



Statement on Target 15

The actors in charge of implementing the GBF will be governments. It is only through governmental regulation coordinated at national, regional and international levels that we can ensure that businesses will not cause excessive damage to the environment, and to IPLCs.

The target should call on governments to put in place effective, biodiversity and human rights-based regulatory frameworks, including sanctions against those who destroy biodiversity as well as addressing the issue of subsidies and other incentives. Reporting obligations are a first step, which should be followed by other obligations to effectively reduce the impacts to levels that are compatible with planetary boundaries.

Business cannot be allowed the option to self-regulate, because they will only reduce their impacts if this does not negatively affect their interests. As history has shown, business interests are often NOT compatible with living within planetary boundaries.

The target speaks of 'Reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses', but the main concern of this target must be to reduce business-related risks to biodiversity.

The actions which businesses are being asked to take on: assessing, reporting and "progressively reducing negative impacts" are completely insufficient in view of the current very high – and continuously increasing- impacts of business on biodiversity.

We are extremely concerned about the failure to mention the impacts of business actions on human rights, particularly those of IPLCs and women.

The phrase "moving towards full sustainability" of extraction and related production is meaningless unless we define it in a clear and verifiable manner.

Based on the previous we propose replacing the entire text of Target 15

Governments establish regulations for all businesses, trade and investment, prohibiting impacts that pass the limits of planetary boundaries, or affect ecosystem functions and human health or abuse human rights, ensuring full transparency of business impacts, addressing conflicts of interest, ensuring liability and redress, and penalising infractions and the provision of false information about ecological and human rights impacts or the benefits of products.

We also consider that the mainstreaming section needs an additional target on the impact of the actions by one Party (including its aggregated consumption) on other Parties, needs to be included. We thereby propose the following additional target:

Ensure that Parties' activities do not cause damage to the environment of other Parties or areas beyond national jurisdiction, including through consumption and international trade, that global footprints do not exceed the biocapacity of states, and that negative telecoupling is avoided, in accordance with Art. 3 and 4b of the Convention.