Changing the Rules of the Game

15/10 10:00 – Netherlands Pavilion



SUSTAIN

Strengthening Understanding and Strategies of Business to Assess and Integrate Nature

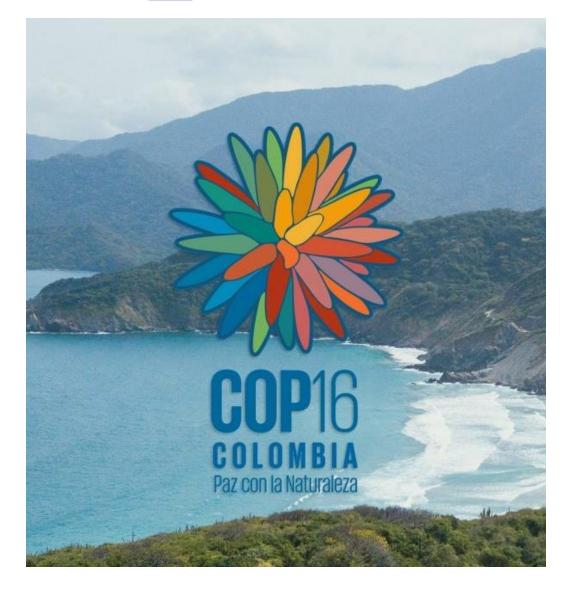
Changing the rules of the game Reforming targets, regulations and incentives to promote Nature Positive outcomes.

Version 1.0 Date 29/05/024 WP 4 Authored by Daan Groot Eli Morrell Johan Lammerant Wouter Dieleman Jolien Verhelst

AND ECONOMICS



The IDFB Nature Finance program in the Dutch Pavilion



- Twenty sessions spread out over two weeks of the COP.
- In collaboration with many partners



- Established in 2021, by the Government of the Netherlands, in the run up to COP15 to bridge the gap between greening finance and financing green. This restarted in the run-up to COP16.
- The IDFB hosted a total of <u>21 dialogue sessions</u> to bring together perspectives from the public sector and private financial sector
- More than 50 countries and 80 experts engaged in the dialogue sessions, where lessons and best practices on resource mobilisation and engaging the private sector were shared
- The IDFB helped to get the alignment of all public and private financial flows in the text of the GBF and developed <u>10 recommended actions</u> to accelerate alignment

Overview of Nature and Finance related events at COP16



Sunday 27th of October (16:00-20:00) The IDFB will host an informal gathering on the evening before Finance & Biodiversity Day for our community and network. Week 1

Week 2

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15:30

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WWF

positive future?

interventions

Finance (PBF)

WRI

TNFD

TNFD

UN PRI

² Nature[^]Squared CONNECTING ECOLOGY AND ECONOMICS. dialogue Monday - Finance & Biodiversity day Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Oct 28 Oct 29 Oct 30 Oct 31 Innovation in Biodiversity Financing: Habitat Banks and WALD-Initiative: Financing Central Banks and Landscape Finance for Holistic Landscape Restoration in Latin their Contribution to Target 19 8 8 Biodiversity and Climate Protection Supervisors actions on 11:15 go KfW Development Bank Terasos Green Zone nature-related financial risks and transition America and the IUCN Pavilion Blue Zone Nature Positive Finance and investment-a paradigm that Caribbean planning places nature at the heart of financial decision-making chancing the Enabling Conditions FfB Foundation I NGFS mmonland or Environmentally Harmful • Finance and Biodiversity Dutch Pavilion Ne ubsidy (EHS) Reform and GBF Pavilion Nature Positive Pavilion Blue Zone 25 arget 18 - International Institute for Blue Zone Financing the Big Food System Turnaround stainable Development (IISD) TNFD Global Canopy lainstreaming **Dutch Pavilion Nature** TNFD Side Events, Hotel Dann Carlton odiversity: Impact leasurement and the **Contributions to the Nature Positive** ole of the Financial What is the full role of private finance in delivering a nature-Agenda in Latin America: Role of the **Finance & Biodiversity Day** N T private sector - IUCN 15:00 at COP16 Nature Positive Pavilion Slue Zone UCN Pavilion Blue Zone **Dutch Pavilion Natur** Unlocking Investment for GBF T19c: Blended Finance Programme Blue Zone S Biodiversity Finance Trends 2024 -Finance Day at COP 16 will take place on the 28th of Finance for Nature with a Landscape Approach Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, DEFRA | TNC Blue Zone October and is a one-day event to mobilise a globally representative group of finance sector participants in lended Finance for o o Panel on the Amazonia Bonds Food Security and Nature (LVVN) Green Zone liversity: The support of delivering GBF Goal D and associated targets, 이 Investment Guidelines - WB 국 위 ① Amazonia Forever Pavilion ③ Blue Zone role of private sector, in line with countries' NBSAP priorities. 1745 Mainstreaming Biodiversity: Examples of systemic anthropy and public **7th Global Landscapes Forum** Monday 28th of October nance for nature-based Target Setting on Nature workshop: Naturalis Biodiversity Center (GLF) Investment Symposium lutions 육육 perspectives and good practices 🕐 Dutch Pavilion Nature Finance Programme 🛛 🌘 Blue Zone More info on Finance Day: NV Netherlands FfB Foundation evelopment Organisation Alongside COP16, leading sustainable finance practitioners 上に Shifting behaviour to get to Nature Positive: The opportunity Finance & Biodiversity Pavilion Blue Zone There will also be a separate Latin America & Caribbean and changemakers will explore cutting-edge solutions Finance Programme Blue Zone for the insurance sector Finance Day (26th of October) and a Latin America & for biodiversity finance at the 7th GLF Investment Case Nature is Business: Implementing Caribbean Insurance Meeting (25th of October) Symposium on the 25th of October: "Rewarding Nature: A arget 15 for Food & Finance organised by UNEP-FI in the Green Zone. TNFD Side Events, Hotel Dann Cariton 84 Roadmap to Finance the Biodiversity Plan." Aligning biodiversity and water investments VF-NI ų. 95 Financing Biodiversity locally: success and ambitions for **Dutch Pavilion Nature** Saturday 26th of October ğ across food value chains Friday 25th of October esource mobilisation SRIRFund O Green zone Museo La Tertulia (Green zone) 8 Dutch Pavilion Nature 🕑 Dutch Pavilion Nature Finance Programme 👘 🛑 Blue Zone Interoperable sustainable finance taxonomies: a key tool to More info on the Latin America. The full day programme can be found here: & Caribbean Finance Day GEF and Blended Finance to support KMGBF implementation mobilize private capital for the GEF WB Slue Zone 9 Global Biodiversity Framework angle implementation Invest in Nature: Progress and Future of Biodiversity UNEP FI | EC | WWF | WB | GIZ | FAO Finance- Roundtable of Partnership of Biodiversity and UN ECLAC-CEPAL UNDP | imf | ifc | idb | CAF Stue Zone **Global Environment Facility Business & Finance** Information Inancing the Food-water-biodiversity lexus- the Youth perspective innish Youth Council | European Nature Positive Pavilion and World Economic Forum @COP16 App Dutch Pavilion Nature Finance Nature risk is financial risk: Case studies from the market Programme, hosted by the Interface The GEF and WEF are hosting a full day of dedicated UNEP-WCMC, with funding support from uth Nature Delegates | Global Youth odiversity Network Dialogue Finance & Biodiversity sessions focused on target 18: Creating the Right Incentives the IBAT alliance, has developed an app to TNFD Side Events, Hotel Dann Carlton Relevant side-events in the Blue Zone for a Nature Positive Future. support business and finance engagement throughout COP16. Scaling up Nature Positive investment in Asia and the Pacific Relevant side-events in the Green Zone Sunday 27th of October The app is being regularly updated with details of relevant events and contains 6 Featured event Scaling up finance and incentives for O Green zone answers to frequently asked questions.

The Value of Ecosystem Services – Aligning Finance with Nature – Foundation for Sustainable Development (FSD) | PBAF | Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature (LVVN) Green Zone

biodiversity

OECD | WB | IFAD | Colombia |

몇 위 European Union | UK of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland
Blue Zone

The app is available via Guidebook

Recommended event



10:00Welcome & IntroductionsDaan Groot10:10Brief presentation on our researchDaan Groot &

Daan Groot & Johan Lammerant

10:30 Q&A

- **10:40 Discussions**
- **11:00** Reflections from our Keynote Listener Martin Lok
- **11:10** Closing remarks
- 11:15 Finish







World business Council for Statismatic Development



UN
 WC
 environment
 programme







Strengthening Understanding and Strategies of Business to Assess and Integrate Nature

Changing rules of the game -Reforming targets, regulations and incentives to promote nature positive outcomes



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Presentation of our study

- Daan Groot, Managing Director, Nature[^]Squared
- Johan Lammerant, Lead Expert Natural Capital and Biodiversity, Arcadis











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In the room today

Which sector do you represent?

- Financial regulators
- Financial institutions
- Businesses
- Government or policymakers
- NGOs
- Consultancies
- Other

In your opinion, what are the key challenge(s) to policy change on nature?

- Government bureaucracy and gridlock
- Negative lobbying/pressure from industry
- Partisanship/politicization of nature action
- Considered a non-priority issue







World business Council Art Statisardia Development Sha









- Our global economy is intrinsically dependent on nature, and at the same time is playing a major role in its degradation
- Business plays a role in transforming the economy, but the business case to do this needs clarity
- Building on existing work, SUSTAIN will strengthen understanding and awareness of impacts and dependencies on biodiversity











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Whv?

Develop and disseminate business case materials. Engage with key stakeholders from the business, finance, regulatory and intergovernmental spheres

Provide an enhanced knowledge base on impacts and dependencies of economic activities on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Develop methods to reduce biodiversity and ecosystem service-related risks and increase opportunities through innovative research and modelling techniques

Develop a toolbox for businesses and financial institutions to use to understand, assess, measure and monitor impacts and dependencies on biodiversity









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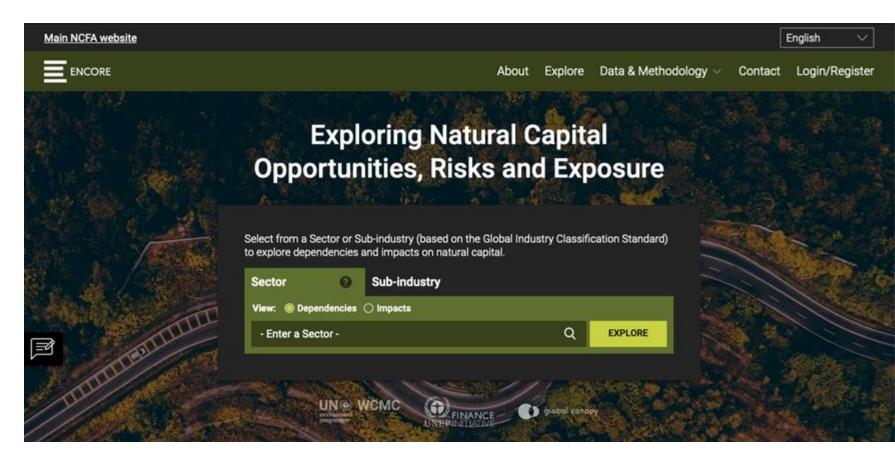






How?

To provide an enhanced knowledge base on impacts and dependencies of economic activities on biodiversity and ecosystem services, the project will build on existing work within the business and biodiversity space. SUSTAIN will improve, update and validate the ENCORE database developed by UNEP-WCMC.









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Improving ENCORE



WP4: Promoting business cases and public accountability

SUSTAIN

- The overall objective of WP4 is to identify and promote business cases that show how companies or sectors can contribute to biodiversity positive outcomes.
- The work package will build on the outcomes of two other work packages on
 - i. Assessing impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystem services and
 - ii. Developing methods for reducing biodiversity related risks.
- The business cases will be used to influence financial institutions and policy makers, who can help provide the enabling environment to support and accelerate best practice business activities.



Thought paper

SUSTAIN

Changing the rules of the game -Reforming targets, regulations and incentives to promote nature positive outcomes



SUSTAIN

Strengthening Understanding and Strategies of Business to Assess and Integrate Nature

Changing the rules of the game	Version	1.0		
Reforming targets, regulations and incentives to	Date	29/03/2024		
promote Nature Positive outcomes.	WP	4		
	Authored by	Daan Groot Eli Morrell Johan Lammerant Wouter Dieleman Jolien Verhelst		

Nature[^]Squared CONNECTING ECOLOGY AND ECONOMICS Nature[^] Squared

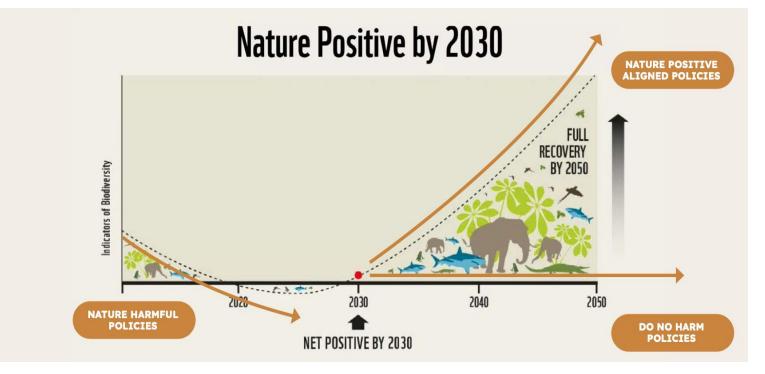
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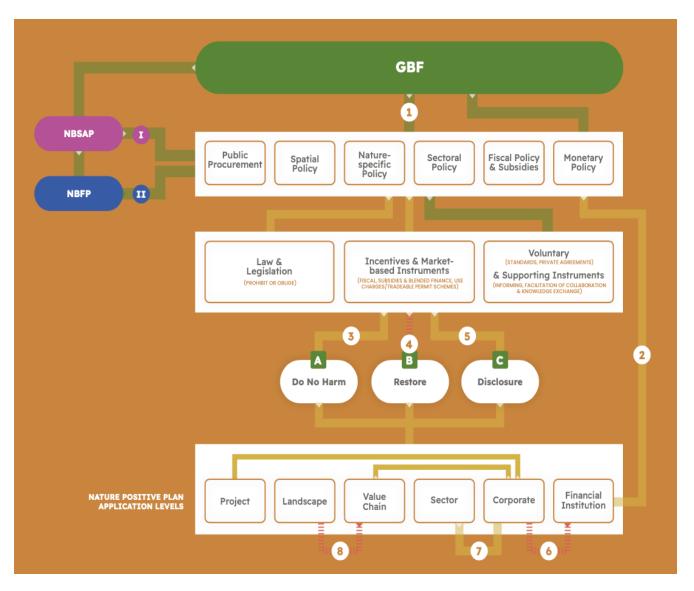
J. Lammerant, W. Dieleman, J. Verhelst

With the adoption of the 2022 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, we need ambitious policy on Nature to engage and align business action with Nature Positive. We have to **Change the Rules of the Game** to **bend the curve of biodiversity loss** and **shift the paradigm from Do No Harm** to **Nature Positive policy**



But how do we undertake this transformation to Nature Positive? What is the right mixture of policies, regulations, and frameworks can get us there?

The landscape of action



The landscape of action to achieve Nature Positive is extremely diverse.

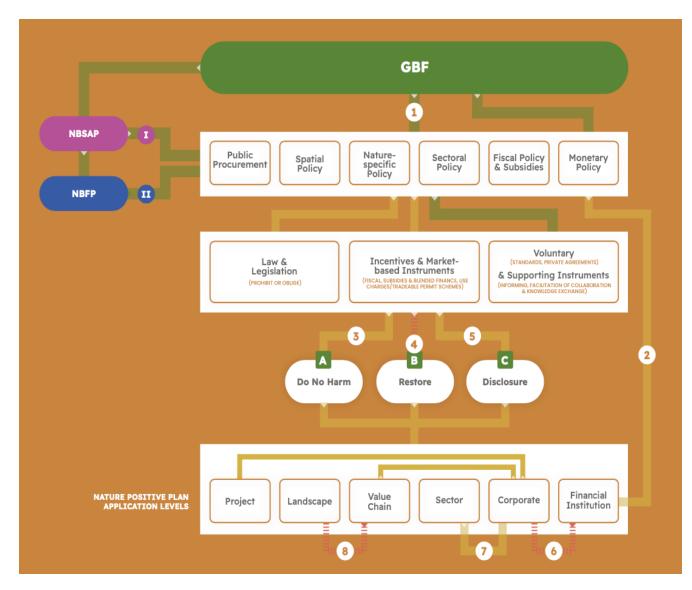
Policies at the international and national level are translated into regulation, voluntary instruments, incentives, and market-based instruments.

The focus of these instruments fall **three main** categories:

- Do No Harm
- Restore
- Disclosure

Each of these instruments and mechanisms are applied at different levels, but can interact with, reinforce, and strengthen each other, when combined correctly.

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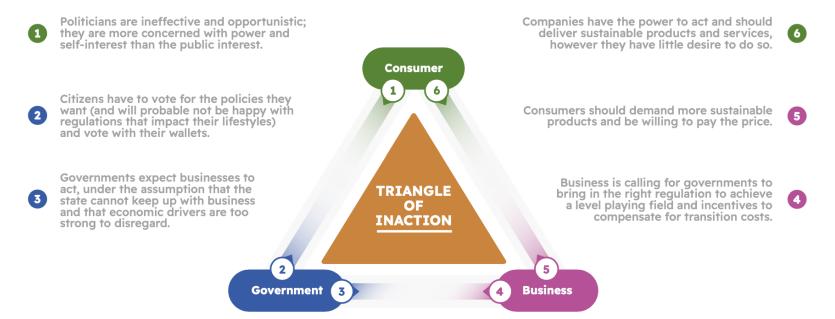
Each of these instruments and mechanisms are **applied at different levels**, but can **interact with**, **reinforce**, and **strengthen** each other, when combined correctly.



Triangle of inaction

There is already ample appetite from business for more ambitious approaches to address nature loss and set us on roadmap to Nature Positive. Governments must now take up the mantle and develop ambitious policy for nature, they must be willing to lead the way in creating an enabling environment that catalyzes, enables, and accelerates Nature Positive action.

The triangle of inaction describes the perceived attitudes of consumers, governments and businesses towards each other and the deadlock this leads to. **Governments can break this deadlock by shaking off their shyness vis-à-vis regulating business behavior.**



*The concept of the Triangle of Inaction was originally developed by Pierre Peyretou in the context of climate action and can be similarly applied to nature action.

This thought paper evaluated **19 policy instruments, regulations, and voluntary mechanisms and frameworks** on their ability to **align business action with Nature Positive outcomes and the goals and targets of the GBF**.

These instruments and mechanisms covered **three key systems** (agri-food, built environment, and energy) as well as **overarching instruments** and examples from **disclosure** and **financial sector instruments**:

LEVEL OF APPLICATION	SELECTED INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS						
Overarching	EU Nature Restoration Law, EU Deforestation Regulation, EU Soil Monitoring Law, EU Forest Monitoring Law, SBTN – Guidance for Nature, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), UK Biodiversity Net Gain regulation, and the Australian Nature Positive Plan.						
Agri-food systems	EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), German CAP, and EU Farm to Fork Strategy.						
Built environment systems	EU Green Public Procurement (GPP): Office Construction and BREEAM.						
Energy systems	Offshore Wind Energy Procurement (BOEM) and EPC Energy Labelling.						
Financial sector	EU Taxonomy and French Article 29.						
Disclosure	EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and TNFD.						

Full analysis

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Full set of Nature Positive Principles (NPPs):

	URE POSITIVE NCIPLE (NPP)	DESCRIPTION					
1	Collective effort	Nature Positive is a collective effort; it requires collaboration with other actors.					
2 Nature is more than Biodiversity		The full scope of nature needs to be covered; including land, freshwater, oceans, and atmosphere; biodiversity is therefore a 'subset' of nature – Nature Positive goes beyond biodiversity positive.					
3	Material impacts in all parts of the value chain	As Nature Positive applies to the whole value chain, companies cannot limit efforts to operational sites only.					
4	Positive outcomes	Positive impacts need to outweigh negative impacts in each part of the value chain with material impacts; the net balance needs to be positive at all parts of the value chain.					
5	Mitigation hierarchy	Nature Positive needs to be implemented in full compliance with the mitigation hierarchy.					
6	Going beyond	To achieve full nature recovery by 2050, the mitigation hierarchy needs to be complemented with additional conservation and restoration measures. This means going beyond the mitigation hierarchy.					
7	Targets and metrics	Targets and actions should be ambitious, science-based, integrated, address both the state of nature and impact drivers, and be underpinned by a clear measurement framework.					
8	Dare to transform	Every company engaging in creating a Nature Positive future will be able to identify opportunities for transformation. Nature Positive implies a decoupling of business activity from natural resource use, requiring an absolute reduction in material consumption and production.					
9	Nature Positive is urgent	Nature Positive requires immediate actions; it is highly recommended to follow the timeline of the Global Goal for Nature and the GBF.					
10	Credible communication	Companies that adopt a Nature Positive strategy need to communicate transparently about the Nature Positive baseline, targets and actions, progress towards targets, as well as challenges preventing them from going a step further.					

Full scoring of instruments against NPPs:

			-	6	2	4	IJ		7		•	10
NATURE POSITIVE PRINCIPLE (NPP)		Hardness of instrument	Collective effort	Nature > Biodiversity	Material impacts, whole velue chain	Positive outcomes	Mitigatioin hierarchy	Going beyond	Targets and metrics are central	Dare to transform	Nature Positive is urgent	Credible communication
	EU Nature Restoration Law	МА								\bigcirc		
	EU Deforestation Regulation	MA				0		\bigcirc				
Q	EU Soil Monitoring Law	MA						0		0		
HB	EU Forest Monitoring Law	МА				0	0	0		0	0	
AR	NBSAPs	MA										
OVER	SBTN	VOL								\bigcirc		
	UK Biodiversity Net Gain	MA				•				\bigcirc		
	Nature Positive Plan Australia	M/V				\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		
	EU Farm to Fork Strategy	M/V				\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0		•	0	
្ព	EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	МА				Ø	0	0	0	0	Ø	
EE	German CAP	МА			Ø	\bigcirc	0	0	Ø	0	0	
-SPE	EU Green Public Procurement (GPP): Office construction	VOL				Ø	•	0	Ø	Ø		
TEM	BREEAM (Construction regulation)	VOL				Ø		0		Ø	0	
SYSTE	Energy Labelling (EPC label for buildings)	VOL				0		0		•	0	
	Procurement Offshore Wind Energy (BOEM)	VOL				Ø	•	Ø	0	Ø		
AN-	EU Taxonomy	МА				Ø		Ø		Ø		
E C	Article 29 France	МА				Ø		0		Ø		
Ч.	CSRD	МА			Ø	Ø		0		Ø		
DISC	TNFD	VOL				Ø		•		Ø		

Aligned with NPP
 MA: Mandatory
 Somewhat aligned with NPP
 Not aligned with NPP
 M/V: Mandatory & Voluntary

Figure 7 - Scoring of Policy Instruments

Analysis of instruments

Instruments and mechanisms were evaluated against the **Nature Positive Principles**, zooming in on **three key principles**:

	Positive impacts need to outweigh negative impacts in each part of the
4	value chain with material impacts; the net balance needs to be positive at all parts of the value chain.

		To achieve full nature recovery by 2050, the mitigation hierarchy needs
6	Going beyond	to be complemented with additional conservation and restoration
		measures. This means going beyond the mitigation hierarchy.

8	Dare to transform	Every company engaging in creating a Nature Positive future will be able to identify opportunities for transformation. Nature Positive implies a decoupling of business activity from natural resource use, requiring an
		absolute reduction in material consumption and production.

Instruments were scored according to whether they align,

somewhat align, or o do not align with the Nature

Positive principles, and whether they can help us achieve the goals and targets of the GBF

			4	••	œ
NATURE POSITIVE PRINCIPLE (NPP)		Hardness of instrument	Positive outcomes	 Going beyond	Dare to transform
	EU Nature Restoration Law	ма	•	•	\bigcirc
	EU Deforestation Regulation	MA	0		\bigcirc
	EU Soil Monitoring Law	MA		0	0
OVERARCHING	EU Forest Monitoring Law	MA	0	0	0
RAR	NBSAPs	MA	•	•	•
NE	SBTN	VOL	•	•	\bigcirc
	UK Biodiversity Net Gain	MA	•	•	\bigcirc
	Nature Positive Plan Australia	M/V	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	Ø
	EU Farm to Fork Strategy	M/V	Ø	0	•
ខ	EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	MA	Ø	0	0
CIF	German CAP	MA	Ø	0	0
SYSTEM-SPECIFIC	EU Green Public Procurement (GPP): Office construction	VOL	Ø	0	0
TEV T	BREEAM (Construction regulation)	VOL	\bigcirc	0	Ø
SYS	Energy Labelling (EPC label for buildings)	VOL	0	0	•
	Procurement Offshore Wind Energy (BOEM)	VOL	Ø	Ø	Ø
- I	EU Taxonomy	MA	Ø	Ø	Ø
FINAL	Article 29 France	МА	Ø	0	Ø
CL0-	CSRD	МА	Ø	Ø	Ø
DISCLO	TNFD	VOL	Ø	•	Ø



Instrument 1: EU Nature Restoration Law, European Union

The Nature Restoration Law focuses on restoring degraded ecosystems and increasing biodiversity, whilst contributing to the EU's climate mitigation and adaptation objectives. All Member States will be required to submit cross-sectoral National Restoration Plans with binding targets on area to be restored by 2050, and to monitor and report national progress.

The Nature Restoration Law scores Green/Yellow for the three key principles: NPP4: Positive outcomes, NPP6: Going beyond, and NPP8: Dare to transform. All elements of NPP5: Mitigation hierarchy are integrated in the law, meaning it can satisfy the minimum threshold needed to 'go beyond' and move towards creation of Nature Positive impacts. The law also includes time-based goals and targets, providing indicators for monitoring progress (NPP7: Targets and metrics). Furthermore, the mechanism will be legally enforceable at the national level. During the timeframe of this research, the Law was passed in the European Parliament in a weakened format following amendments made after not passing at the first vote – flexibility and exemptions have been introduced and obligations to prevent deterioration and promote restoration have been weakened. Therefore NPP6: Going beyond is slightly weakened. It has not been formally approved by the European Parliament.

Instrument 10: EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), European Union

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The EU CAP is a comprehensive agricultural policy, central to the European Green Deal, Farm-to-Fork, and EU Biodiversity Strategies. The targets of the CAP are linked to common EU goals for social, environmental, and economic sustainability in the agri-food system and rural areas. The CAP is aimed at directly supporting farmers, rural areas, climate action, and preserving landscapes and biodiversity by managing natural resources.

Whilst the recent reform of the CAP is intended to reflect more stringent environmental requirements, there is room for improvement on a number of Nature Positive principles. The CAP includes aims to reward farmers for complying with a more stringent set of mandatory requirements, such as dedicating at least 3% of arable farmland to biodiversity and non-productive elements or dedicating at least a quarter of the budget for direct payments to eco-schemes. However, **NPP4: Positive outcomes** are not mandatory, leaving farmers with the choice of whether they wish to comply with the Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC). The CAP also includes objectives in line with avoiding, reducing, and restoring, yet the targeted actions signify more of the Do No Harm approach than Nature Positive and do not involve full implementation of the mitigation hierarchy (**NPP5: Mitigation hierarchy** and **NPP6: Going beyond**). Currently, harmful subsidies for agriculture still largely outweigh any positive subsidies, and with GAEC being voluntary, this further weakens the policy. Furthermore, it does not create transformation for the entire system, pointing to the need for improvement in **NPP8: Dare to transform**.



Instrument 16: EU Taxonomy

The EU Taxonomy is a cornerstone of the EU's sustainable finance framework and an important market transparency tool. Its aim is to establish a robust and science-based classification system that creates a common definition for sustainability. The Taxonomy Regulation sets out four overarching conditions that an economic activity must meet in order to qualify as environmentally sustainable: 1) substantially contribute to at least one of the environmental objectives, 2) Do No Significant Harm to any of the other environmental objectives⁴⁵, (3) comply with minimum social safeguards such as human rights and labour standards, and (4) comply with the technical screening criteria set out in the delegated acts.

The EU Taxonomy scores Yellow for the three key indicators (NPP4: Positive outcomes, NPP6: Going beyond, and NPP8: Dare to transform). It scores Green against the majority of other Nature Positive principles. The EU Taxonomy has an explicit condition to Do No Significant Harm on the environmental objectives. The condition to 'substantially contribute' to the environmental objectives, is in line with NPP6: Going beyond. However, it scored Yellow as it states this contribution can be made to only one of the environmental objectives. Strengthening the future ambitions of the Taxonomy and shifting from the Do No Significant Harm goal of towards a Nature Positive goal could improve the scoring for NPP4: Positive outcomes and NPP8: Dare to transform.



10

The CSRD came into force in 2023 and requires businesses within the EU to report on environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of their business activities on issues linked to climate, biodiversity, and water, expanding the quality and scope of corporate reporting. ESRS E4 is the topical standard on Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

DISCLOSURE

Although the CSRD and ESRS are mandatory, not all disclosure requirements are obligatory, thus though it shows promise it currently scores Yellow across the three key principles. In relation to the achievement of **NPP4: Positive outcomes**, ESRS E4 refers to the need to align with the GBF. The organisation should therefore assess the resilience of its current business model and strategy for nature-related risks and adapt its business model by means of a transition plan. The disclosure of the transition plan is not mandatory, which is a weakness from the perspective of getting a Nature Positive set of instruments in place (**NPP6: Going beyond**). This is different from TNFD, where the disclosure of how business plans and strategies are adapted is a key recommendation. Also, in contrast to TNFD, ESRS do not refer to 'transformative action' explicitly (**NPP8: Dare to transform**), instead it is very much focused on **NPP5: Mitigation hierarchy**.

01

We need a **paradigm shift from Do No Harm to Nature Positive thinking** in both policy ambition and business action.

Current policy instruments won't get us to Nature Positive; for transformational change to be achieved, we must integrate Nature Positive as a governing policy principle, moving away from Do No Harm thinking with No Net Loss as its end point. Many existing instruments remain trapped in Do No Harm territory across the different sectors and systems of application.

It is down to policymakers to break the deadlock of the **Triangle of Inaction** and **change the rules of the game** and **mainstream Nature Positive across all policy**.

02

The private sector has already shown its desire for stronger action on nature – it is up to policymakers to mandate and mainstream new norms and frameworks that demand more ambitious action.

Three Nature Positive principles should be integrated into future policy development: Positive Outcomes, Going Beyond, and Dare to Transform

These three principles are key for evaluating and differentiating between instruments that are likely to move us towards Nature Positive and move past the Do No Harm paradigm. Although these key principles are the most important of the 10 Nature Positive Principles, they are also the three most difficult for current instruments to meet.

A **whole-of-government approach** is essential; policies and instruments across **all levels and sectors** must be adapted to align with Nature Positive

Any approach to transition to Nature Positive will need to be whole-of-government and whole-ofsociety in nature. This means a broad suite of instruments is needed to address drivers of biodiversity loss across all levels and systems. Countries must take a wide enough scope when defining their NBSAPs – looking at the entire policy mix and aligning it with a Nature Positive goal.

06

05

Policies need to be assessed not only on their own properties, but also on **how they interact with other policy instruments**

Whether an instrument will achieve Nature Positive depends on not only the type of instrument, but also how it is applied in combination with others, and how it is enforced.

Through creating the **right enabling environment**, the **financial sector can be a key enabler of transformative change** and accelerate the transition to Nature Positive

The financial sector and business community needs ambitious policies with clear and predictable timelines to enable them to take up their roles in the transition, Governments can use the TNFD and EU Taxonomy as tools to align finance with Nature Positive.

07

Disclosure regulation needs to contain **mandatory requirements** to develop, disclose and implement **Nature Positive transition plans**

To achieve Target 15 of the GBF, disclosure regulation will need to be complemented with requirements for action based on this information. Disclosure will not be enough to deliver the transformation we need – it should be a steppingstone on the road to action-based regulation.



Plenary discussions

- Please share your own perspective: what rules do we need to change, and how do we get them changed?
- What needs to be discussed and implemented at COP16 and beyond?

















Key note listener

• Martin Lok, Executive Director, Capitals Coalition









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Strengthening Understanding and Strategies of Business to Assess and Integrate Nature









PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency





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 wcmc





VICEPRESIDENCIA TERCERA DEL GOBIERNO MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO







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Overview of Nature and Finance related events at COP16



Week 1

Week 2



dialogue

Contact details

Caroline van Leenders

Transition Broker Biodiversity & Finance Ministry of LVVN / Netherlands Enterprise Agency

E-mail: caroline.vanleenders@rvo.nl

IDFB Secretariat

Daan Groot, Eli Morrell & Iris Visser

E-mail: info@idfb-dialogue.org



