

# Prelim Bits 06-09-2017

### **National Nutrition Strategy**

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- To address the slow pace of decline in the under nutrition and to bring nutrition to the centre-stage of the National Development Agenda, NITI Aayog has drafted the National Nutrition Strategy.
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- $\bullet$  The Strategy lays down a roadmap for effective action, among both implementers and practitioners, in achieving our nutrition objectives.  $\n$
- It envisages a framework wherein the following four determinants of nutrition work together to accelerate decline of under nutrition in India –n
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  - 1. Uptake of health services,
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  - 2. Food,

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- 3. Drinking water & sanitation and n
- 4. Income & livelihoods.

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• Currently, there is a lack of real time measurement of these determinants, which reduces our capacity for targeted action.

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• The framework envisages a Kuposhan Mukt Bharat - linked to Swachh Bharat and Swasth Bharat.

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 $\bullet$  It enables states to make strategic choices, through decentralized planning and local innovation, with accountability for nutrition outcomes.  $\n$ 

### Surya Kiran

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 India and Nepal began their 12th edition of joint military exercise with around 300 troops each side in Rupandehi district in the western part of Nepal.

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- It focuses on counter-terrorism and forest fighting operations.  $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$
- According to the Indian Army officials, the Surya Kiran is the largest joint exercise in terms of troop participation.  $\n$
- Disaster management and joint operations for disaster relief will also be a part of the exercise.

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• The exercise will provide the two armies a platform to exchange experiences, ideas and skills.

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- Surya Kiran series of exercises are held alternately in India and Nepal.  $\space{\space{1.5}n}$ 

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### **Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs)**

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- Following the global financial crisis of 2008, it was observed that problems faced by certain large and highly interconnected financial institutions hampered the functioning of the financial system.
- This in turn negatively impacted the real economy.
- It was decided to identify such institutions and prescribe them higher capital requirements.

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- Following this, RBI had started listing D-SIBs from August 2015.  $\slashn$
- The banking regulator prescribes higher capital requirements for such entities.  $$\n$
- HDFC Bank is the second largest private sector lender of the country  $\n$
- RBI has added HDFC in the list of D-SIBs.

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• State Bank of India and ICICI Bank are also in this category.

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### **Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC)**

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- CVC is the chief of the country's top anti-corruption body- Central Vigilance Commission.
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- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an autonomous apex Indian governmental body created to address governmental corruption.  $\n$
- It is free of control from any executive authority, charged with monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government of India.  $\n$
- The Commission shall consist of  $\$ 
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  - 1. A Central Vigilance Commissioner Chairperson;  $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
  - 2. Not more than two Vigilance Commissioners Members;  $\space{1mm}\space{1$

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- Recently allegations were raised in a PIL, challenging the appointments as "arbitrary, illegal and in violation of the principle of institutional integrity."  $\n$
- The Centre told the Supreme Court that K.V. Chowdary was appointed Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC), with the "unanimous consensus" of a high-profile committee led by the Prime Minister in June 2015.  $\n$

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## **Advance Pricing Agreement**

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- The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has entered into Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) between Indian Company and UK based Company.  $\n$
- An APA is a contract, usually for multiple years, between a taxpayer and at least one tax authority specifying the pricing method that the taxpayer will

apply to its related-company transactions.

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- It was introduced in IT act, 2012. n
- It helps taxpayers voluntarily resolve transfer pricing disputes in a cooperative manner reducing the incidence of double taxation.  $\n$
- It also involves resolving both the future and existing transfer pricing audits and adjustments.

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- It fosters a non-adversarial tax regime.
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- Unilateral APA It involve agreements between only the taxpayer and one government.  $\gamman$
- Bilateral APA Tax payer enter into APA with more than one tax authority.  $\n$
- Transfer Pricing A transfer price is the price at which different divisions of a same company transact good or services with each other.  $\n$
- Transfer pricing are used when individual entities of a large multi-entity firm are treated as separately run entities.  $\nlambda{n}$

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### Source: The Hindu, Indian Express, PIB

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