



## Convention on Biological Diversity

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### **Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

#### **Seventeenth meeting**

Yerevan, 19–30 October 2026

Item 19 of the provisional  
agenda\*

#### **Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols**

### **Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

#### **Twelfth meeting**

Yerevan, 19–30 October 2026

Item 12 of the provisional  
agenda\*

#### **Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols**

### **Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization**

#### **Sixth meeting**

Yerevan, 19–30 October 2026

Item 14 of the provisional agenda\*  
**Review of the effectiveness of  
processes under the Convention  
on Biological Diversity and its  
Protocols**

## **Compilation of views from Parties on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols\*\***

Note by the Secretariat

### **I. Introduction**

1. Pursuant to subparagraph 1 (a) of recommendation [6/8](#) of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Executive Secretary issued notification No. [2026-036](#) inviting Parties to submit their views on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols.

### **II. Submissions**

2. Submissions were received from the following Parties: Brazil, Canada, European Union and its member States, Japan, Mexico, Niger, Norway and the Russian Federation. The submissions are reproduced in the annex to the present note in the form and language in which they were received by the Secretariat.<sup>1</sup>

\* CBD/COP/17/1/Rev.1, CBD/CP/MOP/12/1 and CBD/NP/MOP/6/1, respectively.

\*\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

<sup>1</sup> The submissions are also available on the clearing-house mechanism website at <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2026-036>.

## **Annex**

### **Submissions received from Parties on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols**

#### **Brazil**

**Brazil's submission of views on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols.**

Brazil considers that improving the effectiveness of CBD processes is not merely a matter of meeting efficiency. It is also a matter of legitimacy, inclusiveness, institutional memory, transparency, predictability and implementation. Efficiency should not be pursued in a manner that restricts Parties' rights to participate, negotiate, table text or adjust positions in real time. Rather, procedural improvements should enable Parties, particularly developing country Parties and small delegations, to engage more meaningfully in discussions that are increasingly complex, interconnected and resource-intensive.

Brazil notes that recent experience has shown persistent challenges in the intersessional process, including the multiplication of meetings, lack of proper finance for delegations from developing countries, insufficient prioritization, proliferation of bracketed text, uneven quality of facilitation, limited institutional memory among those conducting processes, and increasing burdens on delegations. These challenges have direct implications for the ability of Parties to focus on substantive implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Brazil therefore supports the establishment of a structured, Party-driven process, without decision-making authority, to provide practical advice on short-, medium- and long-term measures to improve the effectiveness of CBD processes and meetings.

#### **1. Nature and mandate of the process**

The process should be established by the Conference of the Parties, or initiated under the authority of the COP Bureau pending consideration by COP 17, and should report to the COP itself or the SBI and, through it, to the COP and the Conferences of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Protocols, as appropriate.

The process should be advisory in nature. It should not replace the role of Parties, subsidiary bodies, Bureaux or the Secretariat, nor should it have authority to prejudge substantive outcomes, alter mandates agreed by the COP or its Protocols, or restrict Parties' procedural rights.

Its mandate should be to identify practical options to improve the organization, conduct and follow-up of meetings, including intersessional processes, with a view to strengthening Party ownership, reducing duplication, improving predictability, preserving inclusiveness and supporting implementation.

## 2. Composition

The process could take the form of an advisory group composed of approximately 15 to 20 members invited and nominated by Parties, with due regard to equitable regional representation, gender balance, balance between developed and developing country Parties, and representation from Parties to the Convention and its Protocols.

In addition to regional balance, members should collectively bring significant institutional knowledge of the Convention and its Protocols, including experience in COPs, subsidiary bodies, contact groups, Bureaux, budget processes, Protocol-specific negotiations, intersessional work and implementation-related processes. Brazil considers that institutional memory is essential. The process would benefit from the participation of members with long-standing experience in the Convention, including, where possible, individuals with at least a number of years (ten years, for example) of engagement in CBD processes.

The COP Presidency, the incoming COP Presidency and the outgoing COP Presidency could participate in a “troika” format, together with the COP Bureau, to ensure continuity between COP cycles. The Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and representatives of the Protocol Bureaux should also be engaged, as appropriate.

Civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, academia and other relevant stakeholders could be invited to contribute as resource persons or consultants, without altering the Party-driven character of the process. Their participation should be organized transparently and in accordance with the rules and practices of the Convention.

## 3. Terms of reference

The terms of reference should include, at a minimum, the following functions:

- a. identify structural and procedural obstacles that prevent CBD meetings from addressing substantive issues in a timely and effective manner;
- b. review the organization of intersessional work, including the number, timing, purpose and sequencing of meetings, workshops, expert groups, webinars and consultations;
- c. assess whether agenda items, draft decisions and recommendations are being prepared in a manner that facilitates negotiations, avoids repetition and supports implementation;
- d. propose guidance for the preparation and conduct of plenaries, contact groups, Friends of the Chair groups and informal consultations, while preserving flexibility for presiding officers;
- e. identify options to strengthen the selection, preparation and support of chairs and co-chairs of contact groups, including through training, mentoring and better use of institutional memory;

- f. consider how early written submissions, pre-session briefings and digital tools can support — but not replace — oral interventions, real-time negotiation and multilingual participation;
- g. propose measures to improve coordination among the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol, while fully respecting their integrity and distinct mandates;
- h. identify options for streamlining agendas, reducing duplication and improving follow-up, including through better use of the decision-tracking tool;
- i. consider financial and logistical measures to support the effective participation of developing country Parties in the meetings (finance for at least two representatives);
- j. draw lessons from other multilateral environmental agreements and United Nations processes, including practices related to coordination among presiding officers, structured multi-year cycles, review of obsolete decisions, document discipline, joint consideration of cross-cutting items and strengthened participation modalities.

#### **4. Short-term priorities**

In the short term, the Party-driven process should focus on measures that can be implemented without requiring major institutional reform. These could include:

- a. clearer scenario notes and annotated agendas, with realistic sequencing of agenda items and early identification of expected negotiation bottlenecks;
- b. pre-session online briefings for Parties on agenda items, procedural expectations and possible organization of work, with interpretation whenever feasible;
- c. practical guidance on how written submissions will be reflected in draft documents and conference room papers;
- d. safeguards to ensure that early submission of statements remains voluntary, does not restrict speaking rights and does not disadvantage delegations that must finalize regional or national positions close to meetings;
- e. improved preparation of contact group co-chairs, including guidance on mandate, neutrality, use of on-screen text, treatment of new proposals and escalation of unresolved political issues;
- f. better scheduling practices to avoid excessive parallel meetings, late-night sessions and situations in which small delegations cannot cover simultaneous negotiations;
- g. greater discipline in the length and structure of draft decisions, including avoiding unnecessary repetition of previous decisions and clearly distinguishing operative requests from contextual language;
- h. transparent criteria for when items may proceed directly to negotiation at COP, particularly when they have already undergone first reading in a subsidiary body.

## 5. Longer-term priorities

In the longer term, the process should examine deeper institutional issues that affect the Convention's ability to deliver timely and implementation-oriented outcomes. These include:

- a. whether the current intersessional architecture is fit for purpose in light of the expanded workload following the adoption of the KMGBF;
- b. whether some agenda items should be clustered, sequenced differently or considered under multi-year workplans;
- c. how to prevent the indefinite accumulation of unresolved or dormant issues, while ensuring that matters involving equity, means of implementation, sovereignty or the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are not prematurely closed;
- d. how to strengthen coordination between the Convention and its Protocols without weakening Protocol-specific legal and technical requirements;
- e. how to ensure that the Bureau and presiding officers are supported by adequate institutional memory and procedural advice;
- f. how to better connect meeting outcomes with implementation, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, financial resources and national reporting;
- g. whether a standing or periodically renewed advisory arrangement on process effectiveness would be useful beyond COP 17.

## 6. Lessons from other MEAs

Brazil considers that relevant practices from other MEAs may inform, but should not be mechanically imported into, the CBD context. The Convention has its own legal structure, objectives, Protocols, stakeholder practices and implementation challenges.

At the same time, any adaptation of practices from other MEAs to the CBD should preserve the Convention's consensus-based, inclusive and Party-driven character, and should not increase burdens on developing country Parties.

## 7. Expected outputs

The Party-driven process should prepare, for consideration by the SBI and COP 17, a concise report containing (i) an assessment of key procedural and institutional challenges; (ii) short-term measures that can be applied immediately; (iii) longer-term options requiring COP guidance or further development; (iv) draft terms of reference for any continuing advisory arrangement, if considered useful; and (v) possible elements of a draft decision for COP 17.

Brazil stands ready to engage constructively in this process and emphasizes that improving the effectiveness of the Convention's processes should strengthen, not dilute, Party ownership, equity, transparency and implementation.

**Canada****CBD Notification 2026-036 - Submission of views on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols****Canadian Response**

Aligned with the statements it made at COP14, COP15 and COP16, Canada continues to be of the view that change and innovation are needed to address the many challenges experienced by Parties in the context of CBD negotiations. Canada thanks the Secretariat and the Bureaux for their efforts to address several aspects related to this matter, including efforts on the pilot modalities for early written submissions. However, past efforts to address CBD negotiations process challenges by the CBD Bureaux and the Secretariat have generally not been very effective in identifying, recommending, and enabling the necessary changes. As a result, Canada strongly supports the need for a strong, Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of CBD negotiations processes. As proposed below, Canada's perspective is that an experienced and knowledgeable group of people is needed to collectively and regularly reflect on the challenges being experienced in CBD negotiations processes and how the CBD community might address these challenges. Parties should have a central role in analysing the CBD's current negotiation processes and their effectiveness and efficiency, and developing proposals to adjust and change these processes. The creation of an "Ad-Hoc Informal Advisory Group on the Effectiveness of CBD Negotiations Processes" or similar could fulfill this role.

**Purpose and Scope:**

In Canada's view, an "Ad-Hoc Informal Advisory Group on the Effectiveness of CBD Negotiations Processes" ("Advisory Group") should be established to provide advice and recommendations to Parties, through its Conference of the Parties, on how to make the CBD's negotiations processes more effective. It would provide a neutral and informal space to generate broad reflections on the effectiveness of CBD formal and informal negotiations processes. Its role would be to provide this advice and recommendations and not to decide on paths forward, as these decisions would be made by the COP.

In terms of the scope of its work, the Advisory Group should focus on accurately identifying, analysing, and suggesting feasible options to address the challenges directly related to the formal and informal negotiations processes of the CBD, including its COPs and subsidiary bodies, with a view to enhancing CBD negotiations processes, while taking into account efficiency, equity, and resource implications. This could include, *inter alia*:

- Agenda setting for CBD negotiations;
- Process for development of draft recommendations and decisions and official meeting documents;
- Process for presenting initial views of Parties on agenda items;
- Management of plenary sessions;

- Management of contact groups;
- Engagement with observers;
- Development of in-session documents including non-papers and CRPs;
- Use of information technology;
- Identification of agenda items that could be retired;
- Co-chairing and group facilitation techniques.

#### Establishment and Membership:

COP17 should consider a decision to formally establish the Advisory Group, along with its Terms of Reference, therefore enabling its formation at COP17 and allowing it to immediately proceed to conduct its work in time to generate initial deliverables ahead of COP18.

In terms of membership, Canada's view is that the Advisory Group would require a mix of members with deep knowledge and experience in CBD meetings and processes, but the members should also combine this with openness and a sense of innovation so that the Advisory Group could propose and develop alternative approaches to address the CBD's many negotiation process challenges.

The Group should be small enough to work effectively and with the utmost efficiency. This could include up to 21 to 26 members as follows:

- 2 co-chairs identified and selected by the Presidency – one from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party;
- up to 10 to 15 members from Parties (2 to 3 from each UN region) nominated by Parties and selected by the Presidency and the co-chairs;
- up to 2 members from Indigenous Peoples and local communities, nominated by representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and selected by the Presidency and the co-chairs;
- up to 2 members from other relevant organizations, nominated by other relevant organizations, including stakeholders, and selected by the Presidency and the co-chairs;
- up to 2 members in their personal capacity, based on their experience and engagement on CBD and negotiation processes, identified and appointed by the Co-Chairs and the Presidency.
- One representative from each of the outgoing and incoming COP Presidency.
- The CBD Executive Secretary would be an ex officio observer to the Group.

The selection of members should respect the need for regional balance and strive for gender equality.

Members would sit on the Advisory Group for a two-year period - from one CBD COP to the next - but with the ability for renewal for as many terms as considered appropriate by the Advisory Group Co-chairs, in consultation with the constituency that nominated each member.

### Working Methods:

The Advisory Group would be supported by the CBD Secretariat. The Secretariat would provide logistical support and background information to the Advisory Group.

Where possible, the Advisory Group should use available means of electronic communication to reduce the need for in-person meetings. Meetings should be either in person (with a hybrid option), in Montreal or in a UN location or via video conference, unless a Working Group Party member offers to host a hybrid meeting. The Advisory Group should meet as needed, but at least twice per calendar year, and wherever possible, back-to-back with other relevant meetings.

The Advisory Group should seek consensus in agreeing on its deliverables. The Co-Chairs of the Advisory Group should decide how to conduct its business to allow it to address its Terms of Reference effectively and produce its deliverables.

In conducting its work, the Advisory Group may wish to communicate with, and request information from experts in the field, Parties and others, where appropriate. The following sources, inter alia, should inform the work of the Advisory Group:

- CBD decisions on effectiveness such as CBD/SBI/4/11
- Experiences from previous CBD Executive Secretaries or CBD Deputy Executive Secretaries or other former employees with key functions in the CBD Secretariat
- Functional reviews of the CBD Secretariat
- CBD Parties' input
- Any external assessments, subject to the availability of funding
- Experiences from other relevant multilateral fora and processes

### Timelines and Deliverables:

The Advisory Group would provide several initial deliverables ahead of COP18:

- Identification of key current challenges that limit the effectiveness of CBD formal and informal negotiations processes.
- Analysis of these current challenges, their root causes and contributing factors.
- Suggested initial changes and adjustments to CBD formal and informal negotiations processes to address these challenges and improve the effectiveness of negotiations processes.

At COP18, Parties would consider these deliverables, along with the need for additional work by the Advisory Group, with new timelines and deliverables.

At COP17, Parties will also continue implementing and considering adjustments and innovations developed in response to Decision COP/16/25 and Recommendation SBI/6/8.

### Relationship with Other CBD Bodies:

The Advisory Group would be created by the COP and would report to it in its advisory capacity.

The COP Presidency would initially play a convening role with the Advisory Group, appointing its two Co-Chairs and supporting the nomination and appointment of members. Both the outgoing and incoming COP Presidencies would have a seat on the Advisory Group. The COP Presidency would support the two Co-Chairs of the Advisory Group to represent the Advisory Group with the subsidiary body chairs, Bureaux, the CBD Secretariat, and the Executive Secretary.

The Bureaux of the CBD subsidiary bodies and its Chairs should be engaged on the activities of the Advisory Group in preparation for subsidiary body meetings where the Advisory Group's products are to be discussed. In addition, should the COP so decide, the Advisory Group could engage with the Bureaux and the subsidiary body Chairs eventually when changes and adjustments to CBD negotiations processes are being tested, piloted and/or implemented.

The CBD Executive Secretary (or their delegated representative) would be an ex officio member of the Advisory Group, providing insights and perspectives on the CBD's formal and informal negotiations processes, their challenges and possible solutions. CBD Secretariat staff would be assigned to support the Advisory Group, in particular its Co-Chairs, as needed.

Next Steps:

Canada suggests that at COP17 a recommended COP decision be presented for consideration by Parties that includes a clear agreement to establish the Ad-Hoc Informal Advisory Group on the Effectiveness of CBD Negotiations Processes, along with its Terms of Reference containing: objectives; purpose; scope of Advisory Group; establishment process; membership; working methods; timelines; deliverables; relationship with other CBD bodies.

At COP17, Parties will also continue implementing and considering adjustments and innovations developed in response to Decision COP/16/25 and Recommendation SBI/6/8.

## European Union and its member States

### **Notification 2026-036 - Modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols**

#### **EU and its Member States Submission**

The EU and its 27 Member States underline the importance of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the processes under the CBD and its Protocols whilst ensuring full and equitable participation of Parties and stakeholders.

The EU and its Member States commend the efforts by the Secretariat and the Bureaux to address several aspects related to this matter, including regarding the pilot modalities applied during the meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies. These efforts are important to address the effectiveness of the process, in particular in the short term, and need to be further explored and developed to make the best use of them in the mid to long term.

The complexity of the matter requires, in our view, a more structural reflection by Parties to identify and work out in more detail measures that can be applied in the mid to long term and at multiple levels. This is important to address the growing challenges and concerns with the running of the meetings and their outcomes as well as with regards to participation and inclusiveness and the consequent pressure on both Parties and the Secretariat, with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the process.

The EU and its Member States see strong linkages with other UN processes and suggest that we should build on and learn from them. The UN80 process could provide valuable insights, as could other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), within the scope of which similar discussions on effectiveness may be ongoing. Different ways of approaching the question of effectiveness could be informative for the CBD.

The EU and its Member States therefore support the establishment of an informal, Party-driven process to develop advice to the COP on a holistic approach to improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols, in particular regarding efficiency, inclusiveness and coherence.

This proposed Party-driven process is suggested to take the form of an Informal Advisory Group (IAG), mandated by COP17 as a pragmatic, neutral and flexible way to take forward a wide-reaching Party-driven reflection, without creating a formal negotiating track or duplicating existing processes. This should happen in conjunction with other efficiency measures that COP17 may directly assign to the SCBD and the Bureaux.

Possible modalities for such an Informal Advisory Group could be as follows:

#### **1) Suggested composition: maximum 20 to 25 people (cfr other advisory groups)**

- COP17 and COP18 Presidency as co-chairs
- Limited number (3) of experienced representatives per region including past and present COP and SBSTTA Bureau members
- Limited number (3) of experienced stakeholders
- Limited number (2) of experienced representatives from Indigenous Peoples and local communities

COP17 would request the SCBD to invite nominations from Parties and stakeholders, as per the usual procedure.

## **2) Suggested activities**

The IAG would focus its attention on reviewing existing practices related to the preparation and conduct of intergovernmental meetings under the CBD and its Protocols, taking into account experience in other fora and MEAs.

The IAG would aim to identify challenges and impediments related both to effective decision-making processes and to the effective and equitable participation of Parties and stakeholders.

In that context, the IAG would identify and assess possible measures, approaches and efficient models that could contribute to improving the effectiveness, inclusiveness and coherence of the processes under the Convention and its Protocols, while ensuring that the time available for physical meetings can be used as effectively as possible for negotiations and consensus-building. This may include among others

- the use, format and preparation of intersessional meetings
- exploring the relationship between different bodies and the COP
- the use of digital tools, hybrid and virtual meetings and briefing practices
- experience with updating and/or retiring of previous decisions
- organization and sequencing of work through the setting of agendas with a view to better supporting implementation priorities
- Guidance and training for the operation of meetings

This list is given as a means of providing examples for topics that could be discussed and is not intended to pre-empt any decisions on the exact modalities of the group.

## **3) Suggested characteristics**

The IAG would primarily meet through electronic means or back-to-back/in margin of meetings under the Convention or its Protocols.

The COP17/COP18 co-chairs will set the agenda and prepare the discussions, in close consultation with the members of the IAG.

The group would draw on the institutional memory and experience of Parties, in particular of current and former Bureau members, and experienced stakeholders, to explore and build on good practices from past and present, both from within as well as beyond the CBD.

When considered useful for individual meetings of the group, the IAG should draw from the expertise from other experts such as current and former COP, SBI & SBSTTA chairs, as well as experts from other relevant processes. In this regard, the IAG could invite relevant experts to specific meetings.

The IAG would be advisory in nature and not develop a negotiated outcome. It would provide its suggestions and insights as an INF document, including timeframes for potential measures, which the SCBD could then draw on to prepare for a negotiated outcome at COP18. Unless COP18 decides otherwise, the IAG will cease to exist at the start of COP18.

To ensure coherence between short and mid to long term reflections and measures, there will be regular briefings with the Bureaux, ensuring that the reflections of the IAG complements the work already requested from the Bureaux and the secretariat in decision 16/25 as well as other tasks that may be requested from the Bureaux and the Secretariat by the COP17 decision on Effectiveness and the mandates of the Bureaux,

The Secretariat should provide support to the IAG.

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## Japan

**Subject: Japan's submission on notification 2026-036**  
(Ref.: SCBD/OES/ASc/IKM/92732)

In response to notification 2026-036, Japan submits the following information:

We appreciate the efforts made by the Secretariat and its commissioned consultants on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols.

In order to reflect the views of the Parties in the conference process, we believe that the most practical approach would be to combine the views expressed by party's submission and Bureau's views representing each region. We expect the Secretariat to respond to the request from Parties by sharing information and engaging in dialogue with bureaus more than ever.

With regard to the process, we would like to highlight the following three specific points.

1. When drafting the provisional agenda and preparing conference documents, we expect the Secretariat consider not only whether there is a mandate under a COP decision, but also whether it is timely enough, whether it can be prepared with sufficient lead time, and whether there is a scope for streamlining preparatory work. We expect this information explained to the Bureau and seek their feedback. To this end, time management tools such as Gantt chart could be helpful. External experts could help such procedural improvement. Although we appreciate the Secretariat's effort in preparing provisional agendas addressing all previous mandates, the implementation of the GBF would require concerted resources on issues that truly require attention, by postponing items with lower priority. For example, as noted in previous submissions, the review of the programme of work on forest biodiversity is scheduled to be discussed at COP17, while its priority for the implementation of the GBF is unclear. Therefore, detailed review and revisions should be carried out after the global review completed. Furthermore, regarding the resource mobilisation agenda at SBI6, the draft report had not completed peer review, and discussions stalled because sufficient time had not been allocated for these draft reports.

2. Parties are expected to actively participate in submissions, cooperate with feedback via the Bureau, and foster communication amongst each other. If the Bureau accurately represents the views of Parties from its region and Parties actively participate in submissions, the intentions of Parties would be reflected in conference documents in advance, thereby reducing the burden on delegations during actual conference.

Communication among Parties helps to eliminate some of the indirect and time-consuming discussions. These anticipated outcomes will contribute to reduce the burden on small delegations.

3. Parties, observers and the Secretariat should actively utilise the pilot modality of early submission of statements.

The early submission of statements allows the Secretariat to take more time to review each party's statement, thereby ensuring that the intentions of the Parties are better reflected in meeting documents. As the advanced submission of statements allows time to ascertain the positions of each stakeholder in advance, it also contributes to mutual understanding among participants. As these benefits rely on a network environment, the Secretariat is requested to ensure that a reliable WiFi network environment is provided at conference venue.

**4. For the effective use of time and constructive discussions, the early submission of written statements combined with brief oral statements in plenary sessions could be considered.** Oral statements should focus on key points or messages, and in our view, shorter oral statements enhance their effectiveness. In contrast, written statements could be more detailed and informative.

We consider that the pilot modality at SBSTTA-27 and SBI-6 effectively saved plenary session time and secured time for contact groups and CRPs preparation. On the other hand, not all parties submitted statements early; and among those that did submit early, some read out their full statements, some read out key points, and some made no oral statement. Moreover, it is conceivable that a significant number

of parties did not read all the early-submitted statements. This relates to the fact that many parties submitted their statements shortly before the meeting, which should be respected in terms of allowing time for preparation. Consequently, in addition to an unequal distribution of speaking opportunities, the chance to hear differing viewpoints may have been lost.

Time-saving is a means, not the objective; the objective should be constructive discussions, mutual understanding, and reaching ambitious consensus. Rather than discouraging the reading of pre-submitted statements, it would be better to encourage very brief, focused, and appetizing statements. If oral statements are something to invite the audience to read written statements, they could help understand differing perspectives and contribute to consensus-building.

**5. The speaking time allocated to Parties should be announced as early as possible, and no later than one week prior to the meeting.** Good statements require preparation, particularly for non-native speakers. At SBI6, allocating two minutes to Parties and more time to regional statements was appropriate. However, for future SB meetings, we consider it effective to vary the time allocated to Parties – be it two minutes, one and a half minutes, or one minute – depending on the agenda.

[END]

## Mexico



### Unidad Coordinadora de Asuntos Internacionales

UCAI/01846/2026

Ciudad de México, a 8 de mayo de 2026

En atención a su atenta **notificación 2026-036**, a través del cual informó que bajo el marco de la recomendación 6/8 del Órgano Subsidiario de Aplicación, se solicitó presentar opiniones sobre las modalidades de un posible proceso impulsado por las Partes para mejorar aún más la eficacia de los procesos y reuniones en virtud del Convenio y sus Protocolos, me permito transmitir las siguientes recomendaciones elaboradas por el Punto Focal Nacional para el Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos, en particular a lo establecido en su párrafo 1(a):

- Consideramos que el establecimiento de un proceso de esta naturaleza representa una oportunidad para fortalecer la eficacia, transparencia e inclusividad de los procesos intergubernamentales, asegurando al mismo tiempo su carácter conducido por las Partes; y se sugiere que las modalidades del proceso consideren los siguientes elementos:

#### 1. Naturaleza del proceso

El proceso debería tener un carácter intersesional, permitiendo avanzar en la identificación de opciones y propuestas sin generar una carga adicional durante las reuniones formales de los órganos subsidiarios y de la Conferencia de las Partes.

El proceso debería estar orientado a la generación de recomendaciones concretas y accionables, que puedan ser consideradas por la Conferencia de las Partes para la toma de decisiones.

#### 2. Gobernanza y conducción

Se considera fundamental que el proceso mantenga su carácter impulsado por las Partes, asegurando que la definición de su orientación y resultados recaiga en ellas. En este sentido, la Secretaría debería limitar su participación a funciones de apoyo técnico y facilitación.

Asimismo, la participación de los Bureaus de los órganos pertinentes podrían contribuir a la organización de los trabajos, siempre bajo la conducción de las Partes.

### **3. Vinculación con los órganos existentes**

El proceso debería articularse con el Órgano Subsidiario sobre la Aplicación (SBI), evitando la creación de estructuras paralelas y asegurando coherencia con los mandatos existentes.

### **4. Participación e inclusión**

Se recomienda garantizar una participación inclusiva y equilibrada de las Partes, tomando en cuenta las necesidades y capacidades de los países en desarrollo; así como considerar la participación de pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, organizaciones de mujeres y de la juventud y otros actores relevantes, conforme a las prácticas del Convenio.

### **5. Eficiencia y uso de las herramientas digitales**

Se sugiere promover el uso de herramientas virtuales y mecanismos flexibles de trabajo, con el fin de facilitar la participación, optimizar recursos y mejorar la eficiencia del proceso.

Sin otro particular, aprovecho la ocasión para enviarle un cordial saludo.

Atentamente,  
La Titular de la Unidad Coordinadora de Asuntos Internacionales.

**Mtra. Camila Zepeda Lizama**

**Niger**

**REPUBLIC OF NIGER**



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**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, HYDRAULIC  
AND SANITATION**

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**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF WATER AND FORESTRY**

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**BIOSAFETY COORDINATION UNIT**

**SUBMISSION OF VIEWS**

*on modalities for a Party-driven process to enhance the effectiveness of processes  
and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols*

**April 2026**

## **I. Introduction**

The Republic of Niger has the honor to submit its views in response to Notification 2026-036, reaffirming its strong commitment to enhancing the effectiveness, inclusiveness and efficiency of processes and meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols.

These views are grounded in Niger's practical experience, including its active participation in recent subsidiary body meetings, and reflect the priorities and specific constraints of least developed countries (LDCs), particularly in the context of implementing the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

## **II. General Considerations**

The Republic of Niger welcomes the ongoing efforts to strengthen the effectiveness, inclusiveness and overall coherence of processes and meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols. Such efforts are both timely and necessary in light of the increasing complexity of global biodiversity governance and the urgency of accelerating implementation.

Enhancing these processes is critical to ensuring that decision-making is more coherent, transparent and results-oriented, thereby improving the quality of deliberations and the efficiency of outcomes at national, regional and global levels. In this regard, streamlined procedures, improved coordination among subsidiary bodies, and strengthened participation mechanisms will contribute significantly to more effective implementation and follow-up of agreed decisions.

Furthermore, the Republic of Niger underscores that improving inclusiveness is fundamental to ensuring equitable participation of all Parties, particularly developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs), whose capacities remain constrained despite their high levels of vulnerability to biodiversity loss and environmental change. Greater inclusiveness will not only enhance legitimacy and ownership of decisions but also ensure that diverse national realities and priorities are adequately reflected in global processes.

In particular, such improvements are essential to support developing countries and LDCs in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention and its Protocols. This includes facilitating access to timely information, strengthening institutional capacities, and ensuring predictable financial and technical support. Without such enabling conditions, the effective implementation of commitments remains significantly constrained.

Finally, Niger emphasizes that strengthening the effectiveness and inclusiveness of processes is indispensable for advancing the achievement of global biodiversity objectives, including those set out in the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. A more efficient, inclusive and Party-driven process will be instrumental in accelerating national implementation, enhancing accountability, and ensuring that global biodiversity targets are translated into concrete and measurable outcomes on the ground.

## **III. Key Challenges Identified**

Based on its national experience, including participation in recent meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, the Republic of Niger wishes to highlight a number of structural and operational challenges that continue to affect the effectiveness, inclusiveness and overall efficiency of existing processes.

### **1. Limited and unbalanced representation**

The Republic of Niger notes that participation in meetings does not always adequately reflect the distinct legal mandates, institutional roles and operational specificities of the Convention and its Protocols, particularly the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

In practice, national delegations are sometimes composed in a manner that does not ensure the effective representation of specialized focal points, especially those responsible for biosafety-related matters. This may result in insufficient technical input during discussions on Protocol-specific agenda items and can undermine the quality and relevance of decision-making processes.

### **2. Insufficient and unpredictable financial support**

Persistent financial constraints remain a major barrier to the effective and sustained participation of developing countries, particularly least developed countries (LDCs).

The lack of predictable, timely and adequate funding often leads to reduced delegation sizes, late confirmations of participation, or, in some cases, the inability to attend key meetings altogether. This situation limits the ability of countries to contribute meaningfully to negotiations and weakens the inclusiveness and representativeness of global processes.

### **3. Complexity and fragmentation of processes**

The increasing number of meetings, parallel negotiation tracks, reporting requirements and interrelated processes has created a highly complex institutional landscape.

For countries with limited human, technical and institutional capacity, this fragmentation imposes a significant administrative and operational burden. It often leads to challenges in coordination at the national level, duplication of efforts, and difficulties in ensuring coherent and consistent engagement across different processes and thematic areas.

### **4. Late availability of official documentation**

Delays in the circulation and translation of official documents remain a recurring concern. The late availability of meeting documentation significantly constrains the ability of Parties to conduct internal consultations, develop well-informed national positions and engage effectively in negotiations. This challenge disproportionately affects developing countries, where coordination processes may require additional time and resources.

### **5. Limited inclusiveness and accessibility**

Despite progress made in recent years, participation in meetings remains constrained for many technical experts from key national sectors, including research institutions, regulatory bodies and specialized agencies.

Barriers related to financial resources, language, digital access and institutional coordination continue to limit the diversity and quality of contributions. As a result, important technical, scientific and socio-economic perspectives may not be fully reflected in deliberations, thereby affecting the overall quality and inclusiveness of decision-making processes.

#### **IV. Proposed Modalities for Improvement**

In the context of a Party-driven process aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, inclusiveness and efficiency of processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, the Republic of Niger proposes the following strategic and operational modalities:

##### **1. Strengthening the role and institutional recognition of Protocol Focal Points**

The Republic of Niger emphasizes the need to ensure the systematic, meaningful and institutionalized participation of National Focal Points of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and other Protocols in all relevant meetings and agenda items.

This should include:

- Formal recognition of the distinct legal mandates and technical competencies associated with each Protocol;
- Clear procedural provisions ensuring that Protocol-specific agenda items are addressed with the full involvement of designated focal points;
- Encouragement of Parties to include both Convention and Protocol focal points within national delegations, with clearly defined and complementary roles.

Such measures would significantly enhance the quality, coherence and technical relevance of deliberations.

##### **2. Enhancing balanced, inclusive and multi-sectoral national representation**

Niger recommends that Parties be encouraged to adopt a more inclusive and structured approach to national representation, ensuring participation from key sectors, including environment, agriculture, health, research and regulatory authorities.

In this regard:

- Delegations should reflect multidisciplinary expertise aligned with agenda priorities;
- Gender balance and youth participation should be promoted where possible;
- Mechanisms could be considered to support the participation of technical experts, including through targeted funding windows.

Strengthening national representation in this manner will contribute to more informed, inclusive and evidence-based decision-making.

##### **3. Establishing predictable, adequate and timely financial support mechanisms**

The Republic of Niger underscores the critical importance of strengthening financial mechanisms to support effective participation of developing countries, particularly least developed countries (LDCs). Key elements should include:

- Predictable and timely disbursement of financial support well in advance of meetings;
- Transparent criteria for allocation of funding, with priority given to LDCs and countries with special needs;

- Expansion of funding modalities to support not only participation in meetings but also preparatory processes at the national level.

Ensuring financial predictability is essential to safeguarding equitable participation and maintaining the legitimacy of multilateral processes.

#### **4. Streamlining processes, meetings and reporting requirements**

Niger strongly supports efforts to simplify and rationalize existing processes in order to reduce administrative burdens and enhance overall efficiency.

This may include:

- Harmonization of reporting formats across the Convention and its Protocols;
- Alignment of reporting cycles to avoid duplication;
- Rationalization of meeting schedules and clustering of related agenda items where appropriate;
- Development of integrated reporting platforms to facilitate data submission and analysis.

Such measures would significantly reduce the workload on national institutions and improve coherence across processes.

#### **5. Institutionalizing digital and hybrid participation modalities**

Building on lessons learned from recent experiences, Niger recommends the formal institutionalization of hybrid participation modalities to enhance accessibility and inclusiveness.

This should include:

- Ensuring reliable and high-quality digital infrastructure for virtual participation;
- Providing interpretation services in all official UN languages for both in-person and virtual participants;
- Facilitating equitable access to digital tools for developing countries.

Hybrid modalities can serve as a cost-effective and inclusive solution, particularly for countries facing financial and logistical constraints.

#### **6. Improving transparency, predictability and efficiency of meetings**

The Republic of Niger stresses the importance of enhancing the organization and management of meetings to support effective participation and informed decision-making.

Priority actions include:

- Timely circulation of official documents in all United Nations languages, in accordance with established deadlines;
- Clear and predictable scheduling of meetings to avoid overlaps and ensure adequate preparation time;
- Improved coordination among subsidiary bodies to enhance coherence and reduce redundancies.

Such improvements will strengthen trust in processes and enable more substantive engagement by Parties.

## **7. Strengthening capacity-building, technical support and knowledge-sharing**

Niger emphasizes that improving effectiveness must be accompanied by sustained investments in capacity-building and technical support.

In this regard:

- Targeted capacity-building programs should be developed for national focal points and relevant institutions;
- Access to technical expertise, guidance tools and best practices should be facilitated;
- South-South and regional cooperation mechanisms should be strengthened to promote peer learning and experience sharing.

Enhanced capacities at the national level are indispensable for effective participation and implementation. These proposed modalities aim not only to improve procedural efficiency but also to reinforce equity, ownership and effectiveness in global biodiversity governance, in line with the priorities of developing countries and least developed countries.

## **V. Strategic Considerations**

The Republic of Niger underscores that efforts to enhance the effectiveness, inclusiveness and efficiency of processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols should not be pursued as an end in themselves, but rather to deliver tangible and measurable outcomes at the national and global levels.

In this regard, Niger emphasizes that such improvements should directly contribute to accelerating the implementation of national priorities and international commitments, particularly in developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs), where capacity and resource constraints remain significant. More specifically, strengthened processes should support:

- Accelerating the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). By improving coherence, coordination and access to timely information, more effective processes will enable Parties to better translate global commitments into concrete national actions. This includes enhancing planning, monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms, as well as ensuring stronger alignment between national priorities and global biodiversity targets.
- Strengthening national biosafety governance systems. Enhanced processes should contribute to reinforcing institutional frameworks, regulatory systems and technical capacities related to biosafety, particularly under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. This includes improving risk assessment and management systems, strengthening coordination among national stakeholders, and ensuring that biosafety considerations are fully integrated into broader biodiversity governance frameworks.
- Enhancing alignment with global frameworks and international commitments. Improved effectiveness of processes should facilitate greater coherence and alignment between national implementation efforts and global frameworks, including the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This alignment is essential to ensure that global targets are translated into actionable, context-specific national strategies and that progress can be effectively monitored and reported.

Furthermore, the Republic of Niger stresses that these strategic considerations should be underpinned by adequate financial resources, strengthened technical support, and sustained capacity-building efforts, to ensure that all Parties—particularly developing countries—are able to effectively implement their commitments.

## **VI. Conclusion**

The Republic of Niger reiterates its firm commitment to actively and constructively engage in a Party-driven process aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, inclusiveness and efficiency of processes and meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols.

Niger underscores that such a process should be guided by the principles of equity, transparency, inclusiveness and respect for the distinct mandates of the Convention and its Protocols, while ensuring meaningful participation of all Parties, in particular developing countries and least developed countries. The Republic of Niger further reaffirms its readiness to contribute, in a constructive and solution-oriented manner, to ongoing and future discussions, including through the sharing of national experiences, lessons learned and good practices. In this regard, Niger remains committed to supporting collective efforts aimed at strengthening global biodiversity governance and advancing the effective implementation of agreed international commitments.

Finally, Niger expresses its expectation that the outcomes of this process will lead to practical, actionable and sustainable improvements, capable of enhancing the overall performance of the Convention and its Protocols and contributing to the achievement of global biodiversity objectives.

*Version française*

**SOUMISSION DES OBSERVATIONS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU NIGER**  
***sur les modalités d'un processus piloté par les Parties visant à améliorer l'efficacité des processus et des réunions au titre de la Convention et de ses Protocoles***

**I. Introduction**

La République du Niger a l'honneur de soumettre ses observations en réponse à la Notification 2026-036, réaffirmant son ferme engagement à renforcer l'efficacité, l'inclusivité et l'efficience des processus et réunions au titre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique et de ses Protocoles.

Ces vues s'appuient sur l'expérience pratique du Niger, notamment sa participation active aux récentes réunions des organes subsidiaires, et reflètent les priorités ainsi que les contraintes spécifiques des pays les moins avancés (PMA), en particulier dans le contexte de la mise en œuvre du Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal.

**II. Considérations générales**

La République du Niger se félicite des efforts en cours visant à renforcer l'efficacité, l'inclusivité et la cohérence globale des processus et des réunions au titre de la Convention et de ses Protocoles. Ces efforts sont à la fois opportuns et nécessaires au regard de la complexité croissante de la gouvernance mondiale de la biodiversité et de l'urgence d'accélérer la mise en œuvre.

Le renforcement de ces processus est essentiel pour garantir une prise de décision plus cohérente, transparente et orientée vers les résultats, améliorant ainsi la qualité des délibérations et l'efficacité des résultats aux niveaux national, régional et mondial. À cet égard, la simplification des procédures, l'amélioration de la coordination entre les organes subsidiaires et le renforcement des mécanismes de participation contribueront de manière significative à une mise en œuvre plus efficace et à un meilleur suivi des décisions adoptées.

Par ailleurs, la République du Niger souligne que le renforcement de l'inclusivité est fondamental pour assurer une participation équitable de toutes les Parties, en particulier des pays en développement et des pays les moins avancés, dont les capacités demeurent limitées malgré leur forte vulnérabilité face à l'érosion de la biodiversité et aux changements environnementaux. Une plus grande inclusivité permettra non seulement de renforcer la légitimité et l'appropriation des décisions, mais également de mieux refléter la diversité des réalités et des priorités nationales dans les processus mondiaux.

En particulier, ces améliorations sont essentielles pour permettre aux pays en développement et aux PMA de s'acquitter efficacement de leurs obligations au titre de la Convention et de ses Protocoles. Cela implique notamment de faciliter l'accès à une information en temps utile, de renforcer les capacités institutionnelles et de garantir un appui financier et technique prévisible. En l'absence de telles conditions habilitantes, la mise en œuvre effective des engagements demeure fortement contrainte.

Enfin, le Niger souligne que le renforcement de l'efficacité et de l'inclusivité des processus est indispensable pour progresser vers l'atteinte des objectifs mondiaux en matière de biodiversité, notamment ceux définis dans le Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal. Un processus plus efficace, inclusif et piloté par les Parties constituera un levier essentiel pour accélérer la mise en œuvre nationale, renforcer la redevabilité et traduire les objectifs globaux en résultats concrets et mesurables.

### **III. Principaux défis identifiés**

Sur la base de son expérience nationale, notamment sa participation aux récentes réunions tenues au titre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique et de ses Protocoles, la République du Niger souhaite mettre en évidence un certain nombre de défis structurels et opérationnels qui continuent d'affecter l'efficacité, l'inclusivité et l'efficience globale des processus existants.

#### **1. Représentation limitée et déséquilibrée**

La République du Niger constate que la participation aux réunions ne reflète pas toujours de manière adéquate les mandats juridiques distincts, les rôles institutionnels et les spécificités opérationnelles de la Convention et de ses Protocoles, en particulier du Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques.

Dans la pratique, les délégations nationales sont parfois constituées de manière à ne pas garantir une représentation effective des points focaux spécialisés, notamment ceux en charge des questions de biosécurité. Cette situation peut entraîner une insuffisance des contributions techniques lors de l'examen des points inscrits à l'ordre du jour relevant des Protocoles, et ainsi affecter la qualité et la pertinence des processus décisionnels.

#### **2. Insuffisance et imprévisibilité du financement**

Les contraintes financières persistantes constituent un obstacle majeur à la participation effective et durable des pays en développement, en particulier des pays les moins avancés (PMA).

L'absence de financements prévisibles, opportuns et suffisants entraîne fréquemment une réduction de la taille des délégations, des confirmations tardives de participation ou, dans certains cas, l'impossibilité de prendre part à des réunions essentielles. Cette situation limite la capacité des pays à contribuer de manière substantielle aux négociations et affaiblit l'inclusivité ainsi que la représentativité des processus mondiaux.

#### **3. Complexité et fragmentation des processus**

L'augmentation du nombre de réunions, des pistes de négociation parallèles, des obligations de rapportage et des processus interconnectés a conduit à un environnement institutionnel particulièrement complexe.

Pour les pays disposant de capacités humaines, techniques et institutionnelles limitées, cette fragmentation impose une charge administrative et opérationnelle significative. Elle engendre des difficultés de coordination au niveau national, des duplications d'efforts et des défis dans l'assurance d'une participation cohérente et harmonisée à l'ensemble des processus et thématiques.

#### **4. Disponibilité tardive de la documentation officielle**

Les retards dans la diffusion et la traduction des documents officiels demeurent une préoccupation récurrente.

La mise à disposition tardive de la documentation relative aux réunions limite considérablement la capacité des Parties à mener des consultations internes, à élaborer des positions nationales éclairées et à participer efficacement aux négociations. Cette contrainte affecte de manière disproportionnée les pays

en développement, pour lesquels les processus de coordination nécessitent davantage de temps et de ressources.

### **5. Inclusivité et accessibilité limitées**

Malgré les progrès réalisés ces dernières années, la participation aux réunions demeure limitée pour de nombreux experts techniques issus de secteurs clés au niveau national, notamment les institutions de recherche, les organes de régulation et les agences spécialisées.

Les contraintes liées aux ressources financières, aux barrières linguistiques, à l'accès aux outils numériques et aux mécanismes de coordination institutionnelle continuent de restreindre la diversité et la qualité des contributions. En conséquence, certaines perspectives techniques, scientifiques et socio-économiques essentielles ne sont pas pleinement prises en compte dans les délibérations, ce qui affecte la qualité globale et l'inclusivité des processus décisionnels.

## **IV. Modalités proposées pour l'amélioration**

Dans le cadre d'un processus piloté par les Parties visant à renforcer l'efficacité, l'inclusivité et l'efficience des processus au titre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique et de ses Protocoles, la République du Niger propose les modalités stratégiques et opérationnelles suivantes :

### **1. Renforcement du rôle et de la reconnaissance institutionnelle des points focaux des Protocoles**

La République du Niger souligne la nécessité d'assurer la participation systématique, effective et institutionnalisée des points focaux nationaux du Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques et des autres Protocoles à toutes les réunions et aux points pertinents de l'ordre du jour.

À cet effet, il conviendrait notamment de :

- reconnaître formellement les mandats juridiques distincts et les compétences techniques propres à chaque Protocole ;
- prévoir des dispositions procédurales claires garantissant que les points inscrits à l'ordre du jour relevant des Protocoles soient examinés avec la pleine participation des points focaux désignés;
- encourager les Parties à inclure à la fois les points focaux de la Convention et des Protocoles au sein des délégations nationales, avec des rôles clairement définis et complémentaires.

De telles mesures permettraient d'améliorer sensiblement la qualité, la cohérence et la pertinence technique des délibérations.

### **2. Renforcement d'une représentation nationale équilibrée, inclusive et multisectorielle**

Le Niger recommande d'encourager les Parties à adopter une approche plus inclusive et structurée de la représentation nationale, en assurant la participation des secteurs clés, notamment l'environnement, l'agriculture, la santé, la recherche et les autorités de régulation.

À cet égard :

- les délégations devraient refléter une expertise multidisciplinaire en lien avec les priorités de l'ordre du jour ;
- l'équilibre entre les sexes et la participation des jeunes devraient être promus dans la mesure du possible ;
- des mécanismes pourraient être envisagés pour appuyer la participation des experts techniques, notamment à travers des dispositifs de financement ciblés.

Le renforcement de la représentation nationale contribuera à une prise de décision plus éclairée, inclusive et fondée sur des données probantes.

### **3. Mise en place de mécanismes de financement prévisibles, adéquats et en temps opportun**

La République du Niger souligne l'importance cruciale de renforcer les mécanismes financiers afin de soutenir une participation effective des pays en développement, en particulier des pays les moins avancés (PMA).

Les éléments clés devraient inclure :

- le décaissement prévisible et en temps opportun des financements, bien en amont des réunions;
- des critères transparents d'allocation des ressources, avec une priorité accordée aux PMA et aux pays ayant des besoins particuliers ;
- l'élargissement des modalités de financement afin de couvrir non seulement la participation aux réunions, mais également les processus préparatoires au niveau national.

La prévisibilité du financement est essentielle pour garantir une participation équitable et préserver la légitimité des processus multilatéraux.

### **4. Rationalisation des processus, des réunions et des obligations de rapportage**

Le Niger soutient fermement les efforts visant à simplifier et rationaliser les processus existants afin de réduire les charges administratives et d'améliorer l'efficacité globale.

Cela pourrait inclure :

- l'harmonisation des formats de rapportage entre la Convention et ses Protocoles ;
- l'alignement des cycles de rapportage afin d'éviter les duplications ;
- la rationalisation des calendriers de réunions et le regroupement des points connexes de l'ordre du jour lorsque cela est pertinent ;
- le développement de plateformes intégrées de rapportage pour faciliter la soumission et l'analyse des données.

Ces mesures permettraient de réduire significativement la charge pesant sur les institutions nationales et d'améliorer la cohérence des processus.

### **5. Institutionnalisation des modalités de participation numérique et hybride**

S'appuyant sur les enseignements tirés des expériences récentes, le Niger recommande l'institutionnalisation formelle des modalités de participation hybride afin de renforcer l'accessibilité et l'inclusivité.

Cela devrait inclure :

- la mise en place d'infrastructures numériques fiables et de haute qualité pour la participation à distance ;
- la fourniture de services d'interprétation dans toutes les langues officielles des Nations Unies pour les participants en présentiel et à distance ;
- la facilitation d'un accès équitable aux outils numériques pour les pays en développement.

Les modalités hybrides constituent une solution inclusive et économiquement efficace, en particulier pour les pays confrontés à des contraintes financières et logistiques.

#### **6. Amélioration de la transparence, de la prévisibilité et de l'efficacité des réunions**

La République du Niger souligne l'importance de renforcer l'organisation et la gestion des réunions afin de favoriser une participation efficace et une prise de décision éclairée.

Les actions prioritaires incluent :

- la diffusion en temps utile des documents officiels dans toutes les langues des Nations Unies, conformément aux délais établis ;
- une planification claire et prévisible des réunions afin d'éviter les chevauchements et de garantir un temps de préparation adéquat ;
- une meilleure coordination entre les organes subsidiaires afin d'améliorer la cohérence et de réduire les redondances.

Ces améliorations renforceront la confiance dans les processus et permettront un engagement plus substantiel des Parties.

#### **7. Renforcement des capacités, de l'appui technique et du partage des connaissances**

Le Niger souligne que l'amélioration de l'efficacité doit s'accompagner d'investissements soutenus dans le renforcement des capacités et l'appui technique.

À cet effet :

- des programmes ciblés de renforcement des capacités devraient être développés au profit des points focaux nationaux et des institutions concernées ;
- l'accès à l'expertise technique, aux outils d'orientation et aux bonnes pratiques devrait être facilité ;
- les mécanismes de coopération Sud-Sud et régionale devraient être renforcés afin de promouvoir l'apprentissage mutuel et le partage d'expériences.

Le renforcement des capacités au niveau national est indispensable pour garantir une participation effective et une mise en œuvre efficiente.

Ces modalités proposées visent non seulement à améliorer l'efficacité procédurale, mais également à renforcer l'équité, l'appropriation et l'efficacité de la gouvernance mondiale de la biodiversité, conformément aux priorités des pays en développement et des pays les moins avancés.

## V. Considérations stratégiques

La République du Niger souligne que les efforts visant à améliorer l'efficacité, l'inclusivité et l'efficience des processus au titre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique et de ses Protocoles ne doivent pas être considérés comme une finalité en soi, mais plutôt comme un levier essentiel pour produire des résultats concrets et mesurables aux niveaux national et mondial.

À cet égard, le Niger met en exergue que ces améliorations doivent contribuer directement à l'accélération de la mise en œuvre des priorités nationales et des engagements internationaux, en particulier dans les pays en développement et les pays les moins avancés (PMA), où les contraintes en matière de capacités et de ressources demeurent importantes.

Plus spécifiquement, le renforcement des processus devrait permettre :

- D'accélérer la mise en œuvre des stratégies et plans d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité (SPANB)

En améliorant la cohérence, la coordination et l'accès à l'information en temps opportun, des processus plus efficaces permettront aux Parties de mieux traduire les engagements mondiaux en actions concrètes au niveau national. Cela inclut le renforcement des mécanismes de planification, de suivi, d'établissement de rapports et d'examen, ainsi qu'un meilleur alignement entre les priorités nationales et les objectifs mondiaux en matière de biodiversité.

- De renforcer les systèmes nationaux de gouvernance de la biosécurité

Des processus renforcés devraient contribuer à consolider les cadres institutionnels, les systèmes réglementaires et les capacités techniques liés à la biosécurité, notamment au titre du Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques. Cela implique l'amélioration des systèmes d'évaluation et de gestion des risques, le renforcement de la coordination entre les parties prenantes nationales, ainsi que l'intégration pleine et entière des considérations de biosécurité dans les cadres plus larges de gouvernance de la biodiversité.

- D'améliorer l'alignement avec les cadres mondiaux et les engagements internationaux

Une efficacité accrue des processus devrait favoriser une meilleure cohérence et un meilleur alignement entre les efforts nationaux de mise en œuvre et les cadres mondiaux, notamment le Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal. Cet alignement est essentiel pour garantir que les objectifs globaux soient traduits en stratégies nationales concrètes, adaptées aux contextes spécifiques, et que les progrès puissent être efficacement suivis et évalués.

En outre, la République du Niger souligne que ces considérations stratégiques doivent être soutenues par des ressources financières adéquates, un appui technique renforcé et des efforts soutenus de renforcement des capacités, afin de garantir que toutes les Parties — en particulier les pays en développement — soient en mesure de mettre en œuvre efficacement leurs engagements..

## VI. Conclusion

La République du Niger réaffirme son engagement ferme à participer activement et de manière constructive à un processus piloté par les Parties visant à améliorer l'efficacité, l'inclusivité et l'efficience des processus et réunions au titre de la Convention et de ses Protocoles.

Elle souligne que ce processus doit être guidé par les principes d'équité, de transparence, d'inclusivité et de respect des mandats distincts de la Convention et de ses Protocoles, tout en garantissant une participation effective de toutes les Parties, en particulier des pays en développement et des PMA.

La République du Niger réaffirme en outre sa disponibilité à contribuer de manière constructive aux discussions en cours et futures, notamment à travers le partage d'expériences nationales, de leçons apprises et de bonnes pratiques.

Enfin, le Niger exprime son attente que les résultats de ce processus aboutissent à des améliorations concrètes, opérationnelles et durables, capables de renforcer la performance globale de la Convention et de ses Protocoles et de contribuer à l'atteinte des objectifs mondiaux en matière de biodiversité.

Norway



Secretariat of the Convention on Biological  
Diversity

Your ref

Our ref  
23/2228-

Date  
6 May 2026

**Notification 2026-036 Submission of Norways views on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols**

Reference is made to notification 2026-036.

In this matter we think we need a process, subject to the availability of funding, specifically tailored for the improvement of the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols.

**Form**

In Norways view we need a closed, time-limited, task-specific advisory working group with a CoChair from the Global South and a CoChair from the Global North. The Group could be named "Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness" and should present a draft decision for consideration by Cop 18.

**Membership**

The Group should be small enough to work effectively, no more than 23 representatives including observers. The Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness will comprise of experts, as follows: 15 nominated by Parties, 2 nominated by representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities from the seven sociocultural regions, and 2 nominated by relevant organizations. The CoChairs can appoint up to 4 expert members in their personal capacity. The CBD Executive Secretary is ex officio observer to the Group.

**Working Methods**

The President will select two CoChairs. The CoChairs will will consult with the President and all 5 UN regions and major stakeholder groups to identify and invite members taking gender

and the relevant technical expertise of the candidates into account and applying the procedure for avoiding or managing conflicts of interest set out in the annex to decision 14/33, as amended in decision 16/26. The Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness may draw on existing expertise and liaise with relevant organizations, as appropriate, in the execution of its mandate. Subject to the availability of financial resources, the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness will meet, as needed, to ensure the timely provision of advice and, wherever possible, back-to-back with other relevant meetings. Where possible, the Secretariat will use available means of electronic communication to reduce the need for in-person meetings. The Secretariat will provide logistical support and background information to the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness. The Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness should seek consensus in agreeing its report.

Meetings shall be either in person (with a hybrid option), in Montreal or in a UN location or via video conference, unless an Advisory Group Party member offers to host a hybrid meeting.

The Chairs of the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness shall decide how to conduct its business to allow it to address its Terms of Reference effectively.

In conducting its work, the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness may wish to communicate with, and request information from experts in the field, where appropriate.

The following sources will inform the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness:

- CBD decisions on effectiveness such as CBD/SBI/4/11
- Experiences from previous Executive Secretaries or Deputy Executive Secretaries or other former employees with key functions in the Secretariat
- Functional reviews of the Secretariat
- Party input
- An external assessment, subject to the availability of funding

### **Tasks**

The Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness shall map and analyse current arrangements including the efficiency, cost effectiveness and governance processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity including its Secretariat, its Protocols and Subsidiary Bodies.

The analysis shall consider both short-term (operational) and long-term (structural and strategic) issues affecting the effectiveness including the potential need for reform, consolidation, or enhanced coordination including the rules of procedure, institutional and procedural functioning, participation and engagement, implementation, reporting, and compliance, financial and capacity considerations, knowledge and information. On this basis the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Group on Effectiveness shall examine options and, if feasible, make suggestions to enhance the overall effectiveness of the Convention and the Protocols with a view to enhancing the objectives of the instruments by way of improving decision-making and implementation while taking into account efficiency, coherence, equity, and resource implications.

Yours sincerely

Ellinor Dalbye Kasahara  
Deputy Director General

Sabine Marlen Synnes  
Senior Adviser/National Focal Point

*This document is signed electronically and has therefore no handwritten signature*

## Russian Federation

### Russian Federation

#### **Submission of views on the modalities for a possible Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols**

This submission is prepared in response to the CBD NOTIFICATIONS 2026-036 and 2026-045.

During sessions at SBI-6 Russian delegation raised several concerns as well as provided several options and opportunities in relation to the current effectiveness of the processes and meetings under the Convention and its Protocols and on considerations submitted by the CBD Secretariat in particular in the document CBD/SBI/6/9.

The key message is that current effectiveness of the CBD processes and meetings is not limited to the cosmetic modifications of the statement submission process and through limiting Parties (including intervention time allocation) in expressing their views and opinions during negotiations (in particular so-called “first reading”) but rather the systemic changes in the way Convention and the Secretariat operate.

During negotiations at SBI-6 Russian Federation co-sponsored and supported proposal (also supported by a number of Parties) to establish Party-driven process to further improve the effectiveness of the CBD processes and meetings. Below there are several practical proposals for establishing this process at COP-17.

We strongly believe that establishment of this Party-driven process (Process) should not be postponed and thoroughly considered and agreed at the upcoming COP-17 under agenda item 19 as well as some elements to be covered and decided through the discussions under agenda item 7 (in particular within the considerations of Secretariat functional review).

The following key elements are proposed to be considered in view of establishing a Party-driven process:

1. The process may include the following elements:

- Consideration of the item by COP-17 (agenda items 19 and 7) and establishing the process and its elements;
- Creating the expert body (expert group under the appropriate title) and its terms of reference. This body should have advisory role directly for COP and not for the Secretariat;
- Identify clear further steps (phases of the body’s work) on the way to COP-18 where the outcomes of the “expert group” to be considered and appropriate decisions to be taken. The established Process needs to include intersessional steps with report to Parties at COP through the SBI meetings between COP-17 and COP-18;

- Development of guidance to improve the effectiveness of the CBD processes and meetings to the SCBD as a part of the follow up on the functional review of the Secretariat.

2. Composition of the expert body (“expert group”) based on the principle of the process being fully “Party-driven” (a fundamental principle for the process to be respected):

- Maximum total number of experts to be limited (probably to about no more than 25);
- Groups should include:
  - Former members of COP and SBSTTA Bureaux (combination of experienced colleagues COP4-COP13, recent meetings COP14-16 and current Bureaux established at COP17);
  - 2-3 former SBSTTA and WGI/SBI Chairs;
  - 1 representative of IPLC;
  - 1-2 former ES;
- Group also may include current ES as an observer.

Group should keep overall regional balance.

3. The way to assemble the “expert group” (expert selection process).

The group to be organised by the call (by invitation only) from the former (COP16), current (COP17) and upcoming (COP18) Presidencies.

4. Working methods

Group will work predominantly in online mode and through possible in-person meeting(s) subject to availability of resources. For in-person meeting(s) group may also use opportunities to meet during other CBD intersessional meetings.

5. Major issues to be considered by the “expert group”.

- The ways to streamline development of the agendas for the COP and SB meetings including number of items and ways to consider them (as items for substantive discussion or just for the report by the Secretariat and taking the note by the Parties);
- Instructions to the Secretariat and Chairs, Co-chairs how to run the meetings;
- Requirements for selection of Chairs of the SBs and co-chairs of the meetings;
- Organisation of and key elements of trainings for 1) SBs and COP Working Groups Chairs, 2) chairs of sessions, 3) co-chairs of the contact groups;
- Further potential for improvements of the statement submissions and presentations of the positions through readings;
- Organisation of consideration of agenda items at CRP and L stages to decrease unproductive waiting time by Parties. For example considering those items which are available while waiting for other documents to be ready.

6. Organisation of the Party-driven process and its key elements:

- COP17 decides on establishing the “expert group”, its terms of reference, principles of composition and modalities of its work;
- After COP-17 3 Presidencies establish the group (by personal invitations);
- The “expert group” conduct the work and reports to the COP-18 directly while providing reports on progress to SBI-8(9);
- CBD Secretariat should provide support to the operation of the group including organisation of its online and potentially in-person meetings.