

Prelim Bits 08-10-2023 & 09-10-2023 | UPSC Daily Current Affairs

Critical Minerals and Clean Energy Summit, 2023

The 1^{st} edition of the International Energy Agency's Critical Minerals and Clean Energy Summit was held recently at Paris, France.

• **Aim** - To discuss the challenges and opportunities behind rising demand for <u>critical</u> minerals by sharing experiences.

Critical minerals are minerals like copper, lithium, nickel and cobalt that are essential for developing clean energy technologies, economic development and national security.

6 Key Action Areas of the Summit

- Accelerating progress towards diversified minerals supplies.
- Unlocking the power of technology and recycling.
- Promoting transparency in the markets.
- Enhancing the availability of reliable information.
- Creating incentives for sustainable and responsible production.
- Strengthening efforts on international collaboration.

IEA's 2024 Ministerial Meeting will be held in Paris, France and will be cochaired by Ireland and France.

International Energy Agency (IEA)

- The IEA was founded in **1974** to ensure the security of oil supplies.
- It is a **Paris** based autonomous intergovernmental organization established in the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- **Only OECD member** states can become members of the IEA and India is an associate member of IEA.
- The IEA acts as a policy adviser to its member states, but also works with non-member countries, especially China, India, and Russia.

Based on the 'Report of the Committee on Identification of Critical Minerals'

constituted by the Ministry of Mines, India classifies **30 critical minerals** as essential for its economic development and national security.

References

- 1. The Indian Express | Critical Minerals & Clean Energy Summit 2023
- 2. International Energy Agency | Critical Minerals summit

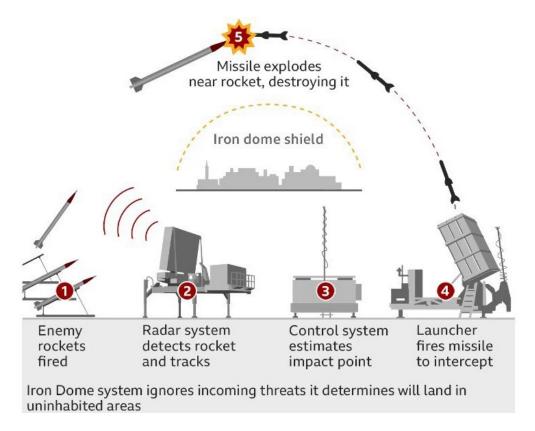
Iron Dome

Hamas militant group of Palestine in their attack against Israel since 1948 were able to breach Israel's renowned Iron Dome defense system.

- **Developed by** The state-owned Rafael Advanced Defence Systems with the backing of the United States during <u>2006 Israeli-Lebanon war.</u>
- Operational It became operational in 2011.

Features	3 Main Systems
Short rangeGround-to-air defenceLaser Controlled FuseTamir interceptor missiles	 Detection and tracking radar - To spot any incoming threats Battle management and weapon control system (BMC) - It basically coordinates between the radar and the interceptor missile. Missile Firing Unit - Neutralise any rockets or missiles.
Iron dome is capable of being used in all weather conditions, including during the <i>day and night</i> .	

• On reaching within 10 metres of target, <u>laser-controlled fuse</u>, <u>activates and blasts</u> the missile with shrapnel.



Targets

- Rockets, artillery & mortars (C-RAM).
- Aircraft, helicopters and unmanned aerial vehicles.

Other systems of Israel

- **David's Sling and Arrow** To identify and eliminate medium-and long-range threats like drones and planes.
- **Arrow-3** It was designed to intercept and counter ballistic missiles outside the atmosphere of the earth.

References

The Indian Express | Israel's Iron Dome

Dakar Declaration on Climate Change 2023

Recently, Ministers from 46 Least Developed Countries (LDC) issued a joint Dakar Declaration on Climate Change 2023.

• **Aim** - To outline the LDC's expectation and priorities for 28th Conference of Parties (COP28) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Conference of Parties (CoP-28) of <u>UNFCCC</u> will be held in 2023 at Dubai, UAE.

Dakar Declaration calls for

- Urgent global emissions reductions.
- Increased climate finance.
- To operationalise Loss and Damage Fund.
- Global Stocktake to close the gaps in global climate action.
 - Global Emission Reduction To revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs to limit warming to 1.5°C.

IPCC's Synthesis Report for the 6^{th} Assessment Reports cycle (IPCC AR6), shows that global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have continued to rise and that global warming is rapidly approaching 1.5° C.

- **Climate Finance** Developed countries shall deliver at least <u>doubling adaptation</u> <u>finance delivered by 2025</u> through public, grant-based financing.
- To create a new *Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance*, greater than the current \$100 billion per year floor.
- **Operationalising** Loss and Damage Fund To operationalise UNFCCC centralised carbon market mechanism by 2024.
- To implement the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement of capacity building programme.
- <u>Global Stocktake</u> To prepare a *roadmap for the period after 2023* to implement the recommendations from the first Global stocktake.

Status of LDC

- Account for 14% of the global population.
- Contribute about 1% of emissions of the world.
- They bear the least historical responsibility for climate change.
- They are forced to adapt beyond their capabilities.
- They are at the forefront of the climate crisis.

References

- 1. Down to Earth | Dakar Declaration on Climate Change
- 2. Least Developing Countries | LDC group Ministerial Declaration

Reticulated Python

Recently, a juvenile of world's longest snake species sighted inside IIT Madras.

- **Scientific name** Malayopython reticulatus
 - World's *longest* and 3rd heaviest snakes ever recorded.
 - *Non-venomous*, and *slow-moving* reptile.

- IUCN status Least concern (LC).
- Habitat Commonly found in Southeast Asia.
- **Range** Their range includes Burma through Indochina and Borneo, Sulawesi, Ceram and Timor in Malay Archipelago.
- In India, they are found in the wild only in *Nicobar Islands*.
- Growing Conditions
 - Tropical environments.
 - Heavily dependent on water.
 - Highly adaptable python species.



Irula Tribes

- Irula tribes, also known as Iruliga, are a Dravidian ethnic group inhabiting the Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka who are famously called as **Snake Catchers**.
- *Vadivel Gopal and Masi Sadaiyan* from the Irula community were granted Padma Shri in 2023 for expert snake catchers guiding and teaching people across the globe.

References

The Indian Express | Reticulated Python in IIT Madras

Invasive Mussels

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered the government authorities to file a detailed report on the removal of invasive mussel species from Ennore-Pulicat wetland of Tamil Nadu.

A small sea creature that has a black shell with two parts that close tightly

together.

Mytella strigata

- Scientific name Mytella strigata
- Local Name Kakka aazhi
- Native South America
- **Reasons for spread** It spreads <u>due to the discharge of ballast waters</u> from ships.
- Human interference in the wetlands and pollution promotes a full-fledged infestation.
- After *Cyclone Vardah in 2016*, they began to intensify and spread far north towards the Pulicat waters.
- The firm, *ash-covered riverbed is also helping* the kaaka aazhi expand its territory.
- Threats It *prevents prawns from grazing* or burying themselves in the sediment.
- It <u>wipes out the local species</u> like yellow clams (manja matti) and green mussels (pachai aazhi).

Ennore-Pulicat wetlands are in the River Kosasthalaiyar basin which is the largest waterscape in Chennai and is mosaic of thriving ecologies.

- **Issues over NGT Jurisdiction** *Kaaka aazhi is not an alien* species as it has an entry in the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (WPA).
- NGT does <u>not have jurisdiction over WPA</u>, which is not listed in Schedule I of the NGT Act.

National Green Tribunal (NGT), a statutory body formed in 2010 for disposal of cases related to environmental protection and other natural resources whose Southern Bench is at Chennai.

References

- 1. The Hindu NGT's Jurisdiction over Invasive Mussels
- 2. The Hindu| Threat of Invasive Mussels

