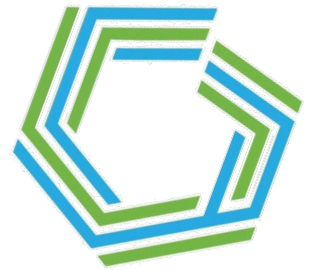




BRICS



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



COP24 • KATOWICE 2018



2019

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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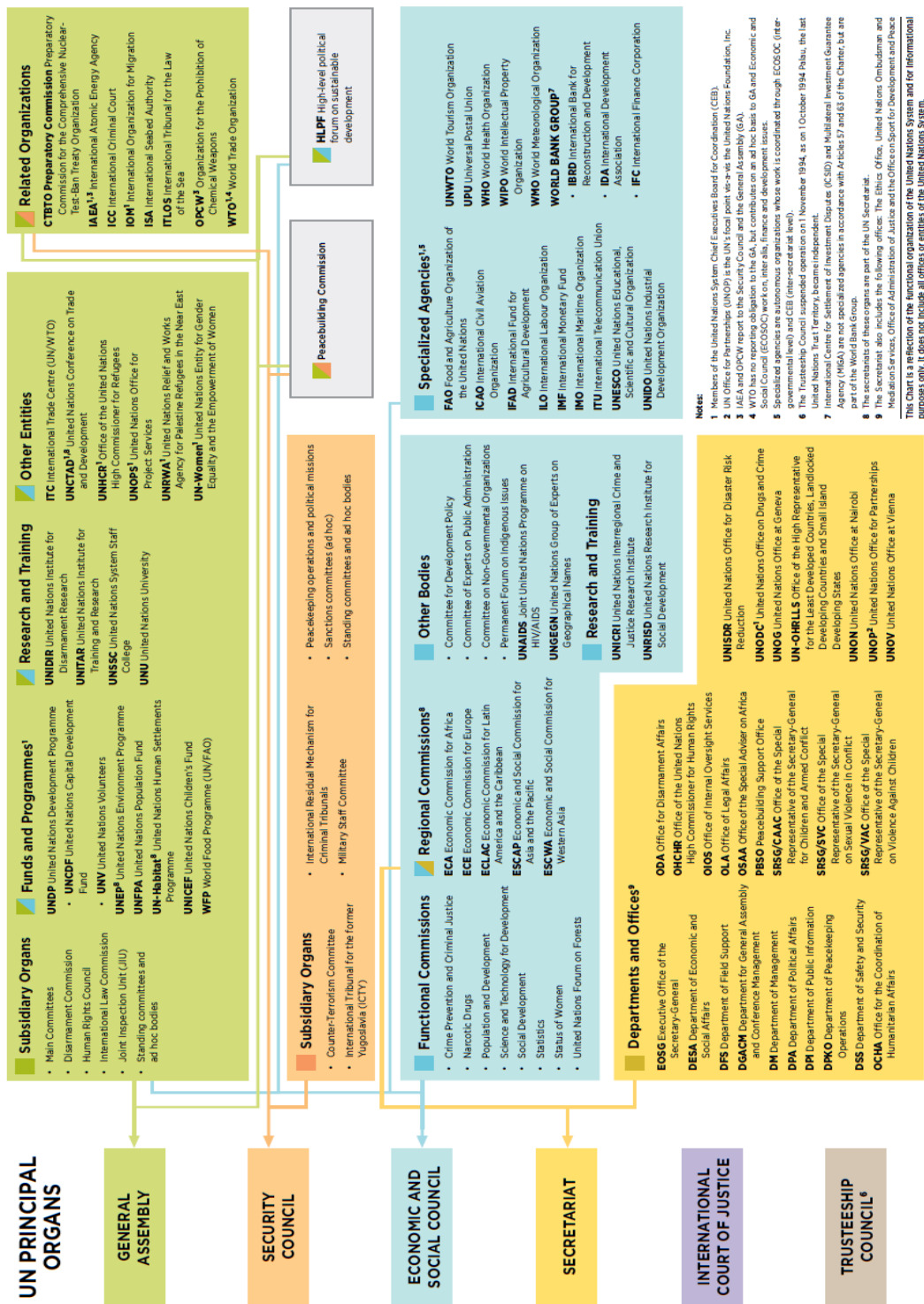
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The United Nations System

UN PRINCIPAL ORGANS



1.1 UNITED NATIONS

- The United Nations is an international organization founded in **1945**.
- It is currently made up of **193** Member States (south Sudan latest to join).
- The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its **founding Charter**.

Preamble of founding charter:

- It resolves to save succeeding generations from the **scourge of war**, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
- To reaffirm faith in **fundamental human rights**, in the **dignity** and **worth of the human person**, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
- To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
- To promote **social progress** and **better standards** of life in larger freedom.

Main organs of UN:

The main organs of the UN are the **General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat**. All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded.

1.2 General assembly:

- The General Assembly is the main **deliberative, policymaking** and **representative** organ of the UN.
- All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation.
- Decisions on important questions, such as those on **peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters**, require a **two-thirds majority** of the General Assembly.
- Decisions on other questions are by simple majority. The General Assembly, each year, elects a GA President to serve a one-year term of office.

1.3 Security Council

- The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the **maintenance of international peace and security**.
- It has **15 Members** (5 permanent -US, UK, Russia, France & China and 10 non-permanent members for 2years term). Each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.
- The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression.
- In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing **sanctions** or even **authorize the use of force** to maintain or restore international peace and security.
- The Security Council has a Presidency, which rotates, and changes every month.

1.4 Economic and Social Council

- The Economic and Social Council is the principal body for **coordination, policy review, policy dialogue** and **recommendations** on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.
- It serves as the central mechanism for activities of the UN system and its specialized agencies in the economic, social and environmental fields, supervising subsidiary and expert bodies.
- It has 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms. It is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.

1.5 International Court of Justice

- The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.
- Its seat is at the Peace Palace in **The Hague** (Netherlands).
- It is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York (United States of America).
- The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with **international law, legal disputes** submitted to it by States and to give **advisory opinions** on legal questions referred to it by authorized **United Nations organs and specialized agencies**.
- The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its **official languages** are **English and French**.

How the Court Works?

- The Court may entertain two types of cases: **legal disputes between States** submitted to it by them (contentious cases) and **requests for advisory opinions** on legal questions referred to it by United Nations organs and specialized agencies (advisory proceedings)
- In order to ensure a degree of continuity, **one third of the Court** is elected every three years. Judges are **eligible for re-election**. Should a judge die or resign during his or her term of office, a special election is held as soon as possible to choose a judge to fill the unexpired part of the term.

1.6 Secretariat

- The Secretariat comprises the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who **carry out the day-to-day work** of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.
- The **Secretary-General** is **chief administrative officer** of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of **the Security Council** for a **five-year**, renewable term.
- UN staff members are recruited internationally and locally, and work in duty stations and on **peacekeeping missions** all around the world

1.7 Trusteeship Council

- The Trusteeship Council was **established in 1945** by the **UN Charter**, to provide **international supervision for 11 Trust Territories** that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence.
- At the end of World War I, control over territories that had once been part of the German and Ottoman Empires was transferred by the League of Nations (predecessor of the UN) to other European countries. These territories, referred to as League of Nations Mandates, were renamed United Nations Trust Territories once the UN Charter came into force in late 1945.
- By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The **Trusteeship Council suspended** operation on **1 November 1994**.
- The Council amended its rules of procedure to drop the obligation to meet annually and agreed to **meet as occasion required** -- by its decision or the decision of its President, or at the request of a majority of its members or the General Assembly or the Security Council.

The UN system, also known unofficially as the "UN family" is made up of the UN itself and many affiliated programmes, funds, and specialized agencies, all with their own membership, leadership, and budget. The programmes and funds are financed through voluntary rather than assessed contributions. The Specialized Agencies are independent international organizations funded by both voluntary and assessed contributions.

1.8 Funds, Programmes:

1.8.1 UNDP

- United Nations Development Programme was established in **1965** which works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the **eradication of poverty**, and the **reduction of inequalities and exclusion**.
- it helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.
- In **September 2015**, UNDP adopted the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- It also releases **Human Development Report, Gender Inequality Index, Education Development Index**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



1.8.2 UNEP (UN Environment)

- The United Nations Environment Programme established in 1972, headquartered in Kenya Nairobi. is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.
- It also hosts the secretariats of many critical multilateral environmental agreements and research bodies, bringing together nations and the environmental community to tackle the greatest challenges of our time. These include the following:

1. The Convention on Biological Diversity :

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is an international **legally-binding treaty** with **three main goals**:
 - a. conservation of biodiversity;
 - b. sustainable use of biodiversity;
 - c. fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.
- Its overall objective is to encourage actions, which will lead to a sustainable future.
- The CBD has following two protocols:
 - d. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.
 - e. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity is a supplementary agreement to the

Convention on Biological Diversity. It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

2. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora:

- CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

3. The Minamata Convention on Mercury:

- The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The Minamata Convention entered into force on 16 August 2017.

4. The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions:

➤ **The Basel Convention:**

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted on 22 March 1989 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Basel, Switzerland, in response to a public outcry following the discovery, in the 1980s, in Africa and other parts of the developing world of deposits of toxic wastes imported from abroad.




➤ **Rotterdam Convention:**

- To promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm;
- to contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.
- The Convention creates legally binding obligations for the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure. It built on the voluntary PIC procedure, initiated by UNEP and FAO in 1989 and ceased on 24 February 2006.

➤ **The Stockholm Convention:**

- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans

and wildlife, and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment

	Adoption	Entry into force	Number of Parties
 BASEL CONVENTION	22 March 1989	5 May 1992	183
 Rotterdam Convention	10 September 1998	24 February 2004	154
 STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	22 May 2001	17 May 2004	179

5. The Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol:

- Vienna convention is multilateral environmental agreement agreed upon at the 1985 Vienna Conference and entered into force in 1988. It is one of the most successful treaties of all time in terms of universality. It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer. These are laid out in the accompanying Montreal Protocol.
- Montreal Protocol It is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) i.e Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). These are responsible for ozone depletion. It was agreed on 26 August 1987 in Montreal.
- Kigali Amendment To The Montreal Protocol: On October 15, 2016, Parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted the Kigali amendment to phase down production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) worldwide. While these chemicals do not deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, some of them have high GWPs (Global warming potential) ranging from 12 to 14,000. The approved a timeline for their gradual reduction by 80-85 per cent by the late 2040s

6. The Convention on Migratory Species-Bonn Convention:

- The Convention on Migratory Species (UNEP/CMS), also known as the Bonn Convention, aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range.

7. The Carpathian Convention:

- The Carpathian Convention is a subregional treaty to foster the sustainable development and the protection of the Carpathian region.

- It has been signed in May 2003 by seven Carpathian States (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Ukraine)
8. **The Bamako Convention:**
 - Bamako Convention is a treaty of African nations prohibiting the import into Africa of any hazardous (including radioactive) waste. The convention came into force in 1998.
 9. **The Tehran Convention:**
 - The Framework Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Caspian Sea is the first legally binding agreement signed by all five nations surrounding the Caspian Sea.

1.8.3 UNFPA

- United Nations Population Fund is the United Nations **sexual and reproductive health agency**. The organization was created in 1969. Its mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.
- Headquarters: New York City

1.8.4 UN-Habitat

- UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a **better urban future**. Its mission is to promote **socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development** and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.
- Headquarters Nairobi, Kenya

1.8.5 UNICEF

- United Nations Children's Fund is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the **protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities** to reach their full potential.
- UNICEF is guided by the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children.
- Head quarter: New York City, United States

1.8.6 WFP

- The World Food Programme (WFP) is the **food-assistance branch** of the United Nations and the **world's largest humanitarian organization** addressing hunger and promoting food security.
- According to the WFP, it provides food assistance to an average of 91.4 million people in 83 countries each year. From its headquarters in Rome and more than 80 country offices around the world, WFP works to help people who cannot produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families.
- It is a member of the United Nations Development Group and part of its executive committee.

1.9 Specialized Agencies:

1.9.1 FAO

- The Food and Agriculture Organization leads international efforts to fight hunger. It is both a forum for negotiating agreements between developing and developed countries and a source of technical knowledge and information to aid development.
- It aims **to achieve food security for all** and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide
- Headquarters :Rome, Italy

1.9.2 ICAO

- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a UN specialized agency, established by States in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the **Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention)**.
- ICAO works with the Convention's 192 Member States and industry groups to reach consensus on international civil aviation **Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)** and policies in support of a **safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation** sector.
- Headquarters : Montreal, Canada

1.9.3 IFAD

- The International Fund for Agricultural Development, since it was created in 1977, has focused exclusively on **rural poverty reduction**, working with poor rural populations in developing countries to **eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and incomes; and improve the quality of their lives**.
- Headquarters: Rome, Italy

1.9.4 ILO

- The only tripartite U.N. agency, since 1919 the International Labor Organization brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States , to **set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes** promoting decent work for all women and men.
- The main aims of the ILO are to promote **rights at work**, encourage **decent employment opportunities**, enhance **social protection** and strengthen **dialogue on work-related issues**.
- **ILO publishes following reports:**
 1. World Social Protection Report
 2. International Labour Organization
 3. World Employment and Social Outlook
 4. World of Work Report
 5. Global Wage Report

1.9.5 IMF

- Created in 1945, the IMF is governed by and accountable to the 189 countries that make up its **near-global membership**.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 countries, working to **foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty** around the world.
- The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the **stability of the international monetary system**—the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other.
- IMF publishes following reports: **World Economic Outlook; Global Financial Stability Report ; Fiscal Monitor Reports ;Regional Economic Reports**

1.9.6 IMO

- IMO – the International Maritime Organization – is the **United Nations specialized agency** with responsibility for the **safety and security of shipping** and the **prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships**. IMO's work supports the UN SDGs.
- As a specialized agency of the United Nations, IMO is the **global standard-setting authority** for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping.
- Its main role is to create a regulatory framework for the shipping industry that is fair and effective, universally adopted and universally implemented.

1.9.7 ITU

- International Telecommunication Union is a United Nations specialized agency for **information and communication technologies**.
- Founded in 1865 to **facilitate international connectivity** in communications networks, it **allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits**, develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strive to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.
- Every time we make a phone call via the mobile, access the Internet or send an email, we are benefitting from the work of ITU.
- ITU is committed to connecting all the world's people – wherever they live and whatever their means. Through our work, we protect and support everyone's right to communicate
- Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland

1.9.8 UNESCO

- UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- It seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, Sciences and Culture.
- UNESCO's programmes contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals defined in Agenda 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015.
- Headquarters :Paris.

UNESCOS's world heritage sites : India 2018			
■ Agra Fort	■ Humayun's Tomb, Delhi		
■ Ajanta Caves	■ Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi		
■ Ellora Caves	■ Mountain Railways of India		
■ Taj Mahal	■ Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya		
■ Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	■ Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka		
■ Sun Temple, Konârak	■ Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park		
■ Kaziranga National Park	■ Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)		
■ Keoladeo National Park	■ Red Fort Complex		
■ Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	■ The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur		
■ Churches and Convents of Goa	■ Western Ghats		
■ Fatehpur Sikri	■ Hill Forts of Rajasthan		
■ Group of Monuments at Hampi	■ Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area		
■ Khajuraho Group of Monuments	■ Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat		
■ Elephanta Caves	■ Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar		
■ Great Living Chola Temples 12	■ Khangchendzonga National Park		
■ Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	■ The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement *		
■ Sundarbans National Park	■ Historic City of Ahmadabad		
■ Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	■ Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai		
■ Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	■ Cultural	■ Natural	■ Mixed

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- United Nations Industrial Development Organization is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes **industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability**.
- The mission of the UNIDO, as described in the **Lima Declaration** adopted at the fifteenth session of the UNIDO General Conference in 2013, is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in Member States.

- The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations agency responsible for the **promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism**.
- As the leading international organization in the field of tourism, UNWTO promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental

sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide.

- the **Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET)** is a comprehensive set of principles designed to guide key-players in tourism development. Addressed to governments, the travel industry, communities and tourists alike, it aims to help maximise the sector's benefits while minimising its potentially negative impact on the environment, cultural heritage and societies across the globe.

1.9.11 UPU

- Established in 1874, the Universal Postal Union (UPU), with its **headquarters in the Swiss capital Berne**, is the **second oldest international organization** worldwide.
- The Universal Postal Union sets the rules for international mail exchanges.
- It makes recommendations to stimulate growth in mail, parcel and financial- services and to improve the quality of service for customers. It also provides technical assistance where needed. (The first and oldest intergovernmental organization is the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine, created in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna.)

1.9.12 WHO

- The World Health Organization is the **directing and coordinating authority** on international health within the United Nations system. The objective of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.
- Health, as defined in the WHO Constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

1.9.13 WIPO

- The World Intellectual Property Organization ensures that the **rights of creators and owners of intellectual property**—people such as musicians, writers, scientists and inventors—are protected worldwide and that creators are, therefore, recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity and creativity

1.9.14 WMO

- The World Meteorological Organization coordinates **global scientific research** and data on the state and behaviour of the **Earth's atmosphere**, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources.
- WMO also provides vital information for early warnings of weather-, climate- and water-related phenomena, which cause nearly three quarters of all natural disasters, so as to save lives and minimize damage to property.

1.9.15 World Bank

The World Bank aims to **overcome poverty, enhance economic growth** while caring for the environment and create individual opportunities and hope. To this end, it provides **low-interest loans, interest-free credits** and grants to developing countries to be invested in **education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private-sector development, agriculture and environmental and natural resource management**.

World bank publishes following reports/indices:

1. Ease of Doing Business .
2. World Development Report .
3. Global Economic Prospect (GEP) report
4. Remittance Report
5. Ease of Living Index.
6. India Development Update
7. Universal Health Coverage Index
8. The Service Trade Restriction Index

The World Bank Group consists of five organizations:

a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

It lends to governments of middle-income and credit worthy low-income countries.

b) The International Development Association

It provides interest-free loans — called credits — and grants to governments of the poorest countries.

Together, IBRD and IDA make up the World Bank.

c) The International Finance Corporation

It is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. We help developing countries achieve sustainable growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.

d) The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) was created in 1988 to promote foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve people's lives. MIGA fulfills this mandate by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders.

e) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

1.10 Other Entities and Bodies

1.10.1 UNAIDS

- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is an innovative partnership that leads and inspires the world in **achieving complete access** for all to **HIV prevention, treatment, care and support**.
- The **objective is zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths**. This requires long-term investment, and the strategy of UNAIDS is to bolster prevention, treatment, care and support, as well as advance human rights and gender equality.

1.10.2 UNCTAD

- The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development **promotes the integration of developing countries into the world economy.**
- It helps shape debates and thinking on development and ensures that the policies of different countries and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development.

1.10.3 UNHCR

- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides **legal protection** for refugees and seeks **long-lasting solutions** to their problems, by helping them either return voluntarily to their homes or settle in other countries.
- Nearly 50 per cent of the refugees worldwide are children. The UNHCR aims to uphold their rights, seeking to reunite them with their families and caregivers; protecting them from sexual exploitation, abuse, violence and military recruitment; and offering them education and training.

1.10.4 UNIDIR

- The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research promotes **research, creative thinking and dialogue** on **disarmament** and security challenges of today and tomorrow.
- UNIDIR deals with topics as diverse as nuclear materials, control of small arms ammunition, the security of refugee camps, disarmament as humanitarian action, peacekeeping and remote sensing technologies in the service of peace and disarmament, among other subjects.

1.10.5 UNITAR

- The United Nations Institute for Training and Research carries out research and **training** activities and **develops pedagogical materials.** Often working with other academic institutions, it offers instruction in the fields of peace and security, social and economic development, environment, multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation.

1.10.6 UNOPS

- The United Nations Office for Project Services aims to expand the capacity of the United Nations System and its partners to implement peacebuilding, humanitarian and development operations that matter for people in need.
- Core services include project, human resources and financial management, as well as the procurement of material and other services.

1.10.7 UNRWA

- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for **Palestine Refugees** in the Near East provides assistance, protection and advocacy for registered Palestine refugees.
- UNRWA offers education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, community support, microfinance and emergency response, including in times of armed conflict.

1.10.8 UNSSC

- The United Nations System Staff College runs courses for United Nations personnel, assisting the staff of United Nations organizations in developing the skills and competencies needed to meet today's global challenges.

1.10.9 UN Women

- UN Women is the global champion for **gender equality**, working to develop and uphold standards and create an environment in which every woman and girl can exercise her human rights and live up to her full potential.
- It is the trusted partners for advocates and decision-makers from all walks of life, and a leader in the effort to achieve gender equality.

1.11 Related organization:

1.11.1 CTBTO

- The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization promotes the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which **prohibits nuclear explosions by anyone anywhere on the Earth's surface**, in the atmosphere, underwater or underground.
- CTBTO also has a **monitoring system** set up around the world to make sure that no nuclear explosion goes undetected. The Treaty will enter into force when the required number of countries ratifies it.

1.11.2 IAEA

- The International Atomic Energy Agency serves as the **global focal point for nuclear cooperation**. It assists countries in **planning for and using nuclear science and technology** for peaceful purposes, such as the generation of electricity, and it develops **nuclear safety standards**.
- IAEA also uses a system of inspections to ensure that States comply with their commitment to use nuclear material and facilities only for peaceful purposes

1.11.3 IOM

- The International Organization for Migration works to help ensure the orderly and **humane management of migration**, to promote **international cooperation on migration issues**, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

1.11.4 OPCW

- The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is dedicated to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (usually referred to as the **Chemical Weapons Convention**).
- The main obligation under the Convention is the prohibition of use and production of chemical weapons, as well as the destruction of all chemical weapons. The destruction

activities are verified by the OPCW which also verifies that toxic chemicals that States produce are not intended for use as weapons of mass destruction.

1.11.5 UNFCCC

- The **UNFCCC Secretariat (UN Climate Change)** was established in 1992 when countries adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). With the subsequent adoption of the **Kyoto Protocol in 1997** and the **Paris Agreement in 2015**, Parties to these three agreements have progressively reaffirmed the Secretariat's role as the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change.
- The secretariat provides **technical expertise and assists** in the analysis and review of climate change information reported by Parties and in the implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms. It also maintains the registry for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) established under the Paris Agreement, a key aspect of implementation of the Paris Agreement.

1.11.6 WTO

- The World Trade Organization is a forum for governments to **negotiate trade agreements** and **settle trade disputes**.
- the WTO, which was established in **1995**, and its **predecessor** organization the **GATT** have helped to create a strong and prosperous international trading system, thereby contributing to unprecedented global economic growth. The WTO currently has **164 members**, of which 117 are developing countries or separate customs territories.
- The WTO's **founding and guiding principles** remain the **pursuit of open borders**, the **guarantee of most-favoured-nation principle** and **non-discriminatory treatment** by and among members, and a commitment to **transparency in the conduct** of its activities.
- Decisions in the WTO are generally taken by consensus of the entire membership. The **highest institutional body** is the **Ministerial Conference**, which meets roughly every two years. A **General Council** conducts the **organization's business** in the intervals between Ministerial Conferences.
- It publishes : **World Trade Outlook Indicator**.
- **WTO's main activities are:**
 - a. Negotiating the reduction or elimination of obstacles to trade (import tariffs, other barriers to trade) and agreeing on rules governing the conduct of international trade (e.g. antidumping, subsidies, product standards, etc.)
 - b. Administering and monitoring the application of the WTO's agreed rules for trade in goods, trade in services, and trade-related intellectual property rights
 - c. Monitoring and reviewing the trade policies of our members, as well as ensuring transparency of regional and bilateral trade agreements
 - d. Settling disputes among our members regarding the interpretation and application of the agreements
 - e. Building capacity of developing country government officials in international trade matters

- f. Assisting the process of accession of some 30 countries who are not yet members of the organization
- g. Conducting economic research and collecting and disseminating trade data in support of the WTO's other main activities
- h. Explaining to and educating the public about the WTO, its mission and its activities.

The WTO

LOCATION: Geneva, Switzerland

ESTABLISHED: 1 January 1995

CREATED BY: Uruguay Round negotiations (1986-94)

MEMBERSHIP: 164 members representing 98% of world trade (as of 30 Sept 2018)

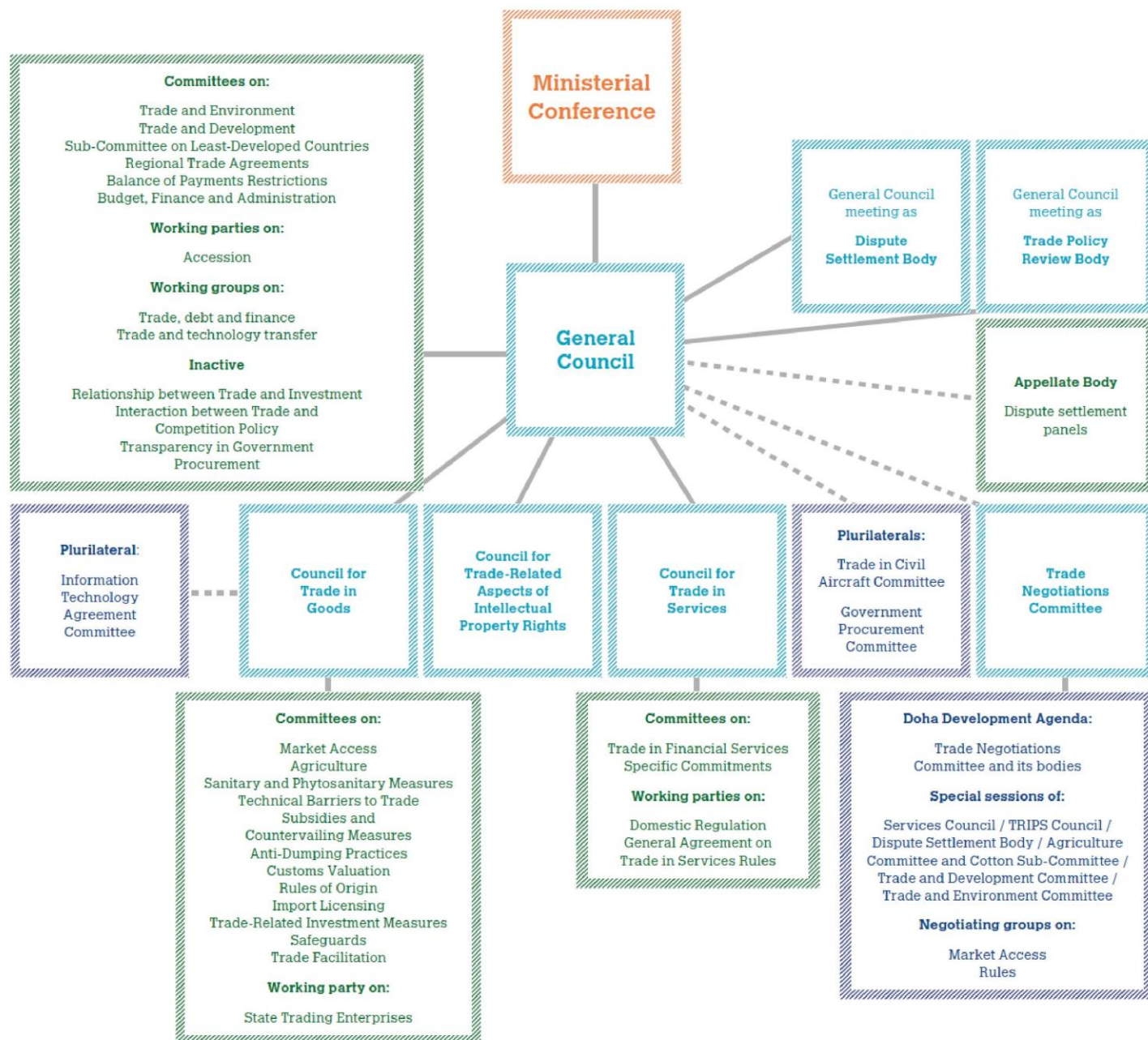
BUDGET: 197 million Swiss francs for 2018

SECRETARIAT STAFF: 630

HEAD: Roberto Azevêdo (Director-General)

FUNCTIONS:

- ❑ Administering WTO trade agreements
- ❑ Forum for trade negotiations
- ❑ Handling trade disputes
- ❑ Monitoring trade policies
- ❑ Technical assistance and training for developing economies
- ❑ Cooperation with other international organizations



2 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS: INDIA IS A MEMBER

2.1 African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

- The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is a **regional multilateral development finance institution** established to contribute to the economic development and social progress of African countries that are the institution's Regional Member Countries (RMCs).
- The AfDB comprises three entities:
 - the African Development Bank (ADB),
 - the African Development Fund (ADF) and
 - the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF).
- **India** is the **non-regional member**.

2.2 Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- Founded in 1966, the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) **headquarters** are in **Manila**, Philippines.
- The Asian Development Bank's primary mission is to **foster growth and cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific Region**.
- The Asian Development Bank provides assistance to its developing member countries, the private sector and public-private partnerships through grants, loans, technical assistance, and equity investments to promote development.
- The two **largest shareholders** of the Asian Development Bank are the **United States** and **Japan**.
- **India** has **subscribed 6.35% of capital** and **5.386% voting power**.

2.3 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

- The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank with a mission to improve **social and economic** outcomes in Asia.
- Headquartered in **Beijing**, it began operations in January 2016 and have now grown to 93 approved members worldwide.
- By investing in sustainable infrastructure and other productive sectors in **Asia and beyond**.
- All powers of the Bank are vested in our **Board of Governors**, which is the **highest decision-making body**

2.4 Australia Group (AG)

- The Australia Group is an informal arrangement which aims **to allow exporting or transshipping countries to minimise the risk of assisting chemical and biological weapon (CBW) proliferation**.

- Participants in the Australia Group do **not undertake any legally binding obligations**: the effectiveness of their cooperation depends solely on a shared commitment to CBW non-proliferation goals and the strength of their respective national measures.
- All states participating in the Australia Group are parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and strongly support efforts under those Conventions to rid the world of CBW.
- **India** became its member in **2018**

2.5 Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

- Headquartered in **Basel**, Switzerland, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is a **bank for central banks**.
- Founded in 1930, the Bank for International Settlements is the **oldest global financial institution** and The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) is an international organisation which fosters international monetary and financial cooperation and serves as a bank for central banks.

2.6 Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

- The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprising **seven Member States** lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity.
- This sub-regional organization came into being on 6 June 1997 through the **Bangkok Declaration**.
- It constitutes seven Member States: five deriving from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand.
- The objective of building such an alliance was to **harness shared and accelerated growth through mutual cooperation** in different areas of common interests by mitigating the onslaught of globalization and by utilizing regional resources and geographical advantages.
- BIMSTEC is a sector-driven cooperative organization in trade, technology, energy, transport, tourism, fisheries, agriculture, public health, poverty alleviation, counter-terrorism, environment, culture, people to people contact and climate change.
- The BIMSTEC region is home to around **1.5 billion people** which make up for **around 22% of the world's population**. The region has a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of \$2.8 trillion.



2.7 BRICS

- BRICS brings together five major emerging economies, comprising **43%** of the world **population**, having **30%** of the **world GDP** and a **17%** share in the **world trade**.
- It seek common ground in political and economic venues; **to achieve peace, security, development, and cooperation**; to contribute significantly to the development of humanity and to establish a more equitable world.
- The acronym BRIC was first used in 2001 by **Goldman Sachs** in their **Global Economics Paper**, "The World Needs Better Economic BRICs"
- The **1st BRIC Summit** was held in **Yekaterinburg**, Russia, on June 2009. while South Africa hosted the most recent 10th BRICS summit in July 2018.
- The **Johannesburg declaration** has called for definite stand on **corruption and extradition of economic offenders** and fugitives and their asset recovery. It also called for **fighting international terrorism** and early implementation of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

2.8 Colombo Plan (CP)

- The Colombo Plan was **established on July 1951** by Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom and currently has expanded to **27 member countries**.
- The Colombo Plan is a partnership concept of **self-help** and **mutual-help** in development aimed at **socio-economic progress** of its member countries.

2.9 Commonwealth (C)

- The Commonwealth is a **voluntary association** of 53 independent and equal sovereign states mostly territories of the former British Empire. Formerly called the British Commonwealth.

- set up after the second world war (in 1949) by Britain, to **maintain close economic ties with its erstwhile colonies** that were now rapidly becoming independent and it is not a trade block.
- It aims to **promote democracy, human rights, world peace** .

2.10 Community of Democracies (CD)

- The Community of Democracies (CoD) **established** in **2000** is a global **intergovernmental coalition** comprised of the Governing Council Member States that support adherence to common democratic values and standards outlined in the Warsaw Declaration.

2.11 Conference of Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

- Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) is a **multi-national forum** for enhancing cooperation towards **promoting peace, security and stability** in Asia.
- It is a forum based on the recognition that there is a close link between peace, security and stability in Asia and in the rest of the world.
- **Objectives:**
 - enhance co-operation through elaborating multilateral approaches towards promoting peace, security and stability in Asia;
 - eradicate the menace of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
 - combat illicit drug production and trafficking;
 - promote trade and economic cooperation for the prosperity and stability in Asia;
 - cooperation on all issues relating to the environment;

2.12 East Asia Summit (EAS)

- The East Asia Summit is a unique Leaders-led forum of 18 countries of the Asia-Pacific region formed to further the objectives of **regional peace, security and prosperity**.
- It has evolved as a forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security and economic issues of common regional concern and plays an important role in the regional architecture.
- Established in 2005, EAS allows the principal players in the Asia-Pacific region to discuss issues of common interest and concern, in an open and transparent manner, at the highest level.

2.13 Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

- The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an **inter-governmental body** established in **1989** by the Ministers of its Member jurisdictions.
- The objectives of the FATF are **to set standards** and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures **for combating money laundering,**

terrorist financing and **other related threats** to the integrity of the international financial system.

- The FATF is therefore a “**policy-making body**” which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas.

2.14 Group of 20 (G-20)

- The Group of 20, also called the G-20, is a **group of finance ministers** and **central bank governors** from **19 of the world's largest economies** and the **European Union**.
- The G-20 was formed in 1999 as a forum for member nations to discuss key global economic issues. The mandate of the G-20 is to promote global economic growth, international trade and financial market regulation.
- The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.

2.15 Group of 24 (G-24)

- The G-24 is a group of twenty-four countries that was
- Its goal is to work together to coordinate the positions of developing countries on international monetary and development finance issues.
- The G-24 countries also work together to **ensure that their interests** were adequately represented in negotiations on **international monetary matters** (IMF).

2.16 Group of 77 (G-77)

- The Group of 77 is the **largest intergovernmental organization of developing nations** in the United Nations.

It was created on June 15, 1964, and has since expanded to 130 members. The group enables countries to jointly leverage their negotiating capacity related to major international economic issues within the U.N. and "promote their collective economic interests."

2.17 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

- **William Randal Cremer** of the UK and **Frederic Passy** of France were instrumental in establishing the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in **1889**.
- The IPU is the first permanent forum for political multilateral negotiations. It is a centre for dialogue and parliamentary diplomacy among legislators representing all the main political systems and political learnings in the world.
- It is having **headquarters at Geneva**, Switzerland.
- The IPU has been created to foster contacts, coordination and exchange of experience among parliaments and parliamentarians of all the countries; contribute to the defence and promotion of human rights which are essential for the parliamentary democracy and

development; and contribute to better knowledge of the working of representative institutions and the strengthening and development of their means of action.

2.18 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

- The International Atomic Energy Agency is the world's central **intergovernmental forum** for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field. It works for the **safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology**, contributing to international peace and security and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.
- The IAEA was **created in 1957** in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology.
- The Agency's genesis was U.S. President Eisenhower's "**Atoms for Peace**" address to the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1953.
- The **Medium Term Strategy** has been prepared through a joint consultation process among Member States and the Secretariat. It covers a **period of six years** from **2018 to 2023**.
- The **Medium Term Strategy** serves as a **strategic direction** and roadmap for the Secretariat to prepare the Agency's programme and budget during the period covered by it, by identifying priorities among and within its programmes for three biennia for the achievement of the Agency's statutory objectives in an evolving international environment.

2.19 International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

- ICC is the world's **largest business organization**, representing more than 45 million companies in over 100 countries.
- Through a unique mix of advocacy, solutions and standard setting, we promote **international trade, responsible business conduct and a global approach to regulation**, in addition to providing market-leading **dispute resolution services**.
- The ICC was founded in Paris, France in 1919. The organization's international secretariat was also established in Paris, and its International Court of Arbitration was formed in 1923.

2.20 International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

- It is the inter-governmental organization. Which have 194 member countries. It helps police to work together to make the world a safer place.
- To do this, it enables them to share and access data on crimes and criminals, and offers a range of technical and operational support.



2.21 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS)

- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the **world's largest humanitarian network** and is guided by seven **Fundamental Principles: Humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, universality and unity.**
- Founded in 1919, the IFRC comprises **190 member** Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, a **secretariat in Geneva** and more than 60 delegations strategically located to support activities around the world. There are more societies in formation.
- The Red Crescent is used in place of the Red Cross in many Islamic countries.

2.22 International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

- The International Hydrographic Organization is an **intergovernmental consultative and technical organization** that was established in **1921** to **support safety of navigation** and the **protection of the marine environment.**

The object of the Organization is to bring about:

- The **coordination** of the activities of national hydrographic offices
- The greatest possible **uniformity** in nautical charts and documents
- The adoption of **reliable and efficient methods** of carrying out and exploiting hydrographic surveys
- The development of the sciences in the field of hydrography and the techniques employed in descriptive oceanography
- **Hydrography** involves measuring the **depth of the water and fixing the position** of all the navigational hazards that lie on the seafloor, such as wrecks and rocks.

2.23 International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO)

- The International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO) is the **inter-governmental organization** whose Primary Purpose is the oversight of certain public satellite safety and security communication services provided by mobile satellite communication systems.

2.24 International Olympic Committee (IOC)

- The International Olympic Committee (IOC; French: Comité International Olympique CIO) is a **non-governmental sports organisation** based in **Lausanne, Switzerland**. Created by Pierre de Coubertin and Demetrios Vikelas in 1894, it is the authority responsible for organising the **modern Summer and Winter Olympic Games**.

2.25 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

- ISO is an **independent, non-governmental** international organization with a membership of **164 national standards bodies**.
- Through its members, it brings together experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market relevant International Standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges.

2.26 International Telecommunication Satellite Organization (ITSO)

- ITSO is an **intergovernmental organization** with 149-member states, that incorporates the principle set forth in **Resolution 1721 (XVI)** of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which established that communication by means of **satellites** should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis.

2.27 International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

- The ITUC's primary mission is the **promotion and defence of workers' rights and interests**, through international cooperation between trade unions, global campaigning and advocacy within the major global institutions.
- Its main areas of activity include the following: **trade union and human rights; economy, society and the workplace; equality and non-discrimination; and international solidarity**.
- The ITUC adheres to the principles of trade union democracy and independence.
- It is governed by four-yearly world congresses, a General Council and an Executive Bureau.

2.28 Nonaligned Movement (NAM)

- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is the largest **political grouping** of countries in multilateral fora. The Asian-African Conference of **1955** held in **Bandung** was the catalyst for the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- The Non-Aligned Movement was formed during the **Cold War** as an organization of States that did not seek to formally align themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union, but sought to remain independent or neutral.
- **NonAlignment 2.0** is an attempt to identify the **basic principles** that **should guide India's foreign and strategic policy** over the next decade.

2.29 Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

- The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the implementing body for the Chemical Weapons Convention, which entered into force in April 1997. The OPCW, with its **193 Member States**, oversees the global endeavour to permanently and **verifiably eliminate chemical weapons**.
- **Goal:** Member States share the collective goal of preventing chemistry from ever again being used for warfare, thereby strengthening international security. To this end, the Convention contains four key provisions:
 - **Destroying all existing chemical weapons** under international verification by the OPCW.
 - **Monitoring chemical industry** to prevent chemical weapons from re-emerging.
 - Providing assistance and protection to States Parties against chemical threats.
 - Fostering international cooperation to strengthen implementation of the Convention and promote the peaceful use of chemistry.

2.30 Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

- **Established in 1899** to **facilitate arbitration** and **other forms of dispute resolution** between states, the PCA has developed into a modern, multi-faceted arbitral institution perfectly situated to meet the evolving dispute resolution needs of the international community.
- The PCA has a three-part organizational structure consisting of an **Administrative Council** that oversees its policies and budgets, a panel of independent potential arbitrators known as the **Members of the Court**, and its Secretariat, known as the **International Bureau**, headed by the Secretary-General.
- Headquarters: The Hague, Netherlands

2.31 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

- The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a permanent **intergovernmental international organisation**, the creation of which was announced in June 2001 in Shanghai (China) by the **Republic of Kazakhstan**, the People's Republic of China, the

Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was preceded by the Shanghai Five mechanism.

- **The SCO's main goals are as follows:**
 - **Strengthening mutual trust** and neighbourliness among the member states;
 - Promoting their effective cooperation in politics, trade, the economy, research, technology and culture, as well as in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection, and other areas; making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region; and
 - Moving towards the establishment of a democratic, fair and rational new international political and economic order.
- The SCO comprises **eight member states**, namely the **Republic of India**, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan;

2.32 South Asia Co-operative Environment Program (SACEP)

- South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) is an **inter-governmental organization**, established in **1982** by the governments of South Asia to promote and support **protection, management and enhancement** of the environment in the region.
- SACEP member countries are Afghanistan , Bangladesh , Bhutan , India , Maldives , Nepal , Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

2.33 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in **Dhaka in December 1985**. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- to promote the **welfare of the people of South Asia** and to improve their quality of life;
- to **accelerate economic growth**, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials;
- to promote and **strengthen collective self-reliance** among the countries of South Asia;
- to contribute to **mutual trust, understanding and appreciation** of one another's problems;
- to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields; to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- to strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and

- to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

2.34 United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

- The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of May 1974 to:
 - Maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria;
 - Supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces; and
 - Supervise the areas of separation and limitation, as provided in the May 1974 Agreement on Disengagement.

2.35 World Customs Organization (WCO)

- The World Customs Organization (WCO), established in **1952** as the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations.
- The WCO represents 183 Customs administrations across the globe that collectively process approximately 98% of world trade.
- As the global centre of Customs expertise, the WCO is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters and can rightly call itself the voice of the international Customs community.

2.36 Arctic Council (observer)

- **Established** in **1996** to address the common concerns and challenges faced by Arctic governments and the people of the Arctic; to protect the Arctic environment.
- The **Ottawa Declaration** lists the following countries as Members of the Arctic Council: Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States.
- Observer status in the Arctic Council is open to non-Arctic states, along with inter-governmental, inter-parliamentary, global, regional and non-governmental organizations that the Council determines can contribute to its work.
- **India is the observer state**

2.37 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dialogue partners

- The WCO represents **183** Customs administrations across the globe that collectively process approximately 98% of world trade. As the global centre of Customs expertise, the WCO is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters and can rightly call itself the voice of the international Customs community.

AIMS AND PURPOSES:

- Its principal aim is to **accelerate economic growth, social progress, and socio cultural evolution**, promote Southeast Asian studies, alongside the protection of regional stability.
- **Member:** Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam.
- ASEAN plus Three was created to improve existing ties with the People's Republic of China, Japan, and South Korea.
- ASEAN became **ASEAN Plus Six** with additional countries: Australia, New Zealand and **India**

2.38 European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) associate member

- CERN, byname of Organisation Européene pour la Recherche Nucléaire, formerly (1952–54) Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire, English European Organization for Nuclear Research, international scientific organization established for the purpose of collaborative research into high-energy particle physics.
- Founded in **1954**, the organization maintains its headquarters near **Geneva** and operates expressly for research of a pure scientific and fundamental character.”
- CERN’s scientific-research facilities—representing the world’s largest machines, particle accelerators, dedicated to studying the universe’s smallest objects, subatomic particles—attract thousands of scientists from around the world.
- **India** has now become an officially **associated member** with **CERN** in **2017** and can involve in **decision making and propose experiments**.

2.39 Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) partner

- The Pacific Islands Forum is the region’s **premier political and economic policy organisation**. Founded in 1971, it comprises 18 members: Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- **India is a dialogue partner since 1989.**

3. TREATIES & CONVENTIONS

3.1 Bali Declaration

- The Bali Declaration called on all parties to contribute to restoring **stability and security in the Rakhine region**.
- The Declaration urged everyone to “exercise maximum self-restraint from using violent means, respect the human rights of all people in Rakhine state regardless of their faith and ethnicity, as well as facilitate and guarantee safe access for humanitarian assistance”.
- **India** has **refused** to be a **part of Bali Declaration** adopted at the conclusion of World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development held in Bali, Indonesia to show of solidarity with Myanmar.
- **Who are Rohingyas?**
 - Rohingya is an **ethnic Muslim minority group**, largely comprising Muslims living primarily in **Myanmar’s western Rakhine state**. They practice a **Sufi-inflected variation of Sunni Islam**.
 - They differ from Myanmar’s dominant Buddhist groups religiously, ethnically and linguistically. They speak **Bengali dialect**, as opposed to commonly spoken Burmese language in Myanmar.
 - Myanmar considers the Rohingya as **illegal Bengali immigrants**, despite the fact that many they have resided in Rakhine province of Myanmar for centuries.

3.2 Warsaw Convention

- The Warsaw convention was created in 1929 with 152 member states all over the world.
- It specified the conditions under which **airline could be liable for the death or injury to passengers, loss or damage to baggage and delay**;
- It also **sets limits to the amount of compensation** that could be claimed; and excluded resort to national laws.
- The Warsaw convention was amended by the Montreal convention in 1999
- The Montreal convention regulates the liability of the airlines in case of bodily injury or death of the passengers.

3.3 Vienna Convention 1961

- It lays out the **rules and regulations for diplomatic relations** between countries as well as the various privileges that diplomats and diplomatic missions enjoy.
- One of these privileges is **legal immunity for diplomats** so that they don’t have to face prosecution as per their host country’s laws.
- Diplomatic immunity does not mean that its beneficiaries can do whatever they want and get away with it. Police officers are allowed to disregard it whenever necessary to prevent a grave crime or an imminent danger to public safety.

- The purpose of these privileges and immunities is not to benefit individuals but **to ensure the efficient and effective performance of their official missions** on behalf of their governments

3.4 Hague Code of Conduct

- It is the International Code of Conduct **against Ballistic Missile Proliferation/HCOG** was established in 2002 as an arrangement to **prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles**.
- The HCOG **does not ban ballistic missiles**, but it does **call for restraint** in their **production, testing, and export**.
- **India joined the HCOG in 2016**.
- While MTCR has a similar mission, it is just an export group with only 35 members.

3.5 Hague Adoption Convention

- The Hague Convention on the **Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption** (Hague Adoption Convention) is an international treaty that provides important safeguards to protect the best interests of children, birth parents, and adoptive parents who are involved in intercountry adoptions.
- The Hague Adoption Convention entered into force in the United States on April 1, 2008.

3.6 Biological Weapons Convention

- The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the **first multilateral disarmament treaty banning the development, production and stockpiling** of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction.
- The **Geneva Protocol prohibits use but not possession or development of chemical and biological weapons**.
- Egypt, Haiti, Somalia, Syria and Tanzania have signed but not ratified it.

What are biological weapons ?

- Biological weapons are complex systems that disseminate **disease-causing organisms or toxins to harm or kill humans, animals or plants**. They generally consist of two parts – a weaponized agent and a delivery mechanism.

3.7 Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage

- The CSC is a convention that allows for **increasing the compensation amount** in the event of a **nuclear incident** through public funds pooled in by contracting parties based on their own installed nuclear capacities.
- **India** had also passed its own domestic nuclear liability law, the **Civil Law for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act in 2010**. Countries such as the U.S. have said that the Indian law's provisions are violative of the CSC, but this has been denied by India

3.8 Refugee Convention

- The **1951 Geneva Convention** is the main international instrument of refugee law.
- The Convention clearly spells out who a refugee is and the kind of legal protection, other assistance and social rights he or she should receive from the countries who have signed the document.
- The Convention also defines a refugee's obligations to host governments and certain categories of people, such as war criminals, who do not qualify for refugee status.
- 2/3 of refugees come from just five countries: Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Somalia.

Who is a refugee?

- A refugee is someone who has been **forced to flee** his or her country **because of persecution, war or violence**. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.

Who is a stateless person?

- A stateless person is someone who is **not a citizen of any country**. A person can become stateless due to a variety of reasons, including sovereign, legal, technical or administrative decisions or oversights.

What is citizenship?

- Citizenship is the legal bond between a government and an individual, and allows for certain political, economic, social and other rights of the individual, as well as the responsibilities of both government and citizens.

Who is an asylum seeker?

- When people **flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country**, they apply for asylum – the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance. An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her fear of persecution in his or her home country is well-founded.

3.9 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is the **Treaty banning all nuclear explosions - everywhere, by everyone**. The Treaty was negotiated at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

Why is the CTBT so important?

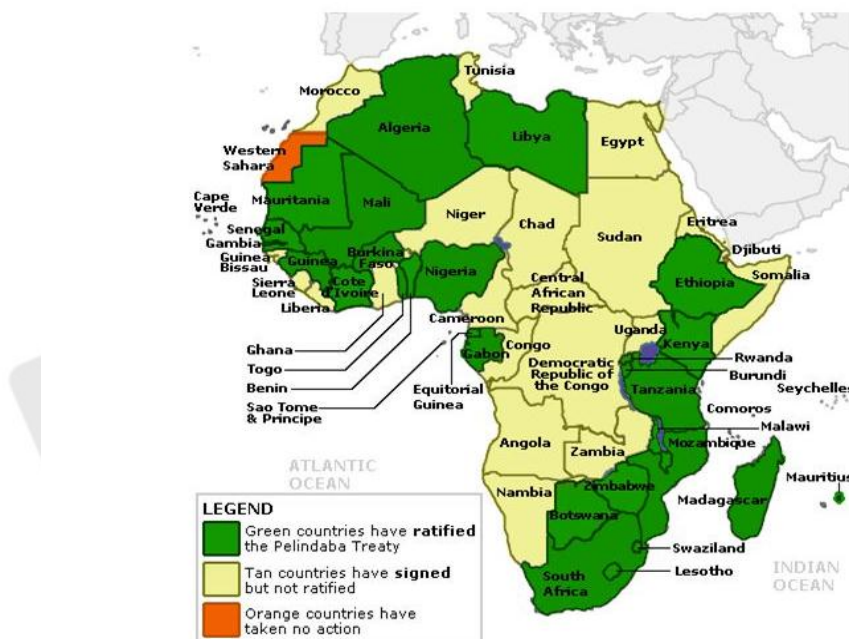
- The CTBT is the last barrier on the way to develop nuclear weapons. It curbs the development of new nuclear weapons and the improvement of existing nuclear weapon designs.
- China, Egypt, Iran, Israel and the United States have signed but not ratified the Treaty
- **India, North Korea & Pakistan have not signed it.**

3.10 Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty

- The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) includes a comprehensive set of prohibitions on participating in any nuclear weapon activities. These include undertakings **not to develop, test, produce, acquire, possess, stockpile, use or threaten to use nuclear weapons**.
- The Treaty also prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons on national territory and the provision of assistance to any State in the conduct of prohibited activities.
- The eight nuclear weapon states i.e US, Russia, Britain, China, France, India, Pakistan and North Korea along with Israel had not participated in the negotiations.
- **India** is not a signatory to TPNW.

3.11 Pelindaba Treaty.

The African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (Treaty of Pelindaba)



- The **African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone** was established with the signing of the Pelindaba Treaty by the continental African states in Cairo in April 1996.
- The Pelindaba Treaty established the ANWFZ through **prohibiting the manufacture, testing, stockpiling, research, development, acquisition, possession, and control** of any nuclear explosive device of any form by the signatory parties comprising the African continental states.
- All nuclear weapons programs pre-dating the treaty must be disarmed or converted for peaceful use. The dumping of radioactive waste is also prohibited. The Treaty promotes the development of peaceful nuclear energy programs in alignment with the NPT and IAEA standards.

- **South Sudan is not a signatory to this treaty.**
- Other Nuclear Free zone Treaties- Antarctica, Tlatelolco (Latin American and Caribbean), Rarotonga (South Pacific), Bangkok (ASEAN).

3.12 UN Convention against Torture

- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1984.
- The convention seeks to **ensure that countries put in place various institutional mechanisms to prevent the use of torture.** Each country that is a party to the convention is required to carry out certain steps such as
 - (i) legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent torture, and
 - (ii) ensure that torture is a criminal offence, among others.
- The **Law Commission of India** recommended that the government should ratify it.

What is Sovereign immunity?

- Sovereign immunity is the principle that the government is not responsible for the actions of its agents (such as police forces). The Commission states that courts have rejected this principle in various cases and therefore agents of the government cannot engage in torture.

3.13 Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights(TRIPS)

- A breakthrough of the GATT signed in 1994 was that it brought TRIPs as a common standard for the **protection of intellectual property** globally.
- It is the major achievement of the Uruguay Round as an international trade agreement.
 - TRIPs provide minimum standards in the form of a common set of rules for the protection of intellectual property globally under WTO system.
 - The TRIPs agreement gives set of provisions deals with domestic procedures and remedies for the enforcement of intellectual property rights.
- **WTO gives following areas of intellectual property** – copyright and related rights, trademarks, protection of undisclosed information (trade secrets), geographical indications, industrial designs, integrated circuits, patents, and control of anti-competitive practices in contractual licences.
- **What are intellectual property rights?**
Intellectual property rights are the rights given to people over the creations of their minds.

3.14 Open Skies Treaty

- The Treaty establishes the Open Skies regime for the **conduct of short-notice, unarmed, observation flights** by States Parties over the territories of other States Parties.
- The Treaty gives each State Party the **right to conduct and the obligation to accept observation flights over their territory**.
- The Treaty establishes a “**passive quota**” for each State Party, which is the total number of observation flights that each State Party is obliged to accept over its territory, and an “**active quota**,” which is the number of observation flights that a State Party shall have the right to conduct over the territory of each of the other States Parties. A State Party’s “active quota” cannot exceed its “passive quota,” and a single State Party cannot request more than half of another State Party’s “passive quota.”
- Currently, it has 34 member states. Russia and U.S. are signatories to the treaty.
- **India is not signatory to this treaty.**

3.15 Outer Space Treaty

- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies
- (1967), international treaty **binding the parties** to use outer space only for peaceful purposes.
- Under the terms of the treaty, the parties are **prohibited from placing nuclear arms or other weapons of mass destruction in orbit, on the Moon, or on other bodies in space**.
- Nations cannot claim sovereignty over the Moon or other celestial bodies. Nations are responsible for their activities in space, are liable for any damage caused by objects launched into space from their territory, and are bound to assist astronauts in distress.

3.16 Raisina Dialogue

- The Raisina Dialogue is a **multilateral conference** committed to addressing the **most challenging issues facing the global community**.
- Every year, global leaders in policy, business, media and civil society are hosted in New Delhi to discuss cooperation on a wide range of pertinent international policy matters.
- The conference is hosted by the **Observer Research Foundation** in collaboration with the Government of India, **Ministry of External Affairs**.

3.17 Mission Innovation

- Mission Innovation (MI) is a **global initiative** of 23 countries and the European Commission (on behalf of the European Union) working to **reinvigorate and accelerate global clean energy innovation** with the objective to make clean energy widely affordable.

- MI was **announced at COP21** on November 30, 2015, as world leaders came together in Paris to commit to ambitious efforts to combat climate change.
- **India is a founding member** of Mission Innovation and part of the Steering Committee.

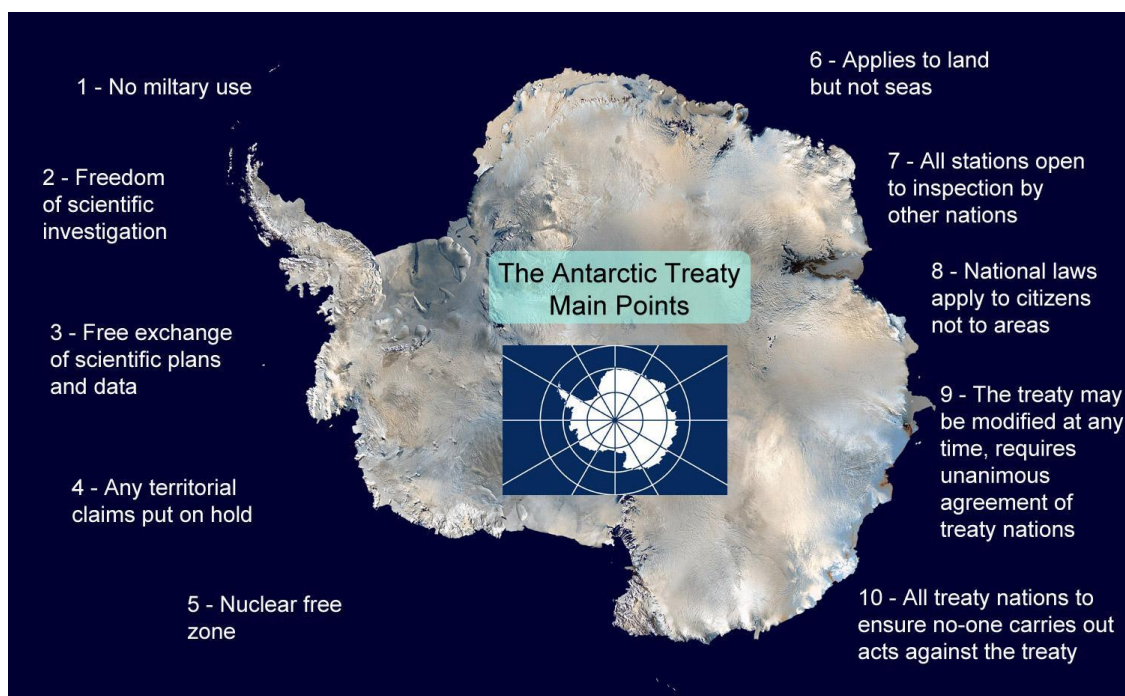
3.18 TIR Convention

- TIR (Transport Internationaux Routier) is a globally applicable **international customs transit and guarantee system**.
- It enables goods to be shipped from a country of origin, through transit countries, to a country of destination in sealed load compartments that are controlled by customs via a multilateral, mutually recognized system.
- It is the **easiest, safest and most reliable way to move goods** across multiple international borders, saving time and money for transport operators and customs authorities.
- **India also ratified the convention.**
- It would enable India to move goods seamlessly along the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and also boosting trade with the Central Asian Republics and other Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

3.19 Cape Town Convention Act

- The main objective of the Convention/ Protocol is to **ensure efficient financing of high value mobile equipment** like airframes, helicopters and engines, in order to make the operations as a cost effective and affordable as possible.
- the Cape Town Convention is for three sectors -- aviation, railways and space equipment, there are separate protocols for each of the three. The aircraft protocol was adopted at Cape Town in 2001
- Indian government plans to bring in the Cape Town Convention Act which will help reduce risks related to asset-based financing and leasing transactions in the civil aviation space.

3.20 Antarctic treaty.



- The Antarctic Treaty originated in an extraordinary moment of Cold War-era cooperation. In the mid-1950s, a group of scientists convinced the United Nations to institute an event to promote cooperation in the sciences.
- Antarctica shall continue forever to be **used exclusively for peaceful purposes** and shall not become the scene or object of international discord.
- The Treaty obligates Parties to use Antarctica for peaceful purposes only. Any measures of a **military nature**, including **testing of any type of weapons**, are **prohibited**; any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material are prohibited.

3.21 The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the **2011-2020 period**, adopted in **Nagoya**, Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Following are the goals:

- **Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- **Strategic Goal B:** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- **Strategic Goal C:** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- **Strategic Goal D:** Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Strategic Goal E:** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

In 2020 the Convention on Biological Diversity will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of **"Living in harmony with nature"**.

3.22 Climate Vulnerable Forum

- This is a **cluster of countries** that are **most susceptible to climate impacts**. It has worked mostly on the sidelines. But in COP 22 -Marrakesh, the number of nations on the platform reached 48 and gathering got a great deal of consideration.
- Member countries underlined that the goal should be to **maintain global temperature rise to within 1.5** (not 2) degrees Celsius **from pre-industrial times**.
- They pledged to update their climate action plans before 2020 to acquire more prominent aspiration and set up a long-term low-carbon development policy for 2050 with a 1.5-degree target.
- They also said they would endeavor to attain 100% renewable energy production between 2030 and 2050.

3.23 Global Wetland Outlook

- Its **first-ever** global report on the **state of the world's wetlands** released by the **RAMSAR convention**.
- report found that around **35% of wetlands** — which include lakes, rivers, marshes and peatlands, as well as coastal and marine areas like lagoons, mangroves and coral reefs were **lost between 1970 and 2015**.

Importance of wetland:

- They are a vital source for food, raw materials, genetic resources for medicines, and hydropower; they mitigate floods, protect coastlines and build community resilience to disasters, and they play an important role in transport, tourism and the cultural and spiritual well-being of people.
- Directly or indirectly, they provide almost all of the world's consumption of freshwater and more than 40% of all species live and breed in wetlands.
- India currently has 26 Ramsar Sites.

RAMSAR SITES IN INDIA



3.24 World Environment Day

- World Environment Day is the United Nations day for **encouraging worldwide awareness and action to protect our environment**. Since it began in 1974,
- **India** was the **global host** for **2018 world environment day** and. The theme for 2018 is **beating plastic pollution**.
- **China** is hosting the **2019** world environment day The theme for 2019 is **“Air pollution”**.

Significance of host country:

- Every World Environment Day has a different global host country, where the official celebrations take place. The focus on the host country helps highlight the environmental challenges it faces, and supports the effort to address them.

3.25 The UN Climate Summit (Cop24)

- The 24th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP-24) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) took place at **Katowice**, Poland.

- COP-24 is expected to **finalise guidelines** for implementation of **Paris Agreement** adopted in **2016**.
- COP is the **supreme decision-making body of UNFCCC**. All States that are Parties to the UNFCCC are represented at COP.
- At COP, all parties review implementation of the Convention and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention.

3.26 Montreal Protocol

- Montreal Protocol It is an international treaty designed **to protect the ozone layer** by **phasing out** the production of numerous **Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs)** i.e **Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)**. These are responsible for ozone depletion. It was agreed in August 1987 in Montreal.
- **Kigali Amendment To The Montreal Protocol**: in October 2016, Parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted the Kigali amendment to **phase down production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) worldwide**. While these chemicals do **not deplete** the **stratospheric ozone layer**, some of them have **high GWPs** (Global warming potential) ranging from 12 to 14,000. The approved a timeline for their gradual reduction by 80-85 per cent by the late **2040s**

World ozone day:

- In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed **16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer**, commemorating the date of the signing, in 1987, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

3.27 Global Environmental Facility

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in **1991 and unites 182 member governments** — in partnership with international institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector — **to address global environmental issues**.
- The GEF Trust Fund was established to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems.
- Funds are available to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet the objectives of the international environmental conventions and agreements
- The GEF is the **largest funder of projects** to improve the global environment.
- It is a **financial mechanism** for five major international environmental conventions:
 - The Minamata Convention On Mercury,
 - The Stockholm Convention On Persistent Organic Pollutants (Pops),
 - The United Nations Convention On Biological Diversity (Uncbd),
 - The United Nations Convention To Combat Desertification (Unccd) And
 - The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (Unfccc).
- **India** has announced that it will increase grants to **\$15 million** from present \$12million to GEF for the next 4 years..

3.28 Global Soil Biodiversity Atlas

- India's soil biodiversity is **in grave peril**, according to the **Global Soil Biodiversity Atlas** prepared by the **World Wide Fund for Nature**.
- Loss of above-ground diversity, pollution and nutrient over-loading, over-grazing, intensive agriculture, fire, soil erosion, desertification and climate change — shows India among countries whose soil biodiversity faces the highest level of risk.
- The two key drivers of biodiversity loss were the over **exploitation of natural resources** and **agriculture**.
- India's per capita ecological footprint was **less than 1.75 hectares/person** (which is in the lowest band, among countries surveyed) its high population made it vulnerable to an ecological crisis, even if per-capita consumption remained at current levels.

3.29 United Nations Sustainable Development Framework

- NITI Aayog and United Nations in India signed the Sustainable Development Framework for 2018-2022.
- The agreement is a reflection of the commitment and efforts made by India towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.

The focus areas in the agreement include the following :

- poverty and urbanization;
- health, water, and sanitation;
- education;
- nutrition and food security;
- climate change, clean energy, and disaster resilience;
- Skilling, entrepreneurship, and job creation; and
- gender equality and youth development

3.30 Virtual Climate Summit

- Virtual Climate Summit is the **first Heads of Government-level conference** to be **held entirely online**, eliminating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promoting inclusive dialogue.
- The Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) will convene a global political leaders' summit to build increased support to safeguard those that are most vulnerable to the growing climate change impacts.

What does CVF mean?

- The CVF stands for Climate Vulnerable Forum. Founded in 2009 by the **Maldives**, it is now an international partnership of the 48 countries most vulnerable to climate change in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Together, CVF countries take action and advocate to bring about ambitious action to tackle the global threat of climate change.

3.31 Champions of the Earth award

- Champions of the Earth, the **UN's highest environmental honour**, celebrates outstanding figures from the public and private sectors and from civil society whose actions have had a **transformative positive impact on the environment**.
- Launched in 2005, Champions of the Earth has recognized dozens of exemplary individuals and organizations. Through their extraordinary achievements – whether through political leadership, grassroots action, scientific innovation, or entrepreneurial vision – each of these Champions has inspired critical action on behalf of the global environment.
- Champions of the Earth recognizes laureates in the following categories:
 - Policy leadership
 - Action and inspiration
 - Entrepreneurial vision
 - Science and innovation

For 2018 India has received two awards in the following categories:

- Entrepreneurial Vision: Cochin Airport.
 - Cochin International Airport World's first solar power airport
 - Cochin International Airport is the world's first solar power airport.
 - Its entire operations are powered by solar energy.
- Policy Leadership: Prime minister Narendra Modi
 - UN Environment is recognizing Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi for his bold environmental leadership on the global stage.
 - Under PM's leadership, India pledged to eliminate all single-use plastics in the country by 2022. And also supports and champions the International Solar Alliance, a global partnership to scale up solar energy.

3.32 CITES

- CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an **international agreement between governments**. Its aim is to ensure that **international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival**.
- CITES is **legally binding** on state parties to the convention, which are obliged to adopt their own domestic legislation to implement its goals.
- CITES classifies plants and animals according to three categories, or appendices, based on how threatened they are.
- **Appendix I:**
lists endangered species that are **at risk of extinction**. It also prohibits outright the commercial trade of these plants and animals; however, some may be transported internationally in extraordinary situations for scientific or educational reasons.
- **Appendix II:**
species are those that are not threatened with extinction but that might suffer a **serious decline** in number if trade is not restricted; their trade is regulated by permit.
- **Appendix III:**

species are **protected in at least one country** that is a CITES member and that has petitioned others for help in controlling international trade in that species.

3.33 High forest cover and low deforestation conference

- The HFLD Conference on Climate Finance Mobilization Organized by the Government of **Suriname** will bring together leaders of the high forest cover, low deforestation (HFLD) nations.
- Conference aims to make the international community more aware of the significant global importance of HFLD countries and the role their productive landscapes play in combatting climate change.

What are HFLD countries ?

A developing country with more than 50% forest cover and a deforestation rate below 0.22% per year is considered to fall into the High forest cover, low deforestation category.

Significance of HFLD countries:

HFLD countries contain approximately 24% of the world's remaining forests and are custodians of diverse ecosystems, rich biodiversity and a large proportion of forest carbon. Approximately 93% of Suriname's land mass is covered by intact forest, the highest proportion in the world.

Krutu of Paramaribo Declaration:

- The 'Krutu of Paramaribo Joint Declaration on HFLD Climate Finance Mobilization' was adopted during the first-ever HFLD Conference on Climate Finance Mobilization, convened by the Government of Suriname in February 2019 in Paramaribo.
- The UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the World Bank, and the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) were among the organizing partners.
- Krutu is an indigenous Surinamese word that means a gathering of significance or of high dignitaries, resulting in a workable outcome.

Aims and objectives of conference:

- strengthen cooperation, collaboration and exchange of knowledge and experience among HFLD countries;
- develop joint strategies and positions to help maintain their intact forests and preserve forest cover;
- raise awareness of the global importance of HFLD countries and their productive landscapes in combating climate change;
- share knowledge about climate finance mechanisms available for HFLD countries; and
- strengthen the payment structure for ecosystem services to advance sustainable development while mitigating the risk of forest destruction and biodiversity loss.

4. CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCES

The environmental movement has been described as the largest and most influential social phenomenon in modern history. From relative obscurity just a few decades ago it has spawned thousands of organizations and claims millions of committed activists.

The First organization which initiated among these is club of rome.

4.1 Club of Rome

What is club of Rome?

Founded in 1968 in Bellagio, Italy, the CoR describes itself as "a group of world citizens, sharing a common concern for the future of humanity." It consists of current and former Heads of State, UN bureaucrats, high-level politicians and government officials, diplomats, scientists, economists, and business leaders from around the globe.

The Club of Rome subsequently founded two sibling organizations, the Club of Budapest and the Club of Madrid. The former is focused on social and cultural aspects of their agenda, while the latter concentrates on the political aspects.

Limits to growth:

The concept of 'environmental sustainability' was first brought to widespread public attention in 1972 by the Club of Rome in their book entitled *The Limits to Growth*.

The report basically concluded that the growth of the human population, and an increase in prosperity, would cause an ecological collapse within the next hundred years

4.2 Brundtland Commission.

Brundtland Report, also called **Our Common Future**, publication released in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) that introduced the concept of sustainable development and described how it could be achieved. Sponsored by the United Nations (UN) and chaired by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, the WCED explored the causes of environmental degradation, attempted to understand the interconnections between social equity, economic growth, and environmental problems, and developed policy solutions that integrated all three areas.

the Brundtland Report is most often cited for its definition of sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

the Brundtland Report called on the UN to establish the UN Programme of Action on Sustainable Development to carry out the directives outlined in the report. The report laid the foundations for the Rio Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which then ultimately led to the creation of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development

4.3 UNCED:

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), byname Earth Summit, conference held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (June 1992), to reconcile worldwide economic development with the protection of the environment.

The main documents agreed upon at the Earth Summit are as follows. The **Convention on Biological Diversity** is a binding treaty requiring nations to take inventories of their plants and wild animals and protect their endangered species. The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**, or Global Warming Convention, is a binding treaty that requires nations to reduce their emission of carbon dioxide, methane, and other “greenhouse” gases thought to be responsible for global warming;

The **United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)** was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit. From its inception, the CSD was highly participatory in structure and outlook, by engaging in its formal proceedings a wide range of official stakeholders and partners through innovative formulae.

4.4 UNFCCC:

The UNFCCC is an international environmental treaty, signed in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro famously known as **Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit**, constitutes the foundational climate agreement that has provided the platform for most subsequent international climate agreements. The UNFCCC, for example, birthed both the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement .

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would not jeopardize the global climate.

What is the COP?

The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

The COP meets every year, unless the Parties decide otherwise. The first COP meeting was held in Berlin, Germany in March, 1995.

YEAR-CoP NUMBER	LOCATION
1995-COP 1	Berlin, Germany
1996-COP 2	Geneva, Switzerland
1997-COP 3	Kyoto, Japan
1998-COP 4	Buenos Aires, Argentina
1999-COP 5	Bonn, Germany
2000-COP 6	The Hague, Netherlands
2001-COP 6	Bonn, Germany
2001- COP 7	Marrakech, Morocco
2002-COP 8	New Delhi, India
2003-COP 9	Milan, Italy
2004-COP 10	Buenos Aires, Argentina
2005-COP 11/CMP 1	Montreal, Canada
2006-COP 12/CMP 2	Nairobi, Kenya
2007-COP 13/CMP 3	Bali, Indonesia
2008-COP 14/CMP 4	Poznań, Poland
2009-COP 15/CMP 5	Copenhagen, Denmark
2010-COP 16/CMP 6	Cancún, Mexico
2011-COP 17/CMP 7	Durban, South Africa
2012-COP 18/CMP 8	Doha, Qatar
2013-COP 19/CMP 9	Warsaw, Poland
2014-COP 20/CMP 10	Lima, Peru
2015-COP 21/CMP 11	Paris, France
2016-COP 22/ CMP 12/ CMA 1-1	Marrakech, Morocco
2017-COP 23/ CMP 13/ CMA 1-2	Bonn, Germany
2018-COP 24/ CMP 14/ CMA 1-3	Katowice, Poland
2019-COP 25/ CMP 15/ CMA 2	Santiago, Chile

4.5 Important COPs:

4.6 1997-COP 3 Kyoto, Japan

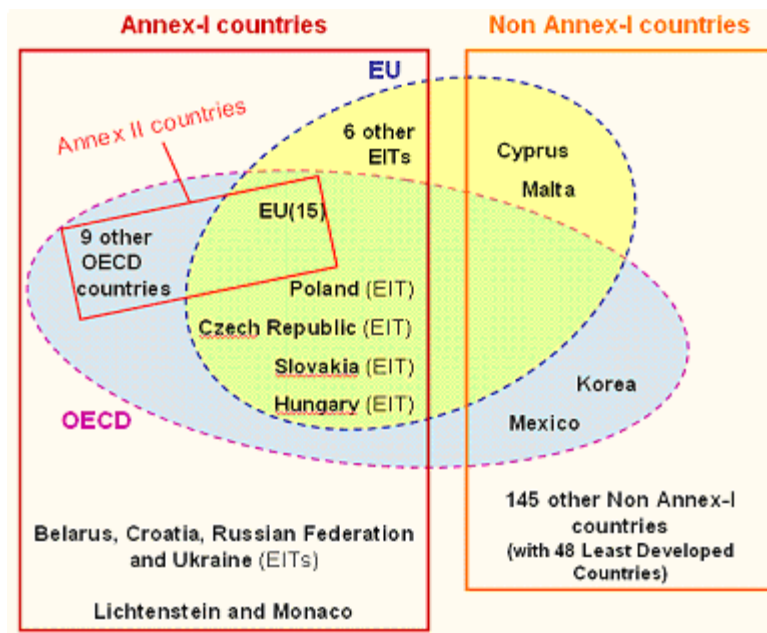
- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted by consensus with more than 150 signatories.
- The Protocol included legally binding emissions targets for developed country Parties for the six major GHGs, which are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.
- The Protocol offered additional means of meeting targets by way of three market-based mechanisms:
 - ❖ **Emissions trading:** Parties with commitments under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties) have accepted targets for limiting or reducing emissions. These targets are expressed as **levels of allowed emissions**, or **assigned amounts**, at over the 2008-2012 commitment period.
Emissions trading, as set out in the Kyoto Protocol, allows countries that have emission units to spare - emissions permitted them but not "used" - to sell this excess capacity to countries that are over their targets.
 - ❖ **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):** the Protocol, allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Party) to implement an **emission-reduction project in developing countries**. Such projects can earn saleable certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one ton of CO₂, which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets.
 - ❖ **Joint Implementation (JI):** Under Joint Implementation, countries with commitments under the Kyoto Protocol are **eligible to transfer and/or acquire emission reduction units (ERUs)** and use them to meet part of their emission reduction target.
- Under the Protocol, industrialized countries' actual emissions have to be monitored and precise records have to be kept of the trades carried out.

Annex I Countries - (Developed Nations and Nations with Economies in Transition (EIT)

These are Annex I countries without the countries with Economies in Transition (EIT)). That is, countries not marked with A-1 above.

The non-annex I countries are the developing countries

(The 39 emissions-capped industrialized countries and Economies In Transition (EIT) listed in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol)



4.7 - COP 11/CMP 1 Montreal, Canada.

- This conference was the first to take place after the Kyoto Protocol took force.
- The annual meeting between the parties (COP) was supplemented by the first annual Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).
- The countries that had ratified the UNFCCC, but not accepted the Kyoto Protocol, had observer status at the latter conference.
- The parties addressed issues such as
 - ❖ “capacity building, development and transfer of technologies,
 - ❖ the adverse effects of climate change on developing and least developed countries, and
 - ❖ Several financial and budget-related issues, including guidelines to the Global Environment Facility (GEF).”

4.8 2007-COP 13/CMP 3 Bali, Indonesia

- COP parties agreed to a **Bali Action Plan** to negotiate GHG mitigation actions after the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012. The Bali Action Plan **did not require binding** GHG targets for **developing countries**.
- The Bali Action Plan is a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision.
- The Bali Action Plan also included **discussions** of new policy areas, such as how to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries (**REDD**).

4.9 2009-COP 15/CMP 5 Copenhagen, Denmark

- During the summit, leaders from the United States, Brazil, China, Indonesia, India and South Africa agreed to what would be called the **Copenhagen Accord** which recognized the **need to limit the global temperature rise to 2°C** based on the science of climate change.
- While **no legally binding** commitments were required by the deal, countries were asked to pledge voluntary GHG reduction targets. \$100 billion was pledged in climate aid to developing countries.

4.10 2010-COP 16/CMP 6 Cancún, Mexico

- Parties officially adopted major tenets of the Copenhagen Accord including **limiting global warming to 2°C, protecting vulnerable forests**, and establishing a framework for a **Green Climate Fund** meant to deliver funds to developing countries for mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Agreeing to a framework to slow, halt, and reverse the destruction of forests (**REDD+**) and agreeing the rules for delivering REDD+ and for monitoring progress.

4.11 2012-COP 18/CMP 8 Doha, Qatar

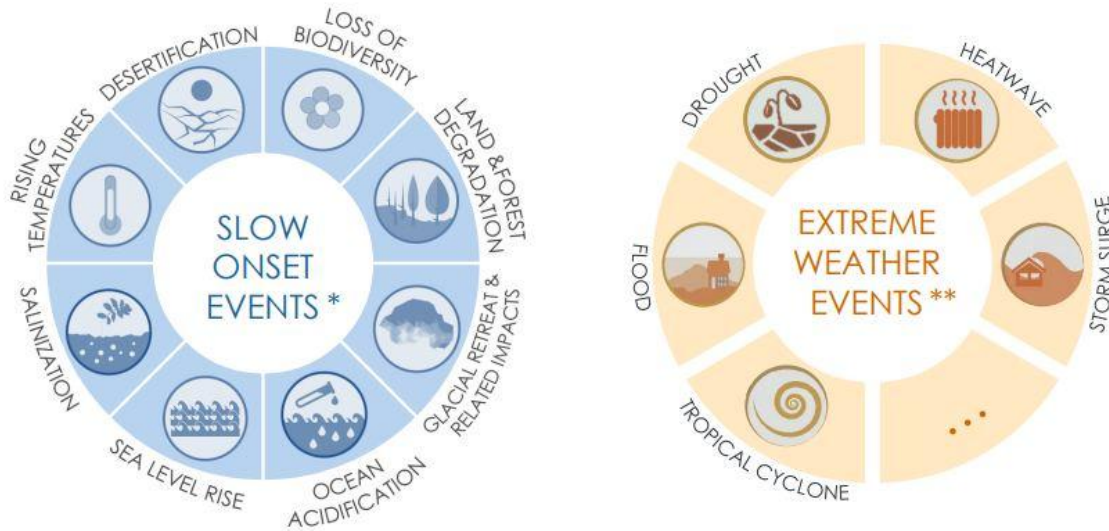
- Parties agreed to extend the expiring Kyoto Protocol, creating a **second commitment phase** that would begin on January 1, **2013** and end December 31, **2020**. This is considered as a **bridge to the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action**, agreed upon in 2011, and set to come into force in 2020.
- Parties failed to set a pathway to provide \$100 billion per year by 2020 for developing countries to finance climate change adaptation, as agreed upon at COP 15 in Copenhagen.
- The concept of "**loss and damage**" was introduced as developed countries pledged to help developing countries and small island nations pay for the losses and damages from climate change that they are already experiencing.

4.12 2013-COP 19/CMP 9 Warsaw, Poland

- The United Nations' **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)** Program, aimed at preserving the world's forests, was formally adopted.
- Governments established the **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage**.
- The mechanism will address losses and damages associated with long-term climate change impacts in developing countries that are especially vulnerable to such impacts.

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Impacts of climate change include slow onset events* and extreme weather events which may both result in loss and damage.



4.13 2014-COP 20/CMP 10 Lima, Peru

- The 20th Climate Change Conference (COP20) concluded in Peru. More than 190 countries, despite the complexity of negotiations, reached what has been labeled a watered-down agreement to combat climate change in the sense that the global agreement was not blocked, and that a door has been left open to continue working on the unfinished issues.

Positive outcomes:

- Lima Call for Climate Action outlines the main aspects of a new global climate deal.
- Keeps goal of limiting global warming to less than two degrees.
- Contains reference to ensuring the world has **net-zero emissions by 2050**.
- The ministerial conference also agreed to include curricula and climate awareness in schools through national development plan.

Negative outcomes:

- Doesn't clarify if a new deal will be legally binding.
- Doesn't give countries the power to alter other country commitments
- Doesn't offer new assurances on the flow of climate finance.
- Leaves all options on the table regarding compensation for countries worst hit by climate change.

4.14 2015-COP 21/CMP 11 Paris, France

- A major goal of the Paris agreement, therefore, is to keep global temperature increase **“well below” 2 degrees Celsius** and to pursue efforts to **limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius**.
- The pact and its progress will be **reviewed every five years**. In addition, the developed countries have **pledged \$100 billion** a year in climate finance for developing countries **by 2020** with a commitment to further raise it in the future.
- While there is **no penalty** for countries that **miss their targets**, the agreement has transparency rules to help encourage countries do achieve their obligations.
- The world's top two polluters the US and China together account for 40% of global carbon emissions have already ratified the document. Once the 55% barrier is crossed, the climate regime will become legally binding on all signatories after a period of 30 days.
- **Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)** are at the heart of the Paris Agreement. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

India's obligations:

- India will have to reduce its carbon footprint by **33-35% from its 2005 levels**. This has to be achieved **by 2030**.
- Another commitment under the treaty requires India to **increase its forest cover by five million hectares** along with an improvement in the quality of green cover of an equal measure.

4.15 2016-COP 22/ CMP 12/ CMA 1-1 Marrakech, Morocco

- Nations have also agreed on a **five-year work-plan on “loss and damage”** starting from 2017, to address issues beyond climate adaptation like slow-onset impacts of climate change, non-economic losses and migration.
- The **Climate Vulnerable Forum** was also created, gathering 47 of the poorest countries in the world, committing to generating 100% of their energy from renewables as soon as possible, as well as to update their NDCs by 2020 and to prepare their long-term strategies.
- Along with them, 165 sub-national jurisdictions, calling themselves the Under2s, announced that they would reduce their emissions by 80-95 per cent below 1990 levels and limit their per capita emissions to under 2 tons of carbon dioxide by 2050. These governments range across states like California, New York and Telangana and cities like Manchester and São Paulo, and contribute to over a third of the global economy.
- Countries gave themselves two years to 2018 to agree rules and procedures for the Paris Agreement.
- With regard to the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, the framework for a five-year rolling work plan was approved.

4.16 2017-COP 23/ CMP 13/ CMA 1-2 Bonn, Germany

- COP23 made significant progress toward clear and comprehensive implementation guidelines for the Paris Agreement, which will make the agreement operational.
- The **new Ocean Pathway Partnership** – launched at COP23 – seeks to encourage the climate negotiations process to **address the relationship between climate change and the ocean**.
- Countries finalised the first-ever **Gender Action Plan**, which **aims** to increase the **participation of women** in all **UNFCCC** processes. It also seeks to increase awareness of and support for the development and effective implementation of gender-responsive climate policy at all levels of government.
- Countries reached a historic **agreement on agriculture** that will help them develop and implement new strategies for **adaptation** and **mitigation** within the sector, to both reduce emissions as well as build resilience to the effects of **climate change**.

4.17 2018-COP 24/ CMP 14/ CMA 1-3 Katowice, Poland

- The 2018 UN climate change conference (COP24) was held from 2nd to 14th December in Katowice, Poland.

Katowice

- It is a city in southern Poland.
- It has rich coal reserves in the area

Agenda:

Main task on the hands of negotiators gathered in Katowice would be to finalise the “rulebook” for the implementation of the Paris Agreement

Key topics of discussion at COP24

1. Technology: To show that there are climate-friendly modern solutions, such as electromobility allowing for sustainable urban development, clean air and an opportunity for modern jobs.
2. Human: Emphasizing the need to lead change together with people through the solidarity and fair transformation of regions and industrial sectors.
3. Nature: Including multifunctional and sustainable forest management as part of climate neutrality and the role of forests as greenhouse gas sinks, and support for a synergic view of the three UN key conventions: on climate, on biodiversity and on desertification.

Outcomes of the COP 24:

- Paris “**rulebook**”, which was mandated in 2015 to be finalised by the end of COP24 was agreed by the COPs. This is the detailed “operating manual” needed for the Paris Agreement to enter into force in 2020.
- Conference launched a declaration on “**forests for climate**”, highlighting the important role of forests in reaching Paris Agreement goals.
- It also targeted **low-emission transport**. It urged cooperation to “renew efforts” to help achieve “an e-mobility revolution”.

- The special report on the **impacts of 1.5C** global warming, published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the US, Saudi Arabia, Russia and Kuwait – refused to “welcome” this report.

What was India’s response?

- India **reaffirmed its commitment to meeting the goals under the Paris Agreement** and engaged in all the negotiations while protecting its key interests, including climate justice.
- It expressed **strong reservation over the lack of equity in the global stock-take decision**, a proposed five-yearly review of the impact of countries’ climate change actions.
- India had expected that decisions would be in consonance with the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris pact.

What should India do?

- At an estimated 1.2 tonnes of CO₂ per capita, India emits far below the global average of 4.2 tonnes.
- Yet, cumulative emissions determine the impact on climate, and India’s emissions grew at an estimated 6.3% in 2018.
- The prospect of increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and sea level rise in a warming world affecting small island states allows little room for complacency.
- The task now is to achieve a paradigm shift that will slow down the addition of new sources of carbon emissions. As a party to the global climate compact, India has to systematically assess its emissions and measure mitigation actions for reporting to the UNFCCC at stock-taking meetings.
- This is an opportunity to bring major sectors such as energy production, building, agriculture and transport on board, and make changes to regulations that favour environment-friendly alternatives.
- China has taken the lead in advancing electric mobility, while individual States and cities are ahead of national governments, as in the U.S., in reducing their carbon footprint. A clean-up in India will help meet emissions commitments and remove the blanket of air pollution that is suffocating entire cities

4.18 2019-COP 25/ CMP 15/ CMA 2 Santiago, Chile.

(Yet to be organized)

2018 RESULTS

11 Ranks in Top 50

28 Ranks in Top 100

183 Ranks in Final List



RANK 11
Pujya Priyadarshni



RANK 16
Dhodmise Trupti Ankush



RANK 21
Rahul Jain



RANK 24
Anuraj Jain



RANK 31
Mainak Ghosh



RANK 32
Sameer Saurabh



RANK 33
Awhale Manisha Manikrao



RANK 36
Deepesh Kedia



RANK 39
Patil Hemanta Keshav



RANK 41
Alok Kumar



RANK 43
Akshay Agrawal



RANK 52
Prateek Singh



RANK 53
Sumit Kumar



RANK 56
Dileep Mishra



RANK 59
Chahat Bajpai



RANK 60
Anya Das



RANK 61
Girdhar

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