

Stockholm Declaration (5-16 June, 1972)

- 1st global co-operation on env. issues. Agenda was to create better I/L jurisprudence for env. laws. → 1st step toward Sustainability Revolution
- 26 principles of it serve as guiding light to nations.
- Create better awareness about env & need to protect.
- Led UNEP to co-ordinate global action for protection & preservation of env.
- Link b/w social & economic development & env. protection
- ⇒ Magna Carta of human Environment
 - interdependence of human being & natural env.
 - ⇒ 114 countries participated, 400 NGOs, 19 inter-govt. agencies
 - ⇒ 2 parts → 1st part - 7 truths (about man & connection with env.)
 - ↓
 - 2nd part → 26 principles.

[forms basis for I/L policy for protection & preservation of env.]

Principles :-

- Human Centric (Principle 1 & 15) ↑ Rights & Responsibilities for protecting env. Human Settlement & Urbanization
 - Sustainable development) - 2, 3, 4, 5, 13 & 14
 - Reflection on customary I/L law position (21)
 - Preventive actions (6, 7, 8, 18) (Mgmt of Pollution, Sea Pollution) (7)
 - Compensation to victims (22) (8) Socio & Eco development. 18 - Appl'n of science
 - Co-operation (24, 25) → co-ordination with Nation
 - ↓
 - co-operation with Nation
 - others.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11 - Env. policy | 19 - Education in env. matters |
| 20 - expanding scientific research | 12 - " on " protection |
| 16 - population control | 17 - setting up national institute |
| 23 - implementing national agenda | 26 - Ban on nuclear weapon |
| - Duty to protect natural resources | 4 - wildlife conservation |
| - " " preserve Renewable " " | 14 - Rational planning |
| - " " " non- " " | |

Effect of Convention

- paved way for other S/L convention on preservation of Env. like CITES (1973), Air Act (1981), Water Act 1974, Forest Conservation Act (1980)
- urges citizens to come together & protect Env. & recognizes human as greatest threat to Env.
- Discuss Role of under developed nations in env. problems

Meeting agreed upon :-

- 1) 26 principles
- 2) action plan containing 109 Recommendations
- 3) Resolution on institutional & financial arrangements

Ramsar Convention - 1971 (Force - 1975)

Wetlands (areas where water covers soil or present either at or near surface of soil all year)

Mission → conserve & wise use^[1] of all wetlands through local & national actions & S/L co-operation^[2], & contribute towards achieving sustainable development. ~~too~~

Australia - 1974 - 1st country [Coboury Peninsula]

[3] → preamble → list of wetlands of S/L importance.

171 - countries

→ Area of marsh, fen, peatland, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, static or flowing, brackish or salt.

Eg - Marine & coastal / Estuaries / Lake & River / Marsh & Peatland / Human made eg Rice paddies, Reservoirs

Facts :- only S/L treaty for specific ecosystem.

- not a Regulatory Regime
- modified by Paris Protocol (1982) & Regina Amendment (87)
- Convention on wetlands of S/L importance; waterfowl habitat

→ Montreal Record - launched in 1990 with Ramsar Advisory Mission. Register of list of those Ramsar sites that need urgent attention.

→ Six organisational parties (partners):-

Birdlife I/L, IUCN, Wetland I/L, WWF, I/L Water mgmt Institute, Wildfowl & Wetland Trust

→ Six-year strategic plan, latest - 4th plan (2016-24) approved at COP-12 of Convention.

→ Wetland day - 1997 (2nd Feb)

India → 1981 (part of it)

→ wetlands ~~law~~ (Conservation & Mgmt) Rules, 2017

→ guidelines by MoEFCC in 2020 for implementing (↓)

Objective :- Conserve & sustainable use of wetlands.
→ stop encroachment & loss of wetlands.

Types →

- 1) Marine (coastal area - lagoons, rocky shores, corals)
- 2) Estuarine (deltas, tidal marshes, mangroove swamp)
- 3) Lacustrine (lakes)
- 4) Riverine (River & stream)
- 5) Palustrine (marshes, swamps & bogs)

Why wetland Imp :-

- Storage of fresh water & its sustainable use
- Economic & domestic purpose
- Max. usage of wetland groundwater
- Conserve water & betterment of future
-

Vienna Convention :- (1985) (O₃) / 1988 / Austria

Convention is a meeting or formal assembly, of representative or delegates & action on particular matters of common concerns.

- Serves as foundation for global efforts to safeguard O₃ layer.
- 1st Convention to achieve universal Ratification [197]

Objective :- promote co-operation by Systematic observation, Research & info on effects of human activities on Ozone layer.

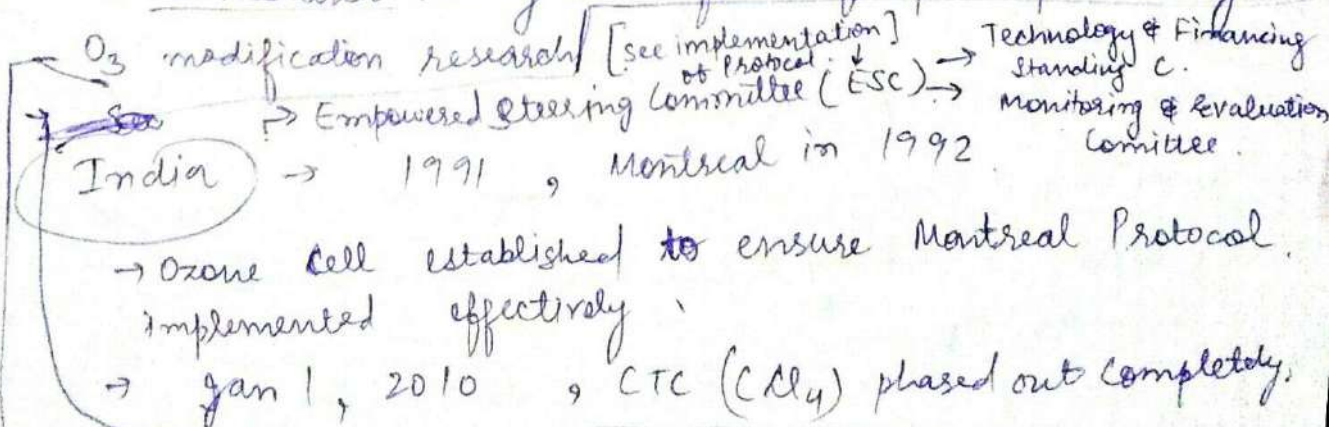
- Adopt legislative or administrative measures against activities likely to have adverse effects on O₃ layer.

Ozone Layer Depletion :- [-]

- O₃ conc. varies with temp, latitude, altitude (naturally)
 - halogens destroys O₃ by catalytic complex cycle
 - South pole, low stratospheric temp. in winter, form polar stratospheric clouds, deplete O₃ at highest
- O₃ [colorless, reactive oxidant gas.]

Facts :-

- to reinforce Vienna, Montreal introduced in 1987, with goal of Reducing production & consumption of ODS.
- Meet after every 3 yrs [COP], Secretarialized by UNEP.
- Ozone Research Managers → forum of experts specialising



- Multilateral fund assists developing countries.
- 2 Trust funds of VC → 1) Trust fund for VC, 2) " " " Research & Systematic observation

Montreal Protocol :- 1987 | 1989 (16-sep-03-day)

- to Safeguard O₃ layer by banning compd that damage it. (ODS)
- 1st meeting in Helsinki (1989)
- 191 Countries signed including CARIFORUM countries
- meet once in a year

ODS - potential to deplete O₃ layer, contain Cl or Br etc, long atmospheric life

Eg - CFCs, HCFC, CCl₄, Methylchloroform, CH₃Br, Halons etc

- Most ~~to~~ amendment (Kigali) 2016 for phase out of HFCs
- This established set of practical, actionable task on which everyone agreed
- diff. timetables for developing & developed countries
- diff. responsibilities like phase out of diff. ODS, controlling ODS trade, reporting of data annually, control export & import of ODS.
- developing & developed have equal but differential responsibilities.

⇒ Montreal Protocol's provisions :-

Article 2 - Control provision measures

3 - calculation of control levels

5 - special situation of developing countries

7 - Reporting of data

10 - Technical Assistance and other topics

⇒ ODS ~~to~~ listed :-

Annex A - CFCs, halons

C - HCFCs

E - Methyl Bromide, F - HFCs

⇒ Multilateral fund → Set up in 1991 to help developing countries to comply with provision of Protocol, under Art-10.

↳ It provide financial & technical assistance to developing members whose yearly per capita consumption & production of ODS less than 0.3 kg.

→ activities of fund are implement by :-
UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank

Kyoto Protocol :- 1997 | 2005 . 84 signatories, 192 parties

- legally binding, treaty to reduce GHGs (6 gases :- CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O , HFCs, PFCs, SF_6). NF_3 - 7th later
- extension to 1992 UNFCCC. (adopted in 3rd Session of UNFCCC)
- Based on principle of CBDR. , keeping in view the socio-economic development of countries & PPP.
- only members of UNFCCC part of it.
- to meet target country can't include $\frac{3}{4}$ shipping & $\frac{3}{4}$ aviation.

→ can use Land Use, ^{land use} Change & Forestry [

1st commitment period → 2008 - 2012. [36 countries]

2nd - 2010 - 2020. (37. [Doha Amendment])

(Kyoto Mechanism)

Kyoto

[2012]

↓
Allowance Based

↓
 $\frac{3}{4}$ L emission Trading
(B/w developed countries)

↓
Assigned Amount Unit

[Buy & Sell emission allowances]

↓
Project Based

↓
CDM
(Developing & developed)

↓
Carbon Redⁿ Unit

[Developed finance
GHG emission reducing
Project in Developing]
& Receive Credits

↓
Joint Implementation
(B/w developed)

↓
Emission Redⁿ Unit

[Annex I claim
credit for emission
Redⁿ that arise
from investment
in another Annex I
country

Bordia - Non - Annexure - I

Countries - Annex I - developed | Non-Annex-I - Developing

2016 - Paris Climate agreement

Convention on Biological Diversity
multilateral treaty in (Earth Summit 1992)

Earth Summit [1992]

or UNCED - United Nation Convention conference on Env. and Development.

or Rio Summit / Rio Convention conference.

To resolve world wide economic development with protection of Env.

→ Issues Addressed :-

- 1) Systematic scrutiny of patterns of production (prodⁿ of toxic components like lead in gasoline).
- 2) alternative source of energy to reduce fossil fuels use
- 3) Reliance on Public transportation system
- 4) water (limited supply & growing usage)

→ Rio Summit 1992 Outcomes :- (Non-Binding)

Rio declaration / Agenda 21 / Forest Principles.

→ Conventions opened for signature :- (Binding)

UNCBD / UNFCCC / UNCCD

Rio Declaration :- document defines principles for

Relⁿ ship of states to each other & Relⁿ ship b/w states & their citizens in field of Env. & development

→ 27 principles on idea of Stockholm Declaration.

→ Landmark. forms basic framework for understanding Sustainable development (SD). & Env. Law.

Principles :- I → SD 1^{ly} concerns human beings, who live healthy & productive lives in harmony with Nature

II → states will enact env. legislations

15 - Formation of precautionary principle (applicable to states acc. to their capabilities)

27 → fulfilment of principles in spirit + good faith

3 - equitably meet developmental & env. needs of present & future generation

6 - least developed & env. vulnerable countries given priority
etc.

Agenda 21

→ Non binding action plan of UN with regard to SD

→ Comprehensive plan of actions to be taken globally, nationally, locally by org. of UN system, govt & major grps in every area in which human impact on env.

→ Aims at preparing world for challenges of next century

→ Blue print for sustainability in 21st century

4 sections :-

1) Social & Economic Dimensions (Combat poverty, promote health, Sustainable Settlement)

2) Conservation & mgmt of Resources for Development

3) Strengthening Role of major grps

4) Means of Implementation

Implementation :-

→ Commission on SD → planning body for summits & session on putting agenda 21 into action

→ Action at world, national & regional were part of implementation of it

at Local level - Local Agenda 21 or LA21.

Regional level - UN Dept of Economic & Social Affairs division for SD track & assess development of A-21 in each country & publishes reports online.

Significance :-

- address today's issue & preparing world for challenges of next century.
- govt. l^y responsible for successful implementation by National plans, strategies, policies.
- These efforts should be supported by I/L co-operation
- Public & NGO & I/L organisation should be encouraged
- ↑ knowledge of biodiversity, Role of agriculture in development & place of indigenous peoples etc.

Forest Principles :- Principle for global consensus on mgmt, conservation & SD of all type of Forest).
→ makes several recommendations for conservation & sustainable development forestry.
→ 1st global consensus on forest.

UNCBD :- Secretariat in Montreal [3-goals]
→ I/L legal instrument for conservation of BD & sustainable use of its components & fair & equitable sharing of benefits. [1] [2] [3]
objective to encourage actions, lead to sustainable future.
Common concern of human kind.
→ covers biodiversity at all levels :- ecosystem, species & genetic resources.
covers biotechnology by Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2000 2003

→ meeting after every 2 yrs, provide info about CBD, its fxⁿ make papers available.

→ Nagoya on Access & Benefit sharing, 2011

Has 42 articles, 2 Annexures

Two Subsidiary bodies - SBSTA, SBI

2 working grp → working group on protected area
" " " Convention

Art - 8 - In situ conservation

9 - Ex-situ

10 - Sustainable use of components of BD.

14 - Impact assessment & minimizing adverse impact

15 - Access to Genetic Resources

26 - Reports

6 - general measures for conservation & Sustainable use

7 - Identification & Monitoring.

India - Biological Diversity Act, 2002

to protect & facilitate sustainable mgmt of Biological Resource with local communities

UNFCCC :- G/L env'tl treaty to combat dangerous human interference with climate system, by stabilizing GHGs conc. in atmosphere. [154-states].

→ Kyoto in 3rd meeting of it → 1st ^{implementation} measure of UNFCCC

→ Established diff responsibilities for 3 categories of states.

1) Developed [Annex-I]

2) Developed countries with special financial responsibility

3) Developing