

Bonn Convention

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. Signed in 1979, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention; CMS) is an environmental treaty under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme. It provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. The objective of the Bonn Convention is the conservation of migratory species of wild animals worldwide. Wild animals require special attention because of their importance from the environment, ecological, genetic, scientific, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view. There are 131 member states at the convention. The depository is the government of the federal republic of Germany. India has been a part of the Bonn Convention since 1983. An example of a migratory species in India are: Amur Falcons. The Bonn Guidelines are intended to assist governments in the adoption of measures to govern access and benefit sharing in their countries. They were adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2002. India has signed a non-legally binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CMS on Conservation and Management of Siberian Cranes (1998), Marine Turtles (2007), Dugongs (2008) and Raptors (2016). CMS acts as a framework convention – the agreements may range from legally binding treaties (called agreements) to less traditional instruments, such as Memorandum of Understanding. They can be adapted to the requirements of particular regions.

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