

GBF Engagement Session with Industry Stakeholders,  
June 29, 2023 - Hosted by NRCAN, on behalf of ECCC/CWS  
LMS notes – mining and mineral exploration breakout session

**Topic:**

Natural Resource Sectors Engagement for Canada's 2030 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan  
– **Mining and mineral exploration sector breakout session**

Full Session Attendance: 90 people

Breakout room 2 (Mining) attendance: 30 people

**Context:**

The purpose of today's engagement session was to support domestic implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and development of Canada's 2030 National Biodiversity Strategy by fostering discussions with industry and noting their responses, perspectives, concerns, and opportunities.

**High-level Summary / Key Takeaways from mining and mineral exploration industry stakeholders:**

Participation was high – session included approx. 30 representatives from the mining and mineral exploration sector, including MAC and PDAC. Stakeholders will be submitting formal written submissions directly to ECCC as well.

Stakeholders noted that the minerals sector can contribute to nearly all of the 23 targets and has already been moving toward minimizing, restoring, and offsetting biodiversity impacts for many years through the industry's introduction and adoption of rigorous sustainable mining practices, including site-level reporting through MACs Towards Sustainable Mining Biodiversity Conservation Management Protocol.

- Targets of particular importance where the industry is already contributing/could contribute identified by stakeholders include: Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 14, 15, 16.

Stakeholders are open and willing to explore additional areas of opportunity. Stakeholders noted that:

- Exploration and mines are well placed for data collection in remote areas, and already collect a lot of information that could be better utilized
- While a lot of this work is already being done, there is often inadequate resourcing
- Identifying priority areas for critical minerals, species at risk, etc. will inform better decisions regarding nature protection and development that can enable clean growth

Stakeholders identified several key challenges/issues/areas that are needed to achieve success:

- Clear requirements for exploration (potentially legislated) and recognition for early actions
- Success will be limited if biodiversity considerations remain a voluntary, non-incentivized space
- Introduction of financial incentives for actions taken (this could be tax incentives, or the introduction of a biodiversity credit/offsetting regime)
- Consideration of OECMs and other flexible protection measures,
- An overall policy and action-focused framework that is endorsed by all parties and Indigenous communities.
- **Policy coherence** across government priorities is needed, balancing the needs of having critical minerals to support climate progress and supply chains for the green economy, supporting Indigenous reconciliation, and protecting biodiversity.

Stakeholders also noted there was a concurrent ECCC-led session on 'Mainstreaming biodiversity' being held at the same time as this engagement session and noted that they would have liked to have contributed to that session as well.

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## Detailed Notes on Breakout Room 2 (Mining)

### Question 1:

**What connections do you see between ongoing initiatives within the mining sector and the global biodiversity goals and targets? What methods, programs, or approaches should be amplified as we undertake the whole of society implementation of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework?**

- The first question had to be explained as audience found it too broad.
- Goals and targets and the ongoing initiatives within the mining sector are strongly connected especially targets 10, 15 and 16 and through restoration and species at risk recovery.
- Opportunity to be more strategic about restoration, identifying priority spaces for restoration, where there are implications for the sector, land access related to biodiversity and species at risk.
- Need to identify high priorities so we can have targeted investment.
- Need to build on momentum.
- Need to improve existing policies
- Encourage industry to be more proactive in offsetting impacts
- Minerals sector has already been moving toward minimizing, restoring, and offsetting biodiversity impacts for many years.
- Engaging and learning from the current practices

### Question 2 :

**Do you see an opportunity for the mining sector to play a contributing role in the progress towards targets that seek to reduce threats to biodiversity?**

- Exploration part of the industry can contribute reconnaissance, remote sensing. Species recovery relies on data, and the industry can really play into implementing some of the goals of the strategy.
- Mining industry is already working toward this, no net loss, engaging with Indigenous communities, monitoring, and continual improvement.
- Environmental assessments and permitting already built into the way mining projects are approved.
- Data already generated from mining companies that could be better utilized by policy makers (i.e. caribou monitoring)
- Voisey's Bay monitoring program, in coordination with Indigenous communities, a good example of mine site monitoring program.
- Ecosystem services- human-derived benefits from ecosystems (not always the same as biodiversity), how to incorporate into assessments, opportunity to incorporate into the strategy into a pragmatic way.
- Ecosystem services are different from Biodiversity, there is a need for new language education.
- Reporting on performance
- Develop more partnerships especially with the Indigenous communities and other stakeholders.

**Questions 3 & 4: (Due to time constraint, both Qs 3 & 4 were asked and answered together)**

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**What do you think is the biggest opportunity to highlight how the mining sector can contribute to meeting people's needs while implementing/mainstreaming biodiversity values?**

**What do you view as the biggest gaps or challenges to your sector's participation and contribution to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework? How could these obstacles be overcome?**

- Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and Indigenous collaboration important, need strong buy-in across the government, would be great to see strategy co-branded between FPT and Indigenous governments.
- Stakeholders having trouble commenting meaningfully with timelines and multiple avenues for input happening at the same time.
- What counts as a protected area varies across the country. It was suggested that OECMs could be better utilized in counting toward conservation targets.
- Policy coherence- CM Strategy, Indigenous Reconciliation, secure supply chains all prioritized but Biodiversity Strategy needs to consider these.
- Incentivize private sector initiatives, allowing habitat banking, tax or non-tax incentives, concepts for biodiversity credits would help private sector participation rather than relying on voluntary measures.
- Policy/legislation that enables this over time.
- How do we evaluate offsets and trade offs?
- Exploration and mining heavily regulated, already working hard to create tangible benefits to biodiversity where they can, offsets that could help industry communicate benefits of measures already
- Target 15 nature related financial disclosures.
- Determining equivalence to scope 3 emissions challenging because it could take away resources from action on the ground, may not result in tangible benefits
- Direct and focused risks and opportunities will be best opportunity for the strategy.
- Identify barriers and seek effective solutions.
- Need for more financial instruments to accompany the mining companies.

# KMGBF Engagement Session with Natural Resources Industry Stakeholders

Date: June 29, 2023

Time: 12:00-1:30 EST

Agenda:

Agenda Item	Lead Department
Welcome and opening remarks	NRCan & ECCC
Presentation on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	ECCC
Mentimeter interactive activity	NRCan
Breakout room discussions by natural resources sector (i.e., energy, forestry, and mining and mineral exploration)	NRCan & ECCC
Mentimeter interactive activity	NRCan
Closing remarks	NRCan & ECCC

Purpose: To support domestic implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and development of Canada's 2030 National Biodiversity Strategy by fostering discussions with natural resources industries and noting their responses, perspectives, concerns, and opportunities.

Participation: Approximately 100 people attended the session. 27 participants were internal to the Government of Canada, while approximately 73 were natural resources sectors (i.e., energy, forestry, and mining and mineral exploration) industry representatives.

Key Messages of Discussions:

- Natural resources sectors are actively involved in the recovery of species at risk, such as caribou, through restoration efforts, sustainable land-use planning, and considerations of cumulative effects.
- Work is being done to collaborate on and contribute to the advancement of biodiversity conservation through sustainable management and development, and accountability tools like voluntary sustainability disclosures.
- Legislation and regulations that govern natural resources industries in Canada are strong and include many sustainability considerations, such as ecosystem restoration and protection of species at risk.
- Alignment (policy coherence) between federal, provincial, and territorial governments will be key to creating a biodiversity strategy that will work for Canada.
- Some participants expressed concerns with the challenge of the timelines and the speed of the development of the national strategy.

Results of the Mentimeter Interactive Activities:

- There was a bell-curve distribution on the scale of how participants felt about the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (majority being neutral), which remained similar to the post-breakout room discussion poll.
- The largest challenges identified before the breakout room discussions were cost, time, lack of incentives, and resources, while participants indicated climate change, policy uncertainty, cost and lack of recognition as the greatest challenges after the breakout room discussions.
- The most popular examples of past actions to reduce biodiversity loss before the breakout room discussions included restoration, management plans, offsetting, and Indigenous collaboration. After the breakout rooms discussions restoration, adaptive management, funding research, and Indigenous engagement were similarly identified as key actions taken to reduce biodiversity loss.

## Energy Sector

Groups represented: Canada's Oil Sands Innovation Alliance; Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers; Canadian Fuels Association; Canadian Natural Resources Ltd; Cenovus; Encana; Explorers and Producers Association of Canada; Imperial Oil; LNG Canada; Ovintiv (Encana); Pathways Alliance; Suncor TC Energy.

Attendance: Approximately 18 people.

### High-level Summary / Key Takeaways from energy sector industry stakeholders:

Oil and gas extraction and pipelines subsectors are both involved in the recovery of caribou by restoration of its habitat, land use planning and cumulative effects under targets 1 and target 2. Restoration is also being done for wetlands. The extraction sector also supports targets 11, 14, 15, 20, 21 and 22 and collaborates with research and innovation agencies for advancing biodiversity conservation and sustainability disclosure. The pipelines are regulated by the CER which requires ecosystem restoration. Energy companies are active with the recovery of fish species at risk, under target 4, but also climate change under target 8. Refineries, terminals, service stations are more involved with target 8 in their efforts to reduce GHG emissions (climate change) but also with target 1 (land use change) by remediating former contaminated petroleum sites.

Participants expressed that the tools and mechanisms which the provincial and territorial governments are employing, going beyond regulations, and the progress that have been achieved with those mechanisms and measures need to be recognised in the biodiversity strategy or action plans. Policies and action plans are being advanced in AB, BC and SK through caribou habitat recovery and also in other cumulative management regimes – so those initiatives themselves all have restorative components. Individual oil and gas companies operate caribou restoration habitat project – Cenovus, for example, has the largest project in the world – 10-year, \$32 million habitat restoration project, hence we need to acknowledge the work by government and industry in this area.

### **Question 1:**

**Can you share examples of current on-going initiatives within your sector (in your facilities, in collaboration with others, etc.) that have connections with global biodiversity goals and targets presented and how do they connect?**

- Pipelines relate to target 1 because the primary impact is on land-use change (e.g., a lot of spatial planning is involved), but also relates to T2 and T8.
- T4 because work is regulated, they're charged with restoring impacts and offsetting residual impacts. Also restoring previous footprints that aren't theirs (tied to conditions on approvals, but some voluntary). Lots of that is on caribou in boreal, aquatics and fish SAR.
- T1 - legacy of older sites contaminated (e.g., orphaned and abandoned wells are an issue in downstream sector)- participants have work there. Old service stations, terminals, refineries - ongoing monitoring and remediation. 1600 sites remediated over the last 10 yrs. Lots still to do. Members have inventories, working to restore to productive use.
- Refining and distributing - fixed facilities, not on landscape, T8 is big one for them (e.g., through Clean Fuel Regs).

- Upstream - T1 - sector integrated into land-use planning and cumulative effects management planning, especially in the western provinces. There is work to engage / collaborate with provincial governments to advance land-use planning with biodiversity objectives in mind (e.g., subregional planning in AB – cumulative effects and caribou).
- T2 - the sector also focuses on restoration of upstream oil and gas sites from a regulatory perspective and volunteer efforts that are underway to restore sites that are linked to their sector. For example, seismic lines - this restoration is focused on largely advancing caribou habitat but there are other biodiversity objectives that can be achieved through the voluntary initiatives.
- T3 - voluntary actions to partner with conservation agencies to set aside wetlands from future development and for restoration purposes and other high-value ecosystems, relinquish subsurface tenure in areas of high biodiversity value - instrumental in province developing parks.
- T11, 14, 20, 21 -- partnering with research agencies, innovation agencies for biodiversity conservation, biodiversity monitoring (e.g., AB biodiversity monitoring institute)
- Target 15 – their sector looks at it more from the perspective of disclosures. There are companies within their upstream oil and gas sector which voluntarily participate in sustainability disclosure.
- T2 - fishery offsets... during construction of facility and operations, habitat was disturbed. Restore and monitor effectiveness (over 10 years) – found good feedback from community and DFO.

## Question 2:

**What are, in your opinion, the areas for opportunity to contribute to progress towards targets that seek to reduce threats to biodiversity (e.g., land remediation, reclamation, ecosystem restoration, others)?**

- Work that provinces lead on reclamation and restoration is instrumental, those mechanisms and the progress achieved need to be recognized in the Strategy; PTs have biodiversity conservation as values for themselves and are taking measures to improve and recover biodiversity; policies and plans being advanced (caribou recovery, cumulative effects management regimes... AB, BC, SK) - all have a restoration component, plans and results should be recognized and incorporated into the Strategy.
- Voluntary actions by companies to contribute to restoration / reclamation of caribou habitat should be recognized.
- Lots of work happening already, so should also think about what should continue.
- Lots of work happening in caribou restoration - lots of opportunities to do other stuff that isn't habitat based (e.g., on caribou).
- The tools and mechanisms which the provincial governments are employing need to be recognized and the progress that have been achieved with those mechanisms and measures need to be recognised in the biodiversity strategy or action plans. There are policies and plans that are being advanced in AB, BC and SK through caribou habitat recovery and also in other cumulative management regimes – so those initiatives themselves all have restorative components to it and those actions (some in planning stages), and results of those plans need

- to be recognised and incorporated into the strategy and the action plan and target achievement.
- Upstream - These activities are expensive. Beyond caribou: wetlands, improvements of restoration practices.

**Follow-Up Question:**

**Would you have examples of initiatives or projects led by provinces?**

- Caribou range planning in AB. AB has a series of caribou ranges for both southern mountain and boreal populations and they are developing range plans. Within those range plans are restoration. Restoration is an important element to achieving and meeting federal governments objects for caribou. Provincial action - the AB government itself is undertaking the restoration program where they are funding restoration and remediation of lands that have been disturbed but do not have legal obligation on behalf of a proponent to reclaim that. But also, within caribou habitat recovery there have been voluntary actions being undertaken by companies to contribute to the restoration and reclamation of habitat with caribou ranges.
- CENOVUS is operating a caribou restoration habitat project – the largest project in the world – 10-year, \$32 million habitat restoration project, hence we need to acknowledge the work by government and industry in this area.
- There is a lot of work going on for habitat restoration space for caribou. There is also a lot of opportunity to do some other activity/action stuff not habitat based for caribou. So far, all the work on attention on SARA through caribou is on habitat restoration and it would be good to have federal/provincial leadership to identify other tools and move aggressively on implementing those tools.
- In addition to caribou, there is an example of wetlands, also improvement in restoration/reclamation practices is something which the sector is continually involved with. The collaboration within their sector is another example of how they move this work forward. For example, COSIA works regionally and share all the knowledge regarding biodiversity and restoration. Target 22 – Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities, Women & Youth in Decision-Making – is extremely important for them as they are working with indigenous groups.



## Forest Sector

Groups represented: AV Group NB; Canadian Institute of Forestry; Canadian Wood Council; COREM; Council of Forest Industries; Forests NB; Forest Products Association of Canada; Forest Stewardship Council; Groupements Forestiers Quebec; Maritime Lumber Bureau; Ontario Forest Industries Association; Ontario Maple Syrup Producer's Association; Paper Excellence; Sustainable Forest Initiative; Woodlot Association of Alberta.

Attendance: Approximately 22 people.

### High-level Summary / Key Takeaways from the forest sector industry stakeholders:

Participants communicated the importance of understanding that forestry across Canada is not homogeneous, and that both public lands and private woodlots are very important to biodiversity goals. Participants felt that improved communication and incentivization could contribute to helping woodlot owners see the potential and value of biodiversity conservation, especially in the context of climate change (e.g., OECMs and third-party certification).

The strong connection between forest management and conserving biodiversity was made; in the face of more extreme and frequent weather events and natural disasters (e.g., fire, tornados, etc.), active management can play a role in conserving forests. Often, we do not even know the true impact of these events on "green infrastructure" (i.e., how many trees are lost in a single event).

Participants felt governmental collaboration and policy can be a barrier to effective action, and that a granular approach should be taken to really address all of the pressures on the landscape (i.e., pinpoint the real pressures on biodiversity and act on those). This also applies to species at risk, as they noted a lot of time and energy is put into caribou, but not other species. Forest companies have boots on the ground each day, and participants felt that companies' involvement with and input on species at risk should be improved.

Collaboration and communication were identified as means to help people "get over the hump" of seeing active management as inherently bad, and instead recognize its conservation values (e.g., Jasper National Park). Participants noted forest companies do a lot of work to maintain and create habitat for biodiversity (e.g., riparian buffers), and this information is not communicated in the public sphere, so consumers and suppliers are often not aware of the amount of effort going to conserving biodiversity. Participants stated that it is important to keep in mind the forest sector is critical to society and the economy, and this needs to be considered within a biodiversity strategy to prevent friction.

### Detailed Notes from the Forest Sector Breakout Room:

#### **Question 1:**

**What connections do you see between ongoing initiatives within the forest sector and the global biodiversity goals and targets? What methods, programs, or approaches should be amplified as we undertake the whole of society implementation of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework?**

- There seems to be a lack of information on reforestation, and we need up to date information.
- It is hard to separate biodiversity and climate change because they are intrinsically connected, and the unknowns of climate change translate into unknowns about biodiversity.
- The climate aspect can't be underestimated, we need to accelerate improvement of climate goals. Today's policies will not prevent catastrophic climatic events from happening.
- The increasing severity and frequency of fires, windstorms, and ice storms impact maple syrup industry in Canada. For example, the tornado project that is funded by the Federal Government tracks frequent storms but don't look at green infrastructure impact – they look at what takes out buildings and not trees, there is a gap there.
- Importance of considerations of invasive species.
- Missing the opportunity that the role forest management can play in managing biodiversity, as there is a strong connection with active management and biodiversity. We don't take credit for the advances that have been made (like the regulatory framework and voluntary processes).
- Often, ecosystems are experiencing cumulative effects, and we need to take a granular approach to figure out where the real threat to biodiversity is.
- More attention needs to go beyond Caribou because it is taking so much time and oxygen out of the room – not that it is not important, but they are a whole bunch of species at risk that don't have an action plan. We need to understand what the new challenges are. It is difficult because there are places to live and food security. They are all other pressures on the land base – we need to have those conversations.
- Protection of old growth resulted in recommendations for a biodiversity ecosystem framework and this is similar to what the federal government is doing. As part of that, BC is looking at blueberry First Nation in northern BC that have strong ecosystem-based management approach for restoration (~\$400 million). It is a Treaty Nation, and other Provinces and First Nations are looking at that.

## Question 2:

**Do you see an opportunity for the forest sector to play a contributing role in the progress towards targets that seek to reduce threats to biodiversity (e.g., ecosystem restoration, protected and conserved areas, invasive alien species, etc.)?**

- Forestry sector can appreciate that the landscape impacts over time can influence ecosystems.
- The Forest Sector, opposite to the two other sectors, have a huge impact on landscape and land-based management, it's not a local project like energy and mining and the cumulative impact of decades of forest management has a direct impact on ecosystems and biodiversity. Forest has a huge opportunity to improve on this going forward.
- The forest sector is not homogenous. It is important to recognize private woodlots is part of the Forest sector because they are very important in biodiversity goals.
- Third-party certification systems integrate elements of biodiversity, and we need to continue to support that.
- Most threats to biodiversity are in the southern parts of Ontario, Atlantic Canada, and Quebec - the private forests are key participants and there needs to be a solution to get them involved in

certification and OECMs. There needs to be the right incentive to get them involved...is it biodiversity credits?

- The effectiveness of SERA, in the context as to why species should be listed or why they are listed. Maybe companies should have the ability to put input on species list, as we could help to improve this information because forest companies are on the ground every day. Forest companies manage for many different objectives...species, biodiversity being one of them. There is greater role to be laid there. Intelligence on the ground is not filtering through and it could be a great contributor of listing the species.
- Recognize the good practices on the ground instead of protection in the stringent sense. The discussions are more nuanced. For example, fire mitigation like what the US is doing in the west group, Jasper National Park - need to get over the hump of active management is inherently bad and see it as a useful tool in the context of climate change and species at risk and this can be used as a communication tool. This will help us set the stage for more effective impacts.
- There are no incentives to promote the ecosystem services and encourage protection. There is an opportunity to promote excess sequestration and benefits to ending biodiversity loss, incentivize woodlot manager and produces to provide that service.

### Question 3:

**What do you think is the biggest opportunity to highlight how the forest sector can contribute to meeting people's needs through sustainable forest management for good biodiversity outcomes?**

- A fair amount of has been done to look at the role of promoting biodiversity and sustainable forest management. In management, forest biodiversity is maintained and conserved by using riparian buffers that land base is very good at promoting biodiversity – even though some burn because of fires, but burns do create habitat for some species.
- Forest companies do a lot of work that is additional to their normal work to create habitat for a number of species...that might not be captured by the coarse filter. This doesn't get captured in the public spheres, customers and suppliers don't know the work that goes into conservation of biodiversity, and we need to acknowledge the work that is already being done by forest companies for species at risk.
- 50 % of land is never harvested.
- Simultaneously with the benefits of the managements on land and we are supplying society with things that they need (e.g., homes, energy, etc.). We can't lose sight of that; we need to see how it fits with the biodiversity framework. If not, there is friction. Public needs to know that Natural Resources makes things that make life better.

### Question 4:

**What do you view as the biggest gaps or challenges to your sector's participation and contribution to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework? How could these obstacles be overcome?**

- The greatest obstacle is difficulty of both levels of government too align themselves on these international objectives, species at risk (caribou). Levels of government have a hard time getting along with this. There are also commissions in Quebec – asks the government to create a plan

(example forest fires). This misalignment continues and it will be difficult to make it to the biodiversity targets.

- 30% by 2030 will be difficult to achieve.
- Need an outreach mechanism for private landowners with incentives.
- Previous monitoring of the progress of biodiversity targets has been largely directed at quantifying protected area targets. There are many opportunities within forestry that contribute to the other targets, particularly "tools and solutions for implementing and mainstreaming" biodiversity in forest management across Canada that would contribute to several aspects of targets 14-23 – this includes providing sustainable alternatives from a renewable resource locally. In particular, there are many examples that could be highlighted in how biodiversity is integrated into regulations, policy and FMP planning frameworks and certification programs in promoting a variety of habitat conditions across the landscape. As others have mentioned, there is also a huge opportunity for active forest management techniques that can help better adapt and mitigate climate change.

## Mining and Mineral Exploration Sector Breakout Session: Detailed Notes

Groups represented: Association for Mineral Exploration BC; Deloitte; Ecometrix; Falco Resources; Fertilizer Canada; Mining Association of Canada; New Gold Inc; Newmont; Orano Canada; Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada; Omya Canada; Quebec Mining Association; Stantec; Teck Resources.

Attendance: Approximately 30 people.

High-level Summary / Key Takeaways from mining and mineral exploration industry stakeholders:

Stakeholders noted that the minerals sector can contribute to nearly all of the 23 targets and has already been moving toward minimizing, restoring, and offsetting biodiversity impacts for many years through the industry's introduction and adoption of rigorous sustainable mining practices, including site-level reporting through MACs Towards Sustainable Mining Biodiversity Conservation Management Protocol.

- Targets of particular importance where the industry is already contributing/could contribute identified by stakeholders include: Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 14, 15, 16.

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Detailed Notes from the Mining and Mineral Exploration Sector Breakout Room:

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- Opportunity to be more strategic about restoration, identifying priority spaces for restoration, where there are implications for the sector, land access related to biodiversity and species at risk.
- Need to identify high priorities so we can have targeted investment.
- Need to build on momentum.
- Need to improve existing policies
- Encourage industry to be more proactive in offsetting impacts
- Minerals sector has already been moving toward minimizing, restoring, and offsetting biodiversity impacts for many years.
- Engaging and learning from the current practices

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- Exploration part of the industry can contribute reconnaissance, remote sensing. Species recovery relies on data, and the industry can really play into implementing some of the goals of the strategy.
- Mining industry is already working toward this, no net loss, engaging with Indigenous communities, monitoring, and continual improvement.
- Environmental assessments and permitting already built into the way mining projects are approved.
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- Voisey's Bay monitoring program, in coordination with Indigenous communities, a good example of mine site monitoring program.
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- Reporting on performance
- Develop more partnerships especially with the Indigenous communities and other stakeholders.

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**What do you think is the biggest opportunity to highlight how the mining sector can contribute to meeting people's needs while implementing/mainstreaming biodiversity values?**

**What do you view as the biggest gaps or challenges to your sector's participation and contribution to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework? How could these obstacles be overcome?**

- Federal, Provincial, Territorial, and Indigenous collaboration important, need strong buy-in across the government, would be great to see strategy co-branded between FPT and Indigenous governments.
- Stakeholders having trouble commenting meaningfully with timelines and multiple avenues for input happening at the same time.
- What counts as a protected area varies across the country. It was suggested that OECMs could be better utilized in counting toward conservation targets.
- Policy coherence- CM Strategy, Indigenous Reconciliation, secure supply chains all prioritized but Biodiversity Strategy needs to consider these.
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- Target 15 nature related financial disclosures.
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- Direct and focused risks and opportunities will be best opportunity for the strategy.
- Identify barriers and seek effective solutions.
- Need for more financial instruments to accompany the mining companies.

**Attachments: Annex 1 – NRCan Natural Resources Sectors Engagement Session Mentimeter Results.**