



COP15: historic global deal for nature and people

Brussels, 19 December 2022

Early this morning at the UN Biodiversity conference COP15 in Montréal, Canada, the EU joined 195 countries in the historic **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**. This framework contains global goals and targets aiming to protect and restore nature for current and future generations, ensure its sustainable use as well as spur investments for a green global economy. Together with the Paris Agreement on climate, it paves the way towards a climate-neutral, nature-positive and resilient world by 2050.

The agreement is a **solid framework with clear, measurable goals and targets, with complete monitoring, reporting, and review arrangements to track progress complemented by a robust resource mobilisation package**.

More than half of global GDP depends on ecosystem services. 70% of the world's most vulnerable people depend directly on wild species. The Kunming-Montreal agreement will accelerate ambitious policies around the world and mobilise financing for biodiversity from all sources – USD 200 billion per year by 2030. It commits the global community to actions to protect and restore nature and remove pollution – such as those that are part of the European Green Deal. This will ensure that nature continues sustaining societies, economies and communities for decades to come.

Goals and targets for ambitious action by 2030 and 2050

The Kunming-Montreal biodiversity agreement includes key global targets to:

- **Restore 30% degraded ecosystems** globally (on land and sea) by 2030
- **Conserve and manage 30%** areas (terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine) by 2030
- **Stop the extinction** of known species, and by 2050 reduce tenfold the extinction risk and rate of all species (including unknown)
- Reduce **risk from pesticides by at least 50%** by 2030
- Reduce **nutrients lost to the environment by at least 50%** by 2030
- Reduce **pollution risks and negative impacts of pollution from all sources by 2030** to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions
- **Reduce global footprint of consumption by 2030**, including through significantly reducing overconsumption and waste generation and halving food waste
- **Sustainably manage** areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry and substantially increase **agroecology and other biodiversity-friendly practices**
- Tackle climate change through **nature-based solutions**
- Reduce the rate of introduction and establishment of **invasive alien species** by at least 50% by 2030
- Secure the safe, legal and sustainable **use and trade of wild species** by 2030
- Green up **urban spaces**.

Mobilising finance and allow for business to take responsibility for biodiversity

The deal will significantly increase the mobilisation of finance for biodiversity from all sources, domestic, international – both public and private - mobilising at least **USD 200 billion per year** by 2030. It will create incentives for domestic and international sources, including from business investment.

It also addresses **subsidies harmful to biodiversity**, with the commitment to identify by 2025 and eliminate by 2030 a total of **at least USD 500 billion per year**.

As part of the agreement, the EU subscribed to an **international solidarity package**, particularly

for the most vulnerable countries and the most biodiverse. The new **Global Biodiversity Framework Fund** established under the Global Environment Facility will be open to financing from all sources.

In a major step to improve business action on biodiversity, large and transnational **companies and financial institutions will be required to regularly monitor, assess and disclose risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity**; and provide **information to consumers** to promote sustainable consumption.

EU engagement creating space for agreement

European unity and leadership were essential throughout the four-year negotiations. In Montréal, the EU negotiating team, headed by Commissioner **Sinkevičius**, together with the EU Member States, coordinated by the Czech Council Presidency, succeeded in creating the space and driving ambition in parallel with progress on finance.

The agreement is an important **boost for multilateralism**, at a time when global solidarity and cooperation are more needed than ever.

Next steps

As the negotiations of the new agreement have concluded, it is time for all countries to **implement** the framework through domestic and international action.

Before the next COP in 2024, all countries have to prepare updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans as well as National Biodiversity Finance Strategies. The next COPs will consider if the cumulative impact of the national actions is sufficient to reach the global goals and targets for 2030 and 2050.

In parallel to policy action, countries and multilateral financial institutions will now work on a fast start to the mobilisation of financing.

The [European Green Deal](#) puts Europe at the forefront of this global economic transformation. Our proposals, such as the recently adopted [law on deforestation-free supply chains](#) and further work on eliminating pollution will drive our delivery on the Kunming-Montreal deal.

Background

Keeping nature healthy, greening our cities, and maintaining the enormous **diversity of life on our planet are essential for our future. Nature cleans our water, gives us nutritious food, protects us from floods and helps mitigate climate change.**

At COP 15 in Montreal, the EU formed alliances and initiatives to help deliver the Global Biodiversity Framework on the ground. Together with a number of Member States and several other countries the EU [joined forces](#) to significantly increase finance for biodiversity from all sources. The EU also [joined](#) key initiatives to help partner countries strengthen capacities and knowledge to deliver the Global Biodiversity Framework. These include the high ambition Accelerator Partnership to support the future implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, and the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity, to help countries monitor progress in fulfilling biodiversity objectives. The EU also [signed](#) with Guyana an agreement on sustainable trade of **legal timber**.

For More Information

[Statement by President von der Leyen on the Kunming-Montreal biodiversity agreement](#)

[EU at COP15 biodiversity conference](#)

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Quotes:

The agreement reached at COP15 is a landmark deal to protect nature, restore ecosystems and keep our planet liveable. This is about our very survival: humanity has no future on a dead planet. We need nature and biodiversity for food security, our economy, our wellbeing, and our health. Nature is also our best ally in the fight against the climate crisis. When we restore and protect nature, it can help us adapt and shield us from the worst impacts of climate change.
Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President for the European Green Deal - 19/12/2022

Tonight, we sealed a historic deal for the future of humanity on Earth. The Kunming-Montreal biodiversity agreement opens the window of opportunity to secure a healthy future on Earth. This deal does the job on all fronts: it will restore 30% degraded ecosystems on land and sea by 2030 and will conserve 30% of the world's marine and terrestrial areas. It reduces risks from pollution, targets subsidies harmful to biodiversity, mobilises funds and brings businesses on board by ensuring they take responsibility. And we must remember that without Montreal there will be no Paris, because we need to protect biodiversity to achieve our climate targets. Today's deal is an all-round win and I am proud we made it. The real work starts now to turn the words on paper into real action around the world.

Virginijus Sinkevičius, Commissioner for Environment, Oceans and Fisheries - 19/12/2022

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