

## Press Release

### **125 Parties submit their 7<sup>th</sup> National Reports: an expression of commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the KMGBF**

- Record number of national reports received, including many of the world’s megadiverse countries, paving the way for assessing the world’s biodiversity loss and efforts to halt and reverse it.
- The 7<sup>th</sup> National Reports that were due by 28 February 2026 provide an account of the measures taken to implement national targets reflecting the 23 global targets of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).
- These National Reports constitute the primary source of information for the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the KMGBF, which will take place in October at the Convention of the Parties (COP) 17 in Armenia.

**Montreal, 9 March 2026**—125 countries – representing nearly two-thirds of the 196 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and a large portion of the world’s biodiversity— have submitted their 7<sup>th</sup> National Reports in time for their integration in the first review of collective progress towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), which will take place at COP 17 (19-30 October 2026) in Yerevan.

28 February 2026 was the deadline that the Parties to the Convention set at COP 15 for the submission of the 7<sup>th</sup> National Reports—a primary source of information for the global review. Timely submission was recognized as critical, owing to the limited time available for the preparation of the global report compiling information contained in Parties’ submissions. Owing to a technical issue, reports that need to be uploaded manually will be displayed with some delay in the online system.

February 28<sup>th</sup> was also the deadline for reports to the two Convention Protocols, with nearly three-fourths (129 out of 173) of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and two-thirds (95 out of 142) of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing of Genetic Resources, submitting reports.

“The laudable efforts to meet the national reporting deadlines under the CBD and also under its Protocols, demonstrate Parties’ strong commitment to the global endeavor to halt and reverse the world’s biodiversity loss,” said Astrid Schomaker, the Executive Secretary of the CBD.

The periodic submission of national reports is part of the obligations outlined in Article 26 of the CBD. This seventh round integrates quantitative reporting tethered to the Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Review mechanisms of the KMGBF—the commonly agreed guidelines and yardsticks designed to ensure transparency and responsibility in implementation.

To ensure coherence in the assessment of collective progress at COP 17, the preparation of the 7<sup>th</sup> National Reports followed guidance and a standardized template adopted by the Conference of the

Parties. Although they cannot be considered in the global report now being prepared by the Secretariat, all the seventh National Reports submitted will be made publicly available.

The global report will also include information received from actors other than national governments, including indigenous peoples and local communities, cities, businesses, financial institutions and members of civil society, who responded to the Secretariat's call for submission of commitments reflecting the whole-of-society implementation of the KMGBF.

“Let us leverage the global review of progress in Yerevan to make COP 17 a conference of enhancing and accelerating action for nature and for people,” Ms. Schomaker said.

## NOTES TO EDITORS

The Online Reporting Tool of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which provides real-time information on submissions of national reports, national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and other reports, can be found at <https://ort.cbd.int/>.

The Clearing-House Mechanism for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which provides real-time information on ratifications and reports, can be found at: <https://bch.cbd.int/en/reports>.

The Clearing-House Mechanism for 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, which provides real-time information on ratifications and reports, can be found at: <https://absch.chd.int/en/reports>.

## About the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Established in 1992, the CBD is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity, and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. With 196 Parties, the CBD has near universal participation among countries. It helps to address threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the active involvement of relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, NGOs, sub-national actors, and the business community.

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