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**Q.1) Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA) is associated with**

- a) European Union
- b) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- c) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- d) None of the above

**Q.1) Solution (d)**

COMCASA is one of three foundational agreements that guide US high technology cooperation in defence sector with other countries. Other two agreements are Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) and BECA.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/road-map-laid-for-india-us-meet/article24195118.ece>

**Q.2) Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database is launched by**

- a) WTO
- b) WEF
- c) NAFTA
- d) IMF

**Q.2) Solution (a)**

The Trade in Value-Added database provides data on international trade, supply chains, component sourcing and the integration of the global economy. The database - using a methodology designed to reflect the complexity of globalised production - was jointly launched by the OECD and the WTO. TiVA uses underlying observations from the OECD Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) database.

EUI members have access to all OECD data and documentation via the online OECD iLibrary.

The TiVA database covers 61 economies - including all OECD countries, the 28 EU member states and the G20. 16 manufacturing, and 14 service sectors are covered.

**The OECD and WTO provide this list of indicators for TiVA:**

- Domestic and foreign value added content of gross exports by exporting industry

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- Services content of gross exports by exporting industry, by type of service and by value added
- Participation in global value chains (GVCs) via intermediate imports embodied in exports (backward linkages) and domestic value added in partners' exports (forward linkages)
- 'Global orientation' of industrial activity; i.e. share of industry valued added that meets foreign final demand
- Origins of value added in final demand, by source country and source industry, including the origin of value added in final consumption (by households and government) and in gross fixed capital formation (investment by businesses)
- Bilateral trade relationships based on flows of value added embodied in domestic final demand
- Inter-regional and intra-regional relationships.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/b4HG8Dwlj79Oi0rYBG5PFM/Chinas-growing-role-in-Asian-trade-and-its-impact.html>

### Q.3) Consider the following statements about European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

1. It operates in parallel with the European Union (EU)
2. The member states participate in the European Single Market
3. All the Nordic countries are members of the EFTA

#### Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

### Q.3) Solution (b)

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is a regional trade organization and free trade area consisting of four European states: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. The organization operates in parallel with the European Union (EU), and all four member states participate in the European Single Market. They are not, however, party to the European Union Customs Union.

Whilst the EFTA is not a customs union and member states have full rights to enter into bilateral third-country trade arrangements, it does have a coordinated trade policy.

### **Q.4) Consider the following statements about Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC)**

1. It aims to increase the amount of compensation available in the event of a nuclear incident through public funds to be made available by the Contracting Parties on the basis of their installed nuclear capacity and UN rate of assessment
2. India is yet to sign the Convention, because its nuclear liability law is not in conformity with CSC requirements

### **Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

### **Q.4) Solution (a)**

India ratified the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC), an important multilateral treaty relating to liability and compensation for damage caused by a nuclear incident.

The CSC was adopted on 12 September 1997, together with the Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, and entered into force on 15 April 2015. It aims at increasing the amount of compensation available in the event of a nuclear incident through public funds to be made available by the Contracting Parties on the basis of their installed nuclear capacity and UN rate of assessment. It also aims at establishing treaty relations among States that belong to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy or neither of them, while leaving intact the 1988 Joint Protocol that establishes treaty relations among States that belong to the Vienna Convention or the Paris Convention.

### **Q.5) Consider the following statements about Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF)**

1. It was launched by Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland in collaboration with the World Bank Group
2. It supports developing countries in establishing and implementing market-based climate change mitigation mechanisms by providing results-based financing for proven emission reductions achieved at sectoral level

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Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.5) Solution (c)**

The World Bank's Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF), launched by Germany in cooperation with Norway, Sweden and Switzerland – and which both the UK and Canada have since joined - will find new ways to create incentives aimed at large scale cuts in greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries to combat climate change.

Read More - <https://tcaf.worldbank.org/about-tcaf>

