



25 June 2024

National and International News

Critical minerals	Why in the news?
	 The Union Mines Minister launched a new auction tranche for mining rights in 21 blocks of critical and strategic minerals.
	About Critical minerals:
	 Critical minerals are natural resources essential for the economy and national security but have supply chain risks due to geopolitical, economic, or other factors.
	Critical minerals and their Uses:
	 Phosphorite: Used in fertilizers for agriculture.
	 Lithium: Essential for batteries, especially in electric vehicles and energy storage.
	 Graphite: Used in batteries, lubricants, and as a refractory material.
	 Manganese: Important in steel production and battery manufacturing.
	 Rare Earth Elements: Used in electronics, renewable energy technologies, and defense applications.
	 Cobalt: Used in batteries and superalloys.
	 Nickel: Used in stainless steel, batteries, and various alloys.
	Supply Chain Risks:
	 Geopolitical tensions and trade restrictions.
	 Concentration of supply in a few countries (e.g., China,
	Democratic Republic of Congo).
	 Environmental and ethical concerns related to mining practices.





Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Why in the news?

 The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has recently been awarded the 2024 Blue Planet Prize.

About IPBES:

- Established: 2012
- Purpose: Strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Role:
 - Provides policymakers with objective scientific assessments about the state of knowledge regarding the planet's biodiversity, ecosystems, and the benefits they provide.
 - Offers tools and methods to protect and sustainably use vital natural assets.
- Inspiration: Independent body inspired by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
- Relation to the UN:
 - Not a United Nations body.
 - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provides secretariat services to IPBES since 2013, at the request of the IPBES Plenary and with the authorization of the UNEP Governing Council.
- Membership: India is a member country.
- Governing Body:
 - IPBES Plenary made up of representatives of member States.
 - Meets once per year.
- Secretariat: Located in Bonn, Germany.





Iberian lynx



Why in the news?

• The **Iberian lynx**, once one of the **rarest cat species globally**, has improved its status from 'endangered' to 'vulnerable' on the IUCN Red List.

About Iberian lynx:

- **Endemic Species**: One of two carnivore species **endemic to Europe** (other being European mink, Mustela lutreola).
- Characteristics:
 - World's most endangered cat species.
 - o Pointy ears, long legs, and leopard-like spotted fur.
- Behavior:
 - Generally **nocturnal**.
 - Activity patterns synchronized with **major prey (rabbits)**.
- Habitat:
 - Requires variable terrain below 1300 m.
 - Prefers a mosaic of closed Mediterranean scrubland interspersed with open patches of grassland.
 - Often found in areas with marsh ecotones.
- Distribution:
 - Once widespread throughout the **Iberian Peninsula**.
 - Now sparsely distributed in **Spain** and **Portugal**.
- Conservation Status:
 - **IUCN Red List**: Vulnerable.
 - **CITES**: Appendix II.





e-Samridhi Portal	Why in the news?
	 The Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare and Rural Development has urged state governments to encourage more farmers to register on the e-Samridhi portal to avail the facility of assured procurement.
	About e-Samridhi Portal:
	Launched through:
	 National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)
	 National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF)
	Purpose: Registration of farmers for government procurement
	of pulses at Minimum Support Prices (MSP).
	Portal Registration:
	 Can be done directly by farmers
	 Can be done through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
	(PACS) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
	Payment:
	 Made by NAFED directly into the farmers' mapped bank accounts
	No intermediary agency involved
Indus Water Treaty	Why in the news?
(IWT)	 A Pakistani delegation recently arrived in Jammu for ongoing discussions about the 1960 Indus Water Treaty (IWT).
	About IWT:
	 Date of Signing: The Indus Water Treaty was signed on September 19, 1960.
	 Signatories: The treaty was signed by India and Pakistan, with the World Bank acting as a third-party guarantor.





- Rivers Covered: The treaty governs the use of waters from the Indus River system, which includes six rivers:
 - o The Indus.
 - Jhelum,
 - Chenab,
 - o Ravi,
 - o Beas, and
 - o Sutlej.
- Allocation of Rivers:
 - Eastern Rivers: India has exclusive rights over the waters of the Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej.
 - Western Rivers: Pakistan has control over the waters of the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, although India is allowed limited use for agricultural, transport, and power generation purposes.
- Permanent Indus Commission:
 - The treaty established the Permanent Indus Commission, comprising one commissioner from each country.
 - The commission is tasked with the administration of the treaty and the resolution of disputes.
- Duration: The treaty has no expiration date and is intended to remain in force unless both countries agree to amend or terminate it.

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