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 ofthe National Development Agenda, NITI Aayog has drafted the National Nutrition Strategy.
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- The Strategy lays down a roadmap for effective action, among both implementers and practitioners, in achieving our nutrition objectives.
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- 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
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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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- It enables states to make strategic choices, through decentralized planning and local innovation, with accountability for nutrition outcomes.
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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.
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- According to the Indian Army officials, the Surya Kiran is the largest joint exercise in terms of troop participation.
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- 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.
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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.
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- This in turn negatively impacted the real economy.
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- 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.
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- The banking regulator prescribes higher capital requirements for such entities.
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- HDFC Bank is the second largest private sector lender of the country
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- 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.
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- It is free of control from any executive authority, charged with monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government of India.
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- The Commission shall consist of\n
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1. A Central Vigilance Commissioner - Chairperson;
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2. Not more than two Vigilance Commissioners - Members;
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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.”
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- 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.
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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.
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- 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.
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- It helps taxpayers voluntarily resolve transfer pricing disputes in a cooperative manner reducing the incidence of double taxation.
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- 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.
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- Bilateral APA – Tax payer enter into APA with more than one tax authority.
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- Transfer Pricing - A transfer price is the price at which different divisions of a same company transact good or services with each other.
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- Transfer pricing are used when individual entities of a large multi-entity firm are treated as separately run entities.
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Source: The Hindu, Indian Express, PIB

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