

**Sixty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 19 (f)

Sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity**Fiji:* draft resolution****Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development***The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions [64/203](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/161](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/202](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/212](#) of 21 December 2012 and previous resolutions relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹

Recalling also the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁵ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”⁶ and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁷

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annexes I and II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ Resolution 65/1.



Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development⁸ and its principles,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,⁹

Recalling also that the objectives of the Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are 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, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being,

Recognizing that the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention is crucial for sustainable development, poverty eradication and the improvement of human well-being and a major factor underpinning the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Recalling that in its resolution 65/161, the General Assembly declared the decade 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹⁰

Recognizing that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and that their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Recognizing also the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹¹ an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, the environment and development, promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should contribute to tangible benefits for local people and ensures that no species entering into

⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ Resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁰ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

international trade is threatened with extinction, recognizing the economic, social and environmental impacts of poaching and of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides, emphasizing in this regard the importance of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations, and further stressing the importance of basing the listing of species on agreed criteria,

Noting the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting, of 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,¹² and acknowledging the role of access and benefit-sharing arising from their utilization in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability and, thereby, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting also that 91 States and 1 regional economic integration organization have signed and that 25 States are parties to the Nagoya Protocol,

Noting further that 50 States and 1 regional economic integration organization have signed and that 19 States have become parties to the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety¹³ to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recalling the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its ninth meeting of the strategy for resource mobilization in decision IX/11 in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention,¹⁴ as well as decisions X/3¹⁵ and XI/4¹⁶ of the review of its implementation, including the establishment of preliminary targets by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want” and, inter alia, the commitments concerning biodiversity,

Recalling the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention¹⁶ and the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol, both held in Hyderabad, India, in 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;¹⁷

2. *Encourages* Parties, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to take concrete measures towards achieving the objectives of the Convention on

¹² See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

¹³ See UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/5/17, annex, decision BS-V/11.

¹⁴ Ibid., document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/29, annex I.

¹⁵ Ibid., document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex.

¹⁶ Ibid., document UNEP/CBD/11/35, annex I.

¹⁷ A/68/260, sect. III.

Biological Diversity¹ and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, and requests Parties,¹² in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to coherently and efficiently implement the obligations and commitments under the Convention, and in this regard emphasizes the need to comprehensively address at all levels the difficulties that impede the full implementation of the Convention;

3. *Urges* parties to the Convention to facilitate the transfer of technology for the effective implementation of the Convention in accordance with its provisions, and in this regard calls for a more effective use of existing tools, such as the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, with a view to promoting and facilitating scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge-sharing and information exchange and establishing a fully operational network of parties and partners;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretariat in conjunction with United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as well as other entities, in organizing capacity-building workshops to support countries in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with a view to enhancing capacity and addressing the need for human, technical and financial resources to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020¹⁰ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting,¹⁰ in particular for developing countries;

5. *Calls upon* Governments and all stakeholders to take appropriate measures to mainstream consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of continuing to pursue more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, and calls upon parties and stakeholders to strengthen international cooperation measures for the fulfilment of obligations contained in the Convention, including through addressing implementation gaps, in particular with regard to article 15 of the Convention;

7. *Also reaffirms* the importance of achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

8. *Affirms* the need to strengthen technical, scientific and institutional capacities, as well as to mobilize adequate financial resources for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

9. *Invites* countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;

10. *Invites* parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol, so as to ensure its early entry into force and its implementation, and requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to continue supporting capacity-building and development activities to support the ratification, early entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the realization of the joint briefing by the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Intellectual Property

Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the secretariat of the Convention on the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, including actions undertaken to promote access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and associated traditional knowledge diversity, held on 30 October 2013, and looks forward to a continued effort in facilitating close interaction between Member States, the specialized agencies, related organizations and the secretariat of the Convention on these crucial issues on a regular basis;

12. *Calls upon* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to increase and improve their cooperation for technology transfer and capacity-building for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in particular with regard to innovation capacities applied to the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with such resources in developing countries, through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this regard requests the Secretariat to organize a briefing for Member States, as part of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, within the margins of the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum of Indigenous Issues in 2014, on progress made in the implementation of article 8 (j) and related provisions by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions;

13. *Notes* that 192 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Convention and that 165 States and 1 regional economic integration organization are parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity;¹⁸

14. *Encourages* parties and all stakeholders, institutions and organizations concerned to consider the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the elaboration of the sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development;

15. *Stresses* the importance of the engagement of the private sector and other stakeholders in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and in achieving biodiversity targets, invites businesses to align their policies and practices more explicitly with the objectives of the Convention, including through partnerships, and in this regard requests the Secretariat, with the support of the regional commissions, to organize multi-stakeholder dialogues at the regional level, which can serve as a platform to fit their contributions and perspectives into the implementation process of the Convention, and to report on such activities at its sixty-ninth session;

16. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and on difficulties encountered in the process of their implementation;

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Convention on Biological Diversity”.
