



IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment

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Business and Biodiversity Assessment

#BizBiodiversity

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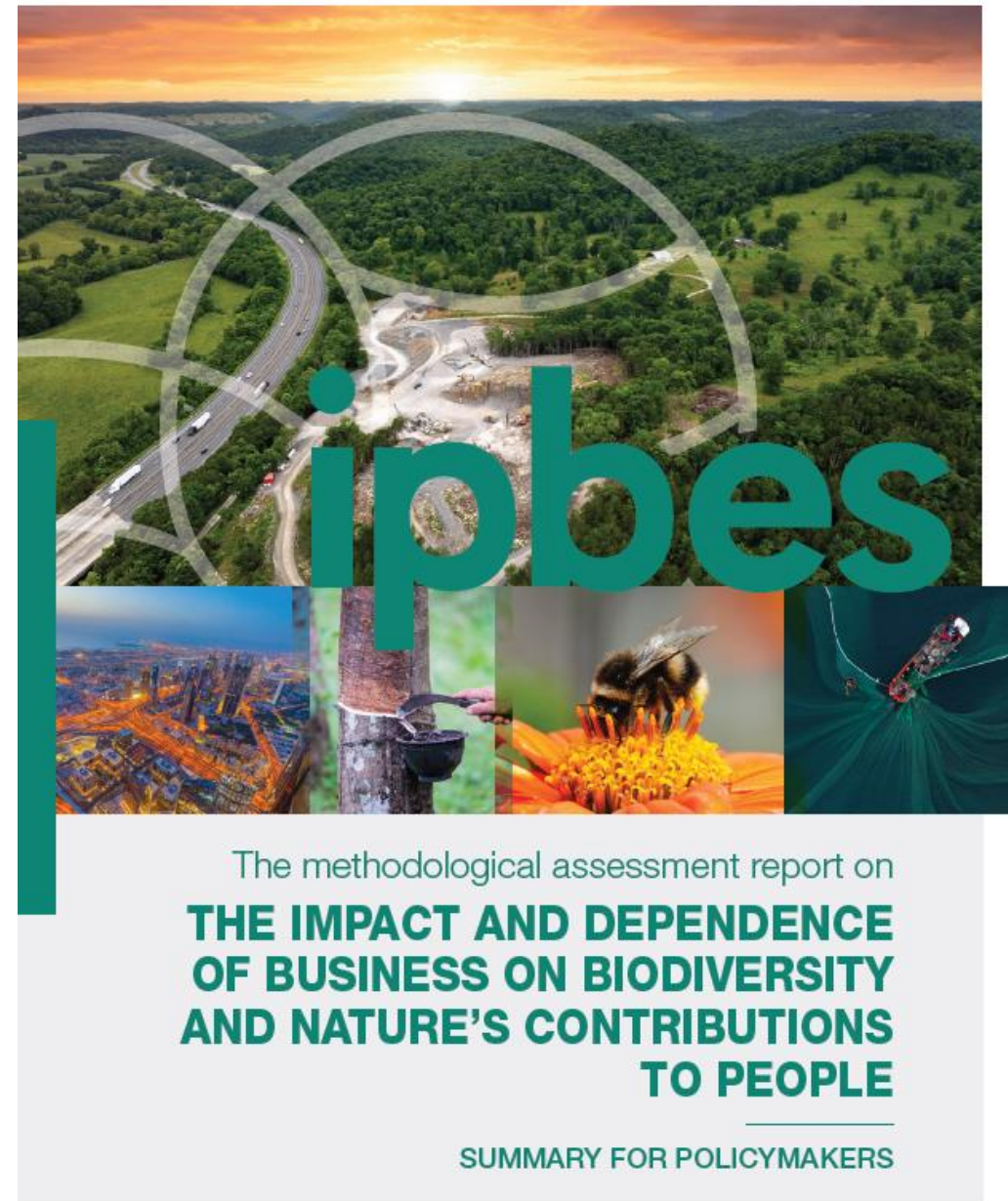


The IPBES Business and Biodiversity Assessment Summary for Policymakers was approved by over 150 governments in February 2026

Produced over three years by 79 experts from 35 countries

The first globally authoritative assessment of the methods to assess impact and dependence of businesses on biodiversity

<https://www.ipbes.net/business-impact>





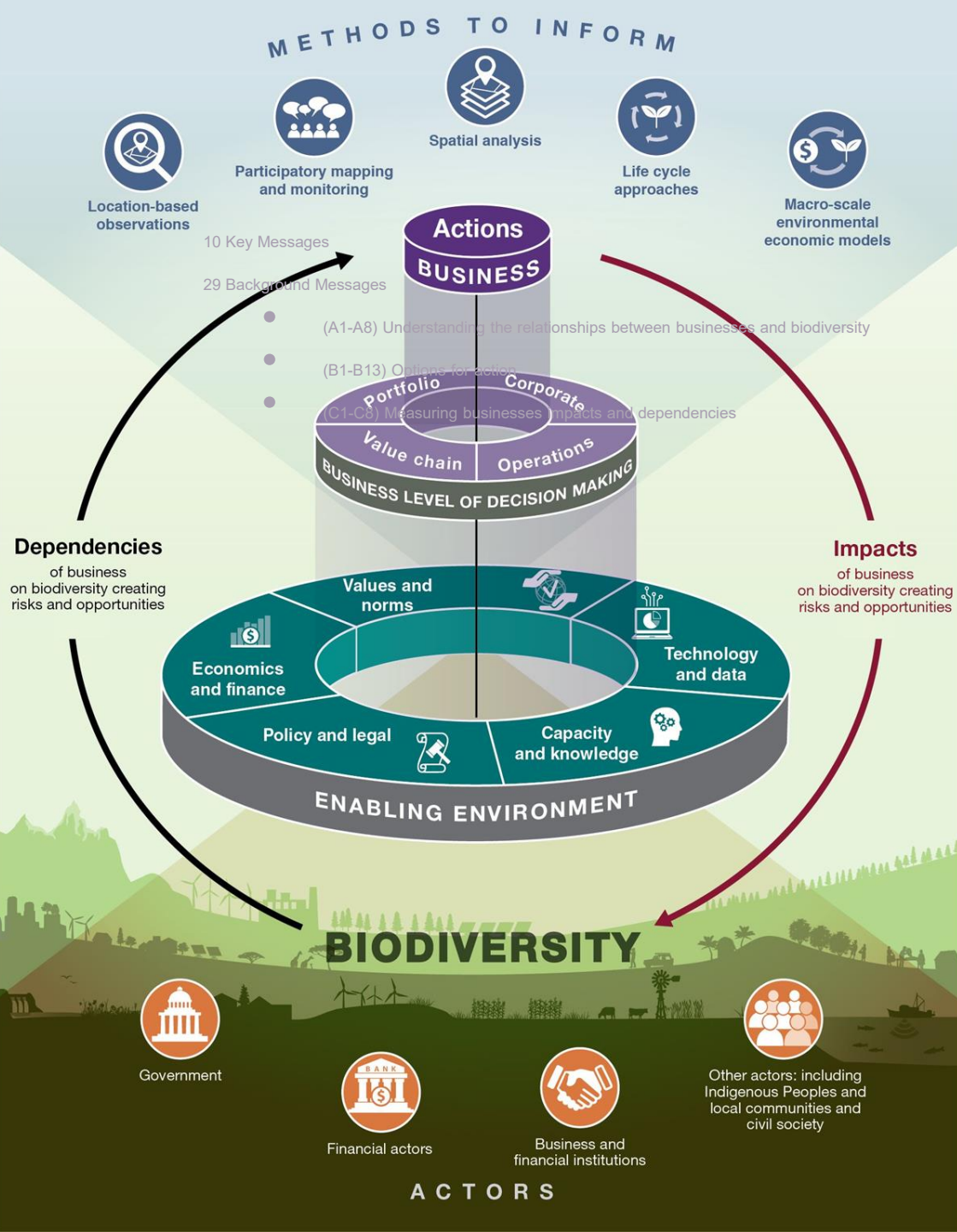
The loss of biodiversity is one of the most serious **threats to business** and society. Yet many current economic systems are unsustainable and **drive nature's decline**.

Each year, up to **\$7.3 trillion** in global financial flows support activities that drive biodiversity loss, while only **\$220 billion** is spent on activities for nature restoration, conservation and sustainable use.



This Report provides businesses, financial actors, governments and others **with methods to measure** impacts and dependencies and **options for immediate action** to address their impacts and dependencies.

It also highlights **long-term systemic change** response options available to all of society to create an enabling environment for businesses to contribute to a just and sustainable future.

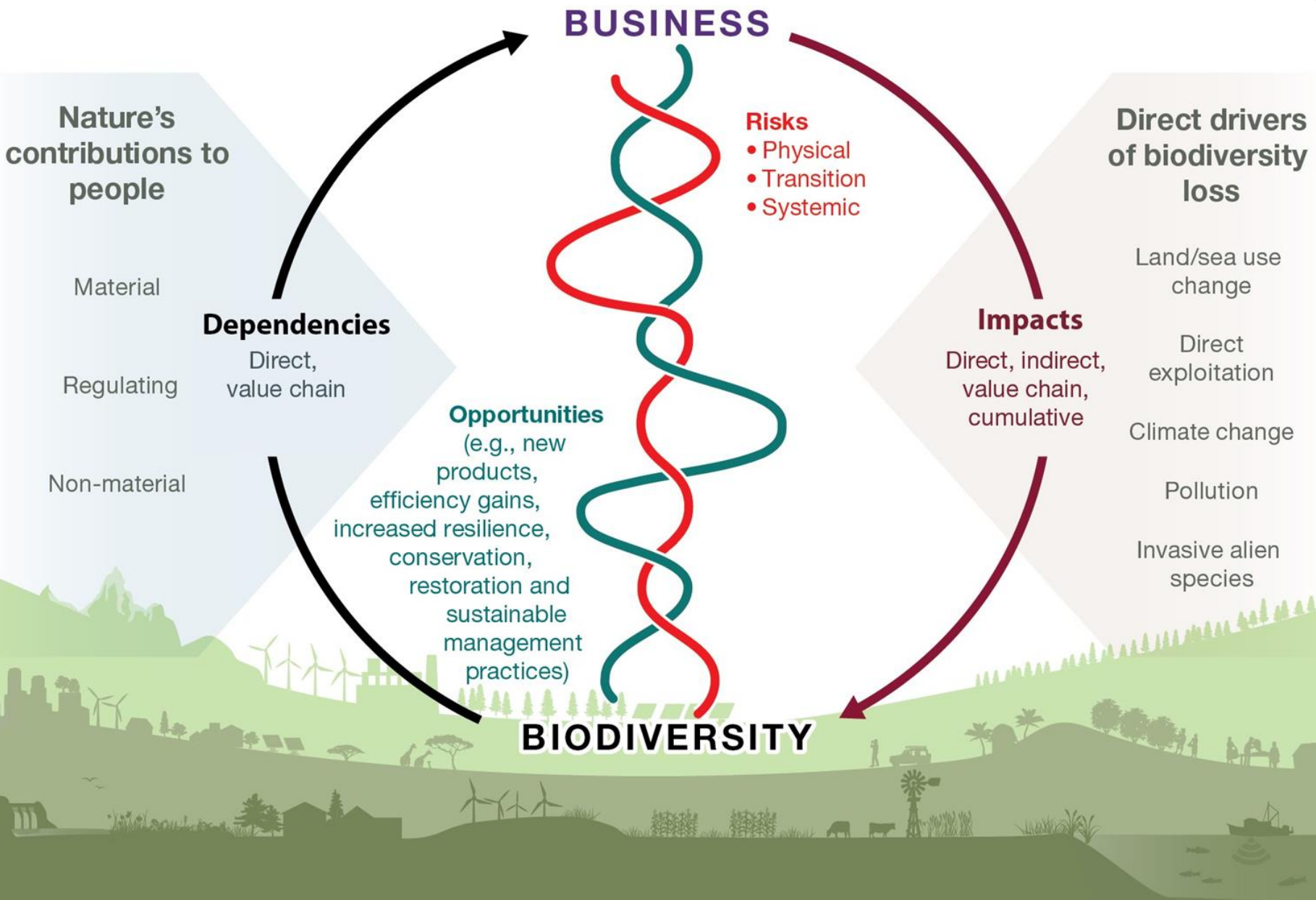


10 Key Messages

29 Background Messages

- **(A1-A8)** Understanding the relationships between businesses and biodiversity
- **(B1-B13)** Options for action
- **(C1-C8)** Measuring businesses impacts and dependencies





KM.1 All businesses depend on and impact biodiversity and can be agents of positive change



KM.2 The current external conditions in which businesses operate are not always compatible with achieving a just and sustainable future and perpetuate systemic risks

KM.3 Collaboration, collective and individual actions are essential to create an enabling environment where businesses contribute to a just and sustainable future



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Economics and finance
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Values and norms
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Government



Financial actors








Businesses inc. Financial institutions



Other actors





Policy and legal 	Economics and finance 	Values and norms 	Technology and data 	Capacity and knowledge 
<p>A.1.3 Integrate biodiversity criteria into land/marine spatial planning, permitting, public procurement and corporate governance. {B2}</p>	<p>A.2.3 Design and implement economic and financial instruments that incentivize conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. {B3}</p>	<p>A.3.3 Support awareness and education initiatives that encourage cultural shifts toward sustainability, including sustainable consumption choices. {B4}</p>	<p>A.4.2 Develop and maintain decision-support systems (e.g., forecasting toolkits or national information systems) to help businesses assess impacts and dependencies on biodiversity. {B5}</p>	<p>A.5.4 Foster research to address gaps in knowledge and its application at the intersection of business and biodiversity. {B6}</p>



KM.4 All businesses have a responsibility to address their impacts and dependencies





KM.5 Existing methods, knowledge and data for measuring impacts and dependencies already and can further inform decisions and actions, directly and in the value chain



Level of business decision-making	Purpose of measurement	Method categories				
		Location-based observations	Participatory mapping and monitoring	Spatial analysis	Life cycle approaches	Macro-scale environmental economic models
		Involves direct measures at specific locations, such as through field observations and remote sensing	Involves collaboration with external stakeholders, rights holders or communities including Indigenous People and local community	Includes overlays of spatial data layers, ecological and hydrological modeling	Includes full life cycle assessments and various forms of environmental footprinting	Includes qualitative and quantitative approaches

Operations Business operations that take place in sites under the direct control of the business entity		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗
		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗
		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗
		➡➡	➡➡	➡➡➡	✗	✗
Value chain Activities beyond the direct control of an individual business entity, involving suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and customers		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡	✗
		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗
		➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗
		➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗	✗
Corporate A business or group of business entities, typically within an industry, which is governed as a single organization		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡	➡➡
		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡
		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗
		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	✗➡➡	✗	✗
Portfolio A group of investments owned by a financial institution or a group of business units owned by a conglomerate		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡	➡➡
		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	➡➡➡	✗➡➡
		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	✗➡➡	➡➡➡	✗
		✗➡➡	✗➡➡	✗➡➡	✗	✗

KM.6 Different methods to measure and manage impacts and dependencies are needed for different sectors, levels of decision-making and business purposes

Purpose of measurement

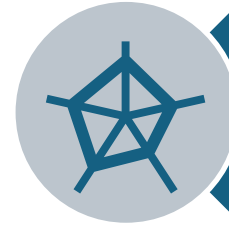
- Screening:** identifying priorities requiring further analysis or action
- Comparing options:** evaluating potential impacts and dependencies of business activities relative to alternatives
- Tracking potential changes in impacts/dependencies:** measuring change in pressures over time as part of an impact assessment, or the change in reliance of business activities on nature's contributions to people over time as part of a dependency assessment
- Observing change in nature:** showing positive or negative changes in biodiversity and nature's contributions to people that can be attributed or linked to the business activities or action on biodiversity

Level of applicability

- Available and applicable**
- Proceed with caution:** methods can be applied provided sufficient accuracy, coverage and responsiveness
- Not currently feasible**
- Not applicable**



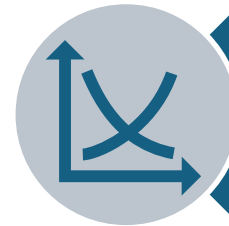
KM.7 **Appropriate methods to measure and manage business impacts and dependencies can be selected based on coverage, accuracy and responsiveness**



Geographic and temporal scale, extent of impacts and dependencies



Degree to which results describe what is being measured



Ability to detect change attributable to actions and activities of the business



KM.8 Businesses could better measure and manage their impacts and dependencies by appropriately engaging with science and Indigenous and local knowledge, methods and practice



KM.9 The existing knowledge base needs to be strengthened by addressing important gaps in knowledge and its application

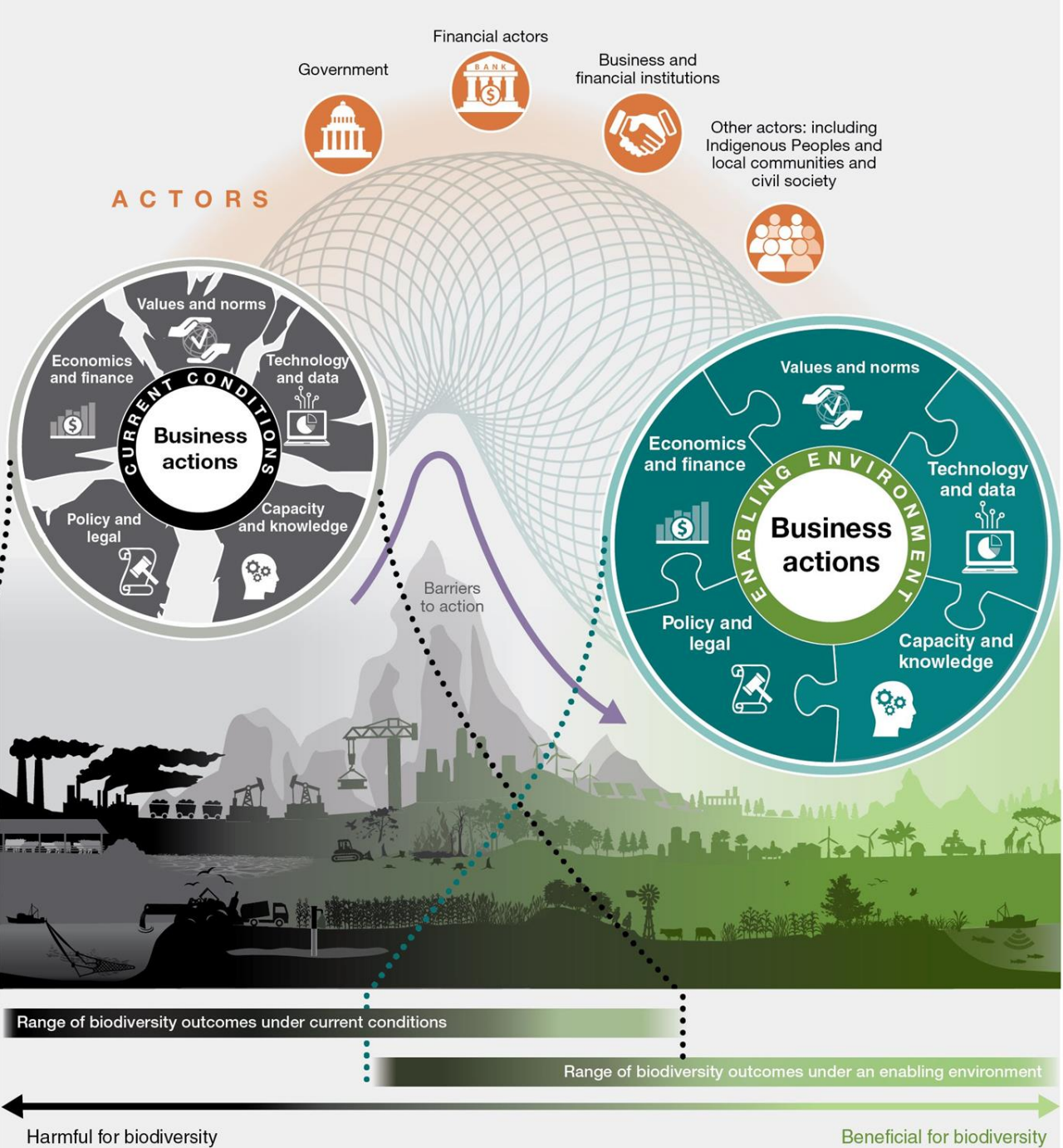
business-relevant
data

completeness of
evidence

applicability of
methods

data accessibility and
transparency

adoption of methods



KM.10 Creating an enabling environment can incentivise actions that are beneficial for businesses, biodiversity and society for a just and sustainable future





SBSTTA and COP17

Matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- **Uptake of the findings and clear links to the KM-GBF Goals and Targets**
- **Actions towards an enabling environment**
- **Addressing gaps in knowledge**
- **Encouraging businesses and financial institutions**

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