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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

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PIB Dec 29

PM SVANIDHI
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Govt Schemes)

PM SVANidhi benefits over 57 lakh street vendors across country: Union Minister Hardeep S Puri

Context: Recently, the Minister of Housing & Urban Affairs and Petroleum & Natural Gas inaugurated the National Street Food Festival 2023, emphasizing the Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme in empowering street vendors.

PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

- **Launched:** June 01, 2020
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- **Objective**: Offering cost-effective **working capital loans to street vendors**, enabling them to revive their livelihoods impacted **by the Covid-19 lockdown**.
    - It is a **special micro-credit facility** plan to provide affordable loans of up to 10,000 to **more than 50 lakh street vendors**, who had their businesses operational on or before 24 March.
- **Lending Agencies**: Microfinance Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Companies, Self Help Groups
- **Eligible for the Loan**: Vendors with vending experience dating back to or **before March 24, 2020**, and possessing a vending certificate are eligible for the loan.
- The **Street Vendors Act 2014 mandates** Town Vending Committees, consisting of local authorities and area vendors, to issue vending certificates following a comprehensive survey of all vendors.

Benefits of Scheme

- Vendors can **access a working capital loan of up to Rs. 10,000**, with repayment in monthly installments over one year.
- Timely or **early loan repayments will result in a 7% annual interest** subsidy deposited into beneficiaries' bank accounts quarterly via Direct Benefit Transfer.
- Early repayment of the loan will **not incur any penalties**.

THE HINDU

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ISRO all set to launch XPoSat, 10 other payloads on Jan. 1

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), following a landmark 2023, will ring in the New Year with the launch of the PSLV-C58 X-ray Polarimeter Satellite (XPoSat) mission on January 1.

The PSLV will launch XPoSat along with 10 more payloads and the rocket is scheduled to lift off at 9.10 a.m. from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota.



XPoSat will study space-based polarisation measurements of X-ray emissions from celestial sources. FILE PHOTO

For orbital experiments

"ISRO's PSLV-C58 Mission is to launch XPoSAT Satellite into an eastward low inclination orbit. After injection of XPoSAT, the PS4 stage will be re-started twice to reduce the orbit into a 350 km circular orbit to maintain in 3-axis stabilised mode for Orbital Platform experiments. The PSLV Orbital Experimental Module-3 experiment will be executed meeting the objective of 10 identified payloads, supplied by ISRO and IN-SPACe," the ISRO says on the upcoming mission.

XPoSat is the first dedicated scientific satellite from ISRO to carry out research in space-based polarisation measurements of X-ray emission from celestial sources.

It carries two payloads – POLIX (Polarimeter Instrument in X-rays) and XSPECT (X-ray Spectroscopy and Timing). POLIX has been developed by the Raman Research Institute and XSPECT is by the Space Astronomy Group of URSC, Bengaluru.

Payloads from start-ups

The PSLV will also launch 10 payloads developed by start-ups, educational institutions and ISRO centres. Among these payloads are Dust Experiment (DEX) by PRL, ISRO; Fuel Cell Power System (FCPS) by VSSC, ISRO; Si-based High Energy Cell by VSSC, ISRO; Radiation Shielding Experimental Module (RSEM) by TakeMe2Space; and WESAT by the LBS Institute of Technology for Women.

XPOSAT SATELLITE

Syllabus GS Paper 3 – Sci and Tech)

Context: The Indian Space Research Organisation, following a landmark 2023, will ring in the new year with the launch of the PSLV-C58 X-ray Polarimeter Satellite (XPoSat) mission on January 1, 2024.

XPoSAT Satellite

- **About:** ISRO's First Dedicated Scientific Satellite for X-ray Emission Research.
- **XPoSAT's Orbit Configuration**: ISRO's PSLV-C58 Mission is set to launch the XPoSAT Satellite into an Eastward low inclination orbit.
- **3-Axis Stabilized Mode**: Following XPoSAT's injection, the PS4 stage will be re-started twice to reduce the orbit to a 350 km circular orbit, maintaining a 3-axis stabilized mode for Orbital Platform experiments.
- **Purpose**: XPoSAT marks ISRO's debut dedicated scientific satellite for researching space-based polarisation measurements of X-ray emission from celestial sources.
- **Payloads**: It carries two crucial payloads, namely POLIX (Polarimeter Instrument in X-rays)
- **Developed by**: Raman Research Institute and XSPECT (X-ray Spectroscopy and Timing) by the Space Astronomy Group of URSC, Bengaluru.
- **Broad Payload Spectrum**: In addition to XPoSAT's scientific payloads, PSLV-C58 will launch 10 diverse payloads developed by start-ups, educational institutions, and various ISRO centers.

ALL INDIA RADIO

Dec 29

UNITED LIBERATION FRONT OF ASSAM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Internal Security)

Centre, Assam Government and ULFA sign tripartite peace accord to end insurgency in North East region

Context: A Government of India, the pro-talks faction of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) signed a tripartite peace accord with the Centre and Assam governments in New Delhi

Tripartite Peace Accord

- **Aim**: At addressing pressing concerns such as illegal immigration, land rights for indigenous communities, besides a financial package for Assam's development.
- **Under the Agreement:** ULFA representatives have agreed to abjure the path of violence, lay down all their arms and ammunition and disband their armed organisation.

United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)

- **About**: It is an armed separatist organisation operating in the Northeast Indian state of Assam.
- **Founded**: In n 1979 by a group of 20 youngsters from Upper Assam districts to wage an armed struggle for an independent Assam, the group splintered into two factions in 2011.
- **Motive**: Establishment of an independent Assam
- **Aspiration for Sovereign Nation**: The group aims to create an independent sovereign nation state of Assam, advocating for the rights of the indigenous Assamese people.
- **Armed Struggle in Assam**: The Assam conflict involves an armed struggle as a primary method to achieve the goal of autonomy and independence.

BRICS
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

BRICS to grow as Saudi, Iran, UAE and 2 others join ranks

New members to be part of January 30 sherpa meeting

ANA MONTEIRO
December 29


The King Abdullah Financial District in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia BLOOMBERG

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BRICS group of emerging-market nations is set to double, with Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia and Egypt to join its ranks on January 1, South Africa's envoy to the bloc said.

Current members Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa in August invited six other nations to become part of their group, pairing some of the planet's largest energy producers with some of the biggest consumers among developing countries. Only Argentina declined the invitation after President Javier Milei, who took office this month, reversed his predecessor's membership bid.

The five invitees sent senior-level representatives to a BRICS sherpa meeting in Durban, South Africa, earlier this month and they fully participated in the gathering, "a clear indication that they have accepted the invitation" to join, Anil Sooklal, Pretoria's ambassador to the bloc, said in an interview Friday. The new members will also send officials to a sherpa meeting in Moscow on Jan. 30, he said.

"BRIC" was coined in 2001 by economist Jim O'Neill, then at Goldman Sachs Group Inc., to draw attention to strong economic growth rates in Brazil, Russia, India and China. The term was intended as an optimistic scenario for investors amid market pessimism following the terrorist attacks in the US on Sept. 11 that year. The group held its first leaders' summit in 2009 and invited South Africa to join a year later, adding another continent and the letter "S."

About 30 countries want to establish ties with the bloc, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergey Lavrov was cited by news agency Tass as saying this week. Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, will seek to become a member of BRICS within the next two years, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yusuf Tuggar said in November.

Except for India, the BRICS have underperformed their emerging-market peers over the last five years, according to Bloomberg Intelligence. US-led sanctions have put Russia off limits for many foreign investors, and some sectors in China – especially technology companies – have also been sanctioned or face potential investment bans.

– BLOOMBERG

Context: Membership of the BRICS group of emerging-market nations is set to double, with Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia and Egypt to join its ranks on Jan. 1

BRICS

- **About**: It is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (included in 2010)
- **Founded By**: 2009.
- **Headquarters**: Shanghai.
- **Members**: Brazil, Russia, India, and China
- **Six New Members**: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Ethiopia, Egypt, Argentina, and the United Arab Emirates- will be added to the bloc in January 2024.
- **Criteria for Eligibility in BRICS**: There is **no formal application process as such to join BRICS**, however, certain **eligibility features are considered for new members. They are:**
  - Economic Size, Trade Volume, Emerging Economy Status, Political Stability and Mutual Consensus.

PIB Dec 29

NATIONAL TRANSIT PASS SYSTEM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Governance)

Shri Bhupender Yadav launches National Transit Pass System (NTPS)-'One Nation-One Pass' to facilitate the seamless transit of timber, bamboo, and other forest produce across the country

Context: Recently, the Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Labour and Employment launched the National Transit Pass System (NTPS).

National Transit Pass System (NTPS)-'One Nation-One Pass

- **About:** NTPS prioritizes user convenience with desktop and mobile applications, simplifying registration and permit applications for seamless use.
- **Objective**: To facilitate the seamless transit of timber, bamboo, and other forest produce across the country
- **Efficient Permit System:** Transit permits are specifically issued for regulated tree species, while users have the ability to self-generate No Objection Certificates for exempted species, streamlining the permitting process.
- **Nationwide Adoption**: Currently, 25 States and Union Territories have embraced the unified permit system, creating a more efficient interstate business environment for producers, farmers, and transporters.
- **Boost to Agroforestry**: The implementation of NTPS is expected to provide a significant boost to the agroforestry sector, facilitating smoother operations and transactions for stakeholders.
- **"One Nation-One Pass" Initiative**: NTPS is conceived as a "One Nation-One Pass" regime, aiming to enable seamless transit across the country, fostering a unified approach to timber transit permits.
- **Online Integration for Ease of Business**: This initiative streamlines the issuance of timber transit permits through a unified online platform, benefiting tree growers and farmers engaged in agroforestry nationwide and contributing to the overall ease of doing business.

TRIBUNE Dec 29

SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI SCHEME
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Scheme)

Govt hikes interest rates on Sukanya Samriddhi scheme, 3-year term deposit by up to 20 bps

Context: The government raised the interest rates on Sukanya Samriddhi scheme by 20 basis points and three-year term deposit scheme by 10 basis points for the January-March quarter, while retaining the rates for all other small savings schemes.

Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme

- **About**: It is a central government scheme aimed to cater to a girl child.
- **Launched**: 2016
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Women and Child Development
- **Objective**: To support the financial well-being of the girl child as part of the "Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao" initiative.
- **Eligibility**: A parent or legal guardian of the girl child has the authority to open the account.
  - The girl child must be under the age of 10.
  - Only one account is permitted for a girl child.
  - A family is restricted to opening a maximum of two SSY scheme accounts.
- **Benefits of Scheme**
  - The interest is compounded annually, with the flexibility of monthly interest pay-outs calculated on the completed thousands of the balance.
  - The scheme, falling under Section 80C of the IT Act, 1961, has been extended with triple exempt benefits.
  - This implies that there will be no tax levied on the invested amount, the interest earned, and the withdrawn amount.

THE HINDU

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JAIN SCULPTURE
(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Art & Culture)

11th century Jain sculptures discovered in Mysuru district

The Hindu Bureau
MYSURU

Three 11th century Jain sculptures were discovered at Varuna village in Mysuru district early this week.

The sculptures were found in a heap of debris while digging for drainage work.

While one of the sculptures was damaged beyond recognition, the other two were in a fairly good condition.

N.S. Rangaraju of INTACH, Mysuru said that of the two idols or sculptures, one of them is that of a Jain Teerthankara but it was difficult to ascertain the identity in the absence of symbols which may have been effaced or damaged. The sculptures were shifted to the archaeology museum on the premises of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalay.



A Jain sculpture found at Varuna village in Mysuru and shifted to the ASI museum.

Information about the discovery of the sculptures was provided by a local person. A team comprising Professor Rangaraju and others reached the spot and retrieved the idols. Subsequently, they were shifted to the ASI museum at the IGRMS.

Professor Rangaraju said the entire belt comprising Varuna, Varakodu and Vajamangala had been thriving Jain centres and there was scope for excavations and research to throw light on the antiquity of the region.

Context: Three Jain sculptures and dated to around 11th century CE were discovered in Varuna village in Mysuru district.

- The entire belt comprising Varuna, Varakodu, Vajamangala etc were thriving Jain centres.

Jain Sculpture

- **About**: These are the images depicting Tirthankaras (teaching gods). These images are worshiped by the followers of Jainism.
- **Example**: Giant rock-cut statues of Jain Tirthankaras are carved in the Gopachal Hill, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Statues**: Gometeshwara/Bahubali Statue- Shravanabelagola, Karnataka, Statue of Ahimsa(Rishabnatha)- Mangi-Tungi hills, Maharashtra.

Jain vs Buddhist Iconography

- **About**: The Jain idols are males depicted in both sitting and standing postures. The tīrthaṅkaras are represented either Padmasana (seated in yoga posture) or standing in the Kayotsarga posture.
  - A Buddhist image can be in one of several mudras. However the Jain tirthankara images can only be in one of the two format.
- **In Padmasana**: The statues of a Jina and a Buddha can be similar.

LIVEMINT

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PM GATI SHAKTI SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Oil ministry to save costs on pipelines using Gati Shakti

The ministry has saved ₹169 cr on the proposed five pipelines for the North East Gas Grid

Dhirendra Kumar & Ritura Baruah

NEW DELHI

The ministry of petroleum and natural gas plans to substantially reduce spending on the laying of gas pipelines by leveraging the extensive infrastructure data from the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP).

The PMGS-NMP is a digital platform that maps all infrastructure projects, and contains critical information ranging from rail, port, and road connectivity to gas pipelines and optic fibre in India. It is overseen by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

Currently, the petroleum ministry aims to build about 1,000 km of pipelines using the PM Gati Shakti portal, while several new projects are being planned, two officials aware of the matter said, requesting not to be named.

So far, the ministry has been able to save ₹169 crore by reducing the length of the proposed five pipelines for the North East Gas Grid (NEGG) by 42 km. Besides, it has planned Mumbai-Nagpur-Jharsuguda pipeline project, for which 700 km of land along the road has been mapped with the help of PM Gati Shakti, one of the two officials said.

"We also have plans for a 50-km Indo-Nepal pipeline between Siliguri and Jhapa in Nepal. It will meet demand for eastern Nepal as well as India, and was planned using the NMP portal. About 35 km of the Siliguri-Jhapa pipeline will be in India and 15 km in Nepal," said the official, adding that the department saved about 22 km of forest areas.

The Siliguri-Jhapa pipeline would entail a cost of about ₹300 crore.

Other pipeline projects planned under PM Gati Shakti include a 1,194-km-long Mundra-Panipat pipeline, and a 175-km-long Gurdaspur-Jammu natural gas pipeline, the second official said.

The PMGS-NMP portal is proving to be rather helpful for the ministry. The MoPNG has created its own national master plan portal, which is linked with the DPIIT's data portal by which the parent department (DPIIT) comes to know about all the infrastructure development activities of the MoPNG, the second official said.

The proposed five pipelines in north east are Silchar-Jiribam-Imphal; pipeline of ONGC Tripura Power Company (OTPC), Itanagar-Naharlagan-Banderdeva, Mawlai-Nongstoin-Williamnagar-Tura and Jorhat-Namrup–Duliajan.

The NMP portal, which also contains information on land records, has helped bring down areas designated as 'NoGo' zone in the country. NoGo zone refers to those areas where oil and gas exploration is not allowed. The petroleum ministry is now able to utilize 99% of the NoGo areas, that earlier stood at around 100,000 sqm, for exploration purposes without any hurdle.

The government is also planning to pitch the PMGS-NMP to neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka for execution of certain cross-border infrastructure projects.

The tool was also showcased at the recently-concluded UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) conference in Hong Kong, at the Asia Pacific Business Forum, and at the recent G20 meeting in Delhi.

"Data mapping does help in planning pipeline routes in a methodical manner. One can analyze various data sources like geographical, environmental, and demographic data to firm up routes to minimize land acquisition costs, environmental impact and reduce construction complexities," said Sanjay Sah, leader for oil & gas and capital projects for Deloitte India consulting business.

The usage of construction materials, machinery, and labour is optimized leading to savings, he said.

Queries sent to the ministries of commerce, petroleum and natural gas remained unanswered till press time.

dhirendra.kumar@livemint.com



The government is also planning to pitch the PMGS-NMP to neighbouring countries for cross-border infra projects. BLOOMBERG

1,000 km of pipelines to be built using PM Gati Shakti data

22 km of forest area have been saved by the ministry so far

Context: The ministry of petroleum and natural gas plans to substantially reduce spending on the laying of gas pipelines by leveraging the extensive infrastructure data from the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP).

PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP)

- **About:** It is a digital platform will bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.
- **Launched**: 13th October 2021 for providing multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones.
- **Implementation**: On 21st October 2021.
- **Focus Area**: Railways, Roads, Ports, Waterways, Airports, Mass Transport and Logistics Infrastructure.
- **6 pillars of the Plan**: Comprehensiveness, Prioritisation, Optimization, Synchronisation, Analytical and Dnamic.

PM Gati Shakti Scheme

- **About**: It is a multi-modal connectivity plan with the goal of coordinating infrastructure project planning and execution to reduce logistics costs.
- **Establishment**: October 2021
- **Aim**: It is the first National Infrastructure Masterplan. The National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity is essentially a digital platform to bring 16 Ministries includes.

ALL INDIA RADIO

Dec 29

KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Gov. Scheme)

‘Know India Programme’ for youth diaspora completes its 20 years of journey

Context: The Flagship programme of the External Affairs Ministry-‘Know India Programme’ for the youth diaspora has completed its 20 years.

Know India Programme

- **About:** It is a flagship programme of Ministry of External Affairs for engagement with Indian origin youth (between 21-35 years).
- The programme has been in **existence since 2003**
- **Objective**: To enhance their awareness about India, its cultural heritage, art and to familiarise them with various aspects of contemporary India.
- **Participants**: Open to youth of Indian origin (excluding non-resident Indians) from all over the world with preference to those from Mauritius, Fiji, Suriname, Guyana, Trinidad &Tobago;, South Africa, Jamaica.
- **Duration**: 21 days’ programme (excluding international travel).
- **Qualification**: Graduation from a recognized University /Institute or enrolled for graduation and ability to speak in English.

SWADES scheme

- **Objective** - to conduct a skill mapping exercise of the returning citizens under the vande bharat mission (repatriation mission for Indians stranded abroad due to COVID-19).
- **Aim:** To create a database of qualified citizens to tap into and fulfil demand of Indian and foreign companies.
- **Ministry:** It is a joint initiative of the ministry of skill development & entrepreneurship (MSDE), the ministry of civil aviation and the ministry of external affairs.
    - MSDE’s implementation arm national skill development corporation (NSDC) is supporting the implementation of the project.

CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Current priorities

BoP is robust and prospects comfortable; a low CAD undercuts efforts to create a "virtuous investment cycle"

INDIA'S CURRENT ACCOUNT deficit (CAD) narrowed to 1% of the GDP in the second quarter of the current fiscal year from 1.1% in the previous one, and a bloated 3.8% in the year-ago period, according to the balance of payments data released by the Reserve Bank of India recently. Though the deficit is expected to widen moderately in Q3, analysts feel it would still come in at an eminently manageable level of 1.3-1.4% for FY24, compared with 2% in FY23. Such lower deficit, however, isn't necessarily good news at the current juncture, when the economy is believed to be on the cusp of an investment cycle. India is a net borrower from the external world, and needs foreign savings in considerable measure to finance fixed asset creation. The reliance on foreign capital is even more important for the country now, as domestic savings have plunged headlong. Net financial savings of households fell to 49-year low of 5.1% of the GDP in FY23, the RBI had reported earlier.

India's policymakers have been betting on a (still elusive) "virtuous cycle" of investments, where elevated public capex would crowd in private capital and bolster the economy's productive capacity. They believe that the global environment is conducive for higher capital inflows into India, with "flush liquidity looking for investment avenues." The latest set of BoP data, however, also reveals a significantly weaker capital account, with muted FDI and FPI inflows in Q2FY24. Loans and fresh deposits by foreign banks in their Indian counterparts are what helped the country in the quarter to bridge the (benign) CAD. While the current account balances in the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year were closely comparable, accretion to foreign exchange reserves declined sequentially by a tenth to just $2.5 billion in Q2.

That, however, should not worry the RBI much, as a tidy sum of over $37 billion has still been added to the external buffer so far in the current fiscal, (though this has been to a large extent due to valuation gains). The reserve cover is sufficient to ward off any threat to the rupee, especially since the dollar isn't expected to gain in the short term. Moreover, the capital account has apparently improved since Q2—net portfolio investments in the December quarter have been to the tune of $10 billion, twice the level in Q1. NRI deposits, for long a relatively stable means of financing CAD, have doubled to $6.1 billion in April-October, as non-residents looked to benefit from the wider differential in interest rates on these deposits and the LIBOR.

The external sector is unlikely to turn precarious for India even if the US Fed defers the much-expected rate cut to beyond March. India's inclusion in the JP Morgan bond index too might spur capital inflows. That said, it must be noted that foreign capital—even FDI—doesn't invariably mean assured greenfield investments (part of these are merely added to the reserves for subsequent investments in foreign securities). The CAD, being borrowed foreign savings, is a closer proxy of investments, than capital inflows. While subdued exports have kept the goods trade deficit high in the first three quarters of FY23, services exports and remittances are buoyant. The policy focus on import substitution and the jump in purchase of discounted Russian oil prevented imports from spiralling. Signs of a new capex cycle have been visible lately with companies importing machinery, intermediate goods, and electronic components for investments/value-added exports. Higher external commercial borrowings—up 77% to $22 billion in April-October—is another indicator.

Context: India's current account deficit (CAD) narrowed to 1% of the GDP in the second quarter of the current fiscal year from 1.1% in the previous one, and a bloated 3.8% in the year-ago period, according to the balance of payments data released by the Reserve Bank of India recently.

Current Account Deficit (CAD)

- **About:** It is a measurement of a country's trade where the value of the goods and services it imports exceeds the value of the products it exports.
- **Current Account Deficit Formula**: Current Account Deficit = Total value of Imports – Total value of Exports
- **Current Account includes**: Net income, such as interest and dividends, and transfers, such as foreign aid.
- **Current Account Represents**: A country's foreign transactions and, like the capital account, is a component of a country's balance of payments (BOP).
- **Current Account Deficit Components**: Trade Balance, Services Balance, Income Balance, and Transfers Balance.

Balance of Payments (BOP)

- **About**: BoP documents the exchanges of goods, services, and assets occurring between a country's residents and the rest of the world within a defined timeframe, usually a year.
- **Accounting Methodology**: BoP adheres to the Double Entry System, systematically recording transactions with the rest of the world.
- **BoP ledger comprises two sides**: The Credit side and the Debit side – facilitating a comprehensive account of a country's economic interactions on the global stage.
- **Accounts in the BoP includes**: Current account and Capital account.

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