



**Environmental Information Systems [ENVIS  
Centre on Ecology of Eastern Ghats**



## CONVENTION-TREATIES

- 1971 The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)
- 1972 The UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
- 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment
- 1973 The Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES Convention)
- 1980 World Conservation Strategy, IUCN and UNEP
- 1987 Our Common Future, World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission Report)
- 1992 Rio Earth Summit (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro)
- 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 1992 The Convention on Biological Diversity
- 1994 Convention on Combating Desertification
- 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg
- 2005 Kyoto Protocol comes into force (The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.)
- 2010 Nagoya Protocol (Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources)
- 2012 Rio+20 or Rio Earth Summit (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development)
- 2012 COP 11 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (Eleventh meeting of the Conference of The Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity)

## Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted on 22 May 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. There are currently 193 parties to the Convention, which aims to promote the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. The COP is the governing body of the Convention.

**COP 1:** At its first meeting (November - December 1994, Nassau, the Bahamas), the COP set the general framework for the Convention's implementation by establishing the Clearing House Mechanism, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and by designating the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as the interim financial mechanism.

**COP 2:** At its second meeting (November 1995, Jakarta, Indonesia), the COP adopted a decision on marine and coastal biodiversity (the Jakarta Mandate) and established the Open-ended *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Bio-safety to elaborate a protocol on bio-safety.

**COP 3:** At its third meeting (November 1996, Buenos Aires, Argentina), the COP adopted a Memorandum of Understanding with the GEF.

**COP 4:** At its fourth meeting (May 1998, Bratislava, Slovakia), the COP established a Working Group on Article 8 (j) (traditional knowledge) and a panel of experts on ABS, and adopted a work program on forest biodiversity and the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI).

**EXCOP:** Following six meetings of the Biosafety Working Group between 1996 and 1999, delegates at the first Extraordinary Meeting of the COP (ExCOP) (February 1999, Cartagena, Colombia) did not agree on a compromise package to finalize negotiations on a bio-safety protocol, and the meeting was suspended. The resumed ExCOP (January 2000, Montreal, Canada) adopted the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety, and established the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety to undertake preparations for COP/MOP 1. The Protocol addresses the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms that may have an adverse effect on biodiversity, taking into account human health, with a specific focus on transboundary movements.

**COP 5:** At its fifth meeting (May 2000, Nairobi, Kenya), the COP adopted work programs on dry and sub-humid lands, incentive measures, Article 8 (j), and agricultural biodiversity; endorsed the description of and operational guidance on the ecosystem approach and established a Working Group on ABS.

**COP 6:** At its sixth meeting (April 2002, The Hague, the Netherlands), the COP adopted the Convention's Strategic Plan, including the target to reduce significantly the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The meeting also adopted an expanded work program on forest biodiversity, the Bonn Guidelines on ABS, guiding principles for invasive alien species, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and a work program for the GTI.

**COP 7:** At its seventh meeting (February 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia), the COP adopted work programs on mountain biodiversity, protected areas, technology transfer and cooperation and mandated the ABS Working Group to initiate negotiations on an international regime on ABS. The COP also established the Working Group on Review of Implementation and adopted a decision to review implementation of the Convention, its Strategic Plan and progress towards achieving the 2010 target; the Akwé Kon Guidelines for cultural, environmental and social impact assessments; the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for sustainable use; and guidelines on biodiversity and tourism development.

**COP 8:** At its eighth meeting (March 2006, Curitiba, Brazil), the COP adopted a work program on island biodiversity and instructed the ABS Working Group to complete its work with regard to an international regime on ABS at the earliest possible time before COP 10.

**COP 9:** At its ninth meeting (May 2008, Bonn, Germany), the COP adopted the strategy for resource mobilization, scientific criteria and guidance for marine areas in need of protection, and a roadmap for the negotiation of the international ABS regime and established an *ad hoc* technical expert group on biodiversity and climate change.

**COP 10:** At its tenth meeting (October 2010, Nagoya, Japan), the CBD COP adopted the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, which sets out rules and procedures for implementing the Convention's third objective, the CBD Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2020, including the Aichi biodiversity targets and a decision on activities and indicators for the implementation of the Resource Mobilization Strategy.

**COP 11:** The eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was held from 8-19 October 2012, in Hyderabad, India, following the sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety (COP/MOP 6). Approximately 6,000 delegates representing parties and other governments, UN agencies, intergovernmental, non-governmental, indigenous and local community organizations, academia and the private sector participated in the meeting.