

# Global Joint Initiative on the Partnership of Biodiversity and Finance (PBF)

We, the participants, supporters, and followers of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, gathered in Kunming (in Yunnan, China) under the common goal of “gathering new impetus and creating a new future”, are determined to adopt a more vigorous and sustainable approach to protecting nature. We are committed to working together to ensure new impetus towards international biodiversity cooperation — especially the full implementation of the upcoming **Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**, and to promote sustainable, innovative, inclusive and green growth. We are also committed to realizing the full potential of the financial sector and to empower their capacity to participate in biodiversity conservation efforts.

We are gathering at this moment in the face of pressing challenges related to the COVID-19 epidemic, and amid complex and profound changes at the regional and global level. Challenges and opportunities are emerging at the same time, notably in integrating carbon neutrality and nature positive pathways including through ongoing green recovery actions. At this challenging moment, the financial sector’s role in advancing a green transition is notable. With this in mind, we initiate this Partnership of Biodiversity and Finance (PBF), committing ourselves to work together to build a peaceful, stable, green and prosperous community with a shared future for mankind, reaffirm our support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a framework for green and inclusive growth, and work together to advance the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement and the upcoming Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

The Partnership of Biodiversity and Finance is established to support the close collaboration between biodiversity conservation and financing, in particular, in helping to address urgent biodiversity challenges and help close the considerable action and financing gaps. The broad goal of the Partnership is to integrate biodiversity risks into financial institutions’ investment decision-making process. The Partnership is comprised by a group of international stakeholders from financing institutions, the private sector, academic institutions, international development agencies, and civil society organizations, with representation from both developed and developing countries from various continents.

Our main objective as a global partnership is to build on several initiatives and networks, both international and within China, that are underway to anticipate the implementation of the upcoming post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and to align financing with nature positive strategic objectives. We set our sights firmly on achieving a dual objective: to prevent and minimize biodiversity risks associated with investment and trade; and to mobilize innovative financial resources and tools to close the financing gap.

We have recognized the urgency and importance of tackling biodiversity challenges, especially the nexus between biodiversity

and other global pressing challenges, including climate change, social economy, financial risks, public health and poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, efforts related to biodiversity should also get considerable attention, especially in aspects such as gender, indigenous communities, equality and social justice, all of which are necessary for an inclusive approach.

We note that biodiversity issues have not been given enough attention till date, and lack sufficient financial sector understanding, engagement and action. In current practices, a lack of robust enabling factors and associated mechanisms discourages financial sectors — both public and private sources — from investing in ecosystem-friendly practices, and from avoiding ecologically harmful actions. To increase the financial sector’s understanding about biodiversity, the capacity of financial institutions needs to be strengthened with innovative tools and expertise about biodiversity risks. Other facilities include human resources, information, data, and regular and sufficient exchanges are also needed to empower financial institutions. This is the reason why we are jointly establishing this partnership and gathering global intelligence and capacities into a diversified platform for more transparent and efficient solutions.

We have witnessed and welcomed existing good practices in conserving biodiversity around the world. This inclusive partnership works in close collaboration with other recognized initiatives. We recognize that environmental and social safeguard policies created and implemented by international development financial institutions and certain banks that adopted the Equator Principles (EPs) have incorporated biodiversity risks into decision-making processes. Meanwhile, Environment Social and Governance (ESG) and EPs are becoming the consensus of all stakeholders, with efforts from government, civil society organizations and academic institutions. We reaffirm and support the Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI), the Principles of Sustainable Insurance (PSI), and the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) issued by the United Nations, which set unique foundations and the strategy and practice framework for financial institutions. Other practices include the Global Sustainable Investment Alliance (GSIA), the EU’s Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and China’s Environmental Information Disclosure System Reform Plan.

We, as advocates, participants, and supporters of the partnership, call for the following areas to be set as the goals and direction of the joint efforts of all stakeholders:

1. Drawing on Article 2.1 (c)<sup>1</sup> of the Paris Agreement, it is necessary to set an overarching goal of directing more investment

<sup>1</sup> Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT - Paris Agreement text English (unfccc.int)

toward biodiversity conservation, in order to better mobilize the resources and strengths of various stakeholders and more climate financing to achieve synergistic benefits conducive to biodiversity conservation. The financing needs for biodiversity conservation should be met as soon as possible.

2. Integrate biodiversity conservation into financial institutions' services, business strategies, decision-making process, and policies. Financial institutions are encouraged to work with biodiversity groups to develop more tools, models and products to mobilize more financial resources in support of biodiversity conservation practices.
3. Call on governments to create an enabling investment environment to guide the flow of public and private investment in accordance with the requirements of biodiversity conservation, encouraging enterprises and investors to disclose biodiversity-related financial risks, and encourage private investment activities to be in compliance with the requirements for the upcoming Post-2020 by the Global Biodiversity Framework.
4. Formulate guidance to coordinate and integrate different financial products and technical tools developed by each stakeholder, regularly publish key outputs and progress information, including composing and publishing partnership development reports.

5. Environmental organizations working on biodiversity are suggested to make more effort to share biodiversity risks data, and, more importantly, develop and integrate technical tools which can support financial institutions' efforts regarding reducing biodiversity risks of investment activities/projects.

6. Academic institutions and civil society organizations should also initiate capacity building of ESG for different governments, financial institutions, and international enterprises whose impact will be made overseas, particularly to enhance the leading roles of MDBs to demonstrate ESG practices and support capacity building, in order to avoid transferring biodiversity risks to less developed countries and regions and meet the needs of future responsible investment activities.

We support the establishment of the Secretariat for the PBF and commit to take concrete actions jointly in terms of capacity building, knowledge and data sharing, resource exchange, etc. by building on the network of this partnership platform, while doing our utmost to comply with the relevant conventions and principles advocated by the United Nations and good international practices. Through joint efforts and cooperation, we will accelerate the realization of the UN's biodiversity conservation goals, especially the goals and tasks of the upcoming Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and make positive contributions to global sustainable development.

## List of Participating Joint Initiative and the PBF as Co-initiator, Member and Supporter (as of 30 November 2022)

### Co-initiator (in alphabetic order)

- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute (CAREC)
- Hua Xia Bank (China) (HXB)
- Industrial Bank (China) (IB)
- International Finance Forum (IFF)
- Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance (MCDF)
- Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC)
- Paulson Institute (PI)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- World Bank (WB)
- World Resource Institute (WRI)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

### Member and Supporter (in alphabetic order)

#### Financial Institution:

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Agence française de développement (AFD)
- China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. (CCDC)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Silk Road International Association (SRIA) Fund

#### Environmental Group:

- All-China Environment Federation (ACEF)
- Friends of the Earth (FOE)
- Rainforest Alliance (RA)
- SEE Conservation
- Beijing Entrepreneur Environmental Protection SEE Foundation (SEE Foundation)
- Shan Shui Conservation Center (SSCC)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

#### International Organisation:

- Association of International Certified Professional Accountants (AICPA & CIMA)
- APEC Green Supply Chain Center (APEC GSCC)
- Silk Road International Association (SRIA)
- United Nations for Industry Development Organization (UNIDO)
- World Economic Forum (WEF)

#### Academic Institution:

- Greenovation Hub (GHUB)
- Institute of Finance and Sustainability (IFS)
- Institute for Global Environment Study (IGES)
- International Institute of Green Finance of Central University of Finance and Economics (IIGF)
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
- Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL)
- Nordic Energy Research (NER)

#### Business:

- Ant Group (AG)
- China Chamber of International Commerce Sustainable Development Committee (CCOIC)
- China Chengxin Green Finance Technology (Beijing) Ltd. (CCXGF)
- Center for Ecological Product Development and Research, China Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Group (CECEP)
- Guangzhou Emissions Exchange (CEEX)
- China Soft Capital (CSC)
- Deloitte
- Ernst & Young (EY)
- Green Growth Fund (GGF)
- Goldman Sachs Group (GS)
- Green Technology Bank (GTB)
- Hong Kong Green Finance Association (HKGFA)
- KPMG
- Pricewaterhouse Cooper (PwC)
- S&P Global
- Tencent
- TotalEnergies
- Yangtze Ecology and Environment Co., Ltd. (YEEC)

# 生物多样性金融伙伴关系全球共同倡议

我们，联合国生物多样性公约第 15 次缔约方大会的参与者、支持者和关注者，在“凝聚新动力，开创新未来”这一共同目标下相聚中国云南昆明，决心采取更加有力和可持续的共同行动，为生物多样性国际合作并全面启动《后 2020 全球生物多样性框架》注入新动力，促进可持续、创新、包容和绿色增长，充分挖掘金融部门特别是民间资本的潜力，增进资本力量参与和践行生物多样性保护行动。

面对新冠疫情突如其来的冲击，地区和全球形势正在发生复杂和深刻的变化，全球应对气候变化和保护生物多样性的挑战和机遇同时出现，疫情后的绿色复苏影响深远，在此充满挑战的时刻，金融部门在推动绿色转型中的作用和力量受到了更加广泛的重视。有鉴于此，我们倡议创建“生物多样性金融伙伴关系（The Partnership of Biodiversity and the Finance, PBF）”，承诺共同致力于构建和平、稳定、绿色和繁荣的人类命运共同体，重申支持 2030 年可持续发展议程作为绿色和包容性增长的框架，携手推进全球气候治理《巴黎协定》和《后 2020 全球生物多样性框架》目标的实现。

创建生物多样性金融伙伴关系的目的是，旨在解决生物多样性挑战的紧迫性以及可观的行动和融资缺口，包括引导金融机构将生物多样性保护纳入其投资决策。本伙伴关系由来自金融机构、私营部门、学术机构、国际发展机构和民间社会组织的国际利益相关方构成。

本伙伴关系的主要目标是在已经发起的若干中国及国际倡议和网络的基础上再接再厉，以促进和完善《后 2020 全球生物多样性框架》，更加积极的动员资本的力量，用于实现对自然有积极影响的战略目标。我们坚定地着力于实现一个双重目标：防止和减少与投资 and 贸易有关的生物多样性风险，并调动创新性的金融资源和工具来弥补实现目标的资金缺口。

我们认识到应对生物多样性挑战的紧迫性和重要性，特别是生物多样性与气候变化、社会经济、金融风险、公共卫生和消除贫困等其他全球性重大挑战之间的联系。与此同时，我们强调与生物多样性有关的努力也应高度重视性别平等、土著人和当地社区、公平和社会正义等对包容性发展至关重要。

我们注意到生物多样性问题还没有引起国际社会的足够重视，特别是没有获得足够的资金支持以及各利益相关方的协同努力。我们认为，在目前的行动实践中，缺乏足够的有利因素和强有力的激励机制，从而阻碍了金融部门包括公共和私营资本向这一领域投入更多资源。实践证明，金融机构的能力需要通过生物多样性风险管理的创新工具和专业知识的加强，包括人力资源、信息流动、数据分享、定期和充分的交流，以增强金融机构的践行能力。为此，我们决定，共同创建生物多样性金融伙伴关系，将全球智慧和能力汇集到一个多元化的平台上，以寻求更加透明且有效的解决办法。

我们见证并欢迎世界各地保护生物多样性的现有良好实践。本包容性伙伴关系与其他被认可的倡议密切合作。我们认可国际开发性金融机构以及部分赤道原则银行的环境和社会保障政策已将生物多样性风险纳入投资项目的评估与决策过程。我们也注意到，在政府、民间社会组织、学术机构的努力下，环境与社会治理（ESG）和赤道原则正在成为当今基础设施建设所有利益相关者的重要共识。我们高度肯定和支持联合国所倡导的《负责任投资原则》《可持续保险原则》和《负责任银行原则》，这些重要原则为确保各类金融机构践行可持续发展和绿色增长战略提供了独特的政策基础与框架。我们也欢迎其他重要实践，包括全球可持续投资联盟（GSIA）、欧盟可持续财务披露条例（SFDR）、自然相关财务信息披露工作组（TNFD）、气候变化相关财务信息披露工作组（TCFD）和中国环境信息披露制度改革计划。

我们，作为伙伴关系的倡导者、参与者和支持者，倡议将以下领域作为所有利益相关方共同努力的目标与方向：

1. 借鉴《巴黎协定》条款 2.1C，需要设定一个有利于更多资金流向生物多样性保护事业的总体目标，以便更好地调动各利益相关方的资源和力量，并动员更多的气候融资实现有利于生物多样性保护的协同效益，尽快实现生物多样性保护的融资需求。
2. 各类金融机构应将生物多样性保护纳入机构的服务、商业策略、决策过程以及金融部门的融资政策，鼓励金融机构携手环境保护组织开发更多的金融工具和融资产品，以调动更多的财政资源支持生物多样性保护的良好实践；
3. 呼吁各国政府创造有利投资环境以引导公共投资和私人投资等资金流向与生物多样性保护的要求相一致，鼓励企业与投资者进行生物多样性相关金融风险的披露，并鼓励符合《后 2020 全球生物多样性框架》要求的私人投资行为；
4. 协调和整合各利益相关方开发的不同金融产品和专业技术工具，定期公布关键工具的产

出和进展信息，包括编制并发布伙伴关系全球发展报告；

5. 鼓励和支持从事生物多样性工作的各类环境组织分享生物多样性风险数据，并努力开发和整合生物多样性风险防控的专业技术工具，以支持金融机构努力降低其投资活动/项目生物多样性风险；
6. 呼吁各类学术研究机构和社会公益组织为各国政府部门、金融机构和国际企业开展环境、社会和经济治理 (ESG) 领域的能力建设，尤其是加强多边开发银行 (MDB) 在开展 ESG 实践示范和能力建设支持方面的领导作用，避免将生物多样性风险转移至欠发达国家和地区，以满足负责任企业投资未来的需要和目标。

我们支持设立生物多样性金融伙伴关系 (PBF) 秘书处，并承诺，借助伙伴关系平台，在能力建设、知识和数据共享、资源交流等方面采取具体行动；尽最大努力遵守联合国所倡导的有关公约和原则以及良好国际实践，通过共同努力和携手合作，加快联合国生物多样性保护目标特别是《后 2020 全球生物多样性框架》目标任务的实现，为全球可持续发展事业做出积极贡献。

## 生物多样性金融伙伴关系全球共同倡议共同发起机构、成员机构和重要支持机构名单 (截止到2022年11月30日)

### 共同发起机构 (按英文首字母排序)

- 亚洲基础设施投资银行 (AIIB)
- 中亚区域经济合作学院 (CAREC)
- 华夏银行 (中国) (HXB)
- 兴业银行 (中国) (IB)
- 国际金融论坛 (IFF)
- 多边开发融资合作中心 (MCDF)
- 自然资源保护协会 (NRDC)
- 保尔森基金会 (PI)
- 联合国开发计划署 (UNDP)
- 联合国环境署 (UNEP)
- 世界银行 (WB)
- 世界资源研究所 (WRI)
- 世界自然基金会 (WWF)

### 成员机构和重要支持机构 (按英文首字母排序)

#### 金融机构：

- 亚洲开发银行 (ADB)
- 法国开发署 (AFD)
- 中央国债登记结算有限责任公司 (CCDC)
- 欧洲复兴开发银行 (EBRD)
- 欧洲投资银行 (EIB)
- 联合国国际农业发展基金 (IFAD)
- 国际金融公司 (IFC)
- 丝路联合基金 (The SRIA Fund)

#### 环保组织：

- 中华环保联合会 (ACEF)
- 地球之友 (FOE)
- 雨林联盟 (RA)
- 阿拉善SEE生态协会 (SEE Conservation)
- 北京市企业家环保基金会 (SEE Foundation)
- 山水自然保护中心 (SSCC)
- 国际野生生物保护协会 (WCS)

#### 国际组织：

- 国际注册会计师公会 (AICPA&CIMA)
- 亚太经济合作组织绿色供应链合作网络示范中心 (APEC GSCC)
- 丝路国际联盟 (SRIA)
- 联合国工业发展组织 (UNIDO)
- 世界经济论坛 (WEF)

#### 研究机构：

- 创绿研究院 (GHUB)
- 北京绿色金融与可持续发展研究院 (IFS)
- 日本全球环境战略研究所 (IGES)
- 中央财经大学绿色金融国际研究院 (IIGF)
- 国际可持续发展研究院 (IISD)
- 瑞典环境科学研究院 (IVL)
- 北欧能源研究 (NER)

#### 企业：

- 蚂蚁集团 (AG)
- 中国国际商会可持续发展委员会 (CCOIC)
- 中诚信绿金科技 (北京) 有限公司 (CCXGF)
- 中节能生态产品发展中心 (CECEP)
- 广州碳排放权交易所 (CEEX)
- 华软资本管理集团 (CSC)
- 德勤咨询 (Deloitte)
- 安永 (EY)
- 绿色增长基金 (GGF)
- 高盛集团 (GS)
- 绿色技术银行 (GTB)
- 香港绿色金融协会 (HKGFA)
- 毕马威 (KPMG)
- 普华永道 (PwC)
- 标准普尔 (S&P Global)
- 腾讯集团 (Tencent)
- 道达尔能源 (TotalEnergies)
- 长江生态环保集团有限公司 (YECC)