

WEEKLY NEWS

April 14-20, 2024

Sweden Joins Artemis Accord

ARTEMIS ACCORDS



United for Peaceful Exploration of Deep Space

► **More Details in Page 28**

Merger GW230529



► **More Details in Page 23**

HIGHLIGHTS

- FDI rules for space sector
- Advance Pricing Agreement

www.vidyarthee.co.in

 @_vidyarthee_

 t.me/edyvidyarthee



Amendment to Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)

● Why in News?

- ➔ **Introduction of Principal Purpose Test (PPT):** Included to prevent abuse of the treaty for tax evasion and avoidance.
- ➔ **Condition:** Tax benefits under the treaty will **not apply** if obtaining those benefits was the **principal purpose** of any transaction or arrangement.
- ➔ **Objective:** Ensure compliance with **Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)** Minimum Standards.

● Significance of DTAA

- ➔ **Avoidance of Double Taxation:** Prevents taxation on the same declared asset in two different countries/territories.
- ➔ **Promotion of Cross-Border Investment:** Reduces tax burden on foreign investors.
- ➔ **Equitable Tax Allocation:** Determines the **right to tax** between the 'source' and 'residence' countries.
- ➔ **Legal Certainty:** Provides assurance regarding the taxation of international income.

● DTAA Between India and Mauritius

- ➔ **Initial Signing:** 1982.
- ➔ **Amendment:** 2016.



● **Issues Associated with DTAA**

- ➔ **Treaty Shopping:** Residents of non-DTAA countries taking advantage of treaty provisions.
- ➔ **Double Non-Taxation:** Abuse of DTAA to avoid paying taxes in both countries.
- ➔ **Interpretation Differences:** Varied interpretations leading to prolonged litigations.

● **Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)**

- ➔ **Definition:** Tax planning strategies exploiting gaps in tax rules to shift profits to lower tax jurisdictions.
- ➔ **Multilateral Convention:** Aims to update international tax rules and prevent tax avoidance by multinational enterprises.
- ➔ **India's Involvement:** Signed the convention in 2017.



Chinese Satellite Communication Technology

● Why in News?

- ➔ **Development of Tiantong-1 Satellite Series:** Chinese scientists have created the world's first satellite series capable of enabling smartphone calls without ground-based infrastructure.

● About Chinese Satellite Communication Technology (SCT)

- ➔ **Tiantong-1 Series:** Consists of three satellites in geosynchronous orbit at approximately 36,000 km altitude, covering the entire Asia-Pacific region.
- ➔ **Geosynchronous Orbit:** Position high above Earth allowing objects to maintain pace with the planet's rotation.
- ➔ **Huawei's Contribution:** In September 2023, Huawei released the world's first smartphone supporting satellite calls, connecting directly to Tiantong satellites.

● Significance of SCT

- ➔ **Accessibility:** Provides seamless communication access in remote and hard-to-reach areas.
- ➔ **Contingency Planning:** Crucial during natural disasters or emergencies when terrestrial networks are disrupted.
- ➔ **Military and Defense Applications:** Enables secure communication, navigation, surveillance, and intelligence gathering.



● **Concerns Associated with SCT**

- ➡ **Space Debris and Orbital Congestion:** Risk of debris accumulation and congestion in orbit.
- ➡ **Regulatory and Governance Challenges:** International coordination and liability issues.
- ➡ **Cyber Threats:** Potential vulnerabilities to jamming, spoofing, etc.

● **Satellite Communication Technology in India**

- ➡ **Telecommunications Act, 2023:** Allows satellite communication companies to obtain spectrum without auction for point-to-point communications.
- ➡ **Department of Telecommunication (DoT) Licensing:** Issues Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite (GMPCS) Licenses for satellite telephony.
- ➡ **Previous License Issuance:** Bharati Group and Reliance Group have been issued GMPCS licenses in the past.



Advancements in Radiation Therapy

● Why in News?

➔ **Introduction to Radiation Therapy:** A cancer treatment method using ionizing radiations like X-rays, gamma rays, etc., to kill cancerous cells.

● Types of Radiation Therapy

➔ **External (Teletherapy):** Utilizes a linear accelerator to deliver radiations from a distance to target cells.

➔ **Internal (Brachytherapy):** Involves placing a radiation source inside the body.

● Significance of Radiation Therapy

➔ **Effective Treatment:** Established method for treating various cancers like brain, breast, head and neck, etc., while minimizing damage to healthy tissues.

● Potential Side-effects of Radiotherapy

➔ Fatigue

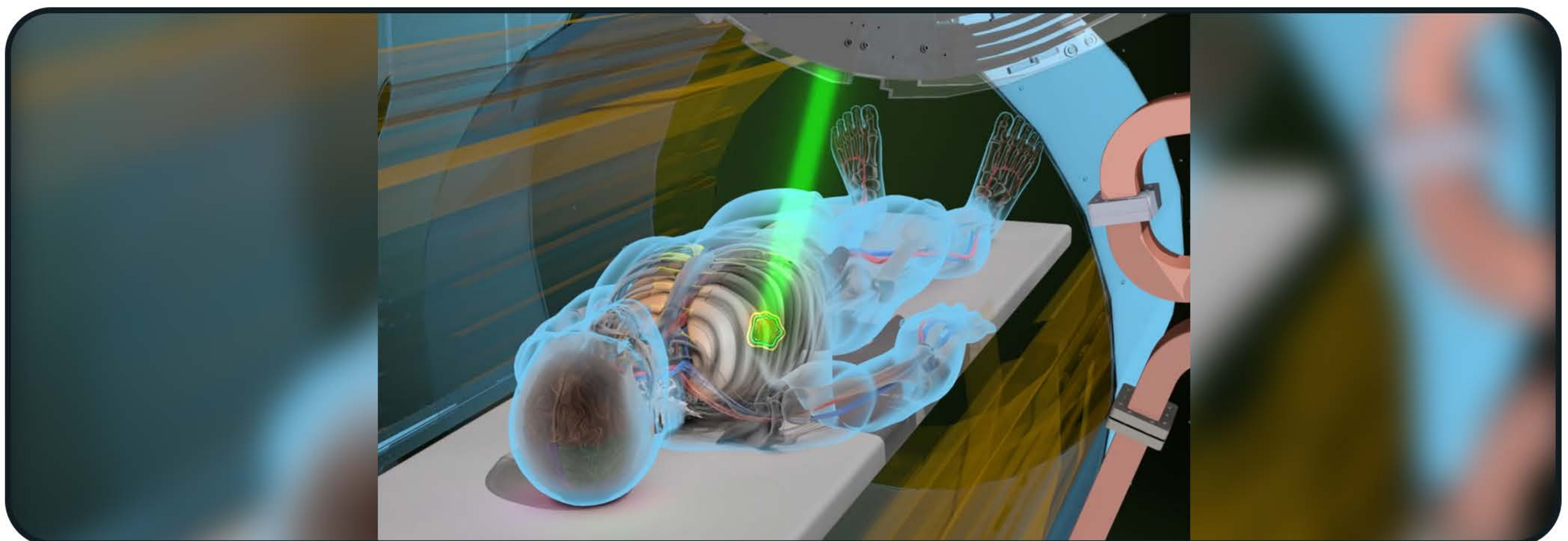
➔ Nausea

➔ Hair loss

➔ Loss of appetite

● Proton Therapy: Advanced Radiation Treatment

➔ **Precise Treatment:** Focuses more energy on cancerous cells with less radiation to surrounding healthy tissues.



● **Comparison: Traditional vs. Proton Therapy**

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Traditional Radiation Therapy</i>	<i>Proton Therapy</i>
<i>Risk of damaging the nearby healthy cells</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Very low</i>
<i>Applicability</i>	<i>Not suitable for sensitive organs like eyes, brain, etc.</i>	<i>Suitable for sensitive organs like eyes, brain, etc.</i>
<i>Cost</i>	<i>Less expensive</i>	<i>More expensive</i>
<i>Side Effects</i>	<i>Mostly severe, affecting day to day activities</i>	<i>Less severe and do not interfere with normal functioning</i>

● **Way Forward:**

- ➔ Continued research and development in radiation therapy techniques to improve efficacy and reduce side-effects.
- ➔ Increased accessibility and affordability of advanced treatments like proton therapy for cancer patients.



State Finances, NDRF Relief, and Constitutional Provisions

● Why in News?

- ➔ Karnataka approached the Supreme Court seeking relief against the Center regarding the release of financial assistance from the **National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)** for drought management.
- ➔ Earlier, Tamil Nadu also approached the Supreme Court due to the non-disbursal of funds by the Center under NDRF to deal with calamities such as **cyclone Michaung** and unprecedented floods.

● State Finance Status

- ➔ States finance only **58% of their revenue expenditure** from their revenue sources.
- ➔ The **debt-GDP ratio** of states stands at **27.5% as of March 2023**.

● Reasons for State's Dependency on Centre

- ➔ GST compensation for states ended in June 2022, and **revenue collected under State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) is lower than revenue from taxes subsumed under GST**.
- ➔ **Increased use of cesses and surcharge by the Center**, which are not shared with states.
- ➔ **Strain on state finances** due to measures like **farm loan waivers**.



● **Measures to Improve State Finance**

- ➡ Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure provides **50-year interest-free loans to States.**
- ➡ The 15th Finance Commission recommended **performance-based additional borrowing space of 0.50% of State GDP to States in the power sector.**

● **Way Forward**

- ➡ **Foster business-friendly tax administration** to strengthen states' revenue collection.
- ➡ **Revise user charges on electricity, water, and other public services** to increase non-tax revenue.

Constitutional Provisions related to States' Finances

Constitutional Provisions	Description
Article 275	<i>Parliament may by law provide grants-in-aid charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.</i>
Article 282	<i>Enables the Union (and states) to make discretionary grants for any 'public purpose.'</i>
Article 293	<i>Confers power on States to borrow money within limits prescribed by the State legislature.</i>
Article 275	<i>Parliament may by law provide grants-in-aid charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.</i>



Crowdfunding in India: Regulations and Implications

● Why in News?

- ➔ Crowdfunding, the practice of **raising funds from multiple investors via web-based platforms or social networking sites**, has gained attention in India.
- ➔ The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) **regulates crowdfunding activities** in the country.

● SEBI Guidelines on Crowdfunding:

- ➔ Only "**Accredited Investors**" are permitted to invest, including companies with a minimum net worth of Rs 20 crore, High Net Worth Individuals with a minimum net worth of Rs 2 crore, and eligible retail investors with a minimum annual gross income of Rs. 10 lakhs.

● Benefits of Crowdfunding:

- ➔ Promotion of **funding for new ideas and startups**.
- ➔ **Increased credit flow** to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).
- ➔ Facilitation of **fundraising during natural calamities**.
- ➔ Provision of **financial assistance for individuals unable to afford medical expenses** for diseases like cancer.

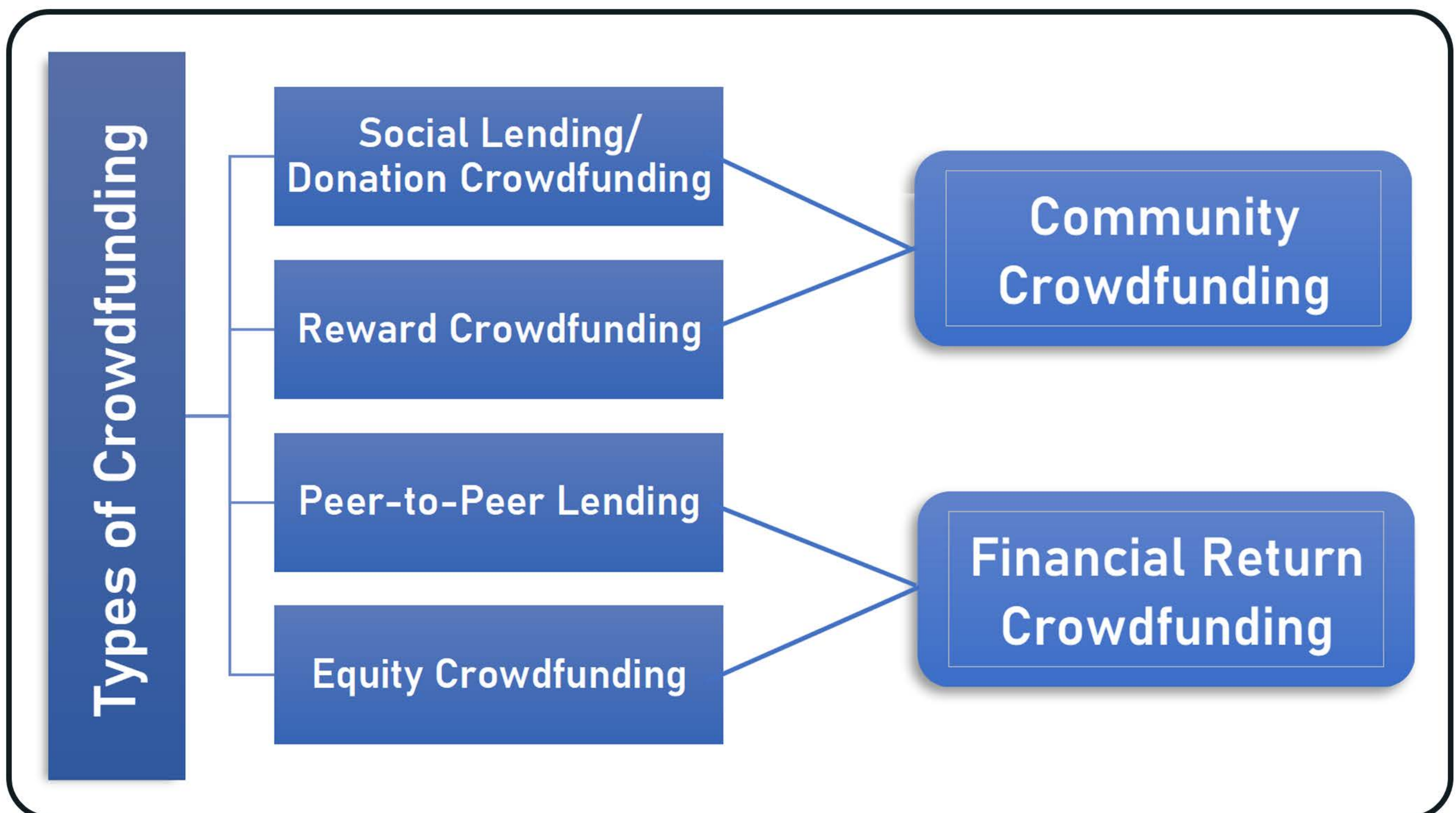


● **Risks of Crowdfunding:**

- ➔ **Lack of understanding among retail investors about the risks associated** with investing in startups, potentially leading to loss of investments.
- ➔ Possibility of genuine crowdfunding **websites being exploited by fraudsters.**
- ➔ Inadequate monitoring of web-based platforms, posing risks such as **terror financing and money laundering.**

● **Way Forward:**

- ➔ **Enhance investor education and awareness** about the risks and benefits of crowdfunding.
- ➔ **Strengthen regulatory oversight** and enforcement to mitigate the potential for fraudulent activities and misuse of funds.
- ➔ Encourage the **development of transparent and accountable crowdfunding platforms** to safeguard investor interests.



Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) Annual Meeting

● Why in News?

→ In a recent meeting, the ISRO Chief announced India's goal of achieving **debris-free space missions by 2030**.

● Space Debris and its Implications

→ Space debris encompasses all **non-functional, artificial objects** present in Earth's orbit or re-entering the Earth's atmosphere.

→ Mitigating space debris is crucial due to its threat to space exploration, the **risk of the Kessler syndrome**, and potential harm to life on Earth from uncontrolled reentries.

● Initiatives for Space Debris Mitigation

→ By ISRO:

ISRO System for Safe and Sustainable Space Operations Management (IS40M) aims to efficiently manage information on on-orbit collision and fragmentation.

Project **NETRA (Network for Space Objects Tracking and Analysis)** intends to establish a space surveillance and tracking network using RADARS and Optical Telescopes.

→ Global Initiatives:

REMOVEDEBRIS is a project focused on performing key **active debris removal (ADR)** technology demonstrations.

UN Liability Convention (1972) and **UN Registration Convention (1976)** provide frameworks for addressing liability and registration of space objects.



● **About IADC (Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee)**

➡ **Genesis:** Established in **1993** as an international forum for space agencies, organizations, and governmental bodies.

Purpose: Facilitate the **exchange of information on space debris research activities**, cooperation in debris research, and identification of mitigation options.

Function: Provides **technical recommendations to the global space communities** but is not a regulatory body.

Members: Space agencies of **13 countries**, including **ISRO, NASA, Roscosmos, ESA, CNSA**, among others.



Trade and Development Report Update

● Why in News?

➔ A recent report highlights **challenges faced by global merchandise trade**, the impact of monetary policies of developed economies on developing nations, and the growing global debt crisis.

● Challenges to Global Merchandise Trade

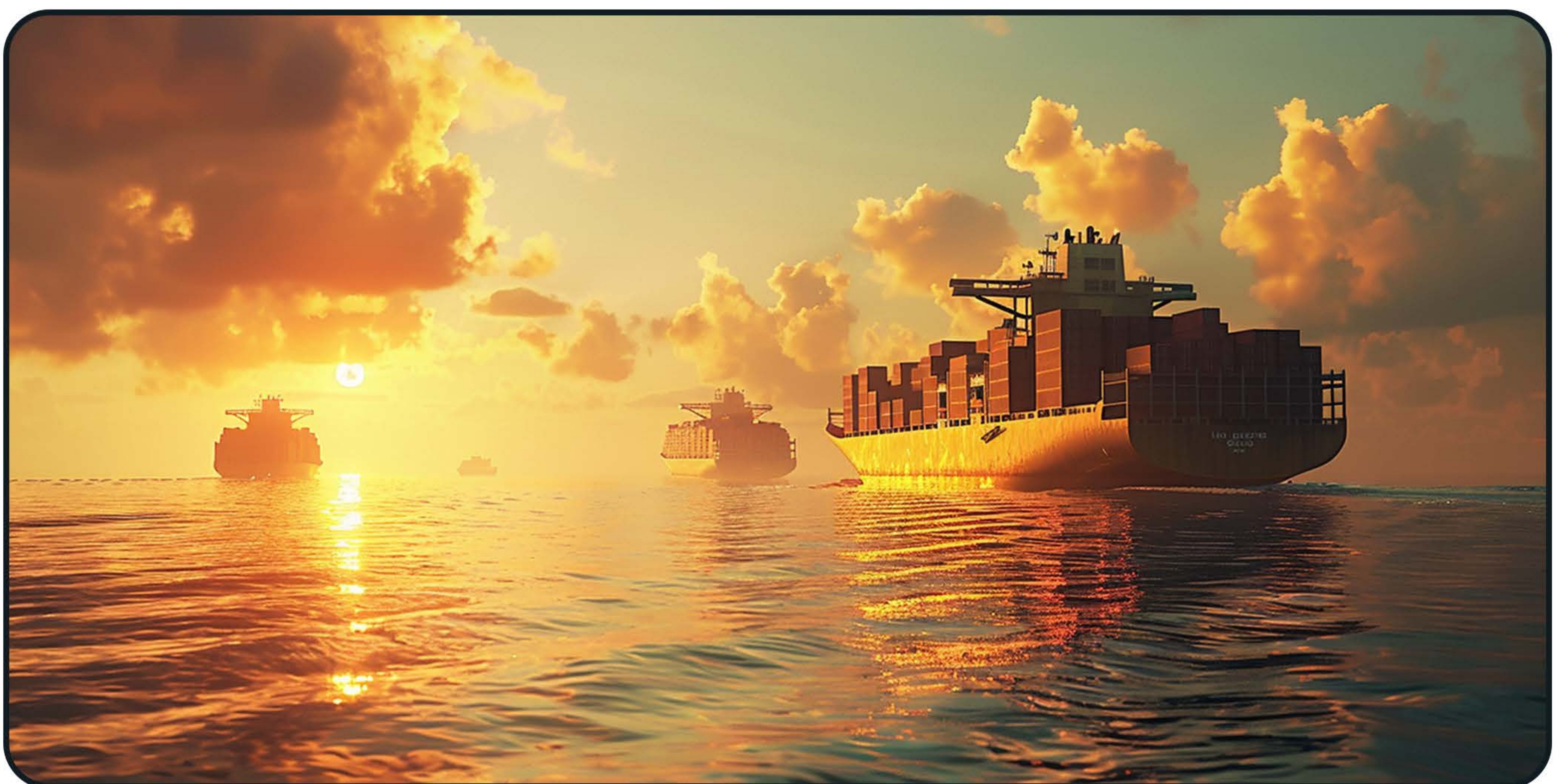
➔ In 2023, global merchandise trade **declined by approximately 1% in real terms** due to various factors including trade tensions among major economies, subdued global demand, and disruptions in key shipping routes.

● Impact of Developed Economies' Monetary Policy on Developing Economies

➔ **Rapid and simultaneous tightening of monetary policies** by major developed economies has led to **higher debt servicing costs and difficulties** in securing new financing options for developing nations.

➔ **Interest rate hikes in developed countries** have caused depreciation of currencies in developing nations, exacerbating the situation.

➔ **Double-digit interest rates set by central banks** in many developing countries have adversely affected domestic demand, employment, and household incomes.

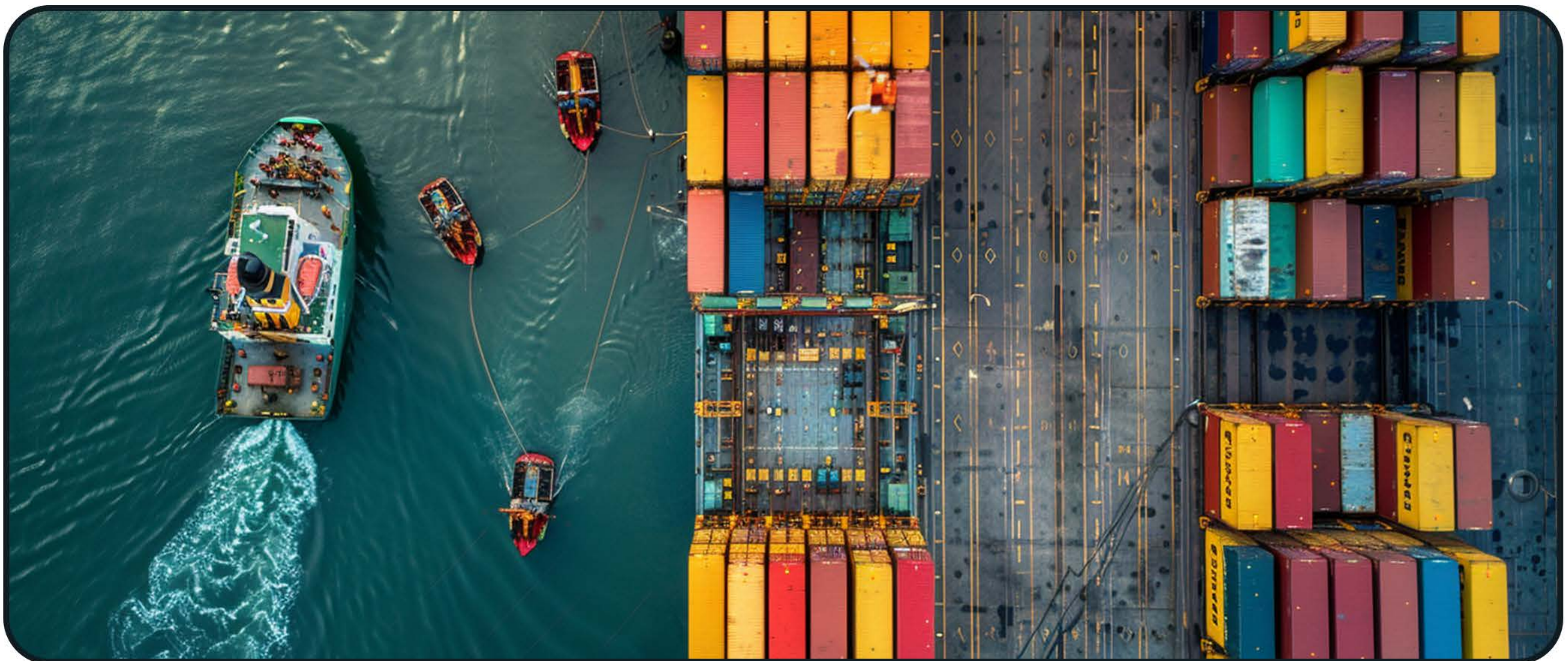


● **Global Debt Crisis**

- ➔ Developing countries' governments are struggling with **increasing debt payment obligations**, with \$50 billion more paid to external creditors than received in new loans in 2022.
- ➔ 2022 marked the **first occurrence of a net negative resource transfer** from developing countries to developed countries since 2008.
- ➔ By 2023, nine low-income countries had fallen **into debt distress**, with an additional 25 on the brink of similar situations.

● **Related Development: IMF Reforms**

- ➔ The IMF Executive Board endorsed reforms aimed at **enhancing the IMF's capacity to support countries undergoing debt restructurings** amidst the ongoing global sovereign debt challenges.
- ➔ These reforms are intended to **bolster the existing architecture for debt resolution by streamlining processes** to facilitate timely and effective interventions during debt crises.



Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs)

● Why in News?

- ➔ The signing of 125 Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) in a single financial year marks the highest ever since the launch of the APA programme in 2012.

● Key Statistics

- ➔ The 125 APAs include 86 Unilateral APAs (UAPAs) and 39 Bilateral APAs (BAPAs).

● Overview of APA

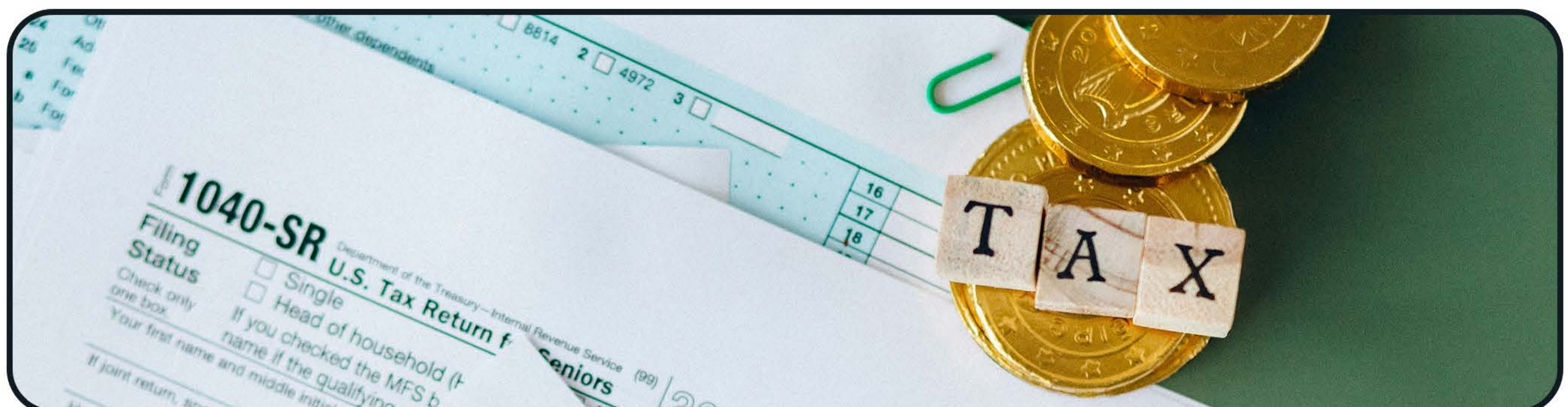
- ➔ APA is an **agreement between the Tax Authority and a taxpayer** that determines the **arm's length price** or specifies the method for determining the arm's length price for international transactions.
- ➔ **Arm's length price** refers to a transaction where parties act independently without exerting influence on each other.

● Key Features

- ➔ Signed under the **Income-tax Act, 1961**.
- ➔ **Voluntary** in nature.
- ➔ **Duration**: Maximum of **5 future years**, extendable for an **additional 4 proceedings years**.

● Types of APAs

- ➔ **Unilateral**: Involves only the taxpayer and the tax authority of the taxpayer's country.
- ➔ **Bilateral**: Involves the taxpayer, the tax administration of the host country, and the foreign tax administration.
- ➔ **Multilateral**: Involves the taxpayer, the tax administration of the host country, and multiple foreign tax administrations.



● **Key Benefits**

- ➔ Supplements the **Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)** mechanism for resolving transfer pricing disputes.
- ➔ Promotes ease of doing business, particularly for Multinational Enterprises (MNEs).

● **About CBDT**

- ➔ **Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)** is a statutory body established under the **Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963**.
- ➔ It operates under the **Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance**.
- ➔ CBDT **formulates policies** related to the **assessment and collection of direct taxes**.



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) rules for space sector

● Why in News?

➔ The introduction of the 'Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2024' has brought significant changes to the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019, impacting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India's space sector.

● Key Amendments

- ➔ The amendments allow **100% FDI in various segments of the space sector**, including satellites manufacturing and operation, satellite data products, ground segment, user segment, launch vehicles, spaceports creation, and manufacturing of satellite components.
- ➔ The amendments specify different sectoral caps and entry routes for FDI in each segment, with some allowing up to 100% FDI through automatic route and others requiring government approval beyond certain thresholds.

Sectoral Cap and Entry Route Amendments

Space Sector	Sectoral Cap	Entry Route
Satellites - Manufacturing & Operation, Satellite Data Products, Ground Segment & User Segment	100%	Up to 74%: Automatic Beyond 74%: Government route
Launch Vehicles and associated systems or subsystems, Creation of Spaceports for launching and receiving Spacecraft	100%	Up to 49%: Automatic Beyond 49%: Government route
Manufacturing of components and systems/sub-systems for satellites, ground segment, and user segment	100%	Up to 100%: Automatic



● **Need of FDI in Space Sector**

- ➔ **Integration of Indian companies into global value chains.**
- ➔ **Attraction of potential foreign investors in Indian space companies to enhance the ease of doing business.**
- ➔ FDI inflows can **generate employment opportunities** and contribute to an enhanced share of the global space economy.



India's Tree Cover Declines: Causes, Implications, and Initiatives

● Why in News?

- ➔ A recent report highlights a **6% decrease in tree cover in India** during the period of 2001-2023, signaling significant environmental changes.

● Key Findings

- ➔ **Tree cover** refers to **estimated areas comprising of tree patches and isolated trees outside recorded forests**, while **forest cover** is defined as areas more than 1 hectare with **tree canopy density of 10% and above**.
- ➔ Five states, including **Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Manipur**, contributed to **60% of all tree cover loss** between 2001 and 2023.
- ➔ India observed a net carbon sink of 89.9 million tons between 2001 and 2022.
- ➔ **Lakshadweep** has the **largest relative plantation area at 76%**.

● Drivers of Tree Cover Loss

- ➔ **Deforestation** contributed to **3.3% of tree cover loss** from 2001 to 2022.
- ➔ Climate change, particularly extreme heat leading to **wildfires**, has fueled the loss of tree cover, with **Odisha** and **Arunachal Pradesh** experiencing the highest tree cover loss due to fires.



● **India's Initiatives to Improve Tree Cover**

- ➡ The **Green India Mission** aims to **increase forest/tree cover by 5 million hectares** and improve the **quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 million hectares** of forest/non-forest lands.
- ➡ The **Nagar Van Yojana** focuses on enhancing **green cover in urban and peri-urban areas**.

● **Global Forest Watch**

- ➡ Established by the **World Resources Institute (WRI)** in **1997**, the **Global Forest Watch (GFW)** is an **online platform that provides data and tools for monitoring forests**.
- ➡ It offers near **real-time information** on forest changes worldwide, aiding in global forest conservation efforts.



Predictive AI

● Why in News?

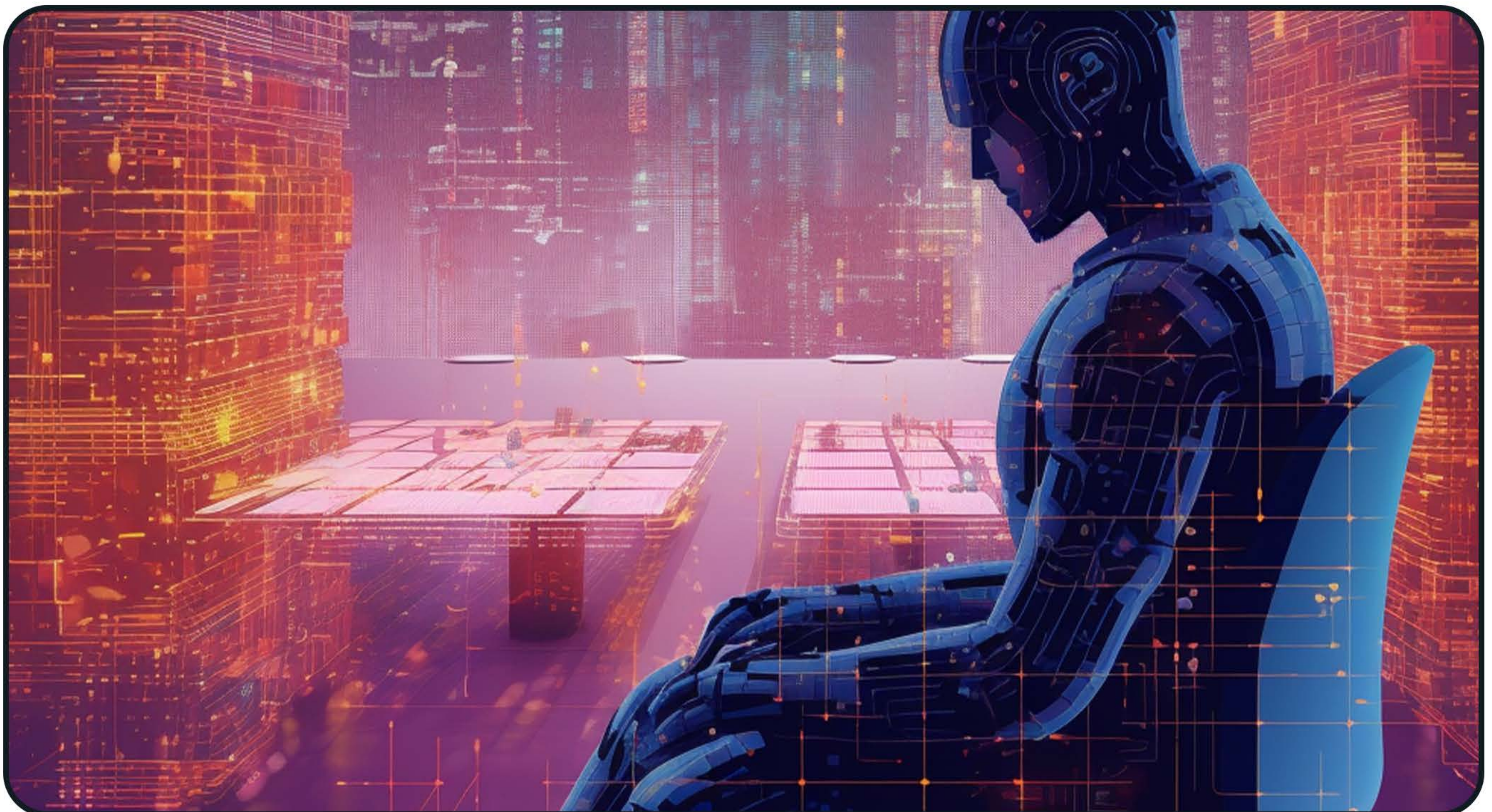
- ➔ The emergence of predictive AI is transforming the way businesses analyze data, make decisions, and maintain a competitive edge in their industries.

● What is Predictive AI?

- ➔ Predictive AI utilizes machine learning to recognize patterns in historical data and forecast future events.
- ➔ It transcends traditional data analysis, converting data into predictive assets.
- ➔ Organizations leverage predictive AI to anticipate outcomes and market shifts.
- ➔ Strategic decisions are made with unparalleled foresight thanks to predictive AI capabilities.

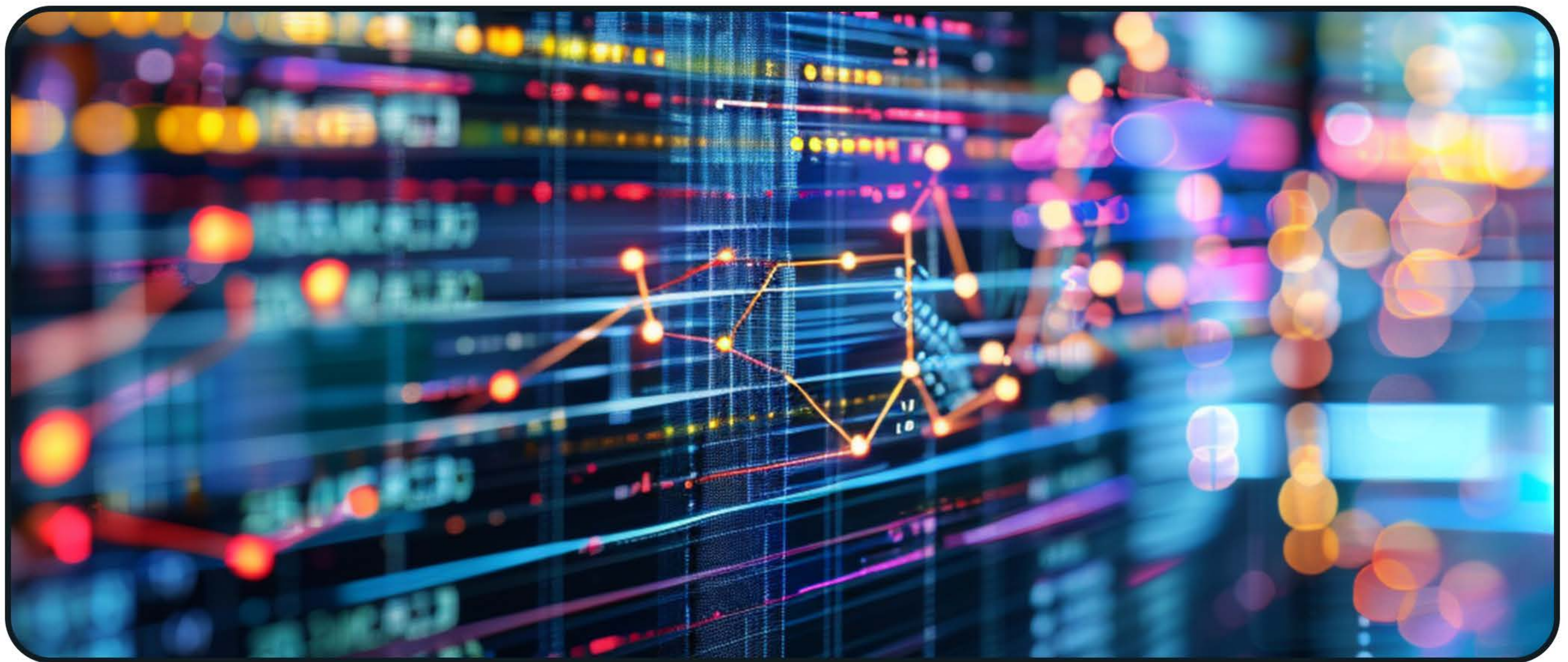
● How does Predictive AI Work?

- ➔ **Big data:** Accessing extensive data sets is essential.
- ➔ **Machine learning (ML):** Applied to vast data collections in predictive AI.
- ➔ **Identifying patterns:** Predictive AI examines hundreds or thousands of factors to detect recurring patterns indicative of future events.



● **Predictive AI Applications**

- ➔ Predictive AI analyzes severe weather events like volcanic eruptions, aiding in predicting disruptions in air travel.
- ➔ Yandex, based in Moscow, has launched an interactive map for real-time monitoring of ash clouds post-eruptions.
- ➔ In oil and gas exploration, predictive AI uses historical geological data to forecast potential drilling locations.
- ➔ Saudi Aramco utilizes predictive AI, such as metabrain generative AI, to analyze drilling strategies and geological data for precise predictions.
- ➔ Predictive AI models are applied in medical research, especially in drug discovery, to foster collaboration and enhance data analysis.



Discovery of Merger GW230529

● Why in News?

➡ **GW230529**, detected by the **LIGO-Virgo-Kagra** collaboration in 2023.

➡ **Components**: Resulted from the merger of a neutron star and a mystery object within the 'mass gap'.

Neutron Star: Formed from the collapse of a massive star.

Mystery Object: Lies within the mass range between the heaviest neutron star and the lightest black hole.

● Key Features of Gravitational Waves (GWs)

➡ **Nature**: Ripples in space-time predicted by Einstein's General Theory of Relativity (1916).

➡ **Propagation**: Travel at the speed of light.

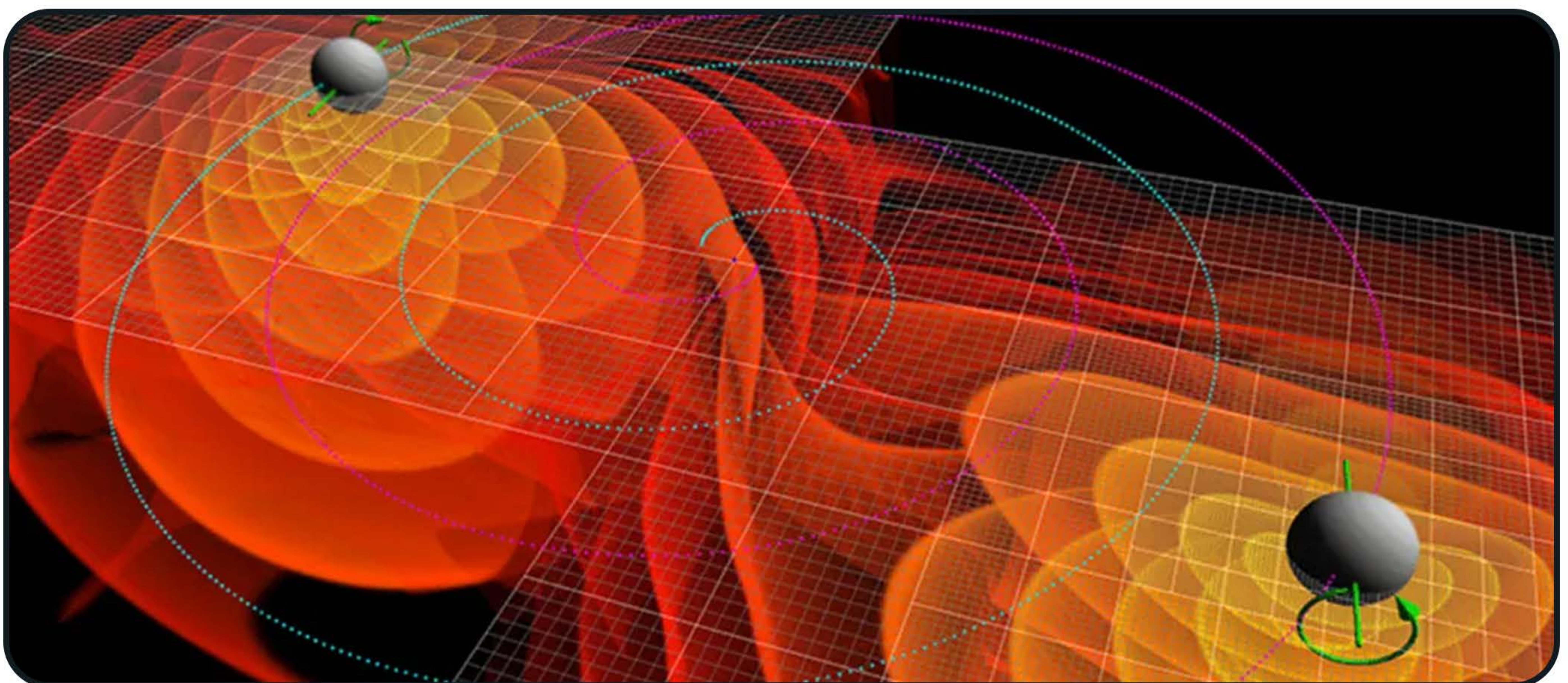
➡ **Sources**: Produced by cataclysmic events such as colliding black holes, exploding stars, and merging neutron stars.

➡ **First Detection**: In 2015 at the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO).

● Significance of Gravitational Waves

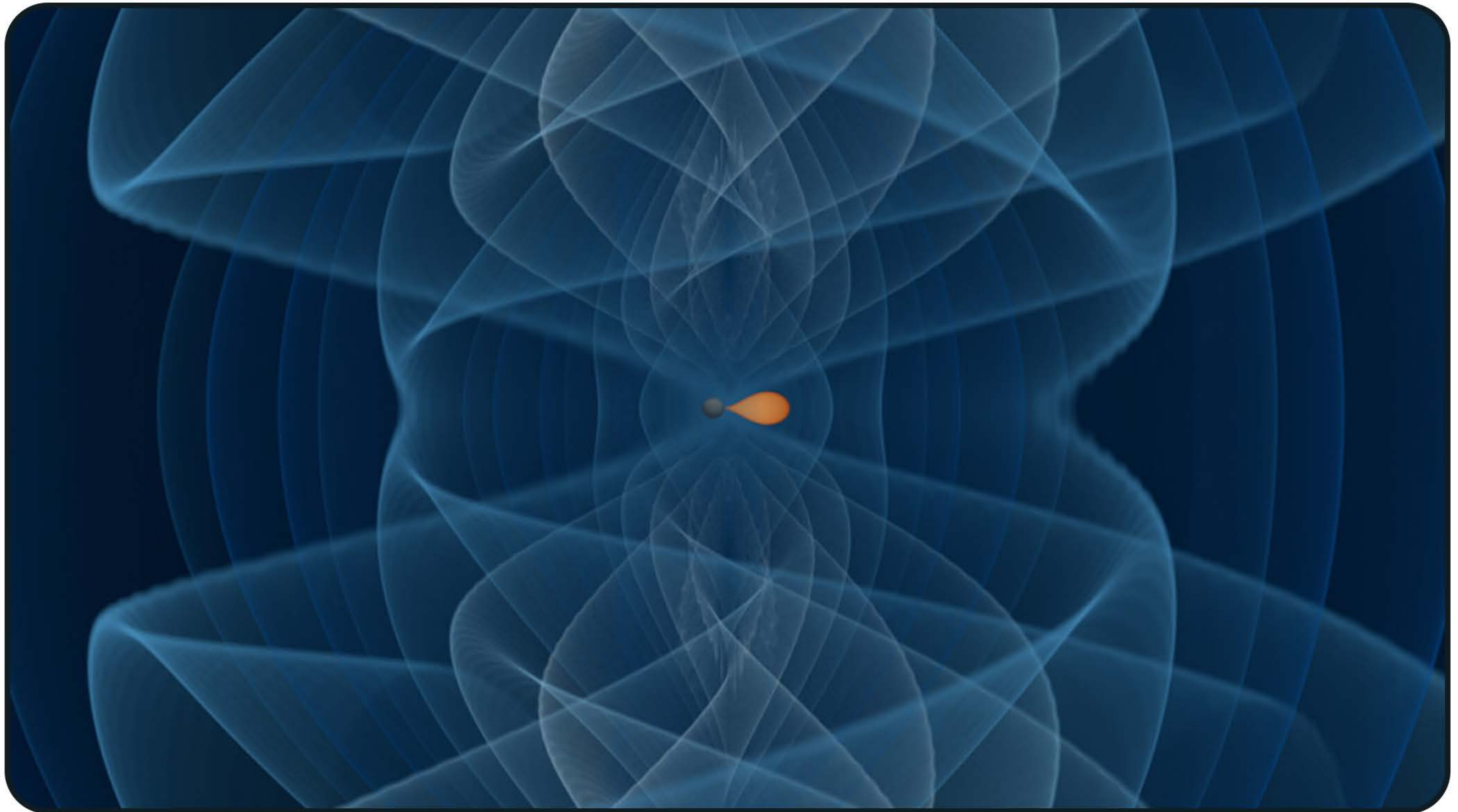
➡ **Information Carrier**: Carries details about their origins and provides insights into the nature of gravity.

➡ **Complementary Data**: Offers information about the universe not observable through electromagnetic waves.



● **About LIGO**

- ➔ **Composition:** Consists of two interferometers with two 4 km long arms each arranged in an "L" shape.
- ➔ **Functionality:** Acts as antennae to detect gravitational waves.
- ➔ **Components:** Includes high-power lasers, precisely figured mirrors, vibration isolation systems, and feedback systems.
- ➔ **Expansion:** LIGO-India, to be constructed by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST) in Maharashtra.



Jobs for Resilience Report

● Why in News?

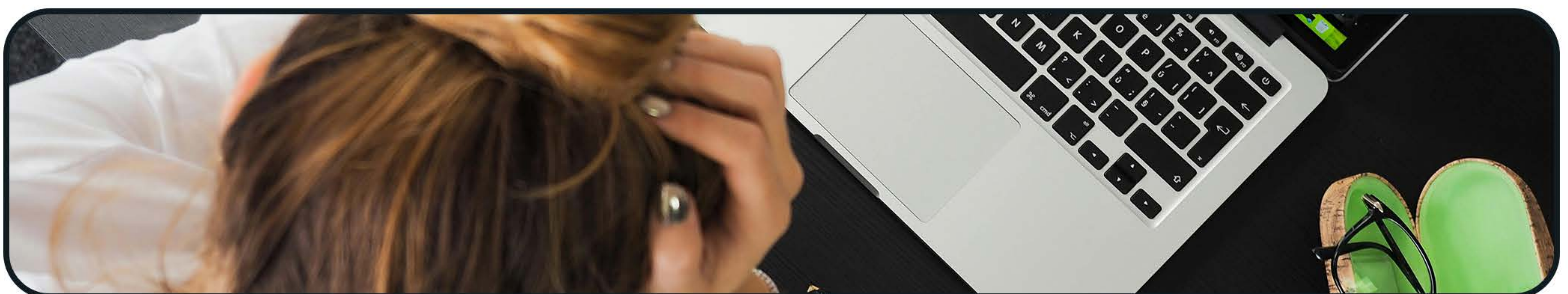
- ➔ The World Bank (WB) cautioned in its 'South Asia Regional Update: Jobs for Resilience report' that the South Asia region, including India, was failing to capitalize on its demographic advantage.

● Key Highlights

- ➔ The World Bank projected a strong growth of 6.0-6.1% for the South Asia region in 2024-25.
- ➔ India's employment growth lagged its working-age population growth from 2000 to 2023.
- ➔ India's employment ratio declined significantly up to 2022, except for a 3-percentage point rebound in 2023.
- ➔ The Indian economy was expected to achieve robust growth of 7.5% in FY23/24.
- ➔ The region could experience 16% higher output growth if the employment rate matched other emerging market and developing economies.
- ➔ Weak employment trends in South Asia were primarily observed in non-agricultural sectors.

● Suggested Steps

- ➔ Job creation and financial market reforms have the potential to stimulate growth, private investment, government revenues, and climate adaptation.
- ➔ Institutional quality, competitive real exchange rates, and openness to trade and capital flows are crucial for sustained private investment.
- ➔ Public support for adaptation is more effective when guided by comprehensive policies that prioritize "double dividends" and align with non-climate goals.
- ➔ Sustaining growth requires increasing employment, especially in non-agricultural sectors and among women, through measures such as removing business obstacles, enhancing trade openness, easing labor market restrictions, improving human capital, and promoting gender equality.



'Zero Orbital Debris' Milestone

● Why in News?

- ⇒ ISRO's PSLV-C58/XPoSat mission resulted in virtually zero debris in Earth's orbit.
- ⇒ The last stage of the PSLV was repurposed into an orbital station called PSLV Orbital Experimental Module-3 (POEM-3).

● About POEM

- ⇒ POEM, developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, serves as a cost-effective space platform.
- ⇒ It utilizes the spent fourth stage of a PSLV rocket as an orbital platform.
- ⇒ First employed in the PSLV-C53 mission in 2022.

● Importance of POEM-3's Milestone

- ⇒ ISRO's Space Situational Assessment Report 2022 revealed that 2,533 objects were deployed into space through 179 launches in 2022.
- ⇒ This number marks an increase from the previous year.
- ⇒ Space debris presents risks to various space assets.
- ⇒ It also contributes to the 'Kessler syndrome,' where one collision triggers cascading collisions, generating more debris.



● **Laws on Space Debris**

- ➡ There are currently no international space laws concerning debris in Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
- ➡ However, many space-exploring nations follow the Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines 2002, endorsed by the UN in 2007.

● **Addressing Space Debris: What Space Agencies are Doing**

- ➡ NASA established its Orbital Debris Program in 1979 to address space debris.
- ➡ The European Space Agency has embraced a 'Zero Debris charter' with the goal of achieving zero space debris by 2030.
- ➡ Japan launched the Commercial Removal of Debris Demonstration (CRD2) to combat space junk.
- ➡ An Indian startup named Manastu Space is developing technologies such as in-space refueling, de-orbiting of old satellites, and satellite life extension.



Artemis Accords: Fostering Peaceful Space Cooperation

● **About Artemis Accords:**

- ➔ **Sweden** becomes **38th country** to join Artemis Accords
- ➔ **Established in 2020 by NASA and the US Department of State**, along with seven other founding member nations.
- ➔ Built upon the principles of the **Outer Space Treaty (OST) of 1967**.
- ➔ **Non-binding set of principles** aimed at guiding civil space exploration and use in the 21st century.
- ➔ Represents **multilateral leadership in civil space diplomacy**, fostering peaceful cooperation among signatory nations.

● **Commitments of Signatories:**

- ➔ **Dissemination of national space policies and scientific information** resulting from space activities.
- ➔ Recognition of the development of **interoperable and common exploration infrastructure and standards**.
- ➔ Implementation of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between governments or agencies in accordance with the Outer Space Treaty of 1967.
- ➔ **Preservation of outer space heritage**, including historic landing sites and evidence of activity on celestial bodies.
- ➔ **Mitigation of orbital debris** and ensuring safe and timely disposal of spacecraft at the end of missions.



● **International Treaties Governing Outer Space:**

- ➔ **Outer Space Treaty (1967):** Provides the basic framework for international space law.
- ➔ **Rescue Agreement (1968):** Addresses the rescue and assistance of astronauts in distress.
- ➔ **Liability Convention (1972):** Holds launching states liable for damage caused by their space objects.
- ➔ **Registration Convention (1976):** Mandates the registration of objects launched into outer space.
- ➔ **Moon Agreement (1979):** Declares the Moon and its resources as the common heritage of humankind. India is a signatory to this agreement.

● **India's Position:**

- ➔ **India has ratified all the aforementioned treaties except the Moon Agreement of 1979, to which it is a signatory.**






www.vidyarthee.co.in



WEEKLY NEWS

Scan the QR for Digital Edition

 @_vidyarthee_

 t.me/edyvidyarthee