

New Delhi declaration- GPAI

- European Union adopted the “New Delhi Declaration” of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).
- India is hosting the summit, and will chair the GPAI grouping in 2024. The ministerial declaration affirms the countries’ commitment to “principles for responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI rooted in democratic values and human rights and promoting trustworthy, responsible, sustainable and human centred use of AI”.
- GPAI is a grouping of countries in North and South America, Europe, and East Asia, which strive to work towards “trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI.
- The previous summit was held in Japan, which is the outgoing chair of GPAI.
- “We have also agreed that GPAI, in keeping with values of partner - countries, will be an inclusive movement, including countries in the Global South and make benefits of AI available to all the people of the world,
- The Delhi Declaration commits countries to work on mitigating

“concerns around misinformation and disinformation, unemployment, lack of transparency and fairness, protection of intellectual property and personal data, and threats to human rights and democratic values”.

About GPAI

- The Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) is a multi-stakeholder initiative which aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice on AI by supporting cutting-edge research and applied activities on AI-related priorities.
- Built around a shared commitment to the OECD Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence, GPAI brings together engaged minds and expertise from science, industry, civil society, governments, international organisations and academia to foster international cooperation.
- Launched in June 2020, GPAI ("gee-pay") is a multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together leading experts from science, industry, civil society, international organizations and government that share values to bridge the gap between theory and practice on AI by supporting cutting-edge research and applied activities on AI-related priorities.

Download Saurabh Pandey CSE app from google play store

<https://saurabhpandeyupsc.com/>

Home - Saurabh Pandey UPSC

Join Telegram group

- We aim to provide a mechanism for sharing multidisciplinary research and identifying key issues among AI practitioners, with the objective of facilitating international collaboration, reducing duplication, acting as a global reference point for specific AI issues, and ultimately promoting trust in and the adoption of trustworthy AI.
- GPAI experts will collaborate across four working groups on the themes of responsible AI (including a subgroup on AI and pandemic response), data governance, the future of work, and innovation and commercialization.
- Members and participants of GPAI are brought together first and foremost by a shared commitment to the values expressed in the OECD Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence.
- All GPAI activities are intended to foster responsible development of AI grounded in these principles of human rights, inclusion, diversity, innovation and economic growth.
- Principles for responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI
- Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being
- Human-centred values and fairness
- Transparency and explainability
- Robustness, security and safety
- Accountability
- National policies and international cooperation for trustworthy AI
- Investing in AI research and development
- Fostering a digital ecosystem for AI
- Shaping an enabling policy environment for AI
- Building human capacity and preparing for labour market transformation
- International cooperation for trustworthy AI
- Hosting the GPAI Secretariat at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- The Hindu
- **EFF –IMF**
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has cleared the second tranche about \$337 million of the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) to Sri Lanka, based on the debt treatment plan drawn up by the crisis battered island nation and its bilateral creditors.
- The Extended Fund Facility (EFF) provides financial assistance to countries facing serious medium-term balance of payments problems because of structural weaknesses that require time to address.
- To help countries implement medium-term structural reforms, the

Download Saurabh Pandey CSE app from google play store

<https://saurabhpandeyupsc.com/>

Home - Saurabh Pandey UPSC

Join Telegram group

EFF offers longer program engagement and a longer repayment period.

Purpose	Provide assistance to countries experiencing serious payment imbalances because of structural impediments or slow growth and an inherently weak balance-of-payments position. Support comprehensive programs with a focus on policies needed to correct structural imbalances over an extended period.
Eligibility	All member countries facing actual or potential external financing needs. Most often used by advanced and emerging market countries, but low-income countries sometimes use the EFF together with the Extended Credit Facility (ECF).

Conditionality	Countries' policy commitments expected to focus on structural reforms to address institutional or economic weaknesses, in addition to policies to maintain macroeconomic stability. Disbursements conditional on the observance of quantitative performance criteria. Progress in implementing structural measures that are critical to achieving the objectives of the program is assessed in a holistic way, including via benchmarks. See more on conditionality.
Review modalities	Periodic reviews of policies and program implementation, as access to IMF resources occurs in tranches (phasing). The IMF's Executive Board regularly assesses program performance and can adjust the program to adapt to economic developments.
Duration	Typically approved for periods of 3 years, but may be approved for periods as long as 4 years to implement deep and sustained structural reforms.
Repayment	Over 4½–10 years in 12 equal semiannual installments.

RoDTEP stands for Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Products.

- It is a new Scheme, introduced by the Government of India by making amendment in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 vide DGFT Notification No. 19/2015-20 dated 17.08.2021.
- The scheme has been made effective for exports from 01.01.2021.
- This scheme has been introduced with an objective to neutralize the taxes and duties suffered on exported goods which are otherwise not credited or remitted or refunded in any manner and remain embedded in the export goods.
- This scheme provides for rebate of all hidden Central, State, and Local duties/taxes/levies on the goods exported which have not been refunded under any other existing scheme.

The Hindu

RoDTEP

- The U.S. and the European Union have now imposed countervailing duties (CVD) on four Indian products, as a retaliation against the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) scheme.
- The scheme intends to compensate the duties/taxes/levies at the Central, State and Local level borne on the exported product including prior stage cumulative indirect taxes on goods and services used in the

Download Saurabh Pandey CSE app from google play store

<https://saurabhpandeyupsc.com/>

Home - Saurabh Pandey UPSC

Join Telegram group

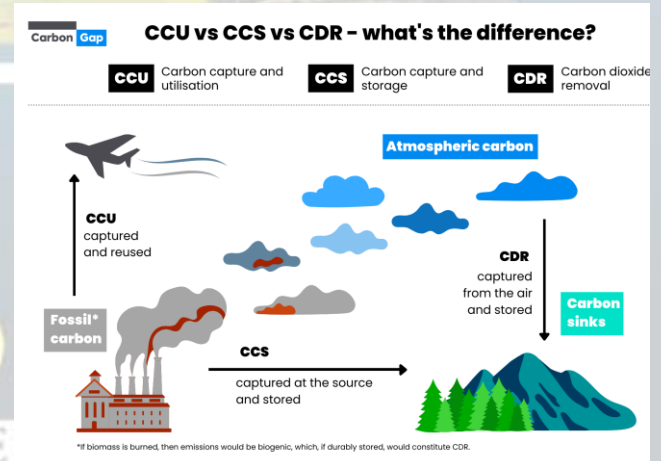
production and distribution of the exported product

What Are Countervailing Duties (CVDs)?

- Countervailing Duties (CVDs) are tariffs levied on imported goods to offset subsidies made to producers of these goods in the exporting country.
- CVDs are meant to level the playing field between domestic producers of a product and foreign producers of the same product who can afford to sell it at a lower price because of the subsidy they receive from their government.
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon-dioxide removal (CDR) technologies
- At the COP28 climate talks underway in Dubai, draft decisions thus far have referred to the abatement and removal of carbon emissions using carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) technologies.
- Considering the meaning of the word 'abatement' has become an important bone of contention, understanding the meaning and limitations of CCS is important as also those of CDR.

What are 'unabated' fossil fuels?

- When it comes to fossil fuels, "unabated" means doing nothing to reduce the carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases that are released from the burning of coal, oil, and natural gas.
- Conversely, "abated" refers to the attempts to decrease the release of polluting substances to an acceptable level. However, there isn't any clarity on what this level is and how to get there. Moreover, there is no international or common agreed-upon definition of the two phrases.



What are CCS and CDR?

- CCS refers to technologies that can capture carbon dioxide (CO₂) at a source of emissions before it is released into the atmosphere. These sources include the fossil fuel industry (where coal, oil and gas are combusted to generate power) and

Download Saurabh Pandey CSE app from google play store

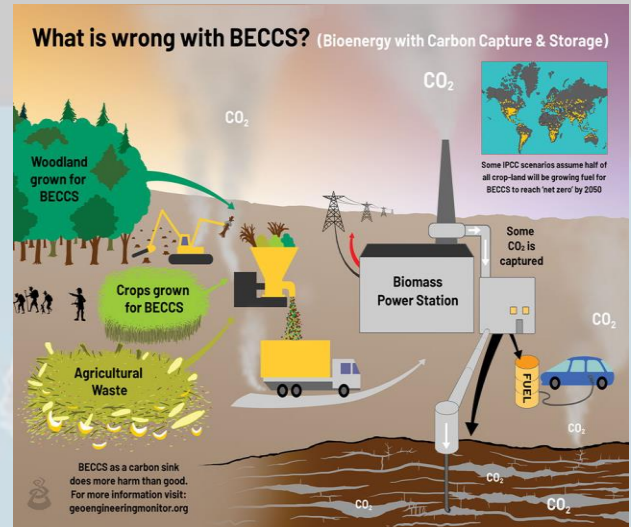
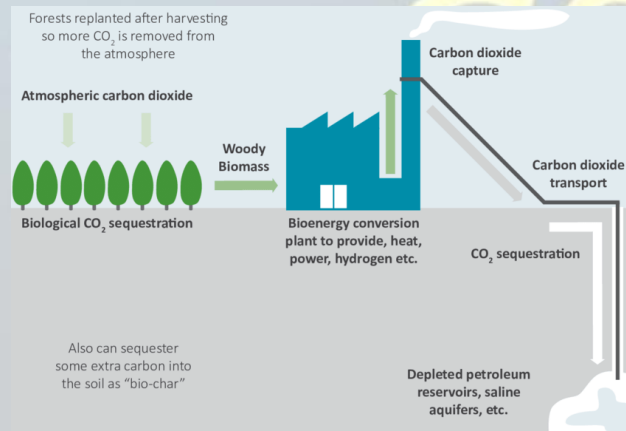
<https://saurabhpandeyupsc.com/>

Home - Saurabh Pandey UPSC

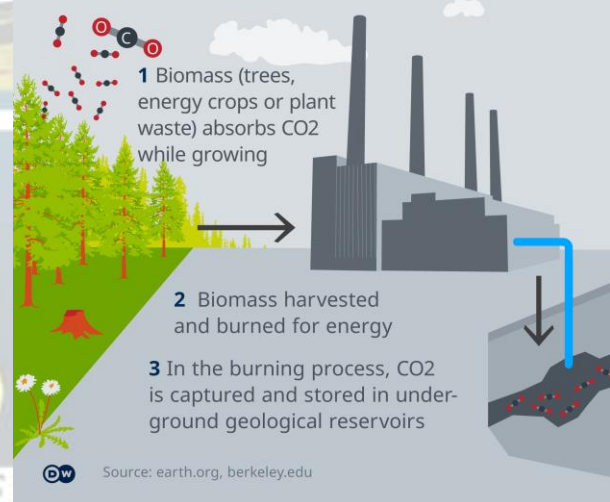
Join Telegram group

industrial processes like steel and cement production.

- CDR takes the forms of both natural means like afforestation or reforestation and technologies like direct air capture, where machines mimic trees by absorbing CO₂ from their surroundings and storing it underground.
- There are also more complex CDR technologies like enhanced rock weathering, where rocks are broken down chemically; the resulting rock particles can remove CO₂ from the atmosphere.
- Other technologies like bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) capture and store CO₂ from burning biomass, like wood.



Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)



- At COP28, the term "unabated fossil fuels" has come to mean the combustion of these fuels without using CCS technologies to capture their emissions.
- Draft decision texts point to a need to "phase out" such unabated fossil fuels.

Download Saurabh Pandey CSE app from google play store

<https://saurabhpandeyupsc.com/>

Home - Saurabh Pandey UPSC

Join Telegram group

- On the other hand, removal technologies have been referenced in the context of the need to scale zero and low emission technologies and support forest restoration as a means to promote emission removals.
- In future emissions scenarios that the IPCC has assessed, the world's use of coal, oil, and gas in 2050 needs to decline by about 95%, 60%, and 45% respectively (all median values) from their use in 2019 to keep the planet from warming by less than 1.5 degrees C with no or limited overshoot.

How well does CDR work?

- CDR methods like afforestation, reforestation, BECCS, and direct air capture are constrained by their need for land. Land also invokes equity concerns.
- But without CCS, the expected reductions are 100%, 60%, and 70% for coal, oil, and gas by 2050.
- Land in the Global South is often considered to be 'viable' and/or 'costeffective' for planting trees and deploying other large scale CDR methods.
- As a result, such CDR projects can adversely affect land rights of indigenous communities and compete with other forms of landuse, like agriculture that is crucial for ensuring food security
- Pitfalls of CCS and CDR By removing CO2 from their environs, there are concerns that CCS and CDR create more 'room' to emit the greenhouse gas.
- (In some cases, CCS has also been used to inject captured CO2 is into oil fields to extract more oil)

The Hindu

Constitutional monism

- The terms monism and dualism are used to describe two different theories of the relationship between international law and domestic law.
- Monism and dualism both offer approaches to how international law comes into effect within states, and how conflicts between national and international law are resolved.
- In practice, many states are partly monist and partly dualist in their actual application of international law in their national systems.
- Monists accept that the internal and international legal systems form a unity. Both national legal rules and

international rules that a state has accepted, for example by way of a treaty, determine whether actions are legal or illegal.

The monism that is reflected in the judgment imagines the Union Constitution as the sole bearer of internal and external sovereignty.

The Hindu

Unabated fossil fuel <https://saurabhpandeyupsc.com/>

- Nations took a small but decisive step towards ridding the world of fossil fuels, after negotiators in Dubai adopted a resolution, called the Dubai Consensus.
- The standout clause in the 21 page text is the one that “calls on Parties [to be] ...Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science”
- Creating a path to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 is humanity’s best shot at keeping global temperatures from rising beyond 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of the century.

- This implies cutting emissions to 43% of 2019 levels by 2030 and 60% by 2035, an onerous ask given that just seven years remain for the first target, while emissions keep rising, year on year.
- The consensus text reflects a compromise between developed and developing countries on what the world should do to stem greenhouse gas emissions while also ensuring that countries contribute proportionally, on the basis of their historic responsibility for the climate crisis.

The Hindu