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## ANY OTHER BUSINESS

### Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Submitted by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

#### SUMMARY

*Executive summary:* This document introduces the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022, and its relevance to international shipping and the work of the Marine Environment Protection Committee.

*Strategic direction, if applicable:* Not applicable

*Output:* Not applicable

*Action to be taken:* Paragraph 17

*Related documents:* None

#### Introduction

1 This document, prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, provides an overview of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#) and its linked decisions, which were adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at its 15th meeting, held in December 2022.

#### Background on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

2 In 2018, the CBD COP established a Party-driven preparatory process for the development of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The outcome of this process were submitted to the CBD COP, which further developed and adopted this framework the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" at its 15th meeting, held in December 2022 ([decision 15/4](#)).

3 The Framework sets out a pathway to achieve its 2030 Mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on the path of recovery, while ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, and providing means of implementation, in order to achieve the 2050 Vision whereby people live in harmony with nature. It includes four outcome-oriented goals to be achieved by 2050, 23 action-oriented targets to be achieved by 2030 and several sections providing guidance on its implementation and monitoring (e.g.,

section C stressing the importance of implementing the Framework in accordance with relevant international obligations, and the important role of other relevant international processes). It was adopted with an accompanying monitoring framework for tracking progress towards its goals and targets ([decision 15/5](#)).

4 The monitoring framework includes a package of headline, component and complementary indicators, which can be supplemented by additional national/subnational indicators. The COP also established an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework, the outputs of which will be considered by the COP at its 16th meeting in October 2024.

### **2050 goals and 2030 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

5 The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework sets out four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity:

.1 GOAL A:

- .1 the integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;
- .2 human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels; and
- .3 the genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential;

.2 GOAL B:

Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050;

.3 GOAL C:

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments;

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.4 GOAL D:

Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

6 The Framework has 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action to be achieved by 2030 in order to enable the achievement of the Framework's goals. Nearly all 23 of the targets are relevant to the ocean in some way. However, there are specific targets that may be of heightened relevance for international shipping and the work of the Marine Environment Protection Committee. These are listed below, with annotations to highlight specific areas of relevance for international shipping:

.1 TARGET 1:

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: The role of international shipping as an important use of marine space and the need to allocate various uses in a participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive manner.*

.2 TARGET 3:

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: The role of shipping management in the planning and implementation of various types of area-based conservation measures and the contributions of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) to area-based conservation.*

.3 TARGET 4:

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Minimizing human-wildlife conflict by reducing the risk and impacts of ship strikes on marine species.*

.4 TARGET 6:

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Addressing invasive alien species in the context of shipping, including through ballast water management and preventing and reducing biofouling.*

.5 TARGET 7:

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Reducing pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from activities associated with shipping, including oil spills, marine litter and underwater noise, among others.*

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.6 TARGET 8:

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Reducing emissions from international shipping.*

.7 TARGET 14:

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Mainstreaming key considerations for biodiversity into the planning and management of international shipping.*

.8 TARGET 15:

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- .1 regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;
- .2 provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; and
- .3 report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order 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.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Encouraging and enabling businesses to reduce the negative impacts of their shipping activities on biodiversity.*

.9 TARGET 16

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Understanding the implications of consumption patterns on international shipping and minimizing associated impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.*

.10 TARGET 18

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

*Potential relevance for international shipping: Addressing economic incentives, including subsidies, in international shipping that may lead to adverse negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.*

### **The important role of work under other international processes in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

7 Section C of the Framework emphasizes that it is a framework for all - for the whole of government and the whole of society - and that its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of government and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society (paragraph 7(c)).

8 The Framework aims to promote coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the CBD and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, respecting their mandates, and creates opportunities for cooperation and partnerships among diverse actors to enhance implementation of the Framework (section B, paragraph 6). Section C notes that the Framework needs to be implemented in accordance with relevant international obligations, and that nothing in the Framework should be interpreted as agreement to modify the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement (section C, paragraph 7(j)).

9 In its [decision 15/13](#), the CBD COP invited the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant multilateral environmental agreements, as well as international organizations and other relevant programmes, to formally endorse the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through their own governance processes, as appropriate, in order to support its operationalization and contribute to the transparency and monitoring of progress in its implementation. In the same decision, the COP also invited the governing bodies of these conventions, agreements, organizations and programmes to contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Framework, in particular by further strengthening cooperation at the global level within their respective mandates and enhancing synergies among themselves to encourage mutually supportive decisions, and by coordinating their own strategies with the Framework.

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## Mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors

10 Biodiversity mainstreaming is generally understood as ensuring that biodiversity, and the services it provides, are appropriately and adequately factored into policies and practices that rely and have an impact on it. Biodiversity mainstreaming has become increasingly recognized by the CBD COP as essential to the implementation of the Convention, in particular with respect to the work of various sectors that use, or have an impact on, biodiversity.

11 At its 13th meeting in 2016, the CBD COP adopted [decision 13/3](#), which contains strategic actions with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors. The Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being was adopted by the High-level Segment of the same meeting.

12 At its 14th meeting in 2018, the CBD COP adopted [decision 14/3](#), which addresses the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors. In the same decision, the COP established a long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming biodiversity and also established an Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity to advise on the further development of the proposal for a long-term approach to mainstreaming biodiversity.

13 At its forthcoming 16th meeting in October 2024, the CBD COP will consider further work needed to advance the implementation of the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming biodiversity in the context of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

## The role of work under IMO in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

14 The importance of work under IMO, and collaboration between IMO and the CBD Secretariat, has been emphasized by the CBD COP in numerous decisions. It is also important to note that IMO has contributed to various areas of work under the CBD, including:

- .1 hosting the CBD Expert Workshop on Underwater Noise and its Impacts on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity in February 2014 at the headquarters of the IMO in London;
- .2 contributing to the process under the CBD to facilitate the description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs);
- .3 participating in meetings of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies;
- .4 providing substantive input to the process to develop the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; and
- .5 participating in formal meetings under the CBD, including meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its Subsidiary Bodies.

15 Considering (i) the direct relevance of various targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to the work of IMO, (ii) the recognition of the important role of IMO by the CBD COP, (iii) the focus under the CBD on mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral processes and (iv) the history of collaboration between IMO and the CBD Secretariat, work under IMO is critical to the implementation of the Framework.

16 In view of CBD COP decision 15/13, the Committee may wish to formally endorse the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and to consider how work under IMO can contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Framework.

**Action requested of the Committee**

17 The Committee is invited to take note of the information presented in this document, in particular the importance of the work of IMO in relation to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as the invitation in CBD COP decision 15/13 (paragraphs 9 and 16) for intergovernmental organizations to formally endorse the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and to align efforts and work under IMO with the Framework.

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