

# Proactive Release

Date: 29 October 2019

The following Cabinet paper/s and related Cabinet minute/s have been proactively released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade:

***Title of paper: Negotiating Mandate for New Global Biodiversity Targets***

***Title of minute: Negotiating Mandate for New Global Biodiversity Targets  
(CAB-19-MIN-0043 refers)***

Some parts of this information release would not be appropriate to release and, if requested, would be withheld under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act). Where this is the case, the relevant sections of the Act that would apply have been identified. Where information has been withheld, no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

Key to redaction codes:

- 6(a): to avoid prejudicing the international relations of the New Zealand Government; and
- 9(2)(j): to avoid prejudice to negotiations.

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# Cabinet Environment, Energy and Climate Committee

## Minute of Decision

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### Negotiating Mandate for New Global Biodiversity Targets

**Portfolio**                      **Foreign Affairs**

On 22 August 2019, the Cabinet Environment, Energy and Climate Committee:

#### Background

- 1        **noted** that there is a process underway under the Convention on Biological Diversity to agree a new set of global biodiversity targets by 2020 to replace the existing Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

#### Proposed mandate

- 2        **agreed** that New Zealand negotiators continue to advocate for:
- 2.1      a greater level of ambition;
  - 2.2      targets that are science and evidence-based, as well as quantifiable where possible;
  - 2.3      the development of indicators and identification of drivers of biodiversity loss and ‘enablers’;
  - 2.4      flexibility for States in how they implement the global targets;
  - 2.5      the more effective ‘mainstreaming’ of biodiversity into government and the private sector;
  - 2.6      better communications;
  - 2.7      an improved monitoring system to support implementation of the targets;

- 3        **agreed** that:

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- 11 **agreed** that negotiators be informed by existing New Zealand positions in other international fora;

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### **Next steps**

- 13 **noted** that officials will seek further guidance from Cabinet on a range of issues later in the negotiation process, once the possible options of future targets are clearer;
- 14 **agreed** that any further guidance required by negotiators before the next Cabinet paper will be sought from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Conservation, Fisheries and Environment (Biodiversity), with other Ministers consulted as appropriate to the subject matter.

Vivien Meek  
Committee Secretary

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**Hard-copy distribution (see over)**

**Present:**

Hon David Parker (Chair)  
Hon Stuart Nash  
Hon Damien O'Connor  
Hon James Shaw  
Hon Eugenie Sage

**Officials present from:**

Officials Committee for ENV

**Hard-copy distribution:**

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## **NEGOTIATING MANDATE FOR NEW GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS**

### **Proposal**

1. This paper seeks approval for an initial mandate for upcoming negotiations of a new set of global biodiversity targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

### **Executive Summary**

2. The world is facing a biodiversity crisis. An estimated one million species globally are facing extinction. The extinction rate is the highest it has ever been in human history and accelerating. The loss in biodiversity is impacting the critical role nature plays in providing humanity with food, fresh water, energy, regulation of the climate, resilience to natural disasters, pollination of commercial crops, medicine, and genetic resources. In New Zealand almost 4,000 species face extinction, including all frogs, 90% of marine birds, 84% of reptiles, 76% of freshwater fish and 46% of plants.

3. It is against this alarming backdrop that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are due to meet in late 2020 to decide a new set of global biodiversity targets to replace the existing Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the majority of which will not be achieved. In the lead up to the 2020 meeting, Parties will meet for a number of negotiating sessions. The first of these will be held 27-30 August.

4. In March, officials sought views from iwi, stakeholders and the public as to what New Zealand should be promoting in the negotiating process. The main theme of the responses was a recognition of the dire state of biodiversity globally and the need for greater action to address the issue. Officials propose conducting further engagement with interested iwi and stakeholders throughout the process, as well as another general call for views once further clarity around the new targets is available.

5. The process to determine the new targets is in its early stages and while there are civil society campaigns as to what should be included in the targets, there is little clarity as to what Parties want. Ultimately the targets will need to be agreed by consensus by Parties (i.e. all countries other than the US and Holy See).

6. There have been two opportunities to submit views on the new targets and associated processes. New Zealand submitted views, covering broad principles and the possible structure, which represented a continuation of existing policy settings. More specifically, we called for a greater level of ambition; targets that are science and evidence-based, and quantifiable where practical; the identification of drivers of biodiversity loss, indicators and 'enablers'<sup>1</sup>; flexibility for states in how they implement the targets; more effective 'mainstreaming' of biodiversity into the public and private sector; better communications; and improved monitoring of progress.

1 'Enablers' are the processes, inputs and conditions that are required to support the achievement of targets

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8. In pursuing these aims, negotiators will be informed by existing New Zealand positions in other international fora.

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10. Officials will seek further instruction later in the process once more clarity as to possible targets is available. s6(a)

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## Background

11. The CBD was adopted in 1992 and recognised, for the first time in international law, that the conservation of biological diversity is “a common concern of humankind”. The CBD applies only to areas inside national borders,<sup>3</sup> has near universal state membership,<sup>4</sup> and actively involves civil society, indigenous peoples, scientists and the private sector in its processes. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade leads New Zealand’s engagement with the CBD, working closely with a range of government agencies.

12. The CBD has a ‘vision’ of “Living in harmony with nature” by 2050, and has three main objectives:

1. the conservation of biological diversity;
2. the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and,
3. the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

13. To achieve these objectives, the Parties of the CBD periodically set targets and associated processes. The current Aichi Biodiversity Targets (refer Annex I for a copy of the targets) were decided in 2010 and are due to expire in 2020. All Parties are required to have a strategy that sets out what work they will undertake in support of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. New Zealand’s new Biodiversity Strategy is currently under development and due to be released in late 2019 or early 2020 (refer CAB-18-MIN-0485). It may require some updating to reflect the new targets once they are agreed as officials expect that national strategies will continue to be used as an implementation tool.

14. Recent assessments, including those by the CBD, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and other scientific bodies, are clear that efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets have been insufficient. In some cases, the world is going backwards. The extinction rate is accelerating and an estimated one million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction, more than at any other point in human history.

15. This damage comes at a cost to humans. Biodiversity provides life-critical ecosystem services such as food, fresh water, energy, regulation of the climate, resilience to natural disasters, pollination of commercial crops, medicine, and genetic resources.

16. The biodiversity situation in New Zealand largely mirrors, and is linked to, the global decline in biodiversity. Almost 4,000 species native to New Zealand face extinction, including all of our frog species, 90% of marine birds, 84% of reptiles, 76% of freshwater fish and 46% of plants.

### The process to decide the new set of targets

17. A CBD process is now under way to decide a new set of global biodiversity targets and associated processes such as monitoring and reporting (collectively known in CBD parlance as the “post-2020 biodiversity framework”). The process will consist of dedicated negotiating sessions (“Open Ended Working Group”), thematic and regional workshops,

<sup>3</sup> A separate negotiation is under way to agree an implementing agreement to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea covering marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

<sup>4</sup> Only the Holy See and the US are not Parties to the CBD. Despite not being a Party, the US sends large numbers of observers to the meetings of the CBD.

and discussions during 'business as usual' CBD meetings (see timeline in Annex II). The first negotiating session will be held 27-30 August. The new targets are to be agreed by consensus among Parties at the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties in Kunming, China in October 2020. This meeting is expected to feature a ministerial segment at the end.

18. Parties have already agreed that the process to determine the new targets should be participatory, inclusive, gender responsive, transformative, comprehensive, catalytic, visible, knowledge-based, transparent, efficient, results-orientated, iterative, and flexible. They also agreed that it should be open to input from non-state actors and that states should have the opportunity to make 'voluntary national commitments' in the form of pledges of action above existing efforts to address biodiversity loss.

19. Beyond these points, little has been agreed yet. The scope and structure of the eventual targets are still to be determined, as is the content. While the thinking of a number of environmental NGOs is clear and officials have been lobbied to support various causes, most countries have not set out specific views yet. Officials expect to hear clearer Party positions at the first Open Ended Working Group meeting in August.

20. A few issues do, however, appear to enjoy widespread support amongst Parties. This includes the idea that an "apex" target or targets would be desirable in order to facilitate communications and build political support. The climate change goal of 1.5/2 degrees is often cited as an example of a simple, overarching goal. It will be challenging, however, to agree a single apex target that incorporates the full complexity of addressing biodiversity decline. There also appears to be support for differentiating between targets, drivers of biodiversity loss, and enablers of solutions.

### **Results of domestic consultations**

21. In March, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade sought views from iwi, stakeholders and the public on what New Zealand should be pursuing in the upcoming negotiations. Submissions were received from eleven organisations, one business, and six individuals. A number of social media posts were also received.

22. The majority of submissions noted the declining state of biodiversity and called for greater action to address the issue. [s9\(2\)\(j\)](#)

[s9\(2\)\(j\)](#)



### **Summary of previous New Zealand submissions to the CBD on the new targets**

24. To date there have been two opportunities for New Zealand (and other states and stakeholders) to submit formal views to the CBD on the new framework. Our submissions have focused on broad principles and the possible structure of the future targets and associated processes. The broad principles that the submissions covered represented a continuation of policy objectives New Zealand has consistently pursued within the CBD. Our submissions called for:

- a greater level of ambition;
- science and evidence-based targets;
- quantifiable targets, where possible, in order to ensure they are 'SMART' (i.e. specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound);

- the development of indicators and identification of drivers of biodiversity loss and 'enablers' of solutions;
- flexibility for states in how they implement the global targets;
- the more effective 'mainstreaming' of biodiversity into the public and private sectors;
- better communication of the importance of biodiversity and the new targets; and,
- an improved monitoring system to support implementation of the targets.

25. The submissions also expressed openness to discussing the possibility of an apex target or updated mission statement, the grouping of targets and sub-targets, and a ten year time frame. Copies of the submissions can be found in Annex III.

### **Proposed negotiating position**

26. In addition to the general positions set out in the earlier submissions I propose that New Zealand negotiators pursue the following aims, which are based on existing priorities, stakeholder input and an initial appraisal of what might be required to address the global biodiversity crisis:

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27. In pursuing these positions, I propose that New Zealand negotiators are informed by existing New Zealand positions in other international fora.

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### **Next steps**

29. There are a range of issues where officials might require further guidance as the negotiations proceed and as other Parties' positions become more apparent. s6(a)

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30. If issues arise where officials require further guidance before the next Cabinet Paper, I propose officials seek this guidance from a small group of Ministers with the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Conservation, Fisheries, and Environment (Biodiversity) with other Ministers included as relevant to the specific subject matter.

### **Consultation**

31. The following agencies were involved in the development of this paper: the Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry for the Environment, Environmental Protection Authority, Treasury, and DPMC (PAG).

32. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade invited public comment in March and will continue targeted engagement with interested stakeholders throughout the negotiation process. Another call for public comment will be made in early 2020.

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<sup>6</sup> Due to incomplete reporting, all international figures should be treated as approximations.

## Financial Implications

33. The costs associated with the negotiations include preparatory work, research, and domestic and international travel. These costs will be met from existing baselines.

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## Legislative Implications

35. Given the early stage of negotiations it is difficult to predict the shape of the final targets and whether any implementing legislation might be required, though officials believe it is unlikely.

## Human Rights

36. There are no expected inconsistencies with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993.

## Proactive Release

37. While this paper can be released proactively, large parts of it will need to be redacted given their international implications, including the possibility that release would prejudice New Zealand's engagement in international negotiations. This includes paragraphs 7, 7.1 to 7.8, 10, 20 to 23, 26, 26.1 to 26.13, 28, 29, 29.1 to 29.4, 34 and recommendations 2 to 11.

## Recommendations

The Minister of Foreign Affairs recommends that the Committee:

1. **Note** that there is a process under way in the Convention on Biological Diversity to agree a new set of global biodiversity targets by 2020 to replace the existing Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
2. **Agree** that New Zealand negotiators continue to advocate for a greater level of ambition; targets that are science and evidence-based, as well as quantifiable where possible; the development of indicators and identification of drivers of biodiversity loss and 'enablers'; flexibility for states in how they implement the global targets; the more effective 'mainstreaming' of biodiversity into government and the private sector; better communications; and, an improved monitoring system to support implementation of the targets.

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11. **Agree** that negotiators be informed by existing New Zealand positions in other international fora.

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13. **Note** that officials will seek further guidance from Cabinet on a range of issues later in the negotiation process once the possible options of future targets are clearer.
14. **Agree** that any further guidance required by negotiators before the next Cabinet paper will be sought from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Conservation, Fisheries and Environment (Biodiversity), with other Ministers consulted as appropriate to the subject matter.

Authorised for lodgement  
Rt Hon Winston Peters  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

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## Annex I – Aichi Biodiversity Targets

### ***Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society***



#### **Target 1**

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



#### **Target 2**

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.



#### **Target 3**

By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.



#### **Target 4**

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

### ***Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use***



#### **Target 5**

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



#### **Target 6**

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.





#### **Target 7**

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.



#### **Target 8**

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.



#### **Target 9**

By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.



#### **Target 10**

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

### ***Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity***



#### **Target 11**

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.



#### **Target 12**

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



#### **Target 13**

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

### ***Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services***



#### **Target 14**

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are

restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



**Target 15**

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



**Target 16**

By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

***Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building***



**Target 17**

By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.



**Target 18**

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



**Target 19**

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



**Target 20**

By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

## Annex II – post-2020 timeline

Event	Date	Location
Trondheim Biodiversity Conference	2-5 July 2019	Trondheim
Cartagena Protocol post-2020 online forum	8-19 July TBC	online
Cartagena post-2020 and access and benefit sharing workshop	25 August	Nairobi
Open Ended Working Group 1	27-30 August	Nairobi
Oceans thematic meeting (TBC)	First week of November (TBC)	Montreal (TBC)
Open Ended Working Group 2 (TBC)	November (TBC)	Montreal (TBC)
8(j) Working Group meeting	20-22 November	Montreal
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice meeting	25-29 November	Montreal
Open Ended Working Group 3 (TBC)	February 2019 (TBC)	China (TBC)
First draft of new targets to be made available	March	
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice meeting	18-23 May	Montreal
Subsidiary Body on Implementation meeting	25-29 May	Montreal
Open Ended Working Group 4 (TBC)	27-31 July (TBC)	Columbia (TBC)
Leaders' summit on margins of United Nations General Assembly (TBC)	September	New York
Conference of Parties to agree targets	16-27 October (TBC)	Kunming



**New Zealand submission on the post-2020 biodiversity framework**

New Zealand welcomes the opportunity to contribute at this early stage to the formation of a post-2020 biodiversity framework, and looks forward to ongoing opportunities over the next two years.

New Zealand believes the framework should be formulated with impact in mind. This means the new goals will need to retain a level of ambition similar to that of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Other ways to achieve impact might include systems to ensure that progress is properly monitored and reported. It would be useful if, as part of this process, key indicators are determined alongside the new goals. To this end, we encourage collaboration with multilateral bodies and processes that have experience in developing and applying biodiversity-related indicators, such as the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Impact also means that states should be encouraged to identify actions or goals where they can achieve the most meaningful gains for biodiversity. As was the case for the Aichi Targets, Parties should focus on goals that are highly relevant to the achievement of significant biodiversity outcomes in their territories and regions, or globally. States, non-parties, and other actors should have flexibility in the pursuit of the goals and objectives, with the aim of ensuring that significant biodiversity gains can be made.

As it is critical that the new framework supports and generates impact at national, regional, and global levels, the values and importance of biodiversity and the Convention on Biological Diversity will need to be mainstreamed into the practices and decisions of not just government agencies and stakeholders who are directly involved in environment and conservation work, but all government agencies, private sector, indigenous peoples, civil society, stakeholders, and the public, who have an impact on nature through their decisions or actions. The new framework must be constructed in a way that generates buy-in from sectors that are known to be heavily reliant on, and have significant impact on, biodiversity, such as those addressed by mainstreaming decisions at COPs 13 and 14. To this end, collaboration with relevant sector-focused multilateral initiatives such as the FAO's Mainstreaming Platform and WHO's One Health Initiatives are key.

It is possible that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets did not generate as much wide spread public support and political buy-in as they might have is the absence of a simple, clear apex goal (such as exists in the climate change space). The "mission" statement of the Strategic Plan lacks simplicity and clarity.

Communication will be an important facet of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, and it will be important that the new framework/goals can be easily communicated to policy makers, the private sector, civil society, indigenous peoples, and the wider public who are

not as familiar with biodiversity issues. It is important that this communication material is not weighed down with highly technical, legal, policy or management language.

If there is to be a number of goals, as there was with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, these could be clustered, but only if these clusters are coherent and meaningful. The Strategic Goals are not worded in a way that makes immediate impact, and as a result tend to be overlooked. A similar situation should be avoided for the post-2020 framework.

16 April 2019

## NZ SUBMISSION ON POST-2020 BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

With reference to Notification 2019-008 of 30 January 2019, please find following New Zealand's further views on the post-2020 biodiversity framework. This submission should be read in conjunction with our earlier submission of views on 17 December 2018.

- There is an urgent need for the new post-2020 framework to inspire more **ambition** at the national level, if we are to create a framework that supports the actions of all actors to stem the loss of biodiversity.
- On the **structure of the framework**, New Zealand believes that an apex target or limited number of "core biodiversity" targets (no more than five), with a larger number of more specific, supporting sub-targets and enablers underneath, could be a useful structure, particularly in terms of communications and generating political and public buy-in (i.e. having something simple and easy to explain to non-experts).
- The drawback of just one apex target is that it may be difficult to make it 'SMART'. A single, high-level global political aspiration or commitment could, however, be expressed through an **updated mission statement**. Ideally this statement would be more concise and more focused than the mission statement of the Strategic Plan, which is long and unwieldy.
- There may be a role for a statement of **overarching principles**, for cross-cutting issues that are considered in a different category to enablers.
- **Sub-targets**, i.e. stepping stones to larger, more important targets, and potentially targeted to address specific responses or pressures, could be included under each target they are required for. Each sub-target should be SMART and accompanied by quantifiable and measurable indicators, where possible.
- Ensuring that the new targets are **evidence-based** and, wherever possible and appropriate, **quantifiable** will help to also ensure that they are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound. Some of the previous "targets" were arguably more enablers than actual targets, which meant that they have been harder to

measure. Adjusting the structure as suggested above would help overcome this problem.

- States should be encouraged to identify actions and targets where they can achieve the most meaningful gains for biodiversity. As was the case for the Aichi Targets, Parties should focus on targets that are highly relevant to the achievement of significant biodiversity outcomes in their territories and regions, or globally. States, non-parties, and other actors should have flexibility in the pursuit of the targets and objectives, with the aim of ensuring that significant biodiversity gains can be made. This does not, however, mean that states and other actors should be able to not take action on targets that are relevant to them.
- We agree that, in some cases, the milestones on the way to the 2050 vision could involve time periods that are either shorter or longer than ten years. Periodically reviewing the amount of progress made and the direction and ambition required to reach the 2050 vision is essential. At the same time, this process can be resource intensive. **A time period of ten years** appears to be a good compromise between these two drivers. A round number would also, assumedly, help with communication efforts. This would not prevent NBSAPs or other tools dealing in shorter or longer time frames.
- A system of **review** that facilitates enhanced implementation efforts by Parties will be an important part of the post-2020 framework. New Zealand supports the approach outlined in Decision 14/29.
- **Enablers** (i.e. the things that make a target or achievement of a milestone possible, but are not an ends in and of themselves) could be included under targets and/or sub-targets as appropriate. Enablers should not be considered goals or targets.
- **Communication and awareness raising** will be an important enabler of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, and it will be important that the new framework/goals can be easily communicated to policy makers, the private sector, civil society, indigenous peoples, and the wider public who are not as familiar with biodiversity issues. It is important that this communication material is not weighed down with highly technical, legal, policy or management language.
- **Mainstreaming** the work of the CBD, and biodiversity as a global issue, into the consciousness of society, will be a key enabler for the post-2020 framework. Many past failings stemmed from an inability to engage actors outside of the CBD community on biodiversity issues, including society as a whole. It is particularly vital to address the drivers of biodiversity loss that stem from economic activity. Individual biodiversity issues garner significant attention worldwide, but the connection between these issues and the work of the CBD as the relevant global body is weak, for your average world citizen. Societal awareness drives private sector action and political prioritisation.

- The challenge of addressing biodiversity loss cannot be met by states alone. There is a role for states, international organisations, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, the private sector, youth etc. **Active participation and support of all actors** will be an important enabler of the post-2020 framework.

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