

Campus Law Centre

University of Delhi



International Conference
on
**Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable
Energy: Law and Practice**

12th -14th February, 2016

Venue:

*Campus Law Centre
Chhatra Marg
University of Delhi
Delhi, India*

Website: <http://clc.du.ac.in>



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University of Delhi

The Campus Law Centre (CLC) has successfully organised two International Conferences during April, 2014 and February, 2015 which witnessed world wide participation from countries including Australia, Austria, USA, Singapore, Italy, China, Indonesia, Mauritius, Nigeria, U.K , South Korea, Maldives, Bangladesh, Iran, Egypt, Fiji, and Nepal. CLC now proposes to hold an International Conference on Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Energy in February, 2016.

The Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi offering three year law degree, having a multi-cultural and multi-lingual student- body, is rated as one of the best law schools not only in India, but also in Asia. It is a deep rooted legal institution of par excellence having glorious past of 91 years and a bright future ahead. Responding to new developments in legal education, it keeps introducing new subjects and concepts to professionally designed courses of study to make it more socially relevant. Thus, it is not only maintaining the existing high standards of legal education, but is also raising it to further heights. Qualitative teaching, moot-court competitions, campus placements, legal- aid services, regular discussions, and illustrious alumni are some of the features which have established CLC as a Centre of Excellence.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The conservation of Biodiversity is a fundamental concern of mankind to enable a sustainable future. Forests are among the most important repositories of terrestrial biological diversity. So is with the oceans and seas in marine and coastal biodiversity. The biodiversity we have today is a result of about 3.5 billion years of evolution. However, due to over-exploitation of natural resources and unsustainable development we are undergoing the sixth extinction crisis. Thus, the natural ecosystem is degrading at an unprecedented rate. According to the WWF the estimate of current species extinction rate is between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than it would naturally be. Thus, there is a threat to the life of all species including humans and the need to conserve biodiversity is indispensable to sustain the planet earth.

The economic and social development of humanity is depended on the Earth's biological diversity and thus the biological diversity is a global asset for the present and future generations. Numerous Conventions and Agreements have been completed to address global and regional issues on loss of biodiversity like the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971 followed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, 1973 and Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979. However, it was only in 1988 the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Biological Diversity to explore the need for an international convention on biological diversity. In 1992 the Convention was opened for signature on 5 June 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio

"Earth Summit"). Thus, the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 (CBD) a comprehensive legally binding treaty came into being with three main objects, i.e. conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of biodiversity; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. In the year 2000 the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was adopted an additional agreement to the Convention on Biological Diversity. At the 10th COP, held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization was adopted. Simultaneously the Nagoya—Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol which intended to supplement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety by providing international rules and procedures on liability and redress for damage to biodiversity resulting from living modified organisms (LMOs).

Several Regional and Sectoral treaties were also signed for the conservation of biodiversity. In the African continent the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was signed in September, 1968. In the American continent the Western Hemisphere Convention of 1940 and the Convention for the Conservation of Biological Diversity and the Protection of Priority Wild Areas in Central America was signed on 5 June 1992. The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne Convention) 1979, the Benelux Convention on Hunting and the Protection of Birds of 1970, the Convention on Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection in 1982 and the Convention on the Protection of the Alps (the Alpine Convention), etc. are the major framework in Europe. In Asia the Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was concluded in Kuala Lumpur on 9 July 1985. In the Pacific the Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific was concluded on June 1976 and entered into force on June 1990.

The use of Energy is indispensable to human life in modern times. However, the use of energy has many threats to the existence of the planet Earth. The most serious among them are the global warming and extinction of non renewable sources of energy. The primary cause of global warming is fossil fuel consumption, which accounts for 80 per cent of global energy consumption. Thus, the use of such non renewable sources of energy poses a serious threat to biodiversity and the existence of our planet. The Stockholm and Rio Declaration together forms the shape of sustainable development. However, neither declaration defines expressly sustainable energy. It is only the notion of 'unsustainable patterns of production and consumption' that informs energy policy. Thus, it is only Agenda 21 which is a non-binding instrument request governments "to promote renewable energy research and technology transfer". The acknowledgement by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1988 that climate change is a 'common concern of mankind' precipitating the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ('UNFCCC') acknowledged that fossil fuel-based energy production and consumption, among other things, is both a source of climate change and thus sustainable use of energy became a major global concern. In 2002 by the by intergovernmental policy (Johannesburg Plan) energy was linked to energy security, climate change and sustainable development. As a result over 118 countries implemented domestic renewable energy laws and policies. It is to be noted that energy policy is 'central' to achieve

sustainable environment and biodiversity. To achieve international cooperation on clean energy the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) declared 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and subsequently set out the global Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) challenge for 2030.

In India the Parliament has passed several legislations for the conservation of biodiversity. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980, the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Right Act, 2001, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest dwellers, (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the Indian Patents Act, 1970, the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, etc. are some important legislations passed by the Parliament of India. The judiciary in India is also proactive in conservation of biodiversity.

The international community and national governments has enacted several legislations on environmental protection. However, much of these legislations do not relates to conservation of nature. It is only during the last three decades the international community has emphasised on the development of legal frameworks for nature conservation. Consequently, the national governments have expressed their concern for conservation of biodiversity by enacting legislations in national parks and wildlife. However, the planning process for nature conservation in many countries is haphazard. Thus, conscious planning, implementation and execution of law and policies in important areas are not properly planned and executed.

Given the present position of development and population pressures on both terrestrial and marine environments, there is an urgent need for improved legal frameworks and execution for biodiversity conservation planning at the international, regional and national levels. Law and legal mechanisms play an important role in achieving the goals of international obligations, regulate behaviour and to set appropriate institutions in place. Thus, it necessitates consideration of the progress and effect of various agreements, conventions, MoUs, law, policies and statutes at various levels: international, regional and domestic.

Against this backdrop, Campus Law Centre, university of Delhi, a premier legal institution takes pride in organizing three day International Conference on “Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Energy: Law and Practice”. It will offer a unique opportunity to the academia, NGOs and policy makers to deliberate upon the issues to be discussed over there. The international and national experts are invited to deliberate upon legal and policy matters related to conservation of biodiversity, flora and fauna.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

- to address, through legal instruments, the problems of conservation of biodiversity and sustainable energy;
- identify best strategies for the effective conservation and management of biodiversity, forest conservation, and sustainable energy;
- to bring together academia, lawyers, scholars, NGOs, community leaders, scientists, and policy leaders to promote and enhance programmatic collaborations to effectively address regional, national and local responses to conservation of biodiversity, forest and sustainable energy around the world;
- to provide a platform for interdisciplinary scholars, academician, judges, lawyers, policy makers, NGOs and corporate leaders to discuss the critical legal issues combating loss of biodiversity and unsustainable use of energy;
- to analyze current developments and trends in international biodiversity law regime and to strengthen sustainable use of energy;
- to analyze comparative/national laws in implementation of international environment law on conservation of biodiversity and sustainable energy;
- make recommendations for improving implementation, formulation and management of conservation of biodiversity laws and sustainable energy at national, regional and international levels; and
- to suggest ways and means to improve implementation of international and national biodiversity and energy laws .

CALL FOR PAPERS

In order to achieve the objectives of the Conference, the participants are invited to make critical analysis on Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Energy Conventions, Treaties, Protocols and other instruments. In addition to Conventions/Treaties/Protocol based analysis of Biodiversity and Energy Laws, the participants are encouraged country-specific studies on the enforcement success or failure of Biodiversity Law, Energy Law, Trade Law, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Law, Development Law, Protection of Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge, Eradication of Poverty, Promotion and Role of Gender, Mitigation Plans, etc.

THEMES

1. Devastation of Biodiversity: Scope and Extent
 - Forest Biodiversity
 - Inland waters Biodiversity
 - Island Biodiversity
 - Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

Mountain Biodiversity
Desert Biodiversity
Agricultural Biodiversity

2. International and Regional: Legal and Institutional Framework

United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 1972 to Rio+20
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
Cartagena Convention its Protocol on Biosafety
The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity, 2009
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
The ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

3. Energy Law and Sustainable Development

Domestic, Regional and International: legal and policy framework
Climate Change and Energy Security
Environmental Regulation, Business Competitiveness and Corporate Responsibility
Clean Technologies and the Clean Development Mechanism
Waste, Water, Air Quality Management and Pollution Control
Ecological taxation (Eco-Tax)

4. Biodiversity, Development and Eradication of Poverty

Biodiversity and Millennium Development Goals
Protected Areas
Legislative and Policy Instruments
Implementation and Monitoring
Precautionary approach to health, natural resources and ecosystem
Public participation, access to information and justice
Planning, monitoring, management and regulation

5. Gender and Biodiversity

Millennium Development Goals and Agenda 21
The Principle of Equity and the Eradication of Poverty
Role of Women in Conservation of Biodiversity
Capacity Building
Gender Action Plan

6. Biodiversity, Trade Law and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

World Trade Organization (WTO)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), 1964

Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)
Bioprospecting and Biopiracy
Fair and equitable benefit-sharing
Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights
Traditional knowledge (TK), Traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and Genetic resources (GRs)

7. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan

8. Comparative / Domestic Laws on Biodiversity and Sustainable Energy

Constitutional and Legislative Provisions
Executive Efforts
Role of Judiciary

Papers are invited on any of the above themes. The list is not exhaustive. The themes that are not covered above, but have relevance in Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Energy through law may also be submitted. **Only fifty papers (Maximum) will be selected for presentation at the Conference.** The abstracts/papers will be selected on a competitive selection process. The selection criteria *inter alia* will be: relevance to the broad theme; quality of the abstract, geographical diversity of presenters etc. The abstract of paper should be approximately 500 words. It should indicate:

- (1) Title of Papers
- (2) Theme of Conference
- (3) Sub-theme of Conference
- (4) Presenter's brief description, on a separate page, including name, designation, educational qualification, professional status, experience, correspondence address and mobile number in not more than 300 words.

- **Abstract should be sent to:** cbse16@clc.du.ac.in
- **The deadline for submission of abstract is 15th December, 2015 by 2300 hrs Indian Standard Time**

Guidelines for Paper Submission

(Applicable to presenters whose abstracts would have been accepted)

- Author's Title & Name, University/Organization, Paper Title, Sub-Theme of the Conference and Email Address, mobile number, to be stated clearly on the cover page of the paper.
- The paper should consist of 8,000 – 10,000 words, inclusive of footnotes.
- Font - Times New Roman; Size 12 for Text, 10 for Footnotes
- Line spacing -1.5 for text and single for footnotes
- For citation and references, "Indian Law Institute, Rules of Footnoting" should be followed. Authors may visit freely accessible website of Indian Law Institute available at the link given below:
<http://www.ili.ac.in/footnoting12.pdf>
- Microsoft Word Document Format
- The Full Papers to be sent to cbse16@clc.du.ac.in by 25th January, 2016 by 2300 hrs India Time.

The language of presentation will be English. Each speaker will be allocated a maximum of 20 minutes to present his or her paper. The presentation venue is equipped with a computer and LCD projector. Speakers who wish to use Power point slides to present their papers should save their slides onto a USB drive for this purpose.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

The participants of the Conference will be from India and Abroad. The number of participants including paper presenters shall **not be more than one hundred**. Non presenters will be selected on first- cum- first basis.

RESOURCE PERSONS

In addition to select paper presentations, eminent persons from India other parts of the world such as Professors, Judges, lawyers, Representatives from International Organizations, Think Tanks, NGOs etc are specializing and working on national and international climate change law shall address the audience.

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS

Selected papers may be considered for publication in the form of a book.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

No TA/DA will be provided to outstation participants. Participants are advised to arrange their own or claim the same from their institutions.

SPONSORSHIP

Five papers will be selected for full sponsorship and five papers for half sponsorship. Full sponsorship consists of travel fare (second class rail fare for Indians and economy air fare for foreigners), accommodation in the university guest house and waiver of registration fee. Half sponsorship consists of accommodation in the university guest house/hostel and waiver of registration fee. The accommodation in the university guest house/hostel, however, does not include mess expenses for both full and half sponsorship. After acceptance of abstracts, interested candidates should apply for sponsorship justifying the need for award in 250-300 words latest by December 26, 2015, 2300 hrs Indian Standard Time.

ACCOMMODATION

The participants are advised to make their own arrangements. There are numerous hotels and inns within a radius 5 km from Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi, with tariff ranging from INR 1000/- to INR 5000.

REGISTRATION FEE

Category	Early bird registration Before December 31, 2015	After December 31, 2015 till January 12, 2015
Delegates	Indian-Rs. 4000 Foreign- US \$ 250	Indian-Rs. 6000 Foreign-US \$ 350
Accompanying Person	Indian-Rs.2000 Foreign-US \$ 100	Indian-Rs. 2,500 Foreign-US \$ 150

Before starting filling registration form, you will need the number of your demand draft, or the Unique Transaction Reference of the NEFT payment. You can pay fees as follows:

Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT)	Name of Payee: Registrar; addressed: University of Delhi; Bank Name: State Bank of India; Branch: Delhi University; Account Number: 10851299052; Type: Saving; MICR Code: 110002030; IFSC; SBIN0001067
Demand Draft	DD in the name "Registrar, University of Delhi" payable at Delhi

The Demand Draft may be sent to the Contact Address mentioned below.

There is no registration fee for CLC faculty and students.

Registration fee will cover conference material, lunch, and tea during conference working days.

VENUE

The Venue of the Conference would be Seminar Hall, Campus Law Centre, Faculty of Law, Chhatra Marg, University of Delhi (North Campus).

IMPORTANT DATES

Release of Call for papers	September 25, 2015
Abstract Submission	December 15, 2015
Declaration of Accepted Abstracts	December 23, 2015
Request for Sponsorship	December 26, 2015
Declaration of awarded sponsorship	December 28, 2015
Full Paper Submission	January 25, 2016
Last date for Registration	January 12, 2016
Dates of Conference	February 12-14, 2016

Dates and time mentioned above are according to Indian Standard Time. Above Dates shall be strictly adhered to for the smooth and successful conduct of the conference.

ABOUT DELHI

Situated on bank of the river Yamuna, Delhi also known as the National Capital Territory of India is one of the fastest growing cities in India. Inhabited since the 6th century BC from the period of the Pandavas in the epic Mahabharata, the city is the site of Indraprastha. Throughout history since the Pandavas to the Mughals and finally the British, Delhi has served as the capital of several empires and kingdoms and so it is sometimes called the city of cities. The city was also the capital of the great Mauryan Emperor Ashoka (273 - 236 B C). The modern day Delhi is a cluster of seven cities built in

different period of time by different emperors. The present Delhi is divided into eleven districts, out of which New Delhi is the capital of India.

By the Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 the Union territory of Delhi was formally declared as the National Capital Territory. The Government of Delhi is headed by the Lieutenant Governor as the executive head. The elected Government of Delhi headed by a Chief Minister is given wide powers except law and order that remain with the central Government. It has its own High Court and Legislative Assembly.

Delhi is a city that bridges two different worlds. Old Delhi, once the capital of Islamic India, is a labyrinth of narrow lanes lined with crumbling havelis (castle) and formidable mosques. In contrast, the imperial city of New Delhi created by the British Raj is composed of spacious, tree-lined avenues and imposing government buildings. New Delhi was built by British architects Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker in 1912 as the new capital of the British Raj and inaugurated on 13th February 1931 by Lord Irwin. The Victorian architecture now intermingles with the city's high rise buildings. Concrete flyovers built to ease the growing traffic are interspersed with well laid gardens, Mughal tombs, forts and monuments. New Delhi is the preferred starting point for the popular Golden Triangle tour that comprises of New Delhi, Jaipur and Agra.

The city also has rich and diverse cultures. One will find that the city is sprinkled with dazzling gems: captivating ancient monuments, fascinating museums and art galleries, architectural wonders, a vivacious performing-arts scene, fabulous eating places and bustling markets.

DELHI CLIMATE

Delhi has a humid subtropical type of climate. However Delhi's version of subtropical type of climate is distinctly different from other humid subtropical cities. Winter starts in November and peaks in January with an average temperatures of around 12 °C (minimum) and 25 °C (maximum), Spring is from February to March with an average temperature of 20 °C (minimum) and 25°C (Maximum). Summer begins in early April and continues till the end of June, with heat peaking in May. The average temperature during summer is 25°C (minimum) and 45°C (maximum). Monsoon is from July to mid-September with an average temperature of around 30°C (minimum) to 35°C (maximum). Autumn is from September end to November with an average temperature of around 20°C (minimum) to 30°C (maximum). During the time of the conference i.e. 12-14 February, 2106 the temperature of Delhi is expected to be about 23°C (Maximum) and 9°C (Minimum).

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Contact time: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm IST

Registration Form
CAMPUS LAW CENTRE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
DELHI-110007

International Conference
on
Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Energy: Law and Practice

12th -14th February, 2016 at CLC, DU

1. Name _____
2. Designation _____
3. University/College/Institution _____
4. Area of Specialization/Interest _____
5. Address:
 - (i) Office _____

 - Tel. _____ Email _____
 - (ii) Residence _____

 - Tel. _____ M _____ Email _____
6. Will you present a paper?/Whether abstract selected? YES/NO
If yes, please mention the topic _____
7. Registration Fee Details*:
Demand Draft:
Amount Rs.-----DD No-----Date-----Bank Name-----
Electronic Transfer:
Amount Rs.-----UTR No-----Date-----bank Name-----

Signature with date

*** Fees and Registration**

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