

Financial Mechanisms and Incentives to Maximise the Cali Fund's Potential

SBI 7 - Side Event, 10 August 2026 Nairobi, Kenya

Our role

Informal Dialogue Partnership

The Centro de Colaboración Cívica (CCC) and GeoMedia have established the **Informal Dialogue Partnership** to support Parties, relevant stakeholders, and rights-holders (IPLCs) in advancing conversations on the elements needed for the operationalization of the Multilateral Mechanism on DSI (MLM) and the Cali Fund (CF) within the timeframe of the intersessional meetings and up to COP 17 in Armenia

Supported by the Government of Norway and the European Commission.





Moderation

Julián Portilla,
Centro de Colaboración Cívica (CCC)

Panelist

- **Camila Cristancho Duarte,** Co-Principal Investigator, London School of Economics
 - **Claudia Price,** Nature Investment Consultant
 - **Sonya Likhtman,** Finance for Biodiversity, Federated Hermes Limited
 - **Paul Oldham,** One World Analytics
 - **Bob Kreiken,** the Netherlands
- 

Incentivising contributions to the Cali Fund

Camila Cristancho Duarte,

Co-Principal Investigator, Grantham Research Institute (GRI),
Global School of Sustainability, London School of Economics (LSE)



Global School of
Sustainability



Grantham
Research Institute
on Climate Change
and the Environment

Drivers of corporate biodiversity action

Value creation	Value protection
Market access: securing biological assets via ABS, research and partnerships and capacity-building	Risk & resilience: protect supply chains, assets.
Product differentiation: responsible sourcing and certified biodiversity claims	Compliance: disclosure frameworks, national regulation
Shareholder expectations: satisfying growing ESG requirements	Social license to operate: securing social approval

Drivers of corporate biodiversity action

Sector
examples

Land use &
infrastructure

Consumer facing

Other sectors

Agriculture, forestry,
mining, energy, real
estate

Food, personal care

Pharmaceuticals,
Bioeconomy

Drivers

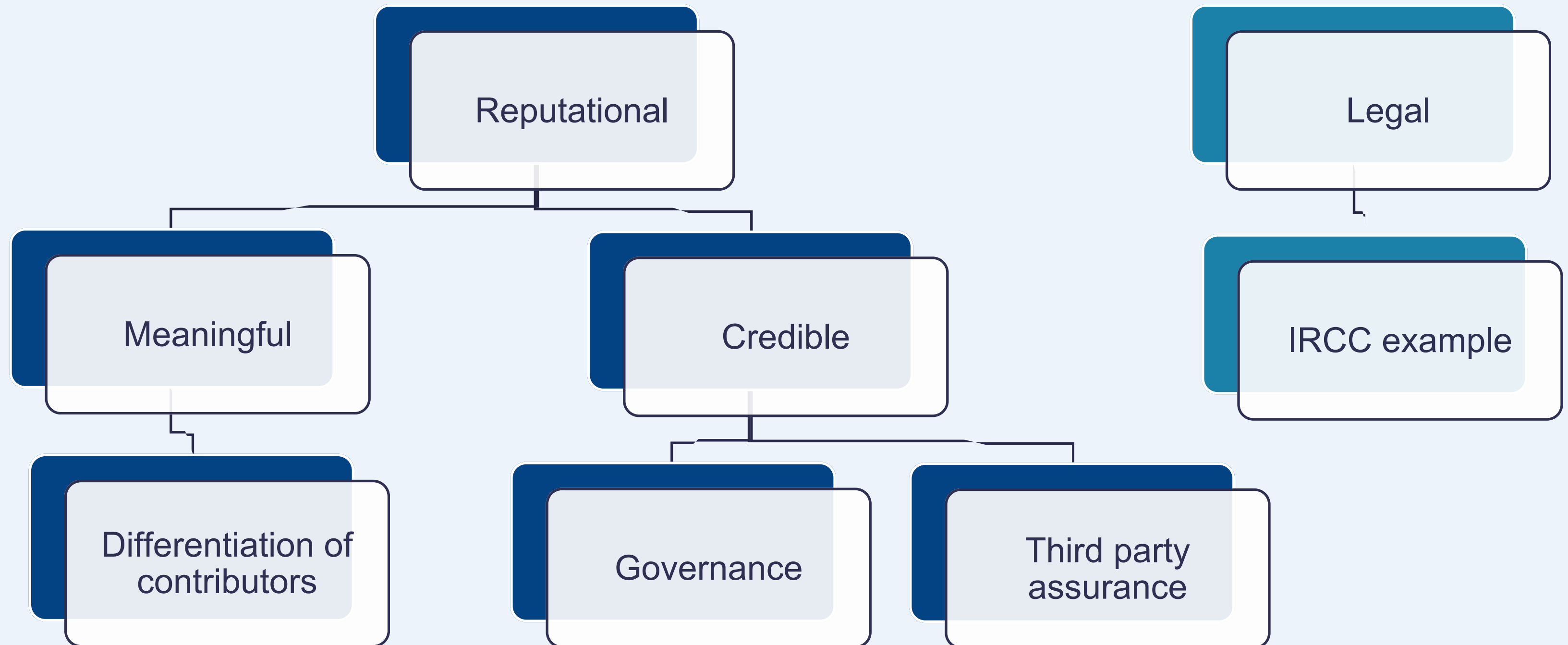
- High physical dependency
- Vulnerable to regulatory scrutiny and local stakeholder pressure regarding land degradation
- Reduce costs

- Brand reputation
- Product differentiation
- Certified sourcing
- Consumer-driven social license to operate (SLO)
- Innovation
- Reduce costs

- Brand reputation
- Market access
- SLO driven by ethical claims and clinical transparency
- Reduce costs

Certificates

Two different dimensions based on our literature findings



DISCLOSURES

Double materiality principle

Every business exists in a continuous feedback loop with the natural world.

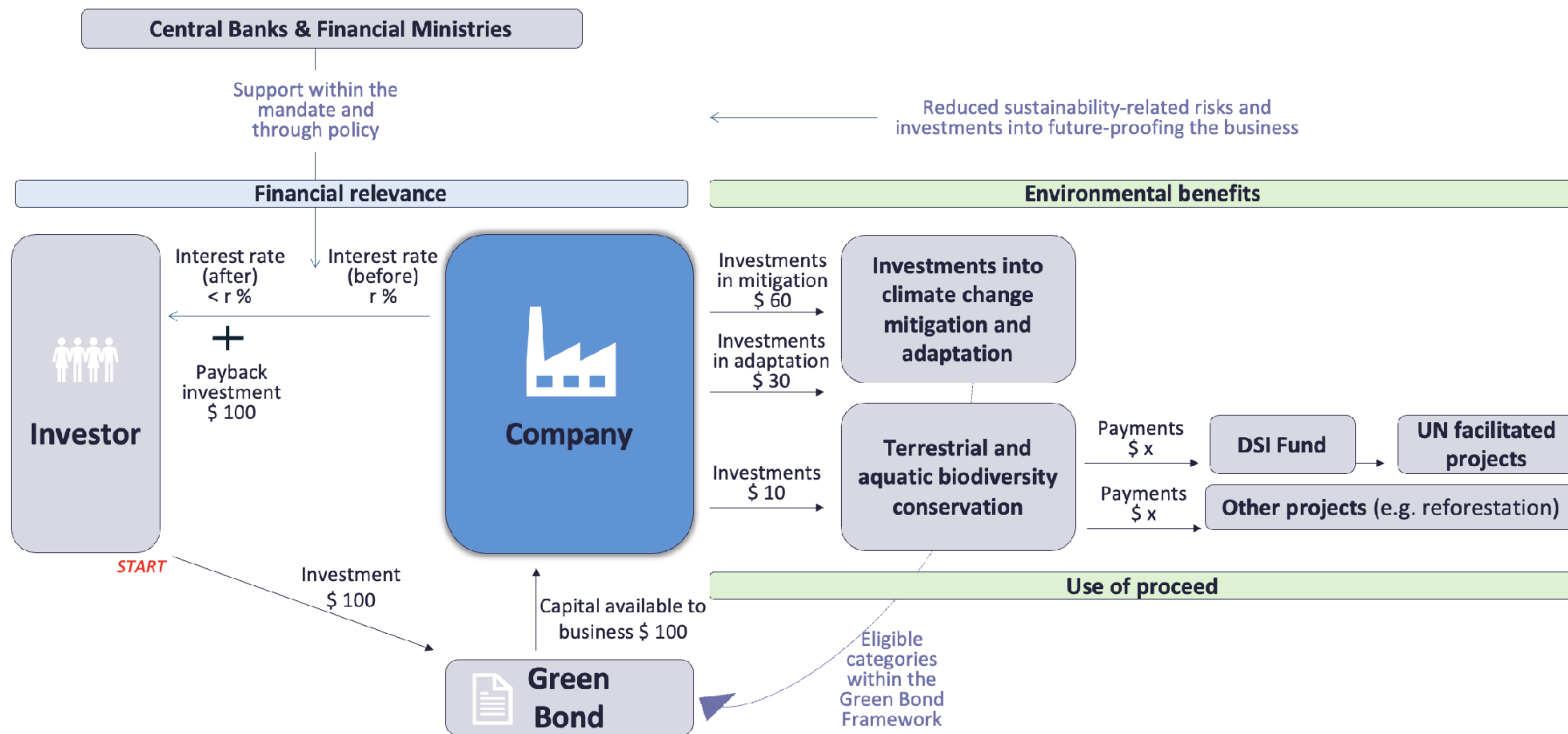
How ecosystem degradation creates physical and financial risks for the business.



Basic components & examples

Governance	Strategy	Risks & Opportunities management	Metrics & targets
Board oversight, ABS compliance	Impact description Biodiversity in operations downstream and upstream in the value chain Dependencies on biodiversity	Identify and evaluate risks (reputation, legal, biodiversity loss) & Opp: innovation (R&D), better brand perception Implement policies Disclose actions	Physical footprint Future losses

Financial instruments: Exemplary Corporate Green Bond



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**A collaborative approach
to support biodiversity
disbursement**

Claudia Price / *Nature Investment Strategist*

Overarching question

How can we support steering of resources to geographies where they have the biggest value for nature, communities and business?



Where we are

Funding is **fragmented, slow and ineffective**

Increasing data and
frameworks are held in **silos**



**Planetary crisis
is moving faster
than governance**

Missing **transparency and trust** limits action

What we have:

a large landscape of systems & frameworks running in parallel



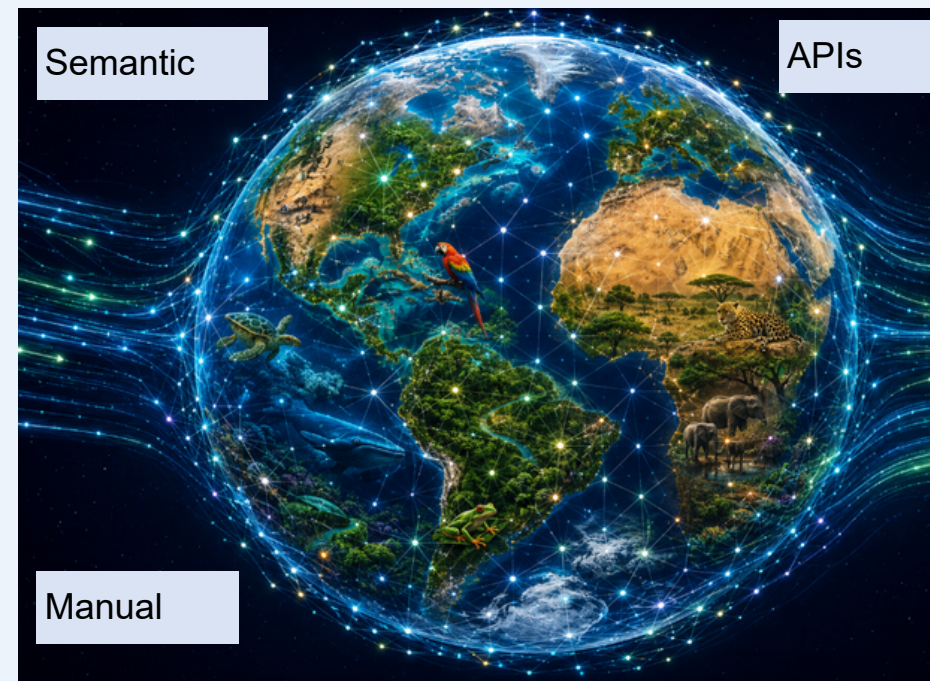
What we can do:

Integrate existing systems rather than building something new

Dimensions

- 1 Ecosystems & Species
- 2 Country Priorities (NBSAPs)
- 3 IP&LCs Territories & Land
- 4 Industry/Nature Interdependency

Data Integration



**AI computing + community
partnership**

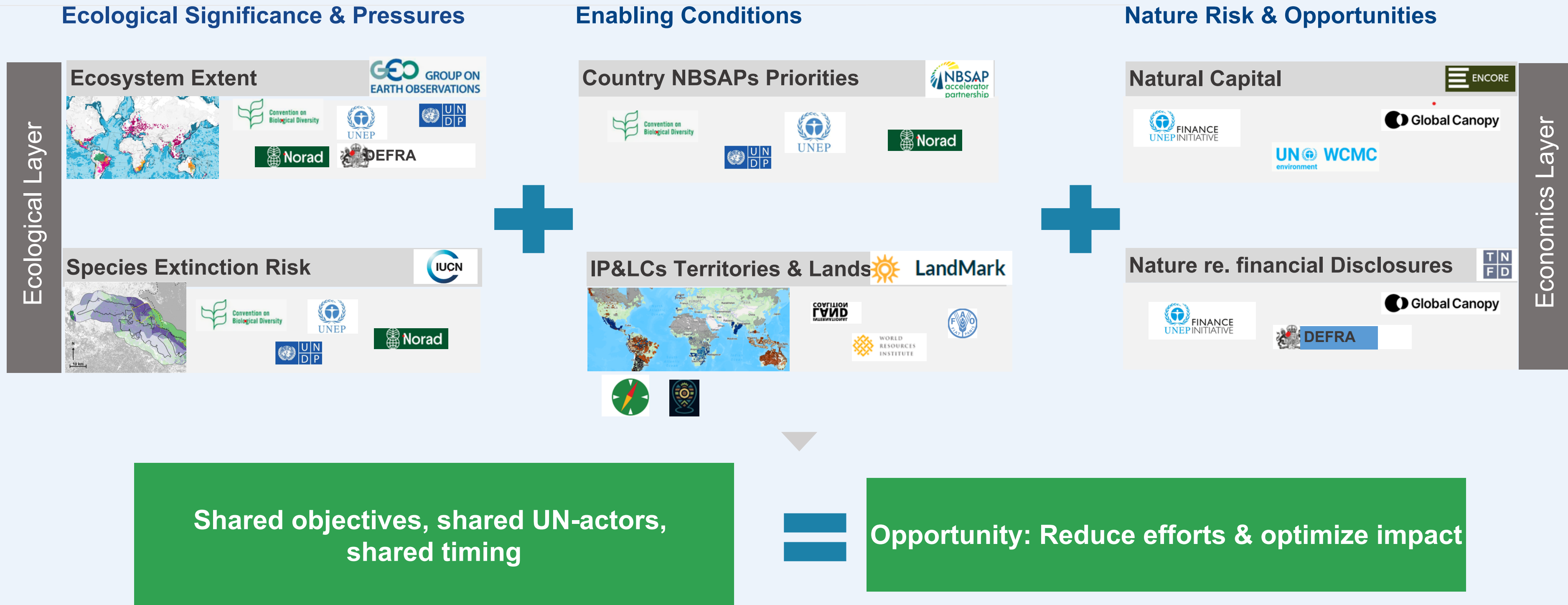
Envisaged Output

A decision-support tool for capital allocation discussions, considering

- Ecological Significance & Pressures
- Enabling Conditions
- Nature Risk & Investment Opportunities

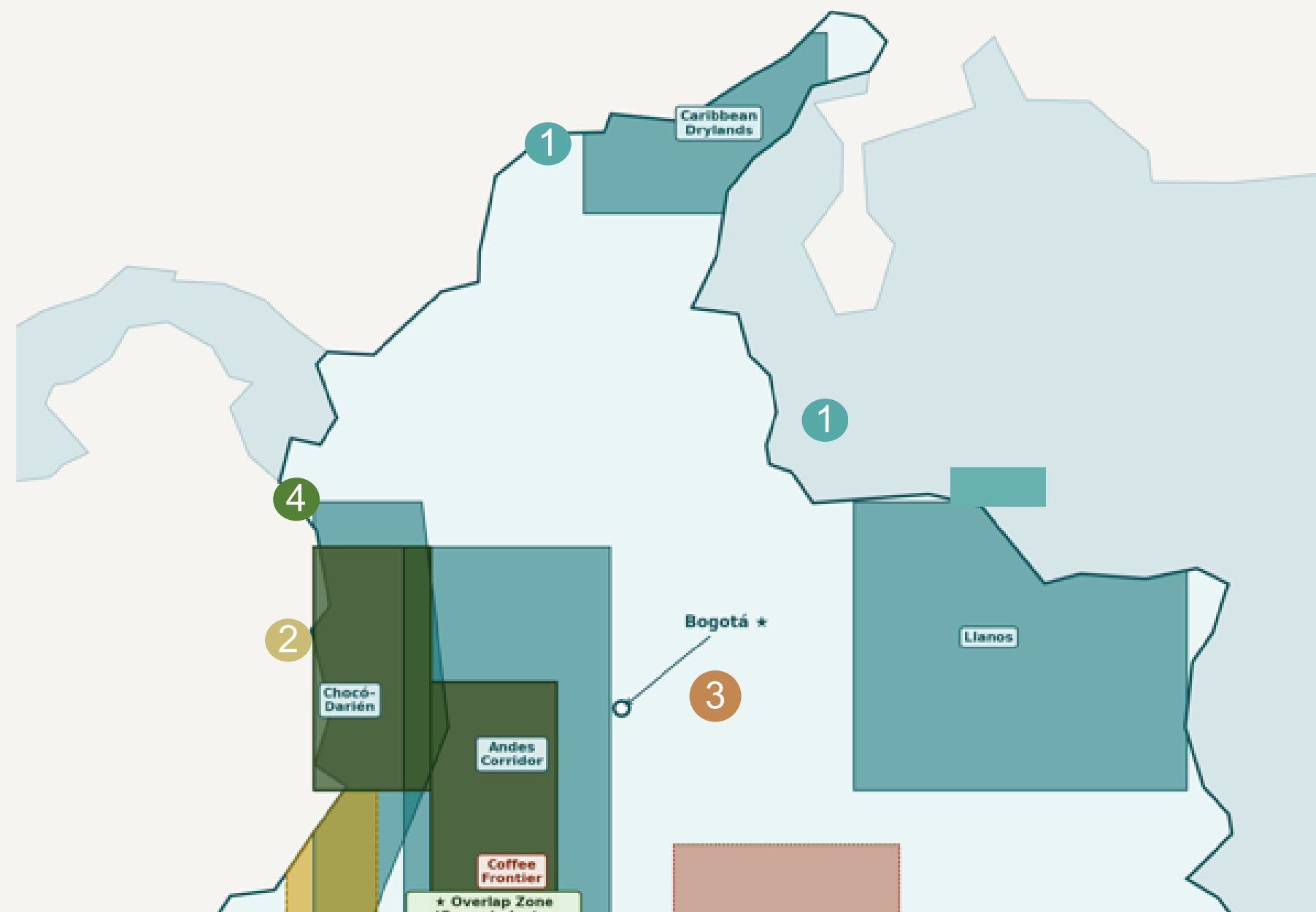


How it could look like: leverage shared objectives and funding to optimize effectiveness



HOW CAN WE TEST: if system integration can support in solving existing challenges

Colombia



AI-generated. Map is illustrative only. No pre-selection of territories, communities or regions is intended.

1

Governments - NBSAPs acceleration

- Ecological significance/pressure overlap w/NBSAP priorities
- Identification of finance & technical need for e.g. 30x30gaps
- Positioning in multilateral fund negotiations

2

IP&LCs – funding channels + protection

- Legibility of territorial stewardship to decision-makers
- Data infrastructure for IPLC capital negotiation
- Transparency against intermediary capture

3

Industry – nature exposure + investment opportunities

- Nature risk and dependencies mapped to value chains
- Identification of partnership and investment opportunities
- Disclosure reporting and supply chain risk mapping

4

Cross-cutting benefits

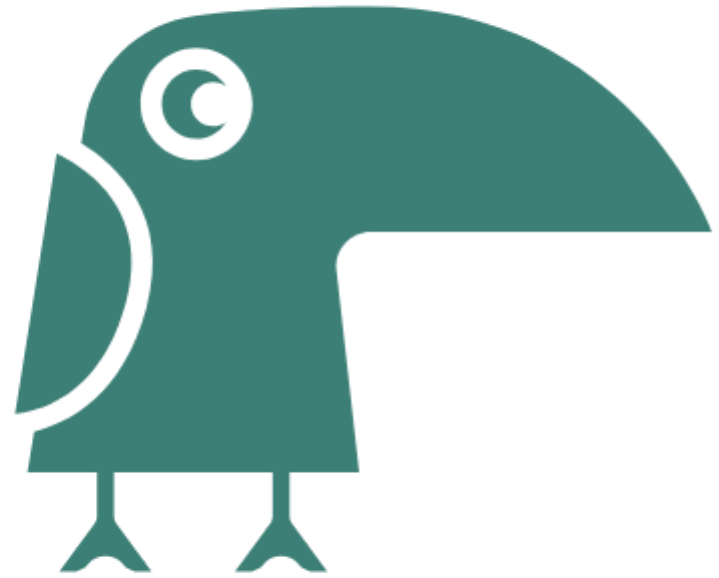
- Where ecological significance, NBSAPs priorities, IPLC institutions and corp. nature dependency creates opportunities with returns
- Mobilization of private capital (e.g. >validation sets for FIs)

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Sonya Likhtman,
Finance for Biodiversity,
Federated Hermes Limited



Finance *for*
Biodiversity
Foundation



Cali Fund Index

Biodiversity
Intelligence & the Cali
Fund Index

Work in Progress,
Paul Oldham, One World Analytics & TierraViva AI

Untitled0

CHAT

Filter conversations...

AllUnassigned+

Show 8 from other profiles

TODAY

Untitled1m

Summarise the key points made by co...12m

What do recent country NBSAPs say a...17m

What are the key documents for the u...48m

Select

Welcome to Biodiversity Intelligence from TierraViva

Ask me questions such as:

What do recent country NBSAPs say about digital sequence information?

What are the key documents for the upcoming SBI7 Meeting?

What key decisions did COP16 take?

WORKSPACE

FilesArtifacts 0

business

knowledge

policy

cop-decisions

nbsaps

sbi7

sbstta28

submissions-of-views

documents

2024-114

doc-05b30cf41d-61cea16b

doc-271b5b8eb3-1454d5...

doc-29e9230008-59112f...

doc-2b4c4c32f7-c3bc21...

doc-2c16c6d10f-5d6ee2a3

doc-2e23989ffa-e13f02d5

doc-35e9021295-92bc6c...

What do recent country NBSAPs say about digital sequence information?

biodiversity-policy

An AI agent gains access to a set of biodiversity modules (e.g. NBSAPS, NT7, NR7 +52,000 pages including translations)



Scale of DSI references

61 countries use the exact phrase "digital sequence information" in their NBSAPs. An additional 8 recent NBSAPs (India 2024, Japan 2023, UK 2025, and others) reference DSI using the abbreviation or partial phrase, bringing the total to approximately 69 countries. The database holds 188 countries' NBSAPs, with 95 dating from 2023 or later.

Three patterns of DSI treatment

1. Countries with substantive national DSI policy

These NBSAPs go beyond reproducing GBF Target 13 and describe specific national measures, institutional frameworks, or policy positions.

Norway (NBSAP 2030, 2024) — The most detailed treatment of any NBSAP. Dedicated section (Goal 13) with information box (Box 6.23). Includes WiLDSI Data Portal statistics (Figure 6.26) showing proportion of DSI with/without country-of-origin by taxonomic group and instrument (CBD 56.20%, ITPGRFA 9.87%, human 11.36%, patents 18.58%, BBNJ 0.06%). States "DSI is not regulated in Norwegian law." Government commits to a DSI solution that "ensures open access to information and through benefit-sharing contributes to capacity building and financing of conservation." References BBNJ Agreement DSI provisions for national implementation. Notes "no agreed definition" of DSI.

WORKSPACE

Files

- business
- knowledge
- ▾ policy
 - cop-deci
 - nbsaps
 - sbi7
 - sbstta28
 - ▾ submission
 - ▾ docum
 - ▾ 202
 - c

An AI agent is guided by skills on a topic, remembers previous work, learns and updates its memory and skills.

AI Agents

- An AI Agent is not a chatbot, it has memory, skills and tools.
- Memory - multiple layers of memory & self updated memory (e.g. a wiki). It is self learning.
- Skills - written by humans or AI - allow it to interpret specialist knowledge domains
- Tools - allow it to access the internet, databases or code,
- Think of an AI agent as a new type of working dog



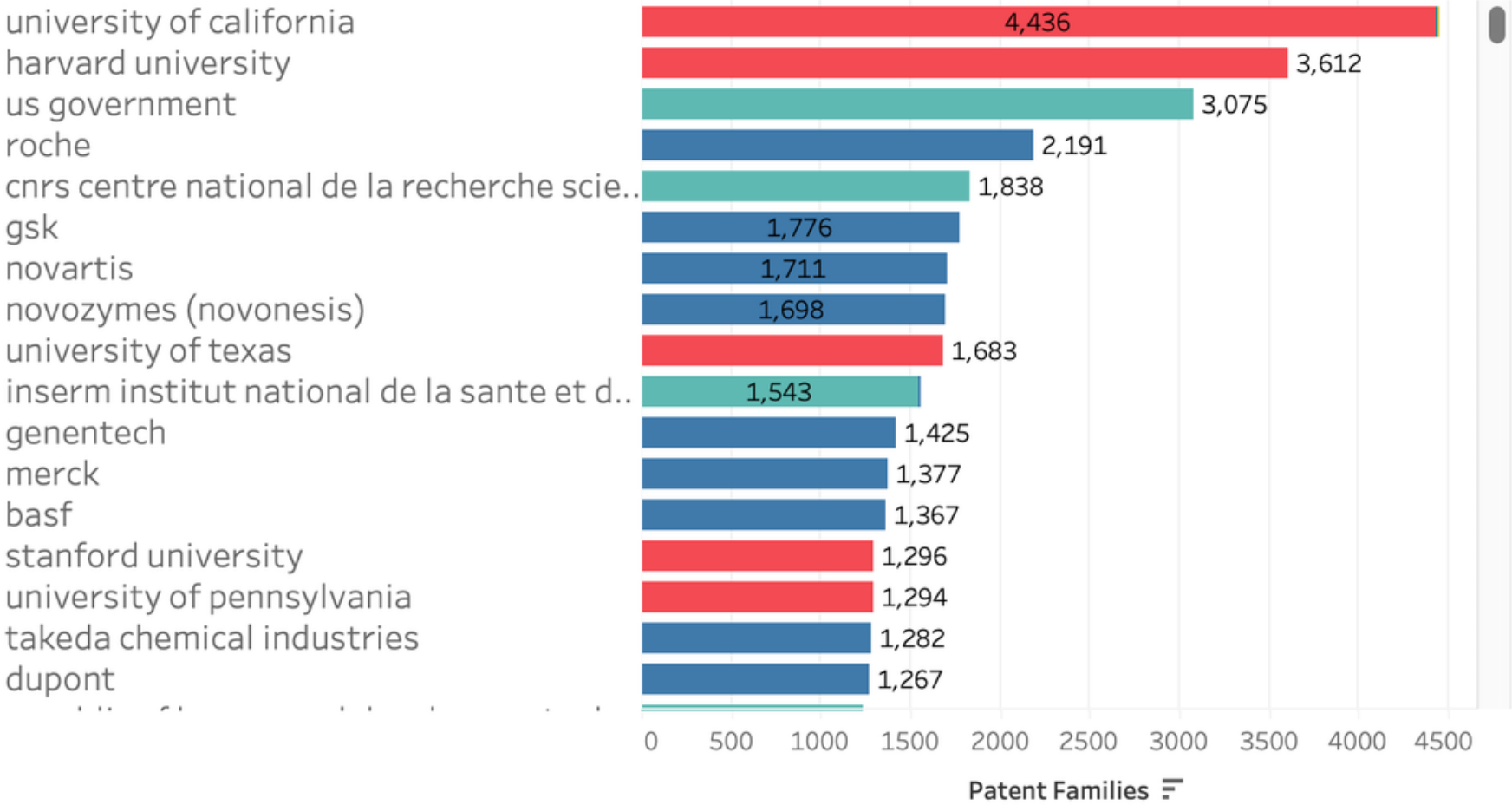
Company submissions on DSI modalities (CBD Notification 2024-114)

Thirteen company and industry associations submitted views in March 2025. The key themes:

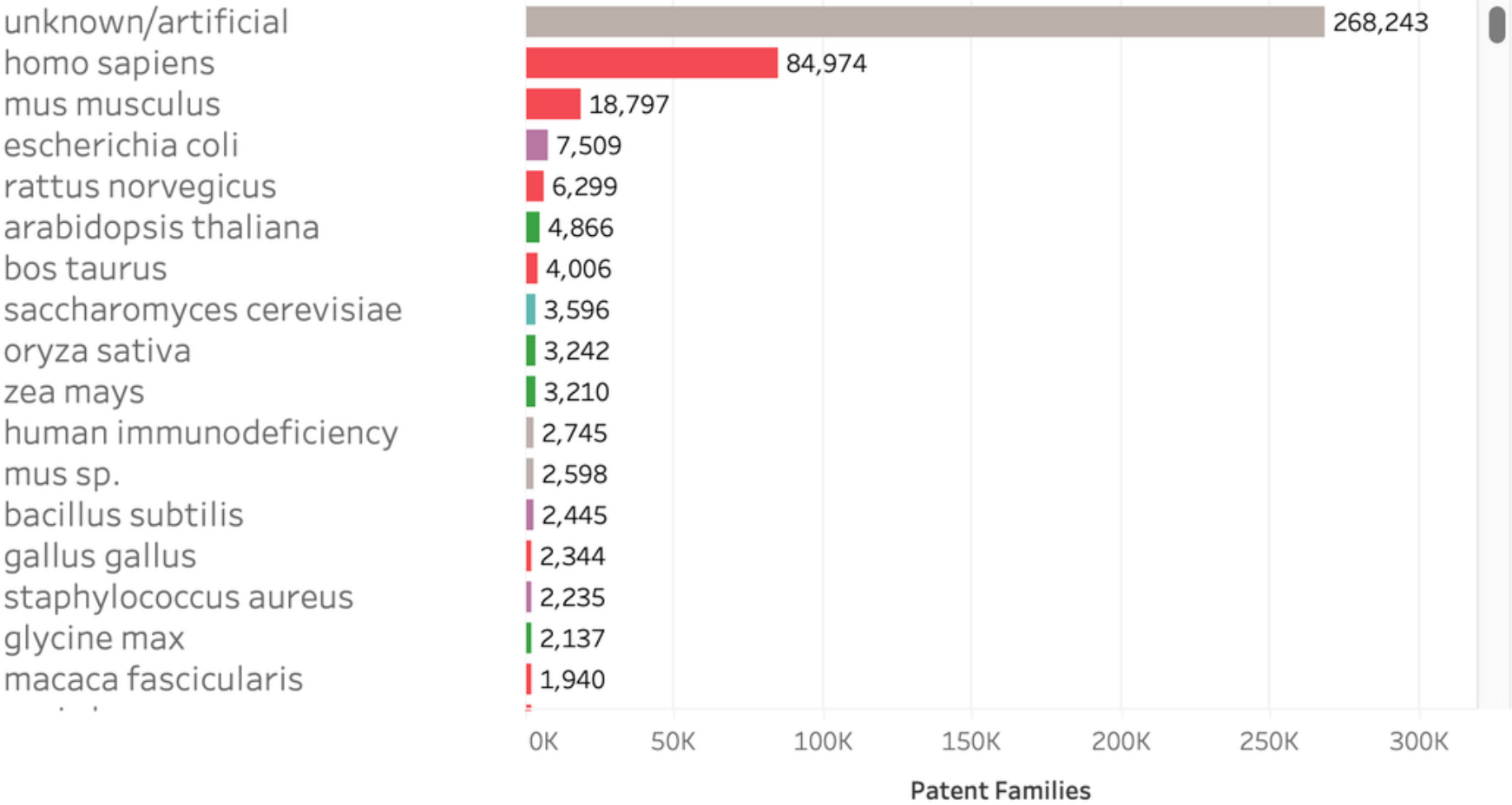
1. **Rates too high:** Nearly all submissions argue the indicative rates (1% of profits / 0.1% of revenue) are disproportionate, lack sector-specific analysis, and don't reflect DSI's actual commercial value. ISF calls them "exorbitantly high"; ICC notes typical technology royalties are 0.1–1% of specific product revenue, not total company turnover.
2. **Undefined terms:** Every submission calls for clear definitions of "DSI," "use," "user," "direct/indirect benefit," and "entity." The Global Cosmetics sector proposes replacing "direct or indirect benefit" with the Nagoya Protocol's "utilization" definition.
3. **Double/stacked payments:** A near-universal concern. The "without prejudice to national legislation" language allows national ABS obligations on top of MLM contributions. Companies also warn of stacking across BBNJ, Plant Treaty, and WHO PABS.
4. **Certificate must guarantee legal certainty:** Multiple submissions insist the Cali Fund certificate must be globally recognised proof of full ABS compliance in all 196 CBD Parties.
5. **Keep it voluntary:** IFPMA, Global Cosmetics, BIA, and ABBI stress the mechanism must remain voluntary in practice, not just principle.
6. **Steering Committee under-represents business:** Only 2 private sector seats for 7

As AI agents are given increasing autonomy careful validation becomes everything

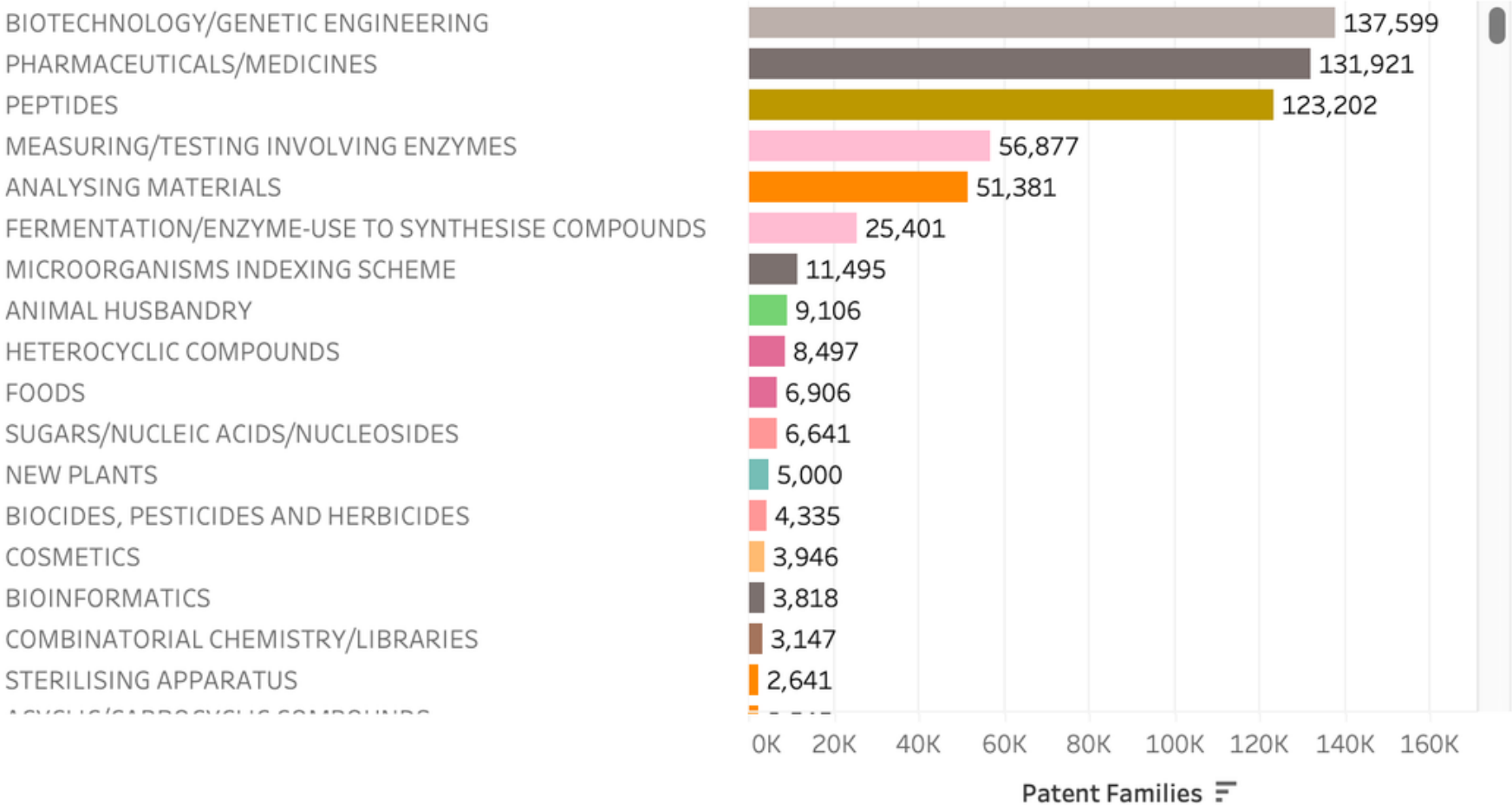
Applicants



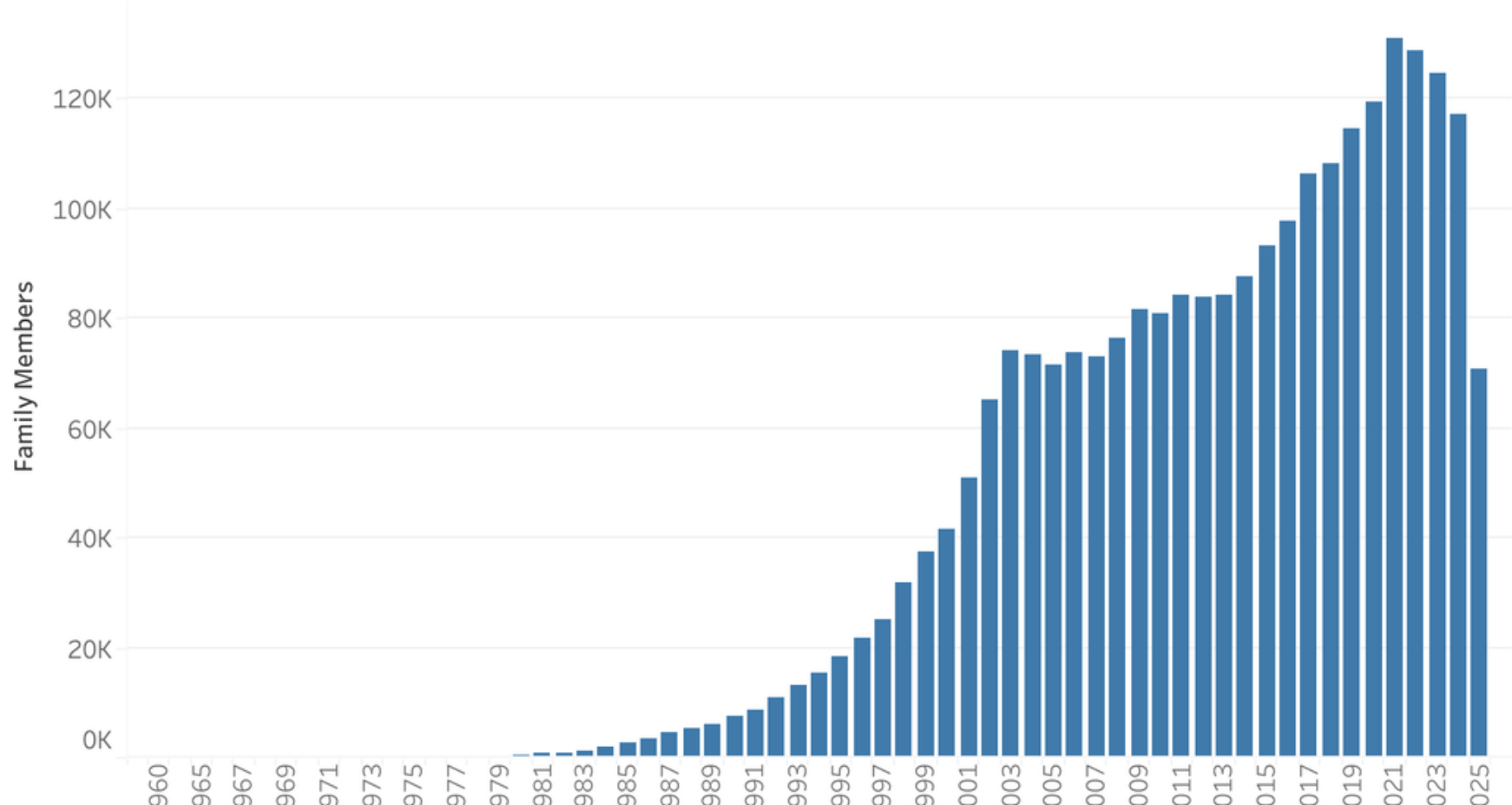
Organisms in Patent Sequence Listings



Technology Areas



Publication Trends



Showing 861 companies

First

Prev

Page 1 of 58

Next

Last

>  **Loreal** |  France | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 76 families | Parent Company: L'ORÉAL

>  **Philips Electronics** |  Netherlands | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 100 families

>  **Qiagen** |  Germany | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 193 families | Parent Company: Sample to Insight

>  **Showa Denko** |  Japan | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 47 families | Parent Company: Showa Denko Materials Co

>  **Beiersdorf** |  Germany | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 19 families | Parent Company: Beiersdorf AG with retroactive

>  **Ibm International Business Machines Corporation** |  United States | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 47 families | Parent Company: IBM

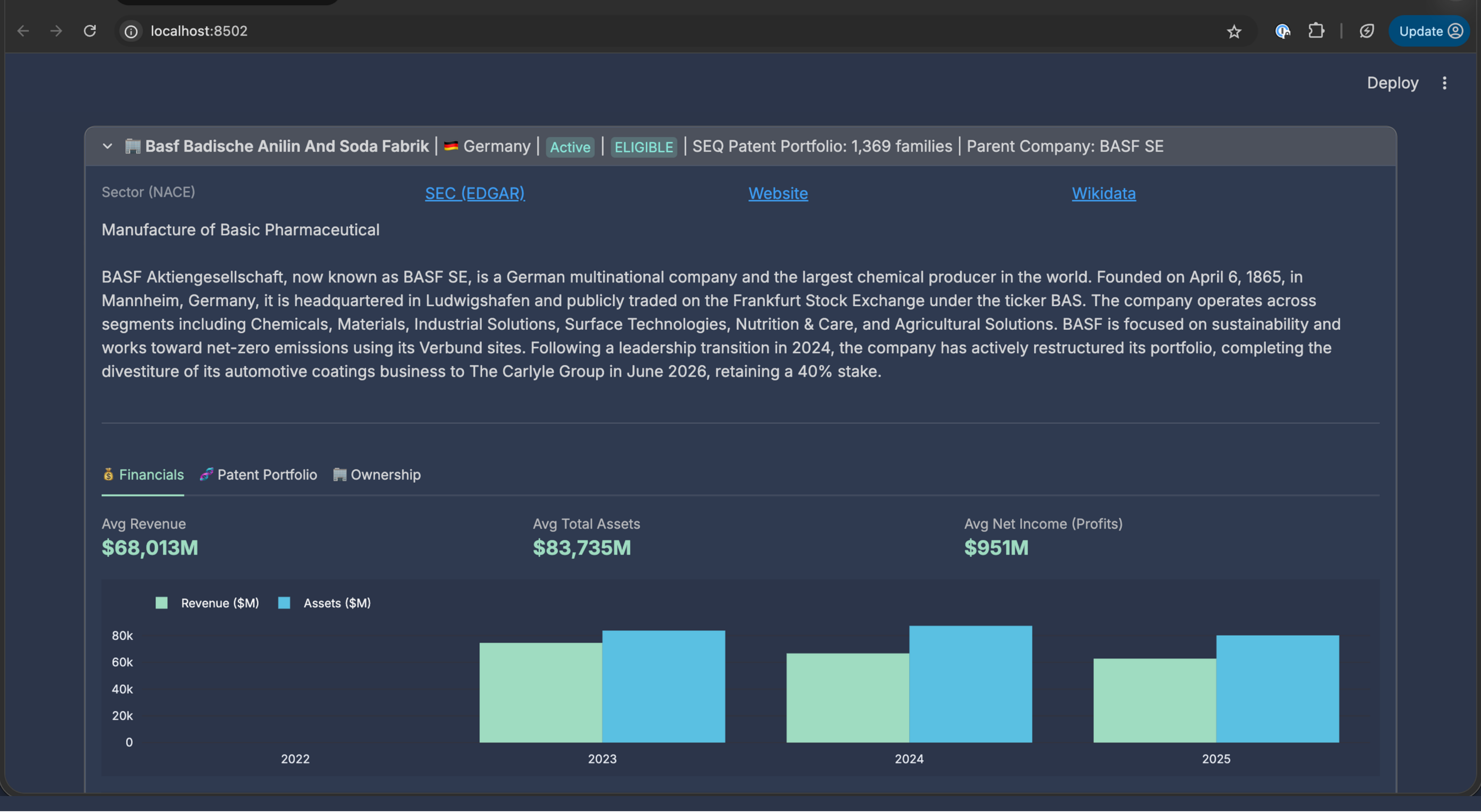
>  **Bayer** |  Germany | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 1,003 families

>  **Symrise** |  Germany | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 35 families | Parent Company: SyntheticMR

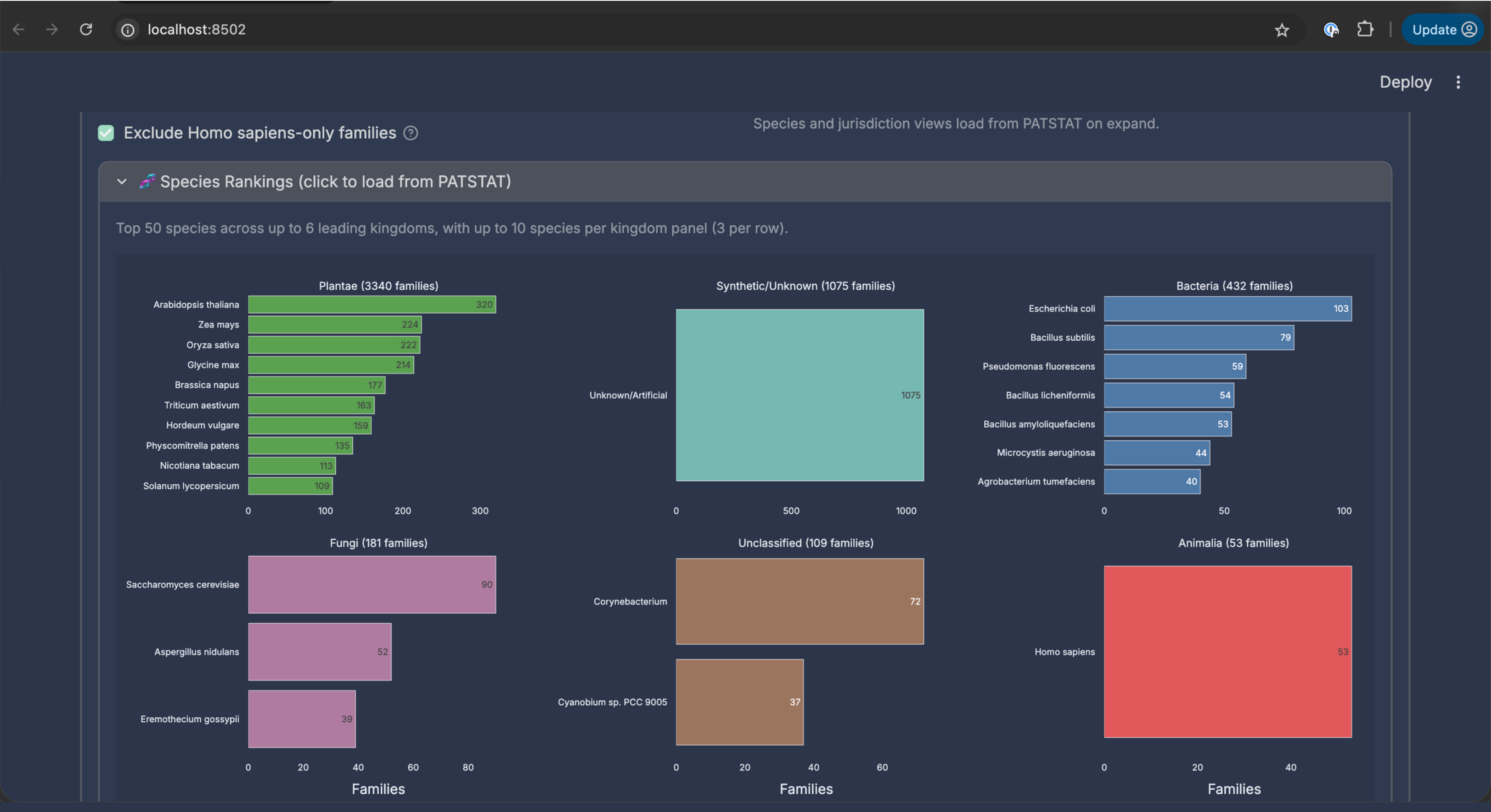
>  **Basf Badische Anilin And Soda Fabrik** |  Germany | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 1,369 families | Parent Company: BASF SE

>  **Merck Patent** |  Germany | **Active** | **ELIGIBLE** | SEQ Patent Portfolio: 415 families | Parent Company: How Merck uses patents to help

We currently have 861eligible companies, 350 likely eligible, 861 indeterminate and 1,100 below threshold. ~40 countries.



The index covers available financials, patent portfolio (general and seq), available ESG reports and external links



Patent filings (families) are an R & D output. Filings with sequence listings are part of wider biodiversity related portfolios

Towards COP17

- AI agents can be seen as a new type of working dog that extend & create capabilities
- In the Cali Fund Index the agent is validating existing evidence, adding new detail (e.g. for BASF China), identifying weaknesses, updating provenance and learning.
- The index will increasingly transition from heavily human curated to mainly AI curated.
- More on this at COP17!



I need a brief summary of BASF activity from the cali fund index

8

BASF in the Cali Fund Index

The BASF group is keyed to TierraViva ID `tv_155` and contains 12 PATSTAT entities in the dataset, all aggregated under a single `tv_name_id` from manual review of the PATSTAT person table. The group has 1,367 INPADOC patent families, ranking 24th by family count across the full 11,722-entity dataset.

Entity breakdown (12 entities)

Core chemicals:

- BASF Aktiengesellschaft (person_id 1532) — the parent entity, now BASF SE. Founded 1865, Ludwigshafen. World's largest chemical producer. Status: ACTIVE.
- BASF (China) Company Limited (person_id 41907260) — Shanghai-based subsidiary, Greater China is BASF's second-largest market. Acquired full ownership of a Shanghai MDI plant in early 2024; divested from two Xinjiang joint ventures in April 2025. €8.2B Greater China sales in 2025. Status: ACTIVE.
- BASF-LYNX BIOSCIENCE AG (person_id 16668463) — active. Status: ACTIVE.
- BASF Schweiz (person_id 44161744) — Swiss entity, likely a research foundation (Forschungstiftung) in liquidation per external validation.

Agricultural Solutions (expanded via the 2018 Bayer asset acquisition):

- BASF AGRICULTURAL SOLUTIONS SEED LLC (person_id 77220835) — seeds, genetics, crop protection. BASF has announced plans to spin off the agricultural division via IPO by 2027. Status: ACTIVE.
- BASF Agricultural Solutions Seed US LLC (person_id 69908727) — US seed and traits arm. Status: ACTIVE.
- BASF Agro B.V. (person_id 8658962) — Dutch agricultural entity. Status: ACTIVE.
- BASF Agrochemical Products, B.V. (person_id 1938828) — Dutch agrochemical entity. Status: ACTIVE.
- BASF ARGOCHEMICAL PRODUCTS, B.V. (person_id 47324279) — name variant of the above (note: "Argochemical" is a transcription variant of "Agrochemical"). Status: ACTIVE.

Company data is highly dynamic & multi-level. Ongoing validation & correction is vital.

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Sharing in Collaborative Innovation:
Dutch stakeholder perspectives on international
developments in access and benefit-sharing

Bob Kreiken / the Netherlands

Summary

This concept white paper is the result of a year-long exercise with Dutch stakeholders (incl. private sector, public research and NGOs) making sense of evolving ABS and DSI policies, and contains actual recommendations for COP17. The consultative group is eager to exchange perspectives with others.

scan to read on Zenodo:



contact: k.vanseeters@minlnv.nl

Key take-aways

1. Increasing regulatory complexity across ABS instruments forms significant challenges to public-private research.
2. Effective role division helps to use the relative strengths of each actor in the conservation and valorization of genetic resources, in the Netherlands and abroad.
3. Current non-monetary benefit-sharing by scientists and database managers can accommodate concerns of IPLCs.
4. The Cali Fund's functioning benefits from focused and efficient disbursement, and accessible communication.



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Thanks a lot

More information available:

www.geo-media.de/dsi-informal-dialogues
<https://www.cbd.int/dsi-gr/resources.shtml>

