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# Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

#### 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.
	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:
	<ul> <li>Geopolitical tensions and trade restrictions.</li> <li>Concentration of supply in a few countries (e.g., China, Democratic Republic of Congo).</li> <li>Environmental and ethical concerns related to mining practices.</li> </ul>
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

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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:
  - o Generally nocturnal.
  - Activity patterns synchronized with major prey (rabbits).
- Habitat:
  - o Requires variable terrain below 1300 m.
  - Prefers a mosaic of closed Mediterranean scrubland interspersed with open patches of



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	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:
Indus Water Treaty (IWT)	<ul> <li>Why in the news?</li> <li>A Pakistani delegation recently arrived in Jammu for ongoing discussions about the 1960 Indus Water Treaty (IWT).</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>About IWT:</li> <li>Date of Signing: The Indus Water Treaty was signed on September 19, 1960.</li> <li>Signatories: The treaty was signed by India and Pakistan, with the World Bank acting as a third-party guarantor.</li> </ul>





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- Rivers Covered: The treaty governs the use of waters from the Indus River system, which includes six rivers:
  - The Indus,
  - o Jhelum.
  - o 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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