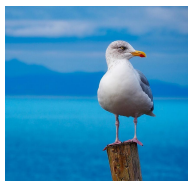


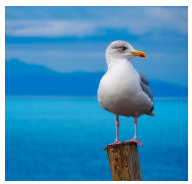


Most Important Session Environment & Ecology Protocols & Conventions



Topics

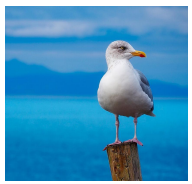
- Green-House Gases & Ozone Depleting Gases
- Story of Environmental Organisation from 1948 to 2019
- Earth Summit *revisited (explained again)*
- UNFCCC & Kyoto Protocol, Paris Climate Agreement, Copenhagen Accord
- CBD - Nagoya & Cartagena Protocol
- Aichi Targets
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)
- Rio+10, Rio+20 - Sustainable Meets
- Stockholm Conference
- Brundtland Commission
- UNCCD
- Bonn Convention
- Ramsar Convention & Montreux Record
- Vienna Convention & Montreal Protocol, Kigali Amendment
- Minamata Convention
- Geneva Protocol
- Stockholm Convention
- Rotterdam Convention
- Bonn Convention
- CITES
- CLRTAP
- TRAFFIC



ALL NOTES

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Green House Gases

CO_2 , CH_4 , CFC,
 N_2O , SO_2 , SF_6
HFC, PFC, O_3 .
HCFCs

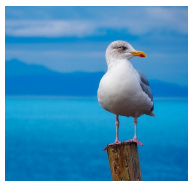
Kyoto Protocol - 6 gases

Ozone Depleting Gases

CFCs, Chlorine, HCFCs,
 N_2O

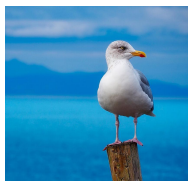
✓ Montreal Protocol under
Vienna Convention.

* Kigali - added HFCs



Potency of Green Houses Gases





Evolution of Environmental Organisations

Discussed in the Session 6 - Do watch it

1948 - IUCN

1972 - UN Conference of Human Development - Stockholm, Sweden

- Led to the creation of UNEP (Nairobi, Kenya)
- First conference on International Environment Issues

1987 - Brundtland Commission

- WCED - World Commission on Environment & Development
- Defined Sustainable Development
- Report - “Our Common Future”

1988 - IPCC (by WMO + UNEP)

1987 - Montreal Protocol - UNEP - Ozone Depletion (CFCs, HCFCs, Halons)



Evolution of Environmental Organisations

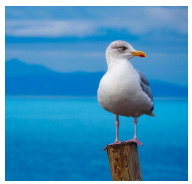
1992 - [Earth Summit](#), Rio (UNCED - UN Conference on Environment & Development)

- Important Documents

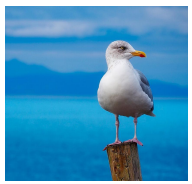
1. Rio Declaration on Environment & Sustainable Development
2. Agenda 21 - Sustainable Development
3. Forest Principles

- Legally binding agreements -

1. UNFCCC - Climate Change
2. CBD - Biodiversity
3. UNCCD - Desertification



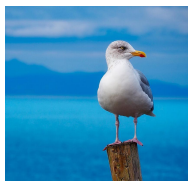
- 1992 - Earth Summit - [UNFCCC](#)
- Bonn, Germany
- Stabilise GHG
- 1997 - [Kyoto Protocol](#) (GHG, CDM, Emission Reduction) - till 2020
- 2016 - [Paris Climate Agreement](#) - COP 21
- US has not ratified Kyoto Protocol, withdrew from PCA
- [COP 24 - 2018 - Katowice](#)
- [Finalised the rules to implement PCA](#)
- COP 24 welcomes “timely completion” of the [Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C \(SR15\)](#) by IPCC, and “invited” countries to make use of the report.



Climate Change

UNFCCC

- Copenhagen Accord
- COP 15 - 2009
 - To control GHGs
 - Not legally binding
 - Set targets for developed countries to decrease GHGs



Biodiversity Conservation

CBD

- 2000 - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (LMO)
- 2010 - Nagoya Protocol on ABS
- Access to genetic resource & fair & equitable sharing, [bioprospecting](#) (Process of discovery and commercialization of new products based on biological resources. Despite indigenous knowledge being intuitively helpful, bioprospecting has only recently begun to incorporate such knowledge in focusing screening efforts for bioactive compounds)
- Adopted in Aichi Province of Nagoya, Japan
- [Aichi Targets](#) - 2011 to 2020 - Strategic Plan for Biodiversity



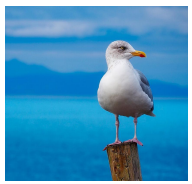
Sustainable Development

2002 - [RIO+10](#), Johannesburg

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)
- Reviewed progress of Agenda 21 since 1992 - Non binding action plan of UN regulated SD
- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

2012 - [RIO+20](#), Rio De Janeiro

- [UN Conference on Sustainable Development](#)
- Report Document - [“*The future we want*”](#)
- [Sustainable Development Goals \(2015 to 2030\)](#)
- Will start where MDGs left
- MDG - Millenium Development Goals (2000-2015)
- UN Millenium Summit 2000
- SDGs - 17 Goals, 169 Targets
- Document - [“Transforming our world - the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development”](#)



What is the difference between a protocol, a treaty, and a convention?

Convention: A convention begins as an international meeting of representatives from many nations that results in general agreement about procedures or actions they will take on specific topics (e.g., wetlands, endangered species, etc.).

Protocol: A protocol is an agreement that diplomatic negotiators formulate and sign as the basis for a final convention or treaty. The treaty itself may not be completed for many years.

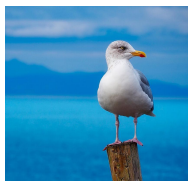
Treaty: A treaty is an agreement where the parties to it negotiate to reach common ground and avoid further conflict or disagreement. It is normally ratified by the lawmaking authority of the government whose representative has signed it.



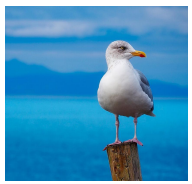
United Nations Conference on the Human Environment



- June 1972
- [Stockholm Conference](#)
- It was the first declaration of international protection of the environment.
- The United Nations Environment Programme has been established by the UNGA in pursuance of the Stockholm Conference.
- The Environmental Programme (UNEP) was set up in Geneva in June 1972.

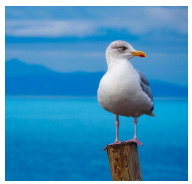


- 1987 - Brundtland commission
- It was started by the UN General Assembly resolution in 1983 and based on a four-year study entitled “Our Common Future”, also known as the Brundtland report in 1987 was put out.
- It developed the theme of sustainable development.
- It was the first time Sustainable Development was officially defined.



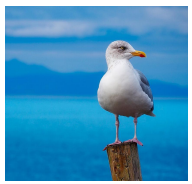
Kyoto Protocol - UNFCCC - GHG

- Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement are a part of the UNFCCC
- [Kyoto protocol, 1997](#)
- The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits State Parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the premise that (a) global warming exists and (b) human-made CO₂ emissions have caused it.
- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005.
- There are currently 192 parties to the Protocol.



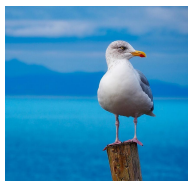
Kyoto Protocol - UNFCCC - GHG

- Some of the principal concepts of the Kyoto Protocol are:
- The main feature of the Protocol is that it established legally binding commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases for parties that ratified the Protocol.
- Implementation- In order to meet the objectives of the Protocol, Parties are required to prepare policies and measures for the reduction of greenhouse gases in their respective countries



Kyoto Protocol - UNFCCC - GHG (Till 2020)

- In addition, they are required to increase the absorption of these gases and utilize all mechanisms available, such as
 1. Joint Implementation
 2. Clean Development Mechanism and
 3. Emissions Trading, in order to be rewarded with credits that would allow more greenhouse gas emissions at home.
- Minimizing Impacts on Developing Countries by establishing an adaptation fund for climate change.
- Accounting, Reporting and Review in order to ensure the integrity of the Protocol.



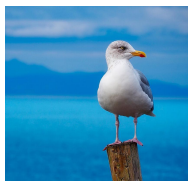
Paris Climate Agreement - 2016 - COP 21

- The Paris Agreement is an agreement within UNFCCC dealing with GHGs emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020.
- It was opened for signature on 22 April 2016 (Earth Day) at a ceremony in New York.
- As of December 2016, 194 UNFCCC members have signed the treaty, 131 of which have ratified it.
- The [Intended Nationally Determined Contributions \(INDCs\)](#) pledged during the 2015 Climate Change Conference serve—unless provided otherwise—as the initial nationally determined contribution.



Paris Climate Agreement - 2016 - COP 21

- The emission reduction efforts will be made in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2°C by reducing emissions to 40 gigatonnes or to 1.5°C
- The implementation of the agreement by all member countries together will be evaluated every 5 years, with the first evaluation in 2023.
- The Paris Agreement has a 'bottom up' structure in contrast to most international environmental law treaties which are 'top down', characterised by standards and targets set internationally, for states to implement.
- Unlike, the Kyoto Protocol, which sets commitment targets that have legal force, the Paris Agreement, with its emphasis on consensus-building, allows for voluntary and nationally determined targets.



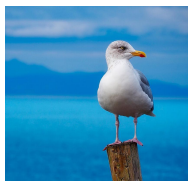
Paris Climate Agreement - 2016 - COP 21

- Under its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs), India has indicated that it will achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF). The contributions under INDC have to be achieved by 2030.
- India has set renewable power deployment target of 175 GW by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar and 60 GW from wind energy.



India's INDC's for PCA

1. Decrease emission intensity by 33-35% of GDP by 2030 (as compared to 2005)
2. 40% Electricity by Renewable Energy (by 2030)
175 GW (100 - Solar, 60 - Wind, 10 - Biomass, 5 - Small HEP)
3. Additional Carbon Sink of 2.5 to 3 Billion Tonnes of CO₂ by 2030



India's Renewable Energy Target by 2022

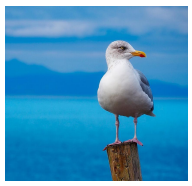
175 GW

- 100 GW - Solar Energy
- 60 GW - Wind Energy
- 10 GW - Biomass
- 5 GW - Small Hydro Electric Projects
- Nodal Agency - Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- Can achieve the target easily, set new target of 227 GW



Precautionary Principle

- The introduction of any new GMO, biological product or process, whose has a suspected risk of causing harm to the environment and living organisms, then in the absence of scientific consensus disapproving any harmful effect of the action, it's introduction should be resisted. Going forward in such situation, the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking an action.
- It has mainly been used to prohibit the import of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and their introduction into food crops like in case of Bt-Brinjal etc (Learn about GEAC)



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Also k/a Biodiversity Convention

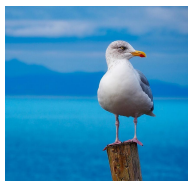
3 main goals:

1. conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity);
 2. sustainable use of its components; and
 3. fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources
- The objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. (Biodiversity Act 2002)
 - Key document regarding sustainable development
 - 2010 was the International Year of Biodiversity
 - 2011 to 2020 is declared as the UN - Decade on Biodiversity



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- CBD covers biodiversity at all levels: Ecosystem, species and genetic resources
- The Convention was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992 and entered into force on 29 December 1993.
- Till date there are 196 parties
- Secretariat of CBD at Montreal, Canada.
- Main function of secretariat is to assist governments in the implementation of the CBD, and its programmes of work, to organise meetings, draft documents, and co-ordinate with other.



Important measures / issues by CBD

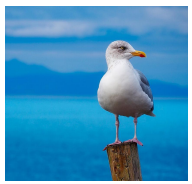
- Measures the incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Regulated access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, including Prior Informed Consent of the party providing resources.
- Sharing, in a fair and equitable way, the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources with the Contracting Party providing such resources (governments and/or local communities that provided the traditional knowledge or biodiversity resources utilized).
- Access to and transfer of technology, including biotechnology, to the governments and/or local communities that provided traditional knowledge and/or biodiversity resources.
- Technical and scientific cooperation.
- Coordination of a global directory of taxonomic expertise (Global Taxonomy Initiative).
- Impact assessment.
- Education and public awareness.
- Provision of financial resources.
- National reporting on efforts to implement treaty commitments.



Important measures under CBD

Subprograms & Protocols under CBD

1. [Cartagena Protocol](#) (2000) - Biosafety
2. [Global Strategy for Plant Conservation](#)
3. [Nagoya Protocol](#) (2010) - ABS



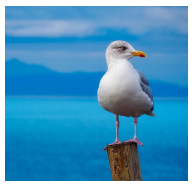
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

- 2000
- on Biosafety, covering the rapidly expanding field of biotechnology, addressing technology development and transfer, benefit-sharing and biosafety issue
- a supplement to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by Living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology.
- The Biosafety Protocol makes clear that products from new technologies must be based on the precautionary principle and allow developing nations to balance public health against economic benefits.



Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

- A Living Modified Organism (LMO) is defined in the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology
- "Living organism" means any biological entity capable of transferring or replicating genetic material, including sterile organisms, viruses and viroids
- The Protocol established a Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH), - facilitating the exchange of scientific, technical, environmental and legal information on LMOs, and to assist countries to implement the Protocol



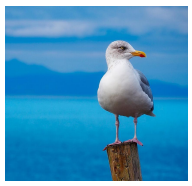
Nagoya Protocol on ABS

- is an international agreement (supplementary agreement to the CBD) for [Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization](#) (one of the three objectives of CBD)
- The Protocol was adopted on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Aichi Province, Japan. Since 50 states have ratified, it entered into force on 12 October 2014.
- It will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, provide appropriate access to genetic resources, transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies.



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi targets coursavy

- UN-GA declared 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, to support and promote implementation of the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#), with the goal of significantly reducing biodiversity loss in COP-10 at Nagoya, Aichi prefecture, Japan
- These targets, which are to be achieved by 2020, are classified under five broad strategic goals, with 20 targets



Aichi Targets

1. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.
2. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
3. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
4. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
5. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

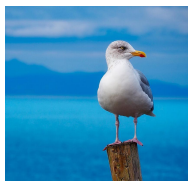


Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

- It is a programme under CBD - 1999
- To slow the pace of plant extinction around the world
- It has 5 major objectives

Plant diversity is -

1. well understood, documented and recognised
2. urgently and effectively conserved
3. used in a sustainable and equitable manner
4. Education and awareness about plant diversity
5. the capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the strategy needs to be developed



United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification



- UNCCD is a Convention to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through national action programs (NAP).
- The Convention stemmed from a direct recommendation of the Rio Conference Agenda 21, was adopted in Paris, France in 1994 and entered into force in 1996.
- It is the only internationally **legally binding** framework set up to address the problem of desertification.
- In 2007, 10 year strategy of the UNCCD (2008-2018) was adopted with following aim:
“To forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.”
- [Global Land Outlook Report](#) - UNCCD



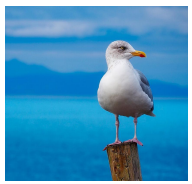
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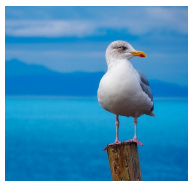
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Spread the word about Coursavy among sincere aspirants

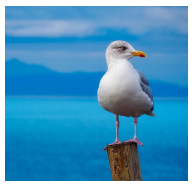


- Place on bank of Rhine, Germany
- aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range.
- An intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- The Convention facilitates the adoption of strict protection measures for endangered migratory species, the conclusion of multilateral agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species, and co-operative research activities.



Bonn Convention, 1983

- The 13th Conference of Parties (COP) of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals (CMS), an environmental treaty under the aegis of United Nations Environment Programme, is going to be hosted by India during 15th to 22nd February, 2020 at Gandhinagar in Gujarat
- India has been a Party to the CMS since 1983. The Conference of Parties (COP) is the decision-making organ of this convention.
- India has also signed non legally binding MOU with CMS on the conservation and management of [Siberian Cranes \(1998\)](#), [Marine Turtles \(2007\)](#), [Dugongs \(2008\)](#) and [Raptors \(2016\)](#)



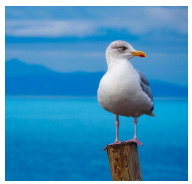
Ramsar Convention

- The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value.
- Definition of wetland is “areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters”. It includes more than 2000 wetland worldwide.
- Wetlands are one of the most threatened of all ecosystems in India.
- The major causes are:
Loss of vegetation, Salinization, Excessive inundation, Water pollution, Invasive species, Excessive development and road building



Important wetlands of India

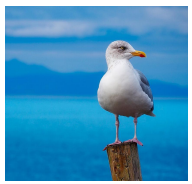
- Wular Lake: Jammu and Kashmir
- Hokera Wetland: Jammu and Kashmir
- Loktak Lake: Manipur
- Kanjali Wetland: Punjab
- Kolleru Lake: Delta of Krishna & Godavari
- Ashtamudi Wetland: Kerala
- Vembanad - Kol Wetland: Kerala
- Chilika Lake: Orissa
- Keoladeo National Park: Rajasthan
- Sambhar Lake: Rajasthan



It is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List.

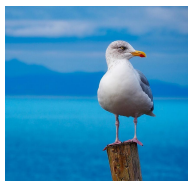
- Keoladeo National Park: Rajasthan
- Loktak Lake: Manipur

Chilika Lake was removed from the register in 2002 in light of the improved conditions of the lake



The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

- It came into effect in 1988 to protect the ozone layer.
- It does not include legally binding reduction goals for the use of CFCs, the main chemical agents causing ozone depletion.
- These are laid out in the accompanying [Montreal Protocol](#) - legally binding



Montreal Protocol

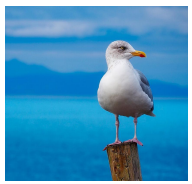
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion
- Since the Montreal Protocol came into effect, the atmospheric concentrations of the most important chlorofluorocarbons and related chlorinated hydrocarbons have either levelled off or decreased
- Due to this, the ozone hole in Antarctica is slowly recovering.
- Climate projections indicate that the ozone layer will return to 1980 levels between 2050 and 2070



Montreal Protocol

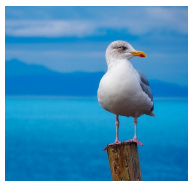
Montreal protocol includes

- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) Phase-out Management Plan
- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP)
- It does not deal with Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs): Produced mostly in developed countries, HFCs replaced CFCs and HCFCs. HFCs pose no harm to the ozone layer because, unlike CFCs and HCFCs, they do not contain chlorine.
- But HFCs are extremely potent greenhouse gases



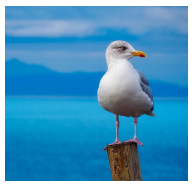
Montreal Protocol

- The Montreal Protocol does not address HFCs, but these substances figure in the basket of six greenhouse gases under the Kyoto Protocol.
- Developed countries following the Kyoto Protocol report their HFC emission data to UNFCCC, parties to the Montreal Protocol have no such obligation
- Ratified by all the 197 parties, which includes 196 states and the European Union, making them the first universally ratified treaties in United Nations history



Kigali Agreement - Amendment to Montreal Protocol

- 2017
- Amendment to the Montreal Protocol
- 80-85% of HFCs decrease by 2045
- Legally Binding
- From Jan 1, 2019
- 170 countries have reached a historic deal to phase out Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) after years negotiations in Kigali, Rwanda & accepted an amendment to the Montreal Protocol that will see developed countries reduce their use of HFCs from 2019.
- HFCs are potent greenhouse gases with a significantly higher global warming potential than carbon dioxide and are widely used as refrigerants, aerosol sprays and in solvents.
- HFCs have been widely used as an alternative to Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) since the Montreal Protocol came into effect to prevent ozone depletion.



Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

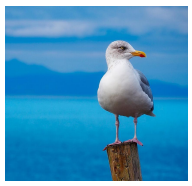


- It aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
- **Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)** are organic compounds that are resistant to environmental degradation through chemical, biological, and photolytic processes. Because of their persistence, POPs bioaccumulate in the food web with potential adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- Exception: DDT is allowed to be used publicly for control of malaria
- **Key elements of the Convention include** - developed countries provide new and additional financial resources and measures to eliminate production and use of intentionally produced POPs, eliminate unintentionally produced POPs where feasible, and manage and dispose of POPs wastes in an environmentally sound manner.



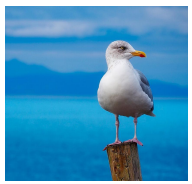
Minamata Convention on Mercury

- An international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.
- In 1956, Large-scale public health crises occurred due to mercury poisoning, such as Minamata disease (neurological disease causing symptoms of ataxia, numbness in the hands and feet, general muscle weakness, narrowing of the field of vision, and damage to hearing and speech, paralysis and even death).
- Minamata - Place in Japan



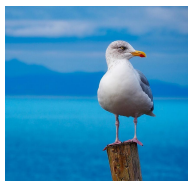
Geneva Protocol

- Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva Protocol)
- It is a treaty prohibiting the use of chemical and biological weapons in international armed conflicts.



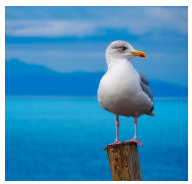
Rotterdam Convention

- Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
- Multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals.
- The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labelling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans.
- Signatory nations can decide whether to allow or ban the importation of chemicals listed in the treaty, and exporting countries are obliged to make sure that producers within their jurisdiction comply.



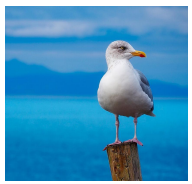
Basel Convention *on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, 1989*

- Specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs).
- The industrialized world in the 1980s had led to increasing public resistance to the disposal of hazardous wastes – in accordance with what became known as the NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard) syndrome – and to an increase of disposal costs.
- This in turn led some operators to seek cheap disposal options for hazardous wastes in the developing countries, where environmental awareness was much less developed and regulations and enforcement mechanisms were lacking



Basel Convention on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, 1989

- The Convention came into force in 1992.
- The objectives of the convention are to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, to minimize the creation of such wastes and to prohibit their shipment from Developed countries to the LDCs
- Also deals with Electronic waste which describes discarded electrical or electronic devices like mobile phones, television sets, and refrigerators. CRTs (Cathode Ray tubes), may contain contaminants such as lead, cadmium, beryllium, or brominated flame retardants
- India ratified the convention and enacted Hazardous Wastes Management Rules Act 1989, encompasses some of the Basal provisions related to the notification of import and export of hazardous wastes, illegal traffic and liability.
- Criticism: It does not address the movement of radioactive waste



Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)



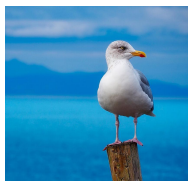
- Air Pollution Convention
- Intended to protect the human environment against air pollution and to gradually reduce and prevent air pollution, including long-range transboundary air pollution.



CITES

(Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

- also known as the Washington Convention
- is a multilateral treaty to protect endangered plants and animals
- A multilateral treaty is a treaty to which three or more sovereign states are parties. Each party owes the same obligations to all other parties, except to the extent that they have stated reservations.
- It was drafted as a result of a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of the IUCN



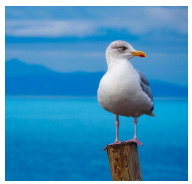
(Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

- The convention was opened for signature in 1973, and CITES entered into force on 1 July 1975.
- The Convention does not seek to directly protect endangered species, rather it seeks to reduce the economic incentive to poach endangered species and destroy their habitat by closing off the international market.
- India became a party to the convention in 1976. International trade in all wild flora and fauna in general and species covered under convention is regulated through the provisions of the Wild life (protection) Act 1972.
- CITES works by subjecting all import, export, re-export and international trade, in specimens of selected species to certain controls.



TRAFFIC

- Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network
- 1976, IUCN and WWF
- Response to the growing illegal wild life trade and overexploitation
- TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is a joint program of WWF and IUCN – the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
- TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.
- TRAFFIC has gained its greatest reputation from supporting CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.



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