

DDG Mr. LIU Ning's remark at the high-level panel.

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Ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon!

My name is Liu Ning deputy director general in the department of nature conservation ministry of ecology and environment china and I am in charge of the biodiversity policy in China Also the chair of steering committee of TEEB project in China. It is my great pleasure to be invited to the TEEB AgriFood Global Symposium. Thanks to the UNEP TEEB team for your excellent organization.

Biodiversity is the basis of human well-being, health of the earth and economic prosperity. At present, the general threat to global biodiversity continues to deteriorate, with an important cause as the insufficient appreciation of the values of biodiversity.

The Economics of the Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is a comprehensive system of methodology for the valuation, demonstration and policy application of value in biodiversity and ecosystem services led by UNEP. TEEB integrates professional knowledge in ecological, economic and policy areas, evaluates and publicizes the value of biodiversity based on the

understanding of the relationship between biodiversity and human well-being, and finally promotes the formulation of policies on biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization. It is fair to say that TEEB plays an essential role in mainstreaming value in global biodiversity.

China is one of mega biodiversity countries in the world. According NASA report, from year 2000 to 2017 China had contributed 17.8% the world increased green land. Among them 42% are new forest 32% are new agriculture land. Since January 1 2021 China applies 10 year fishing ban in yangtze river. China red line system protects more than 30% terrestrial areas before 3030 GBF targets. China warmly received the TEEB initiative, and launched the China TEEB Action in 2014. At the national level, the China TEEB Action Plan was implemented and the Guide on China's TEEB Valuation Method was completed. At the local and practical level, a number of pilot demonstration cities and counties have been established. On international cooperation, China has carried out extensive cooperation with UNEP and the EU, among others, implemented international cooperation projects, such as China-EU and China-Norway biodiversity projects and the TEEBAgriFood project, and jointly organized international seminars and exchanges on TEEB-related topics

between China and European countries, which mainstreamed biodiversity and its values. In recent years, guided by President Xi Jinping thought on eco-civilization, China has treated lucid waters and lush mountains as invaluable assets, continuously mainstreamed value in biodiversity, and introduced a number of typical cases transforming "lucid waters and lush mountains" into "invaluable assets" all around China, promoting the concept that natural ecosystems and the products and services they provide are of value so that the view become widely shared across China. I am believe even TEEB started early in China before cop15 and mainstreaming but it could be mainstreamed very well if it can contribute to the mainstreaming biodiversity and implementation GBF in China.

Ladies and gentlemen,

With the strong support and joint efforts of the international community, China, as the president of COP15, helped the conference reach a package of landmark achievements, such as the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), drawing a new blueprint for global biodiversity governance. The implementation of the TEEB AgriFood project facilitates many GBF targets, such as Target 7 (reducing

pollution), Target 10 (sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry) and Target 14 (mainstreaming biodiversity and its multiple values). I believe that the TEEB method will continue to play a vital role in achieving the GBF targets in the future.

As another significant output of cbd cop15, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are guiding documents for all parties to promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity and implement specific actions for biodiversity protection. At present, the primary tasks of all parties include accelerating the revision of the NBSAP, and translating global targets into national actions by benchmarking against the GBF. The China National biodiversity committee which consists of 23 ministries and is revising China NBSAP according to the GBF requirements. We started this work immediately after cop 15 and our potential 27 targets match very well with the 23 GBF targets. At present, the first draft has been completed and submitted for approval. It is expected to be officially released by the end of this year no later than beginning of next year. We hold sino-eu biodiversity dialogue two months ago. Last week the 7th sino-german environmental forum was held in Jiangsu province, we exchanged our progress on NBSAPs with german colleagues,

our schedules for NBSAPs also the same. China's revised NBSAP also emphasizes the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity and its multiple values, and will continue to integrate biodiversity conservation objectives and its multiple values into the economic and social development plans of governments at all levels and the medium- and long-term development plans, work plans and relevant action plans of related departments in the future. China will continue to improve the mechanism for realizing the value of biodiversity, step up the improvement of sustainable and market-based ways to realize the value of ecological goods that feature government leadership and participation from enterprises and all social sectors, continue to mainstream biodiversity and its value, and advance the protection and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

Dear colleagues, friends.

During past days I had learned a lot of great experiences from some countries. Years of practices show that TEEB has been actively enhancing the mainstreaming of biodiversity and its values. It is expected that UNEP will continue to lead and promote TEEB in further enriching its application in specific scenarios, making socio-economic activities more biodiversity friendly, and serving as an important platform for cooperation

among governments, international organizations and scientific research institutions, in order to contribute new wisdom, explore new paths and provide new solutions for building a mutually beneficial and win-win system on global biodiversity governance.

To conclude, I hope this symposium will produce fruitful outcomes and welcome you all to China.

I thank you!