

Convention on biological diversity

Official reference	Convention on biological diversity	
Official website	www.cbd.int	
Relevant dates	Document	5/06/1992
	Entry into force	29/12/1993
	Ratification by Belgium	11/05/1995
	Ratification by Flanders	19/03/1996
Policy level	International	
Type of instrument	Convention	
Geographical reach	Worldwide	
International contact point	Secretariat of the Convention (CBD)	
Competent authorities in Belgium	Belgian National Focal Point for the Convention on Biological Diversity (KBIN)	
Federal ratification	Wet van 11 mei 1995 houdende goedkeuring van het Verdrag inzake biologische diversiteit, en Bijlagen I en II, gedaan te Rio de Janeiro op 5 juni 1992	
Flemish ratification	Decreet van 19 maart 1996 houdende goedkeuring van het Verdrag inzake biologische diversiteit, en van de bijlagen I en II, ondertekend te Rio de Janeiro op 5 juni 1992	

// abstract:

The Convention on biological diversity (CBD) was established at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (3-14 June 1992, Rio de Janeiro). It discusses all ecosystems, species and genetic resources. The convention has three main goals: (1) the conservation of biodiversity; (2) the sustainable use of biodiversity; (3) and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

National strategies, plans or programmes that enable the conservation of the biodiversity of each State are demanded by the convention. For these strategies, plans or programmes, cooperation between different States, if possible and appropriate, may be set in place directly between the two States or through an appropriate international organisation.

A few aspects of the convention concern:

- Measures for the conservation and the sustainable use of the biological diversity;
- Attention paid in the national legislation to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources;
- Measures for the stimulation of biological diversity;
- Raising awareness in connection with the importance of biological diversity (education and outreach);
- A global initiative concerning taxonomy;
- Environmental Impact Assessment;
- Information exchange regarding the conservation and the management of biological resources;
- Technical and scientific collaboration in the field of the conservation and the sustainable use of the biological diversity;
- Offering financial support regarding national activities that pursue the realisation of the convention's aims;
- The creation of a financial mechanism for financial strengthening;
- The creation of a few organs: the Conference of the Parties, the secretariat and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.