APPENDIX I

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I TO THE GENEVA CONVENTION

Article 35 (3): It is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.

Article 36: New Weapons

In the study, development, acquisition or adoption of a new weapon, means or methods of warfare, a High Contracting Party is under an obligation to determine whether its employment would, in some or all circumstances, be prohibited by this protocol or by any other rule of international law applicable to the High Contracting Party.

Article 51: Protection of the civilian population

4. Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited. Indiscriminate attacks are:
   a) Those which are not directed at a specific military objective;
   b) Those which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objectives; or
   c) Those which employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required by this protocol.

Article 55: Protection of the natural environment

1. Care shall be taken to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage. The protection includes a prohibition of the use of methods and means of the warfare, which are intended or may be expected to cause such damage to the natural environment and thereby to prejudice the health and survivals of the population.

2. Attacks against the natural environment by way of reprisals are prohibited.

Article 80: Measures for Execution.

1. The High Contracting Parties and the Parties to the conflict shall without delay take all necessary measures for the execution of their obligations under the Conventions and this Protocol.

2. The High Contracting Parties and the Parties to the Conflict shall give orders and instructions to ensure observance of the Conventions and this Protocol, and shall supervise their execution.

Article 82: High Contracting Parties at all times, and the parties to the conflict, shall ensure that legal advisers are available, when necessary, to advice military commanders at the appropriate level on the application of Conventions and this Protocol and on the appropriate instruction to be given to the armed forces on this subject.

Article 91: Responsibility: A Party to the conflict which violates the provisions of the Conventions or of this Protocol shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces.
APPENDIX II

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II TO THE GENEVA CONVENTION

**Article 14**: Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population

Starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited. It is therefore prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless, for that purpose, objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as food-stuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works.

**Article 15**: Protection of works and installations containing dangerous forces

Works and installations containing dangerous forces, namely dams, dykes and nuclear electrical generating stations, shall not be made the object of attack, even where these objects are military objectives, if such attack may cause the release of dangerous forces and consequent severe losses among the civilian population.

APPENDIX III

UN CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES (ENMOD CONVENTION) (1976)

**Article I**

1. Each state party to this convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other state party.

2. Each State party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of states or international organisation to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

APPENDIX IV

PROTOCOL III TO C.C.W.

**Article 2**: Prohibition of Civilians and Civilian Objects

1. It is prohibited in all circumstances to make the civilian population as such, individual civilians or civilian objects the object of attack by incendiary weapons.

2. It is prohibited in all circumstances to make any military objectives located within a concentration of civilians the object of attack by air-delivered incendiary weapons.

3. It is further prohibited to make any military objectives located within the concentration of civilian the object of attack by means of incendiary weapons, except when such military objective is clearly separated from the concentration of civilians and all feasible precautions are taken with a
view to limiting the incendiary effects to the military objective and to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects.

4. It is prohibited to make forests or other kinds of plant cover the object of attack by incendiary weapons except when such natural elements are used to cover, conceal or camouflage combatants or other military objectives, or are themselves military objectives.

APPENDIX V

OPEN SPACE TREATY

Article II: Outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article IV: States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons or celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner. The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes.

APPENDIX VI

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY SPACE OBJECTS

Article I. For the purpose of this Convention:

a) The term “Damage” means loss of life, person injury or other impairment of health; or loss of or damage to property of states or of persons, or property of international organisations.

Article II: A launching State shall be absolutely liable to pay compensation for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the earth or the aircraft flight.

APPENDIX VII

AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES ON THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES (MOON AGREEMENT)

Article 3

1. The moon shall be used by all states Parties exclusively for peaceful purposes

2. Any threat or use of force or any other hostile act or threat of hostile act on the moon is prohibited. It is likewise prohibited to use the moon in order to commit any such act or to engage in any such threat in relation to the earth, the moon, spacecraft, and the personnel of spacecraft or man-made space objects.
3. States Parties shall not place in orbit around or other trajectory to or around the moon objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or place or use such weapons on or in the moon.

4. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on the moon shall be forbidden. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration and use of the moon shall also not be prohibited.

Article 5

1. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the Public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of their activities concerned with the exploration and use of the moon. Information on the time, purposes, locations, orbital parameters and duration shall be given in respect of each mission to the moon as soon as possible after launching, while information on the results of each mission, including scientific results shall be given upon the completion of the mission.

2. If a State party becomes aware that another State party plans to operate simultaneously in the same area of or in the same orbit around or trajectory to or around the moon, it shall promptly inform the other state of the timing of and plans for its own operations.

APPENDIX VIII

LIEBER CODE

Article 14: Military necessity, as understood by modern civilized nations, consists in the necessity of those ends of war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war.

Article 15: Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of enemies and of other persons whose destruction is incidental, unavoidable in the armed contests of war; it allows the capturing of every armed enemy, and every enemy of importance to the hostile government, or of particular danger to the captor; it prohibit the destruction of the property, and obstruction of the ways and charmels of traffic, travel, or communication and of withholding of means of life.

APPENDIX IX

ICRC RULES UNDER CUSTOMARY IHL

Rule 43.

1. No part of the natural environment may be attacked, unless it is a military objective;

2. Destruction of any of natural environment is prohibited unless required by imperative military necessity
3. Launching an attack against a military objective which may be expected to cause incidental damage to the environment which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated is prohibited.

**Rule 51:** In the conduct of military operations, constant care must be taken to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects. All feasible precautions must be taken to avoid, and in any event to minimise, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects.

**APPENDIX X**

**ROME STATUTE OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

**Article 5** The jurisdiction of the Court shall be limited to the most serious crime of concern to the international community as a whole. The Court has jurisdiction in accordance with the Statute with respect to the following crimes:

- a. The crime of genocide;
- b. Crimes against humanity;
- c. War Crimes;
- d. The Crime of aggression.

**Article 6:** Genocide: For the purpose of this Statute, “genocide” means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group:

- a. Killing members of group
- b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of the life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another

**Article 7:** Crime against Humanity

1. For the purpose of this statute, “Crime against humanity” means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with the knowledge of the attack:

   - a. Murder;
   - b. Extermination;
   - c. Enslavement;
   - d. Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
   - e. Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
f. Torture

g. Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other sexual violence.

Article 8:

1. The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.

2. For the purpose of this Statute, “war crimes” means:

b. Other serious violation of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework in international law, namely, any of the following acts:

   ii intentionally directing an attack against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives

   iv. Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to the civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated.

Article 13: The court may exercise its jurisdiction with respect to a crime referred to in article 5 in accordance with the provisions of this Statute if:

b. A situation in which one or more of such crimes appears to have been committed is referred to the Prosecutor by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

APPENDIX XI

U.N. CHARTER

Article 36:

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the Parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court; United Nations.

Article 39: The Security Council is empowered to determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of peace and acts of aggression. It is also only the discretion of the Security Council to determine which measures are to be taken to have international peace and security.”
**Article 41**: The Security Council will decide what measures not involving the use of armed forces are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio or other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

**APPENDIX XII**

**HAGUE CONVENTION IV**

**Article 3**, Hague Convention IV reads as A belligerent party which violates the provisions of the said regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces.

**Article 23**: In addition to the prohibition provided by special Conventions, it is especially forbidden:

a) To employ poison or poisoned weapons;
b) To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
c) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;
d) To declare that no quarter will be given;
e) To employ arms, projectile, or material calculated to cause unnecessary sufferings;
f) To make improper use of the flag of truce, or of the national flag, or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention;
g) To destroy or seize the enemy’s property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
h) To declare abolished, suspended, or in admissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nations of the hostile party.

A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent’s service before the commencement of the war.

**Article 25**: The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or building which are undefended is prohibited.
APPENDIX XIII

PROTOCOL FOR THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE

Declare:

That the High Contracting Parties, So far as they are, not parties to treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration.

The High Contracting Parties will exert every effort to induce other states to accede to the Present Protocol. Such accession will be notified to the government of the French Republic, and by the latter to all signatory and acceding powers, and will take effect on the date of the notification by the government of French Republic.

APPENDIX XIV

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION (B.W.C.)

Article I: Each State party to the Convention undertakes never to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain

1) microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production; of type and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;
2) weapons, equipments or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict

Article II: Each State Party undertakes to destroy, or to divest to peaceful purposes, as soon as possible but not later than nine months after entry into force of the convention, all agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in article I of the convention which are in its possession or under its jurisdiction or control. In implementing the provisions of this article all necessary safety precautions shall be observed to protect the populations and the environment

Article III: Each State party to this Convention undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any state, group of states or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire any of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention.

Article IV: Each State Parties to this Convention shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of the agent, toxics, weapons, equipment and means of delivery
specified in article I of the Convention within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction or under its control anywhere.

Article VI: 1. Any State Party to this Convention which finds that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations delivering from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such Compliant should include all possible evidence confirming its validity, as well as a request for its consideration by the Security Council.

APPENDIX XV

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE ININDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

The High Contracting Parties,

Recalling that every State have the duty, in conformity with the Charter of United Nations, to refrain in its international relations form the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of United Nations.

Further recalling the general principle of the protection of the civilian population against the effects of hostilities.

Basing themselves on the principle of international law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare id not unlimited, and on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

Also recalling that it is prohibited to employ the methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.

Wishing to prohibit or restrict further the use of certain conventional weapons and believing that the positive results achieved in this area may facilitate the main talks on disarmament with a view to putting an end to the production, stockpiling and proliferation of such weapons.

APPENDIX XVI

PROTOCOL II TO CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

Article 3: General Restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices

2. Each contracting Party or party to a conflict is, in accordance with the provisions of this protocol, responsible for all mines, booby traps, and other devices employed by it and undertakes to clear, remove, destroy or maintain them as specified in article 10 of this Protocol
3. It is prohibited in all circumstances to use any mine, booby-trap or other devices which is designed or of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

5. It is prohibited to use landmines, booby traps or other devices which employ a mechanism or device specifically designed to detonate the munitions by the presence of commonly available mine detectors as a result of their magnetic or other non-contact influence during normal use in detection operations.

6. It is prohibited to use a self-deactivating mine equipped with an anti-handling device that is designed in such a manner that the anti-handling device is capable of functioning after the mine has ceased to be capable of functioning.

8. Indiscriminate use of weapons to which this article applies is prohibited.

APPENDIX XVII

PROTOCOL V CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

Article 3: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

1. Each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall bear the responsibility set out in this article with respect to all explosive remnants of war in territory under its control. In cases where a user of explosive ordnance which has become explosive remnants of war, does not exercise control of the territory, the user shall, after the cessation of active hostilities, provide where feasible, inter alia technical, financial, material or human resources assistance, bilaterally or through mutually agreed third party, including inter alia through the United Nations system or other relevant organisations, to facilitate the marking and clearance, removal or destruction of such explosive remnants of war.

2. After the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall mark and clear, remove or destroy explosive remnant of war in affected territories under its control. Area affected by explosive remnants of war which are assessed pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article as posing a serious humanitarian risk shall be accorded priority status for clearance, removal or destruction.

3. After cessation of the active hostilities and as soon as feasible, each High Contracting party to an armed conflict shall take the following measures in affected territories under its control, to reduce the risks posed by explosive remnants of war:

   a. Survey and assess the threat posed by explosive remnants of war;

   b. Assess and prioritize needs and practicability in terms of marking and clearance, removal or destruction;

   c. Mark and clear, remove or destroy explosive remnants of war;
d. Take steps to mobilize resources to carry out these activities.

4. In conducting the above activities High Contracting Parties and parties to an armed conflict shall take into account international standards, including the international Mine Action Standards.

5. High Contracting Parties shall co-operate, where appropriate, both among themselves and with other states, relevant regional and international; organisations and non-governmental organizations on the provision of inter alia technical, financial, material and human resources assistance including, in appropriate circumstances, the undertaking of joint operations necessary to fulfil the provisions of this article.

APPENDIX XIX

CHEMICAL WEAPON CONVENTIONS

Article I: General Obligations:

1) Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never under any circumstances:

   a. To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone;

   b. To use chemical weapons;

   c. To engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons;

   d. To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state party under this convention.

2) Each State Party undertakes to destroy chemical weapons it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of this convention.

3) Each State Party undertakes to destroy all chemical weapons it abandoned on the territory of another state party, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

4) Each State Party undertakes to destroy all chemical weapons production facilities it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of this convention.


Article III: Declarations

1) Each State party shall submit to the Organisation, not later than 30 days after this Convention enters into force for it, the following declarations in which it shall:
a. Declare whether it owns or possess any chemical weapons or whether there are any chemical weapons located in any place under its jurisdiction or control;

b. Specify the precise location, aggregate quantity and detailed inventory of chemical weapon it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with Part IV(A), paragraph 4, of the Verification Annex;

c. Declare whether it has transferred or received, directly or indirectly, any chemical weapons since 1 January 1946 and specify the transfer or receipt of such weapons, in accordance with Part IV(A), paragraph 5, of the Verification Annex;

d. Provide its general plan of destruction of chemical weapons that it owns or possess, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with Part IV(A), paragraph 6, of the Verification Annex.

**Article VI: Activities not prohibited under this Convention**

1. Each State Party has the right, subject to the provisions of this convention, to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, retain, transfer and use toxic chemicals and their precursors for purposes not prohibited under this convention.

2. Each State Party shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure that toxic chemicals and their precursors are only developed, produced, otherwise acquired, retained, transferred, or used within the territory or in any other place under its jurisdiction or control for purposes not prohibited under this convention. To this end, and in order to verify that activities are in accordance with obligations under this Convention, each state party shall subject toxic chemicals and their precursors listed in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex on Chemicals, facilities related to such chemicals, and other facilities as specified in the Verification Annex, that are located on its territory or in any other place under its jurisdiction or control, to verification measures as provided in the verification Annex.

3. Each State Part shall subject chemicals listed in Schedule 1 (hereinafter referred to as “Schedule 1 chemicals”) to the prohibitions on production, acquisition, retention, transfer and use as specified in Part VI of the Verification Annex. It shall subject Schedule 1 chemicals and facilities specified in Part VI of the Verification Annex to systematic verification through on-site inspection and monitoring with on-site instruments in accordance with that part of the Verification Annex.

4. Each State Party shall subject chemicals listed in Schedule 2 (herein after referred to as “Schedule 3 Chemicals”) and facilities specified in Part VII of the verification in accordance with that Part of the Verification Annex.

5. Each State Party shall subject chemicals listed in Schedule 3 and facilities specified in Part VIII of the Verification Annex to data monitoring and on-site verification in accordance with that part of the Verification Annex.
**Article IX: Consultations, Cooperation and Fact-Finding**

1. States Parties shall consult and cooperate, directly among themselves, or through the organisation or other appropriate international procedure, including procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter, on any matter which may be raised relating to the object and purpose, or the implementation of the provisions of this Convention.

2. Without prejudice to the right of any State Party to request a challenge inspection, State Parties should, whenever possible, first make every effort to clarify and resolve, through exchange of information and consultations among themselves, any matter which may cause doubt about compliance with this Convention, or which give rise to concerns about a related matter which may be considered ambiguous. A state party which receives a request from another State Party for clarification of any matter which the requesting State Party believes causes a doubt or concern shall provide the requesting state party as soon as possible, but in any case not later than 10 days after the request, with information sufficient to answer the doubt or concern raised along with an explanation of how the information provided resolve the matter. Nothing in this convention shall affect the right of any two or more State Parties to arrange by mutual consent for inspections or any other procedures among themselves to clarify and resolve any matter which may cause doubt about compliance or give rise to a concern about a related matter which may be considered ambiguous. Such arrangements shall not affect the rights and obligations of any State Party under other provisions of this convention.

**Article VII: The Organisation**

1) The State Parties to this Convention hereby establish the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical weapons to achieve the object and purpose of this Convention, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among states parties.

5) The Organisation shall conduct its verification activities provided for under this Convention in the least intrusive manner possible consistent with the timely and efficient accomplishment of their objectives. It shall request only the information and data necessary to fulfil the responsibility.

6) In undertaking its verification activities the organisation shall consider measures to make use of advances in science and technology.

**APPENDIX XX**

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION, 1997**

**Article 1: General obligations**

1) Each State party undertakes never under any circumstances:

a) To use anti-personnel mines;
b) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;

c) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State party under this Convention.

2) Each party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with this convention

Article 3: Exceptions

1) Notwithstanding the general obligations under Article 1, the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in the mines detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted. The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes,

2) The transfer of anti-personnel mines for the destruction is permitted.

Article 4: Destruction of Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Except as provided for in article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this convention of that State Party.

Article 5: Destruction of antipersonnel mines in the mined areas:

1) Each State party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this convention.

2) Each state party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed.

APPENDIX XXI

CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Article 1: General obligations and scope of application

1) Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances to:

   a) Use Cluster munitions;
b) Develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, cluster munitions;

c) Assist, encourage or induce anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.

2) Paragraph 1 of this Article applies, mutatis mutandis, to explosive bomblets that are specifically designed to be dispersed or released from dispersers affixed to aircraft.

3) This Convention does not apply to mines.

**Article 3: Storage and Stockpile destruction**

1) Each State Party shall, in accordance with national regulations, separate all cluster munitions under its jurisdiction and control from munitions retained for operational use and mark them for the purpose of destruction.

2) Each state party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all cluster munitions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article as soon as possible but not later than eight years after the entry into force of this convention for that state party. Each State Party undertakes to ensure that destruction methods comply with applicable international standards for protecting public health and the environment.

3) If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all cluster munitions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article within eight years of entry into force of this convention for that state party it may submit a request to a meeting of States parties or a review conference for an extension of up to four years.

**Article 9: National Implementation measures**

Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement this convention, including the imposition of penal sanctions to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under this Convention undertaken by the Persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

**APPENDIX XXII**

**NUCLEAR NON PROLIFERATION TREATY**

**Article I:** Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes no tot transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

**Article II:** Each non-nuclear-weapon-State Party to the treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transfer or whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control
over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly; not to seek or receive any assistance in
the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

Article III:

1) Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set
forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy in
accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy and the Agency’s system, for the
exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this treaty with a
view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear
explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this article shall be followed with respect
to source or a special fissionable material whether it is being produce, processed or used in any
practical nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this Article shall be
applied on all sources or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the
territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

2) Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable
material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or
production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes,
unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this
article.

3) The safeguards required by this article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply
with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of
the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the
international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of
nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle
of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the treaty

4) Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the
International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this Article either individually or
together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency .
Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of
this treaty. For states depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period,
negotiation of such agreements commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements
shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

Article IV:

1) Nothing in this treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to
the treaty to develop, research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without
discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this treaty.
2) All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contribution alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon-states Party to the treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article VI: Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective control.

APPENDIX XXIII

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

Article I, Basic Obligations:

1) Each State Party undertakes not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control;

2) Each State Party undertakes, furthermore, to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

Article II, The Organisation

1) The State Parties hereby establish the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organisation to achieve the object and purpose of this treaty, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among State Parties.

2) All States Parties shall be members of the Organization. A State Party shall not be deprived of its membership in the organization;

3) The seat of the Organization shall be Vienna, Republic of Austria

4) There are hereby established as organs of the Organization: the Conference of the States Parties, the Executive Council and the Technical Secretariat, which shall include the International Data Centre.

5) Each State Party shall cooperate with the Organisation in the exercise of its functions in accordance with this treaty. States Parties shall consult, directly among themselves, or through the organisation or other appropriate international procedures, including procedure within the framework
of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter, on any matter which may be raised relating to
the object and purpose, or the implementation of the provisions, of this treaty.

6) The Organisation shall conduct its verification activities provided for under this treaty in the
least intrusive manner possible consistent with the timely and efficient accomplishment of their
objectives. It shall be request only the information and date necessary to fulfil its responsibilities under
this treaty. It shall take every precaution to protect the confidentiality of information on civil and
military activities and facilities coming to its knowledge in the implementation of this treaty and, in
particular, shall abide by the confidentiality provisions set forth in this treaty.

Article III, National Implementation Measures

1) Each State Party shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take necessary
measures to implement its obligations under the treaty. In particular, it shall take any necessary
measures:

a) To prohibit natural and legal persons anywhere on its territory or in any other place under its
jurisdiction as recognized by international law from undertaking any activity prohibited to a State Party
under this treaty;

b) To prohibit natural and legal persons from undertaking any such activities anywhere under its
control and

c) To prohibit, in conformity with international law, natural persons possessing its nationality
from undertaking any such activity anywhere;

APPENDIX XXIV

NUCLEAR SAFETY CONVENTION

Article 7: Legislative and Regulatory Framework

1) Each Contracting party shall establish and maintain a legislative and regulatory framework to
govern the safety of nuclear installations.

2) The legislative and regulatory framework shall provide for:

a) The establishment of applicable national safety requirements and regulations;

b) A system of licensing with regard to nuclear installations and the prohibition of the operation
of nuclear installation without a licence;

c) A system of regulatory inspection and assessment of nuclear installations to ascertain
compliance with applicable regulations and the terms of licences;

d) The enforcement of applicable regulations and of the terms of licences, including suspension,
modification or revocation.
**Article 10** Each Contracting party to take appropriate steps to ensure that all organisations engaged in activities directly related to nuclear installations establish policies that give due priority to nuclear safety.

**APPENDIX XXV**

**SEABED TREATY**

**Article I:**

1) The States Parties to this treaty undertake not to emplant or emplace on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the outer limit of a sea-bed zone, as defined in article II, any nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for storing, testing or using such weapons.

2) The undertakings of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the seabed zone referred to in the same paragraph, except that within such sea-bed zone, they shall not apply either to the coastal States or to the sea-bed beneath its territorial waters.

3) The States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to assist, encourage or induce any State to carry out activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and not to participate in any other way in such actions.

**Article II:** For the purpose of this treaty, the outer limit of the sea-bed zone referred to in article I shall be conterminous with the twelve-mile outer limit of the zone referred to in part II of the Contiguous Zone, signed at Geneva on April 29, 1958, and shall be measured in accordance with the provisions of part I, section ii, of that Convention and in accordance with International Law.

**Article III:**

1) In order to promote the objectives of and ensure compliance with the provisions of this treaty, each State Party to the Treaty shall have the right to verify through observations the activities of other States Parties to the Treaty on the Sea bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the zone referred to in article I, provided that observation does not interfere with such activities.

2) If after such observation reasonable doubts remain concerning the fulfilment of the obligations assumed under the Treaty, the State Party having doubts and the State Party that is responsible for the activities giving rise to the doubts shall consult with a view to removing the doubts. If the doubts persist, the State Party having doubts shall notify the other States Parties, and the Parties concerned shall cooperate on such further procedure for verification as may be agreed, including appropriate inspection of objects, structures, installations or other facilities that reasonably may be expected to be of a kind described in article I. The parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State and any other party so requesting shall be entitled to participate in such consultation and cooperation.
After completion of further procedure of verification, an appropriate report shall be circulated to other Parties by the Party that initiated such Procedure.

**APPENDIX XXVI**

**ANTARCTIC TREATY**

**Article I:**

1. Antarctica shall be used of peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, inter alia any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of the military manoeuvres, as well as treating any type of weapons.

2. The present treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes.

**Article V:**

1. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal thereof radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

2. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, including the nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste material, to which all the contracting parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX are parties, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctic.

**APPENDIX XXVII**

**RAROTONGA TREATY**

**Article 3** Renunciation of Nuclear Explosive Device

Each Party undertakes:

a) Not to manufacture or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over any nuclear explosive device by any means anywhere inside or outside the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone

b) Not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture or acquisition of any nuclear explosive device

**Article 5** Prevention of Stationing of Nuclear Explosive Devices

1. Each party undertakes to prevent in its territory the stationing of any nuclear explosive device.

2. Each Party in the exercise of its sovereign rights remain free to decide for itself whether to allow visits by foreign ships and aircraft to its port and airfields, transit of its airspace by foreign aircraft, and navigation by foreign ships in its territorial sea or archipelagic sea lane passage or transit passage of straits.
**Article 6** Prevention of Testing of Nuclear Explosive Devices

Each Party Undertakes:

a) To prevent in its territory the testing of any nuclear explosive devices

b) Not to take any action to assist or encourage the testing of any nuclear explosive device by any State

**Article 7** South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty reads as Prevention of Dumping

1. Each Party undertakes:

   a) Not to dump radio-active wastes and other radioactive matter at sea anywhere within the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone;

   b) To prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter by anyone in its territorial sea;

   c) Not to take any action to assist or encourage the dumping by anyone of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter at sea anywhere within the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone

**APPENDIX XXVIII**

**BANGKOK TREATY**

**Article 3**: Basic Understandings

1. Each State Party undertakes not to, anywhere inside or outside the Zone:

   a. develop, manufacture or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over nuclear weapons;

   b. station or transport nuclear weapons by any means; or

   c. Test or use nuclear weapons.

2. Each State Party also undertakes not to allow, in its territory, any other State to:

   a. develop, manufacture or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over nuclear weapons;

   b. station nuclear weapons; or

   c. test or use nuclear weapons.

3. Each State Party also undertakes not to:

   a. dump at sea or discharge into the atmosphere anywhere within the zone any radioactive materials or wastes
APPENDIX XXIX

PELINDABA TREATY

Article 1(a): “African nuclear-weapon-free-zone” means the territory of the Continent of Africa, islands States Members of OAU and all islands considered by the organization of African Unity in its resolution to be part of Africa;

Article 3: Renunciation of nuclear explosive devices

Each Party undertakes:

a) Not to conduct research on, develop, manufacture, stockpile or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over any nuclear explosive device by any means any where;

b) Not to seek or receive any assistance in the research on, development, manufacture, stockpiling or acquisition, or possession of any nuclear explosive device;

c) Not to take any action to assist or encourage the research on, development, manufacture, stockpiling or acquisition or possession of any nuclear explosive device.

Article 4: Prevention of stationing of nuclear explosive devices

1. Each party undertakes to prohibit in its territory the stationing of any nuclear explosive device

2. Without prejudice to the purposes and objectives of the treaty, each party in the exercise of its sovereign rights remains free to decide for itself whether to allow visits by foreign ships and aircraft to its ports and airfields, transit of its airspace by foreign aircraft, and navigation by foreign ships in its territorial sea or archipelagic sea lane passage or transit passage of straits.

Article 5: Prohibition of testing of nuclear explosive devices

Each Party Undertakes:

a) Not to test any nuclear explosive device;

b) To prohibit in its territory the testing of any nuclear explosive device;

c) Not to assist or encourage the testing of any nuclear explosive device by any State anywhere.

APPENDIX XXX

TREATY ON A NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Article 1 (a)

The “Central Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone” includes: the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 3: Basic Obligations:

1. Each Party Undertakes:
a. Not to conduct research on, develop, manufacture, stockpile or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over any nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive devices by any means anywhere.

b. Not to seek or receive any assistance in research on, development, manufacture, stockpiling, acquisition, possession or obtaining control over any nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive devices;

c. Not to take any action to assist or encourage conduct of research on, development, manufacturing, stockpiling, acquisition or possession of any nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive devices.

APPENDIX XXXI

PROTOCOL II TO CCW

Article 3: General restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices

2) Each High Contracting Party or party to a conflict is, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, responsible for all mines, booby-traps, and other devices employed by it and undertakes to clear, remove, destroy or maintain them as specified in Article 10 of this Protocol.

3) It is prohibited in all circumstances to use any mine, booby traps or other devices which is designed or of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

5) It is prohibited to use mines, booby traps or other devices which employ a mechanism or devices specifically designed to detonate the munitions by the presence of commonly available mine detectors as a result of their magnetic or other non-contact influence during normal use in detection operations.

6) It is prohibited to use a self-detecting mine equipped with an anti-handling device that is designed in such a manner that the anti-handling device is capable of functioning after the mine has ceased to be capable of functioning.

10) All feasible precautions shall be taken to protect civilians from the effects of weapons to which this article applies.

11) Effective advance warning shall be given of any emplacement of mines, booby-traps and other devices which may affect the civilian population, unless circumstances do not permit

APPENDIX XXXII

PROTOCOL V TO CCW

Article 3: Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of War

1) Each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall bear the responsibilities set out in this Article with respect to all explosive remnants of war in territory under its control. In cases
where a user of explosive ordnance which has become explosive remnants of war, does not exercise control of the territory, the user shall, after the cessation of active hostilities, provide where feasible, inter alia technical, financial, material or human resources assistance, bilaterally or through a mutually agreed third party including inter alia through the United Nations system or other relevant organizations, to facilitate the marking and clearance, removal or destruction of such explosive remnants of war.

2) After the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall take the following measures in affected territories under its control, to reduce the risks posed by explosive remnants of war.

3) After the cessation of the Hostilities and as soon as feasible each High Contracting Party and Party to an armed conflict shall take the following measures in affected territories under its control, to reduce the risks posed by explosive remnants of war:

   a) Survey and assess the threat posed by explosive remnants of war;

   b) Assess and prioritize needs and practicability in terms of marking and clearance, removal or destruction;

   c) Mark and clear, remove or destroy explosive remnants of war;

   d) take steps to mobilize resources to carry out these activities;

Article 4: Recording, retaining and transmission

1) High Contracting Parties and parties to the armed conflict shall to the maximum extent possible and as far as practicable record and retain information on the use of explosive ordnance or abandonment of explosive ordnance, to facilitate the rapid marking and clearance, removal destruction of explosive remnants of war, risk education and the provision of relevant information to the party in control of the territory and to civilian populations in that territory;

2) High Contracting Parties and parties to the armed conflict which have used or abandoned explosive ordnance which may have become explosive remnant of war shall, without delay after the cessation of active hostilities and as far as practicable, subject to these parties’ legitimate security interests, make available such information to the party or parties in control of the affected area, bilaterally or through a mutually agreed third party including inter alia the United Nations or, upon request, to other relevant organisations which the party providing the information is satisfied that they are or will be undertaking risk education and marking and clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war in the affected area.
APPENDIX XXXIII

OTTAWA CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION (1997)

Article 1 General Obligations

1) Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:

   a) To use anti-personnel mines

   b) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines

   c) To assist, encourage or induce in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention

2) Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this convention.

Article 4 Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

“Except provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possess, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party”.

Article 5 : Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas

1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in the mined area under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

2. Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in Paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a request to a meeting
of the State Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadlines for completing the destruction of such anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.

APPENDIX XXXIV

ARMS TRADE TREATY

Article 1 Object and Purpose:

The object of this treaty is to:

-Establish the highest possible common international standards for regulating or improving the regulation of the international trade in conventional arms;

-Prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in Conventional arms and prevent their diversion;

For the purpose of:

-contributing to international and regional peace, security and stability;

Reducing human suffering;

Promoting cooperation, transparency and responsible action by States Parties in the international trade in Conventional arms, thereby building confidence among States Parties.

Article 2 Scope

1. This treaty shall apply to all conventional arms within the following categories:

   a. Battle Tanks;
   
   b. Armoured Combat Vehicles;
   
   c. Large-calibre artillery systems;
   
   d. Combat Aircraft;
   
   e. Attack Helicopters;
   
   f. Warships
   
   g. Missiles and Missile launchers
   
   h. Small arms and light weapons.

2. For the purposes of this Treaty, the activities of the international trade comprise export, transit, trans-shipment and brokering, hereafter referred to as “transfer”.

3. This treaty shall not apply in international movement of conventional arms by, or on behalf of, a state Party for its use provided that the conventional arms remain under that State Party’s ownership.
Article 3 Ammunitions/ Munitions

Each State Party shall establish and maintain a national control system to regulate the export of ammunition/munitions fired, launched or delivered by the conventional arms covered under Article 2(1), and shall apply the provisions of Article 6 and Article 7 prior to authorizing the export of such ammunition/munitions.

Article 6 Prohibitions

1. A State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2(1) or of items covered under article 3 or article 4, if the transfer would violate its obligations under measures adopted by the United Nations Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular arms embargoes.

2. A State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2(1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, if the transfer violates its relevant international obligations under international agreements to which it is a party, in particular those relating to the transfer of, or illicit trafficking in, conventional arms.

3. A State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under article 2(1) or of items covered under article 3 or article 4, if it has knowledge at the time of authorization that the arms or items would be used in the commission of genocide, crime against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Convention of 1949, attacks directed against civilian population or objects protected as such, or other war crimes as defined by international agreements to which it is a Party.

Article 7 Export and Export Assessment

1. If the export is not prohibited under Article 6, each exporting State Party, prior to authorization of the export of conventional arms covered under Article 2(1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, under its jurisdiction and pursuant to its national control system shall, in an objective and non-discriminatory manner, taking into account relevant factors, including information provided by the importing State in accordance with Article 8(1), assess the potential that the conventional arms or items:

   a) Would contribute to or undermine peace and security;
   b) Could be used to;
   c) Commit or facilitate a serious violation of international humanitarian law;
   d) Commit or facilitate a serious violation of international human rights law;
   e) Commit or facilitate an act constituting an offence under international conventions or protocols, relating to transnational organised crime to which the exporting State is a party.
2. The exporting State Party shall also consider whether there are measures that could be undertaken to mitigate risks identified in (a) or (b) in paragraph 1, such as confidence-building measures or jointly developed and agreed programmes by the exporting and importing states.

3. If, after conducting this assessment and considering available mitigating measures, the exporting consequences in paragraph 1, the exporting State Party shall not authorize the export.

4. The exporting State Party, in making this assessment, shall take into account the risk of the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of the items covered under Article 3 or Article 4 being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children

**Article 8 Import**

1. Each importing State Party shall take measures to ensure that appropriate and relevant information is provided, upon request, pursuant to its national laws, to the exporting State party, to assist the exporting State Party in conducting national export assessment under article 7. Such measures may include and use or end user documentation.

2. Each importing State Party shall take measures that will allow it to regulate, where necessary, imports under its jurisdiction of conventional arms covered under Article 2(1). Such measures include the import system

3. Each importing party may request the information from the exporting state party concerning any pending or actual export authorizations where the importing state party is the country of final destination

**APPENDIX XXXV**

**GENEVA CONVENTION IV**

**Article 18 Protection of hospitals**

Civilian hospitals organized to give care to the wounded and sick, the infirm and maternity cases, may in no circumstances the object of attack, but shall at all times be respected and protected by the parties to the conflict.

States which are parties to a conflict shall provide all civilian hospitals with certificates showing that they are civilian hospitals and that the buildings which they occupy are not used for any purpose which would deprive these hospitals of protection in accordance with Article 19.

In view of the dangers to which hospitals may be exposed by being close to military objectives, it is recommended that such hospitals be situated as far as possible from such objectives;

**Article 33 Individual responsibility, collective penalties, pillage, reprisals**
No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited

**Article 53** Prohibited destruction

Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or co-operative organisations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operation

**Article 55** Food and Medical Supplies for the population

To the fullest extent of the means available to it, the Occupying Power has the duty of ensuring the food and medical supplies of the population; it should, in particular, bring in the necessary foodstuffs, medical stores and other articles if the resources of the occupied territory are inadequate.

The Occupying Power may not requisition food stuffs, articles or medical supplies available in the occupied territory, except for use by the occupation forces and administration personnel, and then only if the requirements of the civilian population have been into account. Subject to the provisions of other international Conventions, the Occupying power shall make arrangements to ensure that fair value is paid for any requisitioned goods.

The Protecting Power shall, at any time, be at liberty to verify the state of the food and medical supplies in occupied territories, except where temporary restrictions are made necessary by military requirements.

**APPENDIX XXXVI**

**SECOND PROTOCOL TO HAGUE CONVENTION**

**Article 5** Safeguarding of Cultural Property

Preparatory measures taken in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict pursuant to Article 3 of the Convention shall include, as appropriate, the preparation for the removal of movable cultural property or the provision for adequate in situ protection of such property, and the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

**Article 6** Respect for Cultural Property

With the goal of ensuring respect of cultural property in accordance with Article 4 of the Convention:

a. A waiver on the basis of imperative military necessity pursuant to Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Convention may only be invoked to direct an act of hostilities against the cultural property when and for as long as:

i. That cultural property has, by its function, been made into a military objective; and
ii. There is no feasible alternative available to obtain a similar military advantage to that offered by directing an act of hostility against that objective;

b. A waiver on the basis of imperative military necessity pursuant to Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Convention may only be invoked to use cultural property for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage when and for as long as no choice is possible between such use of the cultural property and another feasible method for obtaining a similar military advantage;

c. The decision to invoke imperative military necessity shall only be taken by an officer commanding a force the equivalent of a battalion in size where circumstances do not permit otherwise

**Article 7 Precautions in attack**

Without prejudice to other precautions required by international humanitarian law in the conduct of military operations, each Party to the conflict shall:

a. Do everything feasible to verify that the objectives to be attacked are not cultural property protected under Article 4 of the Convention;

b. Take all feasible precautions in the choice of means and methods of attack with a view to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental damage to cultural property protected under Article 4 of this Convention

c. Refrain from deciding to launch any attack which may be expected to cause incidental damage to cultural property protected under Article 4 of the Convention which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

**Article 8 Precautions against the effects of hostilities**

The Parties to the Conflict shall, to the maximum extent feasible:

a. Remove movable cultural property from the vicinity of military objectives and provide for adequate in situ protection;

b. Avoid locating military objectives near cultural property.

**APPENDIX XXXVII**

**HAGUE CONVENTION V**

**RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS AND PERSONS IN WAR ON LAND**

**Article 1:** The territory of neutral Powers is Inviolable

**Article 2:** Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral Power.
Article 7: A neutral Power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which can be of use to an army or a fleet.

APPENDIX XXXVIII

HAGUE CONVENTION XIII

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS IN NAVAL WAR

Article 1: Belligerents are bound to respect the sovereign rights of neutral Powers and to abstain, in neutral territory or neutral waters, from any act which would, if knowingly permitted by any Power, constitute a violation of neutrality.

Article 2: An act of hostility, including capture and the exercise of the right of search, committed by belligerent war-ships in the territorial waters of a neutral power, constitutes a violation of neutrality.

APPENDIX XXXIX

INSECTICIDE ACT

Preamble: It is an act to import, manufactures, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals and environment.

Central Insecticides Board: It has constituted to advise the Central Government or State Government on technical matters arising out of the administration of this act. The important matter on which the risk to human beings or animals involved in the use of insecticides and the safety measures necessary to prevent such risk; the manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings or animals.

APPENDIX XL

GENEVA CONVENTION III

Article 12: Prisoners of war are in the hands of the enemy power, but not of the individuals or military units who have captured them. Irrespective of the individual responsibilities that may exist, the Detaining Power is responsible for the treatment given them.

Prisoner of war may only be transferred by the Detaining power to a power which is a party to the Convention and after the Detaining Power has satisfied itself of the willingness and ability of such transferee power to apply the Convention. When prisoners of war are transferred under such circumstances, responsibility for the application of the Convention rests on the Power accepting them while they are in its custody.

Nevertheless if that power fails to carry out the provisions of the Convention in any important respect, the Power by whom the prisoners of war were transferred shall, upon being notified by the Protecting
Power, take effective measures to correct the situation or shall request the return of the prisoner of war.
Such request must be complied with.

**APPENDIX XLI**

**ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACT, 1986**

**Sec 3** Power of Central Government to take measures:

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.

2. In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section 1 such measures may include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely-
   
   i. Co-ordination of actions by the State Governments, officers and other authorities-
      
      a. Under this act, or rules made thereunder, or
      
      b. Under any other law for the time being in force which is relatable to the objects of this act.
   
   ii. Planning and execution of a nationwide programme for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;

   iii. Laying down standards for the quality of environment in its various aspects.

**Section 7** Persons carrying on industry operation etc.

Not allow emission or discharge of environmental pollutants in excess of the standards.

No person carrying on any industry, operation or process shall discharge or emit or permit to be discharged or emitted any environmental pollutant in excess of such standards as may be prescribed.

**Sec 15** Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act and the rules, orders and directions

1. Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of the Act, or the rules made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall in respect of each such failure or contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues with additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.
APPENDIX XLII

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL

Article II: The present Convention shall apply to sea-going ships registered in any of the territories of a contracting government except

i. Ship for the time being used as naval auxiliaries;

ii. Ships of under 500 tons gross tonnage;

iii. Ships for the time being engaged in the whaling industry;

iv. Ships for the time being navigating the Great Lakes of North America and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as the lower exit of the Lachine Canal at Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Canada

Article III

1. Subject to the provisions of Article IV and V, discharge from any tanker, being a ship to which the Convention applies, within any of the prohibited zones referred to in Annex A to the Convention in relation to tankers of –

   a. Oil;

   b. any oily mixture the oil in which fouls the surface of the Sea;

   Shall be prohibited.

   For the purpose of this paragraph, the Oil in an oily mixture of less than 100 parts of oil in 1,000,000 parts of the mixture shall not be deemed to foul the surface of the Sea.

2. Subject to the provisions of Article IV and V, any discharge into the Sea from a Ship, being a Ship to which the Convention applies and not being a tanker, of oily ballast water or tank washings shall be made as far as practicable from land.

As from a date three years after the date on which the Convention comes into force, paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply to ships other than tankers as it apply to tankers, except that:

   a. The prohibited zones in relation to ships other than tankers shall be those referred to as such in Annex A to the Convention; and

   b. The discharge of oil or of oily mixture from such a ship shall not be prohibited when the ship is proceeding to a port not provided with such reception facilities as are referred to in Article VIII;

Article IV:
1. Article III shall not apply to:
   a. The discharge of oil or of an oily mixture from a ship for the purpose of securing the safety of the ship, preventing damage to the ship or cargo, or saving life at sea; or
   b. The escape of the oil, or of oily mixture, resulting from damage to the ship or unavoidable leakage, if all reasonable precautions have been taken after the occurrence of the damage or discovery of the leakage for the purpose of preventing or minimizing the escape;
   c. The discharge of sediment:-
      i. Which cannot be pumped from the Cargo tanks of tankers by reason of its solidity; or
      ii. Which is residue arising from the purification or clarification of oil fuel or lubricating oil,

Provided that such discharge is made as far from land as is practicable.

2. In the event of such discharge or escape as is referred to in this Article a statement shall be made in the oil record book required by Article IX of the circumstances of and reason for the discharge.

**Article XIX**

1. In case of war or other hostilities, a Contracting Government which considers that it is affected, whether as a belligerent or as a neutral, may suspend the operation of the whole or any part of the present Convention in respect of all or any of its territories. The suspending Government shall immediately give notice of any such suspension to the Bureau.

2. The suspending Government may at any time terminate such suspension and shall in any event terminate it as soon as it ceases to be justified under paragraph (1) of this article. Notice of such termination shall be given immediately to the Bureau by the Government concerned.

3. The Bureau shall notify all contracting Governments of any suspension or termination of suspension under this Article.

**Revised Article II, reads as**

1. The present Convention shall apply to ships registered in any of the territories of a contracting Government in any of the territories of a Contracting Government and to unregistered ships having the nationality of a contracting party except:
   a. tankers of under 150 tons gross tonnage and other ships of under 500 tons gross tonnage, provided that each Contracting Government will take the necessary steps, so far as is reasonable and practicable, to apply the requirements of the Convention to such ships also, having regard to their size, service and the type of fuel used for their repulsion;
   b. Ships for the time being engaged in the whaling industry when actually employed on whaling operations;
c. Ships for the time being navigating the Great Lakes of North America and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as the lower exit of St. Lambert Lock at Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Canada;

d. Naval ships and ships for the time being used as naval auxiliaries.

Each Contracting Government undertakes to adopt appropriate measures ensuring that requirements equivalent to those of the present Convention are Article II reads as: The present Convention shall apply to sea-going ships registered in any of the territories of a contracting government except

v. Ship for the time being used as naval auxiliaries;
vi. Ships of under 500 tons gross tonnage;
vii. Ships for the time being engaged in the whaling industry;
viii. Ships for the time being navigating the Great Lakes of North America and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as the lower exit of the Lachine Canal at Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Article III:

3. Subject to the provisions of Article IV and V, discharge from any tanker, being a ship to which the Convention applies, within any of the prohibited zones referred to in Annex A to the Convention in relation to tankers of –

c. Oil;


d. any oily mixture the oil in which fouls the surface of the Sea;

Shall be prohibited. For the purpose of this paragraph, the Oil in an oily mixture of less than 100 parts of oil in 1,000,000 parts of the mixture shall not be deemed to foul the surface of the Sea.

4. Subject to the provisions of Article IV and V, any discharge into the Sea from a Ship, being a Ship to which the Convention applies and not being a tanker, of oily ballast water or tank washings shall be made as far as practicable from land.

As from a date three years after the date on which the Convention comes into force, paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply to ships other than tankers as it apply to tankers, except that:

c. The prohibited zones in relation to ships other than tankers shall be those referred to as such in Annex A to the Convention; and


d. The discharge of oil or of oily mixture from such a ship shall not be prohibited when the ship is proceeding to a port not provided with such reception facilities as are referred to in Article VIII;
Article IV:

3. Article III shall not apply to:

d. The discharge of oil or of an oily mixture from a ship for the purpose of securing the safety of the ship, preventing damage to the ship or cargo, or saving life at sea; or

e. The escape of the oil, or of oily mixture, resulting from damage to the ship or unavoidable leakage, if all reasonable precautions have been taken after the occurrence of the damage or discovery of the leakage for the purpose of preventing or minimizing the escape;

f. The discharge of sediment:-

   iii. Which cannot be pumped from the Cargo tanks of tankers by reason of its solidity; or

   iv. Which is residue arising from the purification or clarification of oil fuel or lubricating oil,

Provided that such discharge is made as far from land as is practicable.

4. In the event of such discharge or escape as is referred to in this Article a statement shall be made in the oil record book required by Article IX of the circumstances of and reason for the discharge.

Article XIX

4. In case of war or other hostilities, a Contracting Government which considers that it is affected, whether as a belligerent or as a neutral, may suspend the operation of the whole or any part of the present Convention in respect of all or any of its territories. The suspending Government shall immediately give notice of any such suspension to the Bureau.

5. The suspending Government may at any time terminate such suspension and shall in any event terminate it as soon as it ceases to be justified under paragraph (1) of this article. Notice of such termination shall be given immediately to the Bureau by the Government concerned.

6. The Bureau shall notify all contracting Governments of any suspension or termination of suspension under this Article. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the sea by Oil.

Revised Article II

2. The present Convention shall apply to ships registered in any of the territories of a contracting Government in any of the territories of a Contracting Government and to unregistered ships having the nationality of a contracting party except:

   e. tankers of under 150 tons gross tonnage and other ships of under 500 tons gross tonnage, provided that each Contracting Government will take the necessary steps, so far as is reasonable and
practicable, to apply the requirements of the Convention to such ships also, having regard to their size, service and the type of fuel used for their repulsion;

f. Ships for the time being engaged in the whaling industry when actually employed on whaling operations;

g. Ships for the time being navigating the Great Lakes of North America and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as the lower exit of St. Lambert Lock at Montréal in the Province of Quebec, Canada;

3. so far as is reasonable and practicable, applied to the ships referred to in subparagraph (d) of paragraph (1) of this article.

APPENDIX XLIII

CONVENTION ON WETLAND OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE
ESPECIALLY AS WATERFOWL HABITAT

Article 2

1. Each contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance.

2. The wetlands are to be selected in the List on the basis of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology.

3. The inclusion of the wetland in the list does not prejudice the exclusive sovereign rights of the parties.

Article 3

1. The Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the list, and as far as possible the wise use of the wetlands in their territory.

Article 4

1. Each contracting party shall promote the conservation of wetlands and waterfowl by establishing nature reserves on wetlands, whether they are included in the list or not, and provide adequately for their warden.

2. When the boundaries under national interests, deletes or restricts the boundaries of a wetland included in the List, it should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetlands resources, and in particular it should create additional nature reserves for waterfowl and for the protection, either in the same area or elsewhere, of an adequate portion of original habitat;
Article 1 to Paris Protocol:

The following article shall be added between Article 10 and 11 of the Convention:

1. This Convention may be amended at a meeting of the Contracting parties convened for that purpose in accordance with this article.

2. Proposals for amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the organisation or government performing the continuing bureau duties under the Convention as shall be communicated to all contracting parties.

APPENDIX XLIV

WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the following shall be constituted as “cultural heritage”:

Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscription, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

Groups of the buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

Article 2

For the purpose of this convention, the following shall be considered as “natural heritage”

Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

Geological and physiological formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

Article 4
Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Article 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State.

**Article 5:** To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

a. To adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

b. To set within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

c. To develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operational methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;

d. To take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

e. To foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research on this field.

**Article 6:**

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the state parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to cooperate.

2. The States Parties undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.

3. Each state Party to this Convention, undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.
**Article 11(2)**: World Heritage List is the list of all the cultural heritage and natural heritage which has been considered outstanding universal value.

**Article 11(4)**: The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whatever circumstances shall so require, under the title “list of World Heritage in Danger”, a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage list for conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance have been requested under the convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific danger, such as threat of disappearance caused by accelerated, large scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development programmes; destruction caused by changes in use or ownership of land.

**APPENDIX XLV**

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SHIPS (MARPOL)**

**Article 3 – Application**

4. The present Convention shall not apply to any warship, naval auxiliary or other ship owned or and used, for the time being, only on government non-commercial service. However, each party shall ensure by the adoption of appropriate measures not impairing the operations or operational capabilities of such ships owned or operated by it, that such ships act in a manner consistent, so far as is reasonable and practicable, with the present Convention.

**Regulation 9, Chapter II, Annex I**: Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil reads as: Control of discharge of oil

1. Subject to the provisions of regulations 10 and 11 of this Annex and paragraph(2) of this regulation, any discharge into the sea of oil or oily mixtures from ships to which this Annex applies shall be prohibited except when all the following conditions are satisfied:

   a. For an oil tanker, except as provided for in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph:

      i. The tanker is not within a special area;

      ii. The tanker is more than 50 nautical miles from the nearest land;

      iii. The tanker is proceeding en route;

      iv. The instantaneous rate of discharge of oil content does not exceed 30 litres per nautical mile;

      v. The total quantity of oil discharged into the sea does not exceed for existing tankers 1/15000 of the total quantity of the particular cargo of which the residue formed a part, and for new tankers 1/30000 of the total quantity of the particular cargo of which the residue formed a part; and
vi. The tanker has in operation an oil discharge monitoring and control system and a slop tank arrangement as required by regulation 15 of this Annex.

b. From a ship of 400 tons gross tonnage and above other than an oil tanker and from machinery space bilges excluding cargo pump-room bilges of an oil tanker unless mixed with oil cargo residue:

i. The ship is not within a special area;

ii. The ship is proceeding en route;

iii. The oil content of the effluent without dilution does not exceed 15 parts per million; and

iv. The ship has in operation equipment as required by regulation 16 of this Annex.

APPENDIX XLVI

CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBoundary AIR POLLUTION (LRTAP) WITH PROTOCOLS

Article 2: The Contracting parties, taking due account of the facts and problems involved, are determined to protect man and his environment against air pollution and shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution.

Article 3: The Contracting Parties, within the framework of the Present Convention, shall by means of exchanges of information, consultation, research, and monitoring, develop without undue delay policies and strategies which shall serve as a means of combating the discharge of air pollutants, taking into account efforts already made at national and international levels

Article 4: The Contracting parties shall exchange information on and review their policies, scientific activities and technical measures aimed at combating by or exposed to a significant risk of long-range transboundary air pollution and, on the other hand, Contracting Parties within which and subject to whose jurisdiction a significant contribution or long-range transboundary air pollution originates, or could originate, in connection with activities carried on or contemplated therein.

Article 9: Implementation and further development of the cooperation Programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe;

The Contracting Parties stress the need for the implementation of the existing “Cooperative Programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe and, in this regard to the further development of this Programme, agree to emphasize:

a. The desirability of Contracting Parties joining in and fully implementing EMEP which, as a first step, is based on the monitoring of Sulphur dioxide and related substances;

b. The need to use comparable or standardized procedures for monitoring whenever possible;
c. The desirability of basing the monitoring Programme on the framework of both national and international programmes.

APPENDIX XLVII

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON LAW OF SEA

Article 88: The high seas shall be reserved for peaceful purposes

Article 141: Use of the Area exclusively for peaceful purposes: The Area shall be open to use exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States whether coastal or land-locked, without discrimination and without prejudice to the other provisions of this part.

Article 145: Protection of the marine environment: Necessary measures shall be taken in accordance with this Convention with respect to activities in the Area to ensure effective protection for the marine environment from harmful effects which may arise from such activities. To this end the Authority shall adopt appropriate rules, regulations and procedures for inter alia:

a. the prevention, Reduction and control of pollution and other hazards to the marine environment, including the coastline, and of interference with the ecological balance of the marine environment, particular attention being paid to the need for protection from harmful effects of such activities as drilling, dredging, excavation, disposal of waste, construction and operation or maintenance of installations, pipelines and other devices related to such activities;

b. the protection and conservation of the natural resources of the Area and the prevention of damage to the flora and fauna of the marine environment.

Article 140: Benefit of mankind:

1. Activities in the Area shall, as specifically provided for in this part, be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, whether coastal or land-locked, and taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of developing States and of peoples who have not attained full independence or other self-governing status recognised by the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolutions.

2. The Authority shall provide for the equitable sharing of financial and other economic benefits derived from activities in the area through any appropriate mechanism on a non-discriminatory basis, in accordance with article 160, paragraph 2(f)(i).

Article 197: Cooperation on a global or regional basis:

States shall cooperate on a global basis and, as appropriate, on a regional basis, directly or through competent international organizations, in formulating and elaborating international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures consistent with this Convention, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account characteristic regional features.
**Article 194** Measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment:

1. States shall take, individually or jointly as appropriate, all measures consistent with this Convention that are necessary to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from any source, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities, and they shall endeavour to harmonize their policies in this connection.

2. States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other states and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention.

Article 206 reads as Assessment of potential effects of activities: When States have reasonable grounds for believing that planned activities under their jurisdiction or control may cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes to the marine environment, they shall, as far practicable, assess the potential effects of such activities on the marine environment and shall communicate reports of the results of such assessment.

**Article 210** Pollution by Dumping:

1. States shall adopt laws and regulations to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment by dumping.

2. States shall take other measures as may be necessary to prevent, reduce and control such pollution.

3. Such laws, regulations and measures shall ensure that dumping is not carried out without the permission of the competent authorities of States.

4. States, acting especially through competent international organizations or diplomatic conference, shall endeavour to establish global and regional rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures to prevent, reduce and control such pollution. Such rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures shall be re-examined from time to time as necessary

**APPENDIX XLVIII**

**CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE NON-NAVIGATIONAL USES OF INTERNATIONAL WATERCOURSES**

**Article 5** Equitable and reasonable utilization and participation

1. Watercourse States shall in their respective territories utilize an international watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner. In particular, an international watercourse shall be used and developed by watercourse States with a view to attaining optimal and sustainable utilization thereof
and benefits them from, taking into account the interests of the watercourse States concerned, consistent with adequate protection of the watercourse.

2. Watercourse States shall participate in the use, development and protection of an international watercourse in an equitable and reasonable manner. Such participation includes both the right to utilize the watercourse and the duty to cooperate in the protection and development thereof, as provided in the present Convention.

**Article 3 Watercourse agreements**

1. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, nothing in the present Convention shall affect the rights or obligations of a watercourse State arising from agreements in force for it on the date on which it became a party to the present Convention.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, Parties to agreements referred to in paragraph 1 may, where necessary, consider harmonizing such agreements with the basic principles of the present Convention.

3. Watercourse States may enter into one or more agreements, hereinafter referred to as “watercourse agreements”, which apply and adjust the provisions of the present Convention to the characteristics and uses of a particular international watercourse or part thereof.

**Article 7 Obligations not to cause significant harm**

1. Watercourse States shall, in utilizing an international watercourse in their territories, take all appropriate measures to prevent the causing of significant harm to other watercourse States.

2. Where significant harm nevertheless is caused to another watercourse State, the States whose use causes such harm shall, in the absence of agreement to such use, take all appropriate measures, having due regard for the provisions of article 5 and 6, in consultation with the affected State, to eliminate or mitigate such harm and, where appropriate to discuss the question of compensation.

**Article 21 Prevention, reduction and control of pollution**

1. For the purpose of this article, “pollution of an international watercourse” means any detrimental alteration in the composition or quality of the waters of an international watercourse which results directly from human conduct.

2. Watercourse States shall, individually and where appropriate, jointly prevent, reduce and control the pollution of an international watercourse that may cause significant harm to other watercourse States or to their environment, including harm to human health or safety, to the use of the waters for any beneficial purpose or to the living resources of the watercourse. Watercourse States shall take steps to harmonize their policies in this connection.
3. Watercourse States shall, at the request of any of them, consult with a view to arriving at mutually agreeable measures and methods to prevent, reduce and control pollution of an international watercourse, such as:
   
   a. Setting joint water quality objectives and criteria;
   
   b. Establishing techniques and practices to address pollution from point and non-point sources;
   
   c. Establishing lists of substances the introduction of which into the waters of an international watercourse is to be prohibited, limited, investigated and monitored.

APPENDIX XLIX

CONVENTION ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Article 1: Objective: In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each party shall guarantee the rights of access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2: “Environmental information” means any information in written, visual, aural, electronic or any other material form on:

   a. The state of elements of the environment, such as air and atmosphere water, soil, land, landscape and natural sites, biological diversity and its components, including genetically modified organisms, and the interaction among these elements.
   
   b. Factors such as substances, energy, noise and radiation and activities or measures including administrative measures, environmental agreements, policies, legislation, plans and programmes, affecting or likely to affect the elements of the environment within the scope of subparagraph (a) above, and cost benefit and other economic analyses and assumptions used in environmental decision-making.
   
   c. The state of human health and safety, conditions of human life, cultural sites and built structures, inasmuch as they are or may be affected by the state of the elements of environment or, through these elements, by the factors, activities or measures referred to in subparagraph (b) above.

APPENDIX L

BARCELONA CONVENTION AND PROTOCOLS

Article 3 Para 2: The Contracting Parties may enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements, including regional or sub-regional agreements for the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of the environment, the conservation and preservation of natural resources in the Mediterranean Sea Area, provided that such agreements are consistent with this Convention and the Protocols and conform to
international law. Copies of such agreements shall be communicated to the organization. As appropriate, Contracting Parties should make use of existing organizations, agreements or arrangements in the Mediterranean Sea Area.

**Article 4**: General Obligations

1. The Contracting Parties shall individually or jointly take all the appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and those Protocols in force to which they are party to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that Area so as to contribute towards its sustainable development.

3. IN order to protect the environment and contribute to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean Sea Area, the Contracting Parties shall:

   a. Apply, in accordance with their capabilities, the precautionary principle, by virtue of which where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation;

   b. Apply the polluter pays principle, by virtue of which the costs of pollution prevention and reduction measures are to be borne by the polluter, with due regard to the public interest.

**APPENDIX I.I**

**CARTAGENA CONVENTION**

**Article 3 Para 1**: The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements including regional or sub-regional agreements, for the protection of the marine environment of the Convention area. Such agreements shall be consistent with this convention and in accordance with international law. Copies of such agreements shall be communicated to the Organisation and, through the Organisation, to all signatories and Contracting Parties to this Convention.

**Article 5**: Pollution from Ships: The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the Convention area caused by discharges from ships and, for this purpose, to ensure the effective implementation of the applicable international rules and standards established by the competent international Organisation.

**Article 10**: Specially Protected Areas The Contracting Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well the habitat of depleted, threatened and endangered species, in the Convention area. To this end, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to establish protected areas. The establishment of such areas shall not affect the rights of other Contracting Parties and third States. In addition, the Contracting Parties shall exchange information concerning the administration and management of such area.
APPENDIX LII

AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Article V: The Contracting States is obliged to establish policies for the conservation, utilization and development of underground and surface water.

Article VI:

1. The parties shall take effective measures to prevent land degradation and to that effect shall develop long-term integrated strategies for the conservation and sustainable management of land resources, including soil, vegetation and related hydrological processes.

2. They shall particular adopt measures for the conservation and improvement of the soil, to , inter alia, combat its erosion and misuse as well as the deterioration of its physical, chemical and biological or economic properties.

Article VII:

1. The parties shall manage their water resources so as to maintain them at the highest possible quantitative and qualitative levels. They shall to that effect, take measures designed to:
   a. Maintain water based essential ecological processes as well as to protect human health against pollutions ad water borne disease
   b. Prevent damage that could affect human health or natural resource in another State by the discharge of pollutants
   c. Prevent excessive abstraction, to the benefit of downstream communities and States.

2. The parties shall establish and implement policies for the planning, conservation, management, utilization and development of underground and surface water as well as the harvesting and use of rain water, and shall endeavour to guarantee for their populations a sufficient and continuous supply of sustainable water, taking appropriate measures with due regard to
   a. The study of water cycle and the investigation of each catchment area
   b. The integrated management of water resources
   c. The conservation of forested and other catchment areas and the co-ordination and planning of water resources development projects
   d. The inventory and management of all water resources, including the administration and control of all water utilization, and
   e. The prevention and control of water pollution through, inter alia, the establishment of effluent and water quality standards.

Article XVII: Provisions for Exceptions
1. The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the responsibilities of Contracting States concerning:
   i. The paramount interest of the State;
   ii. Force majeure;
   iii. Defence of human life.

2. The provisions of this convention shall not prevent Contracting States:
   i. In time of famine,
   ii. For the protection of public health
   iii. In the defence of the property

To enact measures contrary to the provisions of the Convention provided their application is precisely defined in respect of aim, time and place.

Article XV :

1. The Parties shall:
   a. take every practical measure, during periods of armed conflict, to protect the environmental against harm;
   b. refrain from employing or threatening to employ methods or means to combat, which are intended or may be expected to cause widespread, long term or severe harm to the environment, and ensure that such means and methods of warfare are not developed, produced, tested and transferred;
   c. refrain from using destruction or modification of the environment as a method of combat or reprised undertake to restore and rehabilitate areas damaged in the course of armed conflict

APPENDIX LIII

CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM ACTIVITIES DANGEROUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Article 1: The Convention aims at ensuring adequate compensation for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment and also provides for the means of prevention and reinstatement.

Article 8: Exemptions

The operator shall not be liable under this Convention for damage which he proves:
a. Was caused by an act of war, hostilities, civil war, insurrection or a natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable and irresistible character;

b. Was caused by an act done with the intent to cause damage by a third party, despite safety measures appropriate to the type of dangerous activity in question;

c. Resulted necessarily from compliance with a specific order or compulsory measure of a public authority

d. Was caused by pollution at tolerable levels under local relevant circumstances; or

e. Was suffered by a dangerous activity taken lawfully in the interests of the person who suffered the damage, whereby it was reasonable towards this person to expose him to the risks of the dangerous activity.

APPENDIX LIV

CONVENTION ON THIRD PARTY LIABILITY IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Article 9: The operator shall not be liable for damage caused by a nuclear incident directly due to an act of armed conflict, hostilities, civil war, insurrection or, except in so far as the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory his nuclear installation is situated may provide to the contrary, a grave natural disaster of an exceptional character.

APPENDIX LV

VIENNA CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

Article II 1. The operator of the nuclear installation shall be liable for nuclear damage upon proof that such damage has been caused by a nuclear incident:

a. In his nuclear installation; or

b. Involving nuclear material coming from or originating in his nuclear installation, and occurring:

i. before liability with regard to nuclear incidents involving the nuclear material has been assumed, pursuant to the express terms of a contract in writing, by the operator of another nuclear installation;

ii. in the absence of such express terms, before the operator of another nuclear installation has charge of the nuclear material;

iii. where the nuclear material is intended to be used in a nuclear reactor with which a means of transport is equipped for use as a source of power, whether for propulsion thereof or for any other purpose, before the person duly authorized to operate such reactor has taken charge of the nuclear material.
**Article IV Para 3(a):** No liability under this Convention shall attach to an operator for nuclear damage caused by a nuclear incident directly due to an act of armed conflict, hostilities, civil war or insurrection.

**APPENDIX LVI**

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE**

**Article III**

1. Except as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the owner of a ship at the time of an incident, or, where the incident consists of a series of occurrences, at the time of the first such occurrence, shall be liable for any pollution damage caused by the ship as a result of the incident.

2. No liability for pollution damage shall attach to the owner if he proves that the damage:
   
   a. resulted from an act of war, hostilities, civil war, insurrection or a natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable and irresistible character, or
   
   b. was wholly caused by an act or omission done with intent to cause damage by a third party, or
   
   c. was wholly caused by the negligence or other wrongful act of any government or other authority responsible for the maintenance of lights or other navigational aids in the exercise of that function;

**APPENDIX LVII**

**CONVENTION ON EARLY NOTIFICATION OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS**

THE STATE PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION,

AWARE that nuclear activities are being carried out in member States,

NOTHING that comprehensive measures have been and are being taken to ensure a high level of safety activities, aimed at preventing nuclear accidents and minimizing the consequences of any accident.

**Article 1 Scope of Application**

1. This Convention shall apply in the event of any accident involving facilities or activities of a state party or of persons or legal entities under its jurisdiction or control, referred to in paragraph 2 below, from which a release of radioactive material occurs or is likely to occur and which has resulted or may result in an international transboundary release that could be of radiological safety significance for another State.

2. The facilities and activities referred to in paragraph 1 are the following”
a. Any nuclear reactor wherever located;
b. Any nuclear fuel cycle facility;
c. Any radioactive waste management facility;
d. The transport and storage of nuclear fuels or radioactive wastes;
e. The manufacture, use, storage, disposal and transport of radioisotopes for agricultural, industrial, medical and related scientific and research purposes.

**Article 3**: Other Nuclear Accidents

With a view to minimizing the radiological consequences, States Parties may notify in the event of nuclear accidents other than the specified in article 1.

**APPENDIX LVIII**

**CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**Article 3**: States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

**Article 5**: Each Contracting party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organisations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

**Article 6**: Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

a. Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and

b. Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in to relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

**APPENDIX LIX**

**CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSALS (BASEL CONVENTION)**

**Article 4** General Obligations

1. a) Parties exercising their right to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal shall inform the other Parties of their decision pursuant to Article 13.
b) Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of Hazardous wastes and other wastes if the State of import does not consent in writing to the specific import, in the case where that state of import has not prohibited the import of such wastes.

2. Each Party shall take the appropriate measures to:

   a) Ensure that generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes within it is reduced to minimum, taking into account social, technological and economic aspect.

   f) Require that information about a proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes be provided to the states concerned, according to Annex V A, to state clearly the effects of the proposed movement on human health and the environment.

   g) Prevent the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes if it has reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

**Article 9: Illegal Traffic**

1. For the purpose of this Convention, any Transboundary movement of hazardous waste or other wastes:

   a. Without notification pursuant to the provisions of this Convention to all States concerned;
   
   b. Without the consent pursuant to the provisions of this Convention of a State concerned; or
   
   c. With consent obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or
   
   d. That does not conform in a material way with the documents; or
   
   e. That results in deliberate disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes in contravention of this Convention and of general principles of international law,

   Shall be deemed to be illegal traffic

2. In case of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct on the part of the exporter or generator, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are:

   a. Taken back by the exporter or the generator or, if necessary, by itself into the State of export, or, if impracticable,

   b. Are otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Convention within 30 days from the time the State of export has been informed about the illegal traffic or such other period of time as States concerned may agree. To this end the Parties shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the State of export.
APPENDIX LX

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

Article 5: Obligation of affected country parties

In addition to their obligations pursuant to article 4, affected country Parties undertake to:

a. Give due priority to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought and allocate adequate resources in accordance with their circumstances and capabilities;

b. Establish strategies and priorities, within the framework of sustainable development plans and/or policies, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought;

c. Address the underlying causes of desertification and pay special attention to the socio-economic factors contributing to desertification processes;

d. Promote awareness and facilities the participation of local populations, particularly women and youth, with the support of non-governmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

APPENDIX LXI

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Article II: Fundamental Principles

1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.

2. Appendix II shall include:
   a. All species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so useless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
   b. Other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph a of this paragraph may brought under effective control.

APPENDIX LXII

VIENNA CONVENTION FOR PROTECTION OF OZONE LAYER

Article 2 (1): The parties shall protect human health and environment against adverse effects resulting from the ozone depletion and modification activities of the human
Article 3: Research and Systematic Observations

1. The parties undertake, as appropriate, to initiate and co-operate in, directly or through competent international bodies, the conduct of research and scientific assessments on:

   a. The physical and chemical processes that may affect the ozone layer;

   b. The human health and other biological effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer, particularly those resulting from changes in ultra-violet solar radiation having biological effects (UV-B);

   c. Climatic effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer;

   d. Effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer and any consequent change in UV-B radiation on natural and synthetic materials useful to mankind

APPENDIX LXIII

MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE OZONE LAYER

Article 4, Control of trade with non-Parties

1. As of 1 January 1990, each party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Annex A from any State not party to this Protocol.

   Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Annex B from any State not party to this Protocol.

   Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Group B from any State not party to this protocol

Article 9: Research Development Public Awareness and Exchange of information

1. The parties shall cooperate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, research, development and exchange of information on:

   a. Best technologies for improving the containment, recovery, recycling or destruction of controlled substances or otherwise reducing their emissions;

   b. Possible alternatives to controlled substances, to products containing such substances, and to products manufactured with them; and

   c. Costs and benefits of relevant control strategies

2. The parties, individually, jointly or through competent international bodies, shall cooperate in promoting public awareness of the environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances and other substances that deplete the ozone layer.
3. Within two years of the entry into force of this Protocol and every two years thereafter, each party shall submit to the secretariat a summary of the activities it has conducted to pursuant to this Article.

APPENDIX LXIV

UFCCC

**Article 3:** The parties should protect the Climate system in order to ensure its benefit to the present as well as future generations. The precautionary measures should be adhered to prevent or minimize adverse effects of the climate change. The interested parties must take collective cooperative efforts to address and combat the climate change. Parties should promote open international economic system which leads to sustainable economic development by taking into account the measures to address the climate change.

**Article 4:** All Parties have common but differentiated responsibilities to develop their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances to mitigate climate change. Periodical update shall be published and make available to the Conference of the Parties

APPENDIX LXV

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

**Article II:** Fundamental Principles

1. The Parties acknowledge the importance of migratory species being conserved and of Range States agreeing to take action to this end whenever possible and appropriate, paying special attention to migratory species the conservation status of which is unfavourable and taking individually or in co-operative appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitat.

2. The Parties acknowledge the need to take action to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered.

APPENDIX LXVI

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT

**Article 1:** Objective: The objective of this Convention is 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 form potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.
APPENDIX LXVII

STOCKHOLM DECLARATION

Principle 2: The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land and flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of the present and future generations through careful planning or management as appropriate.

Principle 3: The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources must be maintained and, wherever practicable, restored or improved.

Principle 4: Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat.

Principle 5: The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employed are shared by all mankind.

Principle 21: States have... the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control don’t cause damage to the environment of other states or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

APPENDIX LXVIII

WORLD CHARTER FOR NATURE

Principle 1: Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired.

Principle 5: Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostilities.

Principle 11: Activities which might have impact on nature shall be controlled and the best available technologies that minimize significant risks to nature or other adverse effects shall be used, in particular

a. Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided,

b. Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed.

Principle 20: [m]ilitary activities damaging the nature shall be avoided.
PRINCIPLE 1: Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

PRINCIPLE 2: States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of International law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and development policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

PRINCIPLE 24: Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development, as necessary.

APPENDIX LXXI

THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION ACT 2000

SECTION 6: Establishment of National Authority

1. For the purposes of this Act, the Central Government shall establish, by notification in the official gazette, an Authority to be known as the National Authority for implementing the provisions of the Convention which shall consist of the chairperson and such number of directors as may be the Central Government.

SECTION 7: Powers and Functions of National Authority

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act-
   a. It shall be the general duty of the national authority to fulfil, on behalf of the Government of India, the obligations under the Convention.
   b. It shall be incumbent on the National Authority to act as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organisation and other States Parties on matters relating to the Convention.

SECTION 13: Prohibition to develop, produce, acquire etc., Chemical Weapons:

1. No person shall –
a. Develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or use Chemical Weapons, or transfer directly or indirectly any Chemical Weapons to any person;
b. Use riot control agents as a method of warfare;
c. Engage in any military preparations to use Chemical Weapons;
d. Assist, encourage or induce, in any manner, any person to engage in-
   - The use of any riot control agent as a method of warfare
   - Any other activity prohibited to a State Party under the Convention

2. The prohibition contained in Subsection (1) shall not apply to the retention or possession of Chemical Weapons, which are permitted by the Convention, pending destruction of such Weapon.

APPENDIX LXXII

NUREMBERG CHARTER

Principle 1, Principles of International Law Recognised in the Charter of the Nurnberg Tribunal and in the Judgement of the Tribunal reads as Any person who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefor and liable to punishment.

Principle 2: The fact that internal law does not impose a penalty for an act which constitutes a crime under international law does not relieve the person who committed the act from responsibility under international law.

Principle 4: The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him.

Article 6 (b) War Crimes: as the violations of the Laws or Customs of war and specifically mentioned to included plunder of public and private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity.

(c) Crimes against Humanity: namely murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

APPENDIX LXXIII

STATUTE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Article 2 Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949: The International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons committing or ordering to be committed grave breaches of the Geneva
Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely the following acts against persons or property prosecuted under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:

a. Wilful Killing;

b. Torture or inhumane treatment, including biological experiments;

c. Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health;

d. Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;

e. Compelling a prisoner of war or a civilian to serve in the forces of a hostile power;

f. Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or a civilian of the rights of fair and regular trial;

g. Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a civilian;

h. Taking civilians as a hostages

**Article 3** Violations of the Laws or customs of war: The International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons violating the laws or customs of war. Such violation shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Employment of poisonous weapons or other weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;

b. Wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity;

c. Attack, or bombardment, by whatever means, of undefended towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings;

d. Seizure of, destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and works of art and science;

e. Plunder of public or private property

**APPENDIX LXXIV**

**STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA**

**Article 1,** Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda reads as: As amended by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the territory of neighbouring states, between 1 January
1994 and 31 December 1994 (hereafter referred to as “The International Tribunal for Rwanda”) shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute

**Article 2: Genocide**

1. The International Tribunal for Rwanda shall have the power to prosecute persons committing genocide as defined in paragraph 2 of this article or of committing any of the other acts enumerated in paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical or religious group, as such:
   
   a. Killing members of the group;
   
   b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
   
   c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
   
   d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
   
   e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

3. The following acts shall be punishable:
   
   a. Genocide’
   
   b. Conspiracy to commit genocide;
   
   c. Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
   
   d. Attempt to commit genocide;

   e. Complicity in genocide.

**APPENDIX LXXV**

**STATUTE OF SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE**

**Article 1: Competence of the Special Court:**

1. The Special court shall, except as provided in subparagraph (2), have the power to prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the establishment of and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone.
2. Any transgressions by peacekeepers and related personnel present in Sierra Leone pursuant to the Status of Mission Agreement in force between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone or agreements between Sierra Leone and other Governments or regional organisations, or, in the absence of such agreement, provided that the peacekeeping operations were undertaken with the consent of the Government of Sierra Leone, shall be within the primary jurisdiction of the sending State.

3. In the event the sending State is unwilling or unable genuinely to carry out an investigation or prosecution, the court may, if authorized by the Security Council on the proposal of any State, exercise jurisdiction over such persons.

Article 2: Crimes against Humanity:

The special court shall have the power to prosecute persons who committed the following crimes as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population:

a. Murder,

b. Extermination,

c. Enslavement,

d. Deportation,

e. Imprisonment,

f. Torture,

g. Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy and any other form of sexual violence,

h. Persecution on political, racial, ethnic or religious grounds,

i. Other inhumane acts.

Article 3: Violation of Article 3 Common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II reads as The special court shall have the power to prosecute persons who committed or ordered the commission of serious violations of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims, and of Additional Protocol II thereto of 8 June 1977. These violations shall include:

a. Violence to life, health and physical or mental wellbeing of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment;

b. Collective punishments;

c. Taking of hostages;
d. Acts of Terrorism;

e. Outrages upon Personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any other form of indecent assault;

f. Pillage

**Article 4**: Other serious violations of international humanitarian law: The Special Court shall have power to prosecute persons who committed the following serious violations of international humanitarian law:

a. Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;

b. Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection under the international law of armed conflict;

c. Conscription or enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities.

**Article 5**: Crimes under Sierra Leonean law: The Special Court shall have power to prosecute persons who committed the following crimes under Sierra Leonean Law:

a. Offences relating to the abuse of girls under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1926

j. Abusing a girl under 13 years of age, contrary to section 6;

k. Abusing a girl between 13 and 14 years of age, contrary to section 7

l. Abducting a girl for immoral purposes, contrary to section 12.

**APPENDIX LXXVI**

**STATUTE OF EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURT OF CAMBODIA**

**Article 6**: The Extraordinary Chambers shall have the power to bring to trial all suspects who committed or ordered the commissions of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, such as the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of these Conventions, and which were committed during the period 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979:

- Wilful killing;
- Torture or inhumane treatment;
- Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health;
• Destruction and serious damage to the property not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
• Compelling a prisoner of war or a civilian to serve in the forces of a hostile power;
• Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or civilian the rights of fair and regular trial;
• Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a civilian;
• Taking civilian as hostages; Law on the Establishment of the Extra ordinary chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of crimes committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea

**Article 7** The Extraordinary Chamber shall have power to bring to trial all suspects most responsible for the destruction of cultural property during armed conflict pursuant to the 1954 Hague Convention for Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and which were committed during the period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979.

**APPENDIX LXXVII**

**UNITED DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Article 3**: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

**Article 25 (1)**: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

**APPENDIX LXXVIII**

**INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS**

**Article 17** prohibits the environmental damage that negatively affects family and home life. Article 27 provides minority groups protection for their culture and their traditional practices. During Conflict situations, occupying States could be required to let local groups control resources, when those resources are not considered a legitimate military objectives.

**Article 27**: In those states in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, person belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion or to use their own language.

**APPENDIX LXXIX**

**INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

**Article 1 paragraph 2**: People cannot be deprived of their means of subsistence.

**Article 7**: State shall ensure for everyone the just and favourable conditions of work; decent living and particularly the safe and healthy working conditions.
Article 11 (1): The State Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

Article 12 (1) reads as The States Parties to the present covenant recognise the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

Article 24 (2)(c): State parties are under obligation to take appropriate measures to combat disease and malnutrition and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the danger and risks of environmental pollution.

Article 24(2)(e): Information and education is to be provided to all segments of society on hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Article 27: States parties are obliged to acknowledge and provide every child right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, social and mental needs.

APPENDIX LXXX

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Article 6 Convention on the Right of Child:

1. State Parties recognise that every child has the inherent right to life.

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of child.

Article 24:

1. State Parties recognize the right of child to the enjoyment of the highest standard of health.

2. State Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and in particular shall take appropriate measures

   c. To combat diseases and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through interalia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious food and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution.

Article 27:

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child’s development.
3. States Parties in accordance with natural conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, State Parties shall promote the accession to International agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate measures.

APPENDIX LXXXI

CONVENTION CONCERNING INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES IN INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

Article 4 (1) obliges the state Parties to take special appropriate measures for protecting the persons, institutions, property, labour, culture and environment of the indigenous and tribal people.

Article 7 (3): Impact studies should be undertaken in cooperation with indigenous peoples to assess, the social, spiritual, cultural and environment impact of planned activities and that the results shall for considered as fundamental criteria for the implementation of activities.

Article 15 (1) Each member shall, within the framework of national laws and regulations, adopt special measures to ensure the effective protection with regard to recruitment and condition of employment of workers belonging to the populations of concerned so long as they are not in a position to enjoy the protection granted by law to workers in general.

(2) In cases in which the state to establish and maintain a procedure of people’s prior consultation with a view to ascertaining whether and to what degree their interests would be prejudiced, before undertaking or permitting any programmes for the exploration or exploitation of such resources pertaining to their lands.

APPENDIX LXXXII

UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Article 29: Indigenous peoples have the right to their environment being protected. Governments will respect and protect the right of indigenous peoples to develop and protect their lands, water bodies and other natural resources. No dangerous materials should be placed on indigenous people’s lands without their free, prior and informed consent. Governments will protect the health of indigenous peoples who are affected by dangerous materials placed on their land.
APPENDIX LXXXIII

DECLARATION ON SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Article 9: social progress and development are the common concerns of the International community, which shall supplement by concerted international action, national efforts to raise the living standards of peoples. Social progress and economic growth require recognition of the common interest of all nations in the exploration, conservation, use and exploitation exclusively for peaceful purposes and in the interests of all mankind.

Article 25

a. The establishment of legal and administrative measures for the protection and improvement of human environment, at both national and international level.

b. The adoption of measures contributing to disarmament, including, inter alia, the complete prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the prevention of the pollution of oceans and inlands waters by nuclear wastes.

APPENDIX LXXXIV

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHT

Article 10 of the additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Right reads as: Everyone shall have the right to health, understood to mean the enjoyment of the highest level of physical, mental and social well-being.

Article 11: Right to a Healthy Environment

1. Everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services.

2. The State Parties shall promote the protection, preservation, and improvement of environment.

APPENDIX LXXXV

STATUTE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 38 paragraph 1: The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply:

c. the general principle of law recognized by civilized nations
APPENDIX LXXXVI

GENEVA CONVENTION ACT 1950

Article 3: If any person within or without India commits or attempts to commit, or abets or procure the commission by any other person of, a grave breach of any of the Convention he shall be punished-

- Where the offence involves the wilful killing of a person protected by any of the Conventions, with death or with imprisonment for life;
- In any other case, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years.

Article 4: Liability of persons for offences committed outside India—When an offence under this Chapter is committed by any person outside India, he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within India at which he may be found.

APPENDIX LXXXVII

NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

Section 3 Establishment of the Tribunal:

The Central Government shall, by notification, establish, with effect from such date as may be specified therein, a tribunal to be known as the National Green Tribunal to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on such Tribunal by or under this act.

Section 4 Composition of the tribunal

1. The Tribunal shall consist of
   a. A full time chairperson
   b. Not less than ten but subject to maximum of twenty full time judicial members as the central government may from time to time notify.
   c. Not less than ten but subject to maximum of twenty full time expert members as the central government may notify from time to time.

Section 14 Tribunal to settle disputes

1. The Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction over all cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment) is involved and such question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in schedule I.

Section 15 Relief Compensation and Restitution

1. The Tribunal may, by order, provide-
a. Relief and compensation to the victims of pollution and other environmental damage

b. For restitution of the property damaged;

c. For restitution of the environment for such area or areas

as the Tribunal deems fit.

Section 26, Penalty:

1. Whoever, fails to comply with any order or award or decision of the tribunal under this act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to Ten Crore rupees, or with both and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to twenty- five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

APPENDIX LXXXVIII

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Article 48 A : Indian Constitution reads as Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life. The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.

Article 51 A (g), Indian Constitution reads as to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.

APPENDIX LXXXIX

FORTY SECOND AMENDMENT ACT 1982

Insertion of new article after Article 48 of the Indian Constitution:

Article 48 A Protection and Improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life: The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country.

Article 51 A Fundamental Duties –It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.

APPENDIX LXXXX

INDIAN FOREST ACT 1927

Section 3 Power to reserve forests: The State Government may constitute any forest land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the
whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a reserve forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

**Section 4** Notification by State Government:

1. Whenever it has been decided to constitute any land a reserve forest, the State Government shall issue a notification in the official Gazette.
   
a. declaring that it has been decided to constitute such land a reserved forest;

b. specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land; and

c. appointing an officer to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or in or over any forest produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

2. The officer appointed under clause c of subsection 1 shall ordinarily be a person not holding any forest-office except that of Forest Settlement-officer.

3. Nothing in this section shall prevent the state Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a person holding any forest-office except as aforesaid, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement-officer under this act.

**Section 28** Formation of Village-forests:

1. The State Government may assign to any village-community the rights of government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called village-forests.

2. The State Government may make rules for regulating the management of village forest, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

3. All the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall apply to village-forest.

**Section 29** Protected Forests

1. The State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which, is not included in a reserve forest but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the while or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled.

2. The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "protected forest".
3. No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of Private persons in or over the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been inquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the State Government thinks sufficient. Every such record shall be presumed to be correct unless contrary is presumed.

Section 30  Power to issue notification reserving trees, etc.: The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,

a. Declare any trees or class of trees in a protected forest to be reserved from a date fixed by the notification;

b. Declare that any portion of such forest specified in the notification shall be closed for such term, not exceeding thirty years, as the state Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons, if any, over such portion shall be suspended during such terms, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the right suspended in the opinion so closed; or

c. Prohibit from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of, any forest-produce in any such forest, and breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in any such forest.

Section 35  Protection of Forests for special purposes:

1. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land

a. the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation;

b. the pasturing of cattle; or

c. the firing or clearing of the vegetation;

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes

i. for protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches;

ii. for the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes and in the valleys of hilly tracts, the prevention of land slips or of the formation of ravines, and torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or grave;

iii. for the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

iv. for the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication.
Section 26 Acts prohibited in such forests: Any person who

a. makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5;

b. sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the State Government in this behalf, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest; or who, in a reserved forest;

c. Kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest-officer may notify in this behalf,

d. Trespasses or pastures a cattle, or permits a cattle to trespass;

e. Causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

f. Fells, girdles, lops or burns any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;

g. Quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce,

h. Clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.

Section 33 : Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30 or of rules under section 32

1. Any person who commits any of the following offences, namely

a. Fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 30, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;

b. Contrary to any prohibition under section 30, breaks up or clear for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest;

c. Sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any tree reserved under section 30, whether standing fallen or felled, or to say closed portion of such forest;

d. Leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such tree or closed portion;

e. Fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as foresaid;
f. Infringes any rule made under section 32,

Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

APPENDIX LXXXXI

WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT

Section 18 Declaration of Sanctuary:

1. The State Government may, by notification declare its intention to constitute any area other than area comprised with any reserve forest or the territorial waters as a sanctuary if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural, or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.

2. The notification referred to in sub-section (1) shall specify, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such area.

Section 35 Declaration of National Parks:

1. Whenever it appears to the State Government that an area, whether within a sanctuary or not, is, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to be constituted as a National Park for the purpose of protecting and propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment, it may by notification, declare its intension to constitute such areas as a National Park.

Section 37 Declaration of Closed area:

1. The State Government may, by notification, declare any area closed to hunting for such period as may be specified in the notification.

2. No hunting of any wild animal shall be permitted in a closed area during the period specified in the notification.

Section 11 Hunting of Wild animals to be permitted in certain cases

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force and subject to the provisions of Chapter IV

a. The chief wildlife warden may, if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in Sch. I has become dangerous to human life or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, by order in writing and stating the reasons therefor, permit any person to hunt such animal or cause animal to be hunted;

b. The chief wildlife warden or the authorised officer may, if he is satisfied that any wild animal specified in Sch. II, Sch. III or Sch. IV has become dangerous to human life or to property or is
disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, by order in writing and stating the reasons therefor, permit any person to hunt such animal or cause such animal to be hunted.

**Section 12** Grant of permit for special purposes- Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this act, it shall be lawful for the Chief Wildlife Warden, to grant a permit, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, to any person, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed, which shall entitle the holder of such permit to hunt, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, any wild animal specified in such permit, for the purpose of,-

a. education;

b. scientific research;

bb. scientific management

c. collection of specimens

for recognised zoos subject to the permission under section 38-I

for museums and similar institutions;

d. Derivation, collection or preparation of snake venom for the manufacturing of the life saving drugs.

**APPENDIX LXXXII**

**WATER PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT, 1984**

**Preamble:** An Act to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards power and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

**Section 24** Prohibition on use of stream or well for disposal of pollution matter etc.

1. Subject to the provisions of this section-

   a. No person shall knowingly cause or permit any poisonous, noxious or pollution matter determined in accordance with such standards as may be laid down by the State Board to enter (whether directly or indirectly) into any [stream or well or sewer or on land]; or

   b. No person shall knowingly cause or permit to enter into any stream any other matter which may tend, either directly or in combination with similar matters, to impede the proper flow of water of the stream in a manner leading or likely to lead to a substantial aggravation of pollution due to other causes or of its consequences.
2. A person shall not be guilty of an offence under sub-section (1), by reason only of having done or caused to be done any of the following acts, namely:

   a. Constructing, improving or maintaining in or across or on the bank or bed of any stream any building, bridge, weir, dam, pier, drain or sewer or other permanent works which he has a right to construct, improve or maintain;

   b. Depositing any material on the bank or in the bed of any stream for the purpose of reclaiming land, or for supporting, repairing or protecting the bank or bed of such stream provided such materials are not capable of polluting such stream;

   c. Putting into any stream any sand or gravel or other natural deposit which has flowed from or been deposited by the current of such stream;

   d. Causing or permitting, with the consent of the State Board, the deposit accumulated in a well, pond or reservoir to enter into any stream

3. The State Government may, after consultation with, or on the recommendation of, the State Board, exempt, by notification in the official Gazette, any person from the operation of subsection 1 subject to such conditions, if any as may be specified in the notification and any condition so specified may be by a like notification be altered, varied or amended.

   **Section 32**: Emergency measures in case of pollution of stream or well

1. Where it appears to the State Board that any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter is present in any stream or well or on land by reason of the discharge of such matter in such stream or well or on such land or has entered into that stream or well due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, and if the Board is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to take immediate action, it may for reasons to be recorded in writing, carry out such operations, as it may consider necessary for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say:

   a. Removing that matter from the [stream or well or on land] and disposing it of in such manner as the Board considers appropriate;

   b. Remedy or mitigating any pollution caused by its presence in the stream or well;

   c. Issuing orders immediately restraining or prohibiting the person concerned from discharging any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter [into the stream or well or on land] or from making insanitary use of the stream or well

2. The power conferred by subsection 1 does not include the power to construct any works other than works of a temporary character which are removed on or before the completion of the operation.

   **Section 33** Power of Board to make application to courts for restraining apprehended pollution of water in streams or wells
1. Where it is apprehended by a board that the water in any stream or well is likely to be polluted by reason of the disposal or likely disposal of any matter in such stream or well or in any sewer or on any land, or otherwise,[ the Board may make an application to a court, not interfering to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a judicial Magistrate of the first class, for restraining the person who is likely to cause such pollution from so causing].

2. On receipt of an application under sub-section 1, the court may make such order as it deem fit.

3. Where under sub-section 2 the court makes an order restraining any person from polluting the water in any stream or well, it may in that order-
   i. Direct the person who is likely to cause or has caused the pollution of the water in the stream or well, to desist from taking such actions as is likely to cause pollution or, as the case may be, to remove from such stream or well, such matter, and
   ii. Authorize the Board, if the discretion under clause I being a direction for the removal of any matter from such stream or well is not complied with by the person to whom such direction is issued, to undertake the removal and disposal of the matter in such manner as may be specified by the Court.

Section 45 A: Penalty for Contravention of certain provisions of the Act

Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of the Act or fails to comply with any order or direction given under this Act, for which no penalty has been elsewhere provided in this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both and in the case of a continuing contravention or failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for everyday during which such contravention or failure continues after conviction for the first such contravention or failure.

Section 47: Offences by Companies

1. Where an offence under this act has been committed by a company, every person who at time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of, the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly

PROVIDED that nothing contained in this subsection shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this act if he proves that the offence was committed without the knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of offence.

APPENDIX LXXXIII

FOREST CONSERVATION ACT

Section 2 Restriction on the de-reservation of forests or sue of forest land for non-forest purposes-

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force in a State, no State Government or other authority shall make, except with the prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing-
i. That any reserved forest (within the meaning of the expression “reserved forest” in any law for the time being in force in that state) or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved;

ii. That any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose;

iii. That any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to an private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by government;

iv. That any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, or the purpose of using for re-afforestation.

Section 3A Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act- Whoever contravenes or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of Section 2, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to 15 days.

APPENDIX LXXXXIV

AIR (PRESERVATION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT 1981

Sec16 Functions of Central Board

1. Subject to the provisions of this act, and without prejudice to the performance of its functions under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, the main function of the Central Board shall be to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

2. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing functions, the Central Board May-

   a. advice the central government on any matter concerning the improvement of the quality of air and the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;

   c. Plan and cause to be executed a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;

   d. Coordinate the activities of the state and resolve disputes among them;

   e. Provide technical assistance and guidance to the state boards, carry out and sponsor investigations and research relating problems of air pollution and preventing, control or abatement of air pollution on such terms and conditions as the Central board may specify.

Section 17 Functions of the State Boards

1. Subject to the provisions of this act, and without prejudice to the performance of its functions, if any, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 , the functions of a State Board shall be-

   a. To plan comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution and to secure the execution thereof.
b. To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;

c. To collect and disseminate information relating to air pollution;

d. To collaborate with the Central Board in organising the training of persons engaged or to be engaged in programmes relating to prevention, control or abatement of the air pollution and to organise mass-education programme relating thereto.

**Section 21** Restrictions on use of certain industrial plants

1. Subject to the provisions of this section, no person shall without the previous consent of the State Board, establish or operate any industrial plant in air pollution control area.

Provided that a person operating any industrial plant in any air pollution control area, immediately before the commencement of section 9 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act, 1987 for which no consent was necessary prior to such commencement, may continue to do so for a period of three months from such commencement or, if he has made an application for such consent within the said period of three months, till the disposal of such application.

2. An application for consent of the State Board under sub-section 1 shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed and shall be made in the prescribed form and shall contain the particulars of the industrial plant and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

**Section 22** Persons carrying on industry etc., and to allow emission of air pollutants in excess of the standards laid down by State Board.

No person Operating any industrial plant, in any air pollution control area shall discharge or cause or permit to be discharged the emission of any air pollutant in excess of the standards laid down by the State Board under clause g of sub-section 1 of section 17.

**Section 37** Failure to comply with the provisions of section 21 or section 22 or with the directions issued under section 31A

1. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 21 or 22 or direction issued under section 31A shall, in respect of each such failure be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and six months but which may extend to six years and with fine, and in case the failure continues, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure continues after the conviction for the first such failure.

2. If the failure referred in sub-section 1 continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall no than less than two years but which may extend to seven years and with fine.

**Section 38** Penalties for certain Acts:
Whoever-

a. Destroys, pulls down, remove, injures or defaces any pillar, post or stake fixed in the ground or any notice or other matter put up, inscribed or placed, by or under the authority of this Board, or

b. Obstructs any person acting under the orders or directions of the Board from exercising his powers and performing his functions under this act, or

c. Damage any works or property belonging to the Board, or

d. Fails to furnish to the board or any other employee of the board any information required by the board or such officer or to her employee for the purpose of this act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.

APPENDIX LXXXXV

BIODIVERSITY ACT

Section 3: Certain persons not to undertake Biodiversity related activities without approval of National Biodiversity Authority

1. No person referred to in subsection 2 shall, without previous approval of the National Biodiversity Authority, obtain any biological resource occurring in India or knowledge associated thereto for research or for commercial utilization or for bio-survey and bio-utilization.

2. The persona who shall be required to take approval of the National Biodiversity Authority under subsection 1 are the following, namely:

a. A person who is not a citizen of India;

b. A citizen of India, who is a non-resident as defined in clause 30 of section 2 of the income tax act 1961,

c. A body corporate, association or organisation-

i. Not incorporated or registered in India;

ii. Incorporated or registered in India under any law for the time being in force which has any non-Indian participation in its share capital or management.

Section 19 Approval by National Biodiversity Authority for undertaking certain activities

1. Any person referred to in subsection 2 of section 3 who intends to obtain any biological resource occurring in India or knowledge associated thereto for research or for commercial utilization or for bio-survey and bio-utilization or transfer the results of any research relating to biological
resources occurring in, or obtained from, India, shall make application in such form and payment of such fees as may be prescribed, to the National Biodiversity Authority.

2. Any person who intends to apply for a patent or any other form of intellectual property protection whether in India or outside India referred to in sub section 1 of section 6, may make an application in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed to the National Biodiversity Authority.

3. On receipt of an application under subsection 1 or 2, the National Biodiversity authority may, after making such inquiries as it may deem fit and if necessary after consulting an expert committee constituted for this purpose, by order, grant approval subject to any regulations made in this behalf and subject to such terms and conditions as it may deem fit, including the imposition of charges by way of royalty or for reasons to be recorded in writing, reject the application.

Section 37 Biodiversity heritage sites

1. Without prejudice to any other law for the time being in force, the State Government, may from time to time in consultation with the local bodies, notify in the official gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as biodiversity heritage sites under this Act.

2. The State Government, in consultation with the Central Government, may frame rules for the management and conservation of all the heritage sites.

3. The State Government shall frame schemes for compensation or rehabilitating any person or section of people economically affected by such notification.

Section 36 Central Government to develop National strategies plans etc., for conservation, etc., of biological diversity

1. The Central Government shall develop national strategies, plans, programmes for the conservation and promotion and sustainable use of biological diversity including the measures for identification and monitoring of areas rich in biological resources, incentives for research, training and public education to increase awareness with respect to biodiversity.

2. Where the Central Government has reason to believe that any area rich in biological diversity, biological resources and their habitats is being threatened by overuse, abuse or neglect, it shall issue directives to the concerned State Government to take immediate ameliorative measures, offering such State Government any technical and other assistance that is possible to be provided or needed.

Section 38 Power of the Central Government to notify threatened species:

Without prejudice to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, the Central Government in consultation with the concerned State Government, may from time to time notify any species which is on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in the near future as a threatened
species and prohibit or regulate collection thereof for any purpose and take appropriate steps to rehabilitate and preserve those species.

Section 55 Penalties

1. Whoever contravenes or to or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 3 or section 4 or section 6 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to ten lakhs rupees and where the damage caused exceeds ten lakh rupees such fine may commensurate with the damage caused, or with both,

2. Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravenes or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 7 or any order made under subsection 2 of section 24 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both.

APPENDIX LXXXXVI

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THEIR DELIVERY SYSTEM (PROHIBITION OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES ACT) 1981

Section 8 Prohibition relating to weapons of mass destruction

1. No person shall unlawfully manufacture, acquire, possess, develop or transport a nuclear weapon or other explosive device and their means of delivery;

2. No person shall unlawfully transfer, directly or indirectly, to any one a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device, or transfer control over such a weapon, knowing it to be a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device;

3. No person shall unlawfully manufacture, acquire, possess, develop or transport a biological or chemical weapon.

4. No person can unlawfully transfer, directly or indirectly, to any one missiles specially designed for the delivery of weapons of mass destruction

Section 7 Prohibition relating to non-state actor and terrorists

No person shall directly or indirectly, transfer to a non-state actors or terrorists, any material, equipment and technology notified under this act or any other Act related to relevant activity: Provided that such transfer made to a non-state actor shall not include a transfer made as such to nay person acting under lawful authority in India.
APPENDIX LXXXVII

THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHERS TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLER
(RECOGNITION OF FORESTS RIGHTS) ACT 2006

Section 3  Forests rights of Forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers:

1. For the purposes of this act, the following rights, which secure individual or community tenure or both, shall be the forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands, namely-

a. Right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers;

b. Community rights such as nistar, by whatever name called, including those used in erstwhile Princely states, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes;

c. Right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce which has traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;

d. Other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;

e. Right including community tenure of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities.

APPENDIX LXXXVIII

INDIAN PENAL CODE

Section 268  Public Nuisance

A person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right. A common nuisance is not excused on the ground that it causes convenience or advantage.

Section 270  Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life

Whoever malignantly does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Section 272  Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale-
Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such articles food or drink, or knowing it be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Section 274 Adulteration of drugs-

Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or make it noxious, intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be likely that it will be sold or used for, any medicinal purpose, as if it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Section 277 Fouling water of Public spring or reservoir

Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Section 284 Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance-

Whoever does, with any poisonous substance, any act in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Section 285 Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter-

Whoever does, with fire or any combustible matter, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any fire or any combustible matter in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such fire or combustible matter, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Section 286 Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance-

Whoever does, with any explosive substance, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger the human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any explosive substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any
probable danger to human life from that substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either
description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand
rupees or both.

**Section 290** Punishment for Public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided

Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable by this code, shall be
punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**Section 291** If any person repeats or continue a public nuisance, after having been enjoined by any
public servant, who has lawful authority to issue such injunction, not to repeat or continue such
nuisance shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with
fine or with both.

**APPENDIX LXXXIX**

**INDIAN EASEMENT ACT**

**Illustration (h)** to section 7 explicit the right of every owner of land that the water of every natural
stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other
person to flow within such owner’s limits without interruption and without material alteration in
quality, direction, force, temperature.

**Illustration (j)** provides the right of every owner of land abutting on natural stream, lake or pond to
use or consume its water for drinking, household purposes provided that he doesn’t thereby causing
natural injury to other like owners.

**APPENDIX C**

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

**Section 91** : Public nuisance and other wrongful acts affecting the public

1. In the case of a public nuisance or other wrongful act affecting, or likely to affect, the public,
a suit for a declaration and injunction or for such other relief as may be appropriate in the
circumstances of the case, may be instituted

   a. by the Advocate-General;

   b. or with the leave of the Court, by two or more persons, even though no special damage has
been caused to such persons by reason of such public nuisance or other wrongful act.
APPENDIX CI

FACTORIES ACT

Section 12: The effective arrangements shall be made in every factory for the treatment of wastes and effluents due to manufacturing process carried on, therein, so as to render them innocuous and for their disposal.

Section 37: Where in any factory any manufacturing process produce dust, gas, fume or vapour of such character and to such extent as to be likely to explode to ignition, all practical measures shall be taken to prevent any such explosion by effective enclosure of the plant or machinery used in the process; removal or prevention of the accumulation of such dust, gas, fume or vapours and exclusion or effective enclosure of all possible sources of ignition.

Chapter IVA: Special provisions of safety for such factories which are involved in “hazardous processes”.

Section 41-B made it compulsory to the occupier of every factory involving a hazardous process to disclose all the information regarding danger, including health hazards arising from the exposure to or handling of the materials or substances in the manufacture, transportation, storage and other processes, to the worker employed, to the chief inspector, the local authority within whose jurisdiction the factory is situated.

Section 41(B)(2), the occupier at the time of registering the factory involving hazardous process lay down a detailed policy with respect to health and safety of the workers employed therein and intimates it to chief Inspector and Local authority.

Section 41(B)(2) obliges every occupier with the approval of the chief inspector to draw up an on-site emergency plan and detailed disaster control measures for his factory and make known to the workers employed and the people living in the vicinity of the factory the safety measures required to be followed at the time of accident.

APPENDIX CII

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT, 1962

Section 17: Central Government is obliged to make provisions, necessary to prevent injury being caused to the health of persons either by radioactive substances or by ingestion of any radioactive substance; to secure that any radioactive waste products resulting from manufacture, production, mining, treatment, storage or use are disposed of safely; and safety of workers handling and transporting such material.
APPENDIX CIII

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT 1988

Section 110: The Central Government may make rules regarding the emission of smoke, visible vapour, sparks, ashes, grit or oil, the reduction of noise emitted by or caused by the vehicle and standards for emission of air pollution.

APPENDIX CIV

TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS 2017

Article I: Prohibitions

1) Each State Part undertakes never under any circumstances to:

a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess or stockpile nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control overs such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly;

c) Receive the transfer of or control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices directly or indirectly;

d) Use or threaten to use nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive devices;

e) Assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state Party under this treaty;

f) Seek or receive any assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state Party under this treaty;

g) Allow any stationing, installation or deployment of any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in its territory or at any place under its jurisdiction or control.

Article II: Declarations

1) Each State Party shall submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, not later than 30 days after this treaty enters into force for that State Party, a declaration in which it shall:

a) Declare whether it owned, possessed or control nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices and eliminated its nuclear-weapons related programme, including the elimination or irreversible conversion of all nuclear-weapons-related facilities, prior to the entry into force of this treaty for that State Party;
b) Notwithstanding Article 1(a), declare whether it owns, possesses or controls any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

c) Notwithstanding Article 1(g), declare whether there are any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in its territory or in any place under its jurisdiction or control that are owned, possessed or controlled by another states.

**Article IV:** Towards the total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

1) Each State Party that after 7 July 2017 owned, possessed or controlled nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and eliminated its nuclear weapon programme, including the elimination or irreversible conversion of all nuclear-weapon-related facilities, prior to the entry into force of this treaty for it, shall cooperate with the competent international authority designated for the purpose of verification the irreversible elimination of its nuclear-weapon programme. The competent international authority shall report to the states parties. Such a State Party shall conclude a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency sufficient to provide credible assurance of the non-diversion of declared nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities and of absence of undeclared nuclear material or activities in that State Party as a whole. Negotiation of such agreement shall commence within 180 days from the entry into force of this treaty for that State party. The agreement shall enter into force no later than 18 months from the entry into force of this treaty for that State Party. That State Party shall thereafter, at a minimum, maintain these safeguard obligations, without prejudice to any additional relevant instruments that it may adopt in the future.

2) Notwithstanding Article 1(a), each State Party that owns, possesses or controls nuclear explosive devices shall immediately remove them from operational status, and destroy them as soon as possible but not later than a deadline determined by the first meeting of States Parties, in accordance with the legally binding, time bound plan for the verified and irreversible elimination or irreversible conversion of all nuclear-weapon-related facilities. The State Party, no later than 60 days after the entry into force of this treaty for that state party, shall submit the plan to the state parties or to the competent international authority designated by the States Parties. The plan shall then be negotiated with competent international authority, which shall submit it to the subsequent meeting of States Parties or review conference, whichever comes first, for approval in accordance with its rules of procedure.

**(APPENDIX CV)**

**UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/37 (1993)**

**PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT DURING ARMED CONFLICT**

**Paragraph 3:** State must take steps to incorporate the provisions of international law applicable to the protection of the environment into their military manuals and to ensure that they are effectively disseminated.”
(APPENDIX CVI)

RIO +20

Rio+20 urge to all the minor and major world economies to adopt wide range of smart measures for the imperishable use of the clean energy.

(APPENDIX CVII)

AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLE’S RIGHT

Article 16: 1. Every individual shall have the right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health.

2. States parties to the present Charter shall take the necessary measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick.

Article 24: All people shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to their development.