

What is the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols?

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for "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". Essentially, it is a consensus among the world's nations to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity and share its benefits fairly. The CBD provides guidelines and an actionable framework including specific agreements (Protocols) such as the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is up to the Parties to determine how these agreements should be implemented.

- The Cartagena Protocol is an agreement that addresses intentional transboundary movement of living modified organisms (LMOs) that are to be intentionally introduced into the environment and provide a simplified procedure for the transboundary movement of LMOs intended for the direct use as food, feed, or processing.
- The Nagoya Protocol advances the CBD's [third objective](#) by providing a legally binding framework to users and providers of genetic resources. This Protocol applies to genetic resources covered by the CBD and to traditional knowledge associated to the resources.

Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols is guided by the advice, recommendations and decisions provided by the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocols, the various subsidiary bodies, open-ended working groups, expert groups and informal advisory committees.

What is the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework?

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted during the [fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties \(COP 15\)](#) following a four year [consultation and negotiation process](#). This historic Framework, which supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and builds on the Convention's previous Strategic Plans, sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Among the Framework's key elements are 4 goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030.

The [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, also known as the Biodiversity Plan](#), is a vehicle to further the implementation of the Convention. It is a decision of the Conference of the Parties, that enjoys high profile and political support. The four goals of the Biodiversity Plan include to protect and restore nature, to prosper with nature, to share benefits fairly, and to invest and collaborate for nature.

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