

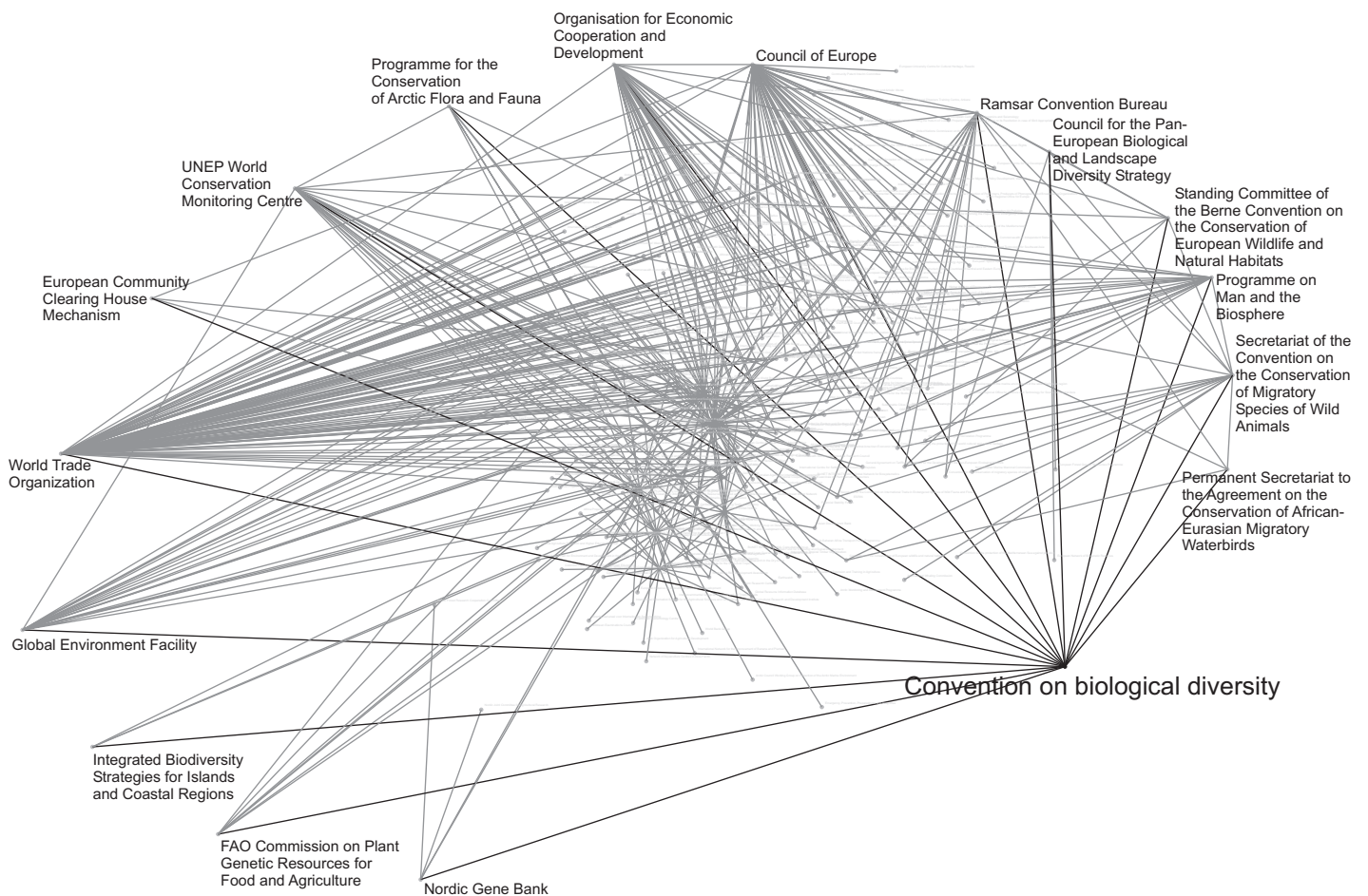
Figure 10.1.15. Convention on biological diversity

Database: International Organizations

Link type: IGO relations

Network nodes: 351

UIA database: <http://db.uia.org/scripts/sweb.dll/uiaf?DD=OR&DR=T9211>



In 1992, the Convention on Biological Diversity was signed during the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, and entered into force on 29 December 1994. Over 160 countries have signed the convention. The Convention's objectives 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'. This includes appropriate funding, access to genetic resources and transfer of technology. The Interim International Liaison Group on the Biodiversity Convention helps prepare for and contribute more effectively to future intergovernmental meetings on the Convention on Biological Diversity, and intends to validate recommendations of Agenda 21 on the involvement of NGO groups in environmental decision-making. The Convention is thus the first global, comprehensive agreement to address all aspects of biological diversity: genetic resources, species, and ecosystems. It recognizes -- for the first time -- that the conservation of biological diversity is 'a common concern of humankind' and an integral part of the development process. Governments recognize that the biological conservation is a global issue requiring global action. Countries depend upon each other's biodiversity, and the loss of biodiversity represents a loss to all people. Moreover, the impacts of ecosystem degradation reach beyond national boundaries requiring transfrontier cooperation to be a necessary component of any national policy. In ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity, Governments demonstrate a commitment to safeguarding the planet's biotic wealth, recognizing that the conservation of global biodiversity is a common concern of all nations.