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MK Yadav Sir

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India, UAE work on trade niggles

Ravi Dutta Mishra

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NEW DELHI

India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are set to begin talks to resolve exporters' concerns regarding exhaustive details of manufacturing and procurement being sought by customs of both countries to enforce rules-of-origin requirements agreed under the free trade pact last year, two people aware of the development said.

The two nations also decided to boost non-oil trade amid the global downturn in commodity prices following the maiden review of the India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) last week.

"The rules of origin requirement is putting pressure on Indian exporters. The chal-



The two nations have decided to boost non-oil trade. BLOOMBERG

lenge is that the tariffs in the UAE are not that high, so exporters are weighing whether going through the compliance burden is worth it or not. Exporters have raised these concerns with the commerce ministry," one of the two people said on the condition of

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Context: India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are set to begin talks to resolve exporters' concerns regarding exhaustive details of manufacturing and procurement being sought by customs of both countries to enforce rules-of-origin requirements agreed under the free trade pact last year.

- The two nations also decided to boost non-oil trade amid the global downturn in commodity prices following the maiden review of the India-UAE **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** last week.

Key Points

- The **rules of origin** requirement is putting pressure on Indian exporters.
- The challenge is that the **tariffs in the UAE are not that high**, so exporters are weighing whether going through the compliance burden is worth it or not.
- Exporters have raised these concerns with the commerce ministry.
- **Rules of origin** requirements are used to determine the country of origin for goods.
- They establish the eligibility of goods to receive preferential treatment, such as tariff reductions or exemptions, under free-trade agreements.
- **Circumvention of rules of origin** is a bigger concern for India as the UAE is a transnational hub.
- Since India is **insisting on strict rules of origin** requirements, the UAE is doing the same.
- They are asking for a very detailed process of manufacturing that exporters are uncomfortable giving out.

CEPA

- **About:** It is a kind of **free trade pact** that covers negotiation on the trade in services and investment, and other areas of economic partnership.
- **Functions:** It may even consider negotiation in areas such as **trade facilitation and customs cooperation, competition, and IPR.**
 - **Partnership agreements or cooperation agreements** are more comprehensive than Free Trade Agreements.
 - CEPA also looks into the **regulatory aspect of trade** and encompasses an agreement covering the regulatory issues.

NHAI Launches 'Knowledge Sharing Platform' for Inclusive Development of National Highways

Context: For sharing of knowledge and innovative best practices, NHAI has launched a '**Knowledge Sharing**' platform.

Key Points

- This initiative will **help the authority to collaborate with experts and citizens** who want to share knowledge and insights related to topics such as road design, construction, road safety, environment sustainability and related fields.
- The platform will **encourage sharing of best practices from around the world** and will contribute towards holistic development of the National Highway infrastructure in the country.
- Apart from innovative use of recycled materials such as **fly-ash and plastic waste**, NHAI is also encouraging use of Recycled Asphalt (RAP) and Recycled Aggregates (RA) in the National Highway construction to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

- It is an **autonomous agency of the Government of India**, set up in 1995 (Act 1988) and is responsible for management of a network of over 50,000 km of National Highways out of 1,32,499 km in India.
- It is a nodal agency of the **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)**.
- NHAI has signed a **memorandum of understanding (MoU)** with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for satellite mapping of highways.
- **Section 16(1) of the Act** states that the function of NHAI is to develop, maintain and manage the national highways and any other highways vested in, or entrusted to, it by the Government of India.

Nearly 2,300 babies adopted in nine months

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Over 2,297 adoptions took place in India in the past nine months under the amended adoption rules which came into force last September, a senior official from the Women and Child Development Ministry said here on Tuesday.

At present, 2,191 children are available for adoption in India. As many as 30,217 prospective

adoptive parents are registered for adoption in India and 984 abroad.

The Ministry's records show 997 cases of adoption had been pending in court when the amended Juvenile Justice Act came into force.

From those cases, most adoptions took place in West Bengal, where 139 were pending and 130 have been cleared.

In Bihar, among the 92 pending adoption cases,

20 remain so.

The data accessed by *The Hindu* show that Maharashtra lags in adoptions because of the Bombay High Court's interim order in implementation of the new rules.

In September 2022, 174 cases were pending in the court in the State.

To be precise, 35 new matters of adoption are pending with the District Magistrates (DM) in Maharashtra and 329 cases are

pending at the level of either the Specialised Adoption Agency or the District Child Protection Unit due to the uncertainty created as a result of the interim order of the Bombay High Court.

Under the new adoption rules, as per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021, the DMs are empowered to give adoption orders. The Act came into force with an aim to pre-

vent court-related delays in the process of adoptions which has created a lot of pendency. The amendments came into effect on September 1, 2022.

Apart from this, the Act empowers the DMs to independently evaluate the functioning of all the child protection units in the districts along with the child welfare committees, the Juvenile Justice Boards and the specialised juvenile police units.

Context: Over 2,297 adoptions took place in India in the last nine months under **amended adoption rules** which came into force in September last year.

Key Points

- Under the new adoption rules, as per **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2021**, the DMs were empowered to give adoption orders.
- The Bill came into force with an aim to prevent court-related delays in the process of adoptions which has created a **lot of pendency**.
- The amendments came into effect on September 1, 2022.
- Not just the adoption orders, **the Bill also empowers DMs** to independently evaluate the functioning of all the Child Protection Units in the districts along with the Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards along with Specialised Juvenile Police Units.
- Also, 359 cases of adoptions are pending with the **Child Welfare Committees** and 332 with the SAA.

■ **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021** came into effect on September 1



■ New rules say adoption cases pending before courts "shall stand transferred" to the District Magistrates (DMs)

■ The idea was to

hasten the adoption process because of pendency of cases in courts

■ Lawyers, activists and adoption agencies say neither DMs nor judges aware of new rules

■ CARA official says 1,000 adoption cases pending before courts



9 states, UTs to start merged child helpline by month-end

ESHAROY

NEW DELHI, JUNE 20

BY THE end of this month Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Puducherry, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Gujarat and Bihar will operationalise the merged child helpline for the first time in the country.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development had earlier announced the merging of the child helpline (1098) run so far by Childline, with the women's helpline and Emergency Response Support System (112), under its "One Nation, One Helpline" policy.

Ministry sources on Tuesday said that the nine states and UTs are just the first phase of the programme and that 12 others will be operational by the end of next month.

Officials said that the Centre targets the operation of this universal helpline across the country by the end of the year.

CHILDLINE SERVICES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)

Context: Child helpline 1098, which is being integrated with the Emergency Response Support System 112 (ERSS-112), will be operated directly by state and district functionaries in nine states and Union Territories from the next month.

- The **Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD)** has decided to do away with NGOs collaborating to run the successful Childline emergency counselling and distress helpline for children, established in 1995.
- The merger is a part of the broader '**One Nation One Helpline**' initiative.

Childline Services

- Childline Services is defined in **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 under section 2(25)** as a twenty-four-hour emergency outreach service for children in crisis which links them to emergency or long-term care and rehabilitation service.
- In 1996, **Childline India Foundation launched Childline**, the country's first toll-free tele-helpline number, to help street children in distress.
- The service can be accessed by any child in crisis or an adult on their behalf by dialling a **four digit toll free number (1098)**.
- Childline would operate through 1,500 NGOs across the country.
- The WCD Ministry, under the erstwhile **Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme**, was supporting this 24x7 service through Childline India Foundation (CIF) and its partner NGOs.
- **Childline India Foundation (CIF)** was the 'mother NGO' managing this service.

'Greenwashing' by Brands Under Lens

ASCI, govt working on task force to ensure cos provide proof of their 'green' claims

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New Delhi: The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) and department of consumer affairs are working jointly on setting up a task force to clamp down on greenwashing or false pro-environment claims being made by brands across sectors, including fast fashion, air-conditioners, cars, foods, cosmetics and fuel.

consumers and also examine brands so that terms such as 'eco-friendly, energy-efficient, biodegradable, organic or net-zero plastic, green' without any verification or proof are not used to mislead the consumers," Rohit Kumar Singh, secretary, department of consumer affairs, told ET. Greenwashing is classified as an unfair trade practice by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) too has a green product certification scheme to

monitor products labelled as eco-friendly, while green labels like Energy Star and EcoMark are given to products that meet energy efficiency, water conservation and sustainable raw material sourcing. Yet, there is a massive surge in greenwashed products. Manisha Kapoor, chief executive officer of the ASCI, said, "In general, we find that green claims tend to be overstated. The task force will examine different regulations around the world to see what

standards can be brought to India, and come up with guidelines on sustainability and green claims." Kapoor said ASCI's complaints team has already put down examples of different categories of ads and brands that have been making false green claims. "I think the whole area of claim articulation on green is something that needs greater granularity. If a brand says it is organic, is it 100% organic? Is it that it just has some organic components, but the overall product may not be organic...absolute claims require a much higher degree of evidence," she said. Citing the example of sanitary napkins, Kapoor said, "A lot of brands now use the word 'biodegradable' in their advertising. Sanitary napkins at an overall level are not biodegradable; they may have elements of it, which are biodegradable, so to say that the product is biodegradable would be a misleading claim."

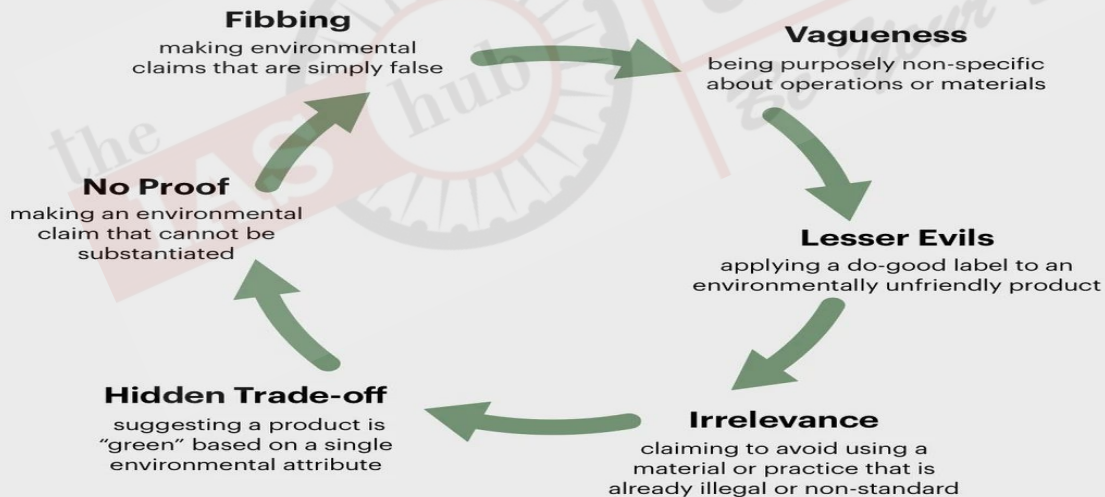
Coming Clean

Green labels given to products that meet energy efficiency, water conservation, and sustainable raw material sourcing norms



TASK FORCE'S JOB
Examine different regulations around the world
Come up with guidelines on sustainability, green claims

Bureau of Indian Standards has a green product certification scheme



Context: The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) and department of consumer affairs are working jointly on setting up a task force to clamp down on **greenwashing or false pro-environment claims** being made by brands across sectors, including fast fashion, air-conditioners, cars, foods, cosmetics and fuel.

Key Points

- Greenwashing is the practice in which **firms and governments mark all kinds of activities as climate-friendly**, as something that would lead to emissions reduction, or avoidance of emissions.
- Greenwashing is **classified as an unfair trade practice** by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
- The **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** too has a green product certification scheme to monitor products labelled as eco-friendly, while green labels like Energy Star and EcoMark are given to products that meet energy efficiency, water conservation and sustainable raw material sourcing.

CLIMATE CHANGES IN HKH REGION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

Climate change severely affecting biodiversity in Hindu Kush Himalayas: ICIMOD

Biodiversity will suffer even if the global temperature rise is maintained at 1.5 degrees Celsius

By Himanshu Nitnaware
Published: Tuesday 20 June 2023



- The report cites that **Kashmir paa frog and Himalaya paa frog**, endemic to Pakistan, face extinction due to deformities, reduction in body size, metamorphosis and higher mortality.
- **Monocled and king cobras** in the Sikkim Himalayas have moved higher from 1,000 metres to 1,700 metres.
- The **Sikkim paa frog** has reported to have advanced its breeding by three months.
- Among insects, the **Apollo butterfly**, endemic to China, has seen a decline in population.
- In Pakistan, **14 species of butterflies** known to dwell in the Murree hills and neighbouring areas are reported to have disappeared.
- **Emergence of new species** and altitudinal changes has been reported in Chinese three-tailed swallowtail, Himalayan relict dragonfly and pests such as tea shot-hole borer.
- **Mosquitoes** have arrived in the Everest region.

Context: The **Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region** have suffered significant changes owing to climate change, anthropogenic changes due to increased human footprint and change in land cover and land use, according to the latest report from **International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)**.

- ICIMOD is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge sharing centre serving the eight regional member countries (RMCs) of the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region - **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan**.
- The **HKH region** is a vast area, encompassing mountain ranges stretching from the Hindu Kush range in northern **Afghanistan to the Arakan range in Myanmar**, with the Himalayan range as its spine, and also includes the Tibetan Plateau

Key Points

- The timing of **leaf-fall and fruiting has altered**. This has led to a decrease in the survival of plants and threatened the vulnerability of species.
- For example, **phenology** changes have been reported in alpine ginger *Roscoea* species in the western Himalayas, leading to early flowering of the yellow amaryllis in the Ghizer valley in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.
- Advanced and delayed flowering of **Himalayan rhododendron** has been observed in Nepal and nearby HKH region whereas in northeast China, it has advanced by one day per year.
- The change in snowfall patterns due to rise in temperatures has resulted in the **shifting of the treeline as well**.
- Many plant species such as the **Himalayan pine** have shifted upwards at the rate of 11 to 54 metres per decade in the western Himalayan regions of India.
- A **shrub species Juniperus polycarpos** has been found at 4,000 above the tree-like.
- Many species, including **Potentilla pamirica** found in the northwest Himalayas of eastern Ladakh, have moved upwards by about 150 metres above the plant distribution limit.
- Other than **snow leopards, Himalayan musk deer, golden snub-nosed monkeys and Himalayan grey langurs** have already experienced range shifts with declining populations.
- Other species such as **giant panda, Asiatic brown bear, blue sheep, Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass and wild yak**, endemic to HKH have reduced by 44 per cent, seven per cent and 20 per cent respectively.
- Birds like the **satyr tragopans** have shifted their habitat to higher elevations, shrinking their range.
- **Black-necked cranes** have been observed to adjust their behaviour in terms of incubation based on weather conditions and thermal needs of their eggs.

Omicron-specific mRNA-based Booster vaccine developed using the indigenous platform technology

Context: The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has announced that the **Omicron-specific mRNA-based Booster vaccine**, GEMCOVAC®-OM, developed using the indigenous platform technology by Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd. and supported under the Mission COVID Suraksha, implemented by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), has got a nod from the office of the Drug Control General of India (DCGI) for Emergency Use Authorization (EUA).

Key Points

- The **Indian COVID-19 Vaccine Development Mission** by DBT's dedicated Mission Implementation Unit at Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), for further clinical development and Scale up of the prototype vaccine, which received EUA on 29th June 2022.
- The platform technology developed was used to develop an **Omicron-specific booster vaccine for COVID-19**.
- Like the prototype vaccine, GEMCOVAC®-OM is a **thermostable vaccine**, which does not require ultra-cold chain infrastructure used for other approved mRNA-based vaccines, making it easy for deployment pan India.
- It is delivered intradermally using a **needle-free injection device system**.
- When administered intradermally in participants as a booster, it generated significantly **higher immune responses**.
- The clinical outcome demonstrates the need for **variant-specific vaccines** for desired immune response.

DBT

- The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), under the **Ministry of Science & Technology**, promotes and accelerates the development of biotechnology in India, including the growth and application of biotechnology in the areas of agriculture, healthcare, animal sciences, environment, and industry.

BIRAC

- Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) is a **not-for-profit Section 8, Schedule B, Public Sector Enterprise**, set up by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India, as an Interface Agency to strengthen and empower the emerging Biotech enterprises to undertake strategic research and innovation, addressing nationally relevant product development needs.

Gennova

- Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., headquartered in Pune, India, is a **biotechnology company** dedicated to the research and development, production, and commercialization of biotherapeutics (biologics and vaccines) to address life-threatening diseases across various indications.

India's entry into critical mineral alliance on table

US-led coalition aims to secure stable supply for minerals like lithium

SUBHAYAN CHAKRABORTY & NITIN KUMAR
New Delhi, 20 June

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's state visit to the US is expected to see discussion on India's possible entry into a US-led global alliance on critical minerals, officials told *Business Standard*.

In June last year, the US, the European Union, and other G7 partners launched the Minerals Security Partnership to ensure that China did not further strengthen its grip on supplies of critical minerals the world over.



Various ministries, including the Ministry of Finance, have communicated to the Ministry of External Affairs to explore the possibility of India joining the partnership, officials said.

Essential for clean energy, semiconductors, and telecom technologies, demand for these minerals is projected to expand significantly in the coming decades.

"The issue will be discussed during the Prime Minister's visit. Officials will explore preparatory talks on the subject. As newer manufacturing verticals are established in India, sourcing many critical minerals in large volumes will become necessary. We expect dependence on any one country to become a key challenge then," an official said.

India wants to be part of the alliance also because it will help to give it access to investment from governments and the private sectors of developed nations for strategic opportunities across the entire value chain.

The US has said participating countries will pursue investment in mining, processing, and recycling development that maintains high environmental and social-governance standards.



PM Narendra Modi began a three-day visit to the US on Tuesday. He said the visit will be an opportunity to enrich the depth and diversity of the partnership PHOTO: PTI

FOCUS ON CRITICAL MINERALS

- Crucial for green technologies, high-tech equipment, aviation, and defence manufacturing

- Economic Survey 2022-23 had flagged need for multi-dimensional mineral policy
- India has partnered with Australia, a major producer of rare earth minerals

- At present, about 95% of lithium-ion batteries are imported from China and Hong Kong

PM: India deserves higher global profile

India deserves a much higher, deeper and wider profile and role at the global stage, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on Tuesday, in an interview with *The Wall Street Journal*. He asserted that India was not "supplanting any country" and was aiming at gaining its "rightful" position in the world.

► INBOUND FDI RISES, SO DOES INDIAN INVESTMENT IN US

Context: Prime Minister's state visit to the US is expected to see discussion on India's possible entry into a US-led global alliance on critical minerals, **Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)**.

- In June 2022, the US, the European Union, and other G7 partners launched the **Minerals Security Partnership** to ensure that China did not further strengthen its grip on supplies of critical minerals the world over.
- India wants to be part of the alliance** also because it will help to give it access to investment from governments and the private sectors of developed nations for strategic opportunities across the entire value chain.

Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)

- About:** It is an initiative by the **United States** to bolster critical mineral supply chains.
- Objectives:** To ensure that **critical minerals** are produced, processed, and recycled in a manner that supports the ability of countries to realize the full economic development benefit of their geological endowments.
- Members:** Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Commission.

Critical minerals

- These are elements that are the **building blocks of essential modern-day technologies**, and are at risk of supply chain disruptions.
- These minerals are now used everywhere from making **mobile phones, computers to batteries, electric vehicles and green technologies** like solar panels and wind turbines.
- Based on their individual needs and strategic considerations, different countries create their own lists.
- According to the 2019 USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries report, **China is the world's largest producer of 16 critical minerals**.
- India has set up **KABIL or the Khanij Bidesh India Limited**, a joint venture of three public sector companies, to "ensure a consistent supply of critical and strategic minerals to the Indian domestic market".
- Australia's Critical Minerals Facilitation Office (CMFO)** and KABIL had recently signed an MoU aimed at ensuring reliable supply of critical minerals to India.

15 western disturbances ahead of monsoon in city

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New Delhi: The city has experienced over 15 western disturbances in this year's pre-monsoon window. Weather analysts think it is unusual.

Weather scientists said that because of many western disturbances this year, the city has seen surplus pre-monsoon rain. Pre-monsoon is the period from March till the arrival of the monsoon.

Experts said that though weather patterns this year were erratic, they will wait and watch if such patterns continue over the next few years. That may lead them to conclude that these are signs of climate change.

A western disturbance is caused by a moisture-laden wind from the Mediterranean that leads to rain or snow in the Himalayan states.

"The number of western disturbances were high this year... In May, we generally re-

IMD SCIENTIST SAYS

The last time several western disturbances were seen was in 2014. They were around 10

cord one to two western disturbances. This year it was at least five. This also led to rainy days. The season saw over 15 western disturbances. The last time several western disturbances were seen was in 2014. They were around 10. It's difficult to link this to change in climate pattern, but we will have to observe if such a phenomenon continues for a few years," Kuldeep Srivastava, a scientist at the India Meteorological Department (IMD), said.

Weather expert Navdeep Dahiya said: "Over 15 impactful western disturbance from March to May is very high. Usually, about 7-8 can be expected in the pre-monsoon period. Besi-

des, winter gets more western disturbances.... There is a possible explanation, however, as there has been a shift from La-Nina to El-Nino, which is associated with more western disturbances, but also a weaker monsoon."

El-Nino and La-Nina are climatic patterns originating from the Pacific Ocean that affect weather globally.

Mahesh Palawat, of the private weather forecaster Sky-met, said the weather pattern was erratic for the last few years "such as a delayed monsoon and more pre-monsoon rain showers. Even now, there is rainy weather in some parts of north India while the eastern part is suffering heat waves."

June has seen eight rainy days of which three were due to the cyclone Biparjoy.

This year, some weather scientists expect the monsoon to arrive in Delhi by June 28. The IMD has not announced a date. The onset date for Delhi is generally June 27.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Geography)

Context: The Delhi has experienced over 15 western disturbances in this year's pre monsoon window.

- A **western disturbance** is caused by a moisture-laden wind from the Mediterranean that leads to rain or snow in the Himalayan states.

Western disturbance

- **About:** It is an **extratropical storm** originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden winter rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent.
 - They are labelled as an **extra-tropical storm** originating in the Mediterranean, is an **area of low pressure** that brings sudden showers, snow, and fog in northwest India.
 - In the term "extra-tropical storm", storm refers to low pressure. "**Extra-tropical**" means **outside the tropics**.
- **Non-monsoonal:** It is a non-monsoonal precipitation pattern driven by the westerlies.
- **Origin:** The moisture in these storms usually originates over the **Mediterranean Sea, the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea**.
 - Extratropical storms are **global phenomena** with moisture usually carried in the upper atmosphere, unlike their tropical counterparts where the moisture is carried in the lower atmosphere.
 - In the case of the **Indian subcontinent**, moisture is sometimes shed as rain when the storm system encounters the Himalayas.
 - Western disturbances are **more frequent and strong in the winter season**.

Novel observations of the Solar Mean Magnetic Field (SMMF) establish a closer connection to the Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF)

Context: Scientists are one step closer to identifying the source of the **Solar Mean Magnetic Field (SMMF)**, which is the mean value of the **line-of-sight (LOS)** component of the solar vector magnetic field averaged over the visible hemisphere as well as its relationship with **Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF)**.

Key Points

- The **Sun contains the corona** (the outer shell of the Sun's atmosphere), the photosphere (the visible surface), and the chromosphere (near-transparent layer, just above the photosphere) with magnetic field generated by electrical currents acting as a magnetic dynamo inside the Sun.
- These electrical currents are generated by the flow of hot, ionized gases in the **Sun's convection zone**.
- The **Solar Mean Magnetic Field (SMMF)** is the mean value of the line-of-sight (LOS) component of the solar vector magnetic field averaged over the visible hemisphere of the Sun.
- The **effect of SMMF on IMF** is an object of interest to scientists, for a better understanding of the IMF paves the way for responding to space weather in a better fashion. However, so far, the studies on SMMF have mostly been confined to the magnetic field measurements at the photosphere.
- Scientists in their quest to understand if and how the SMMF at **chromospheric heights** is related to the SMMF at photospheric heights, have found a very good similarity between the two, with the value of chromospheric SMMF being lower than the photospheric SMMF, thereby suggesting that the primordial magnetic field inside the Sun could be a source of the SMMF.
- The similarity between the **photospheric and chromospheric SMMFs**, and the reduced intensity of the chromospheric SMMF with respect to the photospheric SMMF corroborate the idea that the SMMF could be passing through the photosphere, chromosphere, and arriving at interplanetary space, where we measure it as the IMF. Thus they established that the SMMF and the IMF are related.
- Understanding the source of the SMMF and its driving parameters could help us **understand how the SMMF affects the IMF**.

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