



Policy to Identify, Monitor and Protect any IUCN Red Listed Species

1. Title: Policy to identify, monitor and protect any IUCN Red Listed species and national conservation list species with habits in areas affected by the operation of your university.
2. Authority: Registrar, Amity University Haryana
3. Purpose of this Policy: To identify, monitor and protect any IUCN Red Listed species and national conservation list species with habits in areas affected by the operation of your university
4. Date of Incorporation: 12 Nov 2021
5. Date of Review: Once in three years. This can also be reviewed as per the requirement of the University

The objective of the policy is to more effectively direct the creation and application of legislation in response to the IUCN classification of a species as threatened. They are also meant to encourage ethical research-related collection of endangered species. The specific issue of removing live individuals from the wild for maintenance in ex-situ collections, including complete organisms and "living tissues," is not addressed by these rules.

The policy pertains to everyone associated with the University community including students, employees, contracted service employees, vendors, and visitors.

Communication. The policy is published widely through various University outlets and will be included in the *Student Handbook* and *website*. Existing policies, regulations, and penalties governing the protection of IUCN red-listed species inside university property will remain in effect as promulgated.

Compliance.

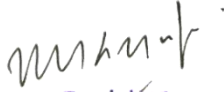
Amity University Haryana adheres to the guideline of protection of IUCN red-listed species through the following provisions in the policy.

1. **Research and threatened species:** To improve knowledge of the natural history and conservation requirements of these species, schools and departments of Amity University Haryana directly related to the subject matter or having an allied association, should support and facilitate research on globally threatened species by qualified scientists. Dedicated research programmes on these species will typically need to be completely integrated with conservation programmes focusing on globally threatened species.
2. **Legislative procedures.** It is advocated that schools and departments refrain from enforcing them unless absolutely necessary because they can impede conservation efforts and include the fatal collecting of scientific specimens of species that are threatened globally. Complex or time-consuming methods for publishing research are discouraged, even though meticulous scrutiny of each scientific research application is crucial.
3. **Non-lethal collecting.** The non-lethal samples of body fluids, faeces, hair, feathers, scales, seeds, roots, and leaves from animals, plants, and fungi are analysed. In order

to reduce the administrative burden associated with providing licences for non-lethal samples of species that the IUCN has identified as threatened, schools and departments are encouraged to do so.

4. **Responsible collecting.** Scientists studying species that are globally threatened should take responsibility for their work and make sure that it is either focused on improving the species' conservation status or giving crucial knowledge that will aid in the conservation of the species.
5. **Small populations.** Scientists should demonstrate to permit-issuing organisations that the number of specimens they wish to collect lethally is very unlikely to increase the risk of extinction of the species in question and that the research proposed is crucial for aiding in the conservation of the species, in the case of species listed as Vulnerable under criterion D1 (less than 1,000 mature individuals and stable), or Endangered under criterion C (less than 2,500 mature individuals and declining).
6. **Very small populations.** In the case of species listed as Critically Endangered under criteria C or D, and as Endangered under criterion D (in all these cases there are less than 250 mature individuals), the lethal collection of scientific specimens (i.e. collections that involve killing of wild individuals within the population) should not normally take place, and should only be permitted when it is clear that the research proposed is demonstrably essential for enhancing the survival prospects of the species.
7. The Policy must be adhered to by all employees and students participating in University activities.

The cooperation of all members of the university is needed in order to ensure a healthy environment for everyone.


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