
 International Agreements and Commitments to Conventions

Annex III

International Agreement and Commitment to Environmental Concerns

<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (2 February 1971), as amended</p>	<p>Provides the intergovernmental framework for international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetland habitat and species.</p>
<p>Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 12 November 1972)</p>	<p>Protect cultural monuments and natural sites within their territory that are recognised to be of such outstanding universal value that safeguarding them concern humanity as a whole.</p>
<p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, 3 March 1973)</p>	<p>To ensure, through international co-operation, that the international trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora does not threaten the conservation status of the species concerned.</p>
<p>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 23 June 1979)</p>	<p>To conserve migratory species by Parties restricting harvests, conserving habitat and controlling other adverse factors. Sustainable utilisation is an implicit goal.</p>
<p>The International Tropical Timber Agreement (Geneva, 18 November 1983)</p>	<p>To promote the management of tropical forests on a sustainable basis and to provide a framework for co-operation between production and consuming member states in the tropical timber industry.</p>
<p>International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources (Rome, 23 November 1983) as supplemented</p>	<p>To ensure that plant genetic resources are preserved, particularly cultivated varieties of plants, plants or varieties which have been in cultivation in the past, primitive versions of cultivated plants, wild relatives of such plants and certain special genetic stocks and restrict destructive impact of development activities to conserve plant varieties which are threatened with extinction as a result of deforestation (especially in tropical areas) or changes in agricultural practices</p>

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<p>Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna, 22 March 1988) and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal, 16 September 1987)</p>	<p>To protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete it, with the ultimate objective of their elimination on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations and bearing in mind the developmental needs of developing countries.</p>
<p>International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (London, 2 November 1973), as amended</p>	<p>To prevent the pollution of the marine environment by the operation discharge of oil and other harmful substances and the minimisation of accidental discharge of such substances.</p>
<p>International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (Washington, 2 December 1946), as amended</p>	<p>To adopt regulations for purposes of conservation and utilisation of whale resources, and to serve as an agency for the collection, analysis and publication of scientific information related to whaling.</p>
<p>United Nations General Assembly Resolution 913 (X) Establishing the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) (3 December 1955)</p>	<p>The basic objective of the Resolution is to collect and interpret all available scientific data on the effects of ionising radiation on man and his environment, including assessment of radiation levels and exposures from both natural and man-made sources, and to report on these evaluations to the General Assembly and the world community.</p>
<p>Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (hereafter Notification Convention), and Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or a Radiological Emergency (hereafter Assistance Convention), (Vienna, 26 September 1986)</p>	<p>Provide information as early as possible in order to minimise the trans -boundary environmental, health and economic consequences of a nuclear accident.</p>

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The convention concerning the Protection of Workers against Ionising Radiation (ILO Convention 115, Geneva, 22 June 1960) (hereafter, Radiation Protection Convention, 1960);

It contains 15 substantive articles requiring, inter alia, that ratifying States make every effort to restrict the exposure of workers to ionising radiation to the lowest practicable level, to fix maximum permissible doses of ionising radiation which may be received from sources external or internal to the body, to provide appropriate warnings to indicate the presence of hazards from ionising radiation, to monitor workers in order to measure their exposure to ionising radiation, to provide appropriate medical examinations of workers and to provide appropriate inspection services for the purpose of supervising the application of its provisions.

The Convention concerning Protection against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (ILO Convention 136, Geneva, 23 June 1971) (hereafter, Benzene Convention, 1971);

It contains 13 substantive articles providing, inter-alia, that whenever harmless or less harmful substitute products are available, ratifying States should use such substitutes instead of benzene.

The International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, Brussels 1969 (CLC)

To apportion the liability of oil pollution on the owner of oil tanker.

The International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation of Oil Pollution Damage, Brussels 1971 (Fund Convention);

Provide for a compensation system in order to ensure full compensation to victims; and (b) to distribute the economic burden between shipping and cargo interests.