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**Seventy-eighth session**

Agenda item 18 (f)

**Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity****Resolution adopted by the General Assembly  
on 19 December 2023***[on the report of the Second Committee (A/78/461/Add.6, para. 7)]***78/155. Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development***The General Assembly,**Recalling* its resolution [77/167](#) of 14 December 2022 and its previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>1</sup>*Reaffirming* the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>2</sup> and its principles, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>3</sup> and, inter alia, the commitments concerning biodiversity contained therein, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,<sup>4</sup> the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development<sup>5</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)<sup>6</sup> and the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals convened by the President of the General Assembly,<sup>7</sup>*Reaffirming also* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

<sup>5</sup> *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

<sup>7</sup> Resolution [68/6](#).



it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming further* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Reaffirming* the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,<sup>8</sup> and its vision for cities and human settlements that protect, conserve, restore and promote their ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity and minimize their environmental impact,

*Reaffirming also* the Paris Agreement<sup>9</sup> and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>10</sup> that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*Urging* the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the agreed intergovernmentally negotiated outcomes and decisions of the subsequent United Nations Climate Change Conferences,

*Welcoming* the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022, and looking forward to the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December 2023,

*Noting with serious concern* the findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its special reports entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and *Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*, as well as the contribution of Working Groups I, II and III and the synthesis report of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which the Intergovernmental Panel highlights the linkages between climate change and extreme weather events and slow-onset events and their negative impacts on people and nature, and highlighting the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, droughts and heavy precipitation,

*Recalling* the convening of the summit on biodiversity on 30 September 2020, in order to highlight the urgency of action at the highest levels in support of a global

<sup>8</sup> Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

<sup>9</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

biodiversity framework that contributes to the 2030 Agenda and places the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, “Living in harmony with nature”,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly on 24 April 2023, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

*Recalling* its resolution [76/300](#) of 28 July 2022 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

*Recalling also* its resolutions [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017 and [76/296](#) of 21 July 2022, in which it endorsed the declarations adopted by the first and second United Nations Conferences to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, demonstrating the collective will to take action to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, as well as to halt and reverse the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protect and restore its resilience and ecological integrity, recognizing the important contributions of the dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context of those Conferences to the effective and timely implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, and looking forward to the third United Nations Ocean Conference, to be held in 2025,

*Taking note* of voluntary initiatives to support efforts to achieve the conservation and protection of at least 30 per cent of the world’s land and ocean by 2030, which can further contribute to halt and reverse biodiversity loss,

*Recalling* its resolution [73/284](#) of 1 March 2019, in which it proclaimed 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration,

*Recalling also* the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,<sup>11</sup> and recognizing that forests are home to an estimated 80 per cent of all terrestrial species and that forests, including boreal, temperate and tropical, contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity,

*Recalling further* the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, in which it was highlighted that none of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets were fully achieved, although six were partially achieved (targets 9, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 20),

*Noting with concern* that the Sustainable Development Goal targets with a 2020 deadline have not been fully achieved,

*Recognizing* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and other pandemics underscore the need to conserve, restore and sustainably use biodiversity, on land and below water, to reduce the risk of the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters and future pandemic outbreaks, many of which are exacerbated by biodiversity loss, the increased scale of poaching and the illegal use of and trade in wildlife and wildlife products, desertification, land degradation and drought, climate change and plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, and emphasizing the need to support and invest at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience, to reduce the likelihood of zoonotic infections and to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity in order to achieve the objectives of the

<sup>11</sup> See resolution [71/285](#).

Convention on Biological Diversity and to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery,

*Recalling with appreciation* the intergovernmentally agreed outcomes of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention,

*Recalling* that the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources, by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding,

*Recognizing* that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity is crucial for sustainable development, poverty eradication, food security and the improvement of human health and well-being, and a major factor underpinning the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

*Reaffirming* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

*Reaffirming also* the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity, and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development, and human health and well-being,

*Encouraging* parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to integrate nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with resolution 5/5 of 7 March 2022 of the United Nations Environment Assembly,<sup>12</sup> to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their strategic planning, as appropriate, across sectors,

*Recognizing* that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities that are relevant to the Convention make a key contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and that their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

*Recalling* the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its thirteenth and fourteenth meetings, on article 8 (j) and related provisions,<sup>13</sup> decision CBD/CP/MOP/VIII/19<sup>14</sup> and decision

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<sup>12</sup> [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#).

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/25, decisions XIII/18 and 14/12, 14/13, 14/14, 14/15, 14/16 and 14/17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

<sup>14</sup> Adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at its eighth meeting (see United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/CP/MOP/8/17).

CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/7,<sup>15</sup> as well as of the work done by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions,

*Noting with profound concern* the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*,

*Recalling* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>16</sup> and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,<sup>17</sup>

*Recognizing* the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and reaffirming the need for their full, equal, effective and meaningful participation at all levels of policymaking and implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as ecosystem restoration,

*Recognizing also* the important role of other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, regional agreements and initiatives in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,

*Recognizing further* the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora<sup>18</sup> in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and in ensuring that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction, recognizing also the economic, social and environmental impacts of poaching and trafficking in wildlife,

*Welcoming* the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, from 22 to 24 March 2023,

*Recognizing* the importance of the outcomes of the resumed fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, held in Nairobi from 28 February to 2 March 2022, and the first special session of the United Nations Environment Assembly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme, held in Nairobi on 3 and 4 March 2022, recognizing also the importance of the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”, held in Stockholm on 2 and 3 June 2022, at which the global interconnectedness of the environment was emphasized, and looking forward to the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, to be held in Nairobi from 26 February to 1 March 2024,

*Welcoming* the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022,<sup>19</sup> to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, and welcoming also the decision taken by the Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session to strengthen global action on the sound management of chemicals and waste and to

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<sup>15</sup> Adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization at its second meeting (see United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/NP/MOP/2/13).

<sup>16</sup> Resolution 61/295, annex.

<sup>17</sup> Resolution 69/2.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

<sup>19</sup> UNEP/EA.5/Res.14.

prevent pollution, in line with Environment Assembly resolutions 5/2, 5/7 and 5/8 of 2 March 2022,<sup>20</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of the outcomes of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 9 to 20 May 2022,

*Noting* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>21</sup> the objective of which is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, and acknowledging the role of access to genetic resources and equitable benefit-sharing arising from their utilization in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, and thereby to the achievement of sustainable development,

*Noting also* that 195 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention and that 140 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Nagoya Protocol, noting further that 172 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>22</sup> and that 53 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety,<sup>23</sup> and recalling the entry into force of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on 5 March 2018,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the initiative launched at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to promote a coherent approach between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa<sup>24</sup> (the Rio conventions) to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation,

*Stressing* that adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources will be key to place the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature,

*Reiterating* the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity;<sup>25</sup>

<sup>20</sup> [UNEP/EA.5/Res.2](#), [UNEP/EA.5/Res.7](#) and [UNEP/EA.5/Res.8](#).

<sup>21</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

<sup>22</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

<sup>23</sup> See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/5/17, annex, decision BS-V/11.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

<sup>25</sup> [A/78/209](#), sect. III.

2. *Welcomes* the convening of the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, held in Kunming, China, from 11 to 15 October 2021 under the theme proposed by the Presidency “Ecological civilization: building a shared future for all life on Earth”, and the second part, held in Montreal, Canada, under the presidency of China, from 7 to 19 December 2022, with the support of Canada, and its outcomes, looks forward to the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocols to the Convention, and encourages all Parties in a position to do so to consider hosting;

3. *Also welcomes* the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>26</sup> to the 2030 mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and to place the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and urges Parties and invites other Governments, with the support of United Nations entities and the participation of all other stakeholders, to ensure the early, inclusive and effective implementation of the Framework and all other decisions adopted by the Parties;

4. *Calls for* the provision and mobilization of new and additional means of implementation to support the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and further emphasizes the importance of urgently increasing the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, domestic and international, public and private, with a view to closing the biodiversity financing gap and making adequate and predictable resources available in a timely manner for the effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifteenth meeting of the strategy for resource mobilization for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention;

6. *Emphasizes* that the successful implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including through revising or updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in alignment with the Framework, its goals and its targets, in line with decision 15/6 adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Requests* the continuation of efforts made by the secretariat of the Convention, parties to the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in conjunction with United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as well as other entities, in organizing capacity-building activities to support countries in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a view to enhancing capacity and addressing the need for human, technical and financial resources to implement the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular for developing countries;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Global Environment Facility of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

9. *Calls for* continued capitalization and timely operationalization of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund commensurate with the targets of the Framework, from all sources, including, inter alia, international financial resources

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<sup>26</sup> Resolution 70/1.

from developed countries, philanthropic organizations and the private sector, and to progress towards implementation as soon as possible;

10. *Welcomes* the decision to establish, as part of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, including a global fund, and recognizing the ongoing process towards its operationalization;

11. *Acknowledges* the important roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use, stresses that the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework must ensure that the rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, world views, values and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are respected, and documented and preserved with their free, prior and informed consent,<sup>27</sup> including through their full and effective participation in decision-making, in accordance with relevant national legislation, international instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and human rights law, and takes note with appreciation of the goal of providing up to 20 per cent of the programming share of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund by 2030 to support action by Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity;

12. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit),<sup>28</sup> held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

13. *Urges* parties to the Convention to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with other existing or upcoming international processes, in particular with regard to the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other related processes, frameworks and strategies, and reiterates the invitation to the other multilateral environmental agreements, including biodiversity-related conventions and the Rio conventions, relevant international organizations and their programmes, and other relevant processes to actively participate in their implementation;

14. *Encourages* support for the Sharm el-Sheikh to Kunming Action Agenda for Nature and People, which is aimed at collecting, coordinating and celebrating actions in support of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, encourages all relevant stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the private sector, to consider developing biodiversity commitments, and invites relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and intergovernmental organizations, where relevant, to support the implementation of the Action Agenda;

15. *Urges* parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and all other relevant stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity into COVID-19 response and recovery efforts, to fully implement and support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international development goals, including by strengthening approaches to enhance resilience, protecting wild flora and fauna and other living species reversing the trends in environmental degradation, through the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems, sustainably managing water resources at all levels, preventing the retreat of mountain glaciers and permafrost thaw,

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<sup>27</sup> In this framework, free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”.

<sup>28</sup> Resolution 78/1.



sustainably managing all types of forests and halting deforestation and forest degradation, as well as by integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization into relevant national decision-making, emphasizes that biodiversity and health linkages should be addressed holistically, including through a biodiversity-inclusive One Health approach, among other approaches, and recalls in this regard decision 14/4 of 30 November 2018 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and resolutions 3/4 of 30 January 2018, 5/1 of 2 March 2022 and 5/6 of 7 March 2022 of the United Nations Environment Assembly;<sup>29</sup>

16. *Notes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities and challenges for the implementation of the Convention and further highlighted that the loss and degradation of biodiversity increases the risk of zoonotic disease spillover from wildlife to people and that biodiversity should continue to be mainstreamed in COVID-19 recovery plans and in plans aimed at reducing the risk of future pandemics, emphasizes the importance of a One Health approach and other holistic approaches that deliver multiple benefits to the health and well-being of people, and planet, that would further strengthen the capacity to address biodiversity loss, prevent and respond to the emergence of diseases, including zoonotic infections, and future pandemics, and contribute to reducing the adverse impacts of climate change, calls for transformative actions from all relevant stakeholders and adequate and sufficient means of implementation, particularly for developing countries, to ensure the full implementation of the Convention to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, and welcomes the financial commitments and initiatives that have been announced from governments, organizations and the private sector that contribute to biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use and maintain the political momentum for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

17. *Notes with concern* the limited progress made in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, namely, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

18. *Recalls* with appreciation the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 12 October 2014, and notes with particular concern the limited progress made in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

19. *Notes* the limited progress made in mainstreaming article 8 (j) of the Convention and related provisions into various areas of work under the Convention, takes note with appreciation of decision 15/10 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to develop a new programme of work on article 8 (j) and other provisions of the Convention related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and in this regard invites the secretariat of the Convention, through the Secretary-General, to report on the progress made by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions when reporting on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly;

20. *Encourages* the respective parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to take concrete measures towards achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Protocols thereto, the Cartagena Protocol

<sup>29</sup> UNEP/EA.3/Res.4, UNEP/EA.5/Res.1 and UNEP/EA.5/Res.6.

on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol, requests the parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to coherently and efficiently implement the obligations and commitments under the Convention and the Protocols, and in this regard emphasizes the need to comprehensively address at all levels the difficulties that may impede their implementation;

21. *Reaffirms* the importance of continuing to pursue more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, and calls upon parties and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention;

22. *Highlights* the importance of parties raising high-level political engagement for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and the related Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;

23. *Invites* all parties, relevant departments of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions to continue to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention;

24. *Notes* the important role of the United Nations Environment Management Group in enhancing inter-agency coordination to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

25. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity for achieving the objectives of the Convention, the 2050 Vision and 2030 mission for Biodiversity in order to achieve the transformational change required throughout societies and economies, including changes in behaviour and decision-making at all levels, and urges all relevant stakeholders to mainstream biodiversity in all relevant sectors;

26. *Calls upon* Governments and all stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mainstream consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

27. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as part of national implementation plans for the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular all biodiversity-related Goals and targets;

28. *Recognizes* that integrating biodiversity considerations into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, plans and programmes at all levels is critical for harnessing the benefits of enhanced synergies and policy coherence;

29. *Stresses* the critical importance of mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention, and the urgent need to mainstream biodiversity in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

30. *Welcomes* the decisions of the parties to the Convention to better mainstream biodiversity and to take specific actions tailored to national needs and circumstances, and in line with other relevant international agreements, including in key sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, as well as health, energy, mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors, which are crucial for addressing biodiversity loss, bearing in mind the impact of these sectors on biodiversity;

31. *Recalls* its resolution [77/321](#) of 1 August 2023 entitled “Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and

Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction”;

32. *Emphasizes* the importance of ending illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and welcomes the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies reached at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization;

33. *Notes* the critical role of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction, including by adding resilience to fragile ecosystems and making them less vulnerable, and that continued climate change will have predominantly adverse and often irreversible impacts on many ecosystems and their functions and services, with significant negative social, cultural and economic consequences;

34. *Urges* the parties to the Convention to facilitate the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 16 and other relevant provisions of the Convention, and in this regard welcomes the decision to establish an informal advisory group on technical and scientific cooperation, to provide strategic advice on practical measures, tools and opportunities to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation in accordance with the terms of reference contained in annex III to decision 15/8 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

35. *Urges* parties and invites other Governments and relevant organizations to recognize the important role of, and to promote, science, technology and innovation in supporting the implementation of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework towards achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity of living in harmony with nature;

36. *Welcomes* decision 15/11 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, entitled “Gender Plan of Action”, which recognizes the importance of advancing efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and of supporting and advancing gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and encourages parties to promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in developing, implementing and revising their national, and where appropriate, regional and subnational biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent instruments in implementing the three objectives of the Convention, and also recognizes the need to enhance cooperation on capacity-building in order to support parties in this process;

37. *Invites* countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;

38. *Invites* parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol, and invites the Executive Secretary of the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate as the financial mechanism of the Convention, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to continue to support capacity-building and development activities to support the ratification and implementation of the Protocol;

39. *Also invites* parties to the Convention to consider, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to the Cartagena Protocol;

40. *Invites* parties to the Cartagena Protocol to consider, as appropriate, ratifying or acceding to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

41. *Stresses* the urgent need to halt the global decline of biodiversity, which is unprecedented in human history, including its main indirect and direct drivers, in

particular changes in land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species;

42. *Notes* the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in its assessment report on the diverse values and valuation of nature, and stresses that achieving a sustainable and just future requires institutions that enable a recognition and integration of the diverse values of nature and nature's contributions to people, and that the transformative change needed to address the global biodiversity crisis relies on shifting away from predominant values that currently overemphasize short-term and individual material gains to nurturing sustainability-aligned values across society;

43. *Takes note* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services assessment reports on the sustainable use of wild species and on invasive alien species and their control, and stresses that the impacts of invasive alien species are increasing rapidly and are predicted to continue rising in the future, whereas they can be prevented and mitigated through effective management, with closer collaboration across sectors and countries;

44. *Notes* that increasing investments in nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with resolution 5/5 of the United Nations Environment Assembly, has the potential to cost-effectively support biodiversity conservation, restoration and its sustainable use, to help advance climate mitigation and adaptation and to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and to slow, halt and even reverse some aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem loss, and therefore invites all relevant stakeholders to consider the opportunities it presents;

45. *Stresses* the importance of engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, local governments and authorities, academia, the business and financial sectors and other relevant stakeholders to support action towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity and the three objectives of the Convention, and invites them to align their practices more explicitly with the objectives of the Convention, including through partnerships, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

46. *Encourages* the private sector, in particular business and financial institutions, to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production, in this regard stresses the importance of the work of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity, and notes other related and complementary initiatives;

47. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Joint Liaison Group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions, acknowledges the importance of improving coherence in the implementation of those conventions, recognizes the importance of enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions and agreements, without prejudice to their specific objectives, in this regard notes the contribution of the United Nations Environment Assembly, as reflected in its resolution 2/17 of 27 May 2016,<sup>30</sup> and the outcomes of its fourth session, held in Nairobi from 11 to 15 March

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<sup>30</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

2019,<sup>31</sup> in particular its ministerial declaration, and encourages the conferences of the parties to the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements to consider strengthening efforts in this regard, taking into account relevant experiences and bearing in mind their respective independent legal status and mandates;

48. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventy-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, progress in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Convention on Biological Diversity”.

*49th plenary meeting  
19 December 2023*

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<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/74/25)*, annex I.