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Structure and operation of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio)

Project: Promoting national implementation of international biodiversity targets (GBF IMPLEMENTATION)

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List of Acronyms Used

BAZE - Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction

IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

BMZ - *Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung* (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)

CBD - Convention on Biological Diversity

UNCED - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Conabio - Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission

TC - Technical Chambers

PTC - Permanent Technical Chamber

TTC - Temporary Technical Chamber

DCBio - Department for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

GEF - Global Environmental Facility

GIZ Gmbh - *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*

GYBN Brazil - Brazilian Youth Biodiversity Network

WG - Working Group

Ibama - Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

ICMBio - Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation

JBRJ - Botanical Garden Research Institute of Rio de Janeiro

LC: Local Communities

MMA - Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

NBSAP - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

PainelBio - Brazilian Biodiversity Panel

IP: Indigenous People

PMABB - Environmental Monitoring Program for Brazilian Biomes

PNAP - National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas

PNMC - National Policy on Climate Change

PNPSA - National Policy on Payment for Environmental Services

Probio - Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity

Pro-Species - National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species

Pronabio - National Biodiversity Program

Ramsar - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

SBIO - Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests, and Animal Rights

TI - Indigenous land

UC - Conservation unit

1. Presentation

This report presents the history and functioning of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio), with the aim of sharing relevant lessons and experiences for countries seeking to strengthen their national biodiversity governance structures.

The experience of Conabio, spanning more than two decades, offers practical examples of participatory governance, the integration of science and public policy, and mechanisms for coordination across different sectors of society. These elements may serve as inspiration for the creation or strengthening of national biodiversity commissions in other contexts, particularly in megadiverse countries.

The purpose of these materials is to present the Brazilian multisectoral model for the coordination and guidance of biodiversity-related public policies, so that it may serve as a reference and source of inspiration for other countries. It is expected that these approaches and experiences can be adapted to different socio-political and institutional contexts.

In this regard, we encourage the broad use and replication of the video and the detailed report, available in English, among institutional partners and decision-makers. We also emphasize the importance of ensuring that any use of these materials includes proper acknowledgment of the project, guaranteeing due recognition of the initiatives developed.

2. Introduction

The Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio) is a collegiate instance created to support the Brazilian government in formulating, monitoring, and evaluating public policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Since its inception, Conabio has been a forum for discussion and debate on the inclusion of biodiversity in government agendas, contributing to the formulation of public policies. The Commission plays a strategic role in biodiversity governance in Brazil, acting as a consultative body to coordinate actions aimed at implementing international conventions related to biodiversity, such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD.

The Commission also works to promote and monitor related national actions and instruments, such as the former National Biodiversity Program (Pronabio), which has since been superseded by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - NBSAP, an instrument defined under the CBD. It is an institutionalized space for dialogue between the government, civil society organization, academia, indigenous peoples, local communities, federal entities, and the private sector.

The aim of this report is to reflect on Brazil's process and experience with the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio), providing support so that other countries can understand, adapt, and apply similar practices in line with their socio-economic and politicalcontext. Consequently, the aim is to present Brazil's history to date, demonstrate how the institutionalization of a national commission can strengthen the legitimacy and effectiveness of biodiversity conservation policies, and identify elements that contribute to the efficiency, transparency, and coherence of the decisions adopted by the collegiate forum.

By sharing this experience, Brazil seeks to contribute to the strengthening of global biodiversity governance by supporting other countries in developing or enhancing comparable national structures, adapted to their institutional contexts and socio-environmental priorities. In this sense, the report serves as a tool for reflection and international cooperation, fostering the development of more inclusive, effective, and sustainable policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

3. Conabio's History

Conabio's history is directly linked to the evolution of environmental policies in Brazil. Prior to the 1988 Federal Constitution, which in its Article 225 establishes the basis for environmental protection, Brazil already had a National Environmental Policy (Law No. 6 938/1981). The Country reaffirmed its national and global cooperation commitments to protect the environment in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, both signed by Brazil in 1992 during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and in other current regulations on biodiversity.

Then, by means of Decree No. 1 354/1994, the National Biodiversity Program (Pronabio) was established, under the responsibility of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), for coordinating and integrating actions aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, constituting the institutional basis that would later lead to the creation of Conabio.

Brazil became a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), promulgated by Decree No. 2 519/1998, which, among other guidelines, determines that countries are responsible for the conservation of their biological resources and considers that the development of national biodiversity strategies, policies, plans, and programs are commitments accepted by party nations of the Convention. Decree No. 4 339/2002 then established the principles and guidelines for implementing the National Biodiversity Policy.

The Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio), created in 2003 by Decree No. 4 703/2003, emerged in these circumstances, with the aim of aligning national policy with Brazil's obligations under the CBD. Its establishment met the need to consolidate national biodiversity governance, promoting intersectoral integration between government bodies and representatives of civil society, as well as ensuring social participation in the planning of actions that reinforce the effectiveness of both the National Biodiversity Policy and Pronabio. Of the 16 original members in 2003, eight were from the Brazilian Federal Government ministries, two came from academia, two from the productive sector (agriculture and industry), one appointed by state environmental organizations, one from indigenous peoples, one from environmental NGOs, and one from social movements.

The composition of Conabio reflected one of the central principles of environmental governance in Brazil: parity between government and civil society (Table 1 and Figure 1). From 2003 to 2019, the Commission maintained an equal number of representatives from government bodies and non-governmental organizations, including academia, the productive sector, social movements, environmental organizations, indigenous peoples, and traditional communities. This structure ensured political balance, diversity of perspectives, and legitimacy of decisions.

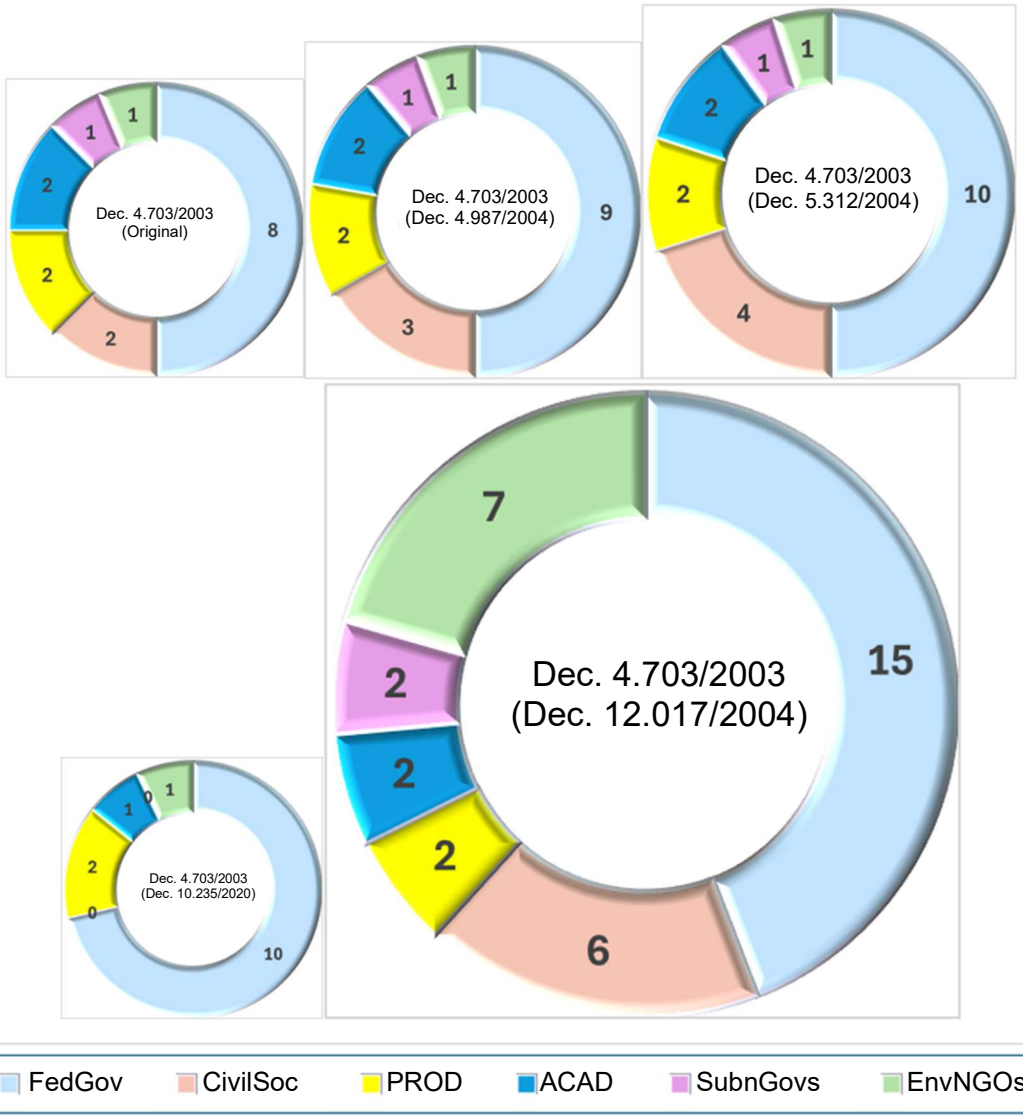
Between 2020 and 2022, a deep institutional restructuring took place, when Conabio had its smallest constitution, with only 14 members, 10 from the government, two from the productive sector, one from academia, and one from a non-governmental organization. This change was justified at the time by the Federal Government as part of a policy to "rationalize" the collegiate bodies of the federal public administration, supported by Decree No. 9 759/2019 (later revoked), which extinguished or restructured hundreds of councils, committees, and commissions, centralizing decision-making power in government bodies. This measure significantly reduced social representation and the space for dialogue between sectors, limiting the participatory nature of biodiversity governance in the country. Experience has shown that plurality and social participation are essential for the legitimacy and effectiveness of biodiversity governance, which is a useful lesson for any country wishing to balance administrative efficiency and social inclusion.

In 2023–2024, parity was re-established, and the Commission had 34 members, once again representing civil society, academia, the productive sector, environmental organizations, social movements, indigenous peoples, and traditional peoples and communities as well as the government. The inclusion of youth representatives was a recent innovation, as Conabio explicitly included a representative appointed by the Brazilian Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN Brazil), strengthening generational diversity and institutional continuity. The Rules of Procedure also stipulate that bodies and institutions must observe gender equality when appointing their representatives; therefore, of the 68 members and deputies, 31 are women.

Table 1 - Changes in the composition of Conabio throughout different periods, based on the original wording of Decree No. 4 703/2003 and subsequent changes.

Period	Legal Basis	Members	Main Characteristics and Context
2003–2004	Decrees No. 4 703/2003, No. 4 987/2004, and No. 5 312/2004 1st Rules of Procedure (MMA Ordinance No. 153/2004)	16–20	Ensured parity between government and society; articulated operation in technical chambers and Plenary; plural space for biodiversity governance. High legitimacy and representation; greater diversity of perspectives; recommendations with good technical quality; forum recognized internationally as a model of participatory governance.
2005–2018	Updated regulations (MMA Ordinances No. 358/2006 and No. 185/2011)	20	Consolidation of participatory and intersectoral governance. Creation of thematic subcommissions and permanent technical chambers. Conabio establishes itself as a benchmark for a parity-based environmental collegiate model.
2019	Decree No. 9 759/2019 on collegiate bodies	20	Beginning of the immobilization and extinction process for the collegiate bodies of the federal public administration. Reduction of meetings and temporary suspension of subcommissions.
2020–2022	Decree No. 10 235/2020	14	The parity previously ensured within the body was discontinued, leading to a strong predominance of government representation. This shift was officially justified as a measure for "rationalization" and cost reduction and resulted in sporadic meetings. National and international legitimacy and credibility were weakened, the influence of civil society and the scientific community was reduced, fewer recommendations were issued, and the overall effectiveness of the body was compromised.
2023–2025	Decree No. 12 017/2024 (revokes the 2020 configuration) and Conabio Resolution No. 10/2025 (rules of procedure)	34	Returning to a more balanced and inclusive composition; strengthening the technical chambers and creating subcommissions and working groups. Restoration of legitimacy; greater social participation; alignment with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF); expectation of strengthening effectiveness, but still depending on the regularity of meetings and implementation of deliberations.

Figure 1 - Evolution of Conabio's composition at different times since 2003 (graphs presented on the same scale for comparative purposes); the year of each change is represented after the slash (/2003) FedGov = federal government bodies, CivilSoc = representatives of civil society, except environmental organizations, PROD = productive sector, ACAD = representatives of academia (including universities and public research institutions), SubnGovs = associations representing subnational environmental agencies, EnvNGOs = non-governmental environmental organizations.



Conabio took part in the drafting of instruments to help the country build its National Biodiversity Policy, including: the definition of the National Biodiversity Targets 2011–2020, which established targets to promote the reduction of biological diversity loss; the approval of the methodology for reviewing the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity, a planning and management instrument that uses the tool of systematic conservation planning to define priorities and actions for biodiversity; the drafting of guidelines and priorities for the Action Plan for the National Biodiversity Policy, through management tools,

institutional articulation, and target monitoring. Conabio's activities also included a dozen deliberations on the Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity (Probio).

The Commission played a central role in drafting Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). In 2017, its first version was formalized and established as the main instrument for monitoring actions to establish the CBD in the country, in accordance with the guidelines of the National Biodiversity Policy. The NBSAP was created based on the CBD's Strategic Plan 2010–2020 and the Aichi Targets, approved at the Tenth Conference of the Parties (COP-10)[1]. NBSAP brought together government and civil society sectors to define the 20 National Biodiversity Targets for 2011–2020, defined by Conabio. Highlights include the Biodiversity Dialogues, the preparation of the Multisectoral Subsidies to the Government Action Plan, and the establishment of the Brazilian Biodiversity Panel (PainelBio). The latter played an essential role in mobilizing different sectors, promoting strategic dialogue, and strengthening social participation, all of which were key elements in achieving the national targets set.

> PainelBio is a voluntary and collaborative network of institutions from different sectors of society that, through joint actions, aims to implement the 20 Brazilian Aichi targets. Although PainelBio is not a collegiate government body like Conabio, they worked together.[2]

As a result of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework approval at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, held in 2022 in Montreal, Canada, Conabio recommended the National Biodiversity Targets for the period from 2025 to 2030, as part of the NBSAP (Conabio Resolution No. 09/2024). The same document suggested that it be implemented by the federal government, with the support of federal entities, civil society organizations, and private entities. This process reflects Conabio's ability to adapt to internal and external changes, preserving its relevance as a strategic space for environmental governance. The President of the

[1] https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbio/departamento-de-conservacao-e-uso-sustentavel-da-biodiversidade/epanb
[2] https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/biomas-e-ecossistemas/projetos/arquivos-projetos/construcao-e.pdf

Republic then signed Decree No. 12 485/2025, which sets out the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

4. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Even before the CBD, various laws and regulations dealt with biodiversity in Brazil. From the laws on flora, fauna, fishing resources, and protected areas, through the National Environmental Policy, to more recent regulations such as biosafety, genetically modified organisms, and access to genetic resources, Brazil has built up a set of rules to protect and enhance the national biota. The main federal regulations on the subject are listed in Chart 1 (the laws of subnational entities were not considered in this report).

Chart 1 - Main national regulations related to biodiversity (* indicates revoked regulations).

Regulation	Year	Subject
Law 4 771 *	1965	Forest Code
Law 5 197	1967	Fauna Protection Law
Law 6 938	1981	National Environmental Policy
Law 7 643	1987	Cetacean fishing ban
Legislative Decree 33	1992	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
Decree 1 354*	1994	Establishes the National Biodiversity Program
Law 9 605	1998	Environmental Crimes Law
Decree 2 519	1998	Promulgates the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
Law 9 985	2000	National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC)
Decree 4 339	2002	National Biodiversity Policy (PNB)
Decree 4 340	2002	Regulates the SNUC
Decree 4 703	2003	National Biodiversity Program (Pronabio) and Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio)
Decree 4 987	2004	Amends Decree No. 4 703/2003 (Conabio)
Decree 5 092	2004	Priority areas for conservation
Decree 5 312	2004	Amends Decree No. 4 703/2003 (Conabio)
Law 11 105	2005	Biosafety Law
Law 11 284	2006	Public Forest Management
MMA Ordinance 182 *	2006	Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction (BAZE)
Law 11 428	2006	Atlantic Forest Law

Regulation	Year	Subject
Decree 5 758	2006	National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas (PNAP)
Decree 5 746	2006	Regulates the SNUC
Law 11 460	2007	Ban on genetically modified organisms in indigenous lands and conservation units
Decree 6 043	2007	Amends Decree No. 4 703/2003 (Conabio)
Decree 6 660	2008	Regulates Law No. 11 428/2006
Law 12 187	2009	National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC)
Law 11 959	2009	National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries
Law 12 651	2012	Law for the Protection of Native Vegetation (revoked Law No. 4 771/1965)
Legislative Decree 387	2013	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
MMA Ordinance 443	2014	Endangered flora
MMA Ordinance 444	2014	Endangered terrestrial fauna
MMA Ordinance 445	2014	Endangered fish and aquatic invertebrates
MMA Ordinance 43	2014	National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species (Pro-Species)
MMA Ordinance 365	2015	Environmental Monitoring Program for Brazilian Biomes (PMABB)
Law 13 123	2015	Law on Access to Genetic Heritage
Decree 8 505	2015	Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA)
Decree 8 772	2016	Regulates Law No. 13 123/2015
MMA Ordinance 162	2016	Procedures for Official National Lists of Endangered Species
Decree 8 972	2017	National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Proveg) and National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg)
Decree 9 578	2018	National Climate Change Fund (Fundo Clima)
Law 13 668	2018	Environmental Compensation
MMA Ordinance 287	2018	Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction (Baze)
Decree 10 235	2020	Amends Decree No. 4 703/2003 (Conabio)
Law 14 119	2021	National Policy on Payment for Environmental Services (PNPSA)
MMA Ordinance 148	2022	Endangered species (amends the annexes to Ordinances No. 443/2014, No. 444/2014, and No. 445/2014)
Decree 12 017	2024	Amends Decree No. 4 703/2003 (Conabio)
Decree 12 485	2025	National Biodiversity New Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Starting with the Forest Code (1965), the Fauna Protection Law (1967), and the National Environmental Policy (1981) law, a set of normative instruments provides Conabio with a legal basis and institutional solidity. The Commission itself was created by Decree No. 4 703/2003, which defined its term, composition, and operation, also establishing its objectives and responsibilities. The regulation has undergone several changes over time. When it was created, Conabio was a deliberative and advisory body.

After Decree No. 10 235/2020, it became an advisory body only. Subsequent normative acts detailed the composition of its members, incorporating new segments of society and updating operating rules.

Between the publication of the original Decree No. 4 703/2003 and the current wording, following five amendments introduced by subsequent decrees, Conabio has become an advisory body to the federal government, with expanded competencies. These include providing support to the National Environment Council (Conama), which holds the legal mandate to establish regulations, criteria, and standards.

The Commission began proposing targets and monitoring and evaluating government actions based on the NBSAP. In 2024, Conabio's role in supporting the implementation of international commitments made by the country under biodiversity-related conventions was reinforced, as well as monitoring the process of defining Priority Areas for Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Biodiversity, Official National Endangered Species Lists, and National Lists of Invasive Alien Species. The Commission was also granted administrative autonomy to approve its own rules of procedure through a resolution, which was previously done by an MMA ordinance.

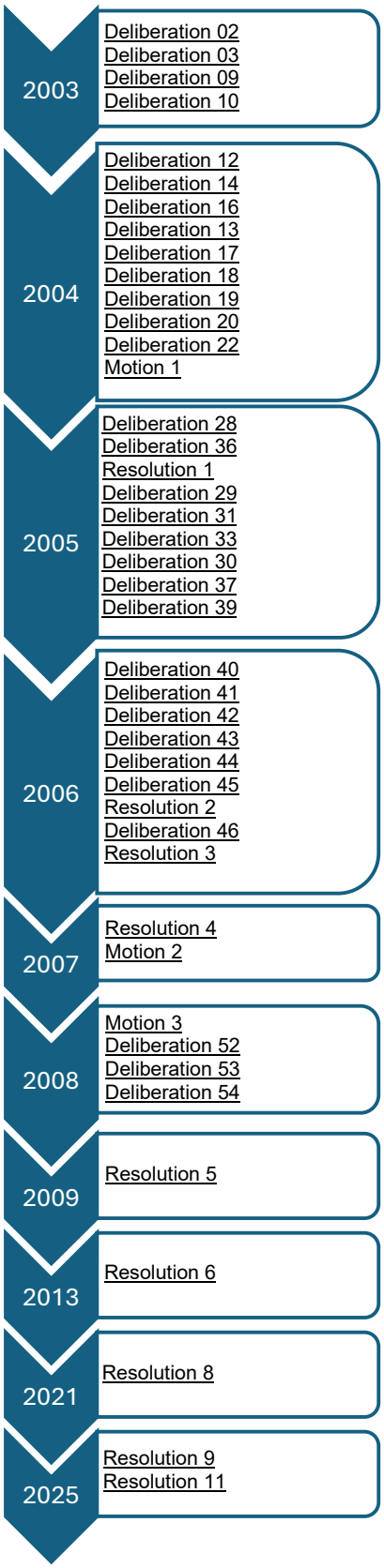
The Rules of Procedure provide for the organization of the committee, including its structure, composition, meetings, decisions, acts, and competencies. From its first set of Rules of Procedure, established by MMA Ordinance No. 153/2004, through Deliberation No. 58/2008 (second set of Rules of Procedure) and Decree No. 10 235/2020, to the current version of the regulations (Conabio Resolution No. 10/2025, structured in accordance with Decree No. 4 703/2003 and its four amendments).

Conabio has a range of official documents to guide its functioning. It published 3 motions (which are formal comments of support or positioning on a topic), 11 resolutions (regulations that establish rules or guidelines), and 64 deliberations (decisions approved by the collegiate body on specific issues). In total, Conabio has issued 80 documents. Among them, 34 are considered administrative acts, as they relate exclusively to Conabio’s internal organization — for example, creating, renewing, or closing working groups. This set of documents shows that Conabio has structured itself as a solid institution, with clear rules that give predictability to its actions and legitimacy to its decisions.

However, of those non-administrative acts, most were related to biodiversity funding (12 acts), especially selecting projects to be supported by Probio, or else providing for various aspects of the CBD (seven acts). Recommendations for changes in legislation, including drafts of minutes of regulations, were also the subject of several Plenary meetings, resulting in seven acts. Criteria for the protection of three biomes (Cerrado, Pantanal, and Caatinga) were notable, along with deliberations on conservation units and the definition of priority areas (a total of 10 acts). Seven of Conabio's acts concern endangered species or invasive alien species, issues on which the commission has a major influence in defining public policies. Finally, there are also deliberations on scientific research and climate change.

Figure 2 presents a timeline of the acts issued by Conabio. The limited number of motions were adopted during the early stages of the collegiate body's operation and were intended to express the Commission's concerns regarding specific external initiatives. Deliberations account for the vast majority of acts. However, under the current regulatory framework, resolutions are now the sole denomination for normative acts issued by collegiate bodies, as established in item II of Article 9 of Decree No. 12 002/2024. This figure does not include acts that provide for technical chambers (creation, extension, composition, or extinction) nor other matters of a purely administrative nature within Conabio.

Figure 2 - Timeline of normative acts issued by Conabio (excluding purely administrative acts).

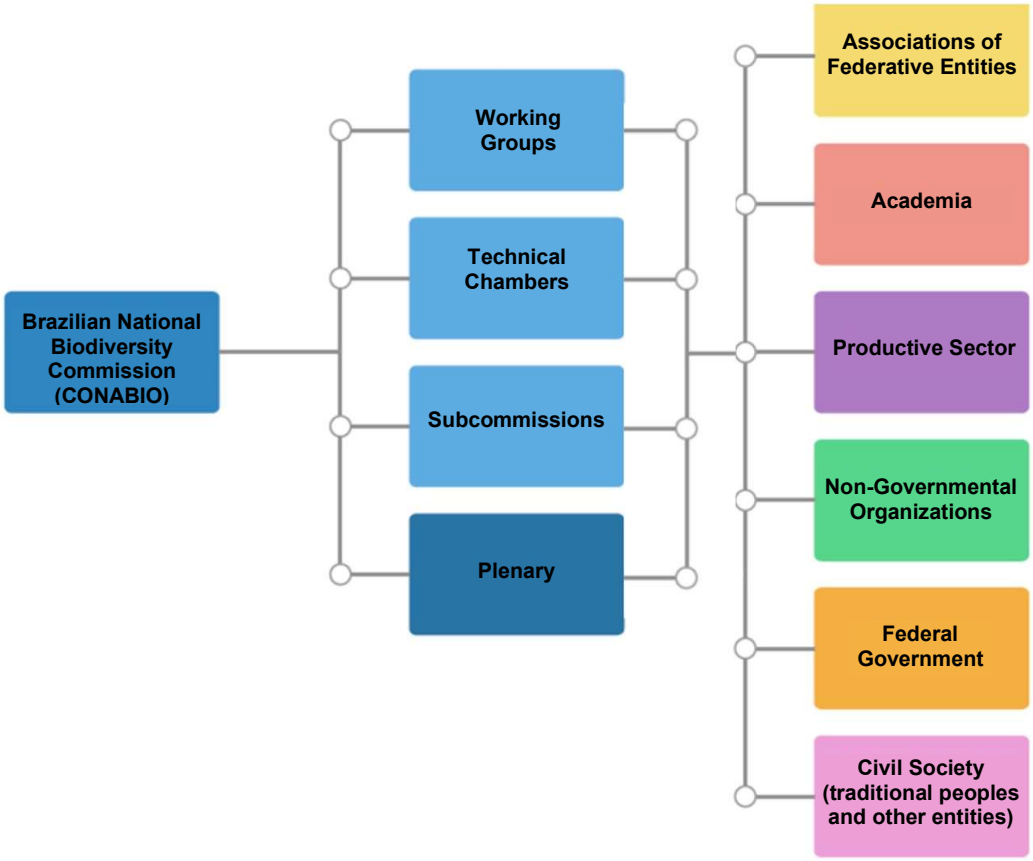


5. Current Governance Structure and Composition

Conabio's Executive Secretariat, according to the current wording of Decree No. 4 703/2003 and the Rules of Procedure, operates under the MMA's National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights, which is responsible for administrative and technical coordination. Participation in all instances is considered a relevant and unpaid public service. Conabio's current structure is organized around four main instances (Figure 3):

I - the **Plenary**, which is the highest deliberation and coordinating body;
II - the **Subcommissions**, to deal with specific issues related to biodiversity conventions;
III - the **Technical Chambers**, specialized forums that produce analyses and recommendations on specific topics;
IV - and the **Working Groups**, temporary structures created to deal with emerging or cross-cutting themes.

Figure 3 - Organization Chart of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission - Conabio.



I – Plenary

President

The Commission has always been chaired by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, traditionally through the secretariat responsible for the biodiversity agenda. The executive secretariat has also always been held by the MMA.

Appointment and Term of Office of Members

Decree No. 4 703/2004, as amended, lists which entities and government bodies are members of the Conabio's Plenary. The representatives of the Government (ministries and autonomous agencies), members and deputies, are appointed by the highest administrative authority of the respective ministry or autonomous agency. Representatives of associations of federative entities and academic and/or research institutions, non-governmental civil society organizations, the agricultural and the industrial production sectors are appointed by their respective organizations.

Only the representatives of the seven environmental non-governmental organizations are elected, selected through a process regulated by the MMA. All representatives are appointed through an ordinance by the Brazilian Minister of State for the Environment and Climate Change.

In 2024, an electoral process was held under the terms of GM/MMA Public Notice No. 4/2024[3] to elect environmental non-governmental organizations representing each Brazilian biome — the Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado (Brazilian savannah), Atlantic Forest, Pampa, and Pantanal — as well as one from the coastal and marine zone. To apply, NGOs need to prove that they have been working in biodiversity in the corresponding biome or region for at least five years, while electoral organizations only need to have been active for one year. The process required electronic registration with detailed supporting documentation, including board minutes, CNPJ, statute, and proof of regional operations.

3 https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/edital-de-chamamento-publico-gm/mma-n-4/2024-575164808

Voting was conducted exclusively through an electronic system over eight days period, with each eligible organization entitled to vote for a candidate from its respective biome or region of operation. After the publication of the lists of qualified candidates and voters, there were deadlines for appeals, voting, and contesting of the provisional results before the final announcement. In each category, the organization receiving the highest number of votes was elected. In the event of a tie, the deciding criteria was the length of time the organization had been established. Elected organizations were required to nominate their full members and alternates within five days of the publication of the results, with due regard for gender equality. The appointments were formalized through an Ordinance issued by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Each elected member holds a two-year term.

Chart 2 presents Conabio's member institutions, including the names of the representatives.

Decree No. 4 703/2003, as amended by Decree No. 12 017/2024, stipulates that representation in the composition of the Plenary, in addition to parity, must observe gender equity whenever possible. Currently, of the 68 representatives (including members and deputies), 32 are female.

Chart 2 - Current composition of Conabio, with a breakdown between government and society members.

Federal Government
Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation
Brazilian Ministry of Defense
Brazilian Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming
Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade, and Services
Brazilian Ministry of Finance
Brazilian Ministry of Women's Affairs
Brazilian Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Brazilian Ministry of Indigenous Peoples
Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brazilian Ministry of Health
Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – Ibama
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - *Instituto Chico Mendes*
Botanical Garden Research Institute of Rio de Janeiro – JBRJ
Subnational governments
Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities – Abema
National Association of Municipal Environmental Bodies – Anamma
Academia
Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science – SBPC
Brazilian Academy of Sciences – ABC
Civil society except environmental NGOs
National Council for Sustainable Rural Development (Condraf)
National Council of Extractivist Populations (CNS)
Movement of Artisanal Fishermen and Fisherwomen (MPP)

Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB)
National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT)
Brazilian Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN Brazil)
Private sector
National Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil (CNA)
National Confederation of Industry (CNI)
Environmental non-governmental organizations
Amazon: Conservation International of Brazil
Caatinga: Araripe Foundation
Cerrado: Institute for Society, Population, and Nature (ISPN)
Atlantic Forest: SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation
Pampa: Curicaca Institute
Pantanal: Ecological Research Institute (IPÊ)
Coastal and Marine Zone: World Wildlife Fund WWF (Brazil)

Source: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/comissao-nacional-da-biodiversidade/composicao, accessed on 30/Oct/2025.

Acts

The Commission's decisions are formalized through **resolutions**. Once approved by the Plenary, the resolutions are analyzed as to their legal merit, and only after a favorable opinion are they signed and published. Although not binding, Conabio's deliberations carry strong political and technical weight, guiding sectoral policies and national plans. This dynamic gives the commission an active role in formulating and implementing biodiversity policy.

The creation of administrative resolutions, in turn, has a binding effect within Conabio itself, establishing internal rules and procedures.

II – Subcommissions

The subcommissions are permanent and established by Conabio at the proposal of its President or any member. Each act must contain, at the very least, information on the objectives, competencies, and composition.

To date, no subcommissions have been established, given that this body was recently created with the reformulation of the commission's competences and the extension of its mandate to deal with other conventions and international agreements related to biodiversity. In addition to the CBD, Conabio must support the implementation and monitoring of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

Attributions

The sub commissions deal with the particularities of international conventions and agreements related to biodiversity. In particular, the subcommissions are responsible for analyzing topics assigned by the Commission's Plenary and monitoring commitments undertaken by Brazil. Within this scope the following is applicable:

- monitoring of the implementation of commitments undertaken by Brazil;

- drafting of opinions and support for the Plenary, when requested;

- collection of information and drafting of contributions to national reports, as well as supporting Brazil's position on matters within its remit.

Composition and Appointment

The subcommissions are comprised of members of the Plenary and bodies and institutions that have competencies or interests related to biodiversity, either for drafting public policies or for implementing a particular international commitment undertaken by Brazil in the context of biodiversity-related conventions. They follow a parity-based composition whenever possible. The representatives, both members and deputies, are appointed by the institutions that make up the subcommission.

Period of Office and Term

The subcommissions created are permanent, and their representatives, members, and deputies have a two-year term. The coordinator of each subcommission is appointed by a simple majority vote of its members.

Each meeting is called by its coordinator, via the Commission's Executive Secretariat, at least twenty days in advance. The quorum is an absolute majority to start a meeting and a simple majority to approve a normative act. The coordinator has the prerogative to use the casting vote in the event of a tied vote.

Operation

Each Subcommission is coordinated by a representative of the body appointed in the act of creation or elected by a simple majority for a two-year term. Meetings are called by the coordinator through the Executive Secretariat at least twenty days in advance, with an absolute majority quorum for meetings and a simple majority for

approval. The coordinator has an ordinary vote and, in the event of a tie, a casting vote. Subcommissions can be consulted electronically on matters within their remit, with a deadline of fifteen days for members to provide comments, which can be extended for a further five days if necessary.

III – Technical Chambers

Attributions

Conabio's Technical Chambers (CTs) are specialized instances created to deepen analyses and provide technical support to the Commission's Plenary. They serve as spaces for study, discussion, and the drafting of recommendations on specific biodiversity issues, allowing strategic decisions to be more grounded and technically consistent.

The CTs serve as technical and strategic support mechanisms, ensuring that biodiversity governance in Brazil is based on scientific knowledge and multisectoral participation. Each chamber address complex or specialized issues, such as endangered species, protected areas, access to genetic resources, and biomes - by reports, opinions, and recommendations that guide the deliberations of the Plenary. The CTs are composed of technical staff and experts from public institutions, universities, research centers, and civil society organizations, fostering dialogue and cooperation to deliver in-depth and well-substantiated analyses. In doing so, they enhance both the technical quality and the legitimacy of Conabio’s decisions.

So far, 18 chambers have been created to deal with complex issues that require greater specialization. The work of these instances strengthens the technical quality of decisions and promotes dialogue between experts from different areas and institutions, increasing intersectoral integration.

Composition and Structure

When the CTs are created at the Commission's Plenary, their objectives, competencies, composition, and operating terms are defined. The coordination of the CTs can be defined at the time of their creation or by a member elected by simple majority votes of its members, for a two-year term.

Each TC shall preferably comprise a maximum of fifteen (15) members, with a parity distribution between government bodies and civil society. The composition of the members is related to the subject defined for the TC. Its members are appointed according to their technical training and area of expertise.

Period of Office and Term

The act establishing each Technical Chamber defines its duration, considering its function and objectives. A permanent technical chamber aims to continuously support policies and guidelines, as well as the implementation of strategies and long-term actions addressing priority biodiversity issues.

Temporary technical chambers, on the other hand, are created to deal with specific issues, delimit studies, or carry out specific/final tasks such as technical reports or support for the implementation of a project, with a limited term, defined when each one is created. Its operation shall cease at the end of the specified term, after the products have been delivered or the objective has been achieved.

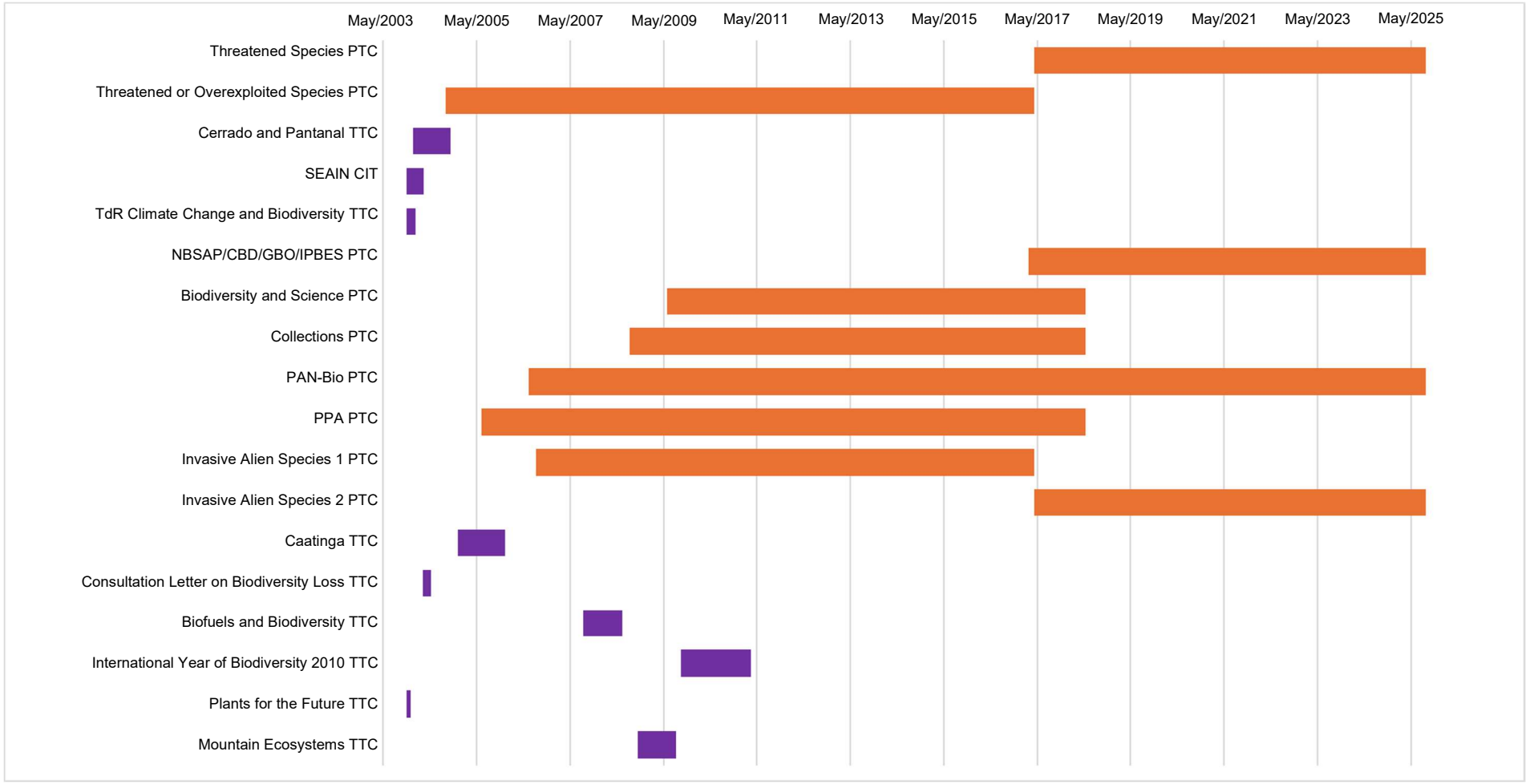
Operation

The Technical Chambers are coordinated by a representative appointed in the act of creation or elected by a simple majority for a two-year term. Meetings areconvened by the coordinator via the Executive Secretariat at least ten days in advance, and there is no fixed number of meetings per year. The coordinators can invite experts by consensus to support the work. Bodies and institutions whose representatives fail to attend two consecutive meetings are formally notified and required to appoint new representatives.

History of Technical Chambers

Of the 18 technical chambers established at Conabio, half were temporary, and half was permanent. Formally, the Invasive Alien Species Permanent Technical Chamber has been established twice; once between 2006 and 2017, and again since 2017 (for this reason, Invasive Alien Species PTC is included in two lines in Figure 4). In Chart 3, the TCs are presented with some of the results achieved.

Figure 4 - Period of operation of the temporary (TTC, purple bar) and permanent (PTC, orange bar) technical chambers at Conabio, since its creation.



Examples of permanent TCs include the Threatened Species Technical Chamber, responsible for analyzing lists of fauna and flora at risk of extinction, and the NBSAP Technical Chamber. Temporary TCs have included the Plants for the Future Temporary Technical Chamber, which ran for 28 days, with the specific purpose of analyzing a term of reference for selecting proposals for flora, or the Temporary Technical Chamber for Planning and Monitoring the International Year of Biodiversity – 2010. Tasks of an expedient or short-term nature—such as those described above—can now be addressed through working groups, a mechanism that was not previously available.

Chart 3 - Temporary (TTC) and permanent (PTC) technical chambers created by Conabio.

Technical Chamber	Results
Threatened Species PTC	Guidelines for drafting the National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species
Threatened Species and Overexploited or Overexploitation-Threatened SpeciesCTP	
Cerrado and Pantanal TTC	
TTC to analyze a document from the Secretariat for International Affairs (SEAIN) of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment	
TTC to Analyze the Terms of Reference for the Selection of Projects on Climate Change and Biodiversity	Terms of reference and submission of proposals to the Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity (PROBIO)
NBSAP/CBD/GBO/IPBES PTC	NBSAP, National Reports to the CBD, Global Biodiversity Outlooks (GBO), and assessments by the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
Biodiversity and Science PTC	
Collections PTC	Working Groups (GTs) on Material Shipment and Curatorial Policy
PAN-Bio PTC	Information, Articulation, and Training Working Groups (GTs)
PPA PTC	
PTC on Invasive Alien Species	National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (Conabio Resolution 07/2018)
PTC on Invasive Alien Species	National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (Conabio Resolution 07/2018)
Caatinga TTC	
Consultation Letter on Biodiversity Loss TTC	

Technical Chamber	Results
Biofuels and Biodiversity TTC	Decree 6 961/2009, which approves the agroecological zoning of sugarcane and instructs the National Monetary Council to establish rules for financing operations in the sugar-alcohol sector.
TTC for Planning and Monitoring the International Year of Biodiversity – 2010	
Plants for the Future TTC	
TTC on Mountain Ecosystems	National Mountain Ecosystems Program

IV – Working Groups

In addition to the subcommissions and technical chambers, temporary working groups (GTs) are created to meet specific demands, such as integrating biodiversity into climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Acting under the guidance of the Plenary, GTs are responsible for analyzing, studying, and presenting proposals on specific topics. Each WG is composed of at least five members and has a term of up to one year, with the possibility of extension. Each WG has a coordinator, a vice-coordinator, and a rapporteur, who are elected by a simple majority of the members. One example is the Working Group on integrating biodiversity into climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

At the first meeting, the Working Groups elect, by simple majority, a coordinator, a vice-coordinator, and a rapporteur; they also establish the work schedule. Meetings are called by the coordinator via the Executive Secretariat at least ten days in advance and may, exceptionally, be held outside the Federal District of Brazil, subject to a formal request of the coordinator and approval of the Executive Secretariat. The results must be documented in reports presented to the Plenary.

6. Internal Processes

Conabio's Rules of Procedure determine how the four instances work and interact with each other, highlighting the centrality of the Plenary, which receives all decisions and submits them to the Executive Secretariat, which organizes the activities and publishes the necessary acts. Subcommissions, CTs and GTs advise the Plenary and report to it.

The Plenary, subcommissions, technical chambers, and working groups organize their operations, document distribution, and meeting scheduling with the support of the Executive Secretariat, observing the deadlines set by the rules or by the act of creation (in the case of temporary technical chambers). Subcommissions, technical chambers, and working groups analyze the documents and processes under their responsibility, listen to invited experts, prepare reports and even draft minutes of normative acts, and vote on decisions on what to take to the Plenary for deliberation (
Figure 5 and Figure 6).

The Plenary holds ordinary meetings twice a year, with a schedule set at the last meeting of the previous year, and there may be extraordinary meetings when called by the Presidency. In the event of a change in the scheduled date of an ordinary meeting (by decision of the Plenary or its President, pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Art. 5 of the Rules of Procedure), this must take place within thirty days of the scheduled date.

Ordinary meetings are called at least thirty days in advance, and extraordinary meetings at least fifteen days in advance. The notice is sent by e-mail to all members and deputies, stating the agenda, day, time, and place. Extraordinary meetings are held by decision of the presidency, by deliberation of the Plenary, or at the justified request of at least one third of its members. Documents for deliberation must be submitted at least ten days in advance of both ordinary and extraordinary meetings.

Conabio's Executive Secretariat plays a central role in drafting the minutes of the agenda. These minutes can include suggestions from the members themselves, demands from the Brazilian Ministry of Environment, Conabio's own previous agreements, and emerging issues. Any member can suggest topics for the agenda by submitting a formal request to the Executive Secretariat. The Executive Secretariat compiles the suggestions and drafts the proposed agenda, which must be submitted to the Plenary for consideration at the beginning of each meeting. The Plenary can approve, amend, or reject the minutes of the agenda at the opening of the ordinary or extraordinary session.

The final decision on the meeting's agenda, therefore, rests with all the Conabio members present at the session, in an open vote, after those registered have provided comments on the inclusion, withdrawal, or prioritization of topics. The institutional roles are as follows:

- Executive Secretariat: responsible for receiving requests, organizing and forwarding the minutes of the agenda, acting as secretary for meetings, and publishing approved decisions.

- President: calls and chairs meetings, coordinates the discussion of the agenda in the Plenary, and forwards its approval or modification to a vote.
- Plenary (all members present): approves, amends, or rejects the agenda presented; has sovereign power to deliberate.

Plenary meetings are sessions in which all Conabio members, from both the government and civil society, meet to discuss and make decisions on biodiversity-related policies and actions. They usually last one or two days, sometimes three consecutive days, depending on the agenda to be discussed. Ordinary and extraordinary meetings are fully recorded (to allow for reporting and the drafting of the respective minutes). All Conabio instances may meet in person, by videoconference, or in a hybrid format. Whenever possible, the MMA seeks to facilitate and finance the in-person participation of NGOs, social movements, and academia.

The minimum quorum for meetings is an absolute majority of members, and only members or their deputies have the right to vote. Deliberations are made by a simple majority of those present, with the President holding an ordinary vote and, in the event of a tie, a casting vote. The order of the day follows a sequence that includes quorum information, introduction of new members, approval of the previous minutes, submissions from the Executive Secretariat, discussion and deliberation of matters, reports, and closure. Decisions are formalized through resolutions, which, after a vote, are submitted to the evaluation of the Legal Consultancy of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment before being signed by the President and officially published.

Guests may attend the meetings and shall have the right to speak but not to vote, upon the proposal of any member, decision of the President, or decision of the Plenary. Observers may also take part, without the right to speak or vote, upon prior request, at least eight days in advance for ordinary meetings and five days in advance for extraordinary meetings. The meetings are recorded in their entirety to have the minutes drafted, which must be approved at the following meeting.

The President of Conabio has an ordinary vote and, in the event of a tie, a casting vote.

Figure 5 – Overview of Conabio's simplified decision-making process.

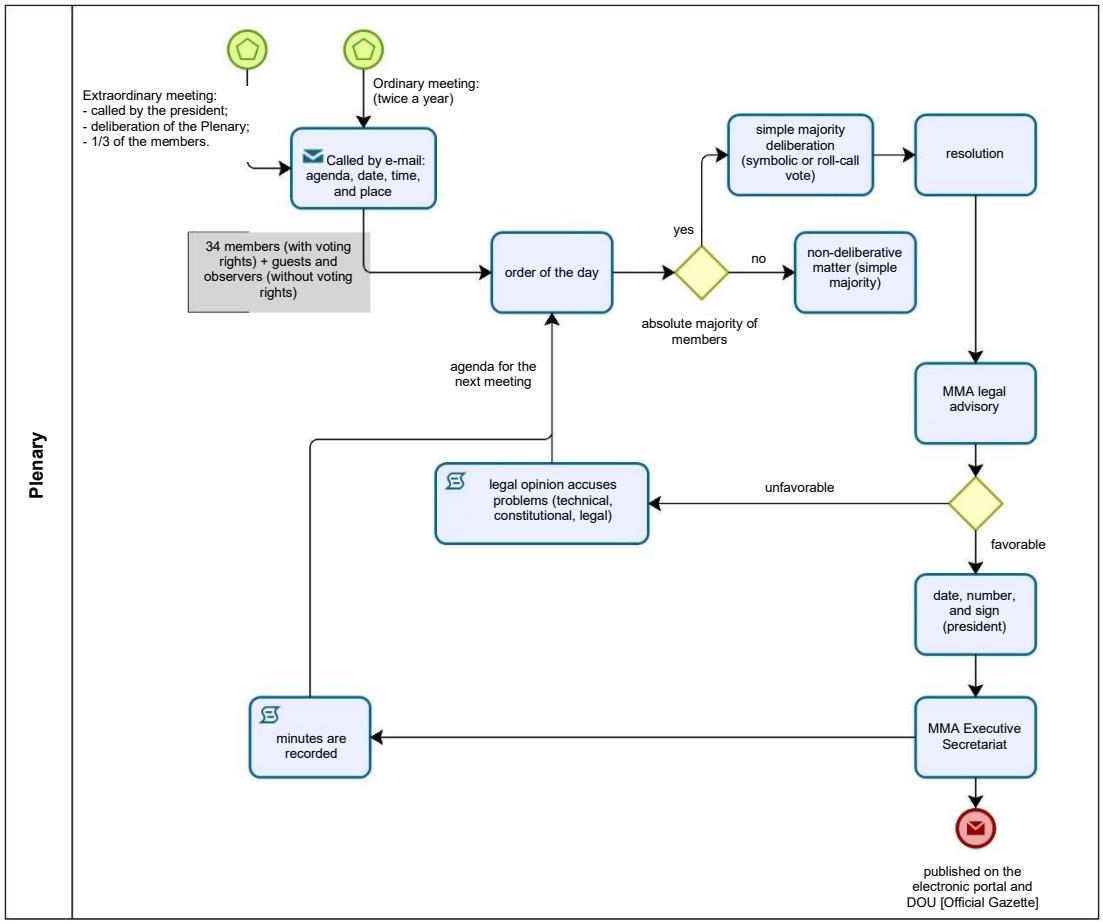


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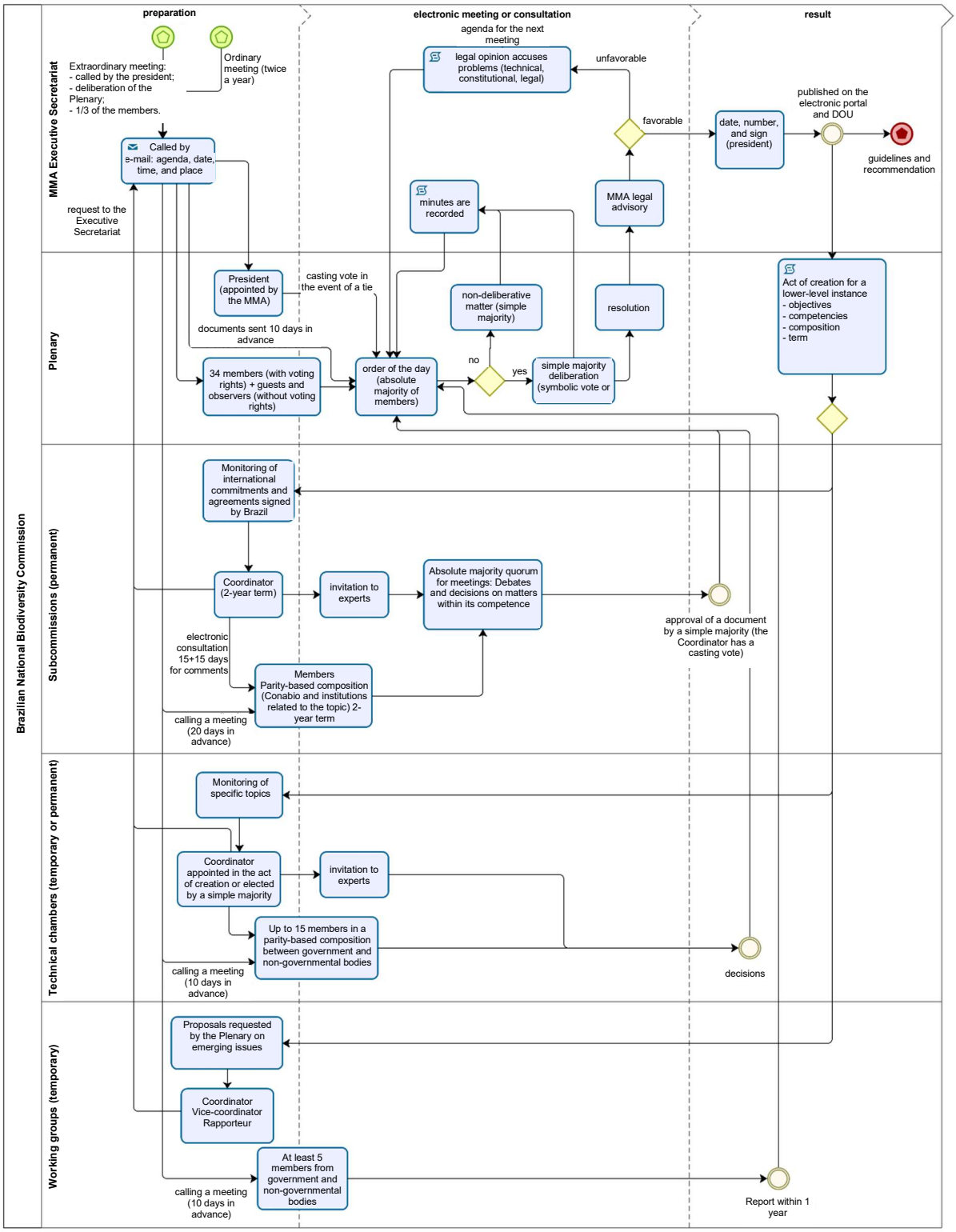
Figure 6 - Flowcharts of Conabio's decision-making processes, in the form of the Rules of Procedure (Resolution No. 10/2025).



7. Results and Contributions to Public Policies

The National Biodiversity Policy (Decree No. 4 339/2002) provides for the integration of government policies, plans, and programs to ensure effective biodiversity management. Within this framework, Conabio plays a central role in managing the interface between multiple public initiatives and the principles and guidelines established under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Conabio's contribution to Brazilian public policies is substantial and includes, among others: (i) monitoring the drafting and updating of the NBSAP, which guides the national implementation of the CBD; (ii) overseeing the implementation of the Aichi targets and, more recently, the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; (iii) evaluating the proposals to amend the national lists of endangered species, which are drafted by ICMBIO and JBRJ; (iv) coordinating actions among ministries, thereby strengthening the cross-cutting integration of biodiversity across sectors and (v) proposing the methodology for the map of Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Sharing of the Benefits of Biodiversity. These functions demonstrate how Conabio´s role as a national coordination and advisory mechanism, supporting policy coherence, intersectoral integration, and evidence-based decision-making in line with Brazil's international biodiversity commitments.

In addition to formulating recommendations and guidelines for public policies and international agreements, Conabio has played a decisive role in translating the deliberations into normative instruments and concrete national policies. These examples illustrate how a national biodiversity commission can effectively shape the country's environmental agenda, serving as a model for similar institutional arrangements in other contexts:

- **Deliberation 13** - 25/Mar/2004 - Approves the wording of the Decree Officializing the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity. It included a draft presidential decree, but the priority areas were approved in another normative instrument of a lower hierarchical level, the **MMA Ordinance No. 126/2004**.
- **Deliberation 36** - 29/Jun/2005 - Provides for measures and information on programs, plans, and projects that Conabio intends to see ready in time to be released during the 8th Conference of the Parties

to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2006 in Curitiba, Paraná. Requested the Executive and the National Congress to give priority attention to the Atlantic Forest and Public Forest Management bills, as well as the preliminary bill on access to genetic resources, so that they could be processed before the 8th COP-CBD. It succeeded with the approval of **Law 11 284/2006**, sanctioned on time, but not in Law 11 428/2006, approved at the end of that year, nor with the preliminary draft, forwarded by the Presidency only in 2014, and approved in the form of Law 13 123/2015. It is difficult to assess whether the Executive's plans, programs, and projects listed as priorities were presented at the 8th COP or not.

- **Deliberation 44** - 28/Jun/2006 - Provides for the creation, deployment, and implementation of Protected Areas through systematic planning for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Caatinga biome. Recommendation for the creation of the **São Francisco River National Monument (Decree with no number of June 5, 2009)** and the Boqueirão da Onça National Park (Decree No. 9 336/2018).
- **Conabio Resolution 2** - 29/Jun/2006 - Arid and Sub-humid Areas CBD - Caatinga, Cerrado, Pantanal, and Pampas. - Adopts the Work Program for Arid and Sub-humid Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the Caatinga, Cerrado, Pantanal, and Pampas Biomes. Influenced the Bill No. 2.447/2007, subsequently signed into **Law No. 13 153/2015** (National Policy for Combating Desertification – PNCD), **Decree No. 11 932/2024** (National Commission for Combating Desertification), and the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (**PAN-Brasil**).
- **Deliberation 46** - 20/Dec/2006 - Approves the draft text of the Ordinance Updating the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity - **MMA Ordinance 9/2007** - 1st Update of the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity.
- **Conabio Resolution 3** - 21/Dec/2006 - Provides for National Biodiversity Targets for 2010.
- **Deliberation 52** - 25/Jun/2008 - Provides for proposals for the sustainable production of biofuels considering biodiversity - **Decree No. 6 961/2009**, which approves the **agro-ecological zoning of**

sugarcane and orders the National Monetary Council to establish rules for financing operations in the sugar-alcohol sector.

- **Conabio Resolution 6** - 03/Sep/2013 - Adopts the National Biodiversity Targets for 2011–2020 and the principles for their internalization, proposing their implementation by the Federal Government.
- **Conabio Resolution 7** - 29/May/2018 - National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species. - Implementation Plan for the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species (**MMA Ordinance 03/2018**); Pro-Species Project (GEF); National Program for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response for Invasive Alien Species (PNADPRR); **ICMBio Normative Instruction No. 6/2019** (guidelines and procedures for the prevention/control of IAS in federal UCs, institutionalizes the IAS Management Guide).
- **Conabio Resolution 8** - 08/Dec/2021 - Proposal for a National List of Endangered Species. - **MMA Ordinance No. 148/2022**, amending the annexes to Ordinances No. 443/2014 (**flora**), No. 444/2014 (**fauna**), and No. 445/2014 (**fish and aquatic invertebrates**); **MMA Ordinance No. 354/2023** (inclusion of elasmobranch species).
- **Conabio Resolution 9** - 20/Feb/2025 - Provides for the National Biodiversity Targets. - **Decree No. 12 485/2025** establishes the NBSAP 2025–2030 as a federal planning instrument, with guidelines for monitoring, financing, and communication.

These deliberations and resolutions illustrate an effective model of coordination between science, civil society, and government to transform recommendations into public policies linked to international commitments, especially the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

For countries wishing to create or strengthen their National Biodiversity Commissions, Conabio's experience shows that:

- Intersectoral integration (government, academia, civil society, and the productive sector) is essential for the legitimacy and continuity of actions.
- Non-legally binding deliberations can have a high political and technical impact when articulated with executive and legislative bodies.

- The institutionalization of social participation and public consultation processes strengthens transparency and alignment with the global objectives of the CBD.

8. Transparency and Social Control Mechanisms

Conabio's decision-making process is governed by principles of collegiality, consensus, and transparency. Its Rules of Procedure establish deliberative quorum requirements according to the nature of the decisions, ensuring minimum representation of the different stakeholder segments.. Conabio's meetings are public, and any interested party may request access through the Executive Secretariat, either to attend in person or to follow the meetings virtually.

Transparency is ensured by the prior publication of agendas, the publication of minutes, and the availability of documents resulting from meetings on the MMA's official website. In addition, the composition of the commission guarantees the presence of representatives from different social segments, which constitutes a form of direct social control. These mechanisms strengthen society's trust in Conabio's decisions while at the same time enabling social control and member accountability. This practice is in line with the best international experiences of participatory governance.

In certain instances, Conabio promotes public consultations, as in the case of the definition of the targets of the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, carried out by the Participa + Brasil[4] portal in 2023. There are also plans for hearings to broaden social participation and for experts to be consulted on specific thematic issues. These mechanisms reinforce the commission's credibility and underscore the relevance of participatory governance in the formulation of environmental policies. The principles of transparency and access to information ensure that its activities, decisions, and processes are open and accessible to the public, including through the following mechanisms:

- **Meetings**: Plenary meetings are open to guests, who may speak, and observers, allowing interested parties to follow the debates and deliberations. The sessions are held in a hybrid format (in person and videoconference), giving participants

[4] https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/consulta-publica-epanb

from different regions greater access. All meetings are recorded and transcribed, and participation in person or virtually can be requested from the Commission Secretariat.

- **Publication of acts and documents**: All Conabio's agendas, minutes, resolutions, deliberations, and motions are formally published, enabling members of civil society, public institutions, and other stakeholders to monitor and follow the Commission’s work.
- **Administrative transparency**: Internal documents such as bylaws, activity reports, and meeting minutes are available for consultation, ensuring predictability and credibility in the Commission's actions.
- **Social participation**: Publicizing meetings and documents encourages the participation and engagement of civil society, promoting the inclusion of diverse stakeholder groups in biodiversity governance.

9. Final Considerations

Conabio's trajectory shows that multisectoral collegiate play a critical role in strengthening biodiversity governance. Since its establishment, Conabio has shown that it is possible to bring together government, academia, civil society, the productive sector, and indigenous peoples and local communities around a shared agenda, guided by the commitments undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The Brazilian experience indicates that stable institutional mechanisms, combined with transparent participatory processes, enhance the legitimacy of public policies and promote the continuity of actions, even in the face of political and administrative changes. The use of thematic technical chambers, specialized Working Groups, and deliberations open to the public contributes to strengthening the technical quality and credibility of decision-making.

For countries seeking to establish or strengthen their national biodiversity commissions, Conabio's experience offers a set of valuable lessons, including:

- **Balanced representation** between government and society is essential to guarantee legitimacy and a diversity of perspectives.
- **Structured social participation** — with seats for traditional communities, academia, and the productive sector — ensures greater adherence of policies to the local reality.
- **Transparent and science-based decision-making processes** reinforce public trust and alignment with the CBD's global targets.
- **Integration between political deliberation and the technical base** (through thematic chambers and working groups) increases the effectiveness of recommendations.
- **Continuous monitoring and evaluation**, associated with national strategies (such as the NBSAP in Brazil), make it possible to adjust actions over time and ensure consistency with international targets.

Conabio thus represents a model of collaborative and adaptive governance, combining democratic participation, a strong scientific basis, and sustained political commitment. Countries that do not yet have comparable structures may draw inspiration from this institutional arrangement—adapting it to their national contexts—to strengthen the achievement of global objectives related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use.

Annex - Conabio motions, deliberations, and resolutions

Chart 4 - Acts approved by Conabio since its creation, in chronological order by date of publication, and with the respective hyperlinks (in lines colored grey, the administrative acts, which only provide for the structure and operation of the commission; in red characters, the acts already revoked). Since Decree No. 12 002/2024, Conabio's acts have only been Resolutions.

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 1	23/Sep/2003	Provides for the approval of projects recommended by the Technical Chambers to receive support from PROBIO.	
Deliberation 2	02/Oct/2003	Announces the results of the proposals submitted for PROBIO support	Approved the issuance of 11 public notices and consultation letters, in a total of BRL 3,107,127.24 in projects with PROBIO.
Deliberation 3	24/Oct/2003	Approves the 2nd National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Approved the second national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
Deliberation 5	20/Nov/2003	Establishes the Technical Chamber for document analysis of the Secretariat for International Affairs (SEAIN) of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment	
Deliberation 8	20/Nov/2003	Establishes the Technical Chamber for the Analysis of the Terms of Reference for the Selection of Projects on Climate Change and Biodiversity	
Deliberation 9	20/Nov/2003	Provides for proposals approved for PROBIO support at the 3rd Ordinary Meeting of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission – Conabio	Approved 11 proposals relating to PROBIO Public Notice 02/2003, and authorized the new issuance of one of its topics (no figures are mentioned).
Deliberation 11	20/Nov/2003	Provides for the competencies of the Climate Change and Plants for the Future Technical Chambers	Delegated decision-making power to the deliberations of the aforementioned CTs, with regard to decisions on consultation letters.
Deliberation 4	21/Nov/2003	Approves the inclusion of the Brazilian Institute of Environmental and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers (CONTAG) in the Conabio's composition	
Deliberation 6	21/Nov/2003	Establishes the Conabio Delegation for the meeting entitled "Identification of Biodiversity Issues for Cooperation and Exchange between South American Countries"	
Deliberation 7	21/Nov/2003	Establishes the Plants for the Future Temporary Technical Chamber	

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 10	21/Nov/2003	Rejects the request for supplementary funding for the project "Management of Jataí in strawberry production" selected by PROBIO Public Notice 02/2003	
Deliberation 12	25/Mar/2004	Provides for the approval of the document "Brazilian Strategy for the GEF"	
Deliberation 13	25/Mar/2004	Approves the wording of the Decree Officializing the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity	Although it included a draft presidential decree, the priority areas were approved in another normative instrument of a lower hierarchical level, MMA Ordinance No. 126/2004.
Deliberation 14	25/Mar/2004	Provides for the results of the proposals submitted for PROBIO support at the 5th Ordinary Meeting of Conabio	Approved BRL 1,058,791.80 for nine proposals from different institutions to PROBIO.
Deliberation 15	25/Mar/2004	Establishes a Temporary Technical Chamber to analyze the proposal for a consultation letter for the preparation of the "National Report on Biodiversity Loss"	Consultation Letter on Biodiversity Loss Temporary Technical Chamber
Deliberation 16	25/Mar/2004	Approves the issuance of consultation letters for the selection of proposals for PROBIO support at the 5th Ordinary Meeting of Conabio	Approved the issuance of 11 public notices and consultation letters, totaling BRL 3,060,000.00 in projects with PROBIO.
Deliberation 17	06/May/2004	Approves the consultation letter entitled "*Ex situ* and *in situ* conservation of genetic resources"	
Deliberation 18	06/May/2004	Provides for the proposals approved for PROBIO support at the 6th Ordinary Meeting of Conabio	Approved BRL 1,113,350.82 for nine proposals from different institutions to PROBIO.
Deliberation 19	25/May/2004	Provides for the results of proposals submitted for PROBIO support at the 3rd Extraordinary Meeting of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission – Conabio	Approved BRL 1,435,238.25 for nine proposals from different institutions to PROBIO.
Deliberation 20	01/Jul/2004	Provides for the results of proposals submitted for PROBIO support at the 7th Ordinary Meeting of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission – Conabio	Approved BRL 1,873,890.38 for nine proposals from different institutions to PROBIO.
Deliberation 21	01/Jul/2004	Establishes the Cerrado and Pantanal Temporary Technical Chamber	Cerrado and Pantanal TTC operated until April 2005.
Motion 1/2004	13/Aug/2004	Requests urgent approval of PECs No. 115 and No. 150 of	

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
		1995 (Cerrado as national heritage)	
Deliberation 22	13/Aug/2004	Provides for proposals approved for PROBIO support at the 8th Ordinary Meeting of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission – Conabio	Approved BRL 1,450,410.41 for five proposals from different institutions to PROBIO.
Deliberation 23	13/Aug/2004	Establishes the Biological Scientific Collections Temporary Technical Chamber	
Deliberation 24	13/Aug/2004	Establishes the Temporary Technical Chamber for discussions of the 8th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Approved the third national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Deliberation 28) and Deliberation 36.
Deliberation 25	22/Sep/2004	Establishes the Threatened Species and Species Overexploited or Threatened with Overexploitation Permanent Technical Chamber within the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission	The TC operated until April 2017, when it was renamed as the Permanent Technical Chamber on Invasive Alien Species (by Deliberation 61).
Deliberation 26	26/Oct/2004	Extends the term and defines the working methods of the Cerrado and Pantanal Technical Chamber	
Deliberation 27	27/Dec/2004	Establishes the Caatinga biome Temporary Technical Chamber within the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission	Caatinga TTC operated until December 2005.
Deliberation 28	04/May/2005	Provides for the approval of the third national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Report approved, available at https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/biodiversidade1/convencao-sobre-diversidade-biologica/terceiro_relatorio_port.pdf.
Resolution 1	29/Jun/2005	Guidelines for aspects of Cerrado and Pantanal biological diversity in the Environmental Impact Assessment.	
Deliberation 29	29/Jun/2005	Provides for the recommendation to hold a workshop to identify research priorities on the management of species used for energy purposes, the promotion of technical manuals, and intensified monitoring of illegal deforestation in the Cerrado and Pantanal Biomes	

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 30	29/Jun/2005	Provides for the request for information, studies, and recommendations on Legal Reserves and Permanent Preservation Areas	
Deliberation 31	29/Jun/2005	Provides for a request to government bodies with environmental education activities to boost their activities in the Cerrado and Pantanal biomes	
Deliberation 32	29/Jun/2005	Provides for the establishment of the Permanent Technical Chamber to monitor the implementation of PPA programs	The PPA Technical Chamber operated until May 2018.
Deliberation 33	29/Jun/2005	Provides for the recommendation to the bodies and civil society organizations that are members of Conabio to hold a workshop on good environmental practices in the Cerrado and Pantanal Biomes	
Deliberation 34	29/Jun/2005	Provides for the extension of the term for the Caatinga Technical Chamber	
Deliberation 35	29/Jun/2005	Provides for the formation of expert groups to discuss issues arising from Conabio's demands	
Deliberation 36	29/Jun/2005	Provides for measures and information on programs, plans, and projects that Conabio intends to see ready in time to be released during the 8th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2006 in Curitiba, Paraná	Requested the Executive and the National Congress to give priority attention to the Atlantic Forest and Public Forest Management bills, as well as the preliminary bill on access to genetic resources, so that they could be processed before the 8th COP-CBD. It succeeded with the approval of Law 11 284/2006, sanctioned on time, but not in Law 11 428/2006, approved at the end of that year, nor with the preliminary draft, forwarded by the Presidency only in 2014, and approved in the form of Law 13 123/2015. It is difficult to assess whether the Executive's plans, programs, and projects listed as priorities were presented at the 8th COP or not.

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 37	30/Aug/2005	Provides for a recommendation to amend Normative Instruction No. 5 of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment, of May 21, 2004.	Resulted in MMA Normative Instruction 52/2005, which amended the annexes to MMA Normative Instruction 5/2004.
Deliberation 38	30/Aug/2005	Provides for the analysis of requests to participate in the Threatened Species and Species Overexploited or Threatened with Overexploitation Permanent Technical Chamber, established by MMA Ordinance No. 290 of November 22, 2004	
Deliberation 39	14/Dec/2005	Provides for the approval of the methodology for reviewing the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity	Deliberation 46 and MMA Ordinance 9/2007
Deliberation 40	07/Feb/2006	Provides for the approval of the Guidelines and Priorities of the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy	PAN-Bio Technical Chamber
Deliberation 41	25/Apr/2006	Provides for intergovernmental and intersectoral coordination processes aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Caatinga biome	
Deliberation 42	25/Apr/2006	Provides for training, technical assistance, and rural extension aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity in the Caatinga biome	
Deliberation 43	25/Apr/2006	Provides for research initiatives, technological development, and the strengthening of teaching related to the conservation and sustainable use of the Caatinga's biodiversity	
Deliberation 44	28/Jun/2006	Provides for the creation, implementation, and deployment of Protected Areas through systematic planning for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Caatinga biome	Recommendation for the creation of the São Francisco River National Monument (Decree with no number of June 5, 2009) and the Boqueirão da Onça National Park (Decree No. 9 336/2018).

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 45	28/Jun/2006	Provides for strategies aimed at incorporating sustainable use into production processes that use the biodiversity of the Caatinga and measures related to the financing of projects linked to the conservation and sustainable use of the biome	
Resolution 2	29/Jun/2006	Arid and Sub-humid Areas CBD - Caatinga, Cerrado, Pantanal, and Pampas.	Adopts the Work Program for Arid and Sub-humid Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the Caatinga, Cerrado, Pantanal, and Pampas Biomes. Influenced the Bill No. 2.447/2007, subsequently signed into Law No. 13 153/2015 (National Policy for Combating Desertification – PNCD), Decree No. 11 932/2024 (National Commission for Combating Desertification), and the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PAN-Brasil).
Deliberation 47	30/Aug/2006	Provides for the extension of the term for the Biological Collections Temporary Technical Chamber	Working Groups (GTs) on Material Shipment and Curatorial Policy
Deliberation 48	30/Aug/2006	Provides for the creation of working groups for the Permanent PAN-Bio	Information, Articulation, and Training Working Groups (GTs)
Deliberation 49	30/Aug/2006	Provides for the creation of the Invasive Alien Species Permanent Technical Chamber	National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (Conabio Resolution 07/2018)
Deliberation 46	20/Dec/2006	Approves the wording draft of the Decree Updating the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity	MMA Ordinance 9/2007 - 1st Update of Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity
Resolution 3	21/Dec/2006	National Biodiversity Targets for 2010.	
Resolution 4	25/Apr/2007	Ecosystems that are most vulnerable to climate change.	It proposes actions to respond to the ecosystems that are most vulnerable to climate change (mountain refuges, ecotones between the Cerrado biome and other biomes, arboreal caatingas and deciduous forests of the Caatinga biome, mangroves, *restingas*, coral reefs, aquifer recharge areas, and river springs).

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 50	29/Aug/2007	Establishes the Biofuels and Biodiversity Temporary Technical Chamber	Deliberation 52 and Decree 6 951/2009 (Agro-ecological Zoning of Sugarcane - ZAECana)
Motion 2	12/Sep/2007	Makes settlements in Suframa's Agricultural District compatible with the PDBFF in Manaus/AM [State of Amazonas].	
Deliberation 51	05/Dec/2007	Extends the term and changes the competencies of the Biofuels and Biodiversity Temporary Technical Chamber	
Motion 3	27/Feb/2008	Integrity of the Serra da Capivara National Park and Serra das Confusões National Park, as well as the surrounding areas and the ecological corridor between the UCs.	
Deliberation 52	25/Jun/2008	Provides for proposals for the sustainable production of biofuels considering biodiversity	Decree No. 6 961/2009, which approves the agro-ecological zoning of sugarcane and orders the National Monetary Council to establish rules for financing operations in the sugar-alcohol sector
Deliberation 53	26/Aug/2008	Provides for the guidelines and strategy for the modernization of Brazilian biological collections and the consolidation of integrated biodiversity information systems	Created the Collections Permanent Technical Chamber and recommended the production of the Catalog of Life in Brazil; MCTI Ordinance No. 6.258/2022 (establishes the Brazilian Network of Scientific Biological Collections/SIBBr), the "Catalog of Life in Brazil" project (JBRJ, 2023) and the MCTI 2023 diagnosis to support policies
Deliberation 54	27/Aug/2008	Provides for the approval and submission to the Brazilian Ministry of Integration of proposals for the inclusion of guidelines in the Constitutional Financing Funds schedule	Proposals to include Guidelines in the Constitutional Financing Funds Schedule
Deliberation 55	28/Oct/2008	Changes the composition of the Invasive Permanent Technical Chamber	
Deliberation 56	28/Oct/2008	Changes the composition of the Threatened Species and Species Overexploited or Threatened with Overexploitation Permanent Technical Chamber within the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission	

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 57	28/Oct/2008	Provides for the creation of the Mountain Ecosystems Temporary Technical Chamber	
Deliberation 58	03/Dec/2008	Approves new Rules of Procedure	Conabio's Rules of Procedure 2008
Deliberation 59	10/Feb/2009	Establishes the Temporary Technical Chamber for Planning and Monitoring the International Year of Biodiversity – 2010	
Deliberation 60	16/Jun/2009	Provides for the establishment of the Biodiversity and Science Permanent Technical Chamber	
Resolution 5	21/Oct/2009	Provides for the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species	Approved the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species
Resolution 6	03/Sep/2013	Provides for national biodiversity targets for 2011–2020.	
Deliberation 61	26/Apr/2017	Provides for the Threatened Species Technical Chamber	
Deliberation 62	26/Apr/2017	Provides for the Invasive Alien Species Technical Chamber	Establishes the governance structure that leads to ENEEI/2018 and, later on, Decree 12 485/2025 (NBSAP 2025–2030) and the discussion/submission of the National Reports.
Deliberation 63	03/Oct/2017	Establishes the Permanent Technical Chamber for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), National Reports to the CBD, Global Biodiversity Outlooks (GBO) and assessments of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) within the Brazilian National Biodiversity Commission	Establishes the governance structure that leads to ENEEI/2018 and, later on, Decree 12 485/2025 (NBSAP 2025–2030) and the discussion/submission of the National Reports.
Resolution 7 Resolution 7 (annex)	29/May/2018	National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species.	Implementation Plan for the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species (MMA Ordinance 03/2018); Pro-Species Project (GEF); National Program for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response for Invasive Alien Species (PNADPRR); ICMBio Normative Instruction No. 6/2019 (guidelines and procedures for the prevention/control of IAS in federal UCs, institutionalizes the IAS Management Guide).

Act	Date	Subject	Results (policies and instruments)
Deliberation 64	29/May/2018	Provides for the closure of the Permanent Technical Chambers on Monitoring the implementation of the PPA programs, Scientific Collections, and Biodiversity and Science	
Resolution 8	08/Dec/2021	Proposal for a National List of Endangered Species.	MMA Ordinance No. 148/2022, amending the annexes to Ordinances No. 443/2014 (flora), No. 444/2014 (fauna), and No. 445/2014 (fish and aquatic invertebrates).
Resolution 8	08/Dec/2021	Proposal for a List of Endangered Species (FAUNA) (annex).	MMA Ordinance No. 148/2022, amending the annexes to Ordinances No. 443/2014 (flora), No. 444/2014 (fauna), and No. 445/2014 (fish and aquatic invertebrates).
Resolution 8	08/Dec/2021	Proposal for a List of Endangered Species (FLORA) (annex).	MMA Ordinance No. 148/2022, amending the annexes to Ordinances No. 443/2014 (flora), No. 444/2014 (fauna), and No. 445/2014 (fish and aquatic invertebrates).
Resolution 9	20/Feb/2025	Provides for the National Biodiversity Targets.	Decree No. 12 485/2025 establishes the NBSAP 2025–2030 as a federal planning instrument, with guidelines for monitoring, financing, and communication
Resolution 10	14/Jul/2025	Conabio's Rules of Procedure.	Conabio's new Rules of Procedure.
Resolution 11	08/Aug/2025	Recommends publication of a new list of endangered species.	As of MMA Ordinance No. 162/2016, the Official National Lists of Endangered Species are submitted to Conabio.