

QUIZ OF THE DAY

Refer to The Hindu News Analysis Video (YouTube)

Date: 29th Dec 2022

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Water Treaty (IWT):

1. It was signed in 1947 at the time of Independence.
2. It was brokered by the World Bank.
3. Any Dispute regarding IWT directly goes to the Court of Arbitration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. Consider the following statements about Electronic Waste Management rules:

1. Consumer goods companies and makers of electronics goods have to ensure at least 60% of their electronic waste is collected and recycled by 2023.
2. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is the chief entity that coordinates the trade of EPR certificates.
3. The extended producer responsibility (EPR) certificates certify the quantity of e-waste collected and recycled in a particular year.

Which of the above statements is/are Not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Explanation and Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

Explanation:

Indus Waters Treaty, treaty, signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan and brokered by the World Bank.

The IWT also provides a three-step dispute resolution mechanism, under which “questions” on both sides can be resolved at the Permanent Commission, or can also be taken up at the inter-government level.

In case of unresolved questions or “differences” between the countries on water-sharing, such as technical differences, either side can approach the World Bank to appoint a Neutral Expert (NE) to come to a decision.

And eventually, if either party is not satisfied with the NE’s decision or in case of “disputes” in the interpretation and extent of the treaty, matters can be referred to a Court of Arbitration.

Q2. Answer: D

Explanation:

Consumer goods companies and makers of electronics goods have to ensure at least 60% of their electronic waste is collected and recycled by 2023 with targets to increase them to 70% and 80% in 2024 and 2025 respectively.

The rules bring into effect a system of trading in certificates, akin to carbon credits, that will allow companies to temporarily bridge shortfalls.

The extended producer responsibility (EPR) certificates certify the quantity of e-waste collected and recycled in a particular year by a company and an organisation may sell surplus quantities to another company to help it meet its obligations.

Companies will have to register on an online portal and specify their annual production and e-waste collection targets.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is the chief entity that coordinates the trade of EPR certificates.