

India's 7th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Context

India has submitted its **7th National Report** to the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, assessing national progress toward biodiversity targets for 2030.

- The report evaluates India's performance against **23 National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs)** aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** entered into force on **29 December 1993**.

The first session of the COP was scheduled in **1994** in the Bahamas.

Secretariat: Montreal, Canada.

Ratification: The CBD has been ratified by **196 nations**, making it one of the most widely adopted international treaties.

Note The **United States** is the only UN member state that has not ratified the convention.

It has **3 main objectives**;



1. The conservation of biological diversity



2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity



3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

- **Origin:** The Convention was opened for signature in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Earth Summit).

- The governing body is the Conference of the Parties (COP), which meets every two years.

The **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety** and the **Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing** are supplementary agreements to the CBD.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was concluded at **COP15** of the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, held in Montreal, Canada, in 2022.

It features **23 targets** to be met by **2030** and **four global goals** for **2050** to preserve biodiversity for current and future generations.

The agreement is **not binding** on members.

23 targets by 2030



4 global goals for 2050



Generations benefitting from a healthy planet

