

Business & Biodiversity

Biodiversity Check =

First step towards
Sound Biodiversity
Management



Cartooning for peace

Main drivers of the loss of biodiversity



Overexploitation of natural resources



Destruction of ecosystems

Climate change

Contamination

Invasive alien species



© Sebastian Schlüter

All companies have direct and /or indirect impacts and dependencies

Companies with direct impacts. Economic sectors such as food, tourism, extractive industry, forest industry



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Companies with indirect impacts – mainly impacts along the supply chains (raw materials), use of products, disposal. All sectors.



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Companies supporting economic actors by financing, investingFinancial institutions, assurance companies



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Good arguments to improve Biodiversity Performance



EU Strategies and Directives

EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

Underlining the dependencies from and impacts on biodiversity of the economic sectors.

Includes concrete aims with relevance for the economy.

Specific focus on construction sector, food sector including agriculture and beverages sector.

EU Green Deal

Policy framework to achieve the transition to a competitive and resource-efficient economy. Key targets by 2050: No net greenhouse gases emitted by the economy; growth decoupled from resource use; biodiversity is to be safeguarded and increased again.

- Expanding marine and terrestrial protected areas; reducing the use of pesticides,
- Supply chain requirements to prevent the EU's operations from destroying ecosystems in other parts of the world.

Investment programmes and EU legal standards to achieve targets.



EU Farm to Fork Strategy



79%

- Established 2020
- Aim: Make the European food system more sustainable and reduce its impact on third countries.
- Headline targets until 2030:
 - reduce the use of chemical pesticides by 50 %,
 - reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%, while ensuring that there is no degradation of soil fertility.
 - Reduce the use of fertilisers by at least 20%,
 - Reduce overall sales of antibiotics for farm animals and aquaculture in the EU by 50%,
 - 25 % of the agricultural land to be farmed organically.

EU member states need to implement national legislation to implement the FtF Strategy

Provides significant support to the EU Biodiversity Strategy!



EU Taxonomy Regulation



- Part of the EU's Green Deal
- EU-wide classification of sustainability criteria. Aim: channel capital flows into green, sustainable economic activities as part of the **Sustainable Growth Financing Action Plan**.
- Establishes rules for classifying climate and environmentally friendly activities and investments.
- Six environmental objectives:
 - Combating climate change
 - Adaptation to climate change
 - Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
 - Transition to a circular economy
 - Pollution prevention and control
 - Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

An activity is considered to be in compliance with the Regulation if it makes a significant contribution to achieving at least one of these objectives and does not significantly compromise any of the other objectives.

Criteria for target 6 on biodiversity/ecosystems will be published as delegated acts in the second quarter of 2023



EU Deforestation Regulation



- Enters into force at the end of 2024
- Aim: Minimize the EU's contribution to global deforestation
- Seven commodities: beef, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, soy, rubber and timber, as well as certain derived products,
- After a two-year review, it is planned to extend the regulation to other ecosystems and forest risk products.
- Products only be placed on the EU market or exported from the EU to third countries if:
 - (i) they are deforestation-free in accordance with Article 2(8) (cut-off date);
 - (ii) they have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production,
 - (iii) operators and traders (except SMEs) submit a due diligence declaration to customs authorities when placing their products on (or exporting them from) the EU market.

Fulfilment of due diligence includes recording and reporting on

- geo-coordinates of all land on which the products concerned were produced,
- date or period of production
- risk assessment and, where appropriate, taking risk mitigation measures.



EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)



- Gets into force in 2024
- Large companies will have to report according to this new format for the first time, and in subsequent years smaller companies will also be increasingly obliged to do so.
- 10 European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) = cross-cutting standards
- **ESRS E4 Standard: Biodiversity and Ecosystems**
The current draft (as of 11/2022) provides for, among other things:
 - Presentation of the company's impact on biodiversity and ecosystems
 - Description of measures and contribution to Green Deal, EU Biodiversity Strategy, SDGs, CBD
 - Plan to achieve target of "no net loss by 2030", net gains from 2030 and full restoration of nature by 2050
 - Measurable targets and biodiversity action plans
 - Potential financial implications of impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity

EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) (under negotiation)



- Also referred to as the EU's "supply chain law"
- Aims to initiate, promote and ensure sustainable corporate behavior = companies take into account human rights and environmental standards in their operations and general corporate governance.
- The overarching objectives of the Deforestation-Free Regulation and the CSDDD are mutually supportive;
- CSDDD introduces value chain due diligence also for activities not covered by the Regulation.
- Establishes obligations of companies in relation to actual and potential negative impacts on human rights and the environment arising from their own operations, those of their subsidiaries and the entire value chain.

The proposal for a directive by the EU Commission has been commented on by the Council and the EU Parliament.



Increase of requirements of BtoB

Increase of awareness of consumers



- Increase of attention and awareness of consumers = see UEBT Biodiversity Barometer
- Increase of sustainable consumption = see organic and fairtrade products
- Increased risk to be involved in scandals on destruction of ecosystems and pressure on species
- More requirements from business costumers, financial institutions, standards ...



Increasing attention + awareness of consumers

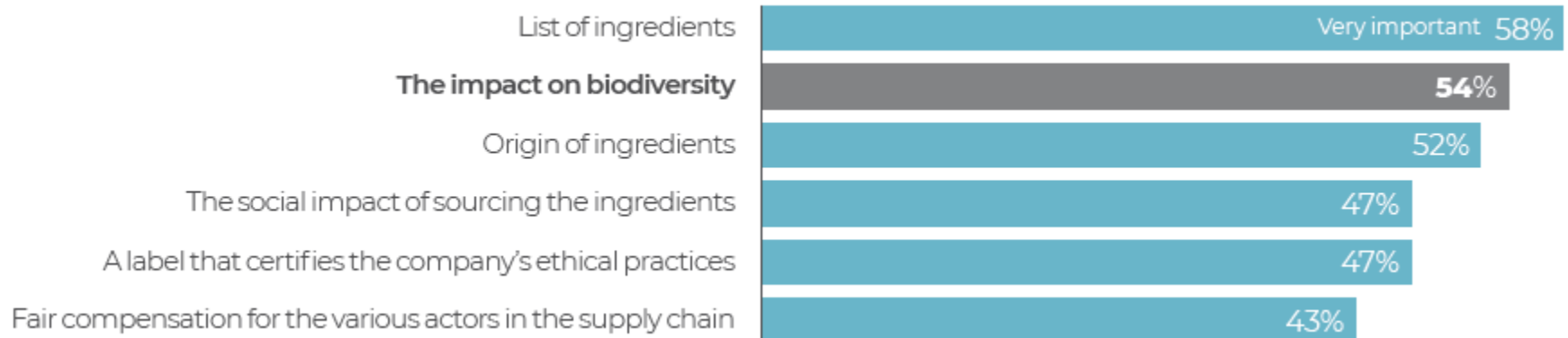


79%



UEBT Biodiversity Barometer 2022

- Over 80,000 people spanning 16 countries have been surveyed since 2009
- In the interim years, consumers have become more demanding, asking for more information on natural ingredients and looking deeper for regenerative and fair sourcing practices.



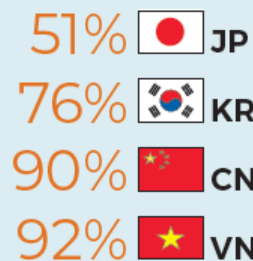
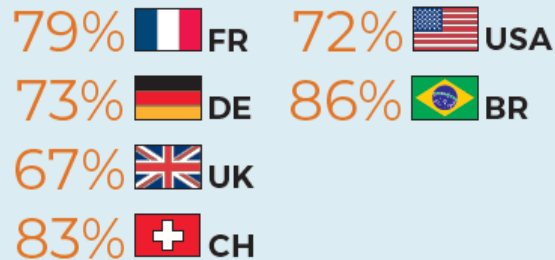
Increasing attention + awareness of costumers



UEBT Biodiversity Barometer 2020

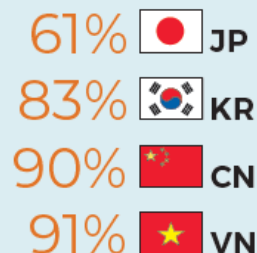
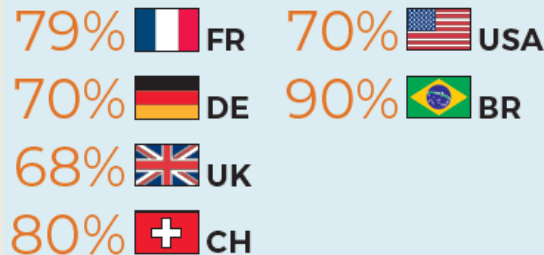
77%

It makes me **feel good** when I buy a product that respects biodiversity and people. In **Asia**, this was 78% in **2019**.



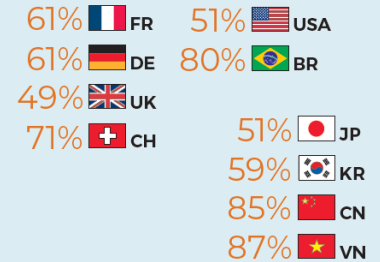
76%

I think I can have a **positive impact** on society by buying products from companies that respect biodiversity and people. In **Asia**, this was 81% in **2019**.



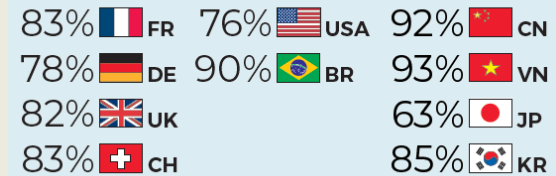
62%

I **buy products** from companies that I know respect biodiversity and people. In **Asia**, this was 70% in 2019.



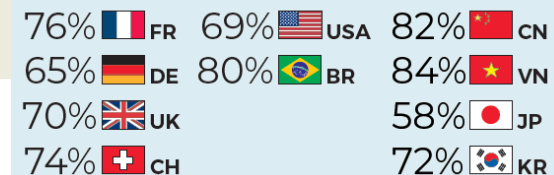
82%

I think companies have a **moral obligation** to assure they have a positive impact on people and biodiversity



72%

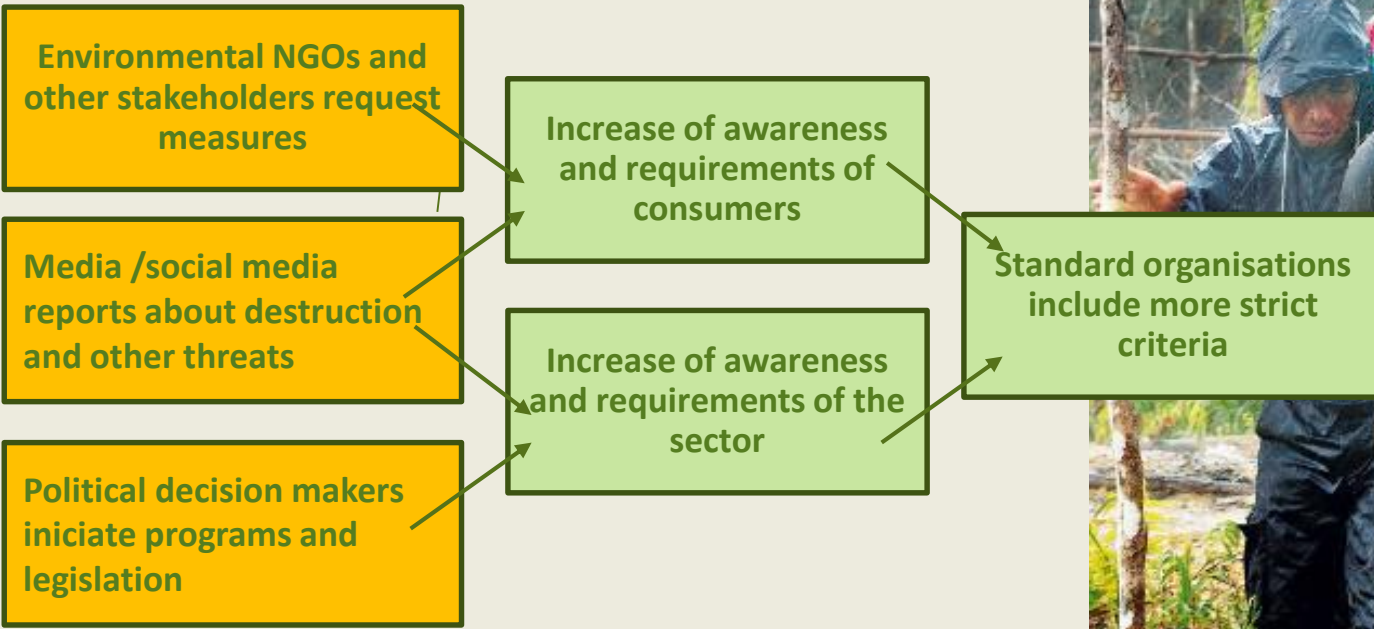
I have more faith in a company whose commitment to ethical sourcing of biodiversity is **verified by independent organizations**



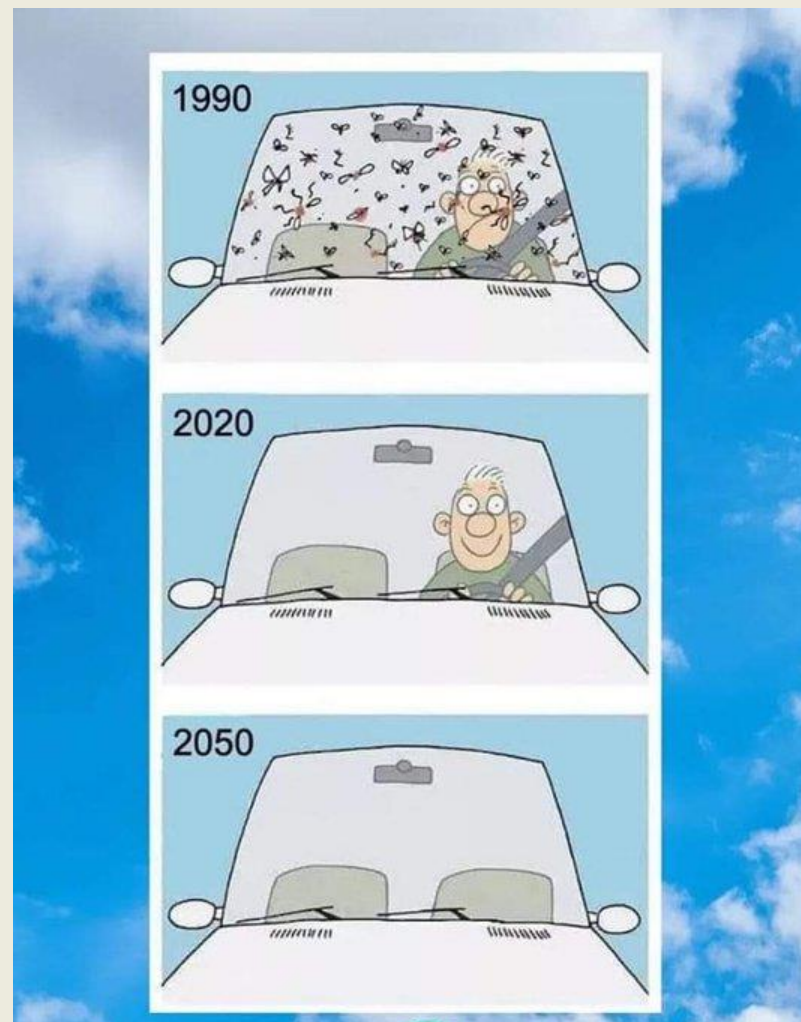
Standards and companies react



Example: Food Sector



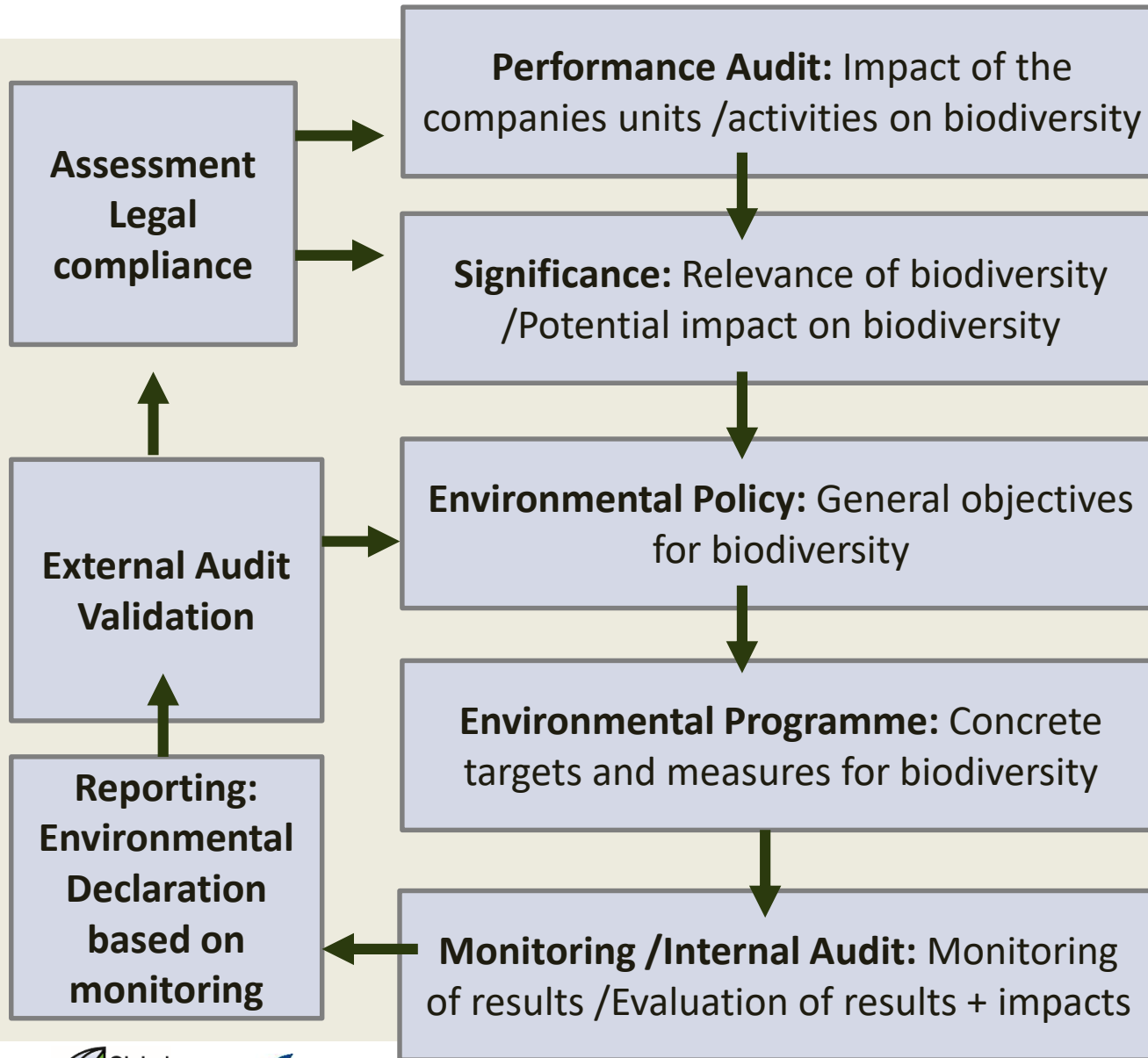
Do you have questions
or comments?



Instruments to manage Biodiversity



Environmental Management System – EMAS III



Evaluation of significance

If Significance = yes:

- Environmental Policy
- Environmental Programme
- Environmental Reporting

Minimum indicators:
Land use = sealed and unsealed land, nature oriented land, habitat restoration

ISO 14001: 2015

“Combating against loss of biodiversity is a future challenge”

ISO 14001 includes references to "Wildlife" and "Biodiversity" in

- the introduction (non-normative)
- the explanation on the definition of the term "environment" (informative)
- the explanation of potential aspects of environmental policy (example)
- in the Annex (informative)

ISO 14002-2

Environmental management systems - guidelines for using ISO 14001 to address environmental aspects and conditions within an environmental topic area. Part 2, Water

ISO/TC 331 „Biodiversity“

- **Established in 2022**
- **Currently working on 21 proposals from 9 countries = Standards and Technical Specifications**

International Working Groups established

WG 1: Terminology

WG 2: Measuring, data, evaluation, monitoring

WG 3: Restoration, Protection

WG 4: Organisations, Strategies, Sustainable use

New: ISO 331 Biodiversity



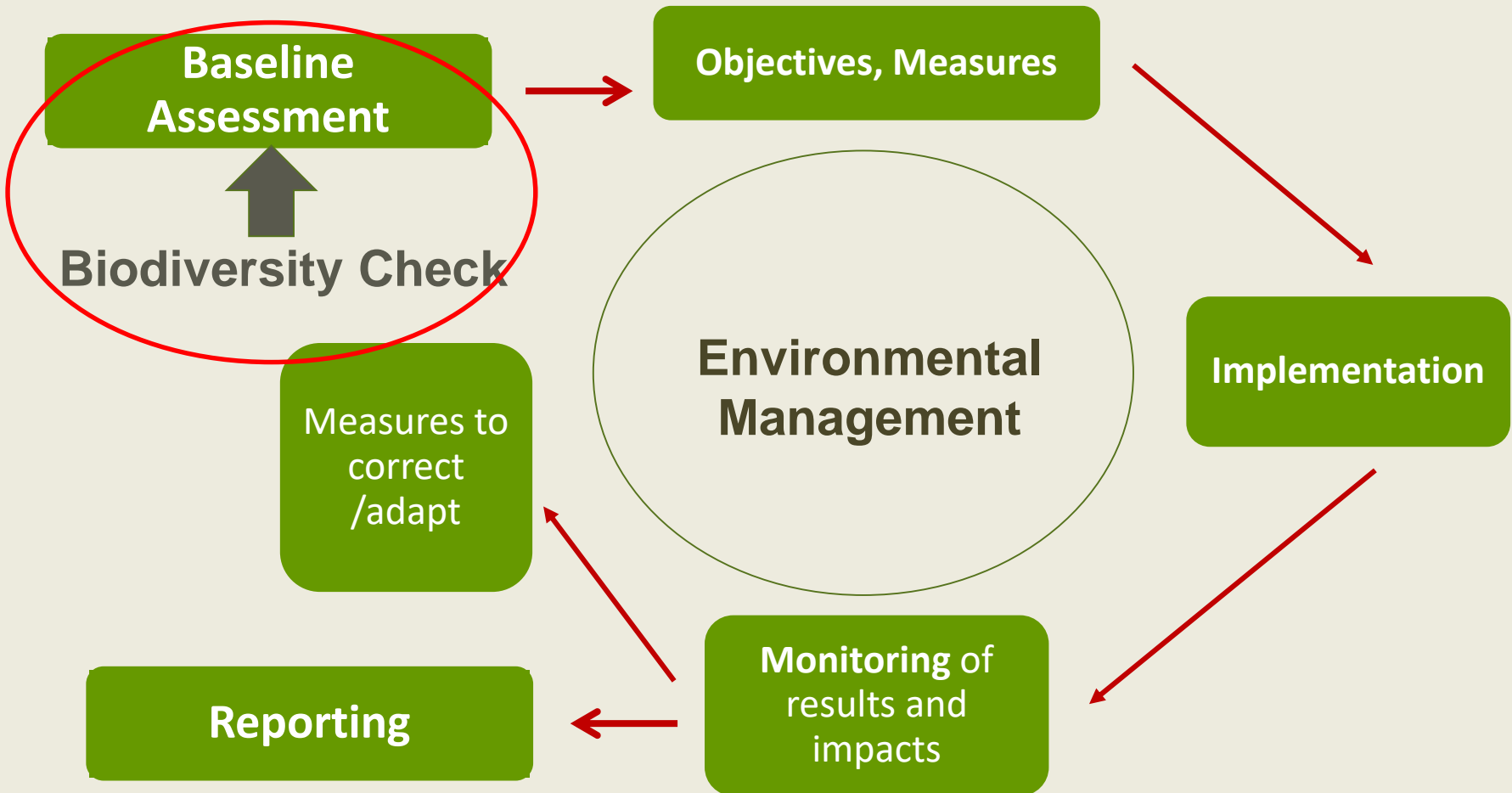
Working Group 4: organisations, strategies and sustainable use

Works on the following standards /Technical Specifications:

- Biodiversity - Strategic and operational approach for organisations - Guidelines and requirements.
- Biodiversity and abiotic raw material: Considering biodiversity protection in the first step of the supply chain - Guidelines on the extraction of abiotic and production of biotic raw material and impacts on biodiversity.
- Biodiversity and the Food Sector: Guidelines on how to improve biodiversity performance of food companies and food retailers.
- Biodiversity: Guide for the characterization of products derived from native species.
- Biodiversity - Process for designing and implementing biodiversity net gain: The Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) standard will provide guidance on the design and delivery of gains for biodiversity through the lifecycle of a project.



Integration into (environmental) management



Elaborated by Global Nature Fund, Bodensee-Stiftung, dokeo, PwC

- Corresponds to Performance Audit on Biodiversity requested in EMAS and ISO 14001
- Overview on direct and indirect impacts of the different units on biodiversity = baseline
- Recommendations to improve biodiversity performance = measures and key data /indicators for monitoring
- Confidential

- Sector specific Biodiversity Check for Tourism, Agriculture
- Up to now about 300 Checks realized

Company units

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 – Strategy and Management | 6 – Transport and logistics |
| 2 – Stakeholder Involvement | 7 – Marketing & Communication |
| 3 – Premises and real estate | 8 – Human resources |
| 4 – Procurement: raw material, material | |
| 5 – Product development & design | |

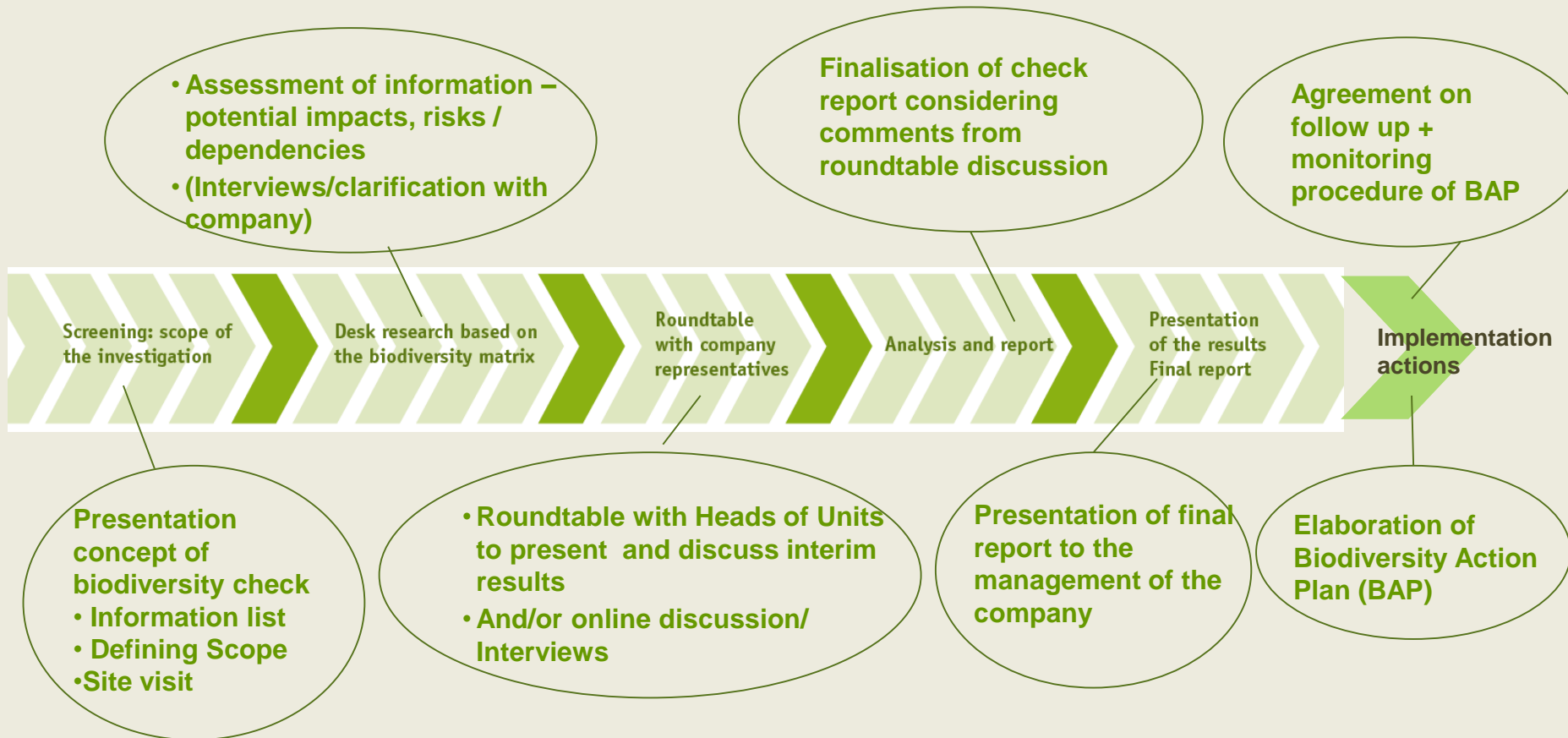


Main drivers for loss of biodiversity

- Degradation /destruction of ecosystems
- Overexploitation of natural resources
- Endangered species /alien invasive species
- Climate change
- Emissions

Elaboration
of five
sector
specific
Checks until
end of 2023

Biodiversity Check Process



Significance Check – part of the process of EMAS and ISO 14001



Effect on	Entrepreneurial activity
Destruction /Degradation of Ecosystems	Does the business activity of the company involve land use? No = 0 points. Insignificant = 1 point. Significant = 3 points
	Does the company or its direct or indirect suppliers operate in or near legally protected areas or in non-protected areas of high biodiversity value? No = 0 points. Yes = 3 points. Don't know: 3 points.
	Does the company or its direct or indirect suppliers operate in areas with water scarcity? No = 0 points. Yes = 3 points. Don't know: 3 points.
	Is business activity directly or indirectly dependent on ecosystem services? No = 0 points. Direct and / or indirect dependencies = 3 points. No information = 3 points
	Does the company process mineral raw materials or intermediate products derived from them? No = 0 points. Insignificant: 1 point. Important basis for production: 3 points
	Does the company process agricultural or animal raw materials or intermediate products derived from them? No = 0 points. Insignificant: 1 point. Important basis for production: 3 points
	Does the company trade in protected species or components thereof - according to the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" CITES? No = 0 points. Yes = 3 points
	Does the company use agro-genetic engineering or process corresponding products? No = 0 points. Yes = 3 points

Significance Check – part of the process of EMAS and ISO 14001

Starting point



<p>Degradation /destruction of ecosystems</p>	<p>Does the company and/or the first-tier suppliers, i.e., the direct suppliers to the producer, have company premises/properties with outdoor areas?</p> <p>No outer surfaces = 0 points. Small outer surfaces = 1 point. Larger outdoor areas = 2 points. Large external surfaces = 3 points</p>
	<p>Are there any near-natural areas or other ecologically valuable structures (biotopes) on the company premises or properties?</p> <p>None = 0 points. One biotope = 2 points. Several biotopes = 3 points</p>
	<p>Has the company restored habitats and / or created compensation areas for interventions in nature and landscape?</p> <p>Not relevant, as no interventions = 0 points. Yes = 1 point. No = 3 points</p>
<p>Overexploitation of natural resources</p>	<p>Does the company process plant or animal raw materials or intermediate products derived from them?</p> <p>No = 0 points. Insignificant = 1 point. Important basis for production = 3 points.</p>
	<p>Is water an essential production factor for the economic activity of the company or its suppliers?</p> <p>Insignificant = 1 point. Substantial = 2 points. Very essential = 3 points.</p>
	<p>Does the company or its suppliers operate in regions with water scarcity?</p> <p>No = 0 points. Yes = 3 points. Don't know: 3 points</p>
<p>Alien invasive species (IA)</p>	<p>Does the company carry out or commission international deliveries of goods?</p> <p>No = 0 points. Insignificant = 1 point. Significantly = 2 points.</p>
	<p>Does the company use invasive species as a raw material?</p> <p>No = 0 points. Yes = 1 point. Don't know: 1 point.</p>
	<p>Is the company aware of the presence of alien invasive species on its own premises / properties?</p> <p>No, no occurrences = 0 points. Yes, there are IA = 1 point. Not known = 1 point</p>

0 - 7 points = insignificant significance 8 - 13 points = medium significance Above 13 points = high significance

Weitere Instrumente, z.B.



Natural Capital Protocol

Is a decision-making framework that enables organisations to identify, measure and value their direct and indirect impacts and dependencies on natural capital.



Natural Capital Accounting

Is a tool to measure the changes in the stock of natural capital at a variety of scales and to integrate the value of ecosystem services into accounting and reporting systems at international, Union and national level. This will result in better management of the Union's natural capital.

Overview on instruments to measure:

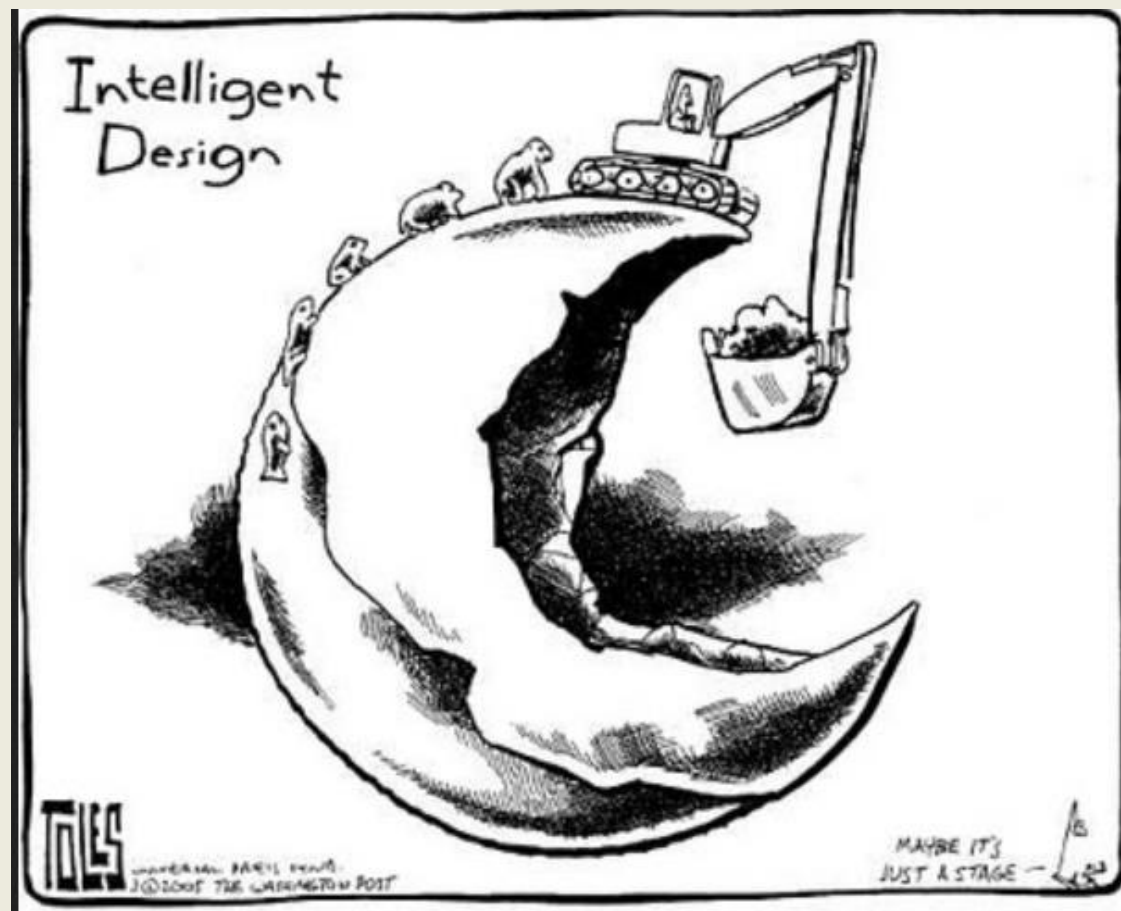
EU Business@Biodiversity Platform



Handbook: Assessment of Biodiversity Measurement approaches for Businesses and Financial Institutions



Questions and Discussion

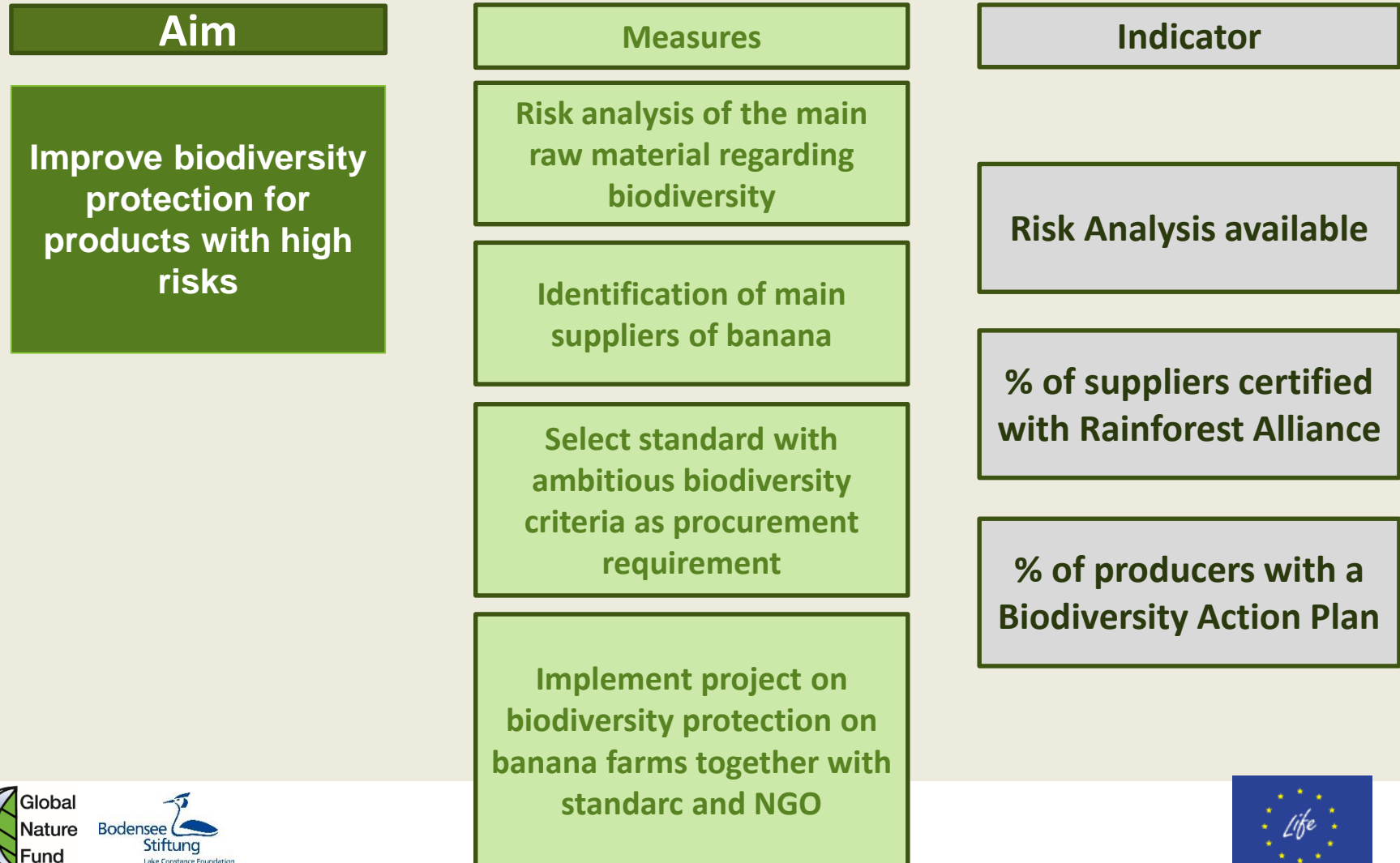


source: http://coreybradshaw.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/the_thoughtful_logger_117375.jpg

BC: Aims, measures, indicators



Example: Food company



BC: Aims, measures, indicators



Example Hotel

Aim	Measures	Indicators
Deforestation free products and services	Analysis of products /services with deforestation risks	Risk Analysis available
Hygiene articles without palm oil (soap, body milk)	Increase share of vegetarian & vegan dishes	% of vegetarian /vegan dishes
Information for guests (website, brochure, on the menu)	Increase share of regional organic products	% of regional organic products % of products with fair trade label
Include biodiversity related questions in questionnaire of customer satisfaction	Certified tea, coffee, chocolate with fair trade label (Fairtrade, GEPA, Naturland)	Evaluation of guests feedback

Biodiversity Check: Road map to approach companies



1

Identify business associations, chambers of commerce, other multipliers in the region

2

Which economic sectors present in the region have direct impacts on biodiversity?

3

Select 1 – 2 of these economic sectors with direct impacts

4

Research for the leading companies:
Sustainability Report?
Other communication on environmental issues?

8

Motivate business associations, Chambers to support promotion of BC (workshops, Newsletter etc.)

7

Realize BC with no or low cost;
Agree on testimonial with companies

6

Agree with one multiplier of each sector selected to be a positive example for further promotion

5

Approach companies individually:

- CEO or Sustainability coordinator
- Reference to direct impacts, company communication
- Ask for a meeting to discuss possibility of BC

Infos & Platforms for companies



Business and Biodiversity Campaign
Informationen für Unternehmen
www.business-biodiversity.eu

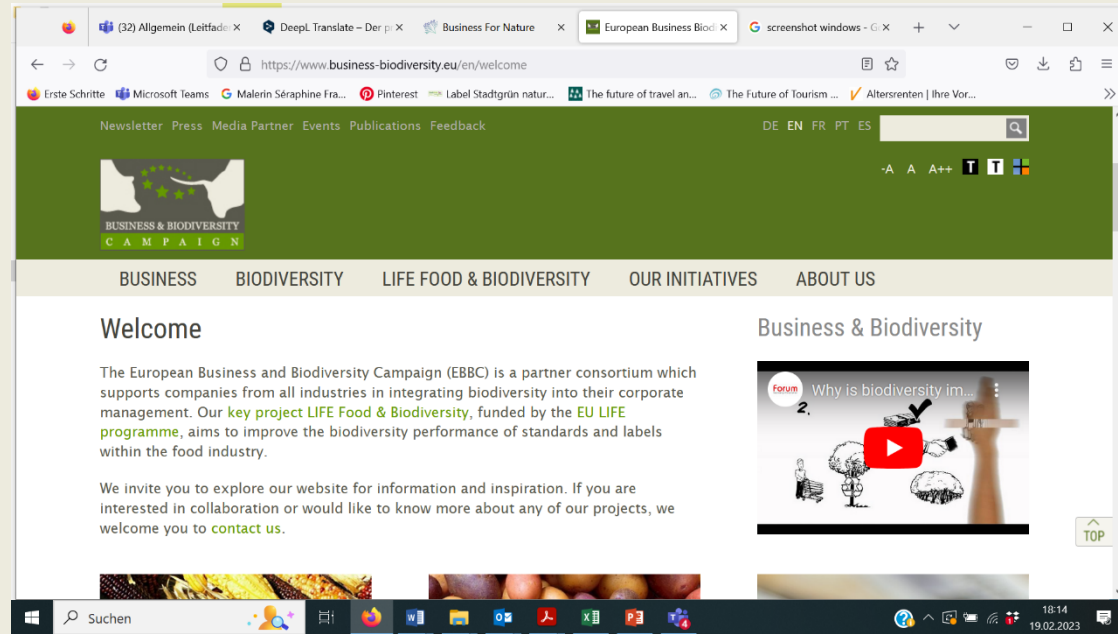
Biodiversity in Good Company
www.business-and-biodiversity.de

Sector-Initiative: Food for Biodiversity
<https://food-biodiversity.de/en/>

EU Business@Biodiversity Platform
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/index_en.htm

Business for Nature
Initiative of WBCSD; about 330 companies
<https://www.businessfornature.org/>

One Planet Business for Biodiversity
<https://op2b.org/>



Available soon:

The updated Guideline on EMAS & Biodiversity

- Arguments
- Legislation
- Background
- Measures
- Indicators
- Examples

EMAS & BIODIVERSITY

How to address biodiversity protection through environmental management systems

Thanks for your attention!



This time without you!

Further information:

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