

International Environmental and Animal Law

International Law · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Which 1973 international agreement, also known as the Washington Convention, aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival?

A) The Basel Convention

B) CITES

C) The Ramsar Convention

D) The Bonn Convention

2. Under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), what is the maximum breadth of the Territorial Sea a coastal state may claim from its baselines?

A) 12 nautical miles

B) 24 nautical miles

C) 200 nautical miles

D) 350 nautical miles

3. The 1971 Ramsar Convention provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of which specific type of ecosystem?

A) Tropical rainforests

B) Deep sea hydrothermal vents

C) Wetlands

D) Alpine tundra

4. Which international protocol, supplementary to the Convention on Biological Diversity, specifically addresses the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources?

A) The Nagoya Protocol

B) The Kyoto Protocol

C) The Cartagena Protocol

D) The Montreal Protocol

5. The 1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals is commonly referred to by what name, reflecting the city where it was signed?

A) The Geneva Convention

B) The Bonn Convention

C) The Vienna Convention

D) The Helsinki Convention

6. What is the primary objective of the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer?

- A) To regulate international whaling
- B) To phase out the production of CFCs**
- C) To protect transboundary watercourses
- D) To mandate carbon emission caps

7. Which international treaty established the legal framework for the protection, management, and exploitation of the living resources of the Southern Ocean, specifically Antarctic marine living resources?

- A) The Antarctic Treaty System
- B) CCAMLR**
- C) The London Convention
- D) The IWC Moratorium

8. The 1998 Aarhus Convention grants the public rights regarding access to information and public participation in decision-making processes concerning what specific subject area?

- A) Deep sea mining
- B) Nuclear waste disposal
- C) Environmental matters**
- D) International space law