, in pursuit of spending priorities identified from time to time by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through scientific assessments.

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<sup>22</sup> The inclusion of this suggested option is without prejudice to discussions at the Conference of the Parties and is not intended to indicate any preference among potential options/solutions.

2. The Executive Secretary would be requested, in consultation with all Parties and the Global Environment Facility, to prepare options for national legislative, administrative or policy measures to implement a multilateral benefit-sharing system and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting;]

]

**3/3. Preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: fourth meeting of the Working Group**

*The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework,*

*Recalling* decision 14/34,

1. *Decides* to convene a fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework from 21-26 June 2022 in Nairobi;

2. *Also decides* that the fourth meeting will continue negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and on digital sequence information on genetic resources, building on the work of its third meeting, and the intersessional work of the informal advisory group on digital sequence information on genetic resources, and drawing upon relevant intersessional work to produce the final draft of the framework for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting;

3. *Further decides* that the fourth meeting will take into account also the relevant outcomes of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, also drawing upon relevant intersessional work, including that of the informal advisory group on digital sequence information on genetic resources;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting;

5. *Invites* Parties in a position to do so to make contributions to:

(a) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) to support the costs of convening the meeting;

(b) The Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) with a view to enabling the participation of two representatives from each of the eligible Parties;<sup>23</sup>

(c) The Voluntary Trust Fund (VB) for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

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<sup>23</sup> Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

## II. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

1. Part II of the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held at the International Conference Centre Geneva in Geneva, Switzerland, from 14 to 29 March 2022, in conjunction and concurrently with part II of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and part II of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

#### B. Attendance

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties and other Governments:

Albania	Denmark	Liberia
Algeria	Djibouti	Lithuania
Angola	Dominican Republic	Luxembourg
Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador	Madagascar
Argentina	Egypt	Malawi
Armenia	Eritrea	Malaysia
Australia	Estonia	Maldives
Austria	Ethiopia	Malta
Bahamas	European Union	Mauritius
Bahrain	Fiji	Mexico
Bangladesh	Finland	Monaco
Belarus	France	Mongolia
Belgium	Gabon	Montenegro
Belize	Georgia	Morocco
Benin	Germany	Mozambique
Bhutan	Ghana	Namibia
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Greece	Nepal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grenada	Netherlands
Botswana	Guatemala	New Zealand
Brazil	Guinea	Nicaragua
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Niger
Burundi	Guyana	Nigeria
Cabo Verde	Haiti	Norway
Cambodia	Holy See	Oman
Cameroon	Hungary	Pakistan
Canada	Iceland	Palau
Central African Republic	India	Panama
Chad	Indonesia	Paraguay
Chile	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Peru
China	Ireland	Philippines
Colombia	Israel	Poland
Comoros	Italy	Portugal
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Qatar
Croatia	Japan	Republic of Korea
Cuba	Jordan	Republic of Moldova
Czechia	Kenya	Russian Federation
Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Latvia	Saint Lucia
	Lebanon	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	Lesotho	

Samoa	Suriname	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Saudi Arabia	Sweden	Ireland
Senegal	Switzerland	United Republic of Tanzania
Serbia	Tajikistan	United States of America
Seychelles	Thailand	Uruguay
Singapore	Togo	Uzbekistan
Slovakia	Tonga	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Slovenia	Trinidad and Tobago	Viet Nam
Somalia	Tunisia	Yemen
South Africa	Turkey	Zambia
Spain	Uganda	Zimbabwe
Sri Lanka	Ukraine	
State of Palestine	United Arab Emirates	
Sudan		

3. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and other bodies also attended:

African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement	UN Women
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNESCO World Heritage Centre
Global Environment Facility	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
International Fund for Agricultural Development	United Nations Development Programme
International Labour Organization	United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
International Maritime Organization	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	United Nations Environment Programme
Minamata Convention on Mercury	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	United Nations Office for Project Services
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	United Nations University
	World Health Organization
	World Intellectual Property Organization

4. The following organizations were also represented by observers:

ABS Capacity Development Initiative	ALMACIGA-Grupo de Trabajo Intercultural
Advanced Conservation Strategies	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
African Centre for Biodiversity	American Institute of Biological Sciences
African Indigenous Women Organization (Nairobi)	Andes Chinchasuyo
African Institute for Development Policy	Arabian Leopard Fund
African Union	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
African Union Development Agency-NEPAD	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation
African Wildlife Foundation	Asociación Ak'Tenamit
Agroecología Universidad Cochabamba	Asociación de la Juventud Indígena Argentina
Aichi Prefecture	Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies



Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in  
 Suriname  
 Australian Conservation Foundation  
 Avaaz  
 Barnes Hill Community Development  
 Organization  
 Beijing Chaoyang District Yongxu Global  
 Environmental Institute  
 Beijing Greenovation Institute for Public  
 Welfare Development  
 Biodiversity Hub International  
 Bioersity International  
 BirdLife International  
 BirdLife International – KBA Secretariat  
 Blue Ventures  
 Born Free Foundation  
 Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University  
 Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable  
 Development  
 Brighter Green  
 CAF Development Bank of Latin America  
 Canadian Environmental Network  
 Capitals Coalition  
 CBD Alliance  
 Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the  
 North/Russian Indigenous Training Centre  
 Centre de Coopération Internationale en  
 Recherche Agronomique pour le  
 Développement  
 Centre for European Policy Studies  
 Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and  
 Development  
 Centro para la Investigación y Planificación del  
 Desarrollo Maya  
 CGIAR  
 Change our Next Decade  
 Chartered Institute of Ecology and  
 Environmental Management  
 China Biodiversity Conservation and Green  
 Development Foundation  
 China Environmental Protection Foundation  
 ClientEarth  
 Coastal Oceans Research and Development in  
 the Indian Ocean  
 College of the Atlantic  
 Comité français de l'UICN  
 Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale  
 Confederação Nacional da Indústria  
 Consejo Shipibo Konibo Xetebo  
 Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o  
 Desenvolvimento Sustentavel  
 Conservation International  
 Convention on the Conservation of European  
 Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Council of  
 Europe (Bern Convention)  
 Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Servicios  
 Profesionales para la Solidaridad Social, R.L.  
 Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones  
 Indígenas  
 Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas  
 de la Cuenca Amazónica  
 Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs,  
 Fisheries and Food Security  
 Cornell University  
 CropLife International  
 Cultural Survival  
 David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation  
 Deep Sea Conservation Coalition  
 Deep-Ocean Stewardship Initiative / University  
 of Southampton  
 Defenders of Wildlife  
 DHI Water & Environment  
 Duke Kunshan University  
 Duke University  
 Earth BioGenome Project / University of  
 California, Davis  
 Earth Island Institute  
 Earth Law Center  
 Earthjustice  
 Ecologistas en Acción  
 EcoNexus  
 ECOROPA  
 Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation  
 Enda Santé  
 Endangered Wildlife Trust  
 Environmental Defense Fund  
 ETC Group  
 Eurogroup for Animals  
 European Bureau for Conservation and  
 Development  
 Expertise France  
 Federación Indígena Empresarial y  
 Comunidades Locales de México  
 Federation of German Scientists  
 Finance for Biodiversity Foundation  
 Fondation Franz Weber  
 Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos  
 Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe  
 Forest Peoples Programme  
 Forest Stewardship Council  
 Forest Watch Indonesia  
 Forests of the World  
 Forum for Environment and Development  
 Foundation for the National Institutes of Health

Foundation of Future Farming (Zukunftsstiftung  
 Landwirtschaft)  
 Friends of the Earth Europe  
 Friends of the Earth International  
 Friends of the Siberian Forests  
 Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales  
 Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento  
 Indígena  
 Future Earth  
 German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity  
 Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig  
 German Nature Conservation Union (NABU)  
 German Research Foundation (DFG)  
 Ghent University  
 Global Biodiversity Information Facility  
 Global Forest Coalition  
 Global Industry Coalition  
 Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative  
 Global Youth Biodiversity Network  
 Global Youth Online Union  
 Greenpeace International  
 Griffith University  
 Group on Earth Observations  
 Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity  
 Observation Network  
 Heinrich Böll Foundation  
 Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research -  
 UFZ  
 Heñói  
 Heriot-Watt University  
 ICCA Consortium  
 ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability  
 Ifakara Health Institute  
 Imperial College London  
 Indigenous Information Network  
 Indigenous Peoples' Center for Documentation,  
 Research and Information  
 Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating  
 Committee  
 Indigenous Reference Group of the Fisheries  
 Research and Development Corporation  
 Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network  
 Institut de la Francophonie pour le  
 développement durable  
 Institut de recherche en sciences de la santé  
 Institut du développement durable et des  
 relations internationales  
 Institute for Biodiversity Network  
 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on  
 Agriculture  
 International Chamber of Commerce  
 International Collective in Support of  
 Fishworkers  
 International Coral Reef Initiative  
 International Council for Game and Wildlife  
 Conservation (CIC)  
 International Environment Forum  
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical  
 Manufacturers and Associations  
 International Federation of Red Cross and Red  
 Crescent Societies  
 International Fertilizer Association  
 International Fund for Animal Welfare  
 International Indian Treaty Council  
 International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity  
 International Institute for Applied Systems  
 Analysis  
 International Institute for Environment and  
 Development  
 International Partnership for the Satoyama  
 Initiative  
 International Planning Committee for Food  
 Sovereignty  
 International Studies Association  
 International Trade Centre  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature  
 (IUCN)  
 International Union for the Protection of New  
 Varieties of Plants  
 International University Network on Cultural  
 and Biological Diversity  
 International Whaling Commission  
 IPIECA  
 Island Conservation  
 Italian Climate Network (ItaliaClima)  
 J. Craig Venter Institute  
 Japan Civil Network for the United Nations  
 Decade on Biodiversity  
 Japan Committee for IUCN  
 Japan Environmental Lawyers for Future  
 Japan Wildlife Research Center  
 Keele University  
 Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service  
 Land is Life  
 Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop  
 Plant Research  
 Leibniz-Institute DSMZ (German Collection of  
 Microorganisms and Cell Cultures)  
 Les Amis de la Terre - Togo  
 Linking Tourism & Conservation  
 Lupane State University  
 Malaria Research and Training Center  
 Marine Conservation Society  
 Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology  
 McMaster University  
 Mesa Nacional Indígena de Costa Rica

Ministry of Environment of Finland  
 Missionary Society of St. Columban  
 Mount Holyoke College  
 Mouvement d'Organisation des Ruraux pour le  
 Développement  
 Nagoya University  
 National Geographic Society  
 Natural Resources Defense Council  
 Nature Conservancy of Canada  
 NC State University  
 Nia Tero  
 Nordic Council  
 Nordic Council of Ministers  
 Norwegian Forum for Development and  
 Environment  
 OGIEK Peoples Development Program  
 On the EDGE Conservation  
 One World Analytics  
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and  
 Development  
 Pacific Environment  
 Pan African Sanctuary Alliance  
 Pan-African Mosquito Control Association  
 (PAMCA)  
 Panthera  
 Partners for Indigenous Knowledge Philippines  
 PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment  
 Agency  
 Pesticide Action Network UK  
 Planet Tracker  
 Plantlife International  
 Plateforme Océan et Climat  
 POLLINIS  
 Polo Innovazione Genomica Genetica e Biologia  
 Public Research and Regulation Initiative  
 Rainforest Foundation Norway  
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands  
 Ramsar Network Japan  
 Rare  
 Re:wild  
 Red de Cooperación Amazónica  
 Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad  
 para América Latina y el Caribe  
 Reforestamos México AC  
 Regions4 Sustainable Development  
 Réseau des gestionnaires d'aires marines  
 protégées en Méditerranée  
 Resources Legacy Fund  
 Revive & Restore  
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew  
 Royal Society for the Protection of Birds  
 Rueda de Medicina y Asociados, A.C.  
 Saami Council - Norway  
 Saami Parliament  
 Sasakawa Peace Foundation  
 Save our Seeds  
 Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment  
 Programme  
 Society for Ecological Restoration  
 Society for the Preservation of Natural History  
 Collections  
 Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation -  
 Nepal  
 Soka Gakkai International  
 South Asia Co-operative Environment  
 Programme  
 South Centre  
 Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for  
 Community Empowerment  
 Stand.earth  
 Stockholm Resilience Centre  
 Stop Ecocide Foundation  
 Survival  
 Sustainable Development Solutions Network  
 Sustainable Environment Food and Agriculture  
 Initiative  
 SVS/BirdLife Switzerland  
 Tebtebba Foundation  
 The Coalition of the Willing on Pollinators  
 The Nature Conservancy  
 The Nature Conservation Society of Japan  
 The Pew Charitable Trusts  
 The Union for Ethical BioTrade  
 Third World Network  
 TRAFFIC International  
 Tulalip Tribes  
 Uganda Virus Research Institute  
 United States Council for International Business  
 Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina  
 Université Saint-Louis - Bruxelles  
 University of Cambridge, Conservation  
 Leadership Alumni Network  
 University of Geneva - GEDT Research Hub  
 University of Ghana  
 University of Guelph  
 University of Manchester  
 University of Oxford  
 University of the Philippines Los Banos  
 University of Vienna  
 Unnayan Onneshan  
 Wellcome Sanger Institute  
 Western Michigan University  
 Wetlands International  
 Wildlands Conservation Trust  
 Wildlife Conservation Society  
 Women Engage for a Common Future

Women's Environment & Development  
Organization  
World Agroforestry Centre  
World Animal Protection  
World Business Council for Sustainable  
Development  
World Federation for Animals  
World Future Council  
World Overview of Conservation Approaches  
and Technologies

Worldrise Onlus  
WWF International  
Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative  
Youth Biotech  
Zambia Alliance for Agroecology and  
Biodiversity  
Zoi Environment Network  
Zoo and Aquarium Association Australasia  
Zoological Society of London

### ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

5. Part II of the meeting was opened at 10.15 a.m. on 14 March 2022 by Ms. Zhou Guomei (China), representing the Presidency of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, also on behalf of the Co-Chairs of the Working Group, Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada), in a joint session held to also open part II of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and part II of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

6. Opening statements were made by Ms. Zhou, Mr. Franz Perrez (Switzerland) and Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

7. Ms. Zhou delivered her statement on behalf of Mr. Huang Runqiu, Minister of Ecology and Environment of China and President of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. She thanked the Government and people of Switzerland for hosting the meeting, which would advance preparations for part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the adoption of a new global biodiversity framework, setting the pathway for addressing the biodiversity crisis and achieving the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050. That meeting would mark a turning point in the global effort to safeguard cultural and biological diversity and build a shared future for all life on Earth. Its theme, "Ecological civilization: building a shared future for all life on Earth", highlighted the shared future of humanity and nature; nature was essential for life and required respect and protection to ensure that it was used sustainably and its benefits were shared fairly and equitably.

8. Part I of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties had demonstrated political energy by boosting ambition, enhancing collaboration and synergies across multilateral agreements, and strengthening global biodiversity governance. The Kunming Declaration would ensure that biodiversity was on a path towards recovery by 2030, and the Kunming Biodiversity Fund announced by President Xi Jinping would help to implement the new global biodiversity framework in developing countries. The present meeting would continue to deliver on the Kunming Declaration to aid in the creation of a global ecological civilization that conserved and protected biodiversity for sustainable development by helping the international community to enhance cooperation and built consensus in order to bend the curve of biodiversity loss and place biodiversity on the path to recovery.

9. Mr. Perrez, speaking on behalf of the Government of Switzerland, welcomed participants to Geneva but registered concern regarding Ukraine, in particular the humanitarian situation and widespread damage, including ongoing environmental degradation. Switzerland considered that problems should be solved together, in full respect of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and placed a high value on multilateralism, including the work to be done at the current meetings. The adoption of an ambitious, effective and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework was a high priority for Switzerland. While the 17 days allocated for the meetings allowed enough time to finalize the preparatory work for a successful meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Kunming, the time had to be used efficiently and wisely, with a focus on what was needed, namely the constructive, solution-oriented engagement and commitment of the participants. Rather than focusing on what could they get out of the framework and its enabling conditions, Parties should focus on how they could contribute to biodiversity

protection and sustainable use, and agree on goals and targets that each Party would strive to achieve because stopping and reversing biodiversity loss was in its own best interest. Geneva's *jet d'eau* should inspire Parties to high ambitions and readiness for compromise, for the benefit of all.

10. In her statement, the Executive Secretary welcomed the participants to the first in-person meetings under the Convention since the start of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and expressed appreciation to China for its hosting of part I of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which had culminated in the adoption of the Kunming Declaration and the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund; to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and Co-Chairs of the Working Group for their continued leadership in difficult times; to the Government of Switzerland for hosting the current meetings; to the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as the European Union, for providing the support to ensure the participation of every eligible Party; and to the Governments of Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia and Sweden for their support to ensure the presence of experts and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.

11. The work of the subsidiary bodies and the Working Group over the coming days, underpinned by the clear political direction provided by the Kunming Declaration, would, she said, be key to ensuring the progress needed to enable the world leaders attending part II of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to achieve the historic outcome of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework with the necessary resources and a sufficiently effective monitoring and review mechanism to respond to the world's call for urgent action to transform humanity's unsustainable relationship with nature and bend the curve of biodiversity loss. Already, the Global Environment Facility, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, was taking action to fast-track support to governments to prepare for the rapid implementation of the framework; China was developing modalities for the Kunming Biodiversity Fund; and developed countries were committing to doubling their funding for biodiversity. Commending those initiatives and others under the Sharm El-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, she called upon on all actors to strengthen and act on their commitments. To that end, it was crucial to emerge from the shadows of the global pandemic and military conflict that threatened peace and human well-being and to work together in a spirit of international cooperation and multilateralism. There was no time to waste. With the entire Secretariat team and the Bureaux standing ready to support them over the course of the coming days, she wished the participants every success in their deliberations.

12. The Executive Secretary led the participants in observing a few moments of silence in memory of her valued and much-missed colleague, Mr. Orestes Plasencia, who had passed away earlier in the year.

13. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), France (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Kuwait (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group), New Zealand (on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) and Senegal (on behalf of the African Group). The statements are available under the "statements" tab, at <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/geneva-2022/wg2020-03/documents>.

14. The representative of Ukraine, asking that his statement be put on record, said that the Russian Federation was engaged in a full-scale, unprovoked and unjustified war against Ukraine, Europe and the entire world. The Russian Federation was, he said, attacking residential areas with missiles, destroying cities, towns and villages, with high civilian casualties, and was also destroying natural habitats, with more than half the Ramsar sites in Ukraine having been affected; it was estimated that the Russian Federation was currently conducting military operations in one third of Ukraine's nature reserve fund area. He characterized the invasion of Ukraine as a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, human rights, environmental and nuclear safety and security and global peace, posing an existential threat to the environment and human habitat, and called upon the international community to act to address the environmental consequences of the war.

15. The representative of the Russian Federation, exercising her right of reply to the statement of the representative of Ukraine, as well as those of the representatives of France (on behalf of the European Union and its member States) and New Zealand (on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States), rejected the accusations against her country as false and irrelevant to the substance of the issues being considered under the Convention and called on Parties to abstain from politicizing the current forum. She said that the Russian Federation was exercising its right to self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations by carrying out a special military operation aimed at demilitarizing and denazifying Ukraine and making it a neutral, peaceful state. She asserted that the Russian Federation had consistently upheld the Convention as the main international instrument for cooperation on biodiversity and had been constructive in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and affirmed her country's commitment to depoliticizing interaction with all interested delegations, warning that continued anti-Russian rhetoric could result in unjustifiable delays in the negotiation process.

16. Statements were also made by representatives of the following organizations on behalf of major groups and stakeholders: Business for Nature coalition and Finance for Biodiversity Foundation; CBD Alliance; CBD Women's Caucus; Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN); Advisory Committee on Subnational Governments and Biodiversity; International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB); International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions; University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Alumni Network (UCCLAN); and World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF). The statements are available under the "statements" tab, at <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/geneva-2022/wg2020-03/documents>.

17. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Co-Chairs of the Working Group welcomed participants to part II of the third meeting, thanking them for the work done to date to advance the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Despite the efforts invested in virtual meetings, however, the coronavirus disease pandemic had delayed the development and adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; nevertheless, the Co-Chairs were optimistic that the international community would help close the global biodiversity finance gap.

18. Science showed that urgent action was called for across society to put biodiversity back on a path to recovery by 2030. The linkages between climate change and biodiversity were also beginning to be recognized and picked up by other international processes, as seen in the Glasgow Climate Pact emerging from the 2021 Glasgow Climate Conference. The Co-Chairs welcomed the many new financial commitments for nature made on the margins of the climate conference, as well as the outcomes of the resumed fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, in particular the resolutions on biodiversity and health, plastics, and nature-based solutions, and encouraged participants to carry the positive energy of those meetings forward at the current meeting, towards the adoption of an ambitious and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

## **ITEM 2. ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### **A. Adoption of the agenda**

19. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Co-Chair recalled that, at part I of its third meeting, the Working Group had adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (CBD/WG2020/3/1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organization of work.
3. Progress since the second meeting of the Working Group.
4. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
5. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.
6. Other matters.

7. Adoption of the report.
8. Closing statements.

20. The Co-Chair also drew attention to supplementary annotations to the provisional agenda (CBD/WG2020/3/1/Add.3), applicable to part II of the third meeting.

### **B. Organization of work**

21. At the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Co-Chair presented the proposed organization of work, based on the information set out in the scenario note for part II of the meeting (CBD/WG2020/3/1/Add.2/Rev.4).

22. A statement was made by the representative of Brazil.

23. The Working Group agreed to the organization of work as set out in the document.

24. Subsequently, the organization of work was modified to include a joint plenary stocktaking session of the Working Group, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. During the joint plenary stocktaking session, which took place on 23 March 2022 and was the fourth plenary session of part II of the third meeting of the Working Group, the Co-Chairs reported on the progress made to date on the various items on the agenda for the meeting and explained the interlinkages between the different items on the agendas of the three bodies.

### **ITEM 3. PROGRESS SINCE THE SECOND MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP**

25. Having taken up agenda item 3 at part I of its third meeting, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the item at the second plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 14 March 2022.

26. The Co-Chairs provided an overview of the consultations conducted and other contributions received regarding the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework since the second meeting of the Working Group (CBD/WG2020/3/2), including activities undertaken since part I of the third meeting of the Working Group, when the first draft of the framework was considered. In the past two years a series of webinars and thematic consultations had been held on the framework, and the subsidiary bodies had each held part I of their current meetings, all of which had provided input for the framework's development. Updating the framework had been further informed by inputs from the scientific community, discussions on resource mobilization, planning, reporting and review, and reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

27. The current meeting was expected to be the last before the adoption of the framework, and Parties were urged to make the best use of the time available for contact group discussions. The Co-Chairs drew attention to their reflections document containing proposals to help move the discussion forward (CBD/WG2020/3/6), particularly to their proposal to add a new section of the framework, section B.bis, on implementation guidance. Finally, they briefly reviewed the framework architecture and timeframe, including the complex relationship between the goals, milestones and targets; the issues to be addressed in the contact groups under agenda item 4; and the expectations for the discussions in the contact groups.

### **ITEM 4. POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

28. The Working Group had taken up agenda item 4 at part I of its third meeting and, after discussions in plenary, had established four contact groups to allow in-depth discussion of the first draft of the framework.

29. At the second plenary session of part II of its third meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Working Group agreed to reconvene the four contact groups to pursue their work on their previously assigned mandates. Ms. Rosemary Patterson (New Zealand) replaced Mr. Alfred Oteng-Yeboah (Ghana) as co-lead for contact group 2 and Ms. Gabriele Obermayr (Austria) replaced Mr. Andrew Stott (United Kingdom) as co-lead for contact group 3, while the other co-leads remained the same. To support their discussions, the contact groups had a note by the Executive Secretary with the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework set out in its annex, including an appendix with the draft elements of a possible decision

operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3); a new version of the draft elements of a possible decision operationalizing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, revised to take into account more recent discussions (CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.3); a reflections document prepared by the Co-Chairs following part I of the third meeting of the Working Group (CBD/WG2020/3/6); and an updated version of the glossary for the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3/Add.2/Rev.1).

30. At the fifth plenary session of part II of its third meeting, on 29 March 2022, the Working Group heard reports from co-leads of the four contact groups, on the work done in the contact groups.

31. The Working Group then considered a draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs, on preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, which set out, in its annex, the new draft text of the mission, goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as negotiated during the current meeting, intended to form the basis of negotiations on these elements going forward. In presenting the proposed text, the Co-Chairs indicated that other sections that had been discussed during the current meeting but that had not resulted in negotiated text were also included in the annex to the draft recommendation, and that the text of the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework would remain the basis for negotiations for elements of the draft framework that had not been addressed during the third meeting.

32. The representative of Gabon, asking that his remarks be reflected in the present report, made a statement on behalf of a group of developing countries that were of like mind on biodiversity and development, which included the countries of the African Group and Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). He noted that these countries were repositories of most of the biological diversity of the world, took seriously the responsibility to conserve and sustainably use it, and were deeply conscious of the importance of concluding and implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as an ambitious, balanced, and pragmatic package. He highlighted the importance of equity and that the framework took full account of the specific needs and special situation and conditions of developing countries; the issue of the means of implementation being a crucial concern in these negotiations. He noted the need for measurable, predictable, effective, new and additional financial resources and institutional arrangements for the provision of finance, capacity-building, scientific and technical cooperation, and technology transfer from developed countries to developing countries. The mission, goals and targets, the reporting framework, and the necessary means of implementation to enable action should be adopted together in a holistic manner as a package at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

33. The like-minded countries called on developed countries to commit to a goal of mobilizing and providing jointly at least US\$ 100 billion annually initially, rising to US\$ 700 billion annually by 2030 and beyond, additional to commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement as well as official development assistance. He stated that the current architecture for global biodiversity financing should be transformed, with a more robust and effective financial mechanism under the Conference of the Parties for the implementation of Articles 20 and 21 to complement and not supersede existing financial support arrangements, such as the Global Environment Facility. He proposed agreement at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the establishment of such a financial mechanism with the details being the subject thereafter of focused negotiations among Parties to be concluded by the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2024. These modalities should ensure that facilitated, direct and needs-based access by developing countries to new, additional, and adequate financial and other support from the fund as well as from the Global Environment Facility is provided. Additionally, the mechanism for reporting, review, and planning should include modalities for the reporting by developed countries of information on the biodiversity finance and other support to developing countries. Noting that individual members of the group had put forward concrete proposals reflecting these ideas, he looked forward to these proposals being fully discussed and negotiated in good faith, with the objective of ensuring that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is fit for purpose, future-ready, and set up to succeed, based on equity and international cooperation and solidarity. The full statement is available on the meeting page.



34. The Working Group approved the draft recommendation submitted by the Co-Chairs, as orally amended, for formal adoption as draft recommendation CBD/WG2020/3/L.2.

35. At the fifth plenary session of part II of the meeting, the Working Group adopted draft recommendation CBD/WG2020/3/L.2, as orally amended, as recommendation 3/1 and the output of its discussions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at its third meeting. The text of the recommendation, as adopted, is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 5. DIGITAL SEQUENCE INFORMATION ON GENETIC RESOURCES**

36. Having taken up agenda item 5 at part I of its third meeting, the Working Group resumed its consideration of the item at the third plenary session of part II of the meeting, on 21 March 2022. In considering the item, in addition to the note by the Executive Secretary on digital sequence information on genetic resources (CBD/WG2020/3/4), the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary summarizing the intersessional work done following part I of the third meeting (CBD/WG2020/3/4/Add.1), which also contained elements of a draft recommendation. It also had before it, as information documents, an update of digital sequence information on genetic resources in relevant international processes and policy debates (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/1); a list of Parties and observers who, subsequent to part I of the Working Group's third meeting, had submitted new views on how to address digital sequence information on genetic resources (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/7); and the report of the co-leads of the informal Co-Chairs' advisory group established during part I of the Working Group's third meeting (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/8).

37. The co-leads of the informal Co-Chairs' advisory group, who were also the co-leads of the contact group on digital sequence information established during part I of the third meeting, presented an update on the work undertaken during the intersessional period, as set out in their report (CBD/WG2020/3/INF/8).

38. Following the report by the co-leads, the Co-Chair invited comments on the note by the Executive Secretary on the intersessional work (CBD/WG2020/3/4/Add.1).

39. Regional statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), the European Union (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Namibia (on behalf of the African Group) and Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Asia and Pacific Group).

40. Statements were also made by the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

41. In addition to the statements made by Parties orally, a written statement was submitted by Thailand.

42. A statement was made by the representative of the United States.

43. Further statements were made by the representatives of the DSI Scientific Network, the International Chamber of Commerce, IIFB, the Public Research and Regulation Network (PRRN) and the Third World Network (TWN).

44. The representative of Turkey, requesting that her comments be included in the report, stressed the need for traceability, with systematic disclosure of the origins of digital sequence information, to ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing, which might require the facilitation of efforts to address country passport data. Calling for greater detail in terms of the policy option modalities, she said that option 2 as drafted would only be applicable and acceptable if the tagging of countries of origin were undertaken in databases, adding that the linkage of digital sequence information with the country of origin should be preserved for downstream monitoring.

45. The Working Group agreed to reconvene the contact group established during part I of the meeting, with the same co-leads, to continue its work under the agenda item, taking into consideration the views expressed regarding the draft recommendation in document CBD/WG2020/3/4/Add.1.

46. At the fifth plenary session of part II of its third meeting, on 29 March 2022, the Working Group heard a report from one of the co-leads of the contact group, on the work done in the contact group.

47. The Working Group then considered a draft recommendation, submitted by the Co-Chairs, on digital sequence information on genetic resources (CBD/WG2020/3/CRP.1/Rev.1) and approved it for formal adoption as CBD/WG2020/3/L.3, on the understanding that it was intended to facilitate the further process on digital sequence information on genetic resources issues and did not prejudge the definition of or views on the parameters and principles governing a final solution.

48. At the fifth plenary session of part II of the meeting, the Working Group adopted draft recommendation CBD/WG2020/3/L.3 as recommendation 3/2. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 6. OTHER MATTERS**

49. At the fifth plenary session of part II of its third meeting, on 29 March 2022, the Working Group considered a draft recommendation, submitted by the Co-Chairs, on the holding of a fourth meeting of the Working Group, and approved it, as orally amended, for formal adoption as CBD/WG2020/3/L.4.

50. At the fifth plenary session of part II of the meeting, the Working Group adopted draft recommendation CBD/WG2020/3/L.4 as recommendation 3/3. The recommendation is set out in section I of the present report.

#### **ITEM 7. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

51. The present report was adopted at the fifth plenary session of the meeting, on 29 March 2022, on the basis of the draft report presented by the Rapporteur (CBD/WG2020/3/Part2/L.1), as orally amended, on the understanding that the Rapporteur would be entrusted with its finalization.

#### **ITEM 8. CLOSING STATEMENTS**

52. The Executive Secretary, in her closing remarks, urged Parties to demonstrate their resolve to attain the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature by reaching real consensus on all aspects of the framework, and called for timely submission of contributions, both monetary and documentary, to support the fourth meeting of the Working Group.

53. Closing statements were made by representatives of the host country, regional groups, observers and a Party. A number of those statements were submitted to the Secretariat and can be found under the “statements” tab, at <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/geneva-2022/wg2020-03/documents>.

54. During the regional statements, the representative of the European Union, asking that his remarks be reflected in the report, said that the European Union and its member States were committed to advancing peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights, which was the path they believed in and would continue to follow. From his perspective, the unprovoked attack by the Russian Federation on Ukraine, with its consequences for the people and environment of Ukraine, had been a dark cloud over the meeting. He and his delegation had listened with concern to the statements made by the representatives of the Russian Federation trying to justify the war of aggression with unsubstantiated claims and considered it very important that the reports of the meetings of the bodies under the Convention very clearly reflected those statements as being statements by one Party trying to justify an act of aggression that had been condemned by an overwhelming majority in the General Assembly of the United Nations. The same applied to the comments by the representative of the Russian Federation at the occasion of the election of the Bureau members of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, which he said showed a profound disregard for universally established practices and principles governing work in multilateral forums when it came to the representation of the Central and Eastern European Group in bureaux of multilateral environmental agreements and United Nations bodies; it was the consistent practice that States

members of the European Union that were also members of the Central and Eastern European Group could routinely assume positions in the respective bureaux, and the European Union delegation was leaving the meeting with the assumption that the practice would henceforth also continue to be respected and implemented in the context of the Convention.

55. The representative of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties, in her closing remarks, said that the adoption of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework at Kunming would help construct a global ecological civilization that conserved and protected biodiversity, and urged continued efforts toward consensus on that at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

56. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the third meeting of the Working Group was closed at 7.50 p.m. on 29 March 2022.

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