# [***Global deal to halt biodiversity loss on cards***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:672K-80F1-DXJR-H482-00000-00&context=1516831)

The Economic Times

December 12, 2022 Monday

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**Section:** WORLD NEWS

**Length:** 434 words

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**Body**

Over the last week, representatives of nearly 200 countries have been negotiating a new global agreement to halt and reverse ***biodiversity*** ***loss*** at the UN-sponsored ***biodiversity*** talks, COP15, in Montreal. The talks, chaired by China and hosted by Canada, are expected to yield a global agreement that will provide a clear roadmap to halt what UN environment chief Inger Andersen has described as "our war with nature". The Montreal meet of the Convention on Biological Diversity is expected to produce an agreement that will address the issues of sustainable use of ***biodiversity***, sharing benefits from genetic resources, and conservation.Observers expect negotiations to pick up pace as ministers make their way to Montreal for the second week of COP15. Negotiators have been able to clear many technical issues, divergence of views on critical issues persists.The Global ***Biodiversity*** Framework or the targets for the post-2020 period are still being discussed. These targets geared to halt and reverse ***biodiversity*** ***loss*** are set every decade.

The last set of target known as the Aichi targets, were agreed to in 2020 at COP10 in Nagoya, Japan. The Aichi targets were missed by most countries. The Global ***Biodiversity*** Framework, which are the new set of targets have been under negotiation and have been delayed due to multiple postponements of the ***biodiversity*** summit due to the pandemic. Countries are yet to agree to 20-odd targets that comprise the framework, including the proposal to protect 30 percent of land and ocean by 2030, known as "30 by 30" target.Another contentious issue is that of resource mobilization. Developing countries, which is home to ***biodiversity*** rich hotspots, has called for new funding and support. Arguing that it is critical for taking measures to halt and reverse ***biodiversity*** ***loss***. Developed countries argue that the existing financial arrangement of the Global Environment Facility should suffice. Facilitators working to resolve outstanding issues have prepared a compromise text, which can form the basis of a compromise. The question of funding for ***biodiversity*** will likely be among the last issues to be resolved in the current round of talks.The issue of digital sequencing information (DSI) and benefit sharing is, according to observers a difficult issue. It remains among the major outstanding issues at Montreal. Large number of drugs used in modern medicine are natural or synthetic products that draw on nature. Rules to guide use and sharing of profits for use of nature were developed and codified in the Nagoya Protocol. For Reprint Rights: timescontent.com

**Classification**

**Language:** ENGLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** ***BIODIVERSITY*** (97%); AGREEMENTS (91%); ***BIODIVERSITY*** CONSERVATION (90%); TREATIES & AGREEMENTS (90%); UNITED NATIONS (90%); CONFERENCES & CONVENTIONS (78%); CONSERVATION (78%); DELAYS & POSTPONEMENTS (78%); ENVIRONMENTAL TREATIES & AGREEMENTS (78%); SUSTAINABILITY (78%); TALKS & MEETINGS (78%); DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (73%)

**Geographic:** MONTREAL, QC, CANADA (90%); CHUBU JAPAN (70%); CANADA (91%); JAPAN (79%)

**Load-Date:** December 11, 2022

**End of Document**