

# Bonn Convention

<b>Official reference</b>	Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals	
<b>Official website</b>	www.cms.int	
<b>Relevant dates</b>	Document	13/06/1979
	Entry into force	1/11/1983
	Ratification by Belgium	27/04/1990
<b>Policy level</b>	International	
<b>Type of instrument</b>	Convention	
<b>Geographical reach</b>	Areas covered by the jurisdiction of the Member States	
<b>International contact point</b>	CMS secretariat	
<b>Competent authorities in Belgium</b>	At sea: Federal authority; FPS Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment; DG Environment; Agency Marine Environment Inland: Flemish authority; policy domain Environment, Nature and Energy (LNE)	
<b>Federal ratification</b>	Wet van 27 april 1990 houdende goedkeuring van het Verdrag inzake de bescherming van trekkende wilde diersoorten, en van de Bijlagen I en II, opgemaakt te Bonn op 23 juni 1979	

## // abstract:

The Bonn Convention is an intergovernmental convention under the auspices of the 'United Nations Environment Programme' (UNEP). The aim of the convention is to protect migrating wildlife and, additionally, to secure their habitats and migration routes. This concerns both terrestrial, flying and aquatic animal species. Through this convention, two types of animal species are protected:

- The endangered migratory species that are listed in the Appendix I and for which the Bonn Convention provides direct protection. The signatories commit themselves to protecting these endangered species, and to repair or safeguard their habitats. The signatories also aim to prevent, remove, compensate, or decrease the obstacles in the migration routes of the protected species.
- The migratory species with an unfavourable survival perspective (Appendix II) which require international agreement regarding their conservation and management. In this context, the convention has to be considered as a framework, wherein agreements or Memoranda of Understanding can be concluded in order to provide specific protection for migratory species in certain areas (e.g. [ASCOBANS](#) p.15).

The decision-making organ of the convention is called the Conference of the Parties. It was established to create and control financial regulations and, additionally, to review the implementation of the convention. The Conference of the Parties also appoints a Scientific Council charged with giving advice about scientific matters. Lastly, the convention established a Secretariat that takes care of the administration of the convention.