

## Basel Convention

- **Formally called:** The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
- It is an international treaty
- It is a UN Treaty
- Open for signature in **1989**
- Effective from **1992**
- Signatories : **53**
- Parties : **183**
- **What it does?**
  - Aims to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries
  - The Convention is also intended to :
    - minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated,
    - to ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation, and
    - to assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate
  - It **does not** address the movement of radioactive waste.
- Its objective was to stop dumping of hazardous waste from developed countries in developing nations.

## Brundtland Report

- Formally called: Our Common Future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development
- In 1987
- Gave concept of "**sustainable development**"
- The Brundtland Commission's characterization of 'sustainable development' is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- The prominence given to 'needs' reflects a concern to eradicate poverty and meet basic human needs, broadly understood.
- The concept of sustainable development focused attention on finding strategies to promote economic and social development in ways that avoided environmental degradation, over-exploitation or pollution, and side lined less productive debates about whether to prioritize development or the environment.

## Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency(CBIT) Fund

CBIT is an outcome of the UNFCCC's Paris agreement in 2015 and expected to address the issue of transparency